



# TNPSC GROUP - II ASPIRANTS

## November -2022 CURRENT ISSUES



SOCIO  
ECONOMIC  
ISSUES



TAMILNADU  
ADMINISTRATION



SCIENCE &  
TECHNOLOGY



STATE  
CURRENT  
ISSUES



NATIONAL  
CURRENT  
ISSUES



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## November Month Current Affairs

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01

# National Affairs

## Awards

### Anuvrat Puraskar Award

- Swami Acharya Tulsi from Rajasthan started a private service center called Anuvrata in 1949
- Through this center which was created with the aim of achieving world peace, balance, earth protection, absence of caste and religious discrimination, he is spreading various teachings all over the world.
- This organization is jointly managed by the Jain community.
- The award committee has recommended the late former President Abdul Kalam for the 2022 Anuvrat Puraskar award.
- Former President Shankar Dayal Sharma, Interim Prime Minister Gulzarilal Nanda, Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Former Vice President Bhairon Singh Shekhawat and senior BJP leader LK Advani have already received this award.

### National Sports Awards for the year 2022

- National Sports Awards for the year 2022 have been announced.
- Table tennis player Sarath Kamal from Tamil Nadu has been awarded 'Major Dayan Chand Khel Ratna'.
- Arjuna Award has been announced to 25 people including Pragnananda of Tamil Nadu in chess and Valarivan of Gujarat's Ilavenil in gun shooting, Seema Punia in Athletics and Lakshya Sen, HS Pranai in Badminton.

### Dayan Chand Khel Ratna Award

- Senior table tennis player Sarathakamal from Tamil Nadu has been selected for the Major Dayan Chand Khel Ratna Award which is the highest award given to athletes by the Central Government.
- Arjuna awards were announced to 25 people including Tamil Nadu chess player Pragnananda and Dronacharya awards to 4 people.

### Dronacharya Awards

- Jeevan Jot Singh Teja (Archery), Muhammad Ali (Boxing), Suma Siddharth (Shooting). Sujeet Maan (Wrestling)

### Lifetime Achievement Award

- Dinesh Jawahar (cricket), Prafulla (foot ball), Raj singh (Wrestling)

### Dhyan chand Lifetime Achievement Award

- Ashwini Akkunji (Athletics), Dharamveer Singh (Hockey), Suresh (Kabaddi), Nir Bahadur Gurung (Para Athletics)

### Mahatma Gandhi-Mandela Award to Dalai Lama

- Himachal Pradesh Governor Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar honored Tibetan Buddhist Guru Dalai Lama with Mahatma Gandhi-Mandela Award.
- This award is given on behalf of the Gandhi Mandela Foundation operating in Dharamsala to international leaders who promote peace, harmony and liberation.

## Unarmed combat training for soldiers

### India-China border

- The border between India and China stretches from Ladakh to Arunachal Pradesh.
- The border between the two countries is the Line of Actual Control (LAC).
- The Indo-Tibetan Border Patrol (ITBP) is engaged in security along this line, which is about 3,500 km long.
- It has 98 thousand soldiers.
- According to the agreement signed between the two countries in the last 1996, the soldiers of both sides should not use fire at each other.
- In this situation, on last June 2020, Chinese soldiers tried to penetrate into the inner Galwan Valley in the east of Ladakh.
- This was prevented by the IDPP soldiers.
- This led to a scuffle between the two sides, in which 20 Indian soldiers were killed.
- And during this conflict, it was revealed that the Chinese soldiers attacked the Indian soldiers using stones, nails studded poles, iron bars etc.
- In this case, the IDPP has made changes in the basic training system for the soldiers.
- According to this, unarmed combat training is being provided at the Panchkula Training Center in Haryana.

## Gujarat Morbi Nagar Suspension Bridge Accident

### Across Machchhu River

- Morbi Nagar is located in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat.
- In 1889, a suspension bridge was built by King Vajji Nagore across the Machchhu river during the British rule.
- 233 meters long and 1.25 meters wide, the bridge was built in European style.
- This bridge connecting Darbargadh Palace and Lukhdhirji College of Engineering has been reconstructed several times.

### Maintenance Contract

- The Morbi Municipal Corporation awarded a contract to maintain this bridge for 15 years to Oriva, a private company.
- Only 100 people are allowed on this bridge at a time.
- But as more than 500 people were standing on the bridge, the bridge fell without bearing the load.

## Bi-Phase Elections to Gujarat Assembly

- Chief Election Commissioner Rajeev Kumar released the schedule for the Gujarat Legislative Assembly Elections.
- In Gujarat, which has 182 constituencies, polling will be held in the first phase for 89 constituencies on Dec1 and in the second phase for 93 constituencies on December 5.
- He said that the election notification will be published on November 5 and 10 respectively.
- The tenure of the Gujarat Assembly ends on February 18 next year.

### 4.9 crore voters

- 4.9 crore voters are eligible to vote in the Gujarat Assembly elections.
- 51,782 polling booths will be set up for them.

## Gujarat Chief Minister Candidate : Isudan Gadhvi

### Gujarat Elections

- Gujarat State Legislative Assembly elections will be held in 2 phases on December 1<sup>st</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>.
- Arvind Kejriwal, the party's national coordinator, has announced ex-television anchor Isudan Gadhvi as the Chief Ministerial candidate for the Gujarat assembly

### New PF Pension scheme

- Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) has amended the pension scheme in 2014.
- Rs 15,000 was increased internally.
- In a case filed against this in the Kerala High Court, it was requested that the pension should be calculated based on the actual basic pay and not based on the limit amount of Rs 15,000.
- According to the advice of the High Court, Labor Provident Fund Organization came up with a new regulation.

### Pension

- While the pension was calculated on the basis of the average salary of the last 12 months, it was announced that the pension will be decided on the basis of the average salary of the last 60 months.
- In the year 2016, another amendment was brought in the new fiscal scheme.
- According to this, it has been announced that those who earn more than the wage limit will have to pay an additional 1.16% contribution.

### Kerala High Court

- Kerala appealed against these amendments.
- The High Court, which investigated this, ruled that the pension plan brought by EPFO was invalid in 2018.
- The Rajasthan and Delhi High Courts also struck down the new pension scheme.
- An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and EPFO against these dilutions.
- In 2019, the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and confirmed the decision of the High Court of Kerala
- Following this, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the Central Government and EPFO to review the judgment.
- In that petition, it was stated that if the new pension scheme is canceled and the implementation of the judgment of the High Courts, there will be a huge financial burden on the EPFO system, the case was first heard by a bench of 2 judges.
- The judgment of Kerala High Court was set aside.
- Employees Retirement (Amendment Scheme 2014) will go according to the law.
- From now on, people who retired before 1<sup>st</sup> Sep 2014 without joining the new scheme cannot join the scheme.
- Those who retired before 1<sup>st</sup> Sep 2014 can join the new scheme.



## New Rays in the History of Local Governments

- Tamil Nadu Local Governments marks the beginning of two great new chapters on November 01, 2022
- Two major events are taking place today, namely the celebration of 'Local Government Day' and the function of Ward Group Subcommittee in Urban Local Governments.
- People of Tamil Nadu should be proud of this.

### Local government Day

- The historic 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendments to the Constitution of India came into force on 22<sup>nd</sup> April 1902 to empower local bodies.
- Based on this, the central government is celebrating April 22 as National Panchayat Raj day every year.
- The constitutional amendment will cover both rural and urban areas.
- Therefore, it is not appropriate to celebrate the festival only in a Panchayat, a division of local bodies.
- In this case, there should be clear and transparent announcement about the project activities implemented in the local government, creating awareness among the people about the achievements, and people's participation.
- The Chief Minister had announced in the assembly that every year from November 1<sup>st</sup>, the local bodies day will be celebrated in Tamil Nadu with the aim of promotion.

### Ward Committee - Area Committees

- According to the 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> amendments of the Constitution of India, the Constitution 'Gram Sabha' was set up and according to Article 243-S, Ward Committees were set up in every urban local government.
- According to the Panchayats Act of 1994 in Tamil Nadu, 'Gram Sabha' came into practice in the year 1996.
- However, the 'Urban Local Government Ward Committee' has not yet come into effect even though the Constitution was approved during the same period.
- At present due legal procedures are being followed and Ward Committees - Area Committees in every Urban Local Government formed and report published in respective district gazettes.

### People-oriented administration

- Urban local government functions through ward committees and area committees as a people-oriented approach.
- It enables organizations to function with unflinching transparency and enable them to know the details of people's demands.

## Maangarh dham

- Prime Minister Modi has declared the place 'Maangarh Dham' as a national monument in memory of the tribal community who were killed during the British rule.
- A large number of tribes lived in the hilly area of Maangarh in Banswara district of Rajasthan.
- This section is currently located in the border region of Gujarat-Rajasthan states.
- The tribes living here fought bravely against the British rule.
- On November 17, 1913, more than 1,500 tribals were killed in a brutal attack by the British rulers.
- At this place, a memorial named Maangarh dham has been erected.

## Air-to-air interceptor missile test successful

### AD1 missile

- DRDO to develop AD1 missile for mid-air interception of enemy fighter jets

- It has advanced indigeneous developed controls and navigation instruments
- The missile was test-fired yesterday at APJ Abdul Kalam Island off Odisha coast
- The trajectory of the missile was monitored by sensors, radars, telemetry and electro optical monitoring stations
- The missile sped towards the target
- Defense Minister Rajnath Singh congratulated the DRDO scientists for the success of AD12 experiment

## The middle class rose from 14% to 31%

### Increase in Income

- Those with a minimum annual household income of less than Rs 1.25 lakh were classified as extremely poor and those with a maximum household income of more than Rs 2 crore were classified as super rich.
- The middle class people were divided into families earning annual income between Rs 5 lakh and Rs 40 lakh
- According to this, the number of super rich families has increased from 98,000 in 1994-95 to 18 lakh by 2021.
- Maharashtra has topped the list with 6.4 lakhs
- Delhi (1.81 lakh)
- Gujarat (1.41 lakh)
- Tamil Nadu (1.37 lakh)
- Punjab (1.01 lakh)
- The percentage of middle class people rose from 14% to 31%
- That is, 3 in 1 person of the country belongs to middle class

### Power

- The recently released People Research on India's Consumer Economy has found that the middle class has grown from 14% of the population in 2004-05 to 31% by 2021.
- The study predicts that the middle class will grow to 63% by 2047 if current economic reforms have the desired effect.

### Middle Class

- In the period before the industrial revolution, the term 'middle class' was used to refer to the newly emerged business class called the Bourgeoisie, not the landowners and the farmers but who were the main classes at that time, and then the new small capitalist class who owned the small factories and workshops that branched off from it.

## India will become the third largest country

### Morgan Stanley

- India has overtaken Britain to become the fifth largest economy in the world
- By 2030, India will move to the 3rd position, according to US-headquartered international investment bank Morgan Stanley.
- Investment in India's manufacturing sector and energy sector and advanced digital infrastructure will propel India to become the third largest economy by 2030.

### Per Capita Income

- India's per capita income is currently \$2278 and will rise to \$5242 by 2030.
- The manufacturing sector's contribution to the country's GDP will rise to 21% by 2030

- India's contribution to international exports will be 4.5 percent
- India's service sector exports will be \$52,700 crore (Rs. 43 lakh crore)
- The number of internet users will increase from 65 crore to 96 crore
- The number of online shoppers will increase from 25 crores to 70 crores
- The number of people employed in the technology sector will double to 1.2 crore

## Khalistan movement

- The Khalistan movement was formed with the aim of creating a separate state for the Sikhs in the name of Khalistan
- After 1980, it was led by Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and turned to the path of terrorism
- This is why the Indian Army shot dead the Sikh terrorists who had ambushed the Amritsar Golden Temple in Punjab.
- The order was issued by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, for which Indira Gandhi was shot dead in 1984.
- After the partition of India in 1947, two-thirds of Punjab was taken over by Pakistan
- However, separatism began in the 1970s to separate India's Punjab under the name of Khalistan
- Its impact on Punjab in Pakistan has not been great till date
- It is for reasons like this that Pakistani terrorists are attacking only on the border of Jammu and Kashmir even though their country border is in Punjab.
- The Khalistan movement was first started by some Sikhs from countries including England and America

## The Victory of Lula

- The regime change in the South American country of Brazil has attracted the attention of the world
- It is the fourth largest democracy in the world with a population of about twenty one crore
- The reason for this is that Brazil is a country that can make an impact on the international stage with various specialities, including being home to the Amazon rainforest

### Amazon Forest

- 6 to 9% of the world's oxygen production is produced in the Amazon rainforest
- Now 17% of the Amazon forest has been destroyed
- By 2021, 13,000 square kilometers of forest have been destroyed, the highest level in 15 years under Jair Bolsonaro regime
- Brazil will have to decide what to do with the forests on its border
- Jair Bolsonaro often said that other countries should not interfere in it
- It cannot be said that the destruction of the Amazon rain forest caused him much domestic displeasure
- But Jair Bolsonaro's regime has seen gross domestic product fall to 4%, rising prices and job losses
- The main reason for Jair Bolsonaro's defeat is economic collapse
- Environmentalists around the world see Lula's victory as a victory for the conservation of the Amazon rainforest
- During his election campaign, Lula promised to end the destruction of the Amazon rainforest
- But maintaining a balance between environment and development and repairing the sagging economy will be a major challenge for him
- Reuniting the country, which was divided before the election, will also be a major task for Lula

## AirAsia Exits India

- Malaysian low-cost airline AirAsia, in association with Tata Group, launched its operations in India in 2014 under the name 'AirAsia India'.
- 51% shares of the company were held by Tata and 49% by AirAsia.
- After that, AirAsia started selling its stake due to management problems.
- Subsequently, 83.67% shares of AirAsia India came into the possession of Tata.
- 16.33% stake was held by AirAsia parent company.
- In this case, the Air Asia parent company has decided to sell its 16.33% shares to Air India for Rs 155.64 crore.
- With this sale, AirAsia is completely exiting India.
- Indian public sector airline Air India was acquired by Tata last year.
- Now AirAsia is fully owned by Tata.

## Genetically Modified Mustard

### B.T. Cottonseed

#### What is genetic modification?

- Some scientists say that this is a scientific discovery, extracting a gene that has a specific characteristic in the body of a specific organism and injecting it into the body of another organism to obtain a specific characteristic
- This is not a scientific discovery, its a technological manipulation.
- For example, the story of Cotton
- A gene taken from the bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis*(Bt) was introduced into the cotton plant, assuming it was capable of killing the cotton bollworm.
- This does not increase yield.
- They said that the use of pesticides will decrease.
- As a result, pest tolerance has increased and pesticide spraying has not decreased.
- Entered in 2002, BT Cotton could not achieve a large yield increase.
- But it has driven all non-GM seeds from the seed market.

#### Deception

- Even the slight increase in cotton yield in the last decade has been achieved not by productivity, but by increased area under cultivation.
- Also the cost of cultivation has increased significantly.
- When this failure story is like this, those who said that there will never be genetic modification in food products, have now got their hands on mustard which is a direct food product. (However, cotton has been a food crop in Tamil Nadu for a long time. It is customary to grind cotton nuts for cows to drink cotton milk).

#### Is it enough to change the name?

- After the ban imposed by the Supreme Court in 2017, it remained silent and allowed transgenic seeds again.
- Genetic Engineering Adaptation Committee (GEAC), their name for this mustard is Tara Hybrid Mustard (DMH11).
- They say that using the word genetic modification will cause people to protest and change the name.
- No country has cultivated Tara mustard for five consecutive years.

- It is also a false argument that it is Swadeshi
- Its basic technology is 'Bernase Barstar' (modification of pollen sheet) which is patented by the International company Bayer.
- When using these seeds, more Bayer herbicides should be used.
- Those herbicides have very bad effects on the soil.
- Glufosinate is the most serious health damage, especially affecting the nervous system and digestive system, studies say.
- This herbicide is supplied by Bayer.
- So, what else is new in this, apart from presumably helping a multinational company?

### Technology for whom?

- Economists and organic producers are misrepresented as anti-science.
- We are not against science, science is general.
- But technology is not universal.
- Therefore, technology is needed for farmers living in India with less than two acres of land.
- No technology is needed to fill the pockets of multinational corporations.
- Research should be done on how to use cattle dung and cow dung in a simpler, better and cleaner way than the technique of using urea.
- It shows the view of intersecting sociological and economic problems as technical problems.
- Argument upsets the property that farmers will benefit from higher yields.
- We have before us the evil monster of the market.
- What about people who don't even have the basic knowledge that when a commodity is produced in excess, the price falls.

