# PERFECT 7

December 2021 / Issue-2

## **Carbon Footprint**

Climate Movement : Changing perspective with time

The education system in a changing world

Strengthening the concept of green budget in India

**Overview of Agricultural bills :** From beginning to end

Scheduled tribes demanding justice

**Dimensions of National family** 



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#### **Mr. Vinay Kumar Singh**

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Yours very truly,

Vinay Kumar Singh CEO and Founder

#### Mr. Q H Khan

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## PREFACE



Current Affairs has an important role in the examinations conducted by Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions. It is necessary for the candidate to have knowledge of relevant information on issues of national and international importance. Perfect 7 Magazine is being presented fortnightly in front of the students to fulfill this requirement. Preparation of civil services exam is only completed when candidates have holistic knowledge and analysis of the dynamic nature of the current affairs. 'Perfect7' keeps this vision and approach and understands the multidimensional need of students at the content level, so this magazine has presented the current affairs with relevant issues of general studies. Keeping in mind the mains exam, current articles on 7 burning issues, Ethics Case Studies, Biographies of important personalities, coverage of most useful topics of various sections of General Studies and the most important current affairs issues are being covered for Preliminary Examination in which emphasis is being given on environmental, ecology, art and culture, science and technology, economy issues. A short section on Terminology will also be part of Perfect 7 Magazine.

Brain boosters with 7 themes based graphics are being presented in a concise form to enhance the conceptual understanding of the students. Apart from this, updated information on Global Initiatives, Global Institutions, Structure of Organizations, Functioning, Important Reports, and Indices will be included in this magazine, which is asked prominently in the Civil Services Examination. To give emphasis on facts and analysis, keeping in view the trends of new nature of questions in Preliminary and Main Examination of Civil Services, an inclusive magazine is being provided to the students so that they can give the right direction to their preparation by understanding the new requirements of Civil Services Examination. We hope that Perfect 7 in its new form will prove to be very useful. Your suggestions are always welcome.

> Vinay Kumar Singh Editor DhyeyalAS



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## PERFECT 7 FORTNIGHTLY CURRENT AFFAIRS

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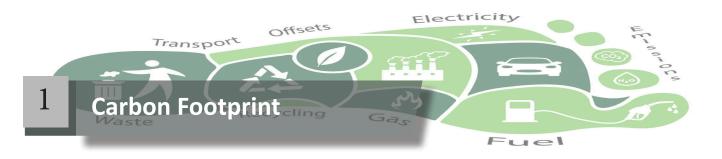


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- What is Life Assessment Method
- Fuel switching
- Black carbon aerosol
- Carbon sequestration
- India's efforts

The amount of emissions per person or per industrial unit of greenhouse gases is called the carbon footprint of that person or industrial unit. The Life Cycle Assessment method is used worldwide to determine the carbon footprint. The carbon footprint is generally measured in grams of CO2 emissions, as the contribution of greenhouse gases to global warming is almost as much as CO2. (The largest greenhouse gas emitters in the world are by China & America) Globally, inequality regarding carbon footprint is widespread. Due to high quality lifestyle by the citizens of developed countries, carbon footprint is high due to high energy consumption. Due to lack of basic facilities in low and underdeveloped countries; the value of carbon footprint is low. In the same country, there is a disparity in carbon footprint on the basis of rich-poor, city and village, gender, regional.

What is Life Assessment Method:-(In this method the total CO2 and the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted by the individual or industrial unit into the atmosphere are added.)

#### **Fuel switching**

In order to reduce acidic gas emissions, the use of fuels with low sulphur value in place of fuels with high sulphur value is called fuel switching. Generally, coal with low sulphur value is used instead of coal with high sulphur value under fuel switching. The process of fuel switching can be completed by using natural gas in place of coal.

#### **Biomass-**

The waste materials found from the body of plants and animals are called biomass.

Wood, agricultural waste, cow dung are the traditional source of fuel. At present, ethanol, compressed bio gas, dung gas and bio diesel are included under bio fuels. Jatropha, Karanj, Phytoplankton, Sugarcane are the major bio fuel crops. Although coal and petroleum are also modified forms of plants, but they are not considered as a source of bio-energy because this process must have happened in thousands of years ago. Biomass is a renewable source of energy.

Although bio energy is found to have low calorific value as compared to fossil fuels. But to control climate change, emphasis is being given on clean and renewable sources of energy, due to which the importance of bio fuels is increasing. India's efforts:-

India has signed NDC to meet its Parisclimate commitments. Out of 175GW energy from renewable sources, 10GW is to be generated from biomass. Along with this, "PradhanMantriJi-Van Yojana", Ethanol Mixed Petrol Program, Gobar Dhan Scheme 2018, and National Policy on Biofuels 2018 were launched by the government to promote biodiesel.

#### Problem before India:-

- Technological Problem
- Financial Problem
- Structural Problem

Due to these problems, India is not able to fully utilized its total potential of biomass energy.

#### Black carbon aerosol-

Black carbon aerosol is emitted from diesel engines, coal-fired power plants and sources that burn fossil fuels, which contain a significant proportion of particulate matter (PM). Incomplete combustion of fossil fuels (agricultural waste, forest fires and old vehicles) results in the emission of black carbon.

(Black carbon is the second largest contributor to global warming after CO<sub>2</sub>. Unlike other greenhouse gases, black carbon aerosol is a local effect pollutant that severely affects human health. Despite its low stability in the atmosphere, this climate, agriculture, has massive impacts on human health and glacier.)

The black carbon aerosol produced by the combustion of agricultural waste and forest fire reduces the albedo effect by forming a layer on the surface of the ice, which increases the rate of absorption of sunlight. Due to which the local temperature increases and the rate of melting of the glacier becomes faster. According to the research done by the World Bank, the average rate of snow melting in the Hindukush Himalayan region is faster than the global rate of snow melting. Black carbon aerosol is also a major factor behind this.

#### **Carbon sequestration-**

Removing CO<sub>2</sub> from the Earth's atmosphere and storing it in solid or liquid form in plants, soil, geologic structures and oceans is called carbon sequestration.

The absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere by plants and plants by the process of photosynthesis store it in the form of carbon in the soil and biomass (tree branches, leaves and roots) is called terrestrial carbon sequestration.

Carbon stored in mangrove forests, sea grasslands and coastal ecosystems is called "green carbon".





Soil stores 65% of the carbon stock and 35% is stored in trees.

In such a situation when the rate of global warming and greenhouse gas emissions are increasing, the world is being encouraged to invest in artificial techniques of carbon sequestration. In artificial carbon segregation method, carbon emissions are controlled at the source of carbon

production (eg. factory chimneys).

**India's efforts:-** India has made its nationally determined contribution (National Determind Contribution) Green India Mission is implementing a plan to plant 10 million hectares of trees by 2030. This entire process will create a carbon sink of 2.5 billion tonnes. 4 major carbon emitting countries and their share in overall emissions-

- 1. United States
- 2. China
- 3. European Union
- 4. India

## 2 Climate Movement: changing perspective with time

- Efforts made for environmental protection
- Kyoto Protocol
- Paris climate agreement-
- The success of the climate movement-
- · Role of non-profit organizations and civil society
- The Way Forward

Efforts towards environmental protection began on a global scale with the Stockholm Convention of 1972. Rapid industrialization and urbanization had created a serious challenge to the environment. Due to the destruction of the natural habitat (forest , wetlands) of many organisms, there is a threat of extinction. Deforestation as well as conversion of grasslands into agricultural areas led to the loss of biodiversity. Challenges like water pollution, air pollution, soil degradation, acid rain have started to arise.

## Efforts made for environmental protection :-

With the establishment of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) to spread awareness about environmental protection, it was decided to celebrate International Environment Day on 5 June. The report 'Our Common Future' published by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 proved to be an important starting point in the context of environmental awareness.

In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was set up by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization to assess the science related to climate change which is an international organization.

The 'Rio Earth Summit' held in Rio on the completion of 20 years of the Stockholm Convention in 1992 proved to be the most effective global initiative in terms of environmental awareness. In this, three important environmental agreements were passed –

1. United Nations Climate Change Framework Convention (UNFCC)

2. United Nations Convention on

Biodiversity (UNCBD)

3. United Nations Convention on Prevention of Desertification (UNCCD)

This agreement has been agreed by 197 countries. Since 1995, the annual meeting of the UNFCC is held every year, in which the issue of environment and climate is discussed and the action plan is discussed in detail.

#### **Kyoto Protocol**-

The 'Kyoto Protocol' was adopted under COP-3 in Kyoto (Japan) held in 1997, which was related to the reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases. The principle of "Common but Different Responsibility" was adopted in the Kyoto Protocol. According to this theory, the major responsible for climate change lies with developed countries, who have increased the emission of greenhouse gases to achieve the goal of rapid industrialization, resulting



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in the challenge of global warming and climate change. Therefore, these countries have the main responsibility of reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. Under the Kyoto Protocol, countries were divided into three categories-Annex-1 (developed economies- 38 countries included), Annex-2 (transitional economies) and non-annexes (developing and underdeveloped countries). Annex-1 countries were legally obliged to cut greenhouse gas emissions. The first phase of the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol began in 2005, which was completed in 2012. The second phase has concluded in 2020. The implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement has started from 2020.

#### Paris climate agreement-

In 2015, the much-awaited 'Paris Climate Agreement' was adopted in the COP-25 held in Paris. The main objective of this agreement is to allow global temperatures not to exceed 2 degrees centigrade at pre-industrial levels by the end of this century. The agreement is based on limiting the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by human activities. The Paris Agreement provides that developed countries should help poor countries by providing "climate finance" to adapt to climate change and promote renewable energy.

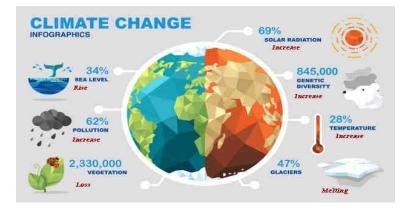
The concept of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) has been proposed and each nation is expected to voluntarily set emissions targets for itself.

By 2020, extreme climatic events such as heatstroke in Western European countries, increase in forest fires, inequality in rainfall intensity and distribution, rapid melting of glaciers and increase in the intensity and frequency of tropical cyclones has made an attention to environmentalists as well civil society towards 'climate change'.

## The success of the climate movement-

3

In 1985, the Vienna Convention on the protection of ozone layer took place. After this, in 1987, the Montreal Protocol was adopted for the protection of the



ozone layer, which became the world's most successful protocol. Under this agreement, limits were set to reduce the emissions of chloro-fluorocarbons and hydro-chlorofluorocarbons.

In 2016, the Montreal Protocol was amended to adopt the Kigali agreement, which aimed at a phased reduction in hydrofluorocarbons.

These efforts have resulted in a narrowing of the ozone hole, which points to the success of the ozone conservation protocol. This success created positive awareness about environmental protection in the world community.

#### The failure of the climate movement

According to the report of IPCC, it is difficult to achieve the target set in the Paris Agreement. According to estimates, given the rate at which carbon emissions are being made, the increase in temperature can be up to 3-4 degree centigrade compared to the pre-industrial period.

The biggest challenge towards controlling climate change is the lack of global consensus. US did not implemented the Kyoto Protocol and also pulled out of the Paris Agreement. Developed countries create a pressure on developing countries to play a key role in climate change action plans, while developing countries expect developed countries to share technology, finance and expertise.

## India's major successful environmental protection movements: In India, empha-

sis has been laid on environmental protection since ancient times i.e. Indus Valley Civilization. In fact, due to linking the environment with religion in India, the people here are closer to the environment. For example, Black Buck has special importance in the bishnoi society of Rajasthan. Some of the successful environmental protection movements are as follows-

- Chipko Movement
- Appiko Movement
- Project Tiger

## Role of non-profit organizations and civil society-

NGO and civil society should provide intellectual and moral leadership to the common citizens for environmental protection. It has been observed that the participation of the local community in the movements in which civil society and NGOs come (like the Chipko movement) increases. This is because being deeply connected to the local culture; they emotionally engage the public with the subject.

#### The Way Forward:-

The father of deep ecology, Arne Ness, in his book 'Gandhi in the Atomic Era', underlined the flaws in the thinking tradition of materialistic Western philosophers (eg-Newton) for the current environmental crisis. These philosophers attached great importance to consumerism oriented rapid economic development in which the current environmental risis took birth.

Gandhi's neo-Vedanta philosophy which is based on the principle of IshavasyamidamSarvam, that is, God resides in every particle of nature. This principle can help in establishing a balanced relationship between nature and man. Also, this theory talks about exploitation of natural resources by self-restraint and discipline. The concept of sustainable development





is based on the 'Navya Vedanta philosophy'. Developed countries should lead the environmental protection program on human and moral basis and provide technology, financial assistance to developing and underdeveloped countries so that these countries can develop there economy development and get rid of the challenges of poverty.



- Why in news
- Background
- Role of Teacher
- Relevance of Teachers
- Role of teacher in building new generation
- The Way Forward

#### Why in news?

Due to the lockdown in covid-19, the schools were closed to maintain social distancing. Addressing the problem in the changing time, there is a need to contemplate the inclusive education system (model).

#### Background-

Education is the means of fulfilling the needs of society. In the modern times, socio-cultural changes are rapidly taking place in society. In such a situation, there is a challenge before the education system to coordinate with these changes. In the Corona epidemic due to the lockdown and social distancing imposed, the educational institution has been closed for a long time or is operate don online mode. According to the UNESCO report, about 95 crore children have been deprived of education, which will create a hindrance in the opportunities of equality and all-around development of children. Meanwhile, India has implemented its new education policy, which is based on the basic pillars of easy access to education, equity, quality, affordability and accountability.

#### **Role of Teacher:**

The teacher plays an important role in the development of the personality of the students. Teachers are role models for the students. The personality of the students is affected by their personality and conduct. In ancient times, teachers/ acharyas propounded their fundamental principles (the practical knowledge) such as Makkhali Ghoshal's Ajivika sect, Charvaka's materialistic philosophy, Buddha-Mahavira propounded humanistic philosophy keeping compassion at the center. Influenced by the teachers, students propagated their teachings/ principles far and wide, because of this Buddhism spread to many countries.

In the medieval period, the school tradition had evolved in place of the Gurukul system. While living in the society, the teachers used to assess the social conditions and spread knowledge to the people through teachings. Through their creations or literature, they spread their original thought to the masses. Saints (teachers) like Adi Shankaracharya, Kabirdas, Tulsidas, Raidas connected the illiterate masses with knowledge through literature, while the poets (teachers) of

Bhaktikal created optimism and a moral atmosphere in the society in difficult circumstances. Tulsidas composed 'Ramcharitmanas' and presented the character and personality of the ideal king in front of the masses. In the modern period. the materialism affected education system developed under the influence of western countries. Education became a profession. The discoveries or researches done by scientists like Newton, Einstein,

Faraday were made accessible to the public through the education system. In this way, by understanding the needs of society, teachers not only fulfill them but also influence them.

#### **Relevance of Teachers-**

Identifying the needs of the present, learning from the past and preparing an action plan to fulfill the aspirations of the future, is the duty of education. Mahatma Buddha gave the principle of a middle path to solve the challenge of developing unity, fraternity, coexistence between different sects in order to improve the Brahman religion and create a balance between spirituality and materiality. This was the effect of his conduct that Buddhism



reached many countries of the world in a short time. In the medieval period, Guru Nanak introduced Sikhism to establish egalitarian (religious-caste-gender equality)society, social harmony and peaceful society. Through the medium of langar-pangat and sangat, These teachings of sikhism were propogated the masses. Langar- Cooking collectively (gender-equality) and distribution of food. Pangat- Eating without discrimination of upper and lower caste.

Sangat - Collective decision- making.

For social harmony (which was favorable to the conditions like Muslim ruler and majority Hindu population) the concept of Nirguna Brahman was accepted.

According to that - 'The whole world is the creation of God and all are equal, there is only one universal creator i.e. Ik Omkar Satnam'. In the modern era of the colonial period, according to the needs of the nation, Maharishi Aurobindo established the Bengal National College in 1906 to spread the national consciousness. He clearly said that political freedom is the breath for the nation. By authoring the books 'The Synthesis of Yoga' and 'The Life Divine' he encouraged the integrated yoga system. In the colonial period, Gandhi Ji considered the climate crisis arising out of industrialization as a moral problem and adopted the Navya Vedanta philosophy (Ishavasyamide Sarvam) for its solution, based on the principle of 'God resides in every particle of nature.

Thus the relevance of teachers keeps changing in new shape with the circumstances.

#### Role of teacher in building new generation-

In the process of socialization, School is the second important institution after the family where students come in contact with teachers and get influenced by their personality and ideology. That is why Abdul Kalam accepted the important role of parents and teachers in modern nation building. Teachers associated with different schools of thought connect the students with their ideas. The



leadership ability, style, ideology, socio-political attitude of the teacher gets deeply adopted in the personality of the students. Teachers create the basis for the development of values like discipline, fundamental duty, self-motivation in the students. The teacher plays an important role in promoting the values of scientific thinking (logic-humanism), social harmony, creativity.

#### Need for inclusive education:

Access or affordability and equity of education create the foundation of the inclusive growth of an inclusive society. Since the later Vedic period, Shudras and women did not have access to education, so the later Vedic period was also not egalitarian.In view of the importance of education, the United Nations has included education in the Declaration on Human Rights, which is essential for the all-around development of human beings.Right to Education in India- (RTE 2010) is a statutory right as well as a constitutional right (compulsory universal education for all children up to the age of 14 under Article 21(a)). So the Government of India has included the following points in the New Education Policy 2020-

- a. Easy access to education
- **b.** Parity
- **c.** Quality
- **d.** affordability
- e. Accountability

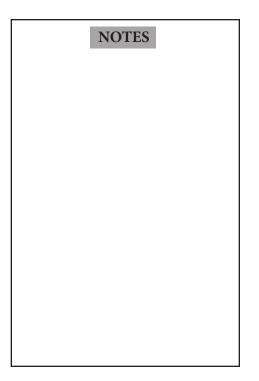
All these points will be helpful in building an egalitarian society with inclusive education, especially the women / SC / ST of weaker sections will benefit from it. The creation of human capital will ensure all round development along with economic social development in the country.

