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A still life composition of historical artifacts. In the foreground, a large, dark brown telescope stands vertically on the left. To its right, a rolled-up scroll with a reddish-brown cover lies horizontally. Below the scroll, a portion of an old map with a grid is visible. In the lower center, a metal ring with a dark stone is placed on the map. To the right of the ring, a small, ornate key lies on the map. The background is a textured, brownish-gold surface with a repeating pattern of stylized figures or symbols. The overall lighting is warm and directional, creating strong shadows and highlights.

HISTORY - ARTS AND CULTURE



CENTENARY OF CHAURI CHAURA

LACHIT BORPHUKAN

NARSINH MEHTA

TARAPUR MASSACRE

MEDARAM JATHARA 2022

SACHINDRA NATH SANYAL



CENTENARY OF CHAURI CHAURA

Recently, the Prime Minister paid tribute to the heroes of freedom struggle on completion of the hundred years of Chauri Chaura incident.

CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT



On 4th February, 1922, the Police opened fire against a large group of protesters, participating in the Non-cooperation movement at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district of the United Province, (modern Uttar Pradesh) in British India. The demonstrators attacked and set fire to a police station in retaliation, killing all of its occupants. Mahatma Gandhi, who was strictly against violence condemned the arson and violence. A Chauri Chaura Support Fund was set up to demonstrate “genuine sympathy” and seek atonement. Gandhi's will prevailed over the Congress Working Committee, formally suspending the Satyagraha (movement) on 12th February, 1922.

NON-COOPERATION MOVEMENT

CAUSES: There was a general resentment against the British colonial rule in India. The immediate cause was the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre. People gathered at Jalianwalla Bag to protest against the arrest of Saifudin Kitchlew and Satya Pal, two prominent leaders of Congress.

RESPONSE: Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation Movement to protest against the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre. Gandhi realised the incapacity of the Congress to mobilise masses over an abstract question of economic or political freedom. The Congress supported the Khilafat Movement in India to forge Hindu-Muslim unity and to mobilise native Muslims, largely indifference to national freedom struggle.

OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Restore sufficient territories status for the ruler of Turkey, Abdul Hamid II to defend the Islamic faith.
- ☒ Protest the Jalianwalla Bagh Massacre and other violence in Punjab.
- ☒ Secure Swaraj (independence) for India.



SALIENT FEATURES

BOYCOTT

1. Economic boycott of British goods and services.
 2. Public boycott of Government schools and colleges; courts and Legislative Councils.
 3. Picketing of liquor shops.
 4. Renunciation of British titles and posts.
- Non-payment of taxes to the government.

INDEGENISATION AND SELF-RELIANCE

1. Adoption of Swadeshi goods including local handicrafts.
2. Established native educational institutions, namely Kashi Vidyapeeth, the Bihar Vidyapeeth and the Jamia Millia Islamia.
3. Constituted private Panchayat courts.

AFTERMATH OF CHAURI CHAURA

Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders leading the Non-Cooperation movement were shocked with Gandhi suspending a anti-colonial struggle during a phase of consolidation of the civil resistance against the British rule. Other leaders like Motilal Nehru and CR Das recorded their dismay at Gandhi's decision and decided to establish the Swaraj Party. The disillusionment resulting from the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement nudged many of the younger Indian nationalists towards the conclusion that India would not be able to throw off colonial rule through non-violence.

Background:

- 🚫 On 11th August, 1920, Gandhiji had launched the Non-Cooperation Movement against the government.
- 🚫 It involved using swadeshi and boycott of foreign goods, especially machine made cloth, and legal, educational and administrative institutions, "refusing to assist a ruler who misrules".

NELLI SWANGUPTA

Also known as Madam Bhikaji Cama, she participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1920. She was arrested while selling khadi in Chittagong. Nellie was elected as the President of Indian National Congress in 1933 as a recognition for her contributions to the cause of India's independence. Later, Nellie was elected Alderman of Calcutta Corporation.



It is the mark of an educated mind to be able to entertain a thought without accepting it.

- ARISTOTLE



LACHIT BORPHUKAN

President Ram Nath Kovind recently inaugurated the year-long celebration of the 400th birth anniversary of Lachit Borphukan, commander of the Ahom forces and an icon of Assamese nationalism.

LACHIT BORPHUKAN: Commander in the Ahom kingdom, known for his leadership in the Battle of Saraighat, 1671. The National Defence Academy (NDA) has been conferring the Lachit Borphukan gold medal for Best Passing out Cadet since 1999.

BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT, 1671

TYPE: Naval battle fought on the banks of the Brahmaputra at Saraighat (Guwahati), in 1671.

BELLIGERENTS: Mughal Empire (led by the Kachwaha king, Raja Ram Singh I), and the Ahom Kingdom (led by Lachit Borphukan).

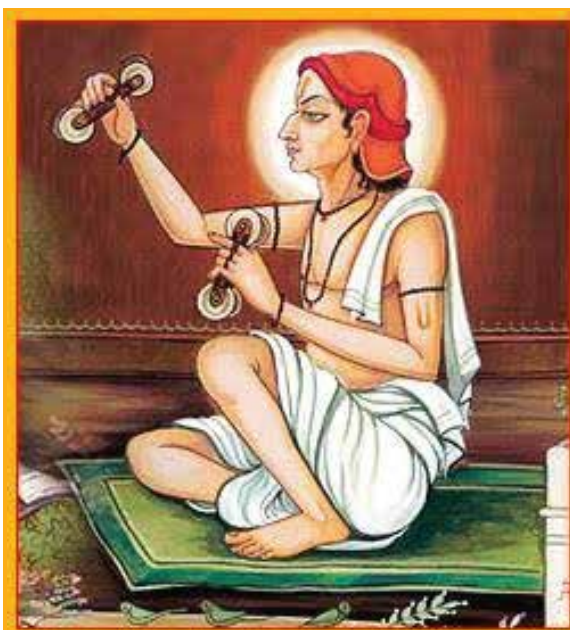
SIGNIFICANCE: Although weaker, the Ahom Army defeated the Mughal Army by brilliant uses of the terrain, clever diplomatic negotiations, guerrilla tactics, psychological warfare, military intelligence and by exploiting the sole weakness of the Mughal forces—its navy.

OUTCOME: The Battle of Saraighat, 1671 was the last battle in the last major attempt by the Mughals to extend their empire into Assam. Though the Mughals managed to regain Guwahati briefly later after a Borphukan (councillor in the Ahom kingdom) deserted it, the Ahoms took back the control of Guwahati in the Battle of Itakhuli in 1682 and maintained it till the end of their rule.





NARSINH MEHTA



Members of Nagar sub-caste group of Brahmin community objected to naming a spider species Narsinhmehtai after him. Narsinh Mehta is regarded as adikavi (the first poet) and bhakta kavi (devout poet) in Gujarati literature. He is a 15th century poet who was a devotee of Lord Krishna. His bhajans are integral part of Gujarat's cultural life even six centuries after they were written.

PERCEPTION

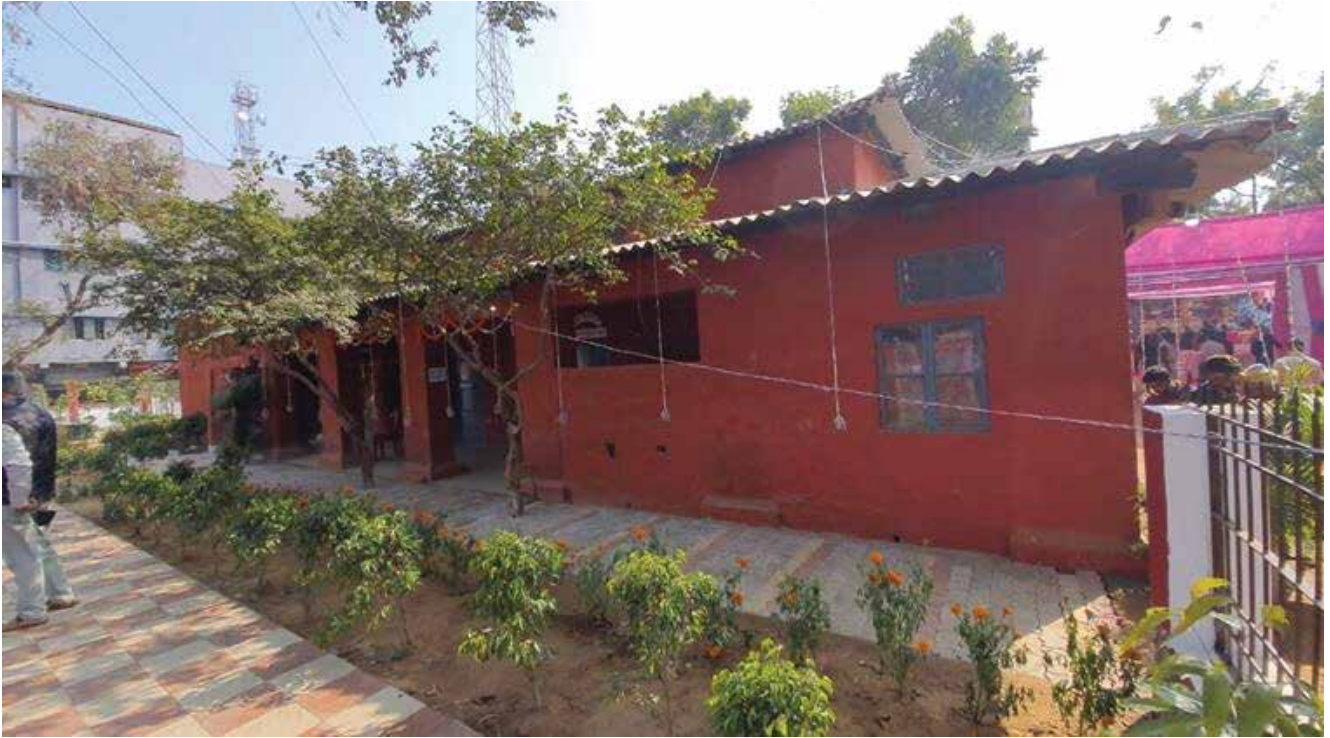
creates the Best and the Worst





TARAPUR MASSACRE

Bihar commemorated February 15 as “Shahid Diwas” in memory of the massacre of 34 freedom fighters by the British in Tarapur 1932. A group of young freedom fighters planned to hoist an Indian national flag at Thana Bhavan during a protest. The massacre at Tarapur was the biggest massacre carried out by the British after the Jalianwalla Bagh Massacre at Amritsar in 1919.



CAUSES OF PROTEST

- ❌ Arrest of Mahatma Gandhi following collapse of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1932).
- ❌ Hanging of Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru in Lahore (1931).
- ❌ Arrest of Nehru, Patel, and Rajendra Prasad.



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MEDARAM JATHARA 2022

The Union Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) sanctioned ₹2.26 Cr. for various activities related to Medaram Jathara 2022.



Koya tribes, second-largest tribal Community of Telangana celebrate Medaram Jathara, the second-largest fair of India, after the Kumbha Mela. The Jathara is also known as Sammakka Saramma Jathara honour the valour of Queen Sammakka her daughter Saramma against an unjust law. Medaram is a remote place in the Eturnagaram Wildlife Sanctuary, a part of Dandakaranya, the largest surviving forest belt in the region. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh declared Jathara as a State Festival in 1996.

SPACE FOR ROUGH NOTES



SACHINDRA NATH SANYAL

His 80th death anniversary was observed on 7th February this year. He was born in 1893.



ROLE IN INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

- ❖ Founded the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to wage an armed resistance against the British Empire in India.
 - ❖ Founded a branch of the Anushilan Samiti in Patna in 1913.
 - ❖ Sachindra Nath Sanyal participated with Rashbehari Bose in Delhi Conspiracy, 1912 to attack Hardinge, the then Viceroy.
 - ❖ Extensively involved in the Ghadar conspiracy, and went underground after it was exposed in February 1915.
 - ❖ Mentor for revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.
- ❖ Sachindra Nath Sanyal argued against Gandhi's gradualist approach in a famous debate published in Young India between 1920 and 1924.
- ❖ Sanyal wrote his book titled Bandi Jeevan (A Life of Captivity, 1922) while sentenced to life for his involvement in the Kakori conspiracy and imprisoned at Cellular Jail in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

KAKORI TRAIN ROBBERY: Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla, Roshan Lai and Rajendra Lahiri conspired to rob Kakori train to raise money for revolutionary activities. The Revolutionary, the main organ proposed for nationalization of the railways and other means of transport and large-scale industries such as steel and ship building.

DELHI CONSPIRACY, 1912: Ras Behari Bose attempted to assassinate Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India on the occasion of transfer of capital of British India from Calcutta to New Delhi.

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

- SAROJINI NAIDU





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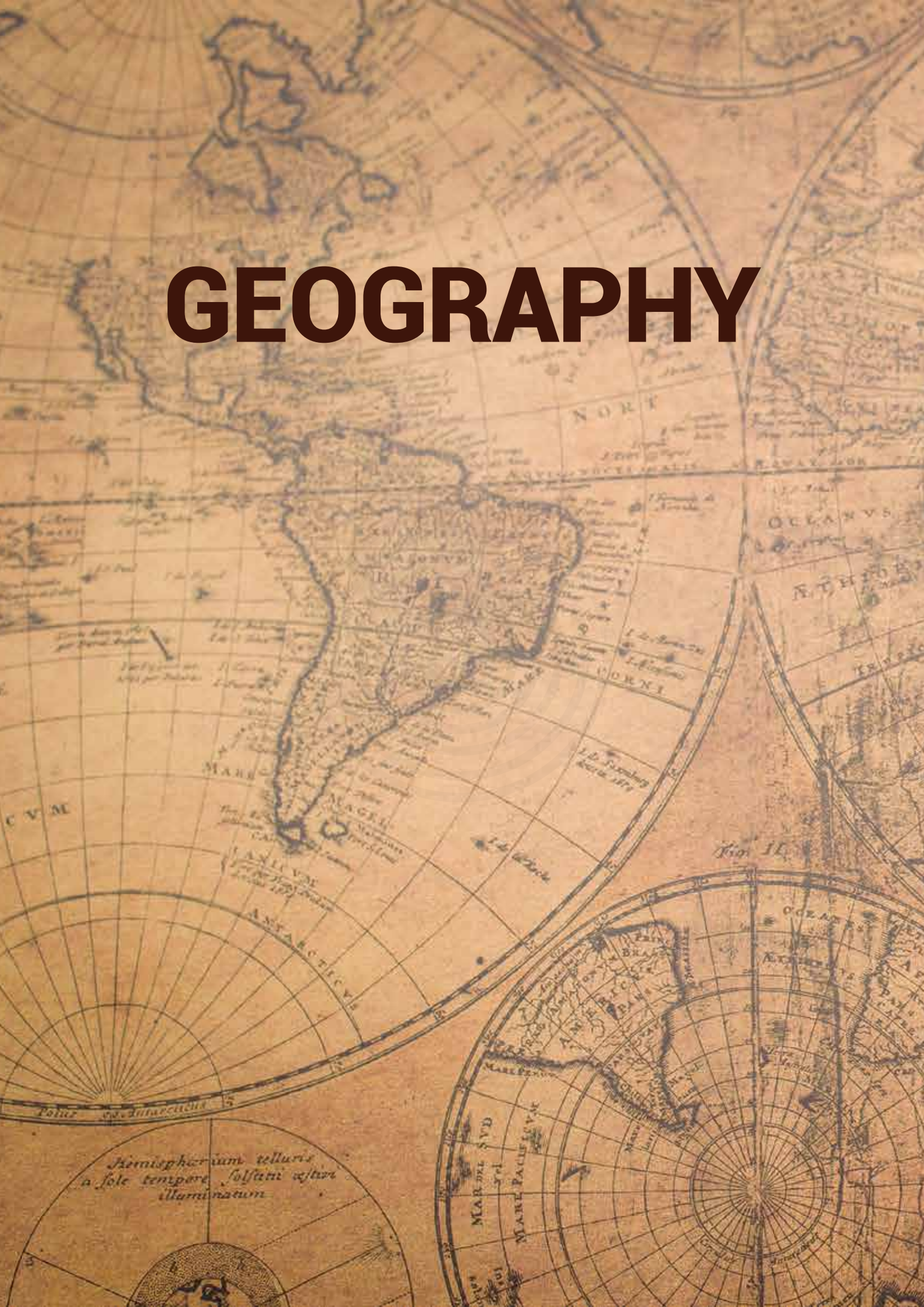
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IS A
WORN DOWN
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GEOGRAPHY



*Hemisphaerium telluris
a sole tempore solstitii aesti
illuminatum*



PANRUTI CASHEW

SUSTAINABLE CITIES INDIA PROGRAM

GEOMAGNETIC STORMS

CYCLONE EMNATI

NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE

MARINE HEATWAVES



PANRUTI CASHEW

Panruti cashew, mainly found in Tamil Nadu and unique for its taste and quality is commonly known as the 'gold mine' of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu. It is commonly cultivated in laterite and red soils as well as coastal sands. Tamil Nadu Cashew Processors and Exporters Association (TNCPEA) has applied for Geographical Indication (GI) tag for 'Panruti Cashew'.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES INDIA PROGRAM

The World Economic Forum (WEF) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to collaborate on a jointly designed 'Sustainable Cities India program'

SUSTAINABLE CITIES INDIA PROGRAM

OBJECTIVE: Enable cities to decarbonize in a systematic and sustainable manner

SIGNIFICANCE: Reduce emissions and deliver resilient and equitable urban ecosystems.

STRATEGY: Adapt the Forum's City Sprint process and Toolbox of Solutions for decarbonization in the context of five to seven Indian cities across two years.

"Multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder workshops involving business, government, and civil society leaders to enable decarbonization, especially through clean electrification and circularity."