### Carcinogen

- Large-scale studies of herbicides that are dumped unregulated on Indian lands have yet to be carried out.
- Occasional field studies are alarming.
- First they said that Glufosinate herbicides are not carcinogenic.
- Now that too has been found to be carcinogenic.
- Similarly, what if Glufosinate is present?
- At some point, the Indian agriculture sector will be at risk when the so-called 'superweeds', which cannot be killed, will spread in the environment?

### In violation

- Even when the Supreme Court imposed an interim ban, it has been revealed that genetically modified mustard, DMH-11, has been cultivated in 6 fields on an experimental basis by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Mustard Research Center
- Recently, the Genetic Engineering Evaluation Committee, under the control of the Union Ministry of Environment, has given permission to field test the genetically modified mustard crop DMH-11 in India for commercial production.
- There were protests across the country against this.
- Protests were raised across the country against the Supreme Court ban.
- In this case, when the case related to this matter came up for hearing in the Supreme Court on November 3, the Supreme Court issued an interim order that no sowing of genetically modified mustard should be done until further orders.
- A plea against the approval of test-based genetically modified mustard was listed for hearing in the Supreme Court on November 3.
- On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of October, the seeds were sown at the DRMR center.

- Immediately, the seeds were sown before the petition came up for hearing.
- 50 grams each were planned to be sown in a total of 8 fields.
- But now, it has been cultivated only in 6 fields.
- Now that environmental clearance has been obtained, testing will be carried out in open fields
- If the yield does not reach the required IHT (Instant Hybrid Test Crop Quality) level, the cultivation of this genetically modified mustard will not be taken to the next stage.

## General Civil Law

- Under the Mughal rule, Mufti who knew Islamic law were appointed to solve the problems of Muslims.
- Similarly, nobles were appointed to advise the Hindus as well.
- This condition continued till 1700 under British rule.
- According to Regulation 2 in 1772, it was ordered that individual cases should be investigated and decided on the basis of Holy Quran for Muslims and their Shastras for Hindus.
- The British also appointed Maulanas, Muftis and Pandits to advise the courts.
- Among these, the criminal laws for Hindus and Muslims were changed accordingly in 1872 when the sections of IPC and CRPC were consolidated.
- In this, private legal issues are being resolved according to the Islamic system without any problem till date.
- Of all the separate laws, the one for Muslims is the best compiled law.
- After Tamil Nadu's marriage registration came into effect in 2009, Muslims, like everyone else, register their marriages within certain days.
- Divorce by saying talak three times is also considered illegal among Muslims.

## Uniform Civil Code

### Guidelines

- On 28 March 1947, a sub-committee was set up to examine fundamental rights.
- One of its members is MR Masani, suddenly came up with a proposal for a uniform civil code.
- Other members strongly opposed this. So Masani's request was dropped.
- On March 30, 1947, it was discussed again.
- After that, it was decided that Article 36 to 51 should be one of the guiding principles of the constitution, so that the concept of uniform civil code can be kept.

### Muslim Personal Law

- In India it was enacted in 1937 under the name 'Muslim Personal Law'.
- This Act applies only to four issues of Muslim individuals, concern for their family, Muslim community-based marriage, divorce, inheritance, dealing with charitable institutions including Waqf.

### Marriage Contract (Nikah)

- The girl's father and two witnesses of good social standing must directly participate and obtain the consent of both parties to the marriage.
- The woman has to decide the marriage amount called 'Mahr' as per her wish and ask the man.
- After receiving this amount, the Nikah will be performed by the religious scholar.
- Thus the 'Shariat' law guides a very simple marriage system.

### 'Talaq divorce'

- If the husband does not like the wife, then one witness on behalf of the woman and one on behalf of the man must be present, Divorce is 'talaq' to break their marriage bond.

- They have to say 'Talaq' in three installments at appropriate time interval because a smooth environment will be created between the husband and wife for these three installments and there will be a chance for both of them to get back together.
- Even if the wife does not like her husband, she can give due time and wait, and if she still does not like her husband, she can say it properly and break up with 'Gula'.
- According to the Compulsory Marriage Registration Act 2009, the marriage must be registered within three months, even if a Muslim is married according to religious customs.
- Marriage registration is done after age verification.
- Divorce means accepting Jamaat, Haji instructions, and after the court confirms whether the time period, gap-reconciliation efforts etc. have been done properly, the marriage registration is canceled and divorce is allowed.
- In this court procedure, it takes six months to a year to legally declare the divorce.
- Due to this, remarriage is delayed among Muslims.
- As a result, the authority of 'Jamaat' and 'Hajji' has been reduced in the matter of divorce.
- In this the court is the supreme authority.

### Claims without data

- There is a general perception about Muslim men that they can have as many marriages as they want without data. This is a false statement.
- Like all societies, Muslims have very few men who are polygamous. But not everyone is like that.
- Regarding this law, when the committee constituted by the Tamil Nadu government inquired, we are going to examine whether there is social evil and violation of human rights in this private law against the constitution. Otherwise, they say, we know nothing about Uniform civil code.

## Collegium Procedure

- The collegium system is currently followed by the Supreme Court for appointing judges
- It nominates only persons known to the judges therein as judges
- Problem is not recommending new people
- Qualified people should be appointed as judges and not people known to the community.
- Judiciary should not interfere in administration.
- In some cases irrelevant verbal criticism of judges is widely discussed.
- Judges should speak through judgment and not through criticism.
- A compromise bill is to be tabled in the winter session of Parliament.
- This will help to resolve the issues out of court and will reduce the number of pending cases.

## Collegium procedure is the law of the land

- Collegium procedure is the law of the land and the central government should follow this, the Supreme Court has clearly said.
- A committee headed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (collegium) makes recommendations to the Central Government for the appointment of judges to the High Courts and Supreme Courts across the country.

### For more than 30 years ...

- This panel consists of 4 senior judges along with the Chief Justice.
- This practice has been followed for more than 30 years.
- The central government did not approve the recommendation given by the collegium regarding the appointment of 11 judges last year.

## Cheapest Production Costs : India tops

- India tops the list of the best countries published by the website 'USNews & World Report'.
- Switzerland ranks first.
- India ranks 31<sup>st</sup>
- India has topped the list of countries with the cheapest manufacturing costs in the world

### Factors to the Index

- Entrepreneurship
- Accelerating Measures
- Standard of Living
- Social Factors
- Cultural Influence
- Business Start-up Environment
- Energy
- Bravery Activities
- Tradition

## NIA : Tasks & Powers

### Beginning of NIA

- On November 26, 2008, a series of blasts and shootings took place at 11 places in Mumbai.
- 164 people died in this.
- All the people of the state froze in fear due to this incident that shook the country.
- Subsequently, the central government decided to create an intelligence agency to allay the fears of the people and to prevent untoward incidents affecting Indian sovereignty.
- On the basis of the bill passed in Parliament on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2008, NIA National Investigation Agency was established.
- Created by the Central Government, this body is engaged in action against those who act against the security and unity of the country under the Constitution of India.
- It is also following the provisions of the Charter of Human Rights Commission in taking further action.

### 38 Courts

- The NIA has set up 38 special courts, including Chennai's Poonthamalli, to deal with crimes against those who act against the country's security and sovereignty.
- The NIA is functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- A total of 649 members are working in the organization.
- There are various posts from Ordinary Constable to Sub-Inspector, Inspector, Sub-Superintendent, Additional Superintendent, SP, DIG & IG
- NIA is the most powerful intelligence agency in our country.
- It has more powers than CBI.
- Even the CBI sometimes has to take permission to conduct the search.
- But the NIA has been given the power to arrest and imprison without any notice those who are acting in a manner detrimental to the security of the country.

### What are the powers?

- Police officers working under the NIA have been given powers to investigate crimes outside India.
- The NIA has been empowered to take action against anyone involved in criminal activities.



- There is no need to obtain permission from the state government or the court regarding the operation.
- It has also been stated that it is the duty of the state government to provide security to the NIA.
- They are not required to submit any First Information Report to take action against those who are working against the government and those who pose a threat to the unity of the country.
- They have the power to arrest and imprison anyone suspected.
- The NIA has full powers to take action against those listed by the NIA as criminals, even if they operate from abroad and affect India or Indians.
- Initially NIA was involved only in internal security functions, through which it is also responsible for the protection of Indians living abroad.
- However, investigation can be conducted only under the laws of the concerned country.

### Procedural projects

- Investigating and taking action with new scientific techniques
- Prompt investigation and information based on root cause of the problem and resolve it
- Creating a database on terrorism and taking action down to the smallest detail
- Comparing Indian laws with foreign terrorism laws and making changes
- NIA operates with its head office in New Delhi.
- It is functioning with branch offices at 14 places in Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kochi, Guwahati, Lucknow, Raipur, Jammu, Chandigarh, Ranchi, Imphal, Patna.

## 27<sup>th</sup> UN Climate Change Conference

- 198 countries are participating in this annual climate change conference.
- It will discuss how everyone can face climate change together.
- Climate Change Conference in 2009 was held in Copenhagen, Denmark.
- At the conference, developed countries pledged to collectively raise \$100 billion annually by 2020 to help developing countries tackle climate change.
- But those countries did not do it.
- India will pressurize the developed countries along with other developing countries in the conference to fulfill that promise.

## Paris Climate Agreement

### UN Secretary-General's Warning at Climate Conference

- UN Secretary-General António Guterres has warned that the world is on a very fast journey towards hell on climate change.
- The emission of greenhouse gases is increasing day by day.
- Global temperatures continue to rise.
- Because of this, the world is moving very fast towards irreversible climate degradation.
- The Paris climate agreement, which aims to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, is currently in 'emergency room'.
- Also, 'treatment equipment' is on the wane.
- Therefore, the deal is in danger of reaching an irreversible end.
- Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone are the gases present in the entire atmosphere that provide the necessary heat from the sun for the growth and development of plants and other organisms on earth.
- Without those gases, Earth would have been an icy desert like Mars.
- This is why these gases are called 'greenhouse gases'.

## Climate Change

- However, as the industrial revolution brought more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from factories and vehicles, they pulled more heat from the sun
- This causes the Earth's temperature to increase, resulting in climate change
- Currently, thousands of people are dying due to excessive rains, floods and heat waves all over the world.
- Climate change is said to be the cause of these natural disasters.
- It is feared that the world will face disaster if the situation continues.
- In this situation, in order to control climate change, the annual UN was meeting held in the French capital Paris in 2015.
- A historic agreement was struck at the conference.
- In that agreement, 195 countries, including India and the United States, agreed to keep the global temperature only 1.5 degrees higher than before the industrial revolution and to control the amount of carbon dioxide mixed in the air.
- However, it is alleged that the countries of the world have not taken enough steps to achieve that goal.

## **Climate Risk**

### Guterres warning

- It is necessary for world nations to pay serious attention to the warning given by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres at the opening ceremony of the UN's 27th International Climate Conference held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt.
- Global temperature continues to rise.
- As a result, we are speeding down the highway to 'climate hell'.
- At present there are two possibilities before mankind.
- Guterres warning is that the world can choose between a climate cooperation agreement or a suicide deal
- Paris 2015 emphasized that developed countries and developing countries should commit to this climate conference in order to achieve the goal of the Paris climate agreement, and the two major economic powers of the world, the United States and China, should cooperate with each other in this matter.
- A historic agreement was made at the 2015 UN conference in Paris, the capital of France, to control climate change.
- In that conference, the nations of the world agreed to keep the temperature of the world only 1.5 degrees higher than before the industrial revolution, and to control the amount of carbon dioxide mixed in the air.
- However, the accusation of Guterres is that the world countries are not paying serious attention to achieve that goal.

### Greenhouse gases

- Carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone in the atmosphere get the heat needed for plants and other organisms to grow and flourish from the sun. This is why those gases are called 'green house gases'.
- However, due to the industrial revolution and the increase of factories and vehicles, the carbon dioxide released from them is getting mixed in the atmosphere in excess and the temperature of the earth is increasing and climate change is happening.
- Earth's temperature has already increased by 1.1 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels.
- Global weather has also been affected.
- This year, the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth has experienced unusual heat;
- There was a severe drought in China.

- At the same time, Nigeria and Pakistan suffered catastrophic floods and lost many lives and properties.
- All these are manifestations of global warming
- Setting climate control targets for developing and poor countries alongside developed countries is an important reason for non-cooperation on climate issues.
- The Paris Agreement calls for reducing fossil fuel use and increasing non-conventional, renewable energy use to keep global warming under control.
- As a result, developing countries and poor countries face a loss of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
- These countries need judicial assistance to compensate for this.

### Why funding is not cooperating ?

- In 2009, developed countries pledged to provide around Rs 8 lakh crore annually to developing countries to combat the effects of climate change.
- Although this justice falls short of the current target, the funding itself has yet to be disbursed.
- Therefore, India has insisted in this conference that the developed countries should provide the funds by 2024.
- China's share of global greenhouse gas emissions is about 27%.
- The share of USA is next at 11%.
- The contribution of these two countries should be very important in any action to control climate change.
- But both countries have not held bilateral talks on climate change.
- Both countries have so far remained silent on providing climate change funding to poorer countries.

### Rishi Sunak's Global Role

- The British Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's opinion that instead of putting an unfair burden on developing countries to increase growth while reducing carbon emissions, we should help those countries for clean development.

### Climate Change Fund

- India has urged the UN Climate Conference to provide funds to the developed countries to face climate change.
- In 2009, developed countries pledged to provide around Rs 8 lakh crore annually to developing countries to combat the effects of climate change.
- That fund is very less compared to the current requirement.
- However, the developed countries are yet to provide the funds.
- Finances to deal with climate change should be urgently provided by developed nation by 2024.
- Actions to mobilize funds should be undertaken on a long-term basis first by developed countries.
- The funds should be properly utilized in the projects to prevent and counter climate change.

### Funding for climate change mitigation

- At the Conference on Climate Change (COP) to help tackle climate change impact in 2009 at the UN General Assembly in Copenhagen, Denmark, the developed countries have collectively pledged to raise funds of Rs 8 lakh crore annually by 2020
- But the developed countries did not continue to provide this fund.

### India's request

- People are well aware of the need for financial, technological and capacity building support from developed countries to take action to tackle climate change.
- To meet the targets set by developed countries, funding for climate change needs to be increased from Rs 8 lakh crore per year.
- Developed countries should take the lead in mobilizing these financial resources.
- The support of developed countries for projects to mitigate the effects of climate change should be long-term.

## Climate protection - India advances to 8<sup>th</sup> position

### Climate ranking

- India has moved up 2 places to 8<sup>th</sup> position in the climate protection ranking.
- This ranking has been published based on the points obtained in 4 categories:
  1. emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide,
  2. renewable energy,
  3. energy use,
  4. climate policy.
- Since no country performs well in all categories, the top 3 spots in the rankings are left blank.
- 4<sup>th</sup> place - Denmark, 5<sup>th</sup> place - Sweden and 8<sup>th</sup> place - India.
- Only 9 countries are responsible for 90 percent of the coal produced globally.
- India is one of them.
- India plans to increase its oil and gas production by more than 5% by 2030.
- This is contrary to the Paris agreement to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees.

## Seasonal Compensation Fund

### Introduction

- The Climate Change Convention has approved the creation of a climate compensation fund aimed at providing relief to developing countries and low-income countries as a result of climate change and to prevent climate change.

### Compensation fund

- Funds are to be provided to countries affected by climate change by getting funds from developed countries

### Member States Agreement

- Member States agreed to create a Climate Compensation Fund
- Historically, the industrialized developed countries have been the largest emitters of carbon dioxide
- But climate change caused by excess carbon dioxide is also disproportionately affecting low-income countries and island nations

### Disaster risk

- Island countries, which contribute much less to carbon emissions, are facing greater impacts from climate change-related disasters.
- Those countries are facing various climatic disasters including flash floods, droughts, extreme monsoons, rising sea levels.

### Paris Conference

- The UN Climate Conference held in Paris in 2015 agreed to limit the rise in Earth's temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.
- In order to achieve that goal, developed countries including the United States, Britain and others have pledged to provide around Rs 8 lakh crore annually to developing countries.
- However, those countries have not yet provided that amount.

## Implementation of resolution

- In this case, many countries, including India, demanded that the climate compensation fund should be discussed in detail during the UN climate conference that started in Egypt.
- Due to strong pressure from developing countries and island countries, developed countries supported the creation of a climate compensation fund.
- The fund was then officially approved at the UN Climate Conference.
- A historic resolution has been passed at the UN's 27<sup>th</sup> Climate Conference.
- Member States have agreed to create a long-overdue climate compensation fund.