#### Way Forward:

**1.** The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-4 includes ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education as well as providing opportunities to all to learn.

**2.** Keeping in view of the challenges of Covid, educational institutions should consider new methods of teaching. Technology should be used efficiently such as digitization. There should be the use of artificial intelligence techniques. Public investment should be encouraged for the affordability of education. Under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), investment should be done to ensure quality education to weaker/disadvantaged sections.

**3.** In the 'QR World Ranking 2021', only eight educational institutions of India have got a place in the top 500. There is not a single Indian university in the top 100 universities. In such a situation, India should focus on the quality of higher education along with primary education and encourage research also. Education should not be based only on the Indian value system but also according to global standards.



### Strengthening the concept of green budget in India

- Why in news
- Background
- Present Provisions and Problems
- Why Budget 2019-20 was called Green Budget
- Why is there a need for a green budget or a green economy

#### Why in News?

Recently the South Indian state of Karnataka has presented the Green Budget which is a vision on promoting green investment and compensates the ecological deficit. It can also encourage other Indian states and the central government in this direction. Chief Minister of Karnataka Bommai has ordered his forest and environment department to conduct an annual assessment of the loss of natural resources and total ecological loss. Bommai has said that from next vear for the first time he will introduce provisions to fill the ecological deficit. With this will of Karnataka, a question clearly arises in the mind that do other Indian states also think towards green budget? Has the central government made any plan for green investment or green budget to save the environment and ecosystem of the country

#### Background:

The word development does not become multidimensional and meaningful unless the word inclusive and sustainable is added to it. For inclusive and sustainable development, it is necessary to work towards a green economy also known as low carbon economy. To make sure there is no loss of the wealth of the natural resources, it is necessary for the governments of different countries to promote or green investment, there is a need to understand the importance of green budget. It is difficult to give proper protection to the environment until adequate investment is ensured in various areas of the environment such as pollution control, increasing forest cover and green cover, controlling forest fires, preventing plastic pollution, protecting biodiversity from diseases. So in the large countries like India, it is expected to make provisions for a green budget in the original budget or start the practice of presenting the Green Budget separately.

#### **Present Provisions and Problems:**

The central government says that it is working sensitively on the issue of environmental protection and has also allocated a green budget, but there is dissatisfaction among environmentalists that in the budget 2020-21, the total allocated amount of 3100 crores to the Ministry of Environment and Forests is not sufficient. this allocation should have been more. Out of this, only Rs 460 crore has been allocated for pollution control, which was the same for the last financial year. No changes have been made to this. Whereas only Rs 40 crore has been allocated for Climate Change Action Plan. With all these figures, facts, the commitment of the Government of India towards the Green Budget has been reviewed.

Presenting the budget for 2021-2022, Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman said that the Government of India will encourage those states which are planning and implementing plans to ensure clean air in cities which have a population of more than one million. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change will

- India and environmental challenges
- The expectation of Green India

notify about the criteria for these incentives. For the fulfillment of this objective, Rs 4400 crore has been allocated in the budget. But in totality, the Environmentalists have expressed dissatisfaction to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change over the cut of Rs 230 crore in the budgetary allocation for 2021-22. Environmental experts say that this could set back the green initiative or slow down its speed. At the same time, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Environment, Forest and Climate Change and Science and Technology, headed by Rajya Sabha MP Jairam Ramesh, said that the budget for 2021-22 of the Environment Ministry was cut by 35 percent. With this, there has been a decrease of Rs 770 crore or 37 percent in the budgetary allocation of the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Earlier, the budget for the year 2019-2020 was called Green Budget by the Indian Prime Minister. From this green budget, it has been understood that the goals of sustainable development cannot be achieved by merely increasing the allocation of budget in the areas of environment, biodiversity and climate change, but proper development and implementation of eco-friendly technologies is more important.

## Why Budget 2019-20 was called Green Budget:

The government talked about promoting green transport to develop a low carbon or green economy. In the second phase of the FAME scheme, an allocation of Rs







10,000 crore has been made by the Government of India on April 1, 2019, to promote electric vehicles in the country. On the other hand, NITI Aayog has proposed to convert all 150 cc two-wheelers to electric vehicles by 2023 and all three-wheelers by 2025. To give a concrete shape to this, the Finance Minister had proposed to reduce the GST on electric vehicles from 12 percent to 5 percent in the budget. To make these vehicles available to consumers at an affordable rate, an additional income tax deduction of Rs 1.5 lakh has been made by the Government of India. This step will help in avoiding the health risks caused by vehicle emissions. The Government of India believes that the increase in the duty of petrol and diesel in the budget has been done keeping in mind the concerns of the environment. Taxes on fossil fuels will help tackle air pollution. In this budget of New India, a budget of Rs 460 crore has been allocated for pollution control schemes, including the National Clean Air Program. At present, there has been an increase in the referral of pollution related matters by the National Green Tribunal to the committees of the Central Pollution Control Board, so the budget of CPCB has been kept at 100 crores. The government needed to show more commitment to this matter. Recently, In a report by the Center for Science and Environment, it has been told that due to diseases caused by air pollution, life expectancy has decreased by 2.6 years in India. Life expectancy was reduced by 1.6 years due to outdoor particulate matter and one year and two months due to household air pollution.

## Why is there a need for a green budget or a green economy?

In the decade of 1970s, the Club of Rome prepared "The Limits to Growth Report" which has become extremely relevant today. For sustainable development, it is necessary to address the challenges of environmental and climate change. The International Labor Organization has recently said in its report "Working on a Warmer Planet: The Impact of Heat



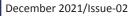
Stress on Labor Productivity and Decent Work" due to climate change and global warming by 2030, the labor force of India will be decreased by 5.8 percent of working hours, which would equate to a productive loss of 34 million full-time jobs. In this sequence, the most affected sectors will be agriculture and construction work. Similarly, globally 2.2 percent of the total working hours would be lost due to high temperatures and this would amount to the loss of 80 million full-time jobs globally. The ILO has expressed the possibility of losses of up to 2400 billion dollars globally by 2030 from heat stress. The report also states that two-thirds of working hours will be lost every year globally because workers will not be able to work due to extremely hot weather or their speed of work will be greatly reduced.

#### India and environmental challenges:

If we consider India, there are many types of discrepancies. Illegal smuggling of many animals is happening in India like Pangolin, Star Turtles, Horse Sue Crab, Leopard. Exotic dangerous plants are harming the biodiversity of India, exotic corals are harming the marine biodiversity of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep. India has to take effective measures to deal with situations like floods of Mumbai, Chennai and Kerala, degradation of mangrove forests and coral reefs, immense damage from forest fires, drought and increasing desertification, human-animal conflict. Often many Na tional Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries have been seen sacrificed for development projects, like the Kanha National Park, the area of Flamingo Sanctuary in Mumbai or the construction of India's first neutrino observatory.

#### The expectation of Green India -

The government needs to avoid investing more in plastic, solid, biomedical waste material. Disposal of plastic waste can be done through plasma gasification or pyrolysis technology. Effective measures have to be taken to stop the illegal smuggling of animals. On May 22, the International Day of Biodiversity, the Environment Ministry of India has issued a circular to all major airports in India to place photographs of highly endangered fauna, including pangolins, star turtles, tigers and leopards. Under the Species Recovery Program, the Government of India needs more green investments for animal protection, protection through captive breeding and their translocation. The Government of India will have to allocate more budget for the rejuvenation of wetlands, coral reefs and mangroves and give the form of movement to biodiversity conservation. All governments have to understand that it will be possible to become a trillion dollar economy only if the earth exists. When the Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean will be free from global warming, then the blue economy will be able to develop uninterruptedly. Only when the ocean food web and food chains are safe, overall food security will be possible and if the incidents of forest fires and air pollution are not stopped then breathing will become difficult.



5

### Overview of Agricultural Bills: From Beginning to

- End
  - Contraction
- Why in news
- Background
- The three laws are as follows
- Circumstances at the time of passing of the law
- Reasons for opposition to Agriculture Acts
- Beginning of protest

#### Why in News-

Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has announced to repeal all three controversial agricultural laws. The farmers (mainly farmers from Punjab and Haryana) protested against this agriculture bill on the borders of Delhi for more than a year.

#### Background-

Last year, three agriculture bills were passed by the government for agricultural reforms. The farmers had objected to the implementation of these laws. After some time, the farmers gheraoed the capital Delhi, demanding the repeal of these agricultural bills. The protest did not subside even after long talks between the farmers' representatives and the government. Ultimately, the Government of India decided to withdraw all these three Agriculture Acts.

#### The three laws are as follows -

• The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020, which aims to allow trade in agricultural produce outside the existing APMC (Agriculture Produce Market Committee) mandis;

• The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 which seeks to provide a framework for contract farming;

• The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 which aimed to remove items such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onions, and potatoes from the list of essential commodities.

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had proposed these three bills under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support the economy during the Covid-19. On June 3, 2020, the Union Cabinet chaired by Modi got all three laws passed in the form of ordinances. Two days later, the President promulgated the ordinances Parliament enacted these agriculture bills during the monsoon session.

## Circumstances at the time of passing of the law

When the government announced these agricultural reforms and enacted them in the form of ordinances in June 2020, at that time the country was battling the first wave of the corona pandemic and the government's symbolic protest had started.

When the government proposed these laws as a bill in September 2020, the government also faced opposed in Parliament. The opposition parties demanded a review of the bills. The government rejected these demands and enacted the law.
 The Akali Dal left the government on this issue. Rajya Sabha MPs from opposition parties were suspended for a week for their "unparliamentary conduct" During protest against the passing the of law.

• During the session, the government ended the Question Hour, a misconception has arisen in the minds of the people that the government is a dictator.

- Negotiations between farmer unions and the central government
- Views of various stakeholders on this decision
- Conclusion

## Reasons for opposition to Agriculture Acts

• The most powerful reason for the opposition to the Acts was the fear of the farmers towards the end of the Minimum Support Price.

The farmers had the misconception that after the reforms (essential commodities amendment act) the government would repeal the Minimum Support Price.

• These Acts were also opposed by small farmers. They feared that after the implementation of the Acts hoarding (stocking of goods) would increase. With the continuous loss of profit in agriculture, misunderstanding of end of MSP, black marketing, as well as the middle men will buy the produce from the farmers at a cheap price and will get the real benefit of the produce by hoarding.

• In the new agricultural laws, there is a duty to sell the produce in the APMC mandis and no fee for selling the produce outside the mandis, which would have ended the existence of the mandis. It was a problem for traditional farmers.

• It was also assumed that after the new agricultural reforms, farmers who have understanding of technology and economy would benefit and other farmers would have to face losses.

#### Beginning of protest:

With the above misconceptions, farmer unions in Punjab and Haryana gave a call for 'Delhi Chalo' movement on 3rd November to protest against the countrywide agricultural laws. Delhi Police





denied their request to march to the capital as per the COVID-19 protocol but various agricultural unions led by the United Kisan Morcha (SKM) reached the capital Delhi border on November 26, 2020.

## Negotiations between farmer unions and the central government

• For the purpose of dialogue with the farmers from the first week of December 2020, the Agriculture Secretary Sanjay Agarwal invited the leaders of the farmer unions to Delhi. Agriculture Secretary started the first round of talks with the agitating farmer unions representatives at Krishi Bhawan. However, the farmers unions wanted to talks with the Agriculture Minister

• From October 14, 2020 to January 22, 2021, there were 11 rounds of talks between the government and farmers' representatives. Agriculture Minister also participated in all these meetings but no solution could be obtained. On December 8, Home Minister Amit Shah also held a late night meeting with the leaders of the farmer unions, but no positive result came.

• On the Republic Day of 2021, the farmer unions reached the Red Fort to protest and the situation became uncontrollable due to some anarchism. After which the police strictly removed the farmers from the border of Delhi.

#### Current situation of laws-

The Prime Minister has decided to withdraw these laws. Their present situation is as follows-

• There were protests everywhere against these laws. In this sequence, a petition was also filed by the farmers' unions and opposition parties in the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On 12 January 2021, the Supreme Court had stayed the implementation of these three laws.

• At the beginning of the budget session President Ram Nath Kovind, while addressing a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, said, "My government respect the Supreme Court's decision and we will abide by it."

• Since that time these laws are in an inactive state. Therefore, the withdrawal



announcement by the Prime Minister will not affect the governance and administration very much.

## Views of various stakeholders on this decision

#### Government:

Hon'ble Prime Minister has made it clear in his address to the nation that perhaps the government was unable to disseminate the benefits of these reforms. This government is the people's government and the government will not take any such decision which is unacceptable to the people.

## Samyukt Kisan Morcha (representative of farmers' unions):

The United Kisan Morcha has welcomed the repeal of the laws. Along with this, it has been said that they will also raise other pending demands. Their demands include withdrawal of these laws from Parliament, making MSP permanent, amending the Electricity Acts, etc.

#### **Opposition:**

The opposition has called it a victory of democracy. This step has been described as the government's strategy for the upcoming state assembly elections (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab).

#### **Conclusion:**

The main purpose of implementing these laws was to convert agriculture into agripreneur and in the initial stage, the government seemed committed to implementing its decision, but in a democ racy, the public is the supreme authority and the most impact of these laws would have been on the farmers, due to which Farmers' unions were opposing this law. Therefore, the government decided to withdraw these laws.

NOTES

6

#### Scheduled Tribes demanding justice

- Context
- Introduction
- · Story of film
- Problems associated with Tribal Communities
- National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- · Committees formed for the improvement of tribal community

#### Context

A recent movie Jai Bheem shows the historical injustice meted out to the Irula tribal community. To move forward on the path of modern society, social justice must be provided to the injustice done to the scheduled tribes.

#### Introduction

Movies are the mirror of society. The subject matter of the films either shows the way to the society or shows the changes taking place in the society and the conditions. A recent film Jai Bhim has shown the injustice done to the tribal community. Somewhere or the other the film is reflecting the conditions of the present society. It is necessary to convert the injustice done to the tribal community into justice and reduce the growing trust deflict between the mainstream people and the people of the tribal community. Ethnic communities are communities that cherish the values of the early stages of human civilization, so humanity must give them social justice.

#### Story of the movie:

The film mainly refers to the atrocities being committed against the tribal communities. The film shows the misuse of the Habitual Offenders Act or the Practicing Offenders Act. The Practice of Criminal Offenders Act was primarily a law brought during its colonial rule in which many tribal communities were declared habitual criminals. There are atrocities. Some dimensions of the injustice done to the tribes have been displayed in this

film, but there are many other problems faced by the tribal communities which are described below.

#### Problems associated with Tribal Communities

#### **Identity** crisis

• Tribal communities have survived in a very small proportion, commensurate with the vast population of India. According to the 2011 census, tribal population is 8.61% of the total population. The language, culture, and clothing of the tribes are different from the mainstream people. Simultaneously, due to increasing political sectarianism, encroachment, cultural imperialism, etc., the influence of mainstream people on the identity like language and culture of tribes is increasing, due to which they are experiencing an identity crisis.

#### Segregation

 The sentiment towards the tribal community in the minds of the mainstream people is of primitive, backward, and wild. Along with this, the mainstream people are also frightened by the clothes of the tribal community. Thus there is a problem of connection between the people of the tribal community and the people of the mainstream. Thus, the tribal communities are completely isolated from the mainstream.

#### Conversion

During the colonial rule, the tribal community was converted by Christian missionaries considering the tribal com

munity as vulnerable. Taking advantage of the economic system of the tribes, Christian missionaries forcibly converted them to Christianity. Now after independence, in the name of homecoming, these tribes are being converted again to Hinduism. The right to religious freedom given by the Indian Constitution has become a mere dream for the tribes.

#### Lack of representation

Although tribals have a reservation in important places like public planning, assembly, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, etc., this reservation proves to be a mere sham when the benefit of this reservation does not reach the grass root level. The benefits of this reservation are available only to the Scheduled Tribes families whose families have already benefited from the reservation. A large population stays away from these benefits and they do not contribute to the decision-making process.

#### Housing crisis

The ever-increasing population and increasing urbanization have led to the contraction of the tribal areas. The increase in the demand for land due to the increasing demand for real estate brought the attention of the real estate mafia to tribal areas where forests were destroyed due to commercial use of land and tribals were evicted from their land.

This made the tribal community a lower class compared to the people elsewhere on their land. After their residence was snatched away, arrangements were







not made for their rehabilitation and they were forced to live a second standard life in the urban society.

#### Violation of fundamental rights

• The resources of the tribal areas were better exploited by the mainstream people. Tribal areas are rich in minerals. Minerals are being exploited to fulfill various development objectives, due to which not only the tribes are being removed from their land but the forest is also getting polluted. Thus the fundamental rights of the tribal people are violated.

• Tribal communities are withdrawing from their traditional work due to their economic compulsion. In this situation, tribal people are exploited by people of criminal nature. Tribal communities are considered very vulnerable to human trade, sexual exploitation, forced surrogacy. This shows the violation of the rights to the dignified life of Article 21 mentioned in the Constitution and the right against of exploitation mentioned in Article 23 24.

#### Legal problems

The legal problem is one of the major problems of the tribes. Tribal communities opposed the British Empire due to the encroachment on their territory during the colonial period, Munda caste revolt, Santhal rebellion, etc. As a result of these revolts, the British Empire declared the tribes' habitual offenders which is still a part of the Indian legal system. This law declares tribal people as hereditary criminals which is against the principle of natural justice.