CITY SPRINT PROCESS

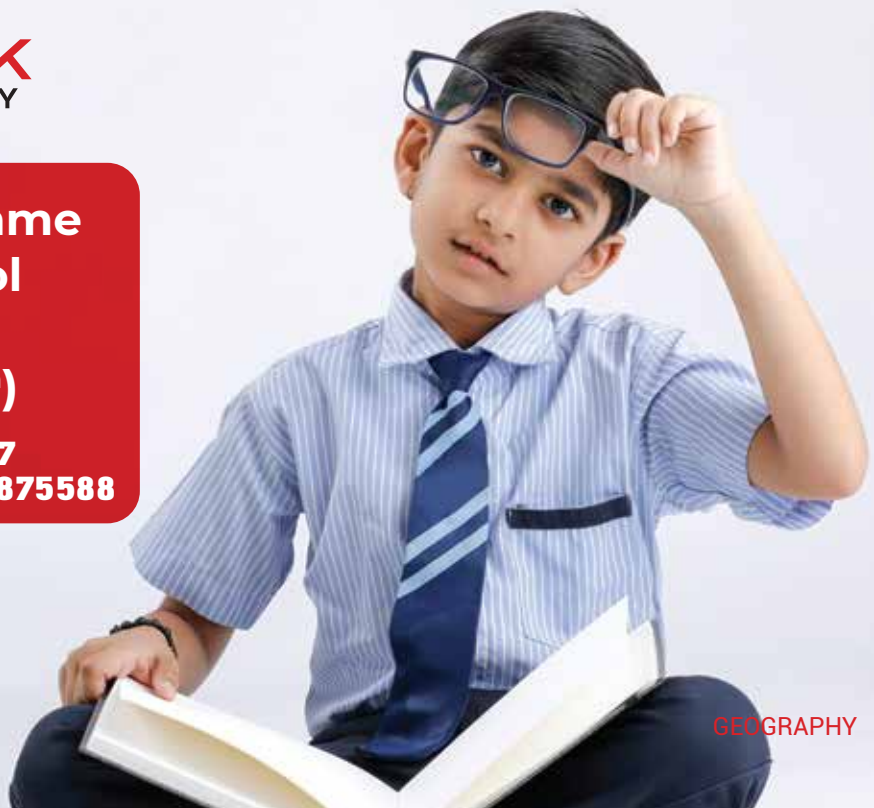
"Digital platform containing over 200 examples of clean electrification, efficiency and smart infrastructure best practices and case studies across buildings, energy systems and mobility from over 110 cities around the world."

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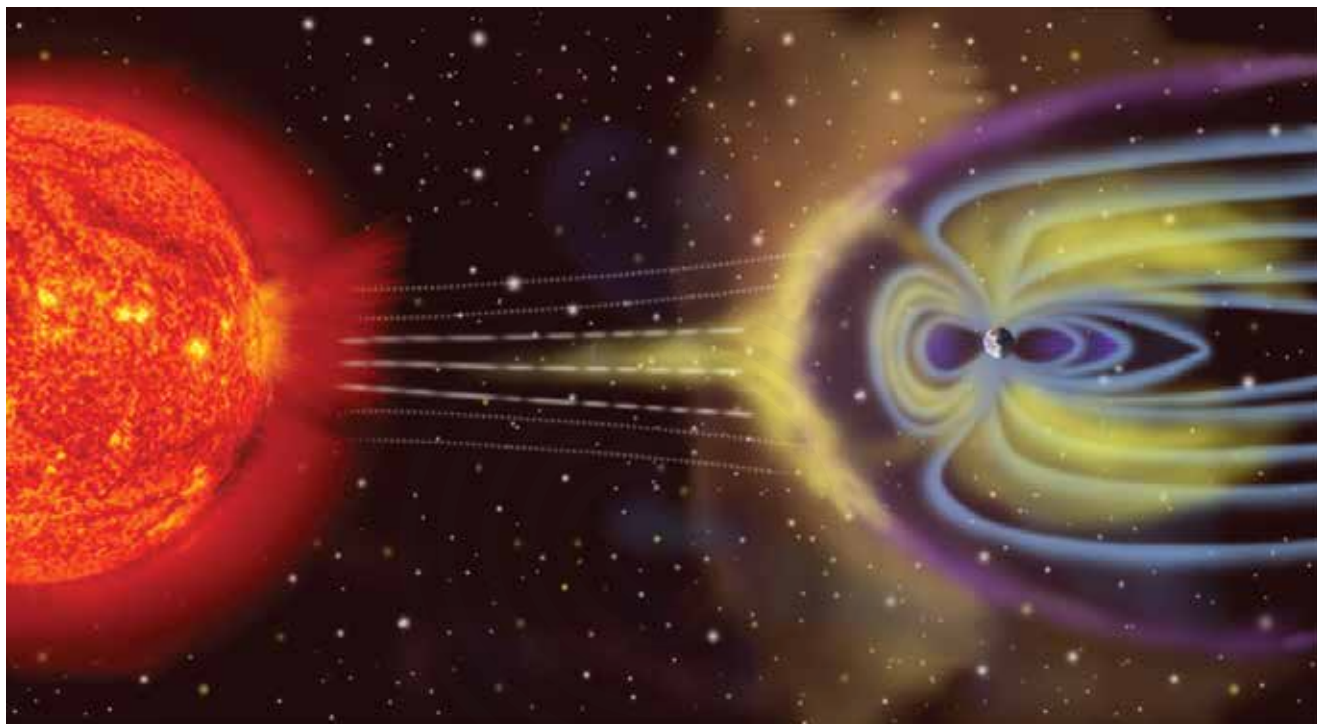


GEOMAGNETIC STORMS

Recently, Elon Musk's Starlink has lost 40 satellites that were caught in a geomagnetic storm a day after they were launched.

"Interaction of abnormal levels of radiation from solar flares with the Earth's magnetic field."

GEOMAGNETIC STORMS



CAUSES FOR SOLAR FLARES

- ☒ Solar coronal mass ejection (CME)
- ☒ Co-rotating interaction region (CIR)
- ☒ High-speed stream of solar wind originating from a coronal hole

EFFECTS

- ☒ Appearance of polar auroras.
- ☒ Disruptions in communications systems



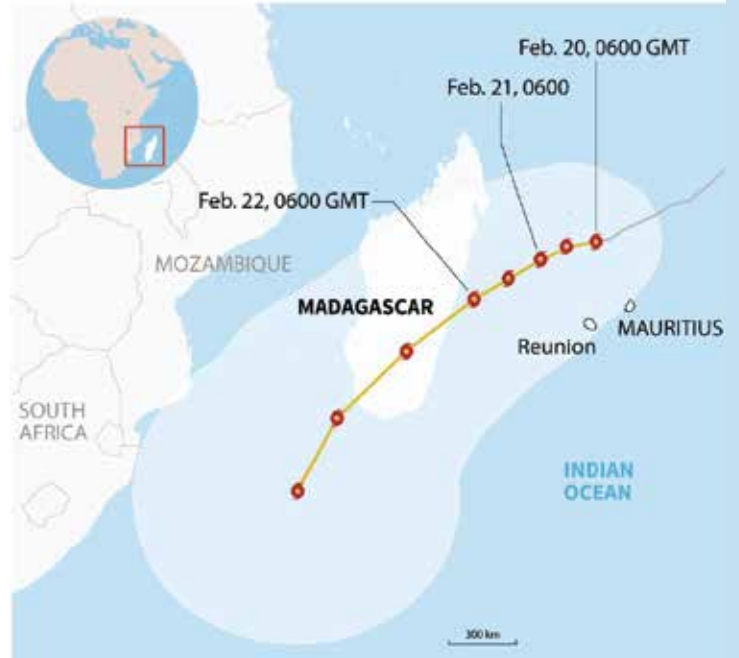
Creativity is seeing the same thing
but thinking differently

- A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM



CYCLONE EMNATI

Cyclone EMNATI, the fifth extreme weather event this year, and fourth tropical storm to make landfall in Madagascar in 1 month, following Tropical Storm Ana, Tropical Cyclone Batsirai, Tropical Storm Dumako has wreaked havoc on Madagascar.



NORD STREAM 2 PIPELINE

Germany halted the process of certifying the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline from Russia after Russia formally announced its plan to recognise the independence of eastern Ukraine's separatist republics, Donetsk and Lugansk territories.



Nord Stream gas pipeline is a 1,200-km pipeline that runs from Ust-Luga in Russia to Greifswald in Germany through the Baltic Sea. Nord stream 1 system, already completed together with NS2P will combinedly supply 110 billion m³ of gas per year to Germany.

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MARINE HEATWAVES

According to a study, the Western Indian Ocean Region (WIOR) experienced the largest increase in marine heat waves at a rate of about 1.5 events per decade, followed by the north Bay of Bengal at a rate of 0.5 events per decade. From 1982 to 2018, the Western Indian Ocean had a total of 66 events, while the Bay of Bengal had 94 events.

"a coherent area of extreme warm sea surface temperature (SST) for an extended period that persists for days to months observed in all major ocean basins over the recent decade"

MARINE HEAT WAVES

CAUSES

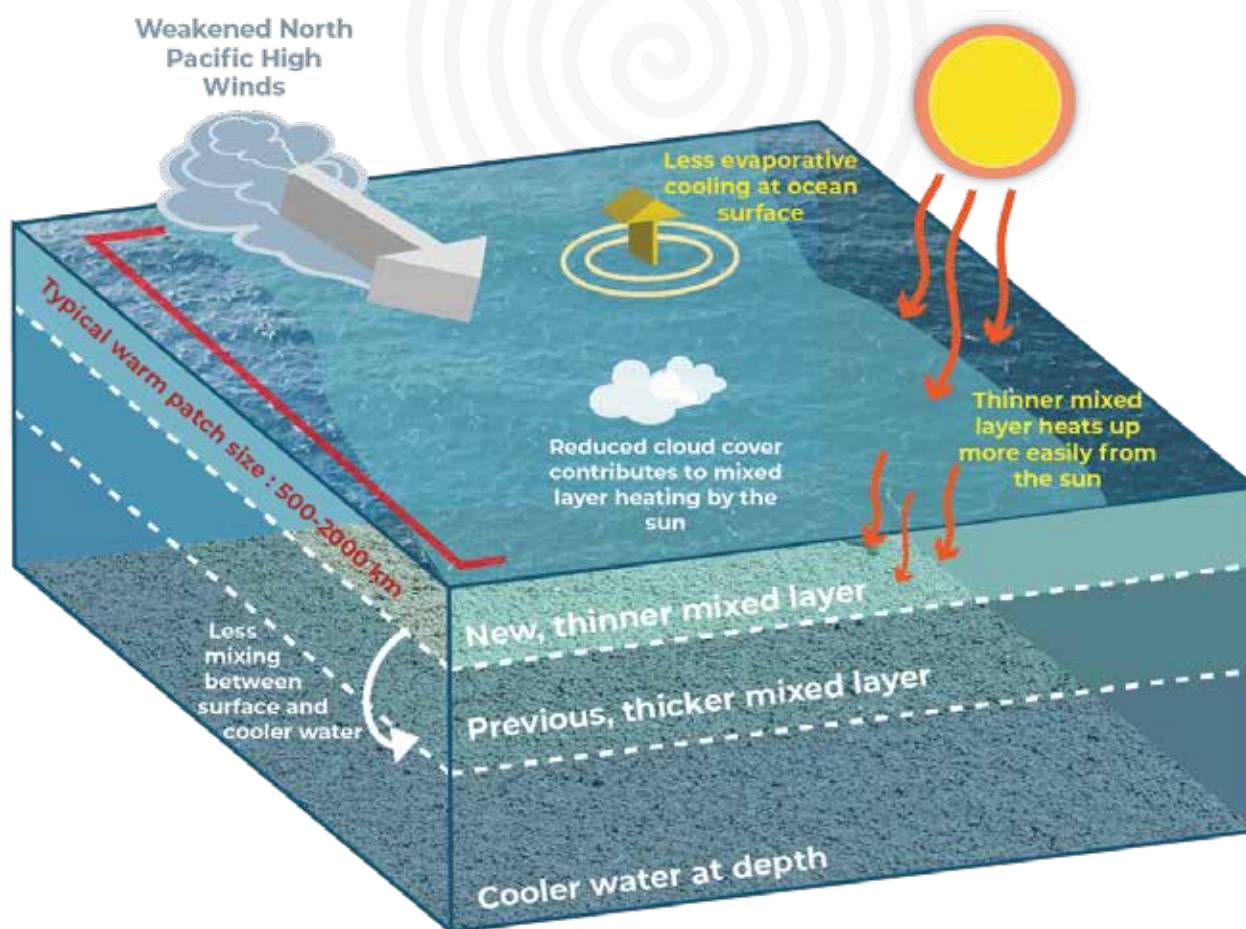


FIGURE: Schematic representation of mechanism of Marine Heat Waves.



IMPACTS

MARINE HEATWAVES

MHW are extended periods of regional ocean warming. They have major impacts on marine life and human society.

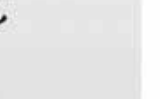
EXTREME WEATHER

Warm waters increase tropical storms and hurricanes



INCREASED OCEAN STRESSORS

- Stratification
- Acidification
- Deoxygenation



BIODIVERSITY & HABITAT LOSS

- Habitat compression
- Food web disruption
- Species migration
- Mass mortalities

ECONOMIC LOSS

Increased mortality of economically important species

10x intensity compared to pre-industrial times

50% increase in MHWs in the past 10 years

20-50 more MHWs by 2100

FIGURE: Schematic representation of impacts of Marine Heat Waves.

SPACE FOR ROUGH NOTES

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FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND ATTIRE

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT

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CONTEMPT OF COURT

MARITAL RAPE

ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

PLEA TO ENFORCE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

ELECTORAL BONDS



FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND ATTIRE

Recently, students were banned from entering a college in Karnataka's Udupi district for wearing a hijab. The controversy has thrown up questions regarding constitutional safeguards guaranteed under the Right to Freedom of Religion in Article 25 of the Indian Constitution.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE: Allows an individual to mould religious beliefs in any desired manner.

FREEDOM TO PROFESS: Allows an individual to profess religious beliefs and faith.

FREEDOM TO PRACTICE: Allows an individual to practice worship, rituals, ceremonies.

FREEDOM TO PROPAGATE: Allows an individual to propagate religious tenets and beliefs.

OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE SUPREME COURT

Shirur Mutt Case (1954): The Supreme Court invented the Doctrine of "essentiality" holding that the term "religion" will cover all rituals and practices "integral" to a religion, and took upon itself the responsibility of determining the essential and non-essential practices of a religion. *Amna Bint Basheer v Central Board of*

Secondary Education (2016): The Kerala High Court held that the practice of wearing a hijab constitutes an essential religious practise but did not quash the dress code prescribed by CBSE. The Kerala High Court rather provided additional safeguards, such as examining students wearing full sleeves when needed.

Fathima Tasneem v State of Kerala (2018): The Kerala HC held that collective rights of an institution would be given primacy over the individual rights of the petitioner. The case involved two girls who wanted to wear the headscarf. The school refused to allow the headscarf.

ARTICLE 25 Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

(1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice; (b) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Explanation I.—The wearing and carrying of kirpans shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II.—In sub-clause (b) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.



QUALIFIED, NOT ABSOLUTE

The Rajasthan High Court on PIL criminalised the practice of Santhara declaring it as a criminal offence punishable under section 306 (abetment of suicide) and Section 309 (attempt to commit suicide) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC). The High Court observed the limited scope of religious liberties and freedom to essential religious practices of a particular religion under Freedom of conscience, profession, practice and propagation of religion. The High Court clarified the “Right to die” outside the ambit of implied rights under Article 21. Female Genital Mutilation leaves permanent emotional and mental scars in a young girl. The Constitution does not allow a person to cause injury to another. The practice was essential to religion and has continued since the 10th century among the Bohra community. The practice cannot be considered “essential” in religion as it can be brought under the ambit of the POCSO Act. Further the Supreme Court in *Javed v. State of Haryana* (2003) observed a practice permitted in the religion would not acquire sanction.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) has awarded Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) \$325 million in reparations related to the brutal conflict between the two nations from 1998 to 2003.

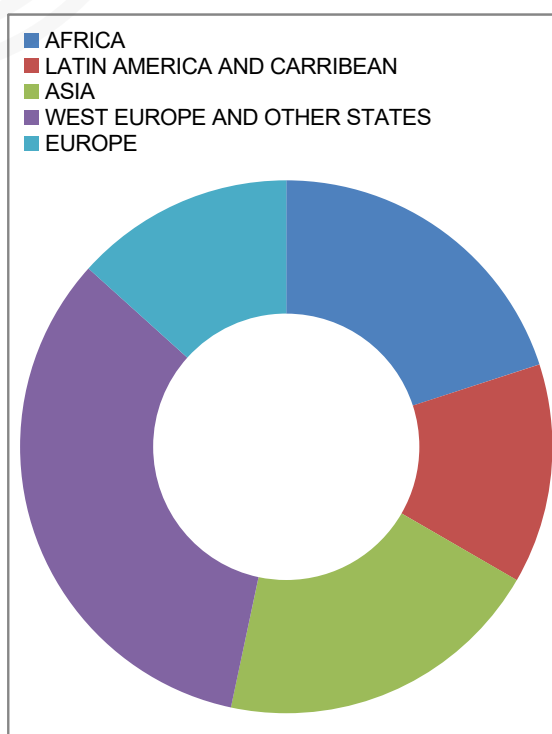
ISSUE

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) filed the case with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in June 1999, citing acts of armed aggression perpetrated by Uganda on its territory “in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity.” At the height of the war, more than 9 African countries were drawn into the fighting.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, THE HAGUE

1. TYPE : Principal organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO)
2. ESTABLISHED : 1945 (operational in April 1946)
3. CONSTITUTING TREATY : United Nations charter
4. HEADQUARTERS : Peace Palace, The Hague (Netherlands).

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES: The UN General Assembly appoint 15 judges to the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the Hague for a terms of office of 9 years. Any candidate securing at least 97 votes at the UNGA and at least 8 votes in the Security Council, via an absolute majority of the votes in UN General Assembly and UN Security Council. A third of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) is elected every three years and Judges are eligible for re-election.





JURISDICTION OF INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE (ICJ)

- ❶ JURISDICTION IN CONTENTIOUS CASES: Disputant States submit legal disputes before International Court of Justice (ICJ) to be decided in accordance with international law.
- ❷ VOLUNTARY JURISDICTION: Disputant States accepts jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ) via special agreement for a particular case or class of cases.
- ❸ COMPULSORY JURISDICTION: Disputant States accepts jurisdiction of International Court of Justice (ICJ) via treaty or a pre-existing agreement.
- ❹ ADVISORY JURISDICTION: Provides advisory opinions on legal questions referred to International Court of Justice (ICJ) by United Nations organs and specialized agencies (advisory proceedings).

The judgment is final, binding on the parties to a case and without appeal (at the most it may be subject to interpretation or, upon the discovery of a new fact, revision).

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT

The President of India jointly addresses both Houses of the Parliament during the first session after each General Elections (INAUGURAL SESSION) and the first session of every Fiscal Year (BUDGET SESSION). The President's speech usually highlights the achievement of the Government over the past year and outlines policies and targets.

MOTION OF THANKS

Leader of both Houses of the Parliament introduce a 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address'.

Political parties discuss and debate the 'Motion of Thanks', even suggesting amendments. The 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' is put to vote in both Houses of the Parliament of India.