## Russia's resolution : India's support

- India supported the resolution brought by Russia against Nazi policy in the General Assembly.
- Russia's resolution was passed with the support of 106 countries.
- There are 6 groups in the UN namely the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the UN Secretariat.
- A meeting of the Socio-Cultural-Human Rights Committee is held every year in November.
- In this meeting, Referendum will be held on the resolutions brought by the member states.
- According to this, a resolution was brought on behalf of Russia regarding the elimination of Nazi, modern Nazi and racism.

## Two-Finger Test

- Two-Finger Test is not a scientific test to confirm whether a woman has been sexually assaulted.
- On the contrary, it is an event that further tortures the woman who is already physically and mentally affected.
- In addition, the two-finger test is used to determine whether a sexually abused woman is already accustomed to sexual intercourse.
- Based on that, her behavior and the true nature of sexual intercourse are investigated.
- This is what the bench of Supreme Court Justices DY Chandrachud and Hima Kohli has questioned.
- According to the Indian Penal Code, what is classified as rape and a woman engaging in sexual intercourse are not related to each other.
- The judges mentioned that 'not believing the allegations of sexual assault presented by a woman just because she is involved in sexual relations is a manifestation of patriarchal thinking and sexual discrimination' and respects women's right to privacy.

## COP 27

- Sharm el-Sheikh is located on the shores of the Red Sea in the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt.
- It is a holiday city where world leaders, government representatives, businessmen and decision makers of the world movement are camped
- Gathered to reach 'decisive political decisions' that will determine the future of the planet and the existence of species, including humanity, in the context of climate change.
- Accordingly, the 27<sup>th</sup> annual meeting 'COP 27' is held in Sharm el-Sheikh.
- It is a historical paradox that after climate change was accepted as a scientific fact, the addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere increased and the Earth's average temperature began to accelerate.
- In the past 25 years, climate change-induced climate events have become more intense than ever before
- World nations have been forced to declare a 'climate emergency'.
- Climate change has become an inevitable part of the political discourse of the West, which has historically been the primary contributor to climate change.

### After 2021 ....

- Pakistan Floods
- The worst drought in 40 years is intensifying in the Horn of Africa
- Hurricanes Ian and Ida in the United States
- California wildfires
- Heat waves in Europe, North India
- Cyclone Chitrang in Bangladesh
- Floods and droughts in China are some of the natural calamities that have occurred in just one year after COP 26.
- To limit the effects of climate change, the Earth's average temperature must be controlled within 1.5 degrees Celsius, the main warning of the '1.5 degrees Celsius Special Report' published in 2018 by the UN's International Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
- But the 'Emissions Gap Report 2022', released on 27 October 2022, concluded that there are 'no viable options (now)' to reach 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Projections suggest that the Earth's average temperature has now risen to 1.1 degrees Celsius.

### Polycrises

- The contemporary problems of the world where natural disasters and geopolitics are intertwined have given rise to the new term 'Polycrises'.
- It is in the background of these crises that world leaders have gathered in Sham el-Sheikh to find a solution to climate change.
- COP 27 is seen as an opportunity to move from mere negotiation to planning and implementation.
- Developing countries must mobilize USD 100 billion in funding for the 2020-2025 period to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy which was decided in 2009.
- It can be strongly emphasized in Cop 27
- In the long term, India has set a target of 'zero emissions' by 2070.
- Prime Minister Modi promised at COP 26 that India will achieve 500 GW of power generation by 2030 through renewable energy
- India will play an important role in COP 27 as India is the third largest polluter in the world after USA and China.

## **To protect the earth**

### Climate conference, the cause of warming

- UN's 27<sup>th</sup> International climate conference to discuss the world's climate change in Sharm Al-Sheikh Nagar, Egypt
- Due to the excessive use of fossil fuels such as petrol, gas and coal, Our Earth is warming up tremendously

### COP Conference

- In 1992, the Conference of Parties (COP) was established by the United Nations, in which almost all the countries of the world have become member countries, in order to protect the Earth
- Since 1995, it has been holding annual conferences on the consequences of global climate change.

### Preventable

- Heavy rain floods, hurricanes as a result of climate change.
- When the earth is subjected to direct disasters due to wildfires spreading uncontrollably, scientific and technological developments cannot even stop them.
- Humanity can prevent carbon emissions from destroying the atmosphere.

- But because nothing like that happened in the last ten years, many countries including America and China experienced a lot of natural disasters.
- Twenty-six world conferences held so far with the aim of avoiding the calamities caused by climate change, no significant 'positive change' has occurred in any country in the world.
- No country that has properly acknowledged climate change has done so.

### UN Secretary-General's Warning

- Attending the Opening Ceremony of the COP 27 Conference Secretary-General Antonio Guterres says we are speeding down the highway to climate hell.
- Now we have two possibilities.
- One is the Seasonal Cooperation Agreement; He has strongly warned that the other is a suicide contract.

## **Airbus C-295**

- Airbus C-295 is the first aircraft to be manufactured by a private company for the Indian Army
- Tata-Airbus joint factory to manufacture C-295 aircraft will be set up in Vadodara, Gujarat.

### First Manufacturer

- The Spanish company CASA was the first to produce the C-295 aircraft.
- The Euro-748 was introduced to the Indian Air Force in the early 1960s
- India has signed an agreement with Airbus Defense & Space to purchase C-295 aircraft to replace those old aircraft.

### 56 aircraft

- 56 C-295 aircraft are to be manufactured under this contract.
- 16 of these aircraft will be manufactured by Airbus at its assembly plant in Seville, Spain.
- Also, 40 C-295 aircrafts are to be manufactured in India jointly by Airbus-Tata Advanced Systems.

### Modern technology

- 5 to 10 ton capacity C-295 aircraft can travel at a speed of 480 kmph.
- Versatile in all climates
- This aircraft can also take off and land in narrow terrain
- It was capable of operating from short runways of just 2,200 feet.

### Specifications

#### Bharat Electronics

- The aircraft's cabin dimensions are 12.7 meters or 41 feet, 8 inches
- Accommodating 71 seats, this aircraft has the longest unobstructed cabin in its class
- The 56 C-295s to be inducted into the Indian Air Force will also be manufactured by Bharat Electronics and Bharat Dynamics.

#### Terrain

- The Airbus C-295 is designed to operate in all terrains.
- At present, this type of aircraft can be used in South America's Brazilian forests, Colombian mountains, Algerian and Jordanian deserts in the Middle East, Poland and Finland in Europe and the cold climate regions

#### Application

- In case of emergency, this aircraft can transport military personnel and war-required logistics from major airports to all parts of the country.

## **Strengthening internal security**

- The government should take steps to indigenously carry out the design, development, testing and production of Fighter jets, armed drones, tanks and submarines
- By drastically reducing the dependence on foreign countries for military needs, India can export to other countries without any technology transfer restrictions or copyright restrictions
- It can also earn a large amount of foreign exchange.

## **10% Reservation**

- Out of 69% reservation in Tamil Nadu, BC - 26.50%, BC Muslim - 3.50%, MBC (DC) - 20%, SC 15%, SC (Arunthathiyar) 3%, ST 1% will continue as it is.
- And 10% of the remaining 31% seats available to the general category, internal reservation has been made for the economically backward families who may be there, while at the national level ST 7.5% SC 15%, OBC 27% reservation will continue.
- The central government has reserved 10% of the remaining 51.5% seats for the general category for the economically backward families.
- The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court approved the Dalit decision and passed the judgment.
- The term Dalit means "denied education", "A laborer who is oppressed without being paid for his labor", "One who is downtrodden by untouchability".
- As they exist in India due to the caste structure, it is on the basis of that definition that reservation is made at the level of SC, ST, OBC.

## **About**

- The Supreme Court has ruled that 10% reservation for economically weaker sections will be valid
- In India, 27% for Educationally Backward Persons (OBCs), 15% for Scheduled Caste (SC), 7.5% reservation is given to Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- In this case, the central government passed the 103<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment in 2019, which provides 10% reservation for the economically weaker sections.
- During the hearing of the case, the petitioners pointed out the judgment given by the Supreme Court in 1992 that the reservation should not exceed 50%
- In the explanation given by the central government, it was stated that "Currently, 10% reservation is given to economically weaker sections in the general category. Therefore, there will be no impact on the 50% reservation."
- Moreover, the definition of the annual income ceiling of Rs.8 lakh also caused a lot of debate in the investigation
- When the central government responded to this, it was informed that "the income ceiling for reservation for other backward classes (OBC) is Rs. 8 lakh. On that basis, the income ceiling for economically weaker sections has also been fixed."

## **Justice Ravindra Bhatt's dissenting judgment**

- It is not illegal to grant reservation to economically weaker sections in the general category.
- But it is illegal not to include SC, ST and OBC categories in economic reservation.
- Exceeding the 50% reservation limit can lead to various problems.
- Hence the 103<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment which provides 10% reservation for economically weaker sections will be invalid



## Reservation

### Before Independence

- The Justice Party government led by Panakal Raja introduced caste-based reservation in 1921.
- Madras Government issued the first Ordinance (No. 613) for this purpose.
- According to the order, the quotas for non-Brahmins were 44%, 16% for Brahmins, 16% for Muslims, 16% for Anglo-Indians and 16% for Christians and 8% for Scheduled Tribes.
- Since then the reservation policy has been followed in Tamil Nadu.
- This made it the first province in Indian history to legislate for reservation.
- It has become stable across the country.
- After independence, in 1954, the Ministry of Education recommended that 20% seats should be reserved for SCs and STs in educational institutions.
- In 1982, it was marked that 15% and 7.5% vacancies in public sector and government aided educational institutions were to be reserved for SC and ST categories in the institutions.
- Mandal Commission was set up in 1979, established to assess the condition of the socially and educationally backward classes.
- There were no accurate population statistics then.
- Hence data from 1931 census was used.
- 15% and 7.5% reservation is given to Scheduled Communities and Scheduled Tribes (SC, ST respectively) in government and government sector jobs.
- 27.5% reservation is given to Other Backward Classes (OBC).
- This varies from state to state.
- For example, in North Eastern states, the reservation will be more for Scheduled Tribes and it is less in Tamil Nadu
- The Constitution of India 124<sup>th</sup> Amendment Bill 2019 was tabled by the Central Government on the basis of economic status.
- It provided 10% additional reservation for economically backward sections.
- Economically weaker sections are defined by the government from time to time.
- It was defined as those whose family income is less than eight lakhs per annum and who owns less than five acres of agricultural land belongs to this section
- This was passed by getting majority votes in both houses of Parliament.
- 10% reservation of seats for the poor in the general category came into effect from January 14, 2019.
- According to this amendment, poor people belonging to communities like upper caste Brahmin, Rajapathar (Taghur), Jat, Maratha, Bhumihaar, Jain and Nagara will be benefited.
- While many cases have been filed in the Supreme Court against this, the Supreme Court has confirmed that this reservation will go ahead.

## Inauguration of India's first private rocket launch pad

### First launch pad

- AgniKul Innovations, a space technology company, has opened its first built launch pad.
- It is the first private launch pad to be opened in India.
- Built with the help of ISRO and Indian National Space Promotion and Accreditation Center (IN-SPACE).

### The first launch pad

- This launch pad consists of two sections.
- Accordingly, the AgniKul launch pad and the AgniKul Mission Control Center are included in it.

- The important structure connecting these two sections is 4 km away from each other.
- The launch pad is specially built with liquid fuel in mind.
- The launch pad has the capability to share necessary data and other critical information with the ISRO Control Centre.

## Vikram S Private Rocket

### Introduction

### Inspace

- India's first private rocket 'Vikram S' will be launched from Sriharikota.
- The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has decided to promote the participation of private companies in the production of rockets in order to overcome the global market competition in the space business.
- For this purpose, an organization called Inspace was formed in 2020.
- The Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace Company entered into an MoU with ISRO to launch its rockets.
- Then a new rocket was produced under the program Prarambh.
- Skyroot was involved in the work for more than a year.
- As a result, 3 types of rockets were designed that could carry different weights.
- It was named 'Vikram' after the late scientist Vikram Sarabhai, the father of the Indian space programme.
- It was decided to test launch the 'Vikram S' rocket which can carry a weight of around 480 kg.
- Along with this rocket, 3 probes designed by a team of students from India and abroad will be sent along.
- They will be positioned at a height of 120 km above the Earth's surface and will be used for research purposes.

## Vikram-S

### First Private Rocket

- Skyroot Aerospace, a private company, has designed the rocket 'Vikram-S'
- This is the first rocket designed by a private company in the country.
- The Vikram-S rocket will be launched with two Indian satellites and one foreign satellite.
- The rocket will be launched from ISRO's launch pad at Sriharikota.

### Engine

- The Agnilet rocket engine designed by space innovation firm Agnikul Cosmos has been successfully tested at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Center in Thiruvananthapuram

### INSPACE

- India's first private rocket Vikram-S : ISRO decided to encourage private sector participation in space exploration.
- For this, in 2020, an organization called Inspace has been established.
- Through this, private companies were also allowed in the work of making rocket satellites.

### Skyroot

- Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace has entered into an MoU with ISRO to launch its rockets.
- 3 types of rockets that can carry different weights are designed by Skyroot.
- 'Vikram' is named after the late scientist Vikram Sarabhai, the father of the Indian space programme.
- Small 545kg weight 'Vikram-S' rocket has been test-fired

## Vikram-S

- The Vikram S rocket was launched from the Satish Dhawan Center launch pad at Sriharikota.
- It reached a planned altitude of 82 km in 2.5 minutes after takeoff.
- Vikram rocket's travel time is 4.8 minutes.
- 3 probes weighing 83 kg were attached to the Vikram rocket to investigate factors including pressure caused by external factors during this launch.
- Andhra-based N Space Kids India and Armenian Pasum space Research Lab are owned by start-ups.
- The Vikram-S rocket is 6 meters tall.
- Can carry a maximum weight of 80 to 100 kg.
- Kalam-80 propulsion engine was used in this.
- For this overall project, SkyRoot has received Rs 403 crore of financial support through investments.
- The rocket has been named 'Vikram S' in honor of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, who is hailed as the father of the Indian space industry.
- This rocket is manufactured by Skyroot, a private start-up company based in Hyderabad.
- These rockets launch small satellites, the Vikram S is a single-stage sub-orbital rocket that carries three payloads (satellites).

## Vikram I, Vikram II, Vikram III

- Vikram I, Vikram II, Vikram III can carry low Earth orbit heavy satellites into low Earth orbit.
- Vikram S carried three small satellites into 'Low Earth Orbit'.
- Of these, two are owned by Indian customers.
- A satellite is foreign.

## Praramb

- Vikram I for the sub-orbital project, Vikram II, Vikram II, Skyroot named it 'Prarambh' (the beginning).
- Skyroot Aerospace was started in 2018 with former ISRO scientists Pawan Kumar Chandana and Nagabarat Dhaka.

## Space flight

## Artemis

- The US is to send three manned rockets to test whether the Artemis space mission could establish permanent settlements on the moon.
- The 'Artemis' initiative could speed up the space exploration race and increase economic opportunities.
- China has openly announced its intention to colonize the Moon in the next 10 years along with Russia.
- Spacecraft orbiting the Earth have become essential for omnibus commerce and military use.
- It is in such an environment that the Indian Space Research Center is also making some achievements.

## Vikram-S

- For the first time in the history of Indian space exploration, a private rocket named 'Vikram-S' has been successfully launched.
- 'Vikram-S' is a feat accomplished by two young men named Pawankumar Chandana and Naga Bharat Dhaka.
- Three years ago no one could have imagined that the private space agency would launch its rocket from the launch pad of ISRO.
- The 'Vikram-S' rocket, launched from the Satish Dhawan launch pad in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh, reached its destination on schedule and created a new history.
- Sky Road Aerospace, a Hyderabad-based company, has successfully achieved that feat
- A Chennai-based startup named AgniKul Cosmos is set to launch its rocket by the end of this year.

## Skyroot

- Chandana, who studied at IIT Kharagpur and Bharat Dhaka, an IIT Chennai student, worked together at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Research Centre.
- In 2018, 'Skyroot Aerospace' was launched by Mukesh Bansal with the help of an investment of 15 lakh dollars.
- In 2020, their rocket engines Raman and Kalam 5 were successfully tested.
- 11 million dollars in 2021, 4.5 million dollars in January 2022 and 51 million dollars in September 2022 were received as investment for the innovation company 'Skyroot Aerospace'.
- The result was the first rocket developed by a private company in India, 'Prarambh'.
- Prarambh reached the target distance of 81.5 km in 2.5 minutes after taking off from the ground as planned.
- As determined, it fell in the Bay of Bengal at a distance of 115.6 km from Sriharikota.
- When launching that rocket, three probes have analyzed and transmitted information on factors such as pressure and friction caused by external factors.
- They will be useful for the next step.
- Following the Skyroot, many other private companies are gearing up for space exploration
- These are the forerunners of huge growth in the space exploration industry like the information technology industry
- A contract for 5 PSLV rockets worth Rs 860 crore outside ISRO has been jointly awarded by the state-owned Hindustan Aeronautical Corporation and private firm L&T.