Along with these problems, lack of education, lack of awareness, employment crisis, vulnerability to health problems are other major problems of the tribes. Efforts should be made to remove these problems for the establishment of justice.

#### **Constitutional provision**

• Article 15 and 16 of the Constitution provides for reservation to Scheduled Tribes.



• Article 17 of the Constitution declares the abolition of untouchability.

• Article 21 of the Constitution provides for a life of dignity for all, including tribal life.

• Article 23 of the Constitution gives the right against exploitation, in which human trade and forced labor have been banned.

• Article 342 of the constitution defines Scheduled Tribes

• Article 330 provides for reservation in Lok Sabha, Article 332 in Legislative Assemblies, and Article 243 in Panchayats to give representation to Scheduled Tribes.

• Special provisions have been made in the schedule 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> of the constitution for the administration of tribal areas in Schedule 5 and Schedule 6.

• Article 371 of the Constitution makes special provisions in respect of many states.

#### Legal provision

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

• This Act declares offenses against Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes non-bailable and punishable.

• This Act applies to any person who is not a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

• It is aimed at preventing crimes like bonded labor, forced labor, obstruction of voting, etc.

• It protects Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against social, economic, and political crimes.

#### **PESA Act**

• The 'Panchayat Provisions (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996' was based on the recommendations of the Bhuria Committee.

• It establishes a commitment to local governance in tribal areas.

#### **Executive Efforts**

The President can make legislation in the area of Scheduled Tribes by his order.
Regional and Autonomous District Councils have been formed for tribal administration.

• The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is functioning intending to provide access to social justice to the tribal people.

#### National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

• Article 338A provides for a National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

• It is enforced by the 89<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act since 2004.

• In 1978 there was a body called National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 2004, this institution was split into two & National Commission for Scheduled Tribes had been constituted.

• It consists of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, 3 whole-time members, and other members.

• One of the 3 full-time members must be a woman

• It examines and directs all issues related to the constitutional rights of the Scheduled Tribes.

#### Committees formed for the improvement of tribal community

Many committees have been constituted by the government from time to time to solve various problems of the tribal community.

• The first Backward Classes Commission appointed by the President of India under Article 340 (Kaka Kalelkar Commission, 1953) also gave its recommendation





regarding Scheduled Tribes.

• The formation of the Elwin Committee (1959) was related to the functioning of the basic administrative unit for tribal development programs.

• The Lokur Committee (1965) was formed to establish criteria for defining Scheduled Tribes.

• Bhuria Committee (1991) related to

#### PESA Act

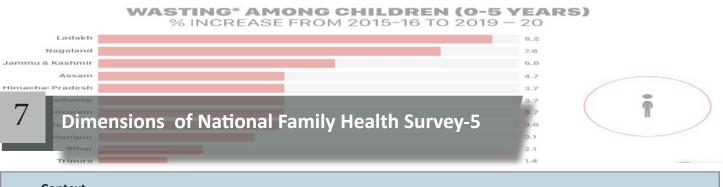
• The Munjekar Committee (2005) examined tribal governance and administration.

• Pro. Virginius Shasha (2013) on the holistic development of tribes

#### Conclusion:

Even after the presence of constitutional provisions, legal acts, executive institu-

tions, the tribal community has not been able to get social justice. Even today the tribal communities feel their isolation from the mainstream. To connect them with the mainstream, the historical injustice done to them must be ended so that they can get proper opportunities for the development of their personality in the democracy of India.



- Context
- Introduction
- National Family Health Survey
- Findings for Policy making from the National Family Health Survey
- Conclusion

#### Context

Recently the data of the fifth edition (Phase 2) of the National Family Health Survey has been released. The survey was completed in two phases. The first phase data was released in December 2020 and the second phase data has been released recently.

#### Introduction

The establishment of data-led governance is an important aspect of governance in nowadays. The survey of data is essential for establishing data-based governance. National Family Health Survey is conducted to know about demographic conditions, health, and other social dimensions. Recently the data of the fifth edition (Phase 2) of the National Family Health Survey has been released. These data will be helpful in policy making about health and demographic conditions.

#### **National Family Health Survey:-**

The National Family Health Survey,

conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is a comprehensive survey on the demographic and health status of citizens across India. This survey was started from 1992-93 and 4 editions have already been released.

• This edition of 2019-20 is the fifth edition of its kind. This version was completed in two phases. This survey is based on 131 indicators.

• Mumbai based International Institute for Population Sciences is the national nodal agency for this survey.

• 22 States and Union Territories were covered during Phase I, remaining others surveyed during Phase II.

• The recent survey of NFHS covers 6.1 lakh households.

• Earlier this survey was released in 1992–93, 1998–99, 2005–06, and 2015-16.

#### National Family Health Survey 5:

In the survey, information has been given based on 131 indicators in the fact sheet

related to the states.

In the first phase of the survey, Data were collected for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman, and Diu, Jammu, and Kashmir, Ladakh, and Lakshadweep. The others were surveyed in Phase 2.

#### Data of National Family Health Survey 5 and Comparison with National Family Health Survey 4 Sex ratio:

According to this survey, the sex ratio in India has become 1020 females per 1000 males. This is the first time after independence that the female population is more than male. This ratio is 1037 females per 1000 males in rural areas and 985 females per 1000 males in urban areas. As per the National Family Health Survey



4, the ratio was 1009 females per 1000 males in rural areas and 956 females in urban areas. However, the sex ratio at birth is still 952 girls per 1000 male children.

#### The decline in fertility rate:

The total fertility rate in the first phase of the National Family Health Survey 5 is 2.1 and the total fertility rate in the phase 2 states is 2. It shows the success of measures of population control. The total fertility rate is 3 in Bihar and 2.4 in Uttar Pradesh. Among the states included in Phase 2, except Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, and Uttar Pradesh, all the states have achieved an ideal fertility rate of 2.1.

#### **Contraceptive Prevalence Rate:**

With this, the Contraceptive Prevalence Rate has gone up to 67% from 54% in the fourth edition of the National Family Health Survey.

#### Increase in vaccinations:

The immunization rate among children aged 12 to 23 months is 76%, which was 62% in the fourth edition of the National Family Health Survey. Orissa has the best performance in this regard and more than 90% of children in this age group have been vaccinated in Orissa. The credit for this development goes to the Mission Indradhanush initiative launched in 2015.

#### Financial inclusion of women:

Women empowerment indicators have also improved. 79% of women have bank accounts in India , which were limited to 53% in the fourth edition of the National Family Health Survey.

#### **Institutional Births:**

At the all-India level, 89 percent of the children's deliveries took place in hospitals or health institutions. Which was 79% in the fourth edition of the National Family Health Survey. In Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry, it has been 100%. Thus we are seeing that there is an increase in the trend of institutional deliveries.

#### Nutrition:

Little improvement has been registered in child nutrition indicators at the Pan India level. In the National Family Health Survey 5, child stunting was recorded at 36 percent, wasting 19 percent, and underweight 32 percent, which was 38%, 21%, and 36% respectively in the fourth edition of the National family Health Survey.

#### Health

Anemia in women and children remains a matter of concern. Among all the states of India, 67% of children under 5 years of age, 57% of women, and 25% of men suffer from anemia. In the fourth edition of the National Family Health Survey, it was 58.6%, 53.1%, and 22.7% respectively.

There is a lot of variation in blood sugar levels in both women and men. Men are more likely than women to have high or very high blood sugar. Cases of high blood pressure (hypertension) in men are somewhat higher than in women.

#### Improving the home environment

Schemes like Swachh Bharat Mission and Ujjwala have improved the domestic environment. For example, the use of cooking fuel has increased by 10 percent in all states and union territories during the last 4 years.

## Findings for Policy making from the National Family Health Survey

• The increase in the sex ratio shows that there has been a decline in practices like female feticide. But at the same time, these figures present a different challenge. The contribution of women in the decision-making process and legal decision-making process of our society is very less. 50% of the nation's population has extremely low representation in the Supreme Court, Parliament, and the workforce. This shows a policy conflict that needs to be improved where the majority of the population is under-represented.

• In rural areas, which people often think of as backward, the sex ratio is higher than in urban areas.

• After all the efforts to fight anemia, anemia is still present and is increasing continuously. This is a big problem for the health infrastructure of India, so we have to move towards a permanent solution to anemia. Anemia is a disease related to the lack of blood which also weakens the immune system of a person. Pandemic like corona made the weaknesses of the health system clear, it has been proved that it is essential to strengthening the individual immune system. Thus anemia weakens the immune system of a person and makes them vulnerable to epidemics.

• Some improvement has been seen in terms of nutrition but it is very low. It is very important to ensure nutrition in children, the government should make efforts in this direction. For this, there is a need to work beyond the point of view of one size fits for all.

• The sex ratio data at birth is showing that the desire for a son as a child is still very high among parents. The increase in sex ratio is driven less by the progress of society and more by legal constraints.

• The status of the total fertility rate is better. Despite the absence of law, parents are limiting to two children. Pressure on resources can only be reduced by checking the population growth rate.

• The success of schemes like Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission, Mission Indradhanush, Jan Dhan Yojana has shown that the goals can be achieved with continuous effort, and effective implementation. Therefore, now there is a need that where adequate improvement has not been made in the area of anemia and nutrition, that should also ensure their implementation by making better plans.

#### **Conclusion:**

The data of the National Family Health Survey has made it clear that efforts are on in India in terms of population, women empowerment, health, nutrition, financial empowerment, etc. India has achieved the target in many areas but in the areas of health, the target is yet to be achieved. Achieving these goals shows that India is moving ahead in the path of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Efforts must be made to achieve social, economic justice by moving forward with these data .



## **SHORT ISSUES**

## NATIONAL

### Border Security Force's Raising Day

On December 1, 2021, the Raising day of the main paramilitary force of India ie Border Security Force (BSF) was celebrated across the country.

In the year 1965, the responsibility of security of the 3,323 km long border of India-Pakistan was given to the State Armed Police Battalions. But when Pakistan had attacked Sardar Post, Berivabet, Chaturbate in the Gulf of Kutch on April 9, 1965, then these state-level battalions could not do anything special in terms of security. Therefore, keeping in view of the serious situation of the war in the future, the need for the formation of a specialized central government-controlled Border Security Force was felt. Therefore, on December 1, 1965, the Border Security Force was formed and K. F. Rustamji was its first chief.

The BSF played an important role in the Indo-Pakistan War of 1971. At that time, it gave the slogan of Any Task, Anywhere, Any Time. At present, there are 192 battalions in BSF and when it was

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established it started functioning with only 25 battalions. At present, 2.72 lakh personnel work in it including 5,217 are women personnel. The budget of BSF is more than 20 thousand crore rupees and it is the largest border guarding force in the world.

#### Functions of BSF:

The most important responsibility of the BSF is the security of the Indo-Pak international border, fencing the borders, arrangement of lights on the borders, and construction of important strategic roads.

One of its major functions is to control infiltration and cross-border terrorism and organized crimes like smuggling of drugs, arms, counterfeit currency, etc. Some of the important functions of BSF are as follows:-

• BSF also deploys its personnel in the services of UN missions every year.

• During the Kargil war in the year 1999, the BSF along with the Indian Army

protected territorial integrity and sovereignty.

• BSF personnel have discharged the responsibility of internal security in Manipur. BSF has conducted counter-in-surgency operations in Manipur.

• BSF has provided assistance in floodaffected areas through relief and rescue work.

• Civic Programmes are also run by the BSF to instill a sense of security in the minds of the local people in the border areas, through which medicines, school education, small construction work, camps are organized for the people.

• The BSF pays special attention to the fencing of international borders in Jammu and Kashmir and it also keeps an eye on illegal migrants coming from Bangladesh as well.

• BSF also plays a very important role in preventing cattle smuggling and other illegal activities along the Indo-Bangladesh border.

### UNESCO concludes the first survey of 4 heritage sites of Kashmir

Recently the National Monuments Authority (NMA) is in the process of preparing a blueprint. Under this blueprint, four heritage sites of historical and mythological importance of Hinduism and Buddhism in Kashmir will be included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. These sites include the Rainawari Temple in Kashmir, the temple of Awantipora, the Buddhist site at Harwan in Srinagar, the Shiv temple at Naranag, Ganderbal, and the Shri Pratap Singh Museum in Srinagar.

Recently, to include them in the UNESCO World Heritage List, a first of its kind survey of these sites in the Kashmir Valley has been conducted under the leader ship of NMA President Tarun Vijay.

The chairman of the National Monuments Authority said that the Martand temple, Parihaspora in Srinagar, Shiva temple in Ganderbal and Harvan in Srinagar are prominent special historical heritage, which must find place in UNESCO's World Heritage Site list. He said that once the name is included in the prospect list, then it will be easy to find a place in the final list of UNESCO heritage sites. Preparations are being made to protect the Shiva temple near Misha Saheb in Rainawari area of Srinagar. The temple of Baital Bhairav was also opened in Rainawari area in 2016 after 27 years. People have a lot of faith in Betal Bhairav

Temple located in the Jojilankar locality of Rainawari. Vicharnag and Shankaracharya temples are also located here. The Avantiswami and Avanteeswara temples are located in the city of Avantipur. The city was founded by Avantivarman of the Utpal kingdom. He ruled between 855 and 883 BC and he built two important temples at Avantipur. One of these temples is dedicated to Lord Shiva and one is dedicated to Lord Vishnu. In the southern part of Kashmir, on the way from Anantnag to Pahalgam, there is a temple of Sun God called Martand Mandir. It was built in the 8th century. This temple was built by Lalitaditya Muktapid, the ruler of the Karkota dynasty





It is said that King Lalitaditya used to worship in this Sun temple. There are four major Sun temples in India. These are the Konark Sun Temple in Orissa, the Modhera Sun Temple at Mehsana in Gujarat, the Jhalrapatan Sun Temple in Rajasthan and the Martand Temple in Kashmir.

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### India's first food museum in Thanjavur

Recently, India's first food museum has been inaugurated in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu by the Minister of Consumer Affairs, Government of India, Piyush Goyal. This museum has been built by the Food Corporation of India in which it has got the support of Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museums, Bangalore. It is built on an area of 1860 square feet and has cost Rs 1.10 crore. Actually the first office of Food Corporation of India was opened in Thanjavur on January 14, 1965. It is a food museum showing the challenges of food production and storage in India and the world. Important themes and points that will be shown through this food museum are:

#### **History of pastures:**

This food museum exhibits the development of farming systems. It shows the journey from the time of the nomadic hunter-gatherer to the stable system of the agricultural producer. In this way, the Food Museum will show the agricultural journey of human civilization.

#### Food storage:

India's first food museum will also exhibit different types of food storage methods that have been developed and used in India as well as the world. It will also show the food production of the world and the challenges of storage.

#### Last meal delivery:

Another important aspect displayed in this food museum is the journey of food grains from farm to consumer's plate and the important role played by FCI in this process.

#### **Operations of FCI:**

Through a digital presentation, the

Food Museum also showcases several technical features employed by FCI to streamline the agricultural production and distribution network. This food museum exhibits various technologies like Projection-Mapping, Radio Frequency Identification, Touch Screen Kiosks, Proximity and Touch Sensors and Virtual Reality System.

## Institutional Mechanism of Food Security in India:

After the famine in Bengal in 1942, the Government of India had established the Food Department, whose task was to see and implement some of the above facts. After that, the Food Corporation of India came into existence in 1965. In the Food Corporation of India, about 21870 officers and employees are associated with a dedicated spirit for public welfare works. The headquarters of the corporation is in New Delhi. For administrative facilities, the Corporation is divided into 5 Zonal Offices, 24 Regional Offices and 162 District Offices, under which there are about 1452 Food Store Depots. In this way, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to Arunachal Pradesh, the Food Corporation of India works under a vast and smooth network. Under the food security policy of the Government of India, many types of food grains distribution schemes are implemented, including above poverty line, below the poverty line, Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Mid-DayMealScheme, Annapurna Yojana, Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana. Nari Niketan and schemes for distribution of food grains for defense personnel, charitable institutions and hostels are included, which benefit the citizens of India.

#### NOTES



## PERFECT 7

4

## Increasing Anaemia in Children

The recent National Family Health Survey data regarding anaemia in children is worrying. According to the National Family Health Survey-5, the situation has become worrying due to the high proportion of children in the age group of 6-59 months being found to be anaemic in India.

Compared to NFHS-4 (2015-16), more than half of children in the age group of 6-59 months were found to be anaemic in 30 out of 36 states and union territories in 2019-20. The most worrying fact is that the proportion of anaemic children has increased in 29 states/UTs in NFHS-5 as compared to NFHS-4.

## Important points in the context of anaemia:-

• 67% of children below 5 years of age, 57% of women, and 25% of men suffer from anaemia in all states of India.

• According to the National Family Health Survey-5, about 79.7% of children in the age group of 6 to 59 months in Gujarat suffer from anaemia, which is the highest among the states.

• Comparing the data of Health Survey and National Family Health Survey-5, it has been found that Chhattisgarh has the fastest growth rate of anaemia among large states.

• Ladakh has the highest anaemia among union territories with 92.2%. Among other large states, Madhya Pradesh 72.7%, Bihar 69.4% and Uttar Pradesh 66.4% children are suffering from anaemia.

#### What is Anaemia:-

• Anaemia is a type of disease, which occurs due to a lack of haemoglobin in the body. Anaemia occurs as a result of a lack of iron in the body.

• When there is a deficiency of iron in a person's body then the rate of destruction of red blood cells in the body exceeds the rate of formation. In this condition there is a lack of blood in the person's body.

• Most of the women are victims of this, mainly due to loss of blood during menstruation or blood loss during delivery.

• Due to the lack of nutritious food, this disease is increasing more, which is now being found in children and people also.