President's Address and Motion of Thanks are governed by Articles 86 (1) and 87 (1) of the Constitution and Rules 16 to 24 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Article 86: Right of President to address and send messages to Houses

(1) The President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

Article 87: Special address by the President

(1) At the commencement of 1[the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year] the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address 2[***].



AMENDMENTS TO THE “MOTION OF THANKS”

- ❌ Table the Notice for amending the 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' after the President deliver a Joint Address.
- ❌ The opposition members can introduce amendments regarding matters contained in the Address as well as to matters, in the opinion of the member, the Address has failed to mention.
- ❌ The members can move amendments to the 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' in such form as may be considered appropriate by the Speaker.

LIMITATIONS

- ❌ Members cannot refer matters that are NOT the direct responsibility of the Central Government.
- ❌ The name of the President cannot be brought in during the debate since the Government and not the President is responsible for the contents of the Address.

CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS

- ❌ Members of Parliament vote on this Motion Of Thanks. The 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' must be passed in both Houses of the Parliament of India with or without amendments.
- ❌ Failure to get 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' passed in Lok Sabha without amendments is deemed as a constitutional defeat of Government and leads to its collapse.
- ❌ Failure to get 'Motion of Thanks on the President's Address' passed in Rajya Sabha without amendments is deemed as a moral defeat of Government and do not leads to its collapse.

PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

The Centre is likely to soon extend the benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) — currently applicable to eligible pregnant women and lactating mothers for the first child in the family to the second one — only if the child born is a girl. The move is aimed at discouraging pre-birth sex selection.

PRADHAN MANTRI MATRU VANDANA YOJANA

LAUNCHED : January 01, 2017

CATEGORY : Maternity Benefit Programme

MODE : Conditional Direct Benefit cash Transfers (DBTs)

- Beneficiaries receive a cash benefit of Rs. 5,000 in three installments on fulfilling the following conditions:
- Early registration of pregnancy
- Ante-natal check-up
- Registration of the birth of the child Completion of the first cycle of vaccination for the first living child of the family.
- The eligible beneficiaries also receive cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Thus, on an average, a woman gets Rs. 6,000.



BENEFICIARIES

All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) who have their pregnancy on or after 1st January 2017 for the first child in the family, excluding regular employees with the Central Government or the State Governments or PSUs or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

SIGNIFICANCE : Help expectant mothers meet enhanced nutritional requirements as well as to partially compensate them for wage loss during their pregnancy.

PRIVILEGE MOTION

Four Rajya Sabha Telangana Rashtra Samiti (TRS) MPs submitted a Privilege Motion against Prime Minister Narendra Modi regarding his February 08 remarks in the Upper House about the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, 2014.

CONTENTION OF MEMBERS

Modi attempted to show the Parliament Houses in a bad and contemptuous manner, denigrating and demeaning the procedures and proceedings of the House and its functioning.

PM Modi questioned the procedures followed over bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into the States of Telangana and Andhra in 2014 in the Parliament of India during his Motion of Thanks to the President's address

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

RIGHTS AND IMMUNITIES - "collective or of individual nature" enjoyed by House Members, including Attorney General of India and Union Ministers, Parliamentary Committees and both Houses of Parliament as a whole to "effectively" discharge their functions.

SOURCES OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

Constitution of India
Statutes
Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business
Parliamentary Conventions
Judicial interpretations

DEFENDER OF PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

The Presiding officers of the House act in their capacities as patrons to protect and safeguard privileges of their respective Houses, House Committee and the House as a whole.

PROVISIONS

1.CONSTITUTION: Article 105 of the Constitution expressly mentions two privileges, that is, freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings.

2.CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908: Freedom

from arrest and detention of members under civil process during the continuance of the meeting of the House or of a committee thereof and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion.



OBJECTIVES

1. Provide immunities and exemptions from prosecution of House Members for any act of conduct during the proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committees.
2. Help maintain their authority, dignity and honour nor can protect their members from any obstruction in the discharge of their parliamentary responsibilities.
3. The Parliamentary privileges do not extend to the President, an integral part of the Parliament.

| COLLECTIVE PRIVILEGES | INDIVIDUAL PRIVILEGES |
|---|--|
| Enjoyed by both Houses and its Committees. | Enjoyed by both House Members individually. |
| Right to publish* reports, debates and proceedings. | Right to freedom of speech* in Parliament. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Rules of Procedure and Conduct of House.● Conduct of Judges of Supreme Court or State High Courts*. |
| Frame Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House independently. | Cannot frame Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the House independently. |
| Prior approval of the presiding officer of the House to serve civil and criminal legal proceedings / arrest any House Member. Right to be informed and permission of the presiding officer within the premises of the House. Right to be informed on arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment and release of a House Member. | Enjoys immunity from arrest or detention on charges of civil offences 40 days before the commencement of the session, during the session and 40 days after the prorogation a session. House Members can be arrested on charge of criminal offences or kept under preventive detention. |
| Exclude strangers from House proceedings. Hold secret sittings to discuss some important matters. Institute inquiries and order the attendance of witnesses and relevant papers and records. | Exempted from jury service. They can refuse to give evidence and appear as a witness in a case pending in a court when Parliament is in session. |

* No person shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper (or by radio or television) of a substantially true report of any proceedings of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State (Article 361-A).



MOTION AGAINST BREACHES

- Disregard of any of these rights and immunities amounts to 'Breach of Privilege', an offence punishable under law of Parliament.
- Any member of either House can move a notice in the form of a motion against those being held guilty of breach of privilege.
- The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion.
- The Speaker/Chair can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.
- If the Speaker/Chair gives consent under relevant rules, the member concerned is given an opportunity to make a short statement.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

N V Ramana, Chief Justice of India (CJI) listed a petition to initiate contempt action against Haryana officials for not reining in 'hooligans' creating an 'atmosphere of communal hatred and terror' for worshippers. The petition condemned the inaction of the officials of the Haryana in violation of a Supreme Court judgment of 2018, which mandated that authorities should not be either silent spectators or tolerate communal violence and should use the law against hate crimes.

CONTEMPT OF COURT

CIVIL CONTEMPT OF COURT "willful disobedience of a court order or judgment or willful breach of an undertaking given to a court."

CRIMINAL CONTEMPT OF COURT "written or spoken words or any act that scandalises the court or lowers its authority or prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding or interferes/obstructs the administration of justice."

CONTEMPT OF LAW

"Though, the basic concept is to punish individuals and organisations, those who do not respect the orders of the courts, the contempt of law is also used to punish speech that lowers the dignity of the court and interferes with the administration of justice in India."

RELEVANT PROVISIONS

- 🌀 Article 129 (SUPREME COURT TO BE A COURT OF RECORD): The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- 🌀 Article 215 (HIGH COURTS TO BE COURTS OF RECORD): Every High Court shall be a



court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

- ☞ Contempt of Courts Act of 1971 Sec. 10 empowers the High Court to punish contempts of its subordinate courts.
- ☞ ARTICLE 19 (2) : Nothing in sub clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

MARITAL RAPE

The Government informed the Rajya Sabha about starting the process of comprehensive amendments to criminal laws in response to a question on marital rape (on whether the Centre had taken a position on inclusion of marital rape as an offence under the Indian Penal Code).

CRIMINALISATION OF MARITAL RAPE

Exempts forceful sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife from the offence of rape, provided the wife is above 15 years of age, also known as the “marital rape exception”.

SECTION 375, IPC

FINDINGS OF NFHS

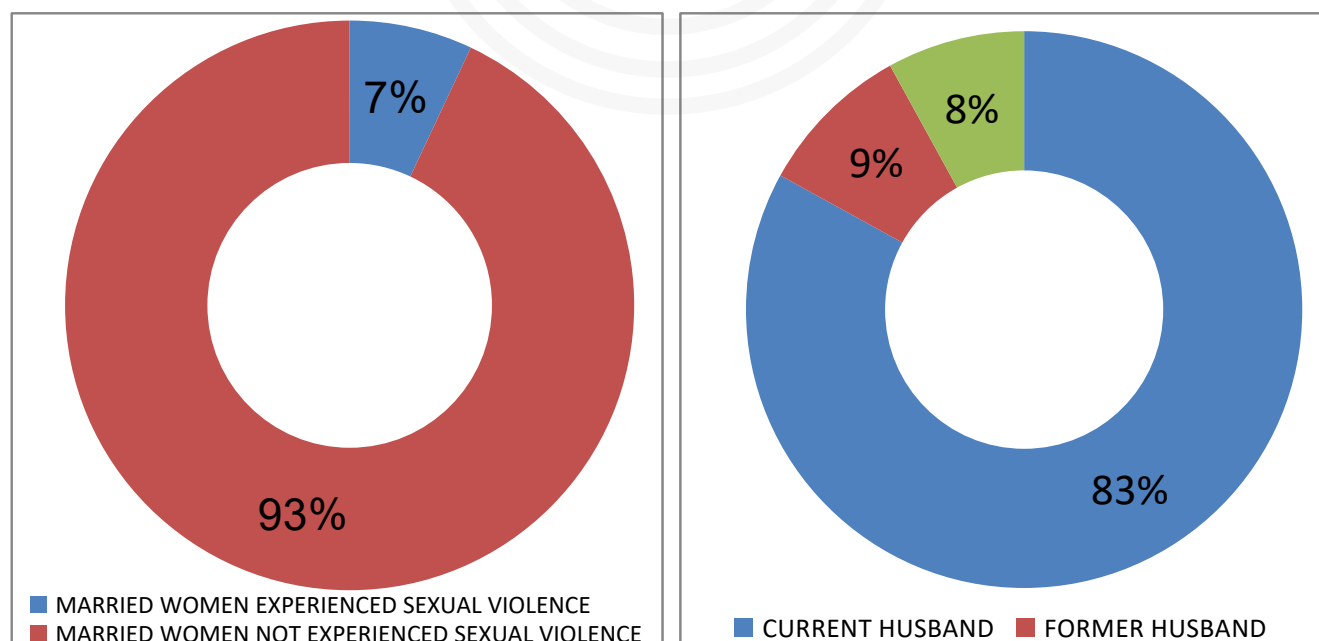


FIGURE: (L) Pie chart representation of per centage reported spousal sexual violence among ever-married women. (R) Pie chart representation of per centage reported spousal sexual violence among ever-married women aged 15-49.



RECENT JUDGMENTS

- 🚫 Independent Thought vs. Union of India, 2017: The Supreme Court criminalised rape with a minor wife.
- 🚫 Justice S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India, 2018: The Supreme Court unanimously recognised the fundamental right to privacy of every individual guaranteed by the Constitution.
- 🚫 Joseph Shine vs. Union of India, 2018: The Supreme Court struck down adultery as a crime.

MARITAL RAPE - CRIMINALISE OR NOT

Marriage is a relationship contract based on respect and equality. Marriage shall not be regarded as a universal consent to comply with the demands of their husbands and in-laws. Marital rape victims suffer from long-lasting psychological scars. The legal exception to the rape laws gives men unequal privilege and simultaneously violates the women's fundamental right to equality, freedom of speech and expression, and most of all the right to life and personal liberty. At present, victims only have recourse to civil remedies provided under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

The removal of the "savings clause" may destabilise the institution of marriage apart from being an easy tool for harassing the husbands. Recently, the rising misuse of Section 498A of IPC has been noted for harassing the husbands. The Law Commission on Review of Rape Laws that examined the issue did not recommend for the criminalisation of marital rape.

The graphic features a man in a blue suit with his arms crossed, positioned in front of a world map. The Vedhik IAS Academy logo is centered at the top. A red speech bubble on the right contains the text 'LATEST EPISODE OUT NOW'. A white rounded rectangle on the right contains the text 'WORLD LAST WEEK'. The background is a light grey with a subtle world map pattern.



ANTI-DEFECTION LAW

West Bengal Assembly Speaker Biman Banerjee dismissed the petition filed by Leader of the Opposition Suvendu Adhikari seeking Mukul Roy's disqualification as an MLA under the anti-defection law.

CONSTITUTION (FIFTY–SECOND AMENDMENT (52ND)) ACT, 1985: Added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution containing provisions regarding disqualification of MPs and MLAs / MLCs on grounds of political defection.

- ✎ Voluntarily relinquishing membership of the political party.
- ✎ Exercise voting contrary to whip issued by political party.
- ✎ Independent member joining political party after elections.
- ✎ Nominated House members joining any political party after the expiry of 6 months from the date of assuming office.

CONSTITUTION (NINETY–FIRST AMENDMENT (91ST)) ACT, 2004: Repealed paragraph 3 of the Xth Schedule.

- ✎ Provided immunity from disqualification following defection in case of a split in original party by not less than one-third of the members of such party.

EXEMPTIONS FROM DISQUALIFICATION:

- ✎ Merger of a political party with another.
- ✎ Voluntarily relinquishing the membership of a political party after being elected to post of Speaker / Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies, Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and Chairman / Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Councils or re-joining political party after ceasing to hold the office.

DECIDING AUTHORITY:

- ✎ Presiding officer of the House makes final and binding decisions on any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection.

NOTABLE VERDICTS:

- ✎ The Supreme Court in *Kihoto Hollohon v. Zachilhu and others* (1992) expanded the scope of 'judicial review' upon adjudicatory powers of the presiding officer regarding any matter associated with the disqualification of a member of a House under the Schedule X of House on the grounds of mala fides, perversity etc.
- ✎ The Supreme Court in January 2020, asked Parliament to amend the Constitution to strip legislative assembly speakers of their exclusive power to decide whether legislators should be disqualified or not under the anti-defection law.
- ✎ The Supreme Court in March 2020 removed Manipur minister Thounaojam Shyam kumar Singh, against whom disqualification petitions were pending before the speaker since 2017, from the state cabinet and restrained him "from entering the legislative assembly till further orders".



CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ANTI-DEFECTION LAW PROPONENT VIEWS

- ❏ a. Provides greater stability in the body politic by checking political defections.
- ❏ b. Facilitates democratic realignment of parties in the legislature by way of merger of parties.
- ❏ c. Reduces corruption at the political level as well as non-developmental expenditure incurred on irregular elections.
- ❏ d. Gives a clear-cut constitutional recognition to the existence of political parties.

OPPOSING VIEWS

- ❏ Does not make a differentiation between dissent and defection, curbing the legislator's right to dissent and freedom of conscience.
- ❏ Irrational distinction between individual defection and group defection, banning only retail defections and legalised wholesale defections'.
- ❏ Does not provide for the expulsion of a legislator from his party for his activities outside the legislature.
- ❏ Illogical discrimination between an independent member and a nominated member is illogical.
- ❏ Presiding officer of the House as the decision-making authority is irrational. Firstly, the Presiding officer of the House may not exercise this authority in an impartial and objective manner due to political exigencies. Secondly, the Presiding officer of the House lacks the legal knowledge and experience to adjudicate upon the cases.

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UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

A Uniform Civil Code involves having a common set of laws governing marriage, divorce, succession and adoption for all Indians, replacing the different personal laws for people of different faiths. The aim of such uniformity is meant to ensure equality and justice, particularly for women, who are often denied their rights, in marriage, divorce and inheritance, under patriarchal personal laws.

"the State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territories of India"

Article 44, PART IV A FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

UNIFORM CIVIL CODE - BALANCING VALUES

India, a secular republic needs a common law for all citizens rather than differentiated rules based on religious practices. At present, Indian laws do follow a uniform code in most civil matters – Indian Contract Act, Civil Procedure Code, Sale of Goods Act, Transfer of Property Act, Partnership Act, Evidence Act etc. States, however, have made hundreds of amendments and therefore in certain matters, there is diversity even under these secular civil laws.

Besides, the rights of women are usually limited under religious law, be it Hindu or Muslim. Many practices governed by religious tradition are at odds with the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court in the Shah Bano case observed the need for the government to move towards a Uniform Civil Code (UCC).

However, secularism cannot contradict the plurality prevalent in the country. Cultural diversity cannot be compromised to the extent that our urge for uniformity itself becomes a reason for threat to the territorial integrity of the nation.

PLEA TO ENFORCE FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

A petition has been filed in the Supreme Court seeking the enforcement of Fundamental Duties under the Indian constitution through comprehensive and well-defined laws.

"Fundamental Duties should not only be enforced by legal sanctions but also by social sanctions. After all, rights and duties were co-relative"

Supreme Court's judgment (Ranganath Mishra case)

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Original Constitution of India adopted on November 26, 1949 and enacted on January 26, 1950 did not contain any provisions related to Fundamental Duties (FD). The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 inserted Fundamental Duties as Part IV A of the Indian Constitution, based on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee. The Constitution of India borrowed the idea of Fundamental Duties from USSR constitution.



SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- ✎ Makes citizens conscious of their duties they owe to their country, society and fellow citizens while enjoying their rights.
- ✎ Serve as a deterrent to indulge in the antinational and antisocial activities.
- ✎ Serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.
- ✎ Create a feeling that the citizens are not mere spectators but active participants in the realisation of national goals.
- ✎ Help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.

ROLE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- ✎ Integral for examination of imposition of reasonable restrictions.
- ✎ Act as base for determination of citizen's conduct towards his nation.
- ✎ Put moral obligations upon citizens to follow law of the land.
- ✎ Act as benchmark for adjudicating in rights versus obligation cases and often come to rescue of the State's strict and less liberal statutes, steps.

IMPACTS OF ENFORCING FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- ✎ Enforcement of Fundamental Duties upholds and protects sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- ✎ Prepares citizens to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- ✎ Seeks to disseminate a sense of nationalism and to promote the spirit of patriotism to uphold the unity of India.

CRITICISM OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

- ✎ Non-justiciable in nature.
- ✎ Do not cover duties such payment of taxes, family planning etc.
- ✎ Vague and ambiguous provisions which are difficult to be understood by a common man.
- ✎ Lacks legal backing.
- ✎ Inclusion as an appendage to the constitution reduces the value and intent behind FD.

RATIONALE BEHIND THE DEMAND

The petition referred to the Bhagwad Gita on the importance of duty. Lord Krishna guides Arjuna and educates him with the importance of duties in all spheres/ stages of one's life instilling a "profound sense of social responsibility towards the nation". Besides, the petitioner also referred to the erstwhile Soviet Constitution where the rights and duties were placed in the same footing. Fundamental duties.



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

- DALAI LAMA



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ELECTORAL BONDS

The State Bank of India (SBI) sold Electoral bonds worth ₹1,213 crore in January, 2022.

VEDHIK UPDATES: Refer DECEMBER EDITION, 2021 - Polity and Governance - Page No: 50

ELECTORAL BOND - AN INSTRUMENT OF TRANSPARENCY

Earlier, political parties need not disclose identity of donors for donations below Rs 20,000. Nearly 70 %-80 % of funds received by political parties are from anonymous sources, in form of cash donations below Rs 20000. All donations above Rs 2000 to political parties now made through Electoral Bonds only acts as a check against traditional under-the-table donations as it insists on cheque and digital paper trails of transactions.