## **Digital Currency**

- Digital currencies are no different from conventional currency notes.
- They are available in digital format only.
- According to RBI, the value of the digital currency issued in India will not depreciate or depreciate dramatically over time like other cryptocurrencies.
- By issuing a digital currency, India will join the list of countries including China and Pakistan that have their own digital currency.
- State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, HDFC, ICICI Kotak Mahindra, SBank, IDFC, HSBC are introducing the digital currency through 19 banks.
- Initially these digital currencies can only be used for bulk transactions.
- That is, government issued bonds can be bought with digital currencies.
- RBI said that this digital currency will be fully rolled out to customers and traders in specific areas after a month.

## **A digital currency for retail us**

### e-Rupee

- RBI to launch digital currency for retail use on December 1
- Digital currency will be with our serial number like in banknotes in digital form rather than in paper form.
- Cryptocurrency craze has been on the rise internationally over the last few years
- As it does not come under the control of central banks, various scams took place
- This led to a lack of confidence in cryptocurrency
- In this situation, the Reserve Bank of India has embarked on an effort to create a digital currency
- As it is being developed by the Reserve Bank of India, people can use it without fear
- RBI released the digital currency to track total transactions on November 1

- Digital currency is currently being issued for retail transactions
- In the first phase, the digital currency will be launched on trial basis in SBI, Yes Bank, ICICI Bank, IDFC Bank banks operating in 4 cities including Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar.
- The digital currency will be extended to cities of Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Kochi, Lucknow, Patna, Shimla and banks including Indian Bank, Union Bank, HDFC Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank, RBI said.
- With the advent of digital currency, the cost of printing and managing paper rupees is reduced, and digital currency can be used effectively by cell phones
- It is said that the transaction can be done offline as well.

## Cryptocurrency

- While the other currencies are under the control of the central bank of the respective country, cryptocurrencies are separate & are controlled by persons or entities.
- That is why cryptocurrencies were heavily promoted.
- Many people have invested in cryptocurrencies hoping to get high profits.

### Challenges

- Cryptocurrencies based on 'Blockchain' technology are more data secure.
- At the same time, as they are privately managed, they are likely to have major impacts on the economy as opposed to government decisions.
- There is a risk that cryptocurrencies could be used for operations by terrorist groups and state-run groups.
- Regulating cryptocurrencies will be a major challenge for governments.
- After the increase in the investments in cryptocurrencies, the demand to regulate them arose from various quarters to the government.
- Subsequently, the central government announced during the budget presentation that the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will issue the digital currency in the current financial year 2022-23.
- As announced in the budget, the RBI has introduced digital currency
- The wholesale price-based digital currency has been introduced on a trial basis from November 1.
- Digital currency is like the rupee we use every day.
- The only difference is that it is digital. That's all.

### Cryptocurrency and Digital currency

- Cryptocurrencies and Digital currency cannot be associated.
- As a privately managed cryptocurrency, Digital currency has received approval from the RBI.
- Cryptocurrencies are likely to cause instability in the country's financial situation.
- But the number of rupees will further strengthen the country's financial stability.
- Cryptocurrencies are more likely to be used against national security.
- But since the RBI will continue to monitor the transaction of Digital currency, there are no national security challenges in it.

### Benefits of Digital currency

- The Digital currency will act as an additional reinforcement to the existing currencies in the country.
- There will be no Digital currency as a replacement for the current currencies
- Digital currency will also strengthen the currency market.
- Ink for printing currency notes are imported from foreign countries.
- If the usage of Digital currency increases among the people, the need for printing the currency notes will decrease and the cost of the same will come down drastically.
- Keeping that in mind, RBI is encouraging the use of Digital currency.

### Varieties of Digital currency

- Retail price based Digital currency can be used by everyone.
- The gross price based Digital currency can be used only by authorized judicial institutions.

### Use of bulk price Digital currency

- In the first phase, permission has been given to use Digital currency in bulk purchase of government securities.
- Banks buying government securities in bulk may use Digital currency on a trial basis

### Approved Banks

- State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank. HDFC, ICICI, Kotak Mahindra, Yes Bank, IDFC and HSBC are the 9 banks that have been allowed to participate in the use of Digital currency on a trial basis.

### Use of retail price Digital currency

- The trial use of Digital currency for retail customers will begin within a month in selected areas of the country.
- Based on these tests, the use of the Digital currency will be improved and brought into full-time use

### Rupee - Digital currency Exchange

- We can exchange rupees with the currency notes we currently use.
- Digital currency are recognized by the RBI so that it can be used in the same way as regular rupees.

### Digital Rupee

- On November 1, the Reserve Bank of India launched India's first digital rupee pilot program for the wholesale sector.
- Digital Rupee is also known as Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC).
- Digital Rupee is a mode of payment that involves digital transactions in an electronic rather than paper form.
- It is a digital form of currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- It has all the transaction facilities of other digital currencies.
- Designed by RBI, this digital currency is easy to use, efficient and secure.
- The introduction of digital rupee is in two phases as total – retail transactions.
- Presently introduced is the Pilot Scheme for Bulk Transactions,

### Digital Rupee and Cryptocurrency

- Reserve Bank's Digital Rupee and Cryptocurrency are not the same.
- Unlike cryptocurrencies, digital currency is not a property, commodity or virtual asset.
- In short, digital fixation is money;
- The digital rupee can be converted into the cash equivalent of RBI's paper currency notes.
- Essentially, it will have the same functionality as banknotes/coins.
- A digital currency represents a digital form of a country's economy.
- Cryptocurrency is an alternative form of monetary value with a unique algorithm.
- While a digital rupee is a digital currency (fiat) issued by a country's government, a cryptocurrency is a digital asset with a globally decentralized network.
- The value of the digital rupee is completely controlled by the Reserve Bank and the government.
- But the value of cryptocurrency is independent beyond the jurisdiction of RBI.
- The process from buying cryptocurrency to earning its value and transferring it to others is highly transparent.
- Unlike cryptocurrencies, this digital currency is not distributed across the global network.
- Its circulation is controlled only by the Reserve Bank of India.

## Objective of Introducing

- The primary objective of introducing the digital rupee is to propel India forward in the virtual currency competition in the context of the growing popularity of the use of cryptocurrencies.
- As digital rupee has blockchain technology, its efficiency will increase.
- Improve transparency of transactions.
- Importantly, it enables ledger maintenance and real-time monitoring.
- The use of digital rupees will speed up cross-border transactions and eliminate the need to open a bank account over time.

### Impact of Digital Rupee on Business

- Digital Rupee for the wholesale sector has revolutionized the way business transactions are settled.
- The added power it enables users will boost the country's overall digital economy.

### Participating Banks

- RBI has selected nine banks namely State Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Union Bank of India, HDFC, ICICI, Kotak Mahindra Bank, Yes Bank, IDFC First Bank and HSBC to participate in the digital rupee wholesale pilot project.

### Will digital rupees be taxed?

- All cryptocurrencies including Bitcoin, Ethereum, Litecoin are subject to 30% taxation.
- But RBI's digital rupee is exempted from this tax.

### Global Digital Rupee

- Bahamas, Nigeria, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Vincent & Grenada have already introduced digital currency
- Russia completes initial tests of digital currency
- China plans to introduce eCNY or Digital Yuan by 2022.

## One Earth, One Family, One Future

### G-20 members

- The G-20 organization was formed in 1999
- This includes the United States, Russia, and the European Union, England, Germany, France, Japan, China, India, Canada, Turkey, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Mexico, Italy, Indonesia, Brazil, Australia and Argentina are members

### Indian leadership

- The leadership of this organization is currently held by Indonesia.
- India will assume the G-20 presidency on December 1
- The symbol of the earth resting on the lotus flower was finalized.
- Lotus represents India's tradition, belief and thought that 'the world is one family'
- The lotus symbol represents the Buddha's teaching that the world should be freed from war and the principle of non-violence of the father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi.
- Its 7 petals represent 7 continents and 7 musics.
- It signifies the unification of the world.

### Theme

- One Sun, One World India's policy is revolutionizing the world's energy sector.
- India's health policy of 'One Earth, One Health' is also internationally acclaimed.
- In this order, the theme for the G-20 system called 'One Earth One Family One Future' was selected.

## Nirav Modi

### Bank loan fraud

- In the bank loan fraud case, the London High Court ruled that there is no restriction on the deportation of diamond merchant Nirav Modi (51) and rejected his appeal.
- Nirav Modi was announced as a wanted accused in the Rs 13,000 crore Punjab National Bank fraud case.
- After it was confirmed that he was living in London, the London police arrested him on the request of the Government of India.
- Since Nirav Modi, who has been in London jail since 2019, should be brought to India and presented for trial, the central government is fighting a legal battle in the London court to allow him to be extradited.
- During the hearing of the case in the District Court, Nirav Modi had appealed that he should not be allowed to be deported as he would be killed or commit suicide if he went to India.
- However, his request was rejected by the district court last year.

### D Y Chandrachud sworn in as Chief Justice

- Dhananjaya Y. Chandrachud sworn in as the 50<sup>th</sup> Justice of the Supreme Court yesterday.
- He also has the honor of being the son of the former Chief Justice.
- His father O. V. Chandrachud served as the 16<sup>th</sup> Chief Justice (1978-1985).
- He has the honor of serving as Chief Justice for a long time (7 years).
- DY Chandrachud was born on November 11, 1959 in Mumbai.
- He graduated from Stephen's College, Delhi with a bachelor's degree in Economics (Honours) and studied law at Delhi University.

## Bangalore International Airport Terminal 2

- 30 km from Bangalore, Kempe Gowda International Airport located in Devanahalli area was established in 2008 in an area of 4000 acres.
- The 2nd terminal of the international airport, which is being run in a joint venture between the government and the private sector, has been constructed at a cost of Rs.5 thousand crores.
- The 2nd terminal developed in the area of 2,55,645 sq.m is designed on a 'terminal in the park' basis
- "Terminal in the Park" is an architectural marvel and has been built using a new construction technique.
- The terminal is covered with greenery both inside and outside.
- This airport is colder to the eyes than anywhere else in the world.
- Passengers entering the new terminal are designed to reach the airport through the park.

### Kempe Gowda

- A native of Kanchipuram, Kempe Gowda came to Elahanga near Bangalore in the early 15th century and served as a general in the reign of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Later he emerged as a small land king and ruled with Elahanga as his capital.
- In 1537 he founded a new city called Bengalurupettai and shifted his capital from Elahanga to Pettai.
- Kempe Gowda is celebrated by the people of Bengaluru as he visionarily built the city of Bengaluru with fort, market ares, lakes, watchtowers, temples and towers.
- A 108 feet high bronze statue of Kempe Gowda has been erected at the international airport named after him.



## Aadhaar Update

### Aadhaar Update is Necessary for every 10 years

- The Central Government has amended the Aadhaar Regulations to make it necessary to update your identity proof and address details at least once every 10 years from the date of Aadhaar registration.
- At least once in every 10 years from the date of registration of Aadhaar, you should update your details including identity and address proof.
- With this the continuous accuracy of Aadhaar information in the Central Identity Data Framework (CITR) can be ensured from time to time.
- Corresponding changes have been made in the Aadhaar (Registration and Update) Regulations.

### 6 members released including Nalini & Murugan

#### Released

- Nalini, Murugan, and 6 others have been sentenced to more than 30 years in prison in the case of murder of ex-Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
- The Supreme Court yesterday acquitted all 6 persons namely Ravichandran, Murugan, Chandan, Robert Pius and Jayakumar.

#### Assassination

- On May 21, 1991, Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated by a human bomb in Sriperumbudur.
- 26 people including Nalini and Perariwalan who were arrested in this case were sentenced to death.
- The then governor ordered that Nalini's death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment.
- Similarly, in 2014, the Supreme Court ordered the death sentence of Murugan, Chandan and Perarivalan reduced to life imprisonment.

#### Article 142

- Under Article 142 of the Constitution of India, Perariwalan was acquitted using the special powers of the Supreme Court.
- Similarly, Nalini & Ravichandran filed an appeal in the Supreme Court demanded to release them.
- "Nalini, Ravichandran, Chandan, Murugan, Robert Pius and Jayakumar, who have been in prison for more than 30 years, are released using the special powers of the Supreme Court."
- Moreover, "The judgment of Perariwalan case is applicable to these 6 persons, we are giving this judgment considering the welfare of the 6 persons in prison, education received there, parole regulations, medical documents and the delay caused by the government," the judges said in the judgment.

### SC status not necessary for those who got converted

#### Introduction

- The central government has told the Supreme Court that there is no need to grant SC status for those who convert from the lower castes of Hinduism to Muslims and Christians.

#### Sikhism/Buddhism

- When India became independent, Hindus belonging to the lower castes were given reservation in the SC category.
- Sikhs in 1956, Buddhists in 1990 were given reservation in SC sect.

## **Petition in the Supreme Court**

- In this context, a public interest petition was filed in the Supreme Court in the year 2004 demanding that SC status should be given to those who converted from the lower section of Hinduism to Muslims and Christians.
- In 2020, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the National Council of Ascetic Christians, emphasizing the same demand.

## **Petition in the Supreme Court**

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- In 2020, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court on behalf of the National Council of Ascetic Christians, emphasizing the same demand.

## **Central Government's Response**

- Untouchability existed in Hinduism for hundreds of years.
- So the people belonging to the lower sections of the Hindu religion was given SC reservation in the category.
- In 1956, accepting Ambedkar's invitation, Hindu People belonging to the SC sect converted to Buddhism due to social and political reasons.
- Because of this, the lower castes belonging to Buddhism and Sikhism were given SC reservation is provided in the category.
- Christianity, Muslim religions belong to foreign countries and there is no caste system in those religions.
- Untouchability is not cruel.
- Therefore, there is no need to grant SC status to those who have converted from Hinduism to Muslim and Christian religions due to various reasons.

## **Kashi Tamil Sangam**

- The central government has organized 'Kasi Tamil Sangam' in Varanasi city
- It takes place in order to reveal many aspects including tradition, culture and history of Tamil Nadu.
- Varanasi, the divine city of UP, is the Lok Sabha constituency of Prime Minister Modi.

## **G-20 Leadership**

- India has assumed the leadership for the year 2023 at the G-20 summit in Bali, Indonesia on November 15 and 16.
- The transfer of leadership from Indonesia to India will take effect from December 1.
- During the G20 presidency, India will hold around 200 meetings in 32 different sectors at various locations across the country.
- The 20 Summit to be held in New Delhi in November 2023 will be one of the highest international gatherings hosted by India.

## **G20 members**

- The G20 countries account for 80% of the world's gross domestic product, 59-77% of international trade, and two-thirds of the world's population.
- The G20 is a group of the world's largest industrialized and emerging economies with a benchmark of 60% of the world's land area.
- India, China, America, Canada, Russia, Britain, France, Germany, South Korea, Indonesia, Japan, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, which was established as a member of the 19-nation alliance in 1999, and for the first time India is taking responsibility for its well-being, indicates that its place in world politics is getting stronger.

- The G20 conference was supposed to be held in India in 2021.
- But to add pride to the 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day, India's request to move it to 2022 was accepted
- India's leadership of the G20 alliance is a historic opportunity for our country.
- India's tradition, belief and thought of 'world as one family' is represented by the lotus in the G20 theme.
- Its 7 petals represent the 7 continents and 7 swaras.
- It signifies the unification of the world.
- India's experiences in digital technology, eradicating corruption, business-friendly environment and improving people's livelihood will set the world on a new path during its G20 presidency, says PM Modi at the launch of the logo revealing the theme "One Earth, One Family One Future"

### Significance

- India's leadership of the G20 is important at a time when the world is facing various crises such as the Russia's war on Ukraine, European gas crisis, rising inflation and signs of economic recession.

## Advancing India

### PM Modi at G-20 Summit

- As India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world, India's energy security is crucial for global growth.
- Therefore, no restrictions on fuel supply should be encouraged.
- Stability in the fuel market should be ensured.
- India is committed to creating clean energy and environment.
- By 2030, half of India's electricity generation will be renewable energy.
- Therefore, for a complete energy transition, it is necessary to provide the necessary finance and technology to the developing countries at the right time.