• In anaemia, the skin becomes white and the eyes become yellow. Symptoms of anaemia are fatigue, increased heart rate, problem in breathing, swelling of the face and feet etc.

• To prevent this, it is necessary that iron deficiency should be cured and a nutritious diet should be done.

## **INTER-NATIONAL**

## 1

## India's 2+2 dialogue with four countries

Russian President Putin is coming to India on 6 December where he will participate in the India Russia Annual Summit and will discuss various issues of bilateral relations.

During this visit, India's first 2 + 2 dialogue is to be held with russia India has so far held 2+2 talks with 3 countries. In September this year, India has held such talks with two countries. On September 1, 2021, India and the US held an official level 2+2 inter-sessional meeting in Washington DC. In this, the development of Indo-US strategic partnership, alliances in the field of global public health, science-technology cooperation, clean energy, climate finance, cyber security, critical technology, space cooperation, security of Indo Pacific and developments in South Asia were discussed.

Along with this, on 10 September, India has completed its first 2 plus 2 dialogue with Australia. Its aim is to further enhance overall defence and strategic cooperation between the two countries amid increasing military pressure from China in the Indo-Pacific region. In June last year, India and Australia have also signed a historic agreement for reciprocal access to military bases forlogistics support through a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. In fact, Australia has proved its importance in recent years on many other issues apart from the security of the Indo Pacific region, so it is a strong link of the Quad and that is why America, India and Japan have called Australia for the Malabar Joint naval exercise.

The India-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministers' Dialogue (2+2) was held in New Delhi on November 30, 2019.

Japan and India signed an agreement in last year. According to which the armies of the two countries will cooperate with each other. If we talk about the importance of Russia-India 2+2 dialogue, then





some facts become important-

1. With China, Russia considers the Quad as Asian NATO, how much and how will it cooperate with India in the security of the Indo-Pacific is to be seen.

2. What will be the role of Russia in regional peace in Afghanistan and how much Russia will cooperate in safeguard-ing India's interests there.

3. Russia's cooperation needs to be increased in cyber warfare, space cooperation, nuclear energy, covid health partnership and India's energy security.

#### What is 2 + 2 dialogue?

Two ministers each from two countries participate in the two plus two dialogue. The talks between the top ministers of any two countries and their counterparts are known as 2 + 2 dialogue. This type of dialogue form was started by Japan. Later many countries adopted this method of engagement. Generally, the aim of such talks is to facilitate highlevel diplomatic and political dialogue for defense cooperation. The Foreign Ministers and Defence Ministers of the two countries participate in this dialogue and strengthen their strategic partnership.

## 2

## United Nations praises India for its peacekeeping mission

The Peacekeeping Chief of the United Nations has recently said that India has great potential to strengthen the UN Peacekeeping Mission. He said that India can make a big contribution through its capability and technology to the Blue Helmets ie United Nations peacekeepers deployed in troubled, war-torn areas around the world.

The UN Peacekeeping Ministerial meeting is to be held in Seoul in December. UN Peacekeeping Operations Secretary-General Jean-Pierre Lacroix has openly praised India in the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions. Secretary General said The that India has great potential in both police and military peacekeepers. He also said that India is capable of helping the UN in increasing the number of women peacekeepers in UN peacekeeping. He talked about increasing the number of senior women officers in UN peacekeeping missions and said that India can help the UN by providing women police and military peacekeepers. Actually the United Nations needs gualified experienced peacekeepers for which it is looking towards India.

In fact, India has announced that it will exit the Unite Aware platform. This platform works to provide topography-related information and increase situational awareness to peacekeepers. So far, more than 2,50,000 soldiers and employees of India have been deployed in 49 UN Peacekeeping Missions. As of September 2021, India is the third-largest contributor to UN peacekeeping. At present, India has 5,481 peacekeepers deployed in 12 UN missions around the world.

In August 2021, India, as the President of the UN Security Council, adopted two important Outcome Documents on the issue of peacekeeping in which the first was the resolution on responsibility for crimes against UN peacekeepers and the second was the adoption of the Presidential Statement on Technology for Peace keeping. This was the first such document of the UN Security Council on this subject which was adopted under the leadership of India. This year. India gifted two lakh doses of the coronavirus vaccine to peacekeepers serving in UN missions. According to the UN, there are currently more than 95,000 peacekeepers deployed in 12 peacekeeping



operations under the leadership of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping, in which India has an important role in the contributing countries.

NOTES	





3

### **English Channel : A dispute between France and Britain**

The dispute between France and the United Kingdom over migrant refugees has deepened. British Prime Minister Boris Johnson posted a letter on Twitter addressed to French President Macron and said that France is not serious about the matter of migrants crossing and is not thinking honestly about a solution to this crisis. In response, France has recently cancelled talks with Britain on the matter of migrant crossing because according to France the letter posted on Twitter by the Prime Minister of Britain is unacceptable. Recently, 27 migrant refugees have died while crossing the English Channel. The length of the English Channel is 34 km, but it is very difficult to cross, due to the waves.

Relations between France and Britain have been affected after this incident. In fact, in a letter posted on Twitter, the Prime Minister of Britain has proposed ways in which migrants coming from France to Britain can be stopped. While crossing the English Channel between France and Britain, the boat of 27 migrants sank in the English Channel, France was deeply hurt by this incident. These 27 people wanted to take refuge in the United Kingdom. This incident happened near Calais Port in northern France. There were also 3 children in these 27 people. The United Nations' International Organization for Migration has said that this tragedy is the largest loss of life since 2014. This conclusion came when this organization started collecting data on missing migrants in the English Channel.

The dispute between Britain and France is that who will take responsibility for the loss of lives. Both the countries are blaming each other. Britain's Home Minister says that it may be a case of human trafficking also. Criminal gangs are also the reasons for concerns in the English Channel. He also raised the issue of smuggling

of migrants and did not say anything clearly on the issue of refugee asylum in Britain. Priti Patel said that France should keep this in mind and make such arrangements that refugees from its port of Calais do not enter Britain in this manner. British media said that even after such an incident. French boats are coming to the UK's Dover port.

The problem is that after Brexit, Britain has pulled out himself from the Dublin Treaty on refugees, which has made it difficult to get cooperation from any European country on the issue of refugees. But when there is a matter of search and rescue missions for refugees in the English Channel then cooperation between France, the United Kingdom, Belgium and some other countries becomes necessary.

There is a provision in the Dublin Agreement that all states of EU member will provide asylum-seeking refugees and migrants with the same protection as all EU member states.

The Dublin Agreement provides that in whichever country a refugee reaches first, he must claim asylum in that country. Britain has been seeing the refugee issue as a burden, while Germany has given asylum to the largest number of refugees in Europe.

#### About the English Channel:

The English Channel is a branch of the Atlantic Ocean that separates Great Britain from northern France and connects the North Sea to the Atlantic. It is approximately 560 km (1,840,000 ft) long and 240 km (790,000 ft) in width. Its width is only 34 km (112,000 ft) in the Strait of Dover. It is the smallest of the shallow seas around the continental shelf of Europe, covering an area of approximately 75,000 km<sup>2</sup> (8.1×1011 sq ft).

#### NOTES





NOTES



4

### Indian Ocean Conference- 2021 and India

The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world. 80 percent of the oil trade is done through the sea routes of the Indian Ocean. Half of the container ships, one-third of the cargo traffic and two-thirds of the oil shipments of the world pass through this sea lane, so it is a common asset and lifeline for international trade and transport.

Many countries try to strengthen naval presence here. There is also competition among the nations for the different types of resources present in this ocean. But from the last decade, some nations have started to agree for the stability, prosperity, development of the Indian Ocean region and they are mutually cooperating for the security of the Indian Ocean region through summits, conferences at the institutional level.

Recently, External Affairs Minister of India S. Jaishankar addressed the 5th 'Indian Ocean Conference 2021' held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. 200 delegations and 30 countries attended this Conference. The theme of this year's conference focused on Ecology, Economy and epidemic. The conference was organized by India Foundation in collaboration with RSIS Singapore, Sri Lanka's Institute of National Security Studies and UAE's Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research.

In this meeting, the Foreign Minister of India said that policies related to the Indian Ocean have been affected in recentyears. The biggest reason for this is the changing American strategy regarding this area. In the changed strategy, America has become a more active partner in the Indian Ocean region.

The US has changed its foreign policy since 2008, America is thinking about itself and the world in the light of realism. It is adjusting itself to the multipolar order and reexamining its commitment to the world.

The second major change globally is the rise of China. Its rise to power on a global scale has been extraordinary. This is a different kind of politics. Russia may have created a situation like this, but it never had the central position in the global economy that China has today.

External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar has recently said that the increasing dominance of China in the Indian Ocean is very worrying. He said that the rise of China in recent years has influenced the development of the Indian Ocean.

The first Indian Ocean Conference was held in Singapore in September 2016, second conference in Colombo on August 31, 2017, third in Hanoi, Vietnam in August, 2018, fourth in Male, Maldives in September, 2019 and now its 5th in Abu Dhabi in 2021.

There is a need to secure the Indian Ocean by Strengthening economic and security cooperation among the Indian Ocean onshore countries, enhancing capabilities to protect land and sea areas, working towards sustainable regional development, blue economy and Identifying areas like natural disasters, piracy, terrorism. The Indian Ocean region faces many challenges such as piracy, smuggling of drugs/people and weapons, humanitarian and disaster relief and Search and Rescue (SAR), which can be met through maritime cooperation by nations. India's active role as the largest nation in the Indian Ocean region with a vast coastline of 7500 km is for the peaceful and prosperous co-existence of all countries.



1

## Ministry of AYUSH constitutes expert group to review the use of Ashwagandha leaves

The Ministry of AYUSH has decided to re-examine the use of Ashwagandha (Withania somniferal) leaves in ASU (Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani) medicines and constituted an expert group for the same. Earlier, the ministry had issued an advisory to not to use Ashwagandha leaves in ASU medicines because the use of Ashwagandha leaves has not been recommended in classical Ayurvedic texts. But the use of roots of Ashwagandha has been recommended in the oldest Ayurvedic texts. Based on this fact, the use of Ashwagandha leaves has been banned. A letter in this regard was written to the ASU Drugs Manufacturing Association in October and thereafter applications were received from the shareholders of the ASU drug manufacturing industry. Also, the Ministry of AYUSH had invited stakeholders to discuss their concerns regarding the use

of Ashwagandha leaves in ASU products. Based on this discussion, the ministry has decided to re-examine the advisory issued to drug manufacturers to avoid the use of Ashwagandha (Withania somniferal) leaves. The Expert Group will make recommendations to the Government of India on the use of Ashwagandha leaves in ASU products based on scientific evidence.

#### Importance of Ashwagandha Plant:

Ashwagandha is also known as Indian Ginseng or Winter Cherry or Poison Gooseberry. It is the native plant of the Indian subcontinent. Its roots and leaves have a lot of importance according to Ayurvedic medicine.

It is used in the treatment of Arthritis, Insomnia, Anxiety, Tumors, Tuberculosis, Asthma, Leucoderma, Bronchitis, Chronic Liver Disease etc. It has also been revealed in research that it reduces blood sugar level, Increases the secretion of insulin. It has been found to be very beneficial against cancer. It has been found that it is capable of inhibiting the growth of new cancer cells. Also, it can kill cancer cells already present in the body. These findings have come from studies done on animals.

It has also been said about the usefulness of Ashwagandha that it is helpful in relieving stress by reducing the level of cortisol in the body, hence its leaves are also used in tea.

It is helpful in increasing immunity i.e. works as an immunity booster. It increases the activity of natural killer cells i.e immunity cells, which helps in preventing infection in the body.

Ashwagandha also improves male fertility. It is also helpful in producing testosterone hormone and maintaining sperm health.

2

#### The decision to set up Karnataka's first marine reserve

Conservation of marine ecosystem and biodiversity is the need of the hour. It is necessary to create marine protected areas to save the marine fauna from extinction. At present, the amount of plastic in the oceans is continuously increasing and the illegal trade of marine animals has also increased, so it has become necessary to create more marine protected areas. Marine Sanctuaries and Marine National Parks have been formed under Marine Protected Areas in many states of India. Recently, it has been decided to set up Karnataka's first Marine Sanctuary in the Honnavar area of Uttara Kannada (North Canara) district of Karnataka in the beginning of the year 2022. Chief Wildlife Warden of Karnataka has confirmed this information.

There are already marine sanctuaries in two other major states of South India Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Also in September 2021 the Tamil Nadu government announced that it would set up India's first dugong (sea cow) conservation reserve in the Palk Bay which will cover an area of 500 sq km.

## Some of the prominent beaches of Karnataka include:

Bhatkal Beach, Devbagh Beach, Karwar Beach, Malpe Beach, Maravanthe Beach, Murudeshwar Beach and St. Mary's Island Beach.

At present there are 6 Marine National Parks in India, 2 in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1 each in Gujarat, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.

There are total 6 Marine National Parks in India:

- Rani Jhansi Marine National Park,

Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- Gahirmatha Marine National Park, Orissa - Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park, Tamil Nadu
- Malvan Marine National Park, Maharashtra

Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

- Marine National Park, Jamnagar, Gujarat

Some of the major marine sanctuaries located in India are:

Andhra Pradesh: Coringa, Pulicat and Krishna

**Odisha:** Chilka, Gahirmatha, Bhitarkanika, Balukhand Konark

Tamil Nadu: Point Calimer, Pulicat Lake.





## 3

### **Human-Animal Conflict**

Recently, five elephants died in the human-animal conflict. The increasing incidence of human-animal conflict is becoming a major reason for the biodiversity crisis.

#### Main Points:-

• Human-animal conflicts in Tamil Nadu and Kerala have led to the death of five elephants in a week after hitting trains and electric wires. This incident has again exposed the shortcomings of the effort to reduce human-animal conflicts in the country.

• An RTI query by the Project Elephant Division of the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in May revealed that 1,160 elephants have died in the past 11 years, including 741 deaths due to electric shock, 186 from railway accidents and 169 elephants have died due to poaching and 64 due to poisoning.

• The CAG in its latest Compliance Audit Report on the Ministry of Railways has confirmed that the death of elephants is more in the railway tracks of the elephant corridors.

#### Solution:-

• The main two causes of death of elephants are electrocution and train hit. Hanging solar powered fencing as planned in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and planting citronella and lemongrass as in the Golaghat district of Assam to deter elephants may provide some protection.

• The authorities should ensure that there is no illegal electric fence or barbed wire fence. Instead, solar-powered electricity should be used.

• The involvement of local communities is important. People living in elephant corridors should be made aware of the important role played by elephants in biodiversity conservation.

• Ministry of Environment and Ministry

of Railways should also act speedly on proposals for elevated wildlife crossings or eco-bridges and underpasses for safe passage of animals.

• According to the CAG report, after the construction of underpasses and overpasses in the jurisdiction of East Central and Northeast Frontier Railway, therehasbeenareductionintheaccidental death of elephants. Hence, such measures should be implemented.

#### **About Project Elephant:-**

Project Elephant was started in 1992 by the Ministry of Forest and Environment, Government of India. Wildlife Management provides Financial and technical support for this project.

#### **Objective:-**

This project has the following objectives:-

• Protecting elephants, their corridors and habitat.

- Settlement of the issue of humananimal conflict.
- Welfare of elephants.

• Prohibition on hunting of elephants for ivory.

The project was mainly in those areas of India where elephants are found in sufficient numbers. Elephants in India are mainly found in 16 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.

#### **Conclusion:-**

Of the 29,964 elephants in India, about 14,580 are in the southern region. The concerned state governments and the central government should find a permanent solution to the problem of man-animal conflict.



NOTES

### **DRDO successfully test-fired 'Vertical Launch - Short Range Surface to Air Missile'**

Recently the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) has successfully test-fired the Vertical Launch-Short Range Surface-to-Air Missile (VL-SRSAM). Earlier, DRDO had test-fired two vertical launch-short range surface to air missiles on February 22, 2021. In this test, the efficacy of the vertical launch system, as well as the maximum and minimum range of the the recent test missile, was tested has been done by DRDO to test the integrated operation of all weapon system components. In the test, the missile has successfully hit its target located 15 km away.

#### Key facts of the test:

The Vertical Launch-Short Range Surface to Air Missile was test-fired from the Integrated Test Range off Chandipur off the Odisha coast. The missile was launched from a vertical launcher towards an electronic target located at a very low altitude. Several instruments were used to track the flight path and other parameters of the missile. These tracking devices were deployed by ITR, Chandipur.

This missile has been developed for naval warships. The development of this system will boost the defence capability of Indian Navy ships against aerial threats. After the full development of this

technology, the integration of weapon systems on naval ships will also be paved. The purpose of this technology is to neutralize airstrikes on the border including maritime skimming targets. This short-range surface-to-air missile can be launched from all weapon system components.

#### VL-SRSAM Missile (VL-SRSAM)

VL-SRSAM is a surface-to-air missile, developed by DRDO. This includes features such as active radar homing during the terminal phase along with mid-course inertial guidance through a fibre-optic gyroscope. The missile has the capability of 'Lock before launch (LOBL)' and 'Lock after launch (LOAL)'.

## **ECONOMY**

## 1

## **Operation Cheque Shirts**

Recently, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has caught 2 passengers with illegal foreign exchange worth Rs 3.7 crore at Mumbai International Airport. The main aim of Operation Check Shirts has been that using data analytics, the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) had obtained specific informations of these two travelers with the intention of smuggling foreign currency. Foreign currency worth Rs 3.7 crore has been found during the checking of their belongings. The foreign exchange was hide by these smugglers in a cleverly designed space at the bottom of the carry-on luggage. Due to the concealment method, it would have been difficult to detect it in a scan of ordinary baggage. The foreign exchange recovered from these passengers has been confiscated under section 110 of the Customs Act, 1962. Illegal export of foreign exchange is a means of illicit income by illegal and criminal activities, which is known as "smuggling" in the context of the Customs Act. Besides. it is also a serious threat to the national economy and national security.