The non-disclosure provisions with regard to identity of donors making contributions through Electoral Bonds makes donations to political parties more opaque. Besides, the repealing of the 7.5 % cap on corporate donations through Electoral Bonds can further strengthen the crony capitalism. Earlier, companies, at least 3 years in existence is eligible for funding political parties. The clause was repealed that would allow newly constituted companies to contribute money.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS





INDIA - ASEAN FTA

UIGHURS

AUKUS ALLIANCE

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

WAIVERS UNDER THE TRIPS REGIME

MINSK AGREEMENTS

INDIA-UAE CEPA



INDIA - ASEAN FTA

India is in discussion with Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN), the 10-nation bloc for initiating the review of the FTA (Free-Trade Agreement) in goods to seek more market access for domestic products.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATION (ASEAN)

CATEGORY: Regional organization comprising of Southeast Asian nations to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions among the Asia-Pacific's post-colonial states.

FOUNDING YEAR : 1967

CONSITUTING TREATY : Bangkok Declaration.

MOTTO : "One Vision, One Identity, One Community".

SECRETARIAT : Indonesia, Jakarta.

MEMBER STATES : Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

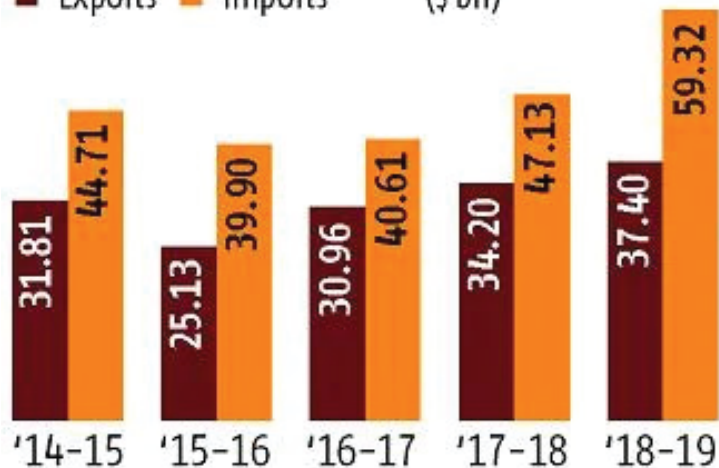


Image: ASEAN



CAN'T CATCH UP: EXPORTS TO ASEAN CONTINUE TO LAG

■ Exports ■ Imports (\$ bn)



Source : Commerce department

BIGGEST TRADE PARTNERS WITHIN ASEAN

Bilateral trade (\$ bn)

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Singapore | 27.78 |
| Indonesia | 21.11 |
| Malaysia | 17.24 |
| Vietnam | 13.69 |
| Thailand | 11.85 |

FIGURE: Bar chart representation of INDIA-ASEAN bilateral trade relations.

LEVEL OF ECONOMIC INTEGRATION

PREFERENTIAL TRADING (PTA): Trading bloc of bilateral or multilateral in nature, providing preferential access via reducing tariff barriers to certain products among the participating countries.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA): Trading bloc of bilateral or multilateral in nature, providing preferential access via reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers (quotas, subsidies, sanitary and phyto-sanitary) to a broad range of goods and services among the participating countries.

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT (CECA): Trading bloc providing preferential access via reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers (quotas, subsidies, sanitary and phyto-sanitary) to a broad range of goods and services, labour and investments among the participating countries.

CUSTOMS UNION: Grouping amongst countries comprising of a Free Trade Area with little or no trade barriers for goods and services, customs duty and quotas with a common external tariff imposed on non-members of the Customs Union.

COMMON MARKET: Grouping amongst countries comprising of a Free Trade Area with little or no trade barriers for goods and services, besides free movement of labor and capital among the members of the group.

MONETARY UNION: Grouping amongst countries creating a single currency area, comprising of a Free Trade Area with little or no trade barriers, customs duty and quotas with a common external tariff imposed on non-members of the Monetary Union.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ASEAN FOR INDIA

ASEAN is at the centre of India's Act East policy and held that a cohesive and responsive ASEAN is essential for security and growth for all in the region. ASEAN is vital for the success of the Security And Growth for All in the Region (SAGAR) Vision. The region is significant for diversification and resilience of supply chains for post-Covid-19 economic recovery. ASEAN is India's 4th largest trading partner with about USD 86.9 billion in trade.



UIGHURS

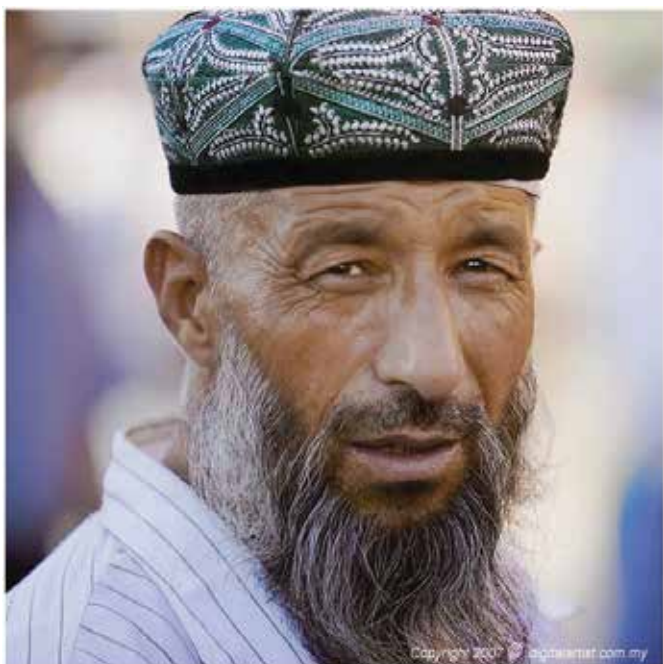
China picked a final torchbearer from Xinjiang as a rebuttal to criticism of its human rights record in the Xinjiang region. Xinjiang is a region where multiple governments suspect China is committing an ongoing genocide against Uighur/uyghur and other Muslim minorities.

GLOBAL CALL: Western countries have called on China to “ensure full respect for the rule of law” for the Muslim Uighur community in Xinjiang. Reports indicate that over 10 lakh people, belonging to Muslim Uighur community have been arbitrarily detained in Xinjiang. Besides, there is widespread surveillance disproportionately targeting Uighurs and members of other minorities and restrictions on fundamental freedoms and Uighur culture.

CHINA'S RESPONSE: China denies mistreatment of the Uyghurs, running “vocational training” centres designed to counter extremism.



Xinjiang, officially known as the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) is a landlocked autonomous region of the People's Republic of China (PRC), located in the northwest of China. Xinjiang with a territorial area of over 1.6 million square kilometres and population of about 2.5 Cr. is the largest province-level division of China. Xinjiang is inhabited by number of ethnic groups, including the Turkic Uyghur, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz, Tibetans, Hui, Pamiris, Mongols etc. The the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) shares border with Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. The historic Silk Road ran through the territory from the east to northwestern border of Xinjiang.



Predominantly Muslim minority Turkic ethnic group, whose origins can be traced to Central and East Asia. Currently, their largest population is present in the Xinjiang region of China. A significant population of Uighurs also lives in the neighbouring Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The Uighurs speak their own language, similar to Turkish, and identify themselves as culturally and ethnically close to Central Asian nations. On the other hand, China recognises the community only as a regional minority and rejects that they are an indigenous group.

Uighur Muslims For decades, under the false accusation by the Chinese government of terrorism and separatism, have suffered from abuses including persecution, forced detention, intense scrutiny, surveillance and even slavery.



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AUKUS ALLIANCE

China has equated the India, U.S., Australia, Japan Quad grouping with the AUKUS (Australia, U.K., U.S.) defence pact, calling both “exclusive cliques” part of the Biden administration’s “ill-intentioned” Indo-Pacific strategy.

AUKUS PACT

- ✎ The United Kingdom (UK), United States of America and Australia announced a historic security pact in the Asia-Pacific, called the AUKUS pact and AUKUS alliance in 2021.
- ✎ Enhance the development of joint capabilities and technology sharing, foster deeper integration of security and defence-related science, technology, industrial bases and supply chains to counter China.
- ✎ Under the first major initiative of AUKUS, Australia would build a fleet of nuclear-powered submarines with the help of the US and the UK, a capability aimed at promoting stability in the Indo-Pacific region.

Defence pact to counter China

The U.S., UK and Australia have launched AUKUS – a new Indo-Pacific defence alliance to counter China’s influence. The pact will enable Australia to build nuclear-powered submarines

Pacific region security treaties

- **AUKUS: Australia-UK-U.S.**
Pact scuppers \$40 billion deal with France to build diesel-powered submarines
- Australia will receive Tomahawk Cruise Missiles, AGM-158 JASSM standoff air-launched cruise missiles and anti-ship missiles
- Countries to collaborate in cyber, quantum technologies and artificial intelligence

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■ **ANZUS Treaty: Australia-New Zealand-U.S.**
Treaty to protect security of Pacific emerged in 1951 during Cold War

■ **QUAD: U.S., Japan-Australia-India.** Quadrilateral Security Dialogue established in 2007 to contain China’s territorial claims in Indo-Pacific

■ **Five-Eyes: U.S.-UK-Canada-Australia-New Zealand**
Cold War-era anti-Soviet intelligence-sharing partnership. Four members oppose China’s vow to “take back” Taiwan by 2049 – New Zealand has opted out of confronting China, its largest trading partner



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION (ILO)

The International Labour Organization (ILO) celebrated its centenary anniversary in 2019.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

FOUNDED: 1919

CONSTITUTING TREATY: Treaty of Versailles, 1919

STATUS: ILO, constituted as an affiliated agency of the League of Nations became the first affiliated specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.

HEADQUARTERS: Geneva, Switzerland

FOUNDING MISSION:

- 🚫 Social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace.
- 🚫 Promotes internationally recognized human and labour rights.

STRUCTURE

The only tripartite UN agency, ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE: Annual International Parliament of Labour held in Geneva sets out the International labour standards and the broad policies of the ILO and discuss key social and labour questions.

GOVERNING BODY: Executive council of the ILO that meets thrice a year in Geneva to take policy decisions of ILO and establishes the programme and the Budget, submitted to the Conference for adoption.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: Permanent secretariat of the International Labour Organization (ILO), which prepares under the scrutiny of the Governing Body and under the leadership of the Director-General. Regional meetings of the ILO member States are held periodically to examine matters of special interest to the regions concerned

FUNCTIONS OF THE ILO

- 🚫 Create coordinated policies and programs, directed at solving social and labour issues.
- 🚫 Adopt international labour standards in the form of conventions and recommendations and control over their implementation.
- 🚫 Assist member-states in solving social and labour problems.
- 🚫 Protect human rights, namely the Right to work, Freedom of association, Collective negotiations, protection against forced labour, protection against discrimination, etc.
- 🚫 Research and publication of works on social and labour issues.

OBJECTIVES OF THE ILO

- 🚫 Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.
- 🚫 Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment.



- 🚫 Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all.
- 🚫 Strengthen tripartism and social dialogue.

CORE CONVENTIONS OF THE ILO

The eight fundamental conventions form an integral part of the United Nations Human Rights Framework, and their ratification is an important sign of member States' commitment to human rights. Overall, 135 member States have ratified all eight fundamental conventions. Unfortunately, 48 member states (out of 183 member States), including member states with the highest populations, have yet to complete ratification of all eight conventions.

- 🚫 Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)
- 🚫 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No.105)
- 🚫 Equal Remuneration Convention (No.100)
- 🚫 Discrimination (Employment Occupation) Convention (No.111)
- 🚫 Minimum Age Convention (No.138)
- 🚫 Worst forms of Child Labour Convention (No.182)
- 🚫 Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention (No.87)
- 🚫 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention (No.98)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Council of Europe has suspended the membership of Russia after its invasion of Ukraine.

ABOUT THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

TYPE: Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO)

FOUNDED: 1949

CONSTITUTING TREATY: Treaty of London, 1949

MEMBERSHIP: 46 member states (including all 27 EU members)

HEADQUARTERS: Palace of Europe, Strasbourg, France.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Cannot make binding laws, but it does have the power to enforce select international agreements reached by European states on various topics.

STATUTORY BODIES OF ARE THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- 🚫 COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS : Foreign ministers of each member state of the Council of Europe.
- 🚫 PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY: Members of the national Parliaments of each member state of the Council of Europe.

OTHER NOTABLE AGENCIES AFFILIATED WITH COUNCIL OF EUROPE

- 🚫 COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: Mandate of promoting awareness of and respect for human rights in the member states.
- 🚫 SECRETARY GENERAL: Presides over the secretariat of the organisation.
- 🚫 EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: Functions on the basis of the European Convention on Human Rights.
- 🚫 Other major CoE bodies include the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and the European Audiovisual Observatory.



WAIVERS UNDER THE TRIPS REGIME

India runs the risk of being excluded from a proposal it co-authored with South Africa in October 2020 at WTO negotiations, in 2020, to “temporarily waive” IPR held, by primarily Western countries, on vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics for covid-19.

TRADE RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES (TRIPS) AGREEMENT

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) concluded the negotiation for TRIPS agreement in 1995, requiring all its signatory countries to enact domestic law.

- ❖ Guarantees legal consistency regarding minimum standards of IP protection enabling innovators to monetise their intellectual property in multiple countries.
- ❖ In 2001, the WTO signed the Doha Declaration, which clarified that in a public health emergency, governments could compel companies to license their patents to manufacturers, even if they did not think the offered price was acceptable. The Doha Declaration, 2001 clarified its usage with regard to “compulsory licensing”.
- ❖ India moved from product patenting to process patenting in the 1970s, which enabled India to become a significant producer of generic drugs at global scale, and allowed companies like Cipla to provide Africa with anti-HIV drugs in the 1990s. India had to amend the Patents Act in 2005, and switch to a product patents regime across the pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and biotech sectors to be compliant with TRIPS regime.

COMPULSORY LICENSE

During the Covid 19 pandemic, India invoked the existing flexibilities under the Indian Patent Act, such as Compulsory Licences (CL), consistent with the TRIPS agreement to increase the supply of Covid-19 medical products. Section 84 of the Indian Patent Act, 1970 allows a National Government to grant “Compulsory License” in public interest for an entity to manufacture, utilise and sell a patented product or process without the consent of the patent owner.

PATENTS

- ❖ Exclusive IP rights awarded to an individual or entity invention-based product (product patent) or process (process patent) for a limited period of time in exchange for public disclosure of the invention.
- ❖ Grant exclusive rights for the patent holder to manufacture, utilise, license and sell* such patented invention-based product or a process for a limited period.

IPRS - WAIVE OR NOT

Waiving of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) will neither lead to increased production of vaccines or increased deployment nor practical solutions to fight the virus of COVID-19 vaccines, but could impact patient safety with counterfeit vaccines entering the supply chain.

The IP waiver might open up space for production of Covid vaccines with Emergency Use Authorisations (EUA) — such as those developed by Pfizer, Moderna, AstraZeneca, Novavax, Johnson & Johnson and Bharat Biotech — on a larger scale in middle-income countries. Most production is currently concentrated in high-income countries; production by middle-income countries has been happening through licensing or technology transfer agreements.



MINSK AGREEMENTS

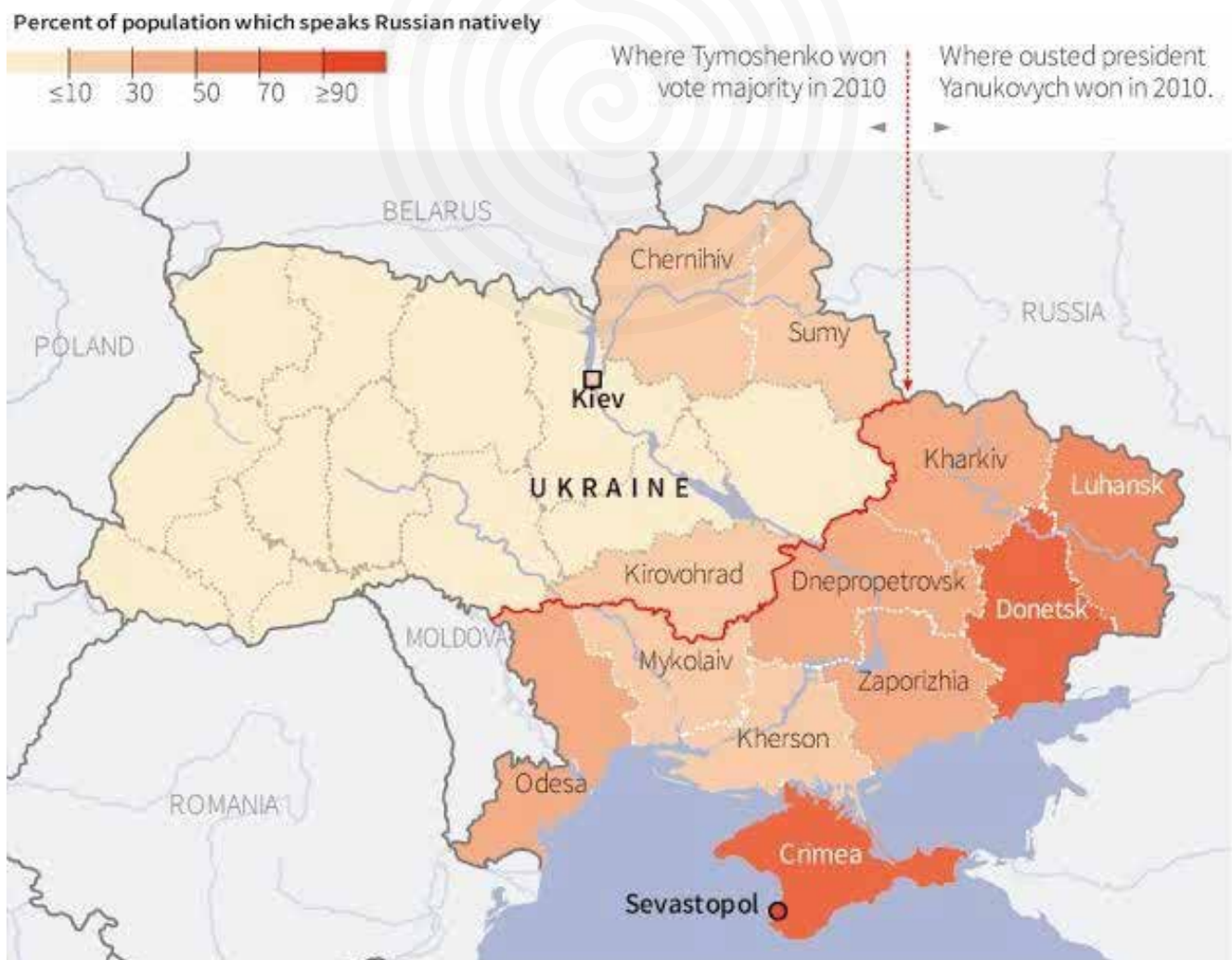
US authorities have warned Russia not to invade Ukraine and urged both countries to return to a set of agreements, which were signed in Minsk in 2014 and 2015, designed to end a separatist war by Russian speakers in eastern Ukraine.