### Anticipation of G20

- There is a worldwide shortage of essential commodities
- The poor in every country face serious challenges.
- The poor do not have the necessary funds to deal with such problems.
- Such systems could not be solved by UN
- So, today's world expect more from the important G-20 organization

## G-20 leadership

- The 17<sup>th</sup> summit of the G-20 was held in Bali, Indonesia, and its member states assume leadership of the G-20 every year.
- This responsibility has been with Indonesia for the past one year.
- In this case, Indonesian President Joko Widodo handed over the leadership of the G-20 organization for the next one year to Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- India will formally start the activities of the G-20 organization from December 1.
- India is going to host the next G-20 summit in the capital Delhi in September 2023.

### Women's Contribution

- Together, we will make the G20 a catalyst for global change.
- The benefits of development should be common to all.
- Global development is not possible without the contribution of women.
- In our G20 policy, we must prioritize women-led development.

- Without a peaceful and secure environment, our future generations will not be able to enjoy the benefits of economic growth and innovative technology.
- The G-20 should convey a strong message of peace and reconciliation.
- All these priorities are embodied in the India-led G-20's theme of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'.
- The solution to a safe future for the Earth is to create awareness that we must protect the natural resources of Saniba.
- India's policy of eco-safe lifestyle will be beneficial for this.

## **G-20 countries**

- The G-20 countries account for about 85% of the world's economic value, about 75% of trade, and about 65% of the population.
- The major decisions taken by these countries will have major implications at the international level.

### **G-20**

- The G20, an organization of international economic cooperation, was launched in 1999 following the global economic crisis.
- This organization deals with many things like global economy, climate change, sustainable development.
- 20 countries are members of the G20 organization.
- India has been a member of the G20 since its inception.

### **India's leadership**

- India assumes the leadership of the G20 in an environment where the countries of the world are facing various impacts including geopolitical tension, economic collapse, rising food and energy prices, and the impact of long-term pestilence.
- India's G20 leadership is inclusive and ambitious.
- It will also be action oriented.

### **One Earth, One Family, One future**

- India has already launched an eco-friendly lifestyle campaign called One Earth, One family, One future
- The main objective of this movement is to encourage individual and collective action in protecting the environment.
- Referring to this at the G20 conference, the Prime Minister said that One Earth, One family, One future is the theme of India's G20 leadership.

### **Prioritize**

- Priority of India's G20 leadership will be inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, women's empowerment, eight public infrastructure, technology-based development, climate finance, global food & energy security

### **Challenge for India**

- Among the challenges, the challenge for India is climate finance, while the world is facing major impacts due to climate change, the Paris Agreement to keep global temperature below 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels is important.
- Developing countries will need to transition from conventional energy to green energy if the agreement's goals are to be met.
- The resulting loss may affect domestic production in those countries.
- There has been a long-standing demand to provide financial support and technical assistance to developing countries to offset the impact.
- It is emphasized that India will have to work together with developed countries for that.

## T20 Cup

- The England team has won the title of champion for the 2<sup>nd</sup> time after defeating Pakistan in the final of the T20 World Cup cricket tournament which was held in Australia.
- The 50 Over World Cup will be held in India in October-November next year.

## Qatar World Cup Football

- The 22<sup>nd</sup> World Cup football series conducted by the International Football Federation (FIFA) will start in Qatar on the 20<sup>th</sup>
- 32 teams participate in this football festival and compete to win the title.
- The 32 participating teams are divided into 4 divisions.
- There are 4 teams in each category.
- Qatar, which has a population of only 28 lakhs, has made preparations for the World Cup football series with an estimate of 220 billion dollars, 8 football stadiums, airport expansion, metro rail, highway, and star hotels in the last 10 years to the extent that all countries are surprised.
- This will make the World Cup the most expensive football tournament in history

## FIFA

- Football's governing body, FIFA, has hosted the World Cup every four years since 1930, inspired by the Olympics.
- The World Cup was not held in 1942 and 1946 due to World War II
- Looking at the way Qatar has prepared to host the World Cup over the last 12 years, it is a bitter truth that the World Cup is not just about football but countless human lives and the football dreams of millions.
- When Qatar won the bid to host the 2022 World Cup in 2010, the country had only one international-class football stadium.
- Qatar, a hot country with no football-friendly climate, has never once qualified for a World Cup.
- 18 billion dollars was spent on the World Cup held in Russia in 2018
- The estimated cost of the World Cup in Qatar is \$220 billion

## World Population Hits 800 Crore

- The world's population hit 800 crore yesterday.
- In this maximum 17 crore 70 lakh people have joined from India.
- The world population has reached 800 crores.
- This figure will rise to 900 crores by 2037.
- Most of them are from Asia and Africa.
- European population will be less.
- 100 crore people have joined the world's population in the last 12 years.
- When the next 100 crore people join, China's contribution will be less.
- India is the largest contributor to the world's population of 800 crores.
- 17 crore 70 lakh people have joined from India.
- Only 7.3 million people have joined from China, the world's most populous country.
- When the world population reaches 9 billion, China's contribution will be negative.
- It will take 14.5 (2037) years to reach the next 100 million people in the world population.
- This shows that global growth is slowing down.

## India tops

- The world population report published in July this year states that, India's population is 141.2 million and China's population is 142.6 million.
- In the next year, India will overtake China and become the first.
- In the year 2050, the population of India will be 166 crores and 80 lakhs.
- 68% of India's population is in the age group of 15 to 64 years.
- 7% are over 65 years of age.

## World's population hits 800 crores

People's Average age	
India	28.7
China	38.4
Japan	48.6
World wise	30.3

Population of Elder's in worldwide	
2022	10%
2050	16%

Population Census in 2050	
India	166.8 crore
China	131.7 crore
World	950 crore

Average lifetime of world's people	
1990	64
2019	72.8
2050	77.2

India's population	
15 to 64 age	68%
65 +	7%

  

700 - 800 Crore important role	
India	17.7 crore
China	7.3 crore

## In terms of population, India will be top by next year

### Statistics

- Without people, there is no world.
- A child born on the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month has made the world's population to 800 crores.
- The population of the world which was 100 crores in 1805 became 200 crores only in 1925.
- Population doubling took 120 years.
- But the world population which was 400 crores in 1975 has doubled to 800 crores in 47 years.
- In the last 12 years alone, 100 crore people have joined the world's population.
- India's contribution in this alone is 17 crore 70 lakh people.
- The UN Population Fund said that the next doubling is not going to happen.

### India's contribution

- China is the most populous country with a population of 142 crore 60 lakhs.
- Next is India at 141 crores and 70 lakhs.
- America is at the 3<sup>rd</sup> place with a population of 33.8 million.
- Next year, India's population will surpass China's and go to the first place.

### India Statistics

- Currently 68% of India's population is between the of 15 to 64.
- 7% of people are above 65 years of age.
- Another estimate puts the world's average age at 30.3 years while India's average age is 28.7 years.

- But China's average age is 38.4 years.
- The average fertility rate in India has now dropped from 2.2 to 2 children per woman.
- Thus, population growth has been stabilized.
- This is because people follow modern family planning methods.

## Population : 800 crores

### The reason

- On November 15, 2022, the world's population has reached 800 crores (8 billion), according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).
- Incredible leaps in science and technology have revolutionized the food-health sector.
- Positive developments in the fields of health, poverty alleviation, education and decline in infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates are major factors that have contributed to the increase in the average life expectancy of mankind.

### Declining Growth Rate

- While the world population took 12 years to grow from 700 to 800 crore, it is projected to take about 15 years (2037) to grow to 900 crore.
- This shows that the global population growth rate is decreasing.
- The ever increasing population is expected to reach 850 crore by 2030.
- The population will increase to 970 crore in 2050, peak at 1040 crore in 2080 and is projected to remain at the same level till 2100.
- More than half of the global population growth projections to 2050 are concentrated in 8 countries: Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania.

### India and China

- India's population is currently 141.2 crore.
- 15-64 age group in India is expected to be 68% by 2022.
- People above 65 years of age in the population is 7%
- India has the highest number of adolescents in the world with a population of 25.3 crore.
- India is also the youngest country in the world with the highest number of 15-29 year olds (27%).
- India, the world's second most populous country projected to overtake China by 2023.
- China's population is currently 142.6 crore and India's population is 166.8 crore
- In 2050, while China's then (2050) population is predicted to be 131.7 crore.
- The average age of people in China is 38.4, in Japan it is 48.6 and the world average is 30.3.
- India's average age is 28.7, and China's population now outnumbers senior citizens due to the heavily enforced 'one-child policy'.
- The proportion of senior citizens in the Chinese population is expected to peak in 2050.
- The Chinese government encourages people to have three children.

### Too many people, is it dangerous?

- The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) estimates that we need 1.75 Earths to sustain life in the current climate.
- If every person of the world lives like a citizen of India, 0.8 Earth per year is enough.
- But, to live a citizen of the United States, 5 Earths are required per year.
- Population growth is not an entirely dangerous thing;

- Overpopulation is not a concern.
- But it is important to realize in the context of climate change that the problem is that all the world's resources are consumed primarily by the world's richest few.

## Netanyahu Again

- In Israel's 160-member Knesset, the coalition led by Benjamin Netanyahu has won 64 seats and a majority.
- Netanyahu is the only prime minister in the history of Israel since its creation for 15 years.
- Following the 1992 election, this is the 11<sup>th</sup> election that Benjamin Netanyahu, the head of the 'Likud' party, has faced.
- Benjamin Netanyahu is the longest-serving Prime Minister in ISRO, having won five of those elections and lost five.

## Move towards target

### Zero Carbon emission

- At the 27<sup>th</sup> Climate Change Summit in Sham-el-Sheikh, Egypt, India presented a long-term action plan to reduce global warming.
- India's commitment to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2070

### Glasgow

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi, who participated in the 26<sup>th</sup> climate change summit in Glasgow, UK, 2021 presented a plan to reduce carbon emissions to zero (net zero) by 2070 or reduce its impact as much as possible.
- He also mentioned that the need for fossil fuels can be reduced by increasing the use of solar energy, the world's energy source.
- Climate change, unseasonal rainfall, natural disasters such as storms, rising sea levels, melting of ice caps in polar regions are threatening the countries of the world.
- These events have created an imperative to prevent global warming.

### Paris Agreement

- 195 countries signed the UN Climate Change Agreement which was formed at the 21<sup>st</sup> Climate Change Summit held in Paris, France in 2015.
- The basis of the Paris Agreement is that the global temperature should not rise more than 1.5 degrees, and the solution is to reduce greenhouse gases.
- The Paris agreement insists that national goals related to how the countries of the world are going to be accomplished should be announced by 2022.
- Accordingly, so far 57 countries, including India, have released their Nationally Determined Targets (NDCs).
- As a part of it, the announcement of the policy explanation of the Indian Environment Minister in Egypt has been released.

### India's plan

- It mentions the Low Carbon Long Term Strategic Plan (LT-LEDS) to limit India's contribution to global carbon emissions.
- These are planned on the basis of resource availability, employment, self-reliance and fuel security.
- At present 10% ethanol is used in automotive fuel used in India.
- Ethanol produced from sugarcane bagasse and grain waste is a friend to nature.



- By 2025, the target has been set to increase its mix to 20%.
- Recently, the Indian government has been paying more attention to electric vehicles as an alternative to petrol and diesel vehicles.
- The use of electric vehicles is encouraged through incentives offered to electric vehicle manufacturers and customers.
- Minister Bhupendra Yadav has announced that public transport will be improved to reduce carbon emissions caused by more people using private transport.
- The National Hydrogen Mission, launched in 2021, is to seed new changes in the fuel sector.
- The aim of this project is to make India a hydrogen production hub in the world.
- Statistics show that in 2016, India's forests absorbed 15% of the carbon dioxide produced by industries.
- The NTC has set a target of increasing forest cover to 300 million tonnes per day by 2030.
- India's plan aims to reduce carbon emissions by 45% by 2030 by halving the country's need for fossil fuels in its electricity generation, and to triple the use of nuclear power accordingly.
- India has also pointed out that it is necessary for developed countries to provide necessary financial support, technical assistance and loans to developing countries to prevent global warming.
- Since the root cause of today's global warming is the excessive carbon emissions of the developed countries, India's position that those countries should provide these services as an atonement is reasonable, must be implemented.

## SC agrees to list plea for Collegium system review

### Collegium system review

- 1993 : The Supreme Court Collegium comes into tence by virtue of a judgment of a nine-judge Bench.
- 2014 : Parliament amends the Constitution and simultaneously enacts the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act to substitute the Collegium with the Commission.
- October 16, 2015: A five-judge Constitution Bench declares the 99<sup>th</sup> Constitution Amendment Act and the NJAC Act unconstitutional and revives the Collegium.

## Delhi Air Pollution: Farmers to blame?

### Supreme Court Verdict

- Burning of crop waste by farmers in neighboring states is not responsible for increasing pollution in Delhi;
- The Supreme Court said on November 15, 2021 that the main reason for the increase in air pollution is the construction work, industrial pollution, smoke emitted by vehicles and more urban factors.

### Major reasons

- Delhi's air quality, according to recent data from Meteorological Research Organisation, has reached 876-680 micrograms per cubic metre, above the safe limits of 100.60 parts per ten lakh, which means particulate matter.
- Factors such as bursting of firecrackers during the festive period, pollution from vehicles, cooking with wood stoves, burning of waste, smoke emitted by factories, power plants, excessive construction activities are said to be the cause of such severe pollution.
- Annual increase in air pollution levels in Delhi during winters is common
- However, the Delhi government says that the burning of crop waste by farmers in Punjab and Haryana over the past few years is the main cause of air pollution.
- It is true that the farmers of Punjab and Haryana, after harvesting paddy and wheat crops, burn the undergrowth.
- However, there is no accurate data on how much crop waste burning contributes to Delhi's air pollution.

## Delhi's problem

- Only 20% of pollution originates from neighboring states and the remaining 80% originates from Delhi.
- A recent joint report by IIT Kanpur, Delhi Pollution Control Board, Department of Environment, NCD Delhi (2016) shows that Delhi has the highest average per capita registration of polluting vehicles in India.
- In order to get rid of unwanted plants and bushes quickly, cheaply and easily, the phenomenon of farmers setting fire to their fields after harvesting has been a practice in India since ancient times.
- In most of the wheat growing states there is only three weeks between paddy harvesting and wheat sowing during the kharif season.
- Sowing of wheat should be done from the third week of October to mid-November.
- The yield of the wheat crop will be significantly reduced if the farmers miss it.
- Due to this, farmers have been burning crop waste for many years at a low cost without any other option.

## Do's

- The state government should first understand that Delhi is responsible for air pollution.
- To reduce air pollution, residents have to change their lifestyle.
- Limiting the number of vehicles per household
- limiting vehicle registration
- using natural gas engines for public transport
- disposing of old vehicles
- regulating construction & effective waste management
- The state government should give serious attention to measures to ban smoke generating activities at all social events.
- In order to reduce the pollution caused by burning crop waste, we need to find new machines that can harvest paddy and wheat crops without leaving the stubble.
- Once the paddy is harvested, the state governments should take steps to send its straw as animal fodder to the needy states.
- Steps are needed to generate electricity through biomass plants using straw.

## **90-70-90**

## Introduction

- Why a lock in a town where there are no thieves?
- As we are now without the worry of infectious diseases like measles and polio completely eradicated
- The World Health Organization says that we should reach this stage in cancer too, and for that, it first took the HPV virus and cervical cancer in its hands.

## HPV virus

- Human papillomavirus, this HPV virus initially enters as an infection, stays in the body unknowingly, and then manifests as cancer.
- HPV types 16 and 18 can be transmitted to both men and women after sexual intercourse, but in most people it does not cause any harm.
- Only one or two hundred immunocompromised people will develop early symptoms such as fever, fatigue, genital sores or warts.
- This HPV virus does not leave the body and stays inside them, infecting the cells until it is revealed years later, manifested as incurable cancer.

## How to avoid

- The HPV vaccines given twice as 0, 6 for girls aged 9-14 years and three times as 0, 2, 6 for 15-24 years old will definitely prevent HPV infection and cervical cancer.
- Married, childbearing women who failed to get the first round of vaccination are screened for HPV DNA from the uterus, once in every five years, or twice at the age of 35 or 45, a phase test is carried out.

## 90-70-90

- The World Health Organization has called on all countries to reach the level of '90-70-90' by 2030 based on these immunization systems.
- By 2030, 90% of children under the age of 15 should be vaccinated.
- At least 70% of women should have had an HPV DNA test at ages 35 and 45.
- 90% of them should have been treated if the infection was detected in such a test.
- That is the meaning of this '90-70-90'.
- If the countries of the world achieve this 90-70-90 target by 2030, which was released on November 17, 2020, this organization says that in another hundred years, i.e., by the year 2120, cervical cancer can be eradicated.