DRI works to prevent smuggling of foreign currency, gold, narcotics and other banned goods with in and out of the country. This is the fourth such case of major forex seizure at an international airport in the last one and a half months. Gangs promoting counterfeit currency trade inside the country have been active using the Indo-Nepal border, India-Pakistan border and India-Bangladesh border.

The government has taken several steps to stop the smuggling and circulation of counterfeit Indian currency notes in the country, some of the important steps are as follows:-

1. Security has been increased along the international borders through use of new surveillance technology, setting up of surveillance posts along the international border, border fencing and intensive patrolling, etc.

2. Fake Indian Currency Note Coordination Group (FCORD) has been created by the Ministry of Home Affairs to share intelligence information or information







between the security agencies of the state and the center to counter the problem of circulation of counterfeit currency notes in the country.

3. The Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell ie TFFC has been formed in the NIA

to investigate terror financing and counterfeit currency cases.

4. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Bangladesh to prevent and combat smuggling and circulation of counterfeit currency notes.

5. Training programs are organized for police officers of Nepal and Bangladesh to make them aware about smuggling or counterfeiting of Indian currency.

## 2

### All India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey

#### Why in News?

Recently, All India Quarterly Establishment Based Employment Survey, surveyed sector-wise unemployment in the duration of Corona epidemic. According to this survey, about 7.5% of the people become unemployed in the nationwide lockdown.

#### Key points of the survey:

• According to this survey, about 14.2 lakh people have lost their jobs in the manufacturing sector during Corona.

• The total job loss in the field of business and education has been 1.8 lakh and 2.5 lakh respectively.

• On the other hand, about 40,000 people have lost their jobs in the white collar jobs in the finance sector and 1 lakh in the IT and BPO sectors.

• The percentage of job loss among women has been around 7.44%. A statement was made by the Minister of Labor and Employment in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha that 3.3 lakh women have lost their jobs in the manufacturing sector, while about 11 lakh men have been affected by it.

• During Corona, about 81% people have received full remuneration while 16% people have received comparatively less remuneration, while according to the survey 3% people have not received any kind of remuneration.

• Overall 23 lakh people lost their jobs in 9 sectors in which about 16 lakh are male and 7 lakh are female.

#### The sector wise figures are given in the following table-

Sector	Number of men working in the field 25 March 2020 (before lockdown)	Number of working men (in lakhs) after lockdown	Sector wise number of women working (in lakh) 25 March 2020 (before lockdown)	Sector wise number of women working (in lakhs) (after lockdown) (in lakhs)
Manufacturing	98.7	87.9	26.7	23.3
Construction	5.8	5.1	1.8	1.5
Trade	16.1	14.8	4.5	4
Transport	11.3	11.1	1.9	1.9
Education	38.2	36.8	29.5	28.1
Health	15	14.8	10.6	10.1
Restaurant	7	6.2	1.9	1.7
IT/BPO	13.6	12.8	6.3	6.1
financial service	11.5	11.3	5.9	5.7
Total	217.8	201.5	90.0	83.3



#### 1. Multidimensional poverty Index released by NITI Aayog

Recently NITI Aayog has released the Multidimensional Poverty (MPI) Index. The MPI data is mainly based on three equally weighted dimensions – health, education and standard of living. These dimensions are represented by 12 indicators such as nutrition, school attendance, years of schooling, drinking water, sanitation, housing, bank accounts etc. This time the MPI data is based on the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2015-16. Following are the main findings of the released MPI data:-

According to statistics, Bihar has the highest proportion of poor people. According to the index, 51.91% of the population in Bihar is poor. Bihar is followed by Jharkhand (42.16%), Uttar Pradesh (37.79%), Madhya Pradesh (36.65%) and Meghalaya (32.67%) respectively.
Kerala has been the best performer in the index with a score of 0.71%. While among the

Union Territories, Puducherry has the lowest proportion of poor at 1.72%.

• Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Daman and Diu and Chandigarh are the poorest Union Territories (UTs) in India.

#### 2. Project started to revive Namda craft

A pilot project has been launched by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to revive the Namda craft. Namda craft is a rug (thick cloth) made of sheep's wool through the felting technique instead of the usual weaving process. Namda artisans are mainly found in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan. This craft is mainly practised in Pinjara and Mansoori communities. Key points of the project:-

• Under the project, the artisans and weavers of Kashmir will be given training for skill enhancement. This training will be given under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PM-KVY) 3.0.

• It aims to skill the local weavers and artisans of Kashmir to increase their productivity through RPL assessment and certification.





#### 3. Bilateral military exercise "Carat" concluded between Bangladesh and America

The Bangladesh Navy and the US Navy concluded The Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (CARAT) maritime exercise in the Bay of Bengal. The focus was on expanding the naval capabilities in this nine-day exercise. Explaining the objective of the exercise, Bangladesh Navy Fleet Commander Rear Admiral SM Abdul Kalam Azad said that the objective of 'CARAT' is to promote regional cooperation. Bangladesh participated in the Karat naval exercise in 2011.

**Cooperation Afloat Readiness and Training (Excercise Carat):** 

Exercise Carat is an annual bilateral exercise. The United States Pacific Fleet, a command of the US Navy, operates it along with several ASEAN members. Presently, Exercise CARAT is conducted with the navies of nine countries in which the navies of Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand are included.





#### 4. 7th International Science Festival to be held in Panaji

From December 10 to 13, the 7th India International Science Festival (IISF) 2021 will be held in Panaji, Goa. The event will be organized under the aegis of the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Government of Goa. More than 100 scientists from different fields will participate in the festival. Along with this, 740 science films from 70 countries will be screened at this event. The motto of the event is "Celebration of Science and its Dissemination by All". The first International Science Festival was organized in 2015 in collaboration with Vigyan Bharti.





#### 5. Skyroute Aerospace developed fully indigenous cryogenic rocket engine

Hyderabad-based startup company, Skyroot Aerospace has developed a fully indigenous cryogenic rocket engine. This engine works on liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquid oxygen. It is important to note that this is the first time that a private space technology company has used LNG (a green fuel). Cryogenic technology is a technology that works at temperatures below-150 °C. This engine has been named Dhawan-1 after former ISRO chairman Satish Dhawan. The company claims that they will develop a larger cryogenic engine after successfully testing the cryogenic technology. The company will use it in its rocket Vikram-2 to be launched in 2023.

#### 6. Admiral R Hari Kumar appointed as the new Chief of Navy

Admiral R Hari Kumar has been made the new Chief of the Navy. He will be the 25th Chief of the Naval Staff. Admiral Hari Kumar will succeed Admiral Karambir Singh, who retired on 30 November 2021. Admiral R Hari Kumar is a 1983 batch officer of the Navy. Prior to becoming the Chief of the Naval Staff, he served in various command, staff and instructional appointments of the Navy. During his service in the Navy, R Hari Kumar has been awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal and Vishisht Seva Medal.





#### 7. Anju Bobby George won the Best Female Athletics award

Indian athlete Anju Bobby George has won the World Athletics Best Female Award. She has been given this honour for motivating women to make a career in sports. Earlier, Anju Bobby George was honoured with Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award in 2004 and Arjun Award in 2003. At the same time, in 2003 in Paris, she became the first Indian female athlete to win a bronze medal in the long jump and a medal at the World Championships in Athletics. At present Anju Bobby George is the chairperson of TOPS (Target Olympic Podium Scheme) and is also an executive member of Khelo India Project.





#### 8. Lionel Messi wins Ballon d'Or award for the seventh time

Argentina's star football player Lionel Messi has won the men's Ballon d'Or award for a record seventh time while Alexia Putellas of Barcelona has won the Ballon d'Or award in the women's category. Midfielder Putellas has received this award for the first time. Prior to this, Putellas has received the UEFA Women's Player of the Year award in August. The Striker of the Year award went to Robert Lewandowski and the best goalkeeper award went to Gianluigi Donnarumma while the best young player award has been given to Pedri of Barcelona and the best club award has been given to Chelsea. The Ballon d'Or awards for the year 2020 were cancelled due to the Corona epidemic.



About Ballon d'Or Award

The Ballon d'Or awards are given by the French football magazine 'France Football'. This

award is given to the best performing player from the club and national team in a year. These awards were started for the first time in the year 1956. Stanley Mathews was the first football player to receive this award. For the first time in the year 2018, this award was started for women footballers.



#### 9. Shreshtha scheme launched for the upliftment of SC students

On the occasion of Mahaparinirvan Diwas of Dr. BR Ambedkar in December, "Shreshtha" residential education scheme for SC students has been started in the high schools of the targeted areas. The main objective of this scheme is socio-economic upliftment and the overall development of scheduled caste students. Under this scheme, the problem of drop out among scheduled caste students from class 9th to 12th is to be reduced. In its official statement, the Ministry of Social Justice Empowerment said that in the next five years, the ministry will provide assistance of Rs 300 crore to provide quality residential education to about 25 thousand deserving scheduled caste students.

#### 10. Saurav Ghoshal won Malaysian Open Squash Championship

Indian squash player Saurav Ghosal won the Malaysian Open Championship by defeating Miguel Rodriguez of Colombia in the men's singles final. Sourav is the first Indian to win this title. After defeating El Sarmé and M Gamal in the quarterfinals and pre-quarterfinals, Ghosal defeated V Crouin of France 3–0 in the semifinals. In the same match, Malaysia's Ilfa Ajman won the women's singles title.





#### 11. 'Ekuverin' military exercise between India and Maldives concluded

The 11th edition of the military exercise Ekuverin between India and Maldives concluded at Kadhu Island, Maldives. This military exercise will help in enhancing synergy and inter-operability between the armed forces of the two countries to carry out anti-terrorist operations. Cultural and sports activities were also included in this joint military exercise this year to enhance defense cooperation and bilateral ties. This exercise assumes great importance amid growing security concerns in the Indian Ocean region. The Ekuverin military exercise between India and Maldives is being organized since 2009.





#### 12. India achieved 40% power generation target from non-fossil fuels

India met the ambitious target of 40 per cent of installed power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources before time. In COP-21, India had made a commitment to achieve 40% of its installed power generation capacity from non-fossil fuel sources as part of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) by 2030. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy said in its official statement that in November 2021, India's installed renewable energy capacity is 156.83GW and nuclear power capacity is 6.78 GW, which is 40% of the total generated capacity. In the recently held COP-26, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has committed to achieve 500 GW of installed energy capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030.





#### 13. Gita Gopinath appointed as Deputy Managing Director of IMF

Indian-American citizen Gita Gopinath has been appointed as the Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Prior to this, she was posted as Chief Economist at the International Monetary Fund. IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva said that Gopinath will replace Geoffrey Okamoto. Gita Gopinath was intended to join her academic position at Harvard University from January 2022, ending her tenure as Chief Economist, but has now decided to continue with the IMF for the tenure of Deputy Managing Director.

#### 14. The two-day conference on Good Governance concludes in Bhubaneswar

The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) organized a semi-virtual regional conference on Good Governance on December 3-4, 2021 at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. The theme of the conference was "Replication of Good Governance Practices". The event was to provide a common platform to the national and state-level public administration organizations. In a semi-virtual format, delegates from 14 states from the North-Eastern and Eastern regions of India participated in the conference.





#### 15. Himachal Pradesh becomes first state to complete Covid-19 vaccination

Himachal Pradesh has become the first state in the country to complete the vaccination (both doses) of all adults. Earlier, Himachal Pradesh had also met the 100% first dose target for all adults. Selected health workers have also been honored for their support in achieving the goal of 100% immunization. A special function was organized in the honor of Covid-19 workers at All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bilaspur.

# **BRAIN BOOSTERS**





#### Why in news?

On 16th November, 2021 President Joe Biden of USA & Chinese President Xi Jinping met for three and a half hours, virtually. Chinese state media reported Xi told Biden" It is playing with fire, you will get burned." The statement shows the extreme Chinese aggression towards Taiwan.

### Creation of PRC & RoC

• When Japan invaded China in 1937, the Chinese Communists, led by Mao Tse-tung, and the Nationalists, led by General Chiang Kai-shek, formed an uneasy alliance against the Japanese.

• With the defeat of Japan by Allied troops in 1945, fighting between the Communists and Nationalists flared once more, and soon China was engulfed in a bloody, all-out civil war.

 As the Communist forces headed for victory, Chiang began to shift troops and gold reserves to the island of Taiwan, 100 miles off the Chinese mainland.

• Two months after the inauguration of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Beijing on October 1, 1949, Chiang and the Nationalists installed the rival Republic of China (ROC) as a government in exile on Taiwan. Each claimed to be the sole, legitimate

government of all of China.

#### **China-Taiwan tensions**

• In 1954-55, and in 1958, the PRC bombed the Jinmen, Mazu, and Dachen islands under Taiwan's control, drawing in the US.

• US Congress passed the Formosa Resolution, which authorised President Eisenhower to defend RoC territory.

In 1995-96, China began test-• ing missiles in the seas around Taiwan, triggering the biggest US troop mobilisation in the region since the Vietnam War.

## Is Taiwan (RoC) a member of the United Nations

No. China rejects Taiwan's participation as a member in UN agencies and other international organizations.

Taipei regularly protests its exclusion; the United States also pushes for Taiwan's meaningful participation in such organizations.

• Taiwan hold member status in more than forty organisations, most of them regional, such as the Asian Development Bank and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the World Trade Organization etc.



# China-Taiwan conflict

#### **Connotation for India**

• Standoffs with china from the last summer are pushing India to reconsider its One China policy.

• Tibet card also needs attention and implementation

 India has developed more robust relations with Taiwan to send a message to china

• India and Taiwan currently maintain "trade and cultural exchange" offices in each other's capitals

• Taiwan & India are finalising a deal for \$7.5-billion semiconductor or chip manufacturing plant to India

#### **Diplomatic relations of** Taiwan

Only fifteen states maintain official diplomatic ties with Taiwan. government has No ever simultaneously maintained formal diplomatic ties with both China and Taiwan.

#### Do Taiwanese people support independence?

• Most people in Taiwan support maintaining the status quo.

• A small number support immediate independence, according to opinion polls conducted by National Chengchi University.

• Even fewer expressed support for the unification of Taiwan with China.

• An overwhelming majority reject a "one country, two systems" model, a sentiment that has grown as

Beijing cracks down on Hong Kong's freedoms.

#### What about recent hostility?

 In 2016, Taiwan's current president Tsai Ing-wen was elected. She leads the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), which leans towards eventual official independence from China.

• Ms Tsai won a second term in 2020. By that time Hong Kong had seen months of unrest, with protesters demonstrating against the mainland's increasing influence. • Last year, amid worsening US-China relations over Covid and trade, the State Department sent its highest ranking delegation yet to Taipei. In October 2020, President Xi Jinping asked the PLA to prepare for war, triggering alarm in Taiwan

• The Biden Administration, which has declared "rock solid" commitment to Taiwan, Taipei raised an alert about an incursion by Chinese warplanes.





#### Why in News

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with Fridays For Future (FFF) has released "The Climate Crisis Is a Child Rights Crisis" report.

#### About the report

- This is the first climate report to combine high-resolution geographic maps detailing global environmental and climate impacts with maps that show regions where children are vulnerable due to an array of stressors, including poverty and lack of access to education, health care or clean water.
- The report introduces the new Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI), a composite index that ranks nations based on

1. Children's exposure to climate shocks,

2. Providing the first comprehensive look at how exactly children are affected by the climate crisis

 Offering a road map for policymakers seeking to prioritise action based on those who are most at risk.
 Pakistan (14th), Bangladesh (15th), Afghanistan (25th) and India (26th) are among four South Asian countries where children are at extremely high risk of the impacts of the climate crisis.
 Earlier an analysis, based on Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) index, had shown the impact of Climate Change on children across the world.

#### **Global Situation**

• Countries like Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau are analysed at maximum vulnerability where the children are at the highest risk.

• This is due to the acute shortage of even the basic necessities like water, sanitation, health and education and thus, the climate issues affect them deeply in diverse manners.

• Nearly every child around the world is at risk from at least one of the climate and environmental hazards which are Coastal Flooding, Riverine Flooding, Cyclones, Vector Borne Diseases, Lead Pollution, Heat waves and Water Scarcity.

• An estimated 850 million children (1 in 3 worldwide) live in areas where at least four of these climate and environmental shocks overlap.

# Children's Climate Risk Index

#### **Way Forward**

• Global net man-made emissions of carbon dioxide must be nearly halved by 2030, and reach "net zero" by 2050.

• More countries need to work towards their commitment in the Convention on the Rights of the Child to ensure every child is protected from any of the social disasters. • As many as 330 million children (1 in 7 worldwide) live in areas affected by at least five major shocks.

• The children from countries least responsible will suffer most of all due to Greenhouse gas Emissions (GHGs). They are more susceptible and precarious to toxic chemicals, temperature changes and diseases, among other factors.

#### **Indian Scenario**

- India is among four South Asian countries where children are at most risk of the impacts of climate change threatening their health, education and protection.
- It is estimated that more than 600 million Indians will face 'acute water shortages' in the coming years, Flash Flooding is to increase significantly in the majority of India's urban areas once the global temperature increase rises above 2° Celsius.

• Twenty-one of the world's 30 cities with most polluted air in 2020 were in India.

#### **Recommendations**

1. Increase investment in climate adaptation and resilience for the key services related to children.

2. Countries need to reduce their emissions by at least 45% (compared to 2010 levels) by 2030 to limit the temperature rise no more than 1.5 degrees Celsius.

3. Provide children with climate education and green skills, critical for their adaptation to and preparation for the effects of climate change.

Include young people in all national, regional and international climate negotiations and decisions.
 Ensure the recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic is green, low-carbon and inclusive, so that the capacity of future generations to address and respond to the climate crisis is not compromised.