MINSK I: Ukraine and the Russian-backed separatists agreed a 12-point ceasefire deal in the capital of Belarus in September 2014. The agreement quickly broke down, with violations by both sides.

- ☞ Provisions include prisoner exchanges, deliveries of humanitarian aid and the withdrawal of heavy weapons.

MINSK II: In 2015, an open conflict was averted after the 'Minsk II' peace agreement was signed, under the mediation of France and Germany.

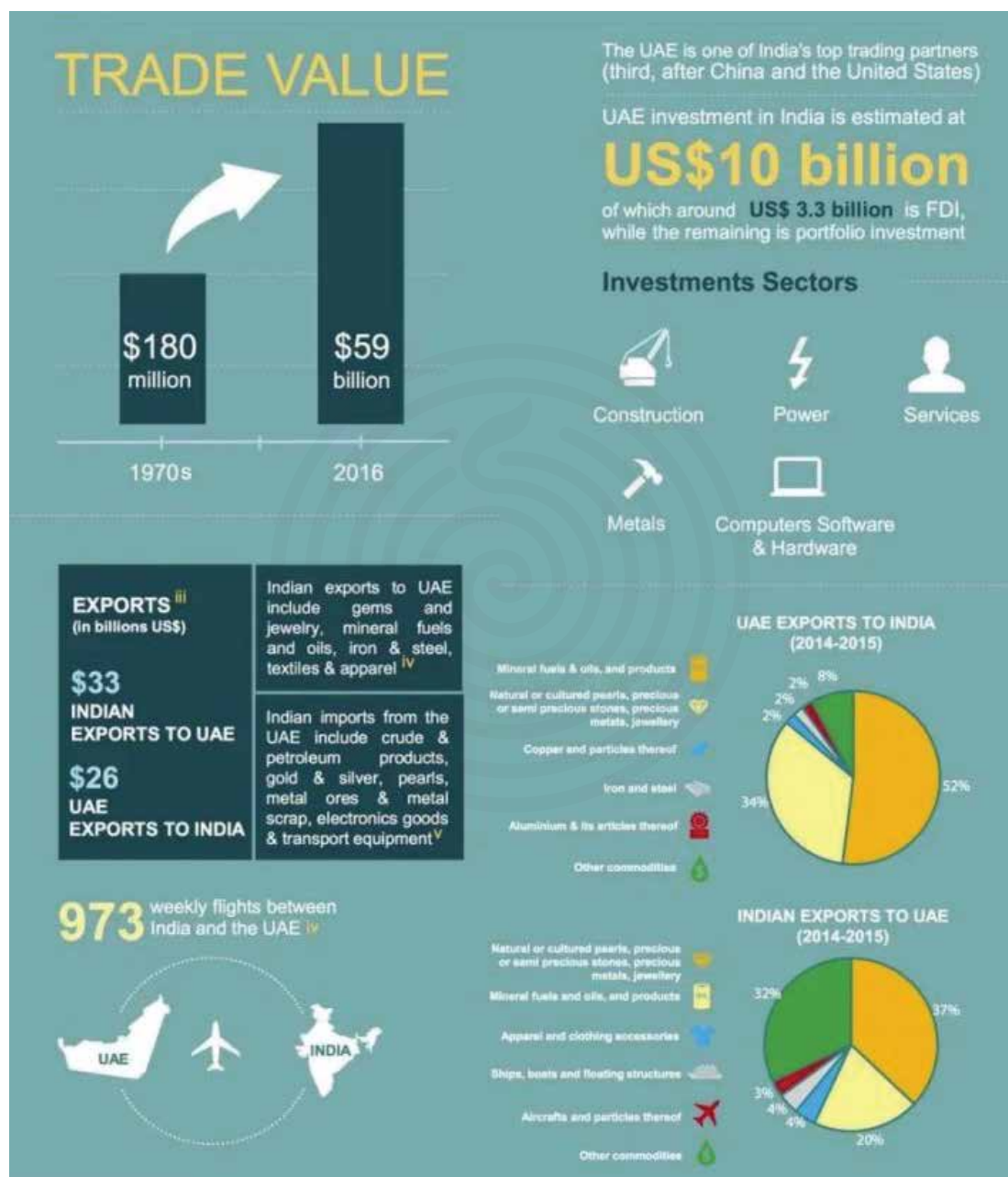
- ☞ Designed to end the fighting in the rebel regions and hand over the border to Ukraine's national troops.





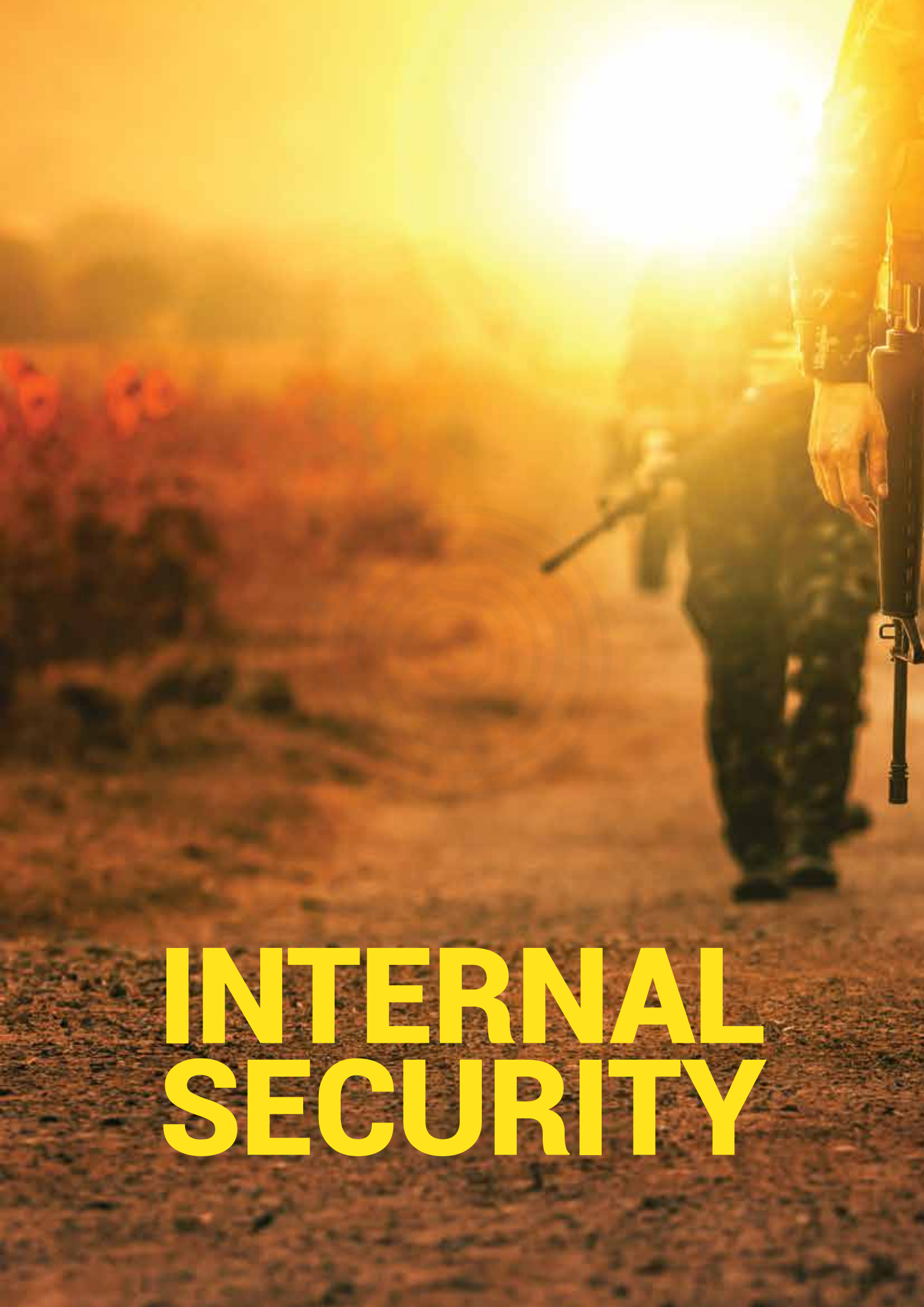
INDIA-UAE CEPA

India and the United Arab Emirates have signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA). The India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement is a bilateral trade pact with India's third-biggest trading partner after the US and China is India's first in the region and the first comprehensive trade agreement with any country in a decade.



BENEFITS

- ☞ Potentially benefit about \$26 billion worth of Indian products, currently subjected to 5% import duty by the UAE..
- ☞ Expected that the CEPA will lead to an increase in bilateral trade from the current \$60 bn to \$100 bn in the next 5 years.
- ☞ Indian exporters will also get access to the much larger Arab and African markets.



INTERNAL SECURITY



KUKILAND

MILAN 2022

BSF POWERS AND JURISDICTION

ASSAM RIFLES' DUAL CONTROL STRUCTURE

FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE



KUKILAND

The Centre has assured it will hold peace talks with all Kuki militant groups and their issue would be resolved in the next five years.

KUKILAND

DEMAND: Militant outfits such as the Kuki National Organisation and the United People's Front were demanding a separate State for the Kuki tribe in Manipur.

KUKIS: Ethnic group native to the Mizo Hills (formerly Lushai) in Mizoram, present in all northeast Indian states except Arunachal Pradesh.

KUKI RISING, 1917-1919': Kuki Rebellion of 1917-19: The Kukis had been an independent people ruled by their chieftains . Kuki Rebellion 1917-1919 was an anti-colonial struggle against the British after their territories were subjugated by the British and divided between the administrations of British India and British Burma.

World War II: The Kuki fought with the Imperial Japanese Army and the Indian National Army led by Subhash Chandra Bose but the success of the Allied forces over the Axis group dashed their hopes , seeing an opportunity to regain independence.





MILAN 2022



The Eastern Naval Command of Indian Navy hosted MILAN 2022, a Multilateral Naval Exercise at Visakhapatnam, the City of Destiny. The Indian Navy has been hosting the exercise biennially since 1995. From four littoral navies in 1995, the biennale Naval Exercise, over the last two and a half decades, has progressively grown in magnitude with the previous edition in 2018 being attended by 17 countries. MILAN 2022, the eleventh edition of the event would be held under the aegis of Eastern Naval Command for the first time. The exercise has been shifted from the Andaman to Vizag, as the scale of the exercise has been enhanced.

BSF POWERS AND JURISDICTION

The Border Security Force's jurisdiction has been extended in three states and reduced in Gujarat, all up to 50 km within the border.

ABOUT

- ❌ The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has extended the jurisdiction of the Border Security Force (BSF) up to 50 km inside the international borders in Punjab, West Bengal and Assam.
- ❌ The BSF's powers which include arrest, search and seizure were limited to up to 15 km in these states.
- ❌ At the same time, the Ministry has reduced BSF's area of operation in Gujarat from 80 km from the border, to 50 km.



What kind of powers can the BSF exercise in this jurisdiction?

- ✎ Its jurisdiction has been extended only in respect of the powers it enjoys under Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Passport Act, 1967.
- ✎ BSF currently has powers to arrest and search under these laws. It also has powers to arrest, search and seize under the NDPS Act, Arms Act, Customs Act and certain other laws.
- ✎ Its jurisdiction under these laws has not been changed, meaning its powers under these will continue to be only up to 15 km inside the border in Punjab, Assam and West Bengal, and will remain as far as 80 km in Gujarat.

ASSAM RIFLES' DUAL CONTROL STRUCTURE

Assam Rifles is the only paramilitary force with a dual control structure. While the administrative control of the force is with the MHA, its operational control is with the Indian Army, which is under the Ministry of Defence.

ABOUT

- ✎ Assam Rifles is one of the six central armed police forces (CAPFs) under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
- ✎ It is tasked with the maintenance of law and order in the North East along with the Indian Army and also guards the Indo-Myanmar border in the region.
- ✎ It has a sanctioned strength of over 63,000 personnel and has 46 battalions apart from administrative and training staff.
- ✎ It is the only paramilitary force with a dual control structure.
- ✎ While the administrative control of the force is with the MHA, its operational control is with the Indian Army, which is under the Ministry of Defence (MoD). This means that salaries and infrastructure for the force is provided by the MHA, but the deployment, posting, transfer and deputation of the personnel is decided by the Army.
- ✎ All its senior ranks, from DG to IG and sector headquarters are manned by officers from the Army. The force is commanded by Lieutenant General from the Indian Army.
- ✎ The force is the only central paramilitary force (CPMF) in real sense as its operational duties and regimentation are on the lines of the Indian Army.
- ✎ However, being a Central Armed Police force under MHA, its recruitment, perks, promotion of its personnel and retirement policies are governed according to the rules framed by the MHA for CAPFs.
- ✎ MHA has argued that all the border guarding forces are under the operational control of the ministry and so Assam Rifles coming under MHA will give border guarding a comprehensive and integrated approach.
- ✎ MHA sources also say that Assam Rifles continues to function on the pattern set during the 1960s and the ministry would want to make guarding of the Indo-Myanmar border on the lines of other CAPFs.



FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE

Pakistan's efforts to investigate and prosecute leaders of UN-designated terror groups in order to counter terror financing will be assessed during the ongoing meetings of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in Paris.

ISSUE

Pakistan was put on the Grey List by the Paris-based FATF in June 2018. Currently, North Korea and Iran are included in the Black List. A country being included in the “Black List”, which would entail harsh economic sanctions and greater scrutiny of financial transactions.

ABOUT FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)

The Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) founded Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) as an IGO in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 to formulate policies to address conventional threats to protect integrity of the global financial system

- ✎ TYPE: Inter-Governmental Organisation (IGO)
- ✎ FOUNDED: 1989
- ✎ SECRETARIAT: OECD Headquarters, Paris
- ✎ COMPOSITION: 37 member jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations.
- ✎ MANDATE: “Policy-making body” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in various areas regarding Money Laundering and terrorist financing.

ROLES AND FUNCTIONS

- ✎ Set global standards in anti Money Laundering (ML) activities.
- ✎ Combat terrorist financing, in addition to money laundering since October 2001.
- ✎ Counter the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction since April 2012
- ✎ Examine and analyse trends and techniques to effectively respond to conventional, new and emerging threats.
- ✎ Promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures to promote global financial integrity.
- ✎ Assess and monitor compliance with the FATF standards.

BLACKLIST AND GREY LIST

BLACK LIST: Countries known as Non-Cooperative Countries or Territories (NCCTs) are put in the blacklist. These countries support terror funding and money laundering activities. The FATF revises the blacklist regularly, adding or deleting entries.

GREY LIST: Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list. This inclusion serves as a warning to the country that it may enter the blacklist.

SANCTIONS UNDER GREY LIST

- ✎ Economic sanctions from IMF, World Bank, ADB.
- ✎ Problem in getting loans from IMF, World Bank, ADB and other countries.
- ✎ Reduction in international trade.
- ✎ International boycott.

ECONOMICS



January February March April May June July August September October November



ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021-22

SECTORS

BUDGET AT A GLANCE 2022-23

DIGITAL RUPEE

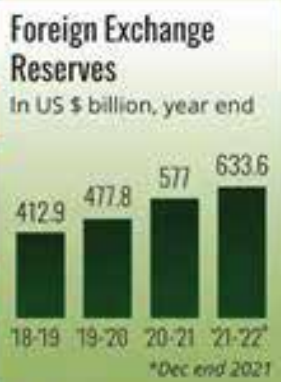
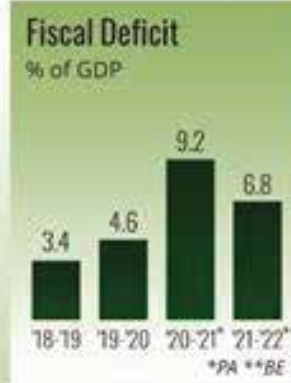
December



ECONOMIC SURVEY 2021-22



Indian Economy A Snapshot



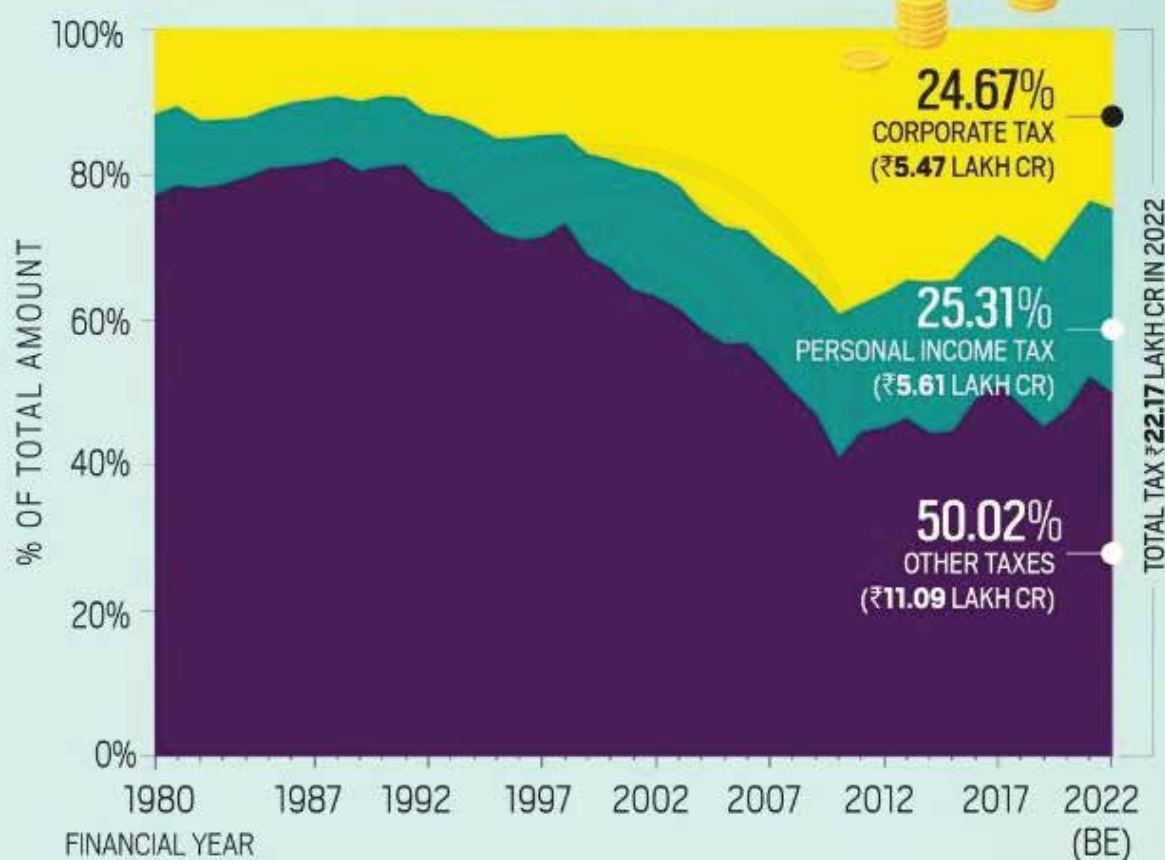
The Economic Survey of India is an annual document of the Union Ministry of Finance, Government of India. The Department of Economic Affairs, Union Ministry of Finance presents the Survey in the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget. It is prepared under the guidance of the Chief Economic Adviser of India. The document is presented to both Houses of Parliament during the Budget Session. The first Economic Survey of India was presented in 1950-51 as part of the Union Budget. After 1964 it was separated from the Budget and presented each year during the Budget Session before the presentation of the budget. The document is non-binding. Nevertheless, is constructed and presented each year due to its significance.