## November 10 : World Toilet Day

- 40% of the world's population uses open spaces as a toilet as there is no toilet facility.

## UN statistics

- Using open spaces as latrines produces bacteria and viruses.
- According to the statistics of the United Nations, more than two lakh children can be saved from death every year by providing proper toilet facilities.

## UNICEF

- According to a study conducted by UNICEF, India has found that most people are without toilet facilities.
- In India, most girls drop out of school due to inadequate toilet facilities.

## Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

- The Central government's 'Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan' aims to provide sanitation facilities in all rural areas of the country by 2022 and eradicate open defecation.
- For this, the Central and State Governments are providing the necessary subsidy for the construction of public toilets.
- According to the 5<sup>th</sup> National Family Welfare Survey, 6% of households in urban areas and 26% of households in rural areas across the country defecate in the open.
- Tamil Nadu ranks 6<sup>th</sup> in the list of states with no toilet facilities in rural areas at the national level.
- Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat are the top five states with the highest number of people defecating in the open.
- In rural areas of Tamil Nadu, 28% of the houses do not have toilet facilities.

## School Toilet

- Most of the children urinate only after going home after school because the toilet is not clean.
- They also reduce water intake during school hours.
- Due to this they face various physical effects.

## What are the reasons?

- Rs 1,000 for primary school
- Rs 1,500 for middle school

- Rs 2,250 for high school
- Rs 3,000 for high secondary school is paid as wages to the cleaner by the local government department.
- The toilet will be clean only if the janitor work both times.
- Is this possible on the meager wages given by the government?

### **What is the solution?**

- The government should raise the salary of a cleaner from Rs 3,000 for primary schools to Rs 6,000 for secondary schools.
- The Right to Education Act says that before the school management committee meets once a month, they must inspect the toilets, classrooms and kitchens.
- A clean toilet is a child's right, so children should also question this at school.
- If children are not provided with proper facilities, it is a blatant violation of child rights.

## **Funding for Developing Countries**

### **G-77**

- The G77 (Confederation of Developing Countries) has been urging developed countries to provide financial support to compensate for the losses they may incur due to natural disasters caused by climate change.

### **Global Warming**

- Greenhouse gases including carbon dioxide present in the atmosphere get the heat from the sun necessary for plants and other organisms to develop and thrive on earth.
- But because the Industrial Revolution in Western countries in the 18<sup>th</sup> century added more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere from factories and vehicles, they pulled more heat from the sun.
- These increase the temperature of the earth and as a result climate change occurs.

### **Natural Disasters**

- Due to climate change, natural disasters such as excessive rainfall, floods, heat waves and droughts are increasing all over the world.
- Especially, the developing countries are greatly affected by this natural calamity.

### **The Paris Agreement**

- A historic agreement was struck at the annual UN conference held in the French capital Paris in 2015 to control climate change.
- That agreement would limit global temperatures to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.
- For that, 195 countries including India have agreed to limit the amount of carbon dioxide in the air.

### **Compensation**

- As part of the agreement, developed countries are responsible for climate change through industrialization.
- Developing countries are demanding compensation for natural disasters in their countries.

### **First Airport in Arunachal**

- A new airport named Donyi Polo has been established at Hollongi area near the state capital Itanagar.
- The newly constructed Donyi Polo Airport is spread over an area of 41,000 square meters with all modern amenities for passengers.
- It has a 2,300 meter long runway suitable for landing and takeoff of Boeing 747 aircraft.
- Officials said that the new airport has been named Sun (Donyi) and Chandran (Polo) in accordance with the religious beliefs of the indigenous people of Arunachal Pradesh state.

## The cooperation of the international community is necessary to defeat terrorism

- No country can defeat terrorism alone.
- The cooperation of the international community is essential.
- Terrorism has no international boundaries.No country can overcome it alone.
- All countries should think beyond politics and cooperate with each other.
- The international community can counter this borderless threat through transparent intelligence sharing.
- Our first task in that regard should be to provide open cooperation.
- India's intention is to make this unique initiative of the Prevention of Financing of Terrorism (NMFDT) permanent.

## Threats to underweight babies - Effects and protection

### Risks for underweight babies

- Type-1 diabetes
- Learning disability
- Nerve damage
- Hypoxia (asphyxiation)
- Pneumonia
- Narrowing of the blood flow
- Increased red blood cells

### Causes of underweight

- Postpartum malnutrition
- Lack of medical monitoring
- Genetic defects
- Twins formation
- Mother's stress
- High blood pressure
- Uncontrolled sugar level
- Lack of exercise
- Taking unnecessary drugs
- Alcohol, smoking
- Urinary tract, umbilical cord infection

### Vaccines are the solution...

- Even if children are born with a weight less than the average (2.5 kg to 3.4 kg), doctors say that by taking proper care of it and administering vaccines correctly, diseases can be prevented.
- If the vaccine is not administered on time, children may suffer from many diseases such as typhoid and measles.
- Not only that, severe illness during the period of brain development can affect the child's cognitive and mental health.

- Also, physical growth can also be hindered.
- Therefore, it is necessary to know the timing and take preventive measures, explains Dr. Deepa, a specialist in infant therapy.

## Appointment of Chief Election Commissioners

### Introduction

- The current practice of appointing the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioner by the President cannot be said to be against the Constitution of India.
- The Constituent Assembly wanted Parliament to legislate on the appointment of Election Commissioners
- But despite 72 years since the Constitution of India came into force, there is still no law regarding it.

### Appointment as Chief Election Commissioner on a non-full-time basis

- According to the law, the post can be held for 6 years or till the age of 65 years.
- Since 2004, no Chief Election Commissioner has completed a full 6-year term.
- Chief Election Commissioners and Election Commissioners are appointed for a short period of time regardless of which party is in power.
- This is a worrying trend for the country.

### Advani raised his voice

- Since 1990, various parties raised their voices that a collegium-like system should be established for the appointments of various constitutional bodies, including election commissioners.
- Among them is veteran BJP leader LK Advani.
- The Supreme Court cannot tell the Parliament to take any action regarding this issue.
- The Supreme Court will not do that. But now the situation is worrying.

## Chief Election Commissioner

### Opinion of the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court

- The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court said that the Chief Election Commissioner should be non-political.

### Article 324 (2)

- Article 324 (2) of the Constitution states that it is mandatory to enact a separate law to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners.
- But 70 years have passed since the Constitution came into force, but no action has been taken in this regard.
- The ruling rulers at the center appoint the person they want in this post.
- Therefore a law should be enacted regarding the appointment of Election Commissioners.
- It is necessary for the Chief Election Commissioner to be non-political and empowered to take decisions on his own without succumbing to any pressure, the judges said.

## Election Commissioner shouldn't be 'yes-man' : SC

### Revamp mode

- A constitution Bench hearing a series of petitions seeking functional independence for ECs, is examining various aspects :
- Appointment of CEC and ECS by a Collegium of PM, CJI and Leader of the Opposition

- Equal protection to CEC and ECs and common procedure of removal
- Rule-making power to Election Commission like Supreme Court, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Independent secretariat, budget for the commission.

## Appointments of Election Commissioner

### Collegium

- Public interest cases have been filed in the Supreme Court demanding that a similar system should be set up for the appointment of Election Commissioners, just as the Collegium system plays an important role in the appointment of Supreme Court judges.
- In this case, the consultation revealed the creation of an independent body comprising the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of the Court to appoint the Election Commissioners.

### Origin

- The Election Commission is an autonomous body established under Article 324 of the Constitution of India to administer elections
- The Election Commission is defined as a permanent body of the Government of India
- It became operational on 25 January 1950
- Its mission is to conduct free and fair elections for the President, Vice President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies of the country and to engage in preparatory work for the same.

### Appointment of Election Commissioner

- Article 324 Section 2 of the Constitution deals with the power of the President to appoint Election Commissioners
- Although the Election Commissioner is appointed by the President of the Republic, the appointment will be made on the recommendation of the Central Government
- IAS officers will be appointed to the post of Election Commissioner
- Since 1950, the Commission has started functioning as a body consisting of an Election Commissioner
- Sukumar Sen took over as the country's first Chief Election Commissioner on 21 March 1950.

### A three-person system

- The Election Commission, which had a single commissioner, was constituted with additional commissioners from October 16, 1989.
- The appointment of Additional Commissioners came to an end in a very short period running on 1st January 1990
- An amendment to the Election Commissioner Act was brought in Parliament
- The amendment allows two additional commissioners to be appointed to the Election Commission from October 1993
- One person will be the Chief Election Commissioner and the final decision will be taken by votes even if there are differences of opinion in decision-making.

### Tenure

- The tenure of the Election Commissioner is 6 years or till the age of 65 years
- The Commissioner shall hold office until whichever comes first
- There is a practice of promotion of Election Commissioners to the post of Chief Election Commissioner
- The Supreme Court has questioned why the Chief Election Commissioner should not be appointed directly.

## Dismissal

- No one can arbitrarily remove the Chief Election Commissioner
- If the Chief Election Commissioner is to be removed for reasons including misconduct, a two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament must pass a resolution to remove the Chief Election Commissioner.
- Based on that, the President can dismiss the Chief Election Commissioner
- This is the legal protection provided by the Constitution to the Chief Election Commissioner.
- As per the current practice, the President can remove the Election Commissioners on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner
- It is argued that if the legal immunity given to the Chief Election Commissioner is extended to the other two Commissioners, the Election Commission can function independently.

## **TN Seshan**

- TN Seshan, Former Central Cabinet Secretary, served as the Chief Election Commissioner from December 12, 1990 to December 11, 1996.

## **Assam - Meghalaya lasting tension**

### MoU

- Meghalaya was separated from Assam & formed in 1972.
- The problem arose in 12 areas along the 884.9 km border between the two states.
- The problem was resolved in 6 places and the MoU was signed in the presence of Home Minister Amit Shah.

### Violence

- The Assam Forest Department on Tuesday stopped a lorry allegedly smuggling timber across the border in West Karbi Anglong district and arrested a few people from the lorry after it stopped and fired at its tyre.
- They belong to the border village of Mukro in Meghalaya.
- The violence erupted after Mukro villagers surrounded the Assam forest department and police with weapons, demanding their release.
- A forest guard from Assam and 5 people from Mukro village were killed in the violence

## **Crypto turned gambling**

### FTX

- The crypto exchange company FTX went bankrupt a few days ago
- Its founder Sam Bankman-fried net worth fell from around \$16 billion to zero overnight (13000 crores)
- SPF, who made billions playing video games, was once described as the 'future of crypto'.
- A 'crypto exchange' is a company where one pays to buy cryptocurrency.
- One such exchange is FTX.
- Those who buy the crypto tokens they issue also get a share of the company's profits.
- Those tokens have gone extinct today
- Due to this, many cryptocurrencies suffered a major fall.



## The story of the fall of FTX

- It brought together hundreds of companies under one umbrella.
- It is a very complex and confusing structure.
- Binance and FTX are two of the most popular exchanges around the world for anyone looking to invest in cryptocurrency.
- One can choose one of these companies, pay them and buy cryptocurrencies.
- They can be sold and cashed when needed.
- Alameda was founded by FTX.

## Alameda

- A payee from Alameda was issued cryptocurrencies from FTX
- Cryptocurrency here is its value; An agreement to share its profits.
- FTX assured users that it has bought cryptos worth around Rs 6,500 crore of users' money.
- Well, where did the money go? It didn't come to FTX;
- Instead, Alameda loaned the money to others.
- Additionally they invested in their own token.
- If FTX's token price (just for understanding) is Rs 10, Alameda (a subsidiary but a separate company) will buy the same tokens at Rs 30.
- Thus the price of the FTX token will go up in the market.
- They lent within themselves.
- They spent the debt as income.
- Entertainment cost for just one day is Rs 40 lakh
- They changed the money into gold and threw it into the sea.
- A rival company, Binance, which had accumulated a large amount of its tokens, decided to sell the tokens as it was no longer profitable.
- Subsequently, some cashed in by selling the tokens at a profit.
- Crypto tokens fell in value.

## The Future of Crypto?

- A company running on thousands of crores with lakhs of users doesn't really have an 'account case'.
- The financial report received was also very poor.
- All are loopholes, all are fake accounts, fake receipts, users' money has been played blindly.
- Binance has washed its hands; That's it, FTX went Bankruptcy overnight.
- The fall of FTX has raised a lot of questions and doubts about the cryptocurrency.
- Without interference, the government will operate independently and decentralized through blockchain technology.
- Cryptocurrency is the dream of anti-government cyber anarchists.
- But FTX's activities have called into question whether such a dream is possible.
- This incident of FTX has once again shown that government controls on financial institutions are right.

- The belief of cyber anarchists that technology is the solution to socio-economic problems has also been undermined.
- It is clear that the solution to socio-economic problems does not lie in technology alone.
- FTX has created a cryptocurrency casino based on the dream of cyber anarchists with the cutting edge technology of blockchain.
- Cryptocurrency is now gambling.
- It is questionable whether DeFi (decentralized finance), the basis of cryptocurrency, will be banned in the future, just as online gambling was banned.
- Cryptocurrency investment is said to make one rich overnight.
- But the reality is that the same investment is making tens of thousands of people poor overnight today.

## Online Gambling Prohibition Bill

### Governor's Questions - Explanation of Govt

#### Question 1:

- The High Court has ruled that an existing law on online gambling is unconstitutional. In the context of the law as it is now enacted, it has not been adequately answered. A complete ban on sporting opportunities without distinction of ability is against Article 19 (1)(g) of the Constitution ?

#### Answer:

- The Act has been formulated keeping in view some important aspects subject to the principles of the Constitution. Accordingly, matters such as gambling, public order, public health, etc. are included in List Two of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Legislation has been enacted to incorporate features that may fall into this list. All these features are in the state list.
- Therefore, the law enacted by the Tamil Nadu Government is not against the elements of the Constitution. The Online Gambling Prohibition Bill is within the law.

#### Question 2:

- The High Court held that the decision to ban skill-based sports cannot be said to fall under the provisions of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Is the opinion of the court not accepted in this bill?

#### Answer:

- Taking into account the High Court's observation that online and live games are not differentiated, it was decided to ban only online gambling in the Ordinance. All environments are visible when playing live. But in online there are opportunities to easily cheat anyone and exploit money. Based on this, the bill was passed to ban online gambling.

#### Question 3:

- The ban is in defiance of the High Court's observation that only a significant amount of ban can be allowed

#### Answer:

- Games are not completely banned even in the present law. Only online gambling is prohibited. So it is only a necessary restriction.

## Data Protection Bill

### Introduction

- The Data Protection Bill prepared by the central government to control the social networking companies to curb the increasing cyber crimes is going to be tabled in the upcoming winter session of the Parliament.

### Regulatory mechanisms

- According to this, social networking companies will bring all their technology companies under the jurisdiction of the regulatory board.
- This will protect various data related to the country's security, including private military intelligence.

### Digital World

- Every step we take in the digital world is monitored.
- Social networking companies operate on the basis of data collected from us on various platforms, such as our needs and preferences.

### Indian Telecom

- According to Telecom Regulatory Authority of India statistics, there are 25 crore internet connections in 2022. 65.8 crore people are using the internet.
- 80 crore people are using smart phone with internet.

### Brainwashing

- The recent case of Cambridge Analytica brainwashing voters in the US election by collecting data from Face book users under the pretense of medical research caused a stir in the tech world.
- Pegasus of the NSO organization has received complaints of interception of various types of mobile phones in India through the software.
- The matter was torn up in Parliament.
- It is against this backdrop that the contribution of data security social networking sites began to gain attention.

### Indian Information Technology Act 2000

- India ranks second in internet usage globally
- Data cannot be handled securely using the Indian Information Technology Act 2000 which was brought in for internet security.
- The central government is keen to legislate to protect communications data, like the RBI to regulate financial services companies and SEBI to monitor investments.

### Krishna Commission

- While the Digital India initiative works well, the central government has taken note of the importance of data security.
- For this, a 10-member commission headed by former Supreme Court judge PN Krishna has been constituted and regulations have been formulated such as collection, storage and use of personal information and imposition of fines for misuse of information.
- In 2019, the Central Government tabled the Data Protection Bill in the Parliament for the first time.

- The opposition parties protested strongly saying that the government would monitor the information of individuals if the bill becomes law.
- Subsequently, 81 amendments and 12 recommendations were made in this bill, which was sent to the Parliamentary Joint Committee.
- The bill was subsequently withdrawn after 4 years.