#### **About the Constitution**

The Indian Constitution is unique in its content and spirit. It has many borrowed features from almost every Constitution of the world but the Constitution of India has several salient features that distinguish it from the Constitutions of the other countries.

#### **Salient Features**

#### 1. Lengthiest Written Constitution

Constitutions are classified into 2 typesWritten eg India, Germany, France, US

• Unwritten eg UK, New Zealand and Israel.

Factors due to which we have such a large constitution are

• **Geographical factors :-** Due to vastness and diversity of the country

• **Historical factors:**- Due to influence of the Government of India Act of 1935, which was bulky and many other.

• Single Constitution for both the Centre and the states

• Dominance of legal experts in the Constituent Assembly

#### 2. Borrowed Constitution

• **Government of India Act of 1935 :-** Federal Scheme, Office of governor,

Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency

provisions and administrative details

• British Constitution ;- Parliamentary government, Rule of

Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism

• US Constitution:- Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president

• Irish Constitution :- Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of President

• Japanese Constitution :- Procedure established by Law.

#### 3. Rigid and Flexible :-

• Under Article 368, Constitution can be amended in 2 ways.

• In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court

ruled that under Article 368 the Parliament can amend the Constitution but it can't alter the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.



# Salient features of the constitution

# 9. Integrated and Independent Judiciary

The Indian Constitution establishes a integrated as well as independent judicial system

#### **10. Fundamental Duties**

By the 42nd ConstitutionalAmendment Act, 1976 on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee, Fundamental duties were added. By the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 one more fundamental duty was added

#### **11. Universal Adult Franchise**

Every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has a right to vote. The voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988

#### 12. Single Citizenship

Indian Constitution is federal and has a dual polity i.e. Centre and states. It provides for only a single citizenship, i.e. the Indian citizenship

#### 4. Parliamentary Form of Government

The parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' Model of Government, responsible Government and Cabinet Government. Features of parliamentary form of government are:-

- Presence of nominal and real
  executives
- Majority party rule
- Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
- Ministers are members of either of the houses
- Prime Minister is the leader
- Only Lower House gets dissolved

#### 5. Fundamental Rights

Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights.

#### 6. Directive Principles of State Policy

The DPSP's are meant for the promotion of ideal of social and economic democracy. They seek to establish a 'welfare state' in India

#### 7. Federal System

The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains two Government, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

#### 8. Unitary Bias

Unitary bias can be seen by a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the Centre, all-India services, emergency provisions etc





#### Why in news

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched revamped versions of the Swachh Bharat Mission- Urban (SBM-U) and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and urban transformation (AMRUT) on October 1, 2021.

#### **About Swachh Bharat Mission**

1. The SBM-Urban was formally launched on 2nd October 2014.

The objectives of the mission were-• Eradication of open defecation in all statutory towns.

• 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste.

• Effective behavioral change through Jan Andolan.

2. The mission provided 100% access to sanitation facilities in urban India and over 70 lakh house-holds, community and public toilets have been built under the mission.

3. Over 65,000 public toilets across 3,300+ cities have been made live i.e. SBM toilets were placed on Google Maps.

4. In the year 2019, Urban India was declared open defecation free with over 3,000 cities and 950 cities being certified ODF+ and ODF++ respectively.

5. Cities are progressing towards Water+ certification under the Water+ Protocol which focuses on treatment of waste water and its optimum reuse.

6. Now, the mission SBM-Urban took a big leap and shifted to SBM-U 2.0, where the focus will be on the next 5 years on sustaining the sanitation and solid waste management, thus taking Urban India to the next level of 'Swachhata'

Information, Education and Communication campaign will spread awareness among masses about conservation of water.

#### Key component of SBM-U 2.0

a) Complete access to sanitation facilities to serve additional population migrating from rural to urban areas over the next 5 year.

b) Complete liquid waste management in cities in less than 1 lakh population- containment, collection, transportation, treatment of liquid waste.

c) Greater emphasis on source segregation for sustainable solid waste management. Waste processing facilities and material recovery facilities will also be set up.



# SBM-U 2.0 and AMRUT 2.0

• It will provide 100% coverage of water supply to all households in around 4700 Urban Local Bodies.

• There will be 100% coverage of sewerage and septage connection in 500 AMRUT cities.

• There will be an up scaling form 500 cities covered under AMRUT with 1 lakh+ population to all 4377 cities covering 100% urban India.

• Mission will promote Digital Economy Through being a paperless Mission. Pay Jal Survekshan will be conducted in cities for equitable distribution of water.

 It will also promote public private partnership along with target based capacity
 ✓ building program for all stakeholders.

• Urban Water Information System through NRSC will be developed, leading to Aquifer Management system. d) Remediation of all legacy dumpsites will be another key feature of the mission.

e) It is expected that all cities

will achieve at least 3-star garbage free certification and all statutory towns will become at least ODF+.

f) Specially focused key areas– Well being of sanitation and informal waste workers

g) A financial outlay of ₹1,41,600
crores has been finalized for SBM-U
2.0, for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26

#### About AMRUT 2.0

It was launched as the first waterfocused mission in 2015, covers 500 major cities which has over 60% of the urban population.

### Key achievements under AMRUT

1. 1.14 crore water tap connections have been provided taking total connections to 4.14 crore in AMRUT cities.

2. About 3850 acre of permeable green spaces have been added.

3. Rejuvenation of 106 water bodies has been taken up.

4. 2200 water logging points have been eliminated.

5. Credit rating work has been completed in 470 cities.

6. Around 3840 crore has been raised through municipal bonds by 10 ULBS.

7. Online Building Permission System has been implemented in 455 AMRUT cities.

8. 89 lakh conventional streetlights have been replaced with energy efficient LED lights.

# Aim of AMRUT 2.0

- AMRUT 2.0 aims to move around 4,700 towns/cities water secure.
- It will address water needs, rejuvenate water bodies, better manage aquifers, reuse treated wastewater and promote circular economy of water.





#### Why in news

At a virtual meeting on implementation of the Kasturirangan Report on Western Ghats, Karnataka CM said declaring Western Ghats as ecologically sensitive Area would adversely affect the livelihood of people in the region. Karnataka have the highest percentage of the

Eco-Sensitive Area- 46.50%.

#### **Eco-Sensitive Areas (ESA)**

• Eco-Sensitive Areas are located within 10 kms around Protected Areas, National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

ESAs are notified by the Ministry • of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) under Environment Protection Act, 1986.

ESAs are aimed at regulating certain activities to minimise the adverse impact on the fragile ecosystem encompassing the protected areas.

#### **Importance of Western Ghats**

- The Western Ghats is an extensive region spanning over six States.
- It is the home to many endangered plants and animals.
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- It is one of the eight "hottest hot-• spots" of biological diversity in the world.

· Western Ghats influence Indian monsoon weather patterns by intercepting the rain-laden monsoon.

### Madhav Gadgil Report

• Report proposed that this entire area be designated as Ecologically Sensitive Area (ESA).

• Within this area, smaller regions were to be identified as ESZ I, II or III based on their existing condition and nature of threat. According to the report, 64% area would fall under ESZ I or II.

• None of the 6 States accepted the recommendations.

#### **Kasturirangan Committee Report**

The Kasturirangan committee sought to balance the development and environment protection. Major recommendations were :

• 37 % of the total area of Western Ghats, which is roughly 60,000 square kilometres, to be declared as eco-sensitive area (ESA).

A blanket ban on mining, quarrying, • setting up of red category industries and thermal power projects.

• The impact of infrastructural projects on the forest and wildlife should be studied before permission is given for these activities.

• UNESCO Heritage tag is an opportunity to build global and domestic recognition of the enormous natural wealth that exists in the Western Ghats.



# **Kasturirangan Committee Report on Western Ghats**

Conclusion

- It's a technocentric vs ecocentric development debate.
- Decisions should be based on scientific study rather than popular will.
- Any further delay in the implementation will only make a biological Hotspot to get collapsed under the unsustainable anthropogenic exploitation.

39 sites are located across the Western Ghats and distributed across Kerala (19), Karnataka (10), Tamil Nadu (6) and Maharashtra (4).

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• Boundary of the sites in most cases are boundaries of the legally demarcated national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, tiger reserves and forest divisions and therefore, already accorded with high level of protection.

### State Government's view on the report

- The state governments believes that implementation of the report will halt the developmental activities in the region.
- The Kasturirangan Report has been prepared based on the satellite images, but the ground reality is different.
- · People of the region have adopted agriculture and horticultural activities in an eco-friendly manner. Priority has been accorded for environment protection under the Forest Protection Act.

• Thus, bringing one more regulation that would affect the livelihood of the local people is not appropriate.

#### Present status of the deemed forest land

• There is a growing concern over the forest encroachments. For example, in Karnataka, the state government has planned to further shrink the deemed forest area from 3,30,186.938 hectares to 2 lakh hectares.

• There have been massive exploitation of forest across the forest areas and these have been done at the behest of political leaders, industrialists and forest officials.





#### Why in News?

On 4 December 2021, killings of civilians by security forces in a case of alleged mistaken identity in Nagaland has once again rekindled the debate over the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA)

What is AFSPA

AFSPA gives armed forces special powers to control 'disturbed areas', which are designated by the government when it is of the opinion that region, is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary.

Under its provisions, the armed forces have been empowered to
1. Open fire,

2. Enter and search without warrant

3. Legal action cannot be taken against the armed forces even in case of any wrongful action.

#### What is a "disturbed area"

• A disturbed area is one which is declared by notification under Section 3 of the AFSPA.

• An area can be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities.

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#### Power to declare disturbed area

• The Central Government, or the Governor of the State or administrator of the Union Territory can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area.

• Notification is published in the Official Gazette as per Section 3, it can be invoked in places where "the use of armed forces in aid of the civil power is necessary"

#### Safety Nets in Act

• The Act gives power to security forces to open fire, but this cannot be done without prior warning given to the suspect.

• Any suspect apprehended by security forces should be handed over to the local police station within 24 hours.

• Armed forces must act in cooperation with the district administration and not as an independent body.

**AFSPA** 

#### **Way Forward**

• The Jeevan Reddy Committee formed in 2004 had recommended a complete repeal of the law.

• The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, headed by Veerapa Moily, endorsed these recommendations.

• In 2016, the Supreme Court ruling on a petition filed by the Extra Judicial Execution Victims Families Association (EEV-FAM), held that

o Due process needs to be followed in civilian complaints reported from areas under the AFSPA

o The Act doesn't provide blanket immunity to army personnel in anti-insurgency operations.

## When was AFSPA enacted?

• The Act was enacted by Parliament on September 11, 1958,

• AFSPA has been implemented in the Northeast states, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab.

#### Where is AFSPA in effect now?

• Currently, AFSPA is in effect in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur (excluding seven assembly constituencies of Imphal) and parts of Arunachal Pradesh.

#### **Issues with the Act**

• AFSPA has often been criticised as a "draconian Act" for the unbridled power it gives to the armed forces and the impunity that security personnel enjoy for their actions taken under the law.

 Under AFSPA, the "armed forces" may shoot to kill or destroy a building on mere suspicion.

• A non-commissioned officer or anyone of equivalent rank and above may use force based on opinion and suspicion, to arrest without warrant, or to kill.

• He can fire at anyone carrying anything that may be used as a weapon, with only "such due warning as he may consider necessary".

• Once AFSPA is implemented, "no prosecution shall be instituted except with the prior sanction of the central government, in respect of anything done or purported to be done" under this Act.

o The apex court also ruled that over 1,500 cases of alleged fake encounters in Manipur, over the last 20 years, "must be investigated". SC further observed that the continuance of the Act in any region for extended periods symbolises, " a failure of the civil administration and the armed forces".





#### Why in news

Cabinet has approved ₹ 44,605 Crore Ken-Betwa River Link Project. The project will be completed in eight years.

#### **About Ken-Betwa link project**

Ken-Betwa interlinking is a multipurpose water development project.
Under this project, water from the Ken river will be transferred to the Betwa river. Both these rivers are tributaries of river Yamuna.

• The Ken-Betwa Link Canal will be 221 km long, including a 2-km long tunnel

• It is one of the smallest components of the proposed National River Linking Project (NRLP) of India.

• The NRLP envisages transferring ↓ 178 km<sup>3</sup> of water across 37 rivers, through a proposed network of about 30 river links.

• It is an independent link in the peninsular component that connects two small north-flowing rivers namely, the Ken and Betwa rivers in the Greater Ganga Basin.

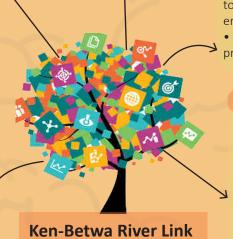
• The project has two phases, with mainly four components

1. Phase-I will involve one component — Daudhan Dam complex and its subsidiary units such as Low Level Tunnel, High Level Tunnel, Ken-Betwa Link Canal and power houses.

2. Phase-II will involve three components — Lower Orr Dam, Bina Complex Project and Kotha Barrage. According to the Jal Shakti Ministry, the projects is expected to provide annual irrigation of 10.62 lakh hectares, supply drinking water to about 62 lakh people, and generate 103 MW of hydropower and 27 MW of solar power.

#### Ken-Betwa project agreement signed

On March 22, 2021, a memorandum of agreement was signed among the Ministry of Jal Shakti and the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to implement the Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP).



# Ken-Betwa River Link Project

# Clearances required for a river-linking project

• Techno-economic clearance given by the Central Water Commission.

• Forest Clearance and Environmental clearance given by Ministry of Environment & Forests.

• Resettlement and Rehabilitation Plan of Tribal Population by Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

• Wildlife clearance by Central Empowered Committee

#### Way Forward

• It will pave the way for more interlinking of river projects to ensure that scarcity of water does not become an inhibitor for development in the country.

• It is necessary to revisit and address the many concerns that perhaps the feasibility studies may have missed.

• Efficient use of water in every field of activity.

#### **Benefits of this project**

• The project will be of immense benefit to the water-starved region of Bundelkhand.

- Annual irrigation to 10.62 lakh hectares.
- Serve the needs of drinking water of 62 lakh people in the region.

• There is a hydropower component to this project as well which will generate 103 MW of electricity.

• 27 MW solar power plant is also proposed.

#### **Concerns about the project**

• Inadequate attention has been given to cropping patterns and their suitability to the region. The compatibility of the proposed cropping patterns vis-à-vis the past trends and existing cropping patterns in the KBP area is a major concern.

• Half-baked project planning to meet different scenarios of future water resources development needs

• The feasibility study has inadequate water balance studies

• There was a lack of participation of local people in the decision-making process of project planning

• Failure to utilize the existing infrastructure to its optimum

• Lack of alternative options analysis

• Not enough benefits to outweigh the cost

• A total area of around 9,000 hectares will be submerged due to the proposed dam of which 5,803 hectares lie within the Panna Tiger Reserve, which is considered to be the core habitat of tigers in the region

# **MCQs BASED ON HISTORY**

- Which one among the following statements regarding the 1. social and religious reform ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy is not correct?
  - (a) His efforts led to the formation of Brahmo Samaj in 1828
  - He considered different religions as embodiments (b) of universal theism
  - His Vedantic Monism was strengthened after (c) 1815 since an exposure to christian unitarianism
  - (d) He paid attention exclusively to the problems/isses of the emerging middle class of India
- Consider the following statement and identify the author 2. of the statement using the codes given below: I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall fell that it is their country, in whose making they have an effetive voice, an India in which there shall be not high class and low class of people, an India in which all communities shall live in perfect harmony.
  - (a) Baba Saheb Ambedkar
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - Gurudev Tagore (c)
  - (d) Pandit Nehru
- To which among the following the residuary powers were 3. conferred by the federation established by the Act of 1935?
  - (a) Federal Legislature
  - Provincial Legislatures (b)
  - Governor General (c)
  - (d) **Provincial Governors**
- After 1857, which of the following announced at a Darbar 4. at Allahabd, the assumption of the Government of India by the Sovereign of Great Britain?
  - (a) Lord Canning
  - (b) Sir John Lawrence
  - (c) Lord Mayo
  - (d) Lord Northbrok
- Which of the following statements above Ryotwari 5. settlement is/are correct?
  - 1. It recognised the cltivators as the owner of land.
  - 2. It was a temporary settlement.
  - 3. It was intorduced later than the permanent settlement.
  - Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
  - (a) 1 and 2
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) Only 1

- All of these (d)
- 6. Consider the following statements about the Non-Cooperation Movement:
  - 1. The Movement was a mixture of nationalism, middle class poltics, religion, feudalism, agrarian discontent and working class agitation.
  - 2. The movement was much greater in intensity than any other political agitation which came before it.
  - 3. The movement helped to foster Hindu-Muslim unity Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (a) Only 2
  - 2 and 3 (b)
  - Only 3 (c)
  - (d) 1 and 3
- 7. Statement 1: Bal Gangadhar Tilak sought to diffuse the spirit of nationalism among the masses. Statement 2: Tilak organised a corps of volunteers to help the famine stricken people in the Deccan. Codes:
  - (a) Both the statements are true and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of Statement 1
  - (b) Both the statements are true, but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1
  - Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false (c)
  - Statement 1 is false, but Statement 2 is true (d)
- 8. Consider the following events in the history of British India
  - 1. Santhal Rebellion
  - 2. Indigo Revolt
  - Sanyasi and Fakir Rebellion 3.
  - 4. Birsa Munda Rebellion

which one of the following is a correct chronological sequence of the above events starting with earliest?

- (a) 3.2.1.4
- 1, 4, 2, 3 (b)
- 3, 1, 2, 4 (c)
- (d) 1, 2, 4, 3
- Which one of the following was not a result of British 9. colonial rule in India?
  - Ruin of India agriculture (a)
  - Ruin of Indian industries (b)
  - (c) Ruin of Indian trade
  - Ruin of Indian feudalism (d)
- 10. Which one of the following statements regarding the Revolt of 1857 is not correct?