The Economic Survey brings out the economic trends in the country and facilitates a better appreciation of the mobilisation of resources and their allocation in the Union Budget. The Survey analyses the trends in agricultural and industrial production, infrastructure, employment, money supply, prices, imports, exports, foreign exchange reserves and other relevant economic factors that have a bearing on the Budget. It is presented in Parliament ahead of the Budget for the ensuing year.



SHARE OF TAXES

PERSONAL INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS EXCEEDING CORPORATE TAX REVENUE



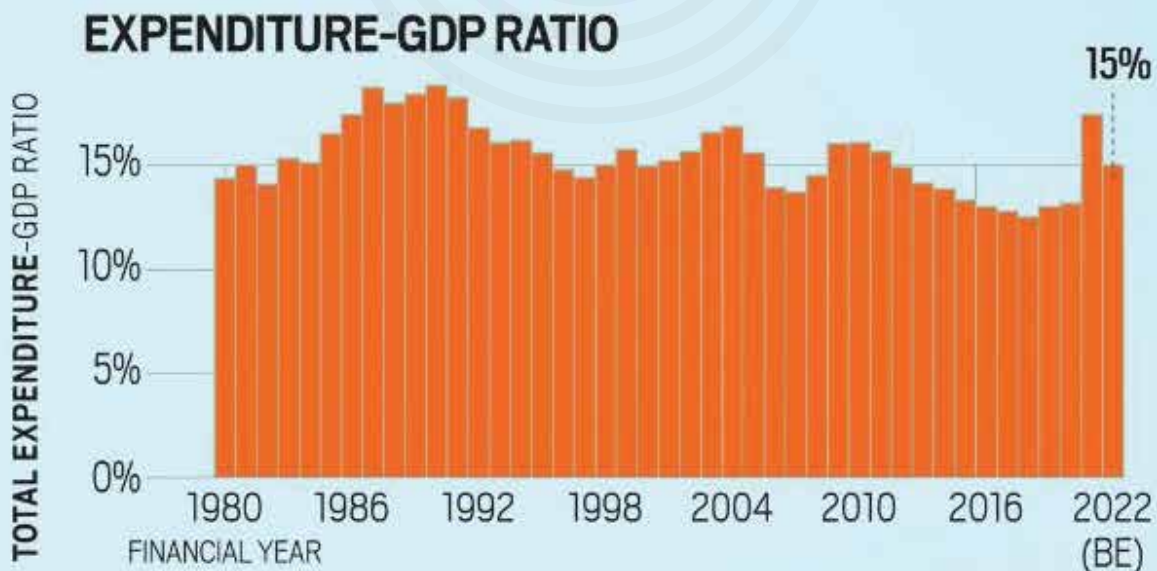
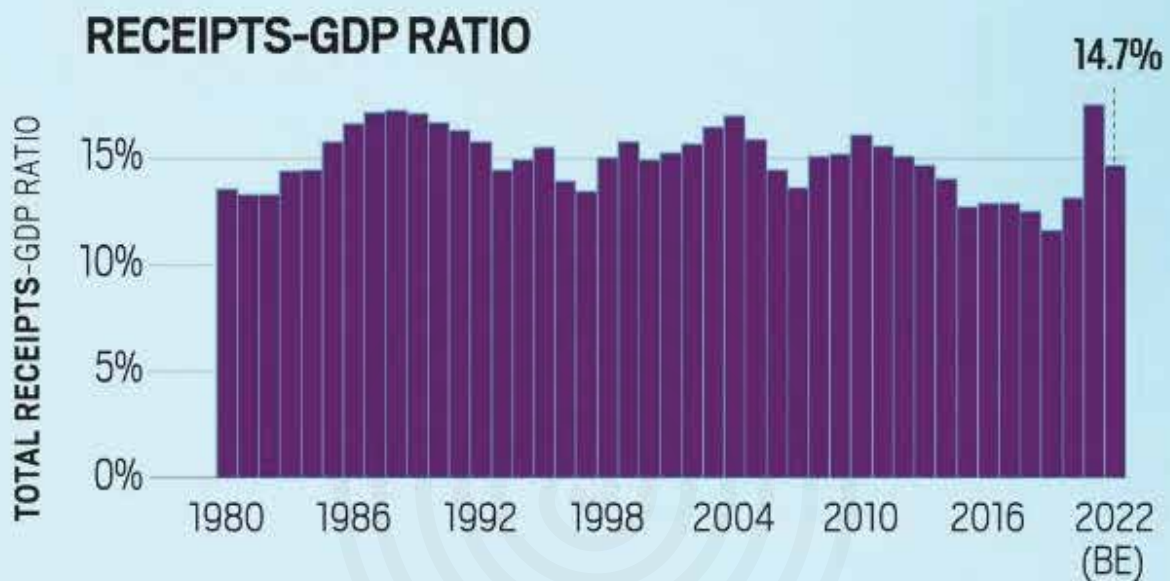
Note: The numbers for FY21 are RE(Revised Estimate) and for FY 22 are BE(Budget Estimate); for remaining years, the numbers are actuals.

Indirect Taxes, which are regressive in nature constitute approximately half of the taxation receipts. Regressive taxation lacking either Horizontal or vertical equity or both affect the consumption patterns poor and vulnerable class. The fiscal policy of India has consistently focused on increasing the share of progressive Direct taxation in the taxation receipts.



EARNINGS & EXPENSES

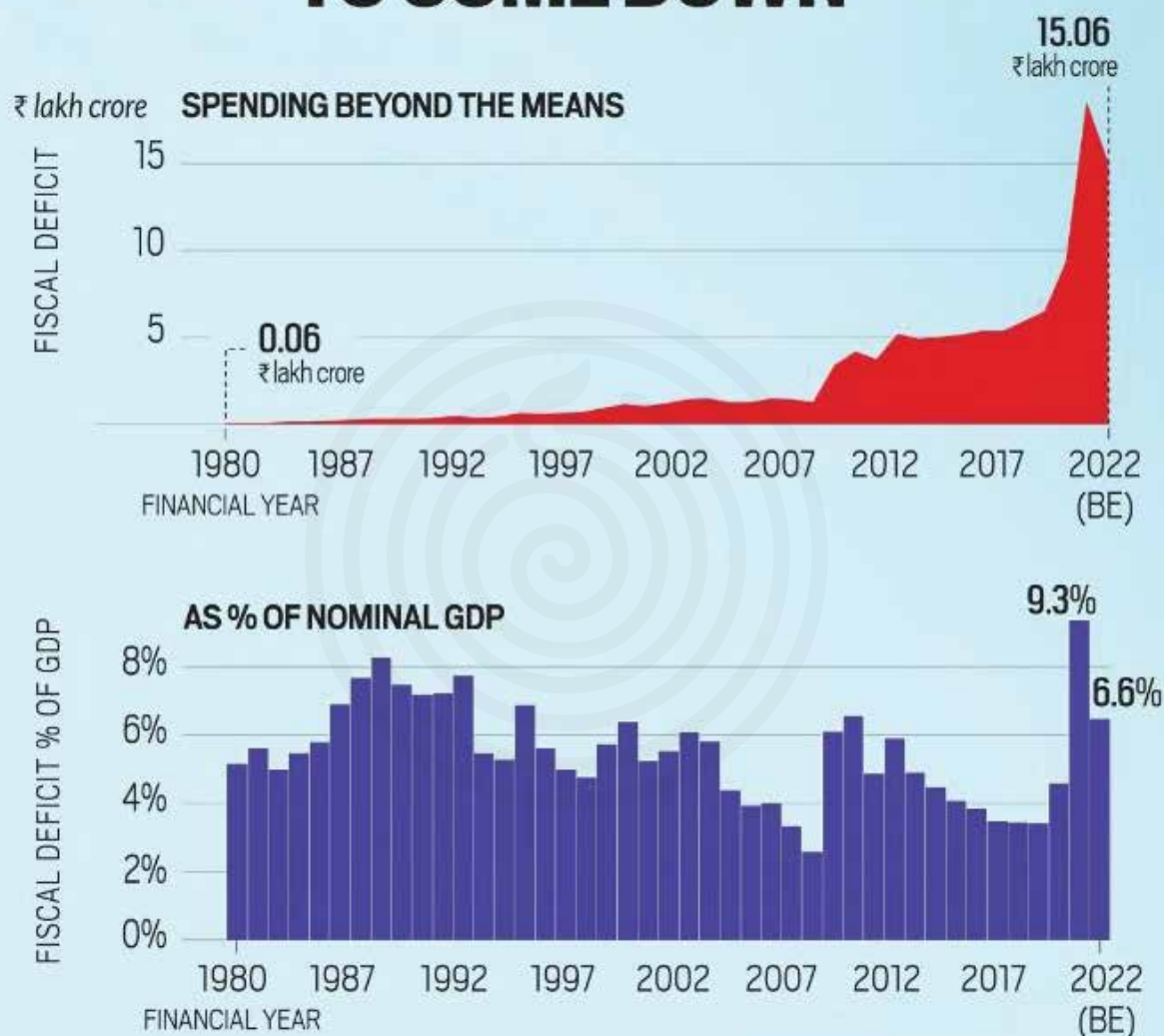
GOVERNMENT'S TOTAL RECEIPTS (EXCLUDING BORROWINGS)
EXPECTED TO BE ₹19.76 LAKH CRORE IN FY22



Note: The numbers for FY2021 are RE(Revised Estimate) and for FY 2022 are BE(Budget Estimate); for remaining years, the numbers are actuals.
Nominal GDP is real GDP + inflation (2011-12 as the base year)



FISCAL DEFICIT EXPECTED TO COME DOWN



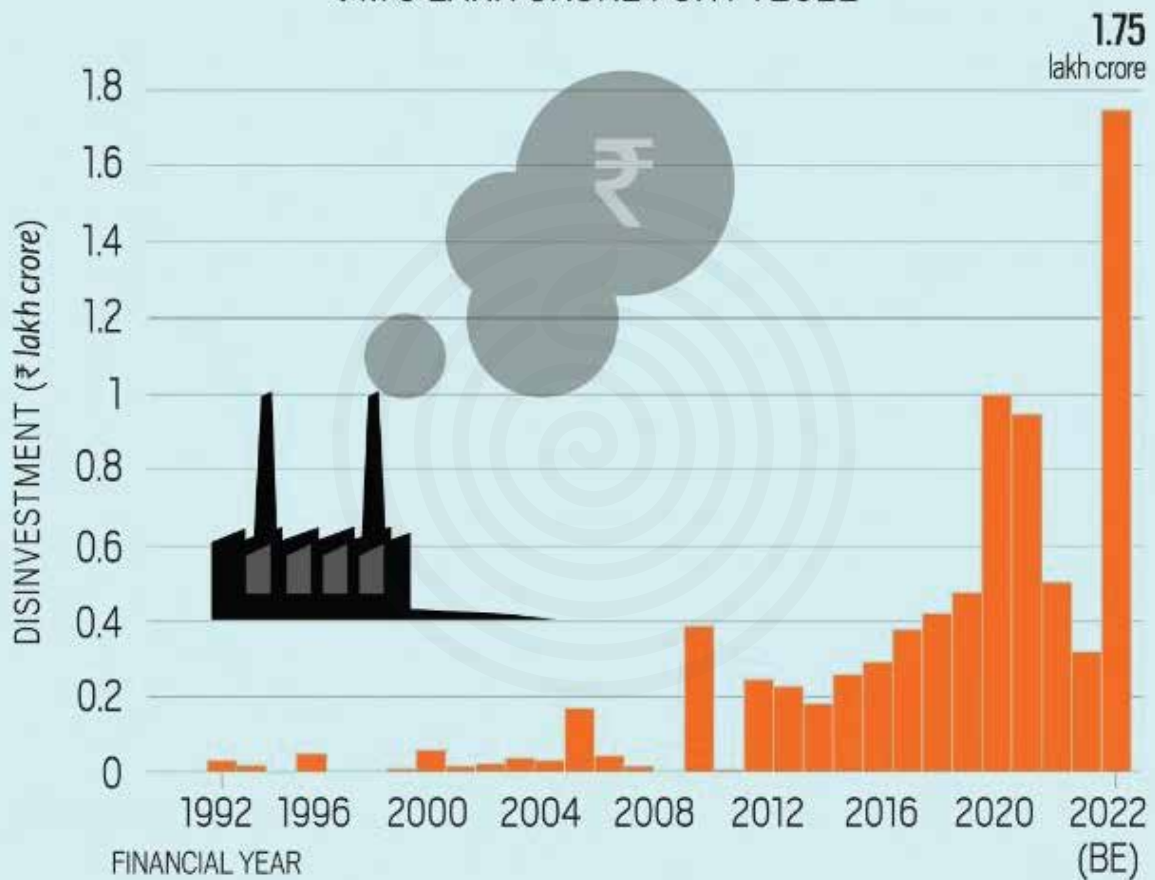
Note: The numbers for FY21 are RE(Revised Estimate) and for FY 22 are BE(Budget Estimate); for remaining years, the numbers are actuals.

Fiscal deficit refers to the difference between total receipts of the Government and the total expenditures of the Government. Fiscal deficit are often expressed quantitatively either in form (i.e., the total currency value of the deficit) or in the percentage form of the GDP for that particular year (percentage of GDP). The Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (Amendment) Act, 2012 seeks to reduce fiscal deficit to 3 % of the GDP by FY 2017-18.



PROCEEDS FROM DISINVESTMENT

DISINVESTMENT TARGET OF
₹1.75 LAKH CRORE FOR FY2022



Note: The numbers for FY2021 are RE(Revised Estimate) and for FY 2022 are BE(Budget Estimate) ; for remaining years, the numbers are actuals.

The proceeds from disinvestments are accounted under the capital receipts part of the Union Budget. Disinvestment refers to sale or liquidation of an asset or subsidiary owned wholly or partly by a public enterprise. The Union Finance Ministry notified the renaming of the Department of Disinvestment as the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM). The proceeds from disinvestments is used to finance the deficit. The common methods used for Disinvestments include Public Offer, Sale of equity, Cross holding, Golden Share, Warehousing, Strategic sale to name a few.



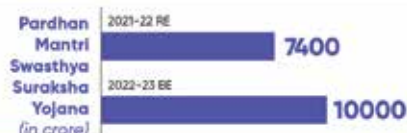
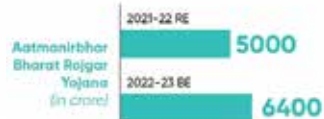
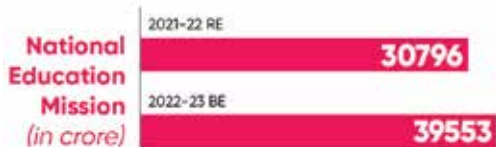
SECTORS



- Interlinking Udyam, E-Shram, NCS, ASEEM Portals
- Extending ECLGS with focus on Hospitality & Related Enterprises
- Revamping CGTMSE with additional credit of 2 lakh crore
- Rolling out of RAMP Programme: Raising & Accelerating MSME Performance with outlay of 6000 crore over 5 years



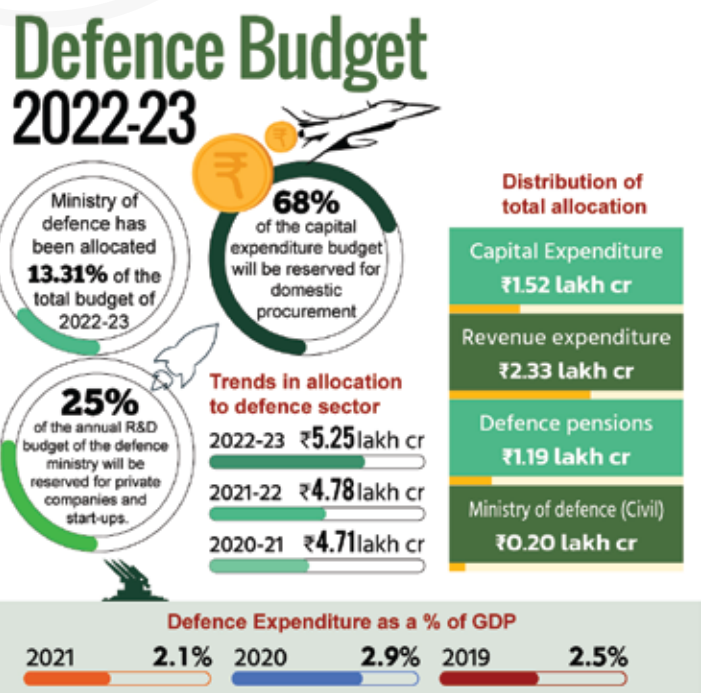
- ALLOCATION OF Rs. 19,500 CRORE PROPOSED FOR PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVES FOR MANUFACTURING OF HIGH EFFICIENCY MODULES
- CIRCULAR ECONOMY TRANSITION TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY AND OPPORTUNITIES IN NEW BUSINESSES AND JOBS
- PROPOSAL TO CO-FIRE FIVE TO SEVEN PER CENT BIOMASS PELLETS IN THERMAL POWER PLANTS, CO2 SAVINGS OF 38 MMT EXPECTED
- FOUR PILOT PROJECTS FOR COAL GASIFICATION AND CONVERSION OF COAL INTO CHEMICALS TO ALSO COME UP