### **A new bill**

- A new Personal Data Protection Bill has been set up.
- The new bill has been developed after examining parts of Australia, Europe, Singapore and US laws.
- An amendment has been made in the bill to delete false information shared on social media, obscene posts within 72 hours and immediately delete information that threatens the security of the country.
- Social media companies must receive complaints from the public within 24 hours.
- It is mandatory to take action in this regard within 15 days
- For this, all social media companies have to set up an Appellate Body within India within three months

### **Penalty**

- The bill provides for fines of up to Rs 500 crore and jail terms for social media companies that violate the rules.
- A special feature of the bill is that the government is also responsible for protecting data security
- Attacks on individuals on social media will be curbed
- Only trusted data companies are exempted in the Data Protection Bill
- In this bill, the central government has the option to exempt any sector

### **Dissatisfaction**

- Companies dealing with technology especially social networking companies with more than 50 lakh subscribers should set up an office in India
- Some social networking companies feel that this bill will cause problems in doing business in India
- US-based credit card companies and e-commerce giants like Amazon are also unhappy with the bill.

### **Conclusion**

- Other objectives of social enterprises will not be fulfilled as this bill restricts companies like Google, Facebook, Twitter
- There is no doubt that the Bill will give additional powers to the Central Government

## **Constitution Day**

- This day has been observed as Constitution Day since 2015 to commemorate the formal adoption of the Constitution by Parliament on 26 November 1949.
- Earlier it was observed as National Law Day

### **Virtual Justice Clock**

- The Virtual Justice Clock Project is a court-wide process for reporting trial statistics

- Through this scheme litigants can transparently know the number of cases filed and settled in court, number of cases and number of pending cases and petitions on daily, weekly and monthly basis.
- Petitioners can avail this power scheme through District Court website

### Mobile app

- Just IS mobile app is a program introduced to judicial authorities
- Through this app, judges can not only know the details of the pending cases and petitions in the court and handle them but also know the details of the trial in that court.
- Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts can use this mobile application to monitor and dispose of pending cases in all state and district courts.

### Digital Court

- This digital court system is to be introduced for the use of judges to create paperless court records and transactions

### S3Waas Website

- This S3Waas website has been created as a platform for publishing specific information and services related to the District Justice Department and also for managing other websites where such information is published.
- This project is designed to create secure and easy-to-manage websites with the help of cloud computing technology

## 30 Crore Handloom Museum in Mamallapuram

- After agriculture, the textile sector is the largest employment sector
- The textile industry provides direct employment to 37 lakh workers in Tamil Nadu
- Small-scale textile parks are being developed in Tamil Nadu with a government subsidy of Rs 2.5 crore
- 1,500 acres of land in Kumaralingapuram village of Virudhunagar district has been acquired by SIPCOT to set up a giant textile park.
- A handloom museum is planned to be set up at Mamallapuram at a cost of Rs 30 crore
- Work is also underway to set up export hubs in cities like Karur Tirupur and Kanchipuram to increase the textile exports of the state manifold.
- This is specifically to achieve the Tamil Nadu government's target of one billion dollar economic growth by 2030

## Production of Millets

- 2023 has been declared as the "International Millets Year" by UN

### Tops in Production

- India ranks first in millet production in the world
- Millet production increased from 1.317 crore tonnes in 2018-19 crop season to 1.8 crore tonnes in 2021-22 crop season.

### 10 Habits

1. Run for 30 minutes
2. Wake up by 6 o'clock
3. Say thank you
4. Think about the goal
5. Complete important tasks
6. Plan your meals
7. Write down the expenses
8. Write daily
9. Make time for yourself
10. Read book

## PSLV-C54 Rocket

### Introduction to Remote Sensing

- 9 satellites including EOS-06 has been successfully launched by PSLV C45 rocket
- The Indian Space Research Organization is deploying remote sensing satellites which are required to predict and take preventive measures against natural calamities.
- Oceansat-1&Oceansat-2satellites were launched in 1999 for oceanographic missions
- The study period of the Oceansat-1 mission ended in 2011
- Some of the equipment on the Oceansat-2 satellite is out of order and we are unable to receive information from them
- Therefore, ISRO planned to launch Oceansat-1(EOS-06), a state-of-the-art satellite for Earth observation and maritime operations, on a PSLV-C54 rocket.
- Launched from the first launch pad at the Satish Dhawan Center in Sriharikota

### EOS

- The primary satellite, EOS, weighs 1,117 kg
- Through this data can be obtained by monitoring the color of the sea, surface temperature, wind speed variation, optical changes in the atmosphere etc.

### INS-2B

- Satellites INS-2B manufactured in India-Bhutan federation, AnandSat of Pixxel based in Bangalore, Thybolt of Dhuruva Space from Hyderabad, Astrocast of Spaceflight based in America has been sent for scientific and technical studies

### Oceansat-3

- Oceansat-3 satellite will help in fisheries and marine research

### Aditya L-1

- The Aditya L1 spacecraft will be launched next year to study the surface of the Sun
- The Gaganyaan project to send humans into space has also been accelerated

### Cultivation area of wheat & oilseeds - An increase of more than 10%

Crop	Cultivated area last year	Current year cultivated area
Wheat	138.35 lakh hectare	152.88 lakh hectare
Paddy	8.33 lakh hectare	9.14 lakh hectare
Oilseeds	66.71 lakh hectare	75.77 lakh hectare
Corn, Barley, Cereals	26.70 lakh hectare	26.54 lakh hectare

- Among oilseeds, mustard has been cultivated in an area of 70.89 lakh hectares this year
- It was 61.96 lakh hectares last year
- So far in the current season the cultivated area of all rabi crops is 358.59 lakh hectares
- This is 7.21% more than last year's 334.46 lakh hectares

## What are the main uses of nine satellites?

### Uses

- Earth observation satellite EOS-06 will monitor ocean temperature and wind speed through advanced Arcos technology and Ku-band technology.
- It will also continuously monitor and provide data on activities such as ocean color, wind direction variations, and optical changes in the atmosphere.

### INS-2B

- INS 2B nanosatellite is designed under India Bhutan agreement
- This satellite is launched for development of information technology

### AnandSat

- Bengaluru-based space technology startup Pixxel has designed the Anand satellite
- It is the country's first private earth observation satellite
- This satellite is equipped with a sophisticated camera
- It can capture the Earth in detail
- This satellite orbits in a low orbit

### Thybolt

- The Thybolt satellites, developed by Hyderabad-based startup Dhruva Space, have been deployed for IT research.
- The lifetime of this satellite is one year

### Astrocast - 4 satellites

- America's Space Flight's satellite, Astrocast is sent for technological research development

## Space Odyssey

### Satellites carried - 9

- Primary Payload : Earth observation satellite (Oceansat) EOS-06 (1117 kg)
- EOS-06 is envisaged to observe ocean colour data, sea surface temperature and wind vector data to use in oceanography, climatic and meteorological applications. It can also be used to identify potential fishing zones, among other uses
- Passenger satellites : INS-2B is an India-Bhutan satellite (18.28 kg)
- Anandsat is from Pixxel India Ltd. (16.51 kg)
- Thybolt 1 & 2 from Dhuruva space Ltd. (1.45 kg)
- Astrocast 1-4 from Spaceflight, US (17.92 kg) (commercial satellites)

### In a first

- Scientists used two orbit change thrusters in the rocket to change orbits
- After placing the EOS-06 at 732 km, the passenger satellites were placed sequentially after lowering the altitude of the rocket to about 528 km
- Blazing a trail : PSLV-C54 lifiting off from Sriharikota Spaceport

## Republic Day function - Chief Guest : Egypt President El-Sisi

- The President of Egypt will be the Chief Guest at the Republic Day celebrations to be held on January 26 in the national capital, Delhi. This is his first visit as Chief Guest
- On the occasion of Republic Day, a grand parade will be held in Delhi to celebrate the nation's military prowess and the cultural pride of various states.
- It is usual for the leaders of friendly countries to participate as chief guests
- This custom has continued since 1950
- In 1952, 1953 and 1966, Republic Day celebrations were held without the participation of foreign leaders.
- In 2011, the then British Prime Minister Boris Johnson was invited but his visit to India was canceled due to the increase in the number of corona cases.
- In 2022, the leaders of 5 Central Asian countries were invited
- But they did not participate due to Corona situation
- In 2020, Brazilian President Jair Messias Bolsonaro was the chief guest
- In 2016, the then French President François Hollande participated
- In 2015, then US President Barack Obama participated
- In 2007, Russian President Vladimir Putin was the chief guest

### Republic Day Guests

Year	Guest
2023	Egyptian President Abdel Fateh el-Sisi
2020	Brazilian President Jair Messias Bolsonaro
2019	South African President Cyril Ramaphosa
2018	10 heads of state of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) members
2017	UAE Crown Prince Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan
2016	French President Francois Hollande

## Female inmates

- The practice of imprisoning people involved in criminal activities as undertrials and convicts is practiced in countries around the world.
- Over time, the practice of imprisoning not only men but also women began
- Male inmates were housed separately from female inmates in the same prison

### In the World...

- In the 18th century, separate prisons for women were established in some European countries
- Women's prisons were established in the United States in the early 19th century, followed by Britain

### Alexander Cardew

- A committee headed by Sir Alexander Cardew was formed in 1919 to study prison reforms in British-administered India as well.
- Prominent among the committee's recommendations were that prison inmates should not be subjected to caning and corporal punishment
- The All India Prison Reforms Committee was set up in 1980 under the chairmanship of Justice AN Mulla to study prison reforms after India's independence.



- Establishment of separate women's prisons for women in India as in western countries
- Using female guards to search female inmates
- Treatment of women inmates by women doctors
- A committee headed by Justice Krishnayyar, set up in 1987, submitted a detailed report to the Central Government on the problems faced by women inmates.
- Out of 1316 prisons in India, 32 are women's prisons
- Five of these jails are located in Tamil Nadu
- In 2006, the Supreme Court issued guidelines regarding accommodation and maintenance
- The Supreme Court has insisted that female inmates can keep their children in the jail premises till they reach the age of six and the state government should provide basic facilities like food, clothes and medicine to the children up to three years of age and a nursery for children up to six years of age.
- 63,465 women in 2020 and 83,645 women in 2021 were arrested and imprisoned in our country under the Indian Penal Code and special laws.

### Statistics

- According to Indian Prison Statistics 2021 on 31st December 2021 there were 3808 women inmates lodged in all women prisons in India.
- 573 of them were lodged in women's prisons in Tamil Nadu
- Tamil Nadu has topped the list of states with the highest number of women inmates in women's jails on the last day of 2021.

## Father of White Revolution - Verghese Kurien

### Amul

- Amul is an example of how a well-functioning co-operative can sideline even the biggest corporates.
- Founded in 1946 in the state of Gujarat as a joint venture of ordinary milk producers, Amul has become a symbol of India today.

### Verghese Kurien

- Verghese Kurien was born on November 26, 1921 in Kozhikode, Kerala
- Kurian's schooling and college studies took place in Tamil Nadu
- After completing his college studies, he entered the dairy industry

### Background

- In 1926, the entire milk business in Gujarat's Ananda district was under the control of Pestonjee Eduljee
- Eduljee became famous by selling butter under the name of Palson
- Milk was procured at the price fixed by him
- Aggrieved by this, the milk producers complained to Vallabhbhai Patel who was visited Ananda district
- Hearing this, Patel advised the milk producers to set up cooperative societies

### Cooperative societies

- Even after co-operative societies were started, Palson company could not be controlled
- Milk producers were left fuming as the prices of milk procured through the co-operatives were reduced, saying they were of poor quality
- Approaching Patel again along with the co-op leader, Tribhuvan Das, he ordered Palson to be thrown out.

### Arrival of Kurien

- In 1950, Kurien was selected as the General Manager of the Kaira District Cooperative Milk Society
- It was this Khaira Co-operative Society that later changed its name to Amul

### White Revolution

- Realizing that there are more buffaloes than cows, he along with his colleagues decided to make milk powder from buffalo milk.
- In 1954, the first foundation stone of Kaira Cooperative Society was laid
- Farmers became the owners of the nation's modern technologically equipped dairy farms
- Our farmers and their cooperatives have restricted foreign investment in the country's dairy sector
- Amul also brought many changes socially
- The income of women engaged in dairy farming increased through milk trading
- It gave women economic independence
- At the time of independence, there was a shortage of milk in India
- Today, India is the world's largest producer of milk

## **Vaanavil Mandram**

### Introduction

- Vaanavil Mandram was started in government schools to stimulate interest in science and mathematics among students.
- This project was launched by the Chief Minister M.K.Stalin in Trichy.

### Rs 25 crore project

- In the grant request for the year 2022-23, monthly science experiments and mathematics lessons will be taught to the students with appropriate guidance through mobile science and mathematics labs to stimulate the interest in science and mathematics among students studying in government schools.
- It was also announced that a project worth Rs 25 crore will be implemented to benefit 25 lakh government school students.

### Inauguration of Vaanavil Mandram

- In order to stimulate the interest of government school students in science and mathematics subjects, the launch of "Vaanavil Mandram" project was held at Government Adi Dravidar Welfare Girls Higher Secondary School, Trichy, Kattur, Papakurichi.

### Fear not...

- Article 51(A)(H) of the Constitution states that all the general public should acquire a scientific attitude
- This project has been started to implement it.
- Students should not be intimidated by maths and science.
- It is inside your brain. It is enough if you have the curiosity to know it.
- 710 volunteers have been appointed for this project.
- He said that students should make good use of this.

### OBJECTIVES OF Vaanavil Mandram

- The objective of the Vaanavil Mandram to be introduced in government schools in Tamil Nadu is "Everywhere is science, everything is mathematics".
- This forum has been created to develop a scientific attitude among government school students, to develop the habit of investigating and asking questions, and to create a boundless interest in learning new things in relation to science and mathematics.

- This scheme is implemented for teachers who teach science and mathematics to students studying from class 6 to 8 in government schools.
- To share the methods they have used so far in teaching and to give advice on the ongoing implementation of the scheme.
- Special training has been given to the teachers who have expressed interest in participating in this program across the state.

### **710 STEM facilitators**

- 710 STEM facilitators will be selected across Tamil Nadu who will act as Mobile Science and Mathematics Test Conductors.
- Also, they will bring with them equipment for simple science experiments for students of classes 6 to 8.
- The examiners who come to every government school will make arrangements for the tests and the teachers will conduct the tests and show them to the students.
- Arrangements have been made for teachers to have telegraphic discussions with science and mathematics experts.
- This event provides an opportunity for sector-specific interaction with community teachers and learns how other teachers teach science and mathematics, how they deal with students' doubts and share teaching methods with others through this event.
- This discussion will help to learn about modern technologies and new strategies in mathematics and share them with children in classes

### **Everywhere is science, everything is mathematics**

- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin launched the 'Vaavil Mandram' program in 13,210 government schools in Tamil Nadu based on the principle of "Everywhere is science, everything is mathematics"
- As part of the function held at Papakurichi Adi Dravidar Nala Girls Higher Secondary School, Trichy Kattur, the Chief Minister also flagged off 100 mobile science labs and volunteers for training on two-wheelers.

### **Objective**

- To create interest in science and mathematics among male and female students studying from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> standard in government schools.
- The objectives of this project are to develop the natural creativity in students, to develop the attitude to see innovations, to practice scientific language in their own language, to understand science in everyday life, to understand sociology and science with literature.

### **710 facilitators**

- 710 facilitators will be provided with two-wheelers to act as mobile science and mathematics test takers.
- Students will also bring equipment for simple science experiments.
- They go to every school and show science experiments to the students along with the teachers.
- Arrangements will also be made for online discussions with science and mathematics experts.
- Through this, there will be an opportunity to take departmental workshops with fellow teachers.
- This discussion will help students learn about modern technologies and new mathematical strategies and share them in class.

## **New Education Policy**

### **Higher Education Enrollment**

- Higher Education Enrollment Rate in India as per 2020 calculation is 27.10%;
- The National Education Policy has set a target of increasing this to 50% by 2030.
- But with Tamil Nadu's Higher Education Enrollment Rate standing at 51.40%, the State Education Policy Committee's priority should be to move it towards the target of 75% or 100%.

### Mother tongue

- The efforts made by the Dravida parties during their rule to provide training in Tamil language in arts and science colleges has increased higher education enrollment in Tamil Nadu to 51.4 percent.
- Free education up to graduation, Tamil translation of best books by Tamilnadu Textbook Institute, translation of textbooks by college professors made learning easier for students, Improve students' knowledge of subjects

### Discrimination in Education

- Higher education enrollment in India was 17% in 2008;
- Out of this 7% are tribals and 17% are scheduled castes.
- Backward 28%, upper caste 47%.
- This shows that discriminations related to class, caste, gender, race and religion prevail in education.
- Taking into account the sub-sections of the Dalit community and taking steps to bring them to higher education, social justice and equal status can be established in the society.