- (a) The revolt was supported whole heartedly by the educated, elite Indian every where
- (b) The diverse elements which took part in the revolt were united by their hatred of British rule
- The role of Hindu-Muslim unity in the revolt was (c) acknowledged by many, including British officials
- The revolt did not spread to South India (d)
- 11. Prior to 1813, which among the following measures, was not adopted by the British to exploit the Indians economically?
  - (a) Elimination of Indian traders from competition by every means
  - Free trade policy (b)
  - Forcing Indian craftsman to produce quality (c) products in fixed quantity and at fixed price
  - (d) Monopolizing the trade of raw goods wherever possible and selling them at high rates
- 22. Which one among the following prompted Rabindranath Tagore to surrender his title of 'Sir'?
  - (a) The passing of the Rowlatt Act
  - (b) The passing of the Act of 1919
  - To support Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha (c) Movement
  - (d) To protest against the massacre at jallianwala Bagh and the imposition of martial law in Punjab
- 13. Which of the following statements regarding Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha is/are correct?
  - 1. Truth and non-violence are its two vital ingredients.
  - 2. The follower of Satyagraha would resist evil but not hate the evil doer.
  - 3. The Satyagrahi would, if necessary, inflict suffering on himself, and also the evil doer.
  - Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
  - (a) 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 3 (b)
  - Only 1 (c)
  - (d) 1 and 2
- 14. Consider the following paragraph

He was seriously injured in police lathi charge in Lahore during demonstrations against Simon Commission of which he subsequently died in November 1928. Later on the British officer, who was responsible for the lathi charge on him, was shot dead by Bhagat Singh and Rajguru. The revolutionary referred to in the above paragraph is

- (a) Pandit Govind Bailabh Pant
- (b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (c) Mangal Singh
- (d) Motilal Nehru

- 15. When Lord Mountbatten became the first Governor-General of India, who among the following became the Governor-General for Pakistan?
  - (a) Lord Mountbatten
  - (b) Muhammand Ali Jinnah
  - Liaquat Ali Khan (c)
  - (d) Shaukat Ali
- 'Dyarchy' was first introduced in India under 16.
  - Morle-Minto reforms (a)
  - Montford reforms (b)
  - (c) Simon Commision
  - Governemnt Of India Act, 1935 (d)
- 17. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?
  - 1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the provinces
  - 2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims
  - 3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces
  - Select the correct answer using the codes given below
  - Only 2 (a)
  - 1 and 3 (b)
  - (c) Only 3
  - (d) 2 and 3
- 18. Which one of the following commissions/committees was appointed by the British Government to investigate into the massacre in Jallianwala Bagh?
  - Welby Commission (a)
  - (b) Hunter Committee
  - (c) Simon Commission
  - **Butler Committee** (d)
- 19. Who drafted the Constitution of Muslim League, 'The Green Book'?
  - Rahamat Ali (a)
  - (b) Muhammad Iqbal
  - Muhammad Ali Jinnah (c)
  - (d) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
- 26th October, 1947 is an important date in the Indian 20. history, because of
  - (a) Maharaja Hari Singh's singning of instrument of accession
  - (b) ceasefire with Pakistan
  - merger of Sindh (c)
  - declaration of war over India by Pakistan (d)
- 21. The Nehru-Liaguat Pact between India and Pakistan was signed in 1950 to resolve the issue of







- (a) the protection of minorities
- (b) the accession of Princely States
- (c) the border disputes
- (d) the problem of refugees
- 22. Consider the following statements relating to the famous Muzaffarpur murders (1908)

1. The bomb, which was hurled at their carriage of Mrs Pringle and her daughter was actually intended for Kingsford, the District Judge of Muzaffarpur.

2. The revolutionaries wanted to kill Kingsford, because he had inflicted severe punishments on Swadeshi activists.

3. Khudiram and Prafulla Chaki had to pay the penalty for their action by death.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 23. After the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy the Brahmo Samaj split into two Sections the Brahmo Samaj of India and the Adi Brahmo Samaj Who were the leaders of two sections respectively ?
  - (a) Keshab Chandra Sen and Debendranah Tagore
  - (b) Radhakant Deb and Debendranath Tagore
  - (c) Keshab Chandra Sen and Radhakant Deb
  - (d) Debendranath Tagore and Radhakant Deb
- 24. Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda
  - 1. He said the Vedanta was the religion of all.
  - 2. He belived in reviving all the best traditions of Hinduism.

3. He was impressed by the status of women in the West. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a)	1, 2 and 3	(b)	1 and 2
(c)	2 and 3	(d)	1 and 3

- 25. Which British Military officer defeated Tipu Sultan in India, Napoleon Bonaparte in Europe and eventually became the Duke of Wellington?
  - (a) Arthur Wellesley
  - (b) Robert Clive
  - (c) Warren Hastings
  - (d) Richard Wellesley
- 26. Which of the following statements on Gandhian movements is not correct?
  - (a) Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of mass movement
  - (b) Gandhian movements were non-violent in nature
  - (c) In gandhian movements, leadership had no role
  - (d) Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of passive resistance
- 27. Match the following

I.	ist-	1	
_ L	ISt-		

4

4

3

(b)

(c)

(d)

A. Rajkumar Shukla 1. Kheda Satyagraha 2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike B. Ambalal Sarabhai C. Indulal Yagik 3. Bardoli Satyagaraha D. Vallabhbhai Patel 4. ChamparanSatyagraha Code: А В С D 3 2 4 (a) 1

1

2

2

2

1

1

28. The doctrines of 'non-violence' and civil disobedience" associated with Mahatma Gandhi were influenced by the works of

List-II

3

3

4

- (a) Churchill-Irwin-Tolstoy
- (b) Ruskin-Tolstoy-Thoreau
- (c) Thoreau-Humen-Shaw
- (d) Cripps-Tolstoy-Howes
- 29. Who among the following had moved the objectives resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on December 13, 1946?
  - (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
  - (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- 30. Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?
  - (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
  - (b) Acharya J.B. Kriplani
  - (c) Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan
  - (d) K. M. Munshi
- 31. Who among the following was elected as the President of All India Khilafat Conference met at Delhi in 1919?
  - (a) Motilal Nehru
  - (b) Mahatma Gandhiji
  - (c) M. A. Jinnah
  - (d) Shaukat Ali
- 32. In which of the following years was the All India Trade Union Congress formed in Bombay?
  - (a) 1918
  - (b) 1919
  - (c) 1920
  - (d) 1921





- 33. Who among the following was not a member of the Cabinet Mission?
  - (a) Sir Stafford Cripps
  - (b) A V Alexander
  - (c) Radacliff
  - (d) Pathick Lawrence
- 34. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
  - 1. Rowlatt Act
  - 2. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
  - 3. Morley-Minto Reforms
  - 4. Illbert Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
- 35. Under which of the following system of assessment, the British Government collected revenue directly from the farmers?
  - (a) Zamindari (b) Ryotwari
  - (c) Annawari (d) Desaiwari
- 36. Who among the following has started the Public Works Department in India in 1848?
  - (a) Lord William Bentick
  - (b) Lord Dalhousie
  - (c) Lord Wellesley
  - (d) Lord Cornwalis
- 37. Who among the following was thrice elected President of the Indian National Congress?
  - (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
  - (b) Surendranath Banerjee
  - (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - (d) Shankaran Nair

# 38. Match the following:

	List-	1			List-II	
Α.	GKO	Gokha	le	1.	Servants of	
	Indiar	1			Society	
Β.	MMI	Malav	iya	2.	Banaras Hind	luUniversity
C.	C Raj	agopa	lachari	3.	Free India	
	Societ	Y				
D.	VDS	avarka	ar	4.	Swantantra	Party
Сос	le:					
	А	В	С		D	
(a)		2	4		3	
(b)	3	4	2		1	
(c)	1	4	2		3	
(d)	3	2	4		1	

39. Who among the following Urdu poets was invited to the second and Third Round Table Conference?

- (a) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
- (b) Josh Malihabadi
- (c) Muhammad Iqbal
- (d) Firaq Gorakhpuri
- 40. What is the correct sequence of the following events?
  - 1. Bardoli Satyagraha
  - 2. Rajkot Satyagraha
  - 3. Champaran Satyagraha
  - 4. Nagpur Satyagraha
  - Code:
  - (a) 1, 2, 4, 3
  - (b) 4, 3, 1, 2
  - (c) 3, 1, 4, 2
  - (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
- 41. In which of the following years was the first Railway line between Bombay and Thane laid?
  - (a) 1853
  - (b) 1854
  - (c) 1856
  - (d) 1858
- 42. Who among the following was not a party to the league that was defeated by the British in the Battle of Buxar?
  - (a) Shuja-ud-deulah
  - (b) Shah Alam
  - (c) Mir Jafar
  - (d) Mir kasim
- 43. Who among the following was the founder of Muslim League?
  - (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
  - (b) Shaukat Ali
  - (c) Nawab Salimullah
  - (d) Aga Khan
- 44. Separate electroates for Muslims in India were introduced by which one of the following Acts?
  - (a) Government of India Act of 1909
  - (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
  - (c) Rowlatt Act of 1919
  - (d) Government of India Act of 1935
- 45. Who among the following was the Viceroy of India at the time of the formation of Indian National Congress?
  - (a) Lord Mayo
  - (b) Lord Ripon
  - (c) Lord Dufferin
  - (d) Lord Lansdowne
- 46. Arrange the following in chronological order
  - 1. Partition of Bengal



DHYEYA IAS

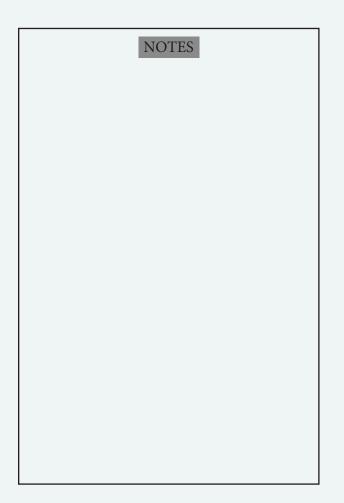
2. Chauri-Chaura Bengal

3.	First Round Table Conference	
Со	de:	

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 3-2-1
- (c) 1-3-2
- (d) 2-1-3
- 47. 'The Musalman' the handwritten daily newspaper in circulation since 1927, is published from which one of the following places?
  - (a) Chennai
  - (b) Hyderabad
  - (c) Mysore
  - (d) Lucknow
- 48. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the freedom movements of India?
  - (a) Quit India Movement- Non-Cooperation Movement-Civil Disobedience Movement
  - (b) Non-Cooperation Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement- Quit India Movement
  - (c) Quit India Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement - Non-Cooperation Movement
  - (d) Non-Cooperation Movement- Quit India Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement
- 49. Consider the following statements about Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
  - 1. He believed the Satyagraha without constructive work is like a sentence without a verb.
  - 2. He wrote his PhD thesis paper on the topic of Salt Satyagraha, focusing on Mahatma Gandhi's socioeconomic theory.
  - 3. He recognised that caste, more than class, was the huge stumbling block to India's progress.
  - Which of the statement given above is/are correct?
  - (a) only 1
  - (b) 2 and 3
  - (c) 1 and 3
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 50. In which one of the following cities, was the East India Association founded by Dadabhai Naoroji?
  - (a) Paris
  - (b) London
  - (c) New York
  - (d) Tokyo

1. 2. 3. 4.	(d) (b) (c) (a)	18. 19. 20. 21.	(b) (d) (a) (d)	35. 36. 37. 38.	(b) (b) (a) (a)
5.	(b)	22.	(d)	39.	(c)
6.	(b)	23.	(a)	40.	(d)
7.	(b)	24.	(a)	41.	(a)
8.	(d)	25.	(a)	42.	(c)
9.	(d)	26.	(c)	43.	(c)
10.	(a)	27.	(c)	44.	(a)
11.	(c)	28.	(b)	45.	(c)
12.	(d)	29.	(d)	46.	(a)
13.	(d)	30.	(c)	47.	(a)
14.	(b)	31.	(b)	48.	(b)
15.	(b)	32.	(c)	49.	(d)
16.	(a)	33.	(c)	50.	(b)
17.	(d)	34.	(b)		

Answers







# **MCQs Based on Current Affairs**

Q1. With reference to Aurobindo Ghosh, consider the following statements

1. He studied at St. Paul's School in London and King's College, Cambridge

2. He passed the ICS exam and served as a civil servant in the British Government for one year

3. He served as a professor in Baroda College of the princely state of Baroda for 13 years.

Which of the above statements are true?

(a) Statements 1 and 2 are true

(b) Statements 1 and 3 are true

(c) Statements 2 and 3 are true

(d) All three statements are true

#### Answer (b)

Q2. Recently which state has decided to set up its first marine reserve?

(a) Karnataka

(b) Tamil Nadu

(c) Kerala

(d) Maharashtra

### Answer (a)

Q3. Which statement is false with respect to BSF?

(a) BSF was established on December 1, 1967.

(b) K.F. Rustomji was its first chief.

(c) In the 1971 war, it gave the slogan Any Task, Anywhere, Any Time.

(d) At present there are a total of 192 battalions in BSF. Answer (a)

Q4. How many Marine National Parks are now in India?

<b>(a)</b> 5		<b>(b)</b> 6
<b>(c)</b> 7		( <b>d)</b> 8
-	<i>(</i> <b>1</b> )	

### Answer (b)

Q5. Recently, there was a dispute about the English Channel between which countries?

(a) Between France and Spain

(b) Between the United Kingdom and Spain

(c) Between France and United Kingdom

(d) Between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands

Answer (c)

**Q6.** With reference to the first food museum to be set up in India, consider the following statements

1. India's first food museum is being established in the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu.

2. This food museum has been built by the Food Corporation of India in collaboration with Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museums.

3. Thanjavur has been the birthplace of the Food Corporation of India where its first office was opened on January 14, 1965.

- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) Only statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- (b) Only statements 1 and 3 are correct.
- (c) Only statements 2 and 3 are correct.
- (d) All the statements are true.

# Answer (d)

Q7. With reference to the English Channel, consider the following statements

- 1. The English Channel is a branch of the Atlantic Ocean.
- 2. It separates Great Britain from Western France.
- 3. It connects the North Sea with the Atlantic.

Which of the above statements is/are false?

(a) Statements 1 and 3 are false.

(b) Only statement 1 is false.

(c) Only statement 2 is false.

(d) Only statement 3 is false.

## Answer (c)

Q8. Which union territory has maximum anaemia in children?

(a) Lakshadweep

(b) Daman and Diu

(c) Ladakh

(d) Jammu and Kashmir

Answer (c)

Q9. Consider the following data related to anaemia in children of National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5)

1. The proportion of anaemic children has increased in 29 states/ UTs in NFHS-5 as compared to NFHS-4.

2. According to NFHS-5, about 79.7% of children in the age group of 6 to 59 months in Gujarat suffer from anaemia, which is the highest among the states.

3. According to NFHS-5, Chhattisgarh has the fastest growth rate of anaemia among large states.

Which of the above statements are false?

(a) All the statements are true.

- (b) Only statements 1 and 3 are false.
- (c) Only statement 2 is false.
- (d) Only statements 2 and 3 are false.

# Answer (a)

Q10. Where was the 5th edition of the Indian Ocean Conference organized?

(a) Colombo

(b) Abu Dhabi

(c) New Delhi (d) Male

Answer (b)







# **Case Study**

You are a district magistrate posted in a remote district of Andhra Pradesh. Government of India is working on a project to establish a huge nuclear power plant in your district. It will help to meet rising needs of electricity and create necessary infrastructure to support foreign investment. It is obvious that it will boost industrialisation and create large numbers of employment.

Project has been developed using barren lands quite away from population. It is based on energy efficient technology. It will have little effect on environment unlike thermal power plants, which create a lot of air pollution. Appropriate safeguards have been taken to check nuclear radiations.

As soon as media reported about the project, a popular N.G.O. started protest in your district. It spread rumours about nuclear radiations and declared project, a threat for the environment and health of people. It circulated several videos of nuclear power plant's explosions (occured in past) in social media and asked government to cancel this project. Several people joined the protest and it transformed into a huge movement.

In the mean time Intelligence agencies have reported that, this N.G.O. received huge funds from Government of foreign countries to check development activities, in India.

(a) Bring out and discuss the ethical issues involved in the above case.

(b) Now, what would by your course of action? Answer (a): In the given case study I am D.M. posted in Andhra Pradesh. I have to convince people about safety of nuclear reactor. Values like trust, sustainable development, objectivity and partiotism are involved in the case

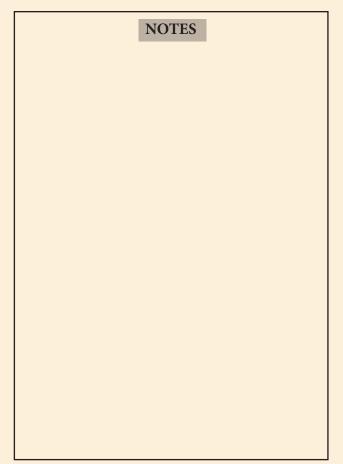
### **Ethical Issues :**

In the given case study an N.G.O. exploit democratic framework of county for its vested interest. It confused people about safety meausures of a nuclar power plant and created breach of trust between public and government. The NGO provoked public for protest. Irony of the situation is that, public is protesting to check it's own development. NGO misuse fundamental rights 19(1) freedom of speech and expression, freedom to form association and right to protest, against his own country. It also shows meanness of foreign countries who neither provide necessary technology nor funds to devoloping countries, in their fight to curb pollution and global warming but indulge in such heinous acts to check their development. Actually these countries fear that India can use it's nuclear reactor for enrichment of uranium to make atom bomb.