HEALTH

- An open platform for National Digital Health Ecosystem to be rolled out
- National Tele Mental Health Programme' for quality mental health counselling and care services to be launched
- A network of 23 tele-mental health centres of excellence will be set up, with NIM HANS being the nodal centre and International Institute of Information Technology- Bangalore (IIITB) providing technology support







Education

Building Smart India With Quality Skills

- Digital University with Universal Education
- Launch of DESH-Stack E-Portal: A Digital Ecosystem for Skilling and Livelihood
- High Quality E-Content through Digital Teachers
- 'One Class One TV' Channel Programme Expanded from 12 to 200 TV Channels
- Startups to Facilitate Drone Shakti for Drone-As-A-Service
- 750 Virtual Labs in Science & Mathematics
- 75 Skilling E-Labs for Simulated Learning Environment



AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROCESSING

RESILIENT GROWTH DESPITE PANDEMIC

- Record Foodgrains Production and Enhanced procurement
- 2.37 lakh crore direct payment of MSP to 163 lakh farmers
- Promoting chemical free natural farming
- Promoting post harvest value addition, consumption and branding of millet products
- Delivery of Digital and HI-Tech services to farmers in PPP mode
- Use of Kisan Drones to aid farmers
- Launching fund with blended capital to finance agriculture start ups
- Ken Betwa Link Project to benefit 9.1 lakh hectare farm land

EDUCATION

- a. One class-One TV channel' programme of PM eVIDYA to be expanded to 200 TV channels
- b. Virtual labs and skilling e-labs to be set up to promote critical thinking skills and simulated learning environment
- c. High-quality e-content will be developed for delivery through Digital Teachers
- d. Digital University for world-class quality universal education with personalised learning experience to be established



PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT AND INVESTMENT

EASE OF LIVING
"TRUST BASED GOVERNANCE"

- Issuance of chip embedded e-Passports
- Modernisation of building byelaws, implementing Town Planning Schemes and Transit Oriented Development
- Establishing Centres of Excellence in urban planning
- Providing a battery swapping policy as an alternative to setting up charging stations in urban areas



ALLOCATION UNDER PLI SCHEMES, 2022-23 BE (IN CRORE)

| | |
|---|------|
| Telecom and Networking Products | 528 |
| Large Scale Electronics and IT Hardware | 5300 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 1629 |



PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT AND INVESTMENT

EASE OF LIVING
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National Master Plan For World Class Modern Infrastructure



- Completing 25,000 Km National Highways in 2022-23
- Unified Logistics Interface Platform
- Open Source Mobility Stack



- Integration of Postal and Railways Network
- One Station One Product
- 400 New-generation Vande Bharat Trains



- Multimodal Connectivity Between Urban Transport & Railway Stations
- National Ropeways Development Plan
- Capacity Building for Infrastructure Projects

₹ RBI to introduce Digital Rupee using Blockchain and other technologies starting 2022-23

₹ This will lead to more efficient and cheaper currency management system

₹ It will also give boost to digital economy

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched PM Gati Shakti - National Master Plan for Multi-modal Connectivity in October 2021. The digital platform aims to bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. The multi-modal connectivity offer integrated and seamless connectivity for the movement of people, goods, and services. The Last-Mile Connectivity (LMC) of infrastructure will be facilitated to reduce travel time for people.

PILLARS OF GATI SHAKTI

COMPREHENSIVENESS: A centralized portal with Departments having visibility of All the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments providing critical data while planning and executing projects in a comprehensive manner.

PRIORITIZATION: Provide opportunities for Departments to prioritize their respective projects via cross-sectoral interactions.

OPTIMIZATION: Assistance to different Ministries in planning for projects after the identification of critical gaps.

SYNCHRONIZATION: Individual Ministries and Departments often work in silos and therefore a lack of coordination is observed in terms of planning and implementation of the project that often results in delays. While with this plan in hand, the coordination of work between them is ensured by synchronizing the activities of each department, as well as of different layers of governance in a holistic manner.

ANALYTICAL: Provide the entire data with GIS-based spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers in one place, enabling better visibility to the executing agency.

DYNAMIC: Ability of all Ministries and Departments to visualize, review and monitor the progress of cross-sectoral projects through the GIS platform.

GOALS OF AMRIT KAAL

INDIA AT 75 TO INDIA AT 100



- ▶ Focus on growth and all inclusive welfare
- ▶ Promoting technology enabled development, energy transition and climate action
- ▶ Virtuous cycle starting from private investment, crowded in by public capital investment

FOUR PRIORITIES

01 | PM GatiShakti

02 | Inclusive
Development

03 | Financing of
Investments

04 | Productivity
Enhancement and
Investment, Sunrise
Opportunities, Energy
Transition and
Climate Action



BUDGET AT A GLANCE



Revenue Receipts do not increase the financial liabilities of the Government. The revenue receipts are broadly classified as 'Taxation Revenue Receipts' and 'Non-Taxation Revenue Receipts' based on the source of income.

Capital Receipts refers to the accrual of money to a Government from non-revenue sources. Capital Receipts 'increase the financial liabilities' of the Government. Capital Receipts includes Borrowings, capital repayment and other non-revenue sources.

Revenue Expenditures 'do not create assets' for the Government of India.

Capital Expenditures 'create assets' for the Government of India.

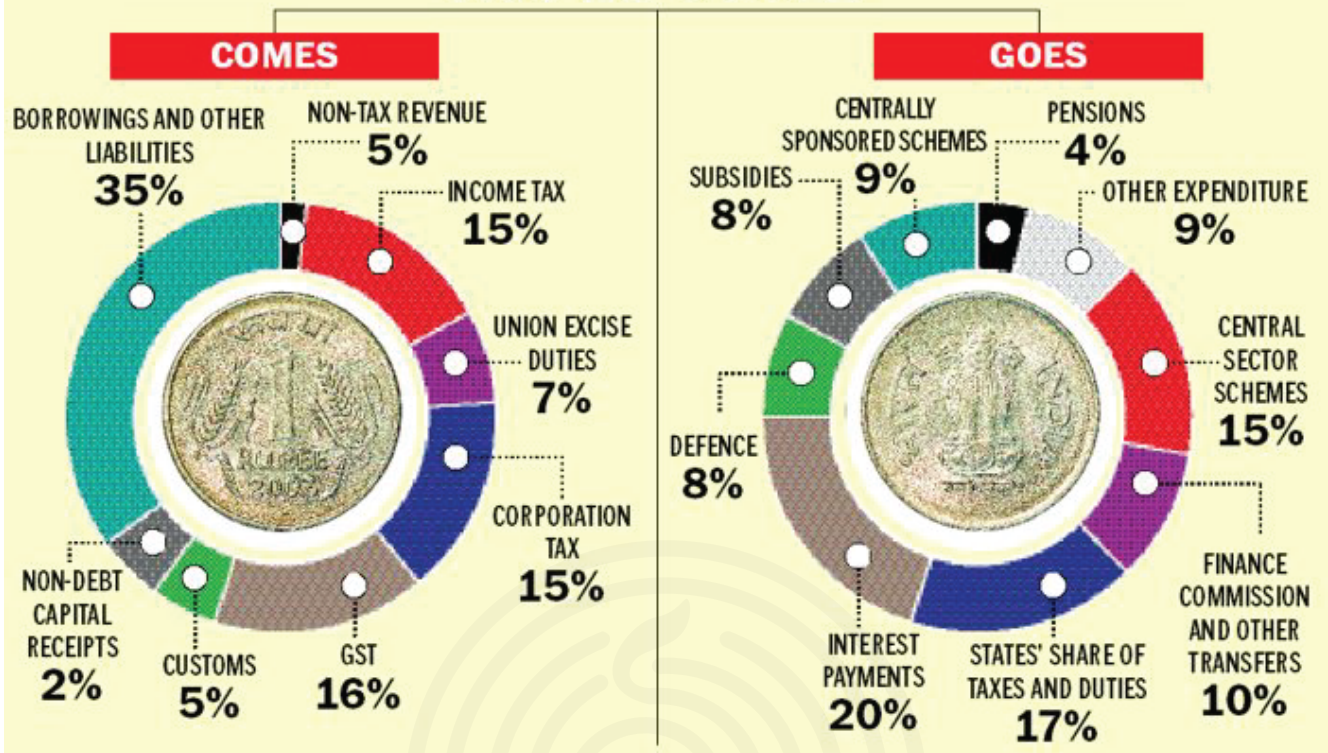


There are still many causes worth sacrificing for,
so much history yet to be made.

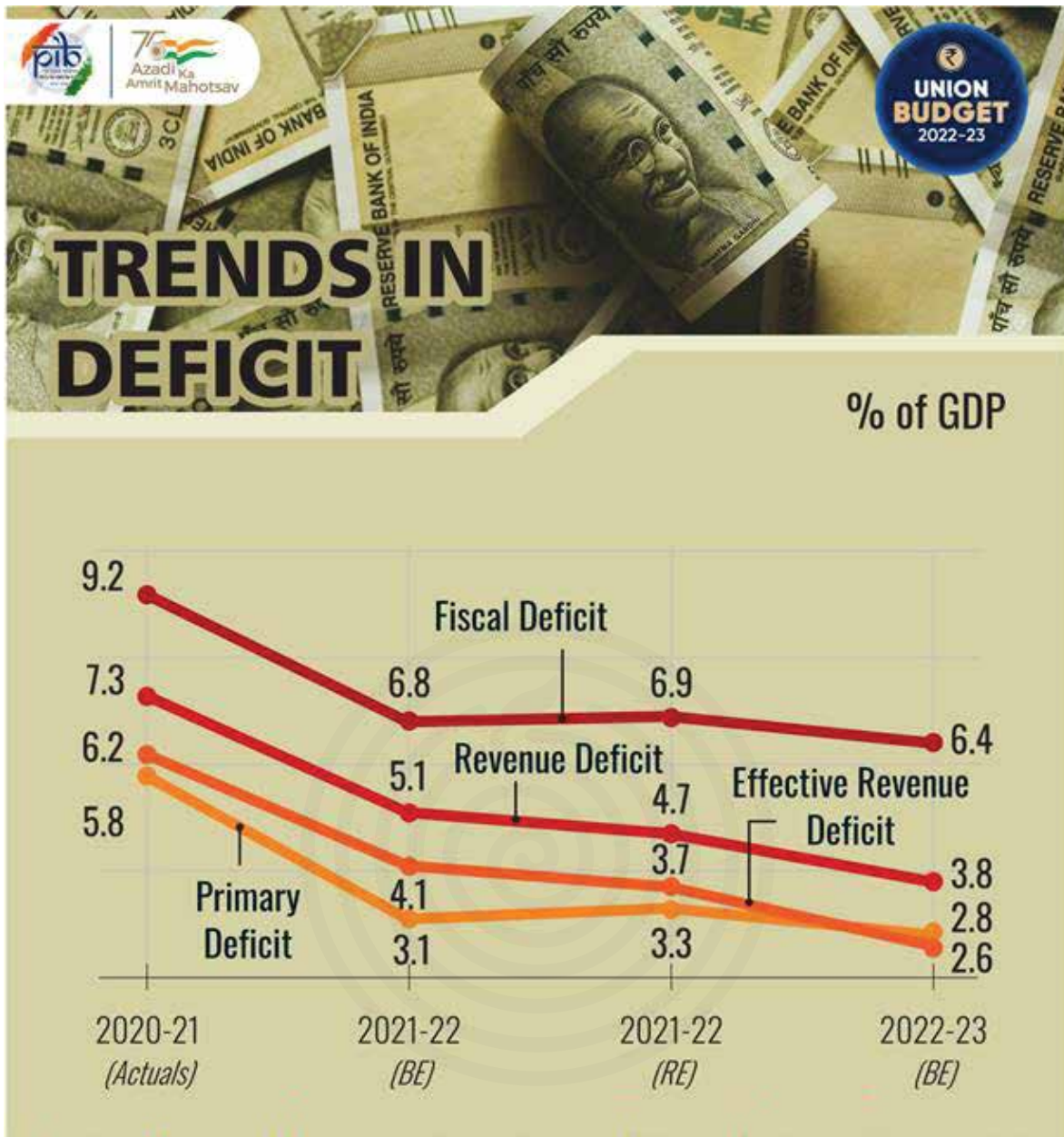
- MICHELLE OBAMA



RUPEE CYCLE



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT-Driven Customs Administration in Special Economic Zones | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extending Period of Incorporation by one more year of Eligible Startups for Providing Tax Incentives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phasing Out Concessional Rates in Capital Goods and Project Imports Gradually and Apply Moderate Tariff of 7.5% | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better Litigation Management to Avoid Repetitive Appeals |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unblended fuel to attract additional differential excise duty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income from Transfer of Virtual Assets to be Taxed at 30% |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs Duty Rates Calibrated to Provide Graded Rate Structure to Facilitate Domestic Electronics Manufacturing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surcharge/ Cess on Income & Profits Not Allowable as Business Expenditure |

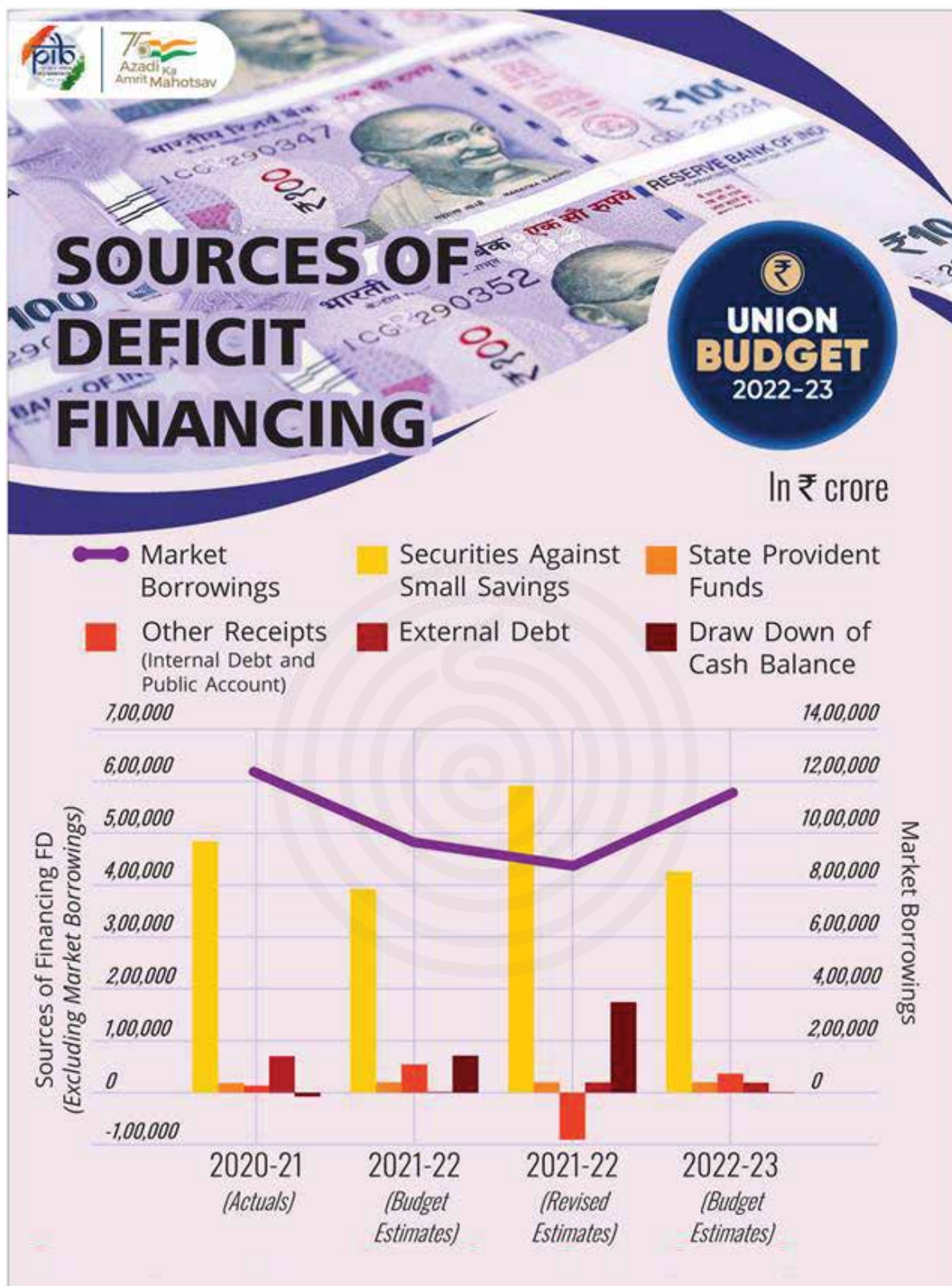


REVENUE DEFICIT: A Budget is said to face 'Revenue Deficit', when the revenue expenditures is greater than revenue receipts. The receipts of such nature, that 'do not increase the liabilities of the Government' and expenditures of such nature that 'do not create assets for the Government' are known as revenue Budget.

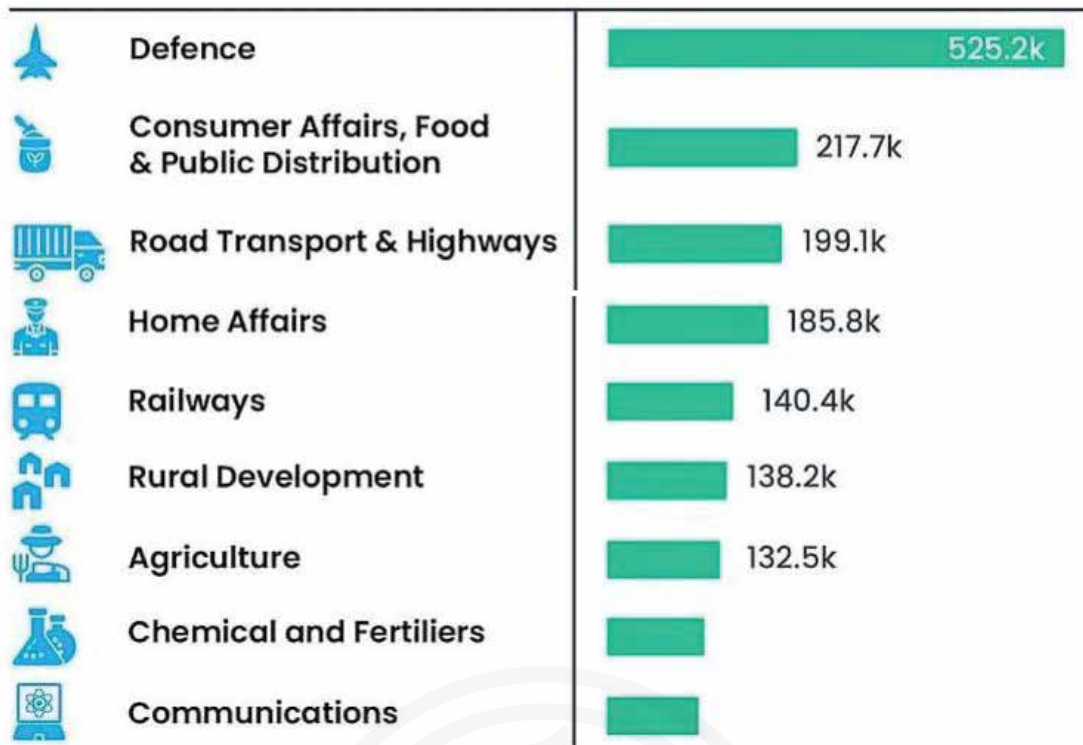
EFFECTIVE REVENUE DEFICIT: The Effective Revenue Deficit of the Union Government is the difference between the Revenue Deficit of the Union Government and proceeds of Revenue Expenditures of the Union Government, ultimately utilized for creating capital assets.

FISCAL DEFICIT: Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the total income of the government (total taxes and non-debt capital receipts) and its total expenditure.

PRIMARY DEFICIT: Primary Deficit refers to the difference between the Fiscal Deficit and interest paid on borrowings of the Government of India. Primary deficit can be calculated by finding the difference between current year's fiscal deficit and interest payment on the borrowings for the previous year.



Deficit financing refers to the act of financing a deficit budget. The different tool to deficit financing include external routes - external aids, external grants, external commercial borrowings, proceeds from the sale of PSEs and monetising deficit - internal market borrowings and printing currency. Deficit financing is used for creating productive assets and for social sector expenditures.



1. PROVIDING GREATER FISCAL SPACE TO STATES

- a. Enhanced outlay for 'Scheme for Financial Assistance to States for Capital Investment' from Rs.10,000 crore in Budget Estimates to Rs.15,000 crore in Revised Estimates for current year
- b. Allocation of Rs.1 lakh crore in 2022-23 to assist the states in catalysing overall investments in the economy: fifty-year interest-free loans, over and above normal borrowings
- c. In 2022-23, States will be allowed a fiscal deficit of 4% of GSDP, of which 0.5% will be tied to power sector reforms

2. PUBLIC CAPITAL INVESTMENT

- a. Public investment to continue to pump-prime private investment and demand in 2022-23
 - i. Outlay for capital expenditure stepped up sharply by 35.4% to Rs.7.50 lakh crore in 2022-23 from Rs.5.54 lakh crore in the current year
 - ii. Outlay in 2022-23 to be 2.9% of GDP
- b. 'Effective Capital Expenditure' of Central Government estimated at Rs.10.68 lakh crore in 2022-23, which is about 4.1% of GDP

3. EDUCATION

- a. One class-One TV channel' programme of PM eVIDYA to be expanded to 200 TV channels
- b. Virtual labs and skilling e-labs to be set up to promote critical thinking skills and simulated learning environment
- c. High-quality e-content will be developed for delivery through Digital Teachers
- d. Digital University for world-class quality universal education with personalised learning experience to be established



DIGITAL RUPEE

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has announced the launch of the Digital Rupee — a Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC). The Reserve Bank of India will launch the CBDC from the upcoming financial year.

“Digital form of a country’s fiat currency instead of printing paper currency or minting coins issued by the Central Bank in form of electronic tokens backed by the full faith and credit of the government.”

CBDC OR NATIONAL DIGITAL CURRENCY

CENTRAL BANK DIGITAL CURRENCY (CBDC)

- ❌ ‘Fit-for-purpose’ money useful for making targeted payments for social schemes. The Central Bank can pay Intended Beneficiaries Pre-Programmed CBDCs, acceptable for specific purposes only.
- ❌ Secure fast cross-border remittance payments promoting bilateral and multilateral collaboration among the major economies of the world, including India.
- ❌ Attributes, such as universal access of Payment instruments can promote offline payment functionality.
- ❌ Promote instant lending to Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in India.

SIGNIFICANCE

- ❌ Enable Real-Time Payments (RTPs) without any inter-bank settlement, reducing cost of currency management.
- ❌ Reduce High Currency-to-GDP ratio of India replacing large cash usage with CBDCs, significantly saving the cost of printing, transporting and storing paper currency.
- ❌ Remove the need for Inter-Bank Settlements with Central Bank directly transferring liability from one person to another.

CHALLENGES


- ❌ Potential cyber-security threats.
- ❌ Regulation, tracking investment and purchase, taxing individuals, etc. of digital currencies.
- ❌ Threaten privacy of users
- ❌ Lack of digital literacy of population.

MOVE NOW

Small countries like Ecuador, Tunisia and a few in Scandinavia have already launched official digital currencies in pilot mode

- ❌ China is reportedly on the anvil of launching its official Yuan digital currency
- ❌ The impact of digital currency initiatives of China and Libra (4 billion users) would be felt globally
- ❌ If US regulators green signal Libra, tech biggies may navigate their way into the Indian banking system with implications for financial stability
- ❌ India is at an inflection point and we can leap from UPI to CBDC

CBDC may add 2-3% to the GDP. Even if we reap 1%, that adds **over \$25 billion per year**



ECOLOGY





ENDANGERED STATUS FOR KOALA

FLY ASH

WORLD WETLANDS DAY

EXTENDED PRODUCERS RESPONSIBILITY

**NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE
(NAFCC)**

FRONTIERS REPORT, 2022

TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

PANCHAMRIT



ENDANGERED STATUS FOR KOALA

Australia has designated koala as an endangered species following pressure on the marsupials' eucalyptus tree habitats in eastern states of Australia. Native to Australia, the arboreal herbivorous marsupial is the only extant representative of Phascolarctidae family. Its closest living relatives are wombats, which are the members of Vombatidae family. Endangered status to koala means, the species and their forest homes should be provided with greater protection in accordance with Australia's national environment law. This would not only protect Koala but many other species living alongside them.



FLY ASH

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has clubbed eight ongoing cases on fly ash mismanagement and accidents filed between 2013 and 2020.

FLY ASH

- ☒ Popularly known as Flue ash or pulverised fuel ash, it is end product of combustion during process of power generation in the coal based thermal power plants.
- ☒ Depending upon the source and composition of the burnt coal, the components of fly ash vary considerably. All fly ash includes substantial amounts of silicon dioxide (SiO₂), aluminum oxide (Al₂O₃) and calcium oxide (CaO), the main mineral compounds in coal-bearing rock strata. Besides, fly ash contain minor constituents including arsenic, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, hexavalent chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, strontium, thallium, and vanadium, along with very small concentrations of dioxins and PAH compounds.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

- ☒ **NEUROTOXIC HEAVY METALS:** Heavy metals found in fly ash, namely nickel, cadmium, arsenic, chromium, lead, etc. accumulate in the respiratory tract, and cause gradual poisoning.
- ☒ **RADIATION:** For an equal amount of electricity generated, Fly ash contains a hundred times more radiation than nuclear waste secured via dry cask or water storage.
- ☒ **WATER POLLUTION:** Unscientific fly ash contaminate ground water resources from



enhanced concentration of heavy metals like arsenic, barium, selenium, thallium, chromium etc. Besides, fly ash is responsible for poor recharging of water table at dumping sites.

EFFECTS ON ENVIRONMENT: Unscientific disposal of ash sludge destroy man groves, drastic reduction in crop yields, besides reduced visibility by creating dense fog in winter season.

USES

PORTLAND POZZOLANA CEMENT: Fly ash is blended with Portland cement to manufacture Portland Pozzolana Cement.

FLY ASH CONCRETE: Fly ash is used as a replacement for Portland cement in concrete, it replaces up to 30% by mass of Portland cement, but can be used in higher percentage in certain applications.

FLY ASH BRICKS: Fly ash bricks are manufactured by mixing soil, Plaster of Paris (POP), fly ash and water, and allowing the mixture to dry.

ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE (RCC): Fly ash is also used in roller compacted concrete dams. It lowers the heat of hydration allowing thicker placements to occur.

SOIL STABILIZATION: Fly ash is used for soil stabilization, the permanent physical and chemical change of soils to increase their physical properties.

EMBANKMENTS: Fly ash is also used for embankment construction, it has a large uniformity coefficient and it consists of clay-sized particles.

FLY ASH MANAGEMENT AND UTILISATION MISSION

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) directed the Centre to constitute a 'Fly Ash Management and Utilisation Mission' comprising of secretaries from the ministries of environment, coal and power and the chief secretaries of the two states. The 'Fly Ash Management and Utilisation Mission' seeks to streamline the monitoring and coordination of all issues regarding the handling and disposal of fly ash in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The Maharashtra Fly Ash Utilization Policy seek to promote use of fly ash in cement plants, road contractors etc. Besides, the Union Ministry of Power launched ASH TRACK App, a Web based monitoring System and Fly Ash mobile application to enable better management of fly ash produced by thermal power plants by providing interface between ash producers (Thermal Power Plants) and potential ash users such as -cement plants, road contractors etc.



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WORLD WETLANDS DAY

World Wetlands Day is celebrated on February 02 every year. For the first time, the World Wetlands Day 2022 will be observed as a United Nations International Day.

SIGNIFICANCE: Commemorates the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention) in Ramsar, Iran on 2 February 1971.

PROTECTION: Wetlands are currently protected under different provisions under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme and others.

Theme for 2022: "Wetlands Action for People and Nature".

WETLANDS

"Wherever water bodies meet the land, including mangroves and marshes, peatlands, rivers, lakes and other water bodies, deltas, floodplains and swamps in forested areas, paddy-fields and coral reefs."

SIGNIFICANCE OF WETLANDS: The health of people on our planet depends on healthy wetlands.

1. "NURSERIES OF LIFE" – Breeding grounds to 40 % of animals.
2. "KIDNEYS OF THE EARTH" – Cleanse the pollutants in the environment.
3. "CLIMATE CHANGE" – Storehouse of 30 % of land based carbon.
4. "MINIMIZE DISASTER RISKS" – Absorb storm surge.

RAMSAR CONVENTION

International agreement promoting the conservation of wetlands adopted at Ramsar in Iran in 1971 and came into force in 1975. Almost 90% of the UN member states are part of the Convention.

MONTREUX RECORD

Part of the Ramsar List under the Convention, Montreux Record is a register of wetland sites where changes in ecological character have occurred, are occurring, or are likely to occur as a result of technological developments, pollution or other human interference. Currently, two wetlands of India are in Montreux record: Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan) and Loktak Lake (Manipur). Chilka lake (Odisha) was placed in the record but was later removed from it.

The Montreux Record was established by Recommendation of the Conference of the Contracting Parties, 1990. Sites may be added to and removed from the Montreux Record only with the approval of the Contracting Parties in which they lie.

Two new sites are- Khijadiya wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat and Bakhira wildlife sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh on World Wetlands Day. India has a network of 49 such sites, the highest in South Asia, covering 10,93,636 hectares.



| NAME OF SITE | STATE LOCATION |
|--|-------------------|
| Kolleru Lake | Andhra Pradesh |
| Deepor Beel | Assam |
| Kabartal Wetland | Bihar |
| Khijadia Wildlife Sanctuary | Gujarat |
| Nalsarovar Bird Sanctuary | Gujarat |
| Thol Lake Wildlife Sanctuary | Gujarat |
| Wadhvana Wetland | Gujarat |
| Bhindawas Wildlife Sanctuary | Haryana |
| Sultanpur National Park | Haryana |
| Chandertal Wetland | Himachal Pradesh |
| Pong Dam Lake | Himachal Pradesh |
| Renuka Wetland | Himachal Pradesh |
| Wular Lake | Jammu & Kashmir |
| Hokera Wetland | Jammu and Kashmir |
| Surinsar-Mansar Lakes | Jammu and Kashmir |
| Tsomoriri Lake | Jammu and Kashmir |
| Asthamudi Wetland | Kerala |
| Sasthamkotta Lake | Kerala |
| Vembanad Kol Wetland | Kerala |
| Tso Kar Wetland Complex | Ladakh |
| Bhoj Wetlands | Madhya Pradesh |
| Lonar Lake | Maharashtra |
| Nandur Madhameshwar | Maharashtra |
| Loktak Lake | Manipur |
| Bhitarkanika Mangroves | Orissa |
| Chilka Lake | Orissa |
| Beas Conservation Reserve | Punjab |
| Harike Lake | Punjab |
| Kanjli Lake | Punjab |
| Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve | Punjab |
| Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary | Punjab |
| Ropar Lake | Punjab |
| Keoladeo Ghana NP | Rajasthan |
| Sambhar Lake | Rajasthan |
| Point Calimere Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary | Tamil Nadu |
| Rudrasagar Lake | Tripura |
| Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Haiderpur Wetland | Uttar Pradesh |
| Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Parvati Agra Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Saman Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Samaspur Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Sandi Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh |
| Sarsai Nawar Jheel | Uttar Pradesh |
| Sur Sarovar | Uttar Pradesh |
| Upper Ganga River | Uttar Pradesh |
| Asan Conservation Reserve | Uttarakhand |
| East Kolkata Wetlands | West Bengal |
| Sundarbans Wetland | West Bengal |



EXTENDED PRODUCERS RESPONSIBILITY

The Government has notified the Guidelines on Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) on plastic packaging under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The guidelines will come into effect from 1st July 2022.

FOUR CATEGORIES OF PLASTIC PACKAGING

- CATEGORY I:** Rigid plastic packaging.
- CATEGORY II:** Flexible plastic packaging of single layer or multilayer, plastic sheets and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches.
- CATEGORY III:** Multi-layered plastic packaging.
- CATEGORY IV:** Plastic sheet or like used for packaging as well as carry bags made of compostable plastics.

GUIDELINES

OBJECTIVE: Deals with reusing, recycling, use of recycled plastic content, and end-of-life disposal of non-recyclable plastic packaging.

REGISTRATION PORTAL: Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) would establish a Centralised online portal for the registration as well as filing of annual returns by producers, importers and brand-owners, plastic waste processors of plastic packaging waste.

'Q1' WASTE: Producers of plastic packaging will have to manage 35% of the 'Q1' waste in metric tonnes in 2021-22. Q1 is calculated by adding the last two years' average weights of plastic packaging material sold and pre-consumer plastic packaging waste, and subtracting the annual quantity of plastic packaging supplied to brand owners.

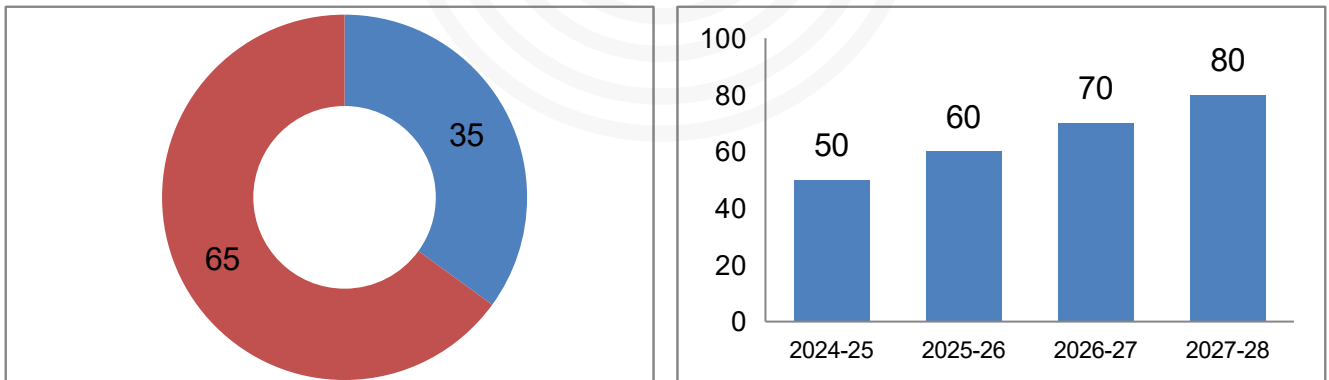


FIGURE: (L) Pie chart representation of maintenance of the 'Q1' waste. Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic producers. (R) Bar chart representation of recycling obligation for producers for plastic producers.

EPR TARGET: The EPR target will be increased to 70% in 2022-23 and 100% from 2023-24 onwards.

RECYCLING OBLIGATION FOR PRODUCERS: Producers are obliged to recycle 50 % for rigid plastics in 2024-25, 60 % in 2025-26, 70 % in 2026-27, and 80 % from 2027-28 onwards.



POLLUTER PAYS PRINCIPLE: Producers, importers and brand owners are required to pay environmental compensation upon non-fulfillment of EPR targets based upon Polluter Pays Principle (PPP). The compensation will be used for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing, controlling and abating environment pollution.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY CERTIFICATES: Allow for the sale and purchase of surplus Extended Producer Responsibility Certificates setting up a market mechanism for plastic waste management.

SIGNIFICANCE

Along with prohibition of identified single-use plastic items, the new guidelines in India will:

1. Reduce pollution caused due to littered plastic waste.
2. Promote development of new alternatives to plastics.
3. Provide a roadmap for businesses to move towards sustainable plastic packaging.
4. Provide a framework to strengthen the circular economy of plastic packaging waste.
5. Boost for formalization and further development of the plastic waste management sector.

Plastic Waste Management Rules

1. Mandate minimising the generation of plastic waste, avoiding littering, ensuring segregated storage of the waste at source, and handing it over.
2. Mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers, and street vendors to manage plastic waste.
3. Rules cast EPR on producers, importers, and brand-owners. Extended Producer Responsibility shall be applicable to both pre-consumer and post-consumer plastic packaging waste.




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NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (NAFCC)

The Lok Sabha was informed that 30 projects are sanctioned in 27 States and UTs under NAFCC.

NATIONAL ADAPTATION FUND FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

- 🌀 ESTABLISHED: August, 2015.
- 🌀 OBJECTIVE: Meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of India under Kyoto Protocol, particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
- 🌀 NATIONAL IMPLEMENTING ENTITY (NIE): NABARD
- 🌀 IMPLEMENTATION: Perform roles in facilitating identification of project ideas/concepts from State Action Plan for Climate Change (SAPCC), project formulation, appraisal, sanction, disbursement of fund, monitoring & evaluation and capacity building of stakeholders including State Governments.
- 🌀 **EXPECTED OUTCOMES:**
- 🌀 Mitigate key risks and adverse impacts of climate change in water and agriculture sectors.
- 🌀 Optimise multi-sectoral, cross-sectoral benefits/co-benefits to meet the challenges of water and food security.
- 🌀 Human development, poverty alleviation, livelihood security and enhanced awareness of community.
- 🌀 Strengthened institutional & individual