### Is world class possible?

- In 2009, the Yashpal Committee said that it would be good if the top 200 universities in the rankings came to India.
- But, only the third-fourth level universities are trying to enter India.
- The foreign universities are bringing here only the courses that suit the needs of the market rather than the best science courses or social science departments.

### Skill Development in Education

- Specific courses of practical and technical skills are available.
- There one can get training in using communication technology and working independently and in a group.
- Human rights-based approach to training students in ways that promote peace in personal and professional life should continue across all colleges and all semesters.

### Professional ethics

- Professional ethics should be addressed in educational policy.
- Along with gender understanding, the education policy should be to eliminate gender injustices, eliminate discrimination, and grow towards social development based on secular rights.

### Niti Aayog

- Talking about the National Policy 2020, Arvind, former chairman of NITI Aayog, said, "Allowing undergraduates to join all kinds of courses, starting four-year undergraduate courses, giving autonomy to pioneer educational institutions, etc. can all be done within the existing legal framework for higher education."

### Conclusion

- The education policy of Tamil Nadu should make higher education better and faster
- The inclusiveness of higher education should be highlighted.

## **SIPCOT Industrial Park**

### Introduction

- In the 2022 - 23 budget of the Tamil Nadu government, it was announced that new industrial parks will be set up in the districts of Coimbatore, Perambalur, Madurai, Vellore, Tiruvallur to promote industrial development.

## Eraiyur

- SIPCOT Industrial Park has been set up on an area of 243.49 acres in Eraiyur, Perambalur district.
- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. K. Stalin inaugurated this park.
- Also laid the foundation stone for the Phoenix Kothari Footwear Park.
- Tamil Nadu Career Guidance Institute & Kothari Phoenix Accord signed 2 MoUs worth Rs 1,700 crore.
- This will provide employment to 25,000 people.
- MoUs have been exchanged with 10 Taiwanese companies for providing employment to 4,500 people with an investment of Rs.740 crore.

## Monkey Measles : Now M-pox

- Monkey Measles has been named M-pox by the World Health Organization.
- In 1958, in the European country of Denmark, research was conducted on this disease and the name monkey measles was given.
- The name Monkey measles is racially denigrating the African continent.
- This disease is also known to spread from African countries.
- But the fact is that this infection spreads from animals to humans.

## Merit and Equality

### EWS -10%

- The Supreme Court on November 7 has ruled that the government's 103<sup>rd</sup> amendment will go through in the Janhit Abhiyan vs Union of India 2022 case regarding 10% reservation for economically weaker sections.
- Through this, the judiciary has allowed the reservation of seats for economically weaker sections

### 15(6) & 16(6)

- The central government passed and enacted the constitutional amendment leading to 10 percent economic reservation in 2019
- The amendment referred to as the 103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment added sub-sections 15(6) & 16(6) to Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution.
- Scheduled caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes(OBC) have no place in this 10% reservation as they are already benefiting from the 49.5% caste-wise reservation.

### Questions of Supreme Court

- Whether the 103rd Amendment making economic criteria as a basis for reservation violates the Constitution ?
- Is it compulsory for non-government aided private educational institutes to implement this reservation?
- Is the exclusion of SC ST OBC category from 10 percent reservation constitutionally valid?
- A bench of 5 judges, including the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which heard the case, ruled with a majority with 3:2 that the amendment was correct.
- 10 per cent reservation for Economically Weaker General Category will also go to non-government aided private educational institutions.
- The exclusion of socially and educationally backward sections in the amendment does not violate the clear interpretation given by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
- Justice Ravindra, who has given a different judgment in this session, and Chief Justice Lalit, who has supported him, have ruled that the 10 percent reservation for SC, ST, and OBCs in the economically weaker general category is unconstitutional.
- If our constitution contemplates caste-based reservation only ? No
- It has been mentioned in several cases like M. R. Balaji And Others vs State Of Mysore (1961) SCR Supl. (1) 439 & M V Thomas (1976) SCC 310 that caste alone is not the sole criterion for reservation

- In the Indira Sawhney case, a majority judgment by a bench headed by Justice B P Jeevan Reddy held that income and assets cannot be a criterion for allotment of seats.
- From MR Balaji's case to T Devadasan's case(1964) SCR 680, many judgments of the Supreme Court and finally the 9-judge bench judgment in this case have insisted on the 50 percent reservation ceiling.
- But based on the new amendment brought by the BJP government, the Supreme Court's majority decision in the Central Government case dilutes the 50% ceiling.

## Orderly System

- Oderley, the lower-ranking police officers who do odd jobs in the homes of top police officers, are paid out of the public's tax
- There is also a place where people think that tax money is being wasted by higher authorities
- Article 21 of the Constitution of India states that all citizens shall be treated with dignity
- The constitution also provides the right of human beings to live with dignity
- The High Court also pointed out that forcing a policeman to work as orderly is an act against their dignity and the higher-ups must remember that.

## Approval for anti-coronavirus nasal spray

### Introduction

- World's first nasal anti-coronavirus drug has been approved by the Central Drug Regulatory Authority
- Developed by Bharat Biotech, this vaccine can be used as a booster dose on an emergency basis.

### Bharat Bio-tech

- The Bharat Biotech company that developed the Covaxine has now partnered with the University of Washington to develop the nasal vaccine INCOVACC against Corona.
- Biotech becomes world's first to receive emergency usage approval for nasal vaccine
- It has also been reported that this vaccine can be given to people above 18 years of age.

## Word Explanation

- **Manifesto** means policy statement. It can also be an election report.
- Even those who are a little confused about candidacy will know that the word 'candidate' that generally refers to a candidate for election.
- **'Candidacy'** refers to the position or nature of standing for election.
- **Exit poll** is the process of asking voters who come out of the polling booth for which party they voted for, thereby predicting who will win the election
- Franchise is the right to vote. **'Franchising'** in business premises is where a company granting the right to sell its products to another in a particular area.
- **Proxy** - A voter is called a 'proxy' when a person goes to the polling station and asks someone else to vote in his place (often of his choice) without voting.
- Leaders travel standing in special caravans designed for themselves and people participate in the procession. Such a vehicle is called **'battlebus'**.
- Kitchen cabinet has no direct relation with kitchen. A few people who are not in any position of power will win the elections and give advice to the incumbents and sway them. Such people are usually called **'kitchen cabinet'**.
- If a party gets too many votes in an election, it is called a **landslide victory**
- **Fix the Mistakes** - It means to repair and restore it
- Rishi says that the Prime Minister before him has done some mistakes and he is going to fix them.
- **Fix the Economy** - Correcting or recovering from an economic downturn

## The Governor and his Will

### History of Governorship

- Questions as who is the Governor and what are his Powers have arisen and whether a state minister can continue in office if he is not willing.

### History of Governorship

- During the British rule, in 1858, the post of governors for the provinces was introduced.
- They acted as representatives of the British Empire.
- Various autonomous powers for provinces were issued under British rule under the Indian Army Act of 1935.
- One of them is that the governors must act on the advice of the elected provincial council of ministers.
- At the same time the Governor was given some special responsibilities and discretionary powers.
- The governorship was retained even after Independence
- Regarding the post of Governor in the Constituent Assembly & powers were also discussed.
- In these discussions it was decided that the Governor for the states should be appointed by the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet and the duties and powers of the Governor were also decided.
- The person appointed as Governor must be a citizen of India who has completed 35 years of age.
- Should not be a Member of Legislative Assembly or Parliament.
- Should not hold any other government post.
- There is no bar for the same person to be the governor of more than one state.
- The Governor is the representative of the Central Government to the States.
- The primary duty of the Governor is to ensure that governance in the state is governed by the Constitution and to protect the constitution

### Powers of Governor

- It is the Governor who appoints appropriate persons to important posts including Chief Minister, Ministers, Chief Advocate of the State Government, Vice Chancellors of Universities, but as long as the Government has a majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor can make the above appointments based on the advice of the Cabinet.
- If the state government loses the support of the majority of members in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor should order a vote of confidence.
- If no party gets a majority after the election, the party winning the most number of seats should be invited to prove its majority in the Legislative Assembly.
- Apart from this, the Governor has also been given powers including assent to the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly (one time only) sending the laws back for reconsideration or sending them to the President for review and reducing/cancelling the punishment of criminals.

## **What are the powers of the Governor?**

- The Constitution of India defined that the Governor could act only on the advice of the State Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister.
- At the same time, the constitution says that the governor can act according to his discretion (Discretionary powers) if certain constitutional requirements arise.
- Some members raised questions about this during the Constituent Assembly debates.
- It was considered that this would lead to interference of the Governor in the administration of the State Government.

## **Discretionary Power**

- State governments have approached the Supreme Court to define what constitutes 'discretionary power' of the Governor.
- In 1974 in *Shamshan Singh v. Government of Punjab*, the Supreme Court ruled that "with certain well-known exceptions, the President and the Governor can exercise the powers vested in us by the Constitution on the advice of the Ministers."
- In 2016, a Supreme Court bench led by JS Bakshwar ruled that the Governor could "call, adjourn or dissolve the Legislative Assembly on the basis of the Cabinet headed by the Chief Minister".
- Article 164 of the Constitution states that the Governor must appoint the Chief Minister and the Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister and that the Ministers can hold office at the 'Pleasure of the Governor'.
- But since the Governor can appoint ministers based on the advice of the Chief Minister, whether a person is retained or removed from the post of Minister depends only on the Chief Minister's discretion.
- Therefore, the Governor cannot arbitrarily dismiss the Minister.
- If the ministers make a mistake, it is only a recommendation to the Chief Minister to take appropriate action that can be done.

## **Fishermen of Tamil Nadu**

- At the end of the British rule, nothing was definitely defined about the right to Katchatheevu
- So the situation continues till now
- In 1974, Sri Lankan President Sirimavo Bandaranaike and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signed the Kachchathivu Agreement.
- By this treaty the right to Kachchadivu was ceded to Sri Lanka
- Clauses 5 and 6 of the same state that Indian fishermen & pilgrims do not need travel documents or entry tickets to come to Kachchathivu and they can anchor their boats on that land.
- Even after this agreement, the fishermen of Tamil Nadu continue to catch fish in the Kachchatheevu region without any problem.
- The incident of Tamil Nadu fishermen being fired upon by the Sri Lankan Navy seems to have started in the 1980s
- One of the reasons for this is the background of the Sri Lankan Liberation War
- But one of the main reasons why this problem continues all these years after the end of the war is the Treaty of Kachchatheevu
- The agreement did not clearly mention the right of Tamils to catch fish



- The Tamil Nadu government has passed a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the right to Kachchatheevu
- A case has been filed in the Supreme Court seeking to declare the 1974 Kachchatheevu Agreement invalid
- But the central government has made it clear that the fishermen of Tamil Nadu have no right to catch fish in Kachchatheevu

## Chennai to become 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest metropolis

### What can be gained by expansion?

- Uninterrupted drinking water
- Waste water treatment
- Solid waste management
- Road & Medical facility
- Food Security
- Public transport
- Urban infrastructure
- Entrepreneurship
- Economics, trade & tourism development
- Investments, new companies & factories
- High tech industries
- Can prevent traffic congestion
- Visionary projects to prevent rain water logging
- Emerging New Urbanism Principles, Collection of land
- Project to weave roads, Organizational rules
- Planning of Watershed Developments
- Maintenance of heritage buildings

## Satish Dhawan Space Research Center

### Kulasekaranpatnam rocket launch pad

- Satish Dhawan Space Research Center is located in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh.
- There are 2 rocket launchers
- In 1975 April, the first satellite was launched through the rocket Aryabhata
- Since then, 381 satellites belonging to 36 countries have been launched by ISRO.

LVM 3 rocket

- LVM 3 rocket with 36 satellites of UK has been successfully launched \
- This program was implemented for commercial use by ISRO's New Space India.
- It was carried out on the basis of the memorandum of understanding signed between UK Oneweb & New Space of ISRO

### **RM Vasakam Committee**

- In the 1960s Satish Dhawan, who was ISRO chairman, formed a committee headed by senior scientist RM Vasakam to find a suitable location for this launch pad in India
- He sent the team to select a suitable location, as the rockets would fly over the Bay of Bengal instead of over the residential areas, and the team also looked at several locations.
- It found Srihari kotta and some other places including some places near Nagapattinam.
- Vikram Sarabai & his team tried to meet Anna who was then the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to decide on Nagapattinam, the first choice
- Anna, who was ill at that time, could not meet them.
- They met another minister instead of him
- But the negotiations did not succeed
- At that time Andhra took advantage of this opportunity.
- 2,600 acres of land for this space center has been given

### **Kulasekarapatnam**

- Kulasekarapatnam, which is geographically closer to the equator than Sriharikota, has many advantages
- Satellites launched from Sriharikota are first launched towards the east.
- Then they turn south
- This will cost more fuel
- But if it is launched from Kulasekarapatnam, it can be launched towards south in a straight line.
- Also during the months of October-November there is a chance of storms in Sriharikota, so satellites cannot be launched during those times.
- But that situation will not occur in Kulasekarapatnam
- Above all, the Kulasekarapatnam launch pad will provide direct and indirect employment to thousands of people and generate revenue for the government.
- Like Kulasekarapatnam, Nagapattinam should be voiced by the Tamil Nadu government to set up a launch pad

## **New Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu**

- South Wildlife Sanctuary has been announced in TN
- In the last one year, Government of Tamil Nadu has announced Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary, Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary, Kadavur Devangu Sanctuary, Marine Sanctuary etc
- Subsequently, The Tamil Nadu government declared the area of 686.405 sq km reserve forests in Krishnagiri and Dharmapuri districts as Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary yesterday.
- It is important for elephant habitats in southern states and important for wildlife in Cauvery river basins
- The new sanctuary is home to 35 species of mammals, 238 species of birds and more than 103 species of trees.
- Cauvery river basin is home to endangered species such as Deccan mahaneer fish, humpbacked mahaneer fish, thin-shelled turtles, mountain squirrels, water dogs, crocodiles and four-footed deer.
- By declaring the area as a sanctuary, the habitat of wild animals will be restored.
- Soil and water resources will be protected.
- Announcement of Cauvery South Wildlife Sanctuary as the 17th Wildlife Sanctuary of Tamil Nadu

## Biodiversity Conservation

- Tamil Nadu's flora is one of the predominant in the country.
- Apart from this, in wild life, there are 5 tiger sanctuaries, 5 elephant sanctuaries, 3 biosphere sanctuaries and 5 national parks & 17 bird sanctuaries, Tamil Nadu is rich in biodiversity.
- First in the country Slender loris Sanctuary has been set up in Kadavur Forest and Sea Cow Sanctuary in Gulf of Mannar.
- The government has announced Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary, Agathiyar Hill Elephant Sanctuary, Nanjarayan Kulam Bird Sanctuary, Kaveri South Wildlife Sanctuary etc.
- These efforts will go a long way in preserving our biodiversity and heritage.
- The Forest and Wildlife Crime Prevention Unit has been created by the government to control wildlife poaching, trafficking and other crimes with its headquarters in Chennai.

## Tamil Nadu's first Biodiversity Heritage Site

### Aritapatti

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared an area of 193.215 hectares in Aritapatti and Meenakshipuram villages of Madurai district as Aritapatti Biodiversity Heritage Site under Biodiversity Act 2002.

### Biodiversity Heritage Sites

- Biodiversity Heritage Sites are ecologically important landscapes, coastal and local water bodies, biodiverse flora and fauna habitats, and habitats of evolutionarily important species.
- Aritapatti village is a continuous area of 7 small hills.
- The unique topography of these hills serves as the main water source of the region.
- There are 72 lakes, 200 natural springs and 3 reservoirs.
- There are 250 species of birds in the hills of the village.
- There are also rare types of wildlife.
- The area is home to a variety of birds and animals.
- There are various Sama sculptures, Jain beds, Tamil Brahmi inscriptions.
- These historical monuments give the region an added charm.

## Library Friends Program

- In the first phase of the Library Friends Program, it is reported that this program will be introduced in 2,500 libraries in Tamil Nadu including 31 district central libraries, 300 full-time branch libraries, 706 rural libraries, and 1463 other libraries.
- Five volunteers will be selected for each library where this scheme will be implemented.
- They will be provided with an identity card and a bag to carry books.
- They will visit homes and distribute library books.
- Distributed books will be brought back and added to the library.
- They will also undertake the work of inducting non-library members into membership.
- This project to increase library reading is welcome.
- Likewise, due care should be taken in the maintenance of libraries.
- Along with the construction of new libraries, attention should also be paid to the maintenance of existing books.
- It should be ensured that books of all departments are available in all libraries, not just famous and big libraries, and new books published in their respective departments are procured immediately.