### Answer (b): My course of action :

Firstly I will request government to ask Enforcement Directorate to investigate accounts and financial transaction of the NGO. Next I will collaborate with electronic and print media, to educate public about latest technology which minimise risk substantially. We will help them to understand, need of development along with conservation of nature. We will also inform them about developed countries (like France) who produce more than 90% of their electricity using nuclear power. We will broadcast programs based on comprative study of thermal power plant and nuclear power plant. It will help them to realise verious benefits of nuclear energy over fossil fuels.

After that we will shoot a video about safeguards taken in the nuclear power plant, with comments of scientists and experts and circulate them in social media. It will convince people about their safety. After some time Enforcement Directorate will publish its report and expose hidden motive of the NGO. It will completely solve the problem.







# **Eminent Personality: Aurobindo Ghosh**

Aurobindo was born on 15 August 1872. Aurobindo Ghosh's father's name was K.D. Ghosh and his mother's name was Swamalata. Aurobindo Ghosh completed his schooling at Loreto Convent School in Darjeeling and at the age of 7, he went to England for education where he studied at St Paul's School in London and King's College in Cambridge. During this time he had passed the ICS examination but he refused to take the horse riding exam, due to which he could not join the civil service. He returned to India in 1893. After this, for the next 13 years, he served as a professor in the Baroda College of the native princely state of Baroda. In 1905, his attention turned towards the yoga system and he started practising yoga in Baroda. In the meantime, he also joined a Revolutionary Society and secretly started working against the British government. In 1902, Aurobindo met Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Congress session of Ahmedabad. Influenced by his wonderful and revolutionary personality, Aurobindo decided to join the Indian freedom struggle.

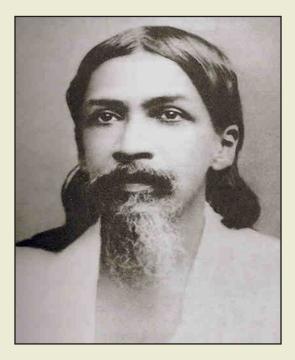
Soon after the partition of Bengal in 1906, Aurobindo Ghosh resigned from his post in Baroda and went to Calcutta. Soon, he became known prominent leader of the nationalist movement. After the partition of Bengal in 1905, his name was associated with the revolutionary movement. In 1908-09, he was tried for sedition in the Alipore bombing case. He was the first political leader who gave the idea of complete independence of the country in his newspaper "Vande Mataram". He was tried twice by the British government for sedition cases. After trial, he was convicted and kept in Alipore Jail. From here his life changed completely and he turned towards yoga and spirituality.

When he came out of jail due to spirituality, he did not join the movement and went to Puducherry in 1910 and he founded Aurobindo Ashram in Auroville and wrote Kashvahini. He published articles such as New Lamps for the Olds. He also wrote books called The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, Savitri, National System of Education. In 1916, he again turned towards the Congress and joined with Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Aurobindo Ghosh gave the idea of such an education system that can develop the physical, spiritual and mental health of man. He said that education develops the powers of the mind and soul of man and awakens knowledge, character and culture in him. Aurobindo's philosophy of education is idealistic in terms of goals, realistic in terms of approach, objective in terms of action and humanistic in terms of ambition.

He gave the concept of Supermind. He was the first to declare that human beings can get divine power even in worldly life. They believed that human beings can transform their mind into 'supermind' and themselves into 'superhuman' while leading a material life and serving other human beings. Arvindo believed that all these things could be possible only through education. When a National College was established in Calcutta to provide educational facilities to the students engaged in the national movement. Aurobindo was appointed the principal of this college at a salary of Rs 150 per month and here Aurobindo developed the concept of 'national education'.

Aurobindo Ghosh has advocated three types of rights – the right to free press and expression, the right to hold free public meetings and the right to form organizations. He linked nationalism with spirituality and humanity. According to him, no matter how different a man maybe, but the love of patriotism binds him in the thread of unity. He says that "nationalism is the divine unity of the nation". His nationalist views are found in his article "Vande Mataram". He believed in the respect and unity of all religions and supported the creation of a world union. According to him, human unity is a gift of nature. Aurobindo did not consider the state to be created on any compromise or divine basis but a constantly evolving institution. He talked about giving limited powers to the state. According to him, the state should only work to prevent obstacles and injustices; the state is not a means of all-round development of man. Aurobindo Ghosh considered socialism as the basis of the welfare state. He criticized representative democracy, he believes that only a few elite and wealthy people rule in the name of the rule of the people and here the people get political and economic rights but not individual rights







# **POLITY TERMOLOGY**

# Writs

The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights. The writs issued may include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto.

## Habeas corpus('to have the body of ') :

It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. This writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.

The writ, on the other hand, is not issued where the : detention is lawful,

the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court, detention is by a competent court

detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

# Mandamus ('we command') :

It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform.

It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.

The writ of mandamus cannot be issued

against a private individual or body;

to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force;

when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory;

to enforce a contractual obligation;

against the president of India or the state governors;

against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial capacity.

### Prohibition ('to forbid')

It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess.

Prohibition directs inactivity.

The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.

It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

### Certiorari ('to be certified' or 'to be informed') :

It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.

Issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.

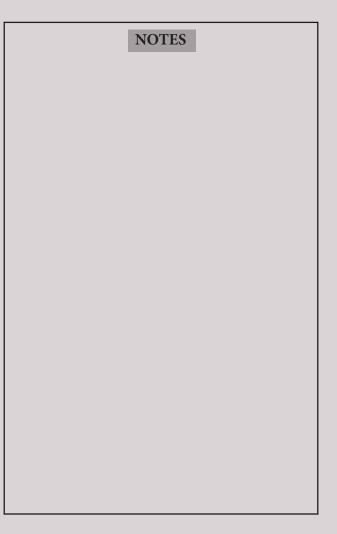
Certiorari is both preventive as well as curative.

Writ of certiorari could be issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.

Certiorari is not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

## **Quo-Warranto ('by what authority or warrant') :**

Quo warranto is a prerogative writ requiring the person to whom it is directed to show what authority they have for exercising some right, power, or franchise they claim to hold.







# **Current Affairs At A Glance**

• India successfully launched Supersonic Missile Assisted Release of Torpedo System (SMART) from Abdul Kalam Island, off the Odisha coast.

- In the Asia Youth Para Games held in Bahrain, India has won a total of 41 medals including 12 gold, 15 silver and 14 bronze medals. India has won the most medals in the athlete category.
- A new species of butterfly named chocolate-border flitter was found in Sikkim.
- The final of the Davis Cup was won by the Russian Tennis Federation. This year the Davis Cup (tennis) game was organized in Madrid (Spain).
- Argentina won the Junior Hockey World Cup by defeating Germany. This year's Junior Hockey World Cup was organized in Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Famous Indian-American mathematician Nikhil Srivastava has been selected for the prestigious 'Ciprian Foias Prize'.
- The CEO of Pratham (NGO) Rukmini Banerjee will be given the Yidan Prize for Education Development for the year 2021.
- Chairman and MD of Hindustan Unilever, Sanjeev Mehta has been named as the Chairman of FICCI.
- GRSE launched the first indigenous survey vessel (large) 'Sandhayak'.
- The working week in the United Arab Emirates will now be four and a half days. The United Arab Emirates became the first country to adopt a four-and-a-half day work week.
- India's first female psychiatrist Sharda Menon has passed away.
- Former CEC Sunil Arora appointed to the advisory board of the International Democratic Organization.
- Australia joins the US in a diplomatic boycott of the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing.
- Neelmani Phukan junior and Damodar Maujo will be awarded the 56th and 57th Jnanpith Prize respectively.
- The Uttar Pradesh government has approved the Atma Nirbhar Krishak Vikas Yojana.
- Cabinet approves Ken-Betwa river linking project.
- Police commissionerate system was implemented in Bhopal and Indore of Madhya Pradesh.
- Olaf Scholz appointed the new Chancellor of Germany.
- Professor Neena Gupta received the 2021 'Ramanujan Prize' for Young Mathematicians from Developing Countries



# Major Folk Dances

Anallana	Assam	Bihar		Hamman
Andhra Pradesh	Bihu, Beechua,		Gujarat	Haryana
	Natpuja, Maharas,	Jat-Jatin,	Garba,	Jhumar, Fag,
Kuchipudi,	Kaligopal, Bagurumba,	Bakkho-Bakhin,	Dandiya Raas,	
Ghantamardala,	Naga dance, KhelGopal,	Panwaria,	TippaniJurun,	Daph, Dhamaal,
Ottam Thedal,	Tabal Chongli,	SamaChakwa,	Bhavai	Loor, Gugga,
Vedi Natakam.	Kanoi, Jhumura	Domchak,	Diidvai	Khor, Jagor.
	Hobjanai.	Bidesia		
Himachal Pradesh Jhora, Jhali, Charahi, Dhaman, Chapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.	Jammu and Kashmir Rauf, Heekat, Mandjat, Damali.	Karnataka Yakshagana, Huttari, Sugi,Kunitha, Karaga, Lambi.	Kerala Kathakali(Classical), Ottam Thulal, Mohiniyattam, Kaikottikali	Maharashtra Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lejim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavatar or Bohada.
Odisha Odissi (Classical), Sawari, Ghumra, Paras Munari, Chhau	Uttarakhand Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajri, Rasleela, Chappeli.	Goa Trangmel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shig- mo, Ghode, Modni, Samayi dance, Jagar, Ranmale, Gonf, Tunnya Mel.	Madhya Pradesh Jawara, Matki, Ada, Khada dance, Phulpati, Grida dance, Salelarki, Selabhadoni, Manch	Chhattisgarh GaurMaria, Panthi, RautNaach, Pandavani, Vedamati, Kapalik, Bharathari Charitra, Chandnani
Jharkhand Alkap, Karma, Agni, Jhumar, Paika, Fagua, Hunta, Mundari , Sarhul, Barao, Jhitka, Danga, Domchak, Ghora	West Bengal Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasiya, Mahal, Kirtan	Punjab Bhangra, Gidda, Daffa, Dhaman, Bhand, Nakula	Rajasthan Ghoomar, Chakri, Gangaur, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Kalbelia	Tamil Nadu Bharatnatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi
Uttar Pradesh Nautanki, Rasleela, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.	Arunachal Pradesh Buiya, Chalo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Bardo Cham.	Manipur Adol Cholam, Thang-Ta, Lai Harao- ba, Pung Cholom, Khamba Thaibi, Nupa Dance, Rasleela, Khubak Isheli	Meghalaya Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongrem, Laho	Mizoram Cherav dance, Khullam, Chalam, Sawalakin, Chawnglaizawn

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LOK BANDHU RANK 7



GANGWAR RANK 8

ADESH TITARMARE

**RANK 21** 



RANK 9

**NEHA PRAKASH** 

**RANK 22** 

GANGA SINGH

**RANK 33** 



MAHESH KUMAR RANK 14



ANURAJ JAIN **RANK 24** 



SHIVANI GOYAL

**RANK 15** 

AJIT **RANK 26** 



DIBYA JYOTI

PARIDA

**RANK 26** 

KANCHAN

**RANK 35** 



**RANK 18** 



KARMVEER SHARMA **RANK 28** 



PRIYANKA

NIRANJAN

**RANK 20** 

ANJNAY KUMAR SINGH **RANK 29** 

SHAILENDRA SINGH

**RANK 38** 



PARI BISHNOI **RANK 30** 



POOJA GUPTA





ARUN RAJ

**RANK 34** 

ASHWIN MUDGAL **RANK 45** 



GAURAV KUMAR

**RANK 34** 

SAURABH GAHARWAR **RANK 46** 



DEEPAK KUMAR DUBEY **RANK 46** 

BRAHMADEV TIWARI **RANK 37** 



ABHISHEK SINGH **RANK 48** 



**RENJINA MARY V. RANK 49** 



**RANK 42** 



RANGASHREE **RANK 50** 



ILA TRIPATHI **RANK 51** 



**ASHISH MISHRA RANK 52** 



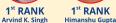
1<sup>st</sup> RANK

Vaibhav Mishra















1<sup>st</sup> RANK Sampada Saraf





1<sup>st</sup> RANK Sanjeev Kumar Sajjan













# **AN INTRODUCTION**



DhyeyalAS, one and half decade old institution, was founded by Mr.Vinay Singh and Mr. Q. H. Khan. Ever since its emergence it has unparallel track record of success. Today, it stands tall among the reputed institutes providing coaching for Civil Services Examination (CSE). The institute has been very successful in making potential aspirants realize their dreams which is evident from the success stories of the previous years.

As the nation progresses, the young generations become more conscious and aware about their career options. There is plethora of jobs and one among them is civil services, the most prestigious service in the country, which needs no introduction. It attracts many young minds hailing from almost all spectra of academic disciplines. The popular belief that the examination for this service is only meant for the brilliant lots has become a taboo as it also attracts the hardworking, sincere and disciplined minds. The saying- "In the end passion and hard work can substitute natural talent" holds true. It gives immense power and opportunity for young folks to bring about the positive changes in the society which would bring harmony and development. It inculcates values, moral, ethos and feeling of national integrity.

Quite a large number of students desirous of building a career for themselves are absolutely less equipped for the fairly tough competitive tests they have to appear in. Several others, who have a brilliant academic career, do not know that competitive exams are vastly different from academic examination and call for a systematic and scientifically planned guidance by a team of experts. Here one single move may invariably put one ahead of many others who lag behind. Dhyeya IAS is manned with qualified & experienced faculties besides especially designed study material that helps the students in achieving the desired goal.

Civil Services Exam requires knowledge base of specified subjects. These subjects though taught in schools and colleges are not necessarily oriented towards the exam approach. Classes at Dhyeya IAS are different from classes conducted in schools and colleges with respect to their orientation. Classes are targeted towards the particular exam. Classroom guidance at Dhyeya IAS is about improving the individuals' capacity to focus, learn and innovate as we are comfortably aware of the fact that you can't teach a person anything, you can only help him find it within himself.

We feel that despite brilliance and diligence, most of the students are lacking proper guidance and aptitude needed to clear Civil Services Examination. This is why, we at Dhyeya IAS amalgamated the traditional as well as modern approach of teaching by incorporating best educators of the industry ably supported by Academic Associates, Class Notes and printed Study Material, routine as well as surprise Tests. Due to its arduous efforts, Dhyeya IAS is able to carve a niche among all the civil services coaching institutes in India. Access to an institution is as important as the quality of Institution. Our faith in this philosophy made us grow. With 12 Face to Face Centers located in different parts in India, Distance Learning Program, Live Streaming Centers and Residential Academy, we have made truly pan India presence. Ever since the foundation the institute has produced a heavy pool of bureaucrats both at central and state level. Dhyeya IAS not only aims at imparting the content of civil services in best way but also nurturing the aspirants as leaders of tomorrow who have a responsibility of fulfilling the dreams of around 1.4 billion Indians. Dhyeya IAS has guided over 50,000 aspirants with more than 4000 selections in civil services. Our journey is a small contribution for the development of the society and nation by nurturing the potential civil services aspirants.

Considering the toughness of Civil Services Exam, where success rate is a meager 0.1 percent, Dhyeya IAS has continuously produced phenomenal results over the years. Year after Year Dhyeya IAS is being recognized for imparting guidance to civil services aspirants using benchmarked quality practices. On the basis of scalability, innovation, achievements, impact potential our efforts and contribution have been acknowledged and rewarded with Education Excellence Awards by ET NOW, Brands Academy, Times of India, etc. This has enhanced motivation, pride and self-esteem of entire Dhyeya family.



# **Face to Face Centres**

North Delhi : A 12, 13, Ansal Building, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi - 110009, Ph: 9205274741/42/44 | Laxmi Nagar : 1/53, 2nd floor, Lalita Park, Near Gurudwara, Opposite Pillar no.23, Laxmi Nagar, Delhi -110092, Ph: 9205212500/9205962002 | Greater Noida : 4th Floor Veera Tower, Alpha 1 Commercial Belt., Greater Noida, UP - 201310, Ph: 9205336037/38 | Prayagraj : II & III Floor, Shri Ram Tower, 17C, Sardar Patel Marg, Civil Lines, Prayagraj, UP - 211001, Ph: 0532-2260189/8853467068 | Lucknow (Aliganj) : A-12, Sector-J, Aliganj, Lucknow, UP - 226024, Ph: 0522-4025825/9506256789 | Lucknow (Gomti Nagar) : CP-1, Jeewan Plaza, Viram Khand-5, Near Husariya Chauraha, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow , UP - 226010, Ph: 7234000501/7234000502 | Kanpur : 113/154 Swaroop Nagar, Near HDFC Bank, Kanpur, UP - 208002, Ph: 7887003962/7897003962 | Bhubaneswar : OEU Tower, Third Floor, KIIT Road, Patia, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751024, Ph: 9818244644/7656949029

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जो विद्यार्थी ध्येय IAS के <u>व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप</u> (Whatsapp Group) से जुड़े हुये हैं और उनको दैनिक अध्ययन सामग्री प्राप्त होने में समस्या हो रही है | तो आप हमारे<u>ईमेल लिंक Subscribe</u> कर ले इससे आपको प्रतिदिन अध्ययन सामग्री का लिंक मेल में प्राप्त होता रहेगा | **ईमेल से Subscribe करने के बाद मेल में प्राप्त लिंक को क्लिक करके पुष्टि (Verify) जरूर करें** अन्यथा आपको प्रतिदिन मेल में अध्ययन सामग्री प्राप्त नहीं होगी |

<mark>नोट (Note):</mark> अगर आपको हिंदी और अंग्रेजी दोनों माध्यम में अध्ययन सामग्री प्राप्त करनी है, तो आपको दोनों में अपनी ईमेल से Subscribe करना पड़ेगा | आप दोनों माध्यम के लिए एक ही ईमेल से जुड़ सकते हैं |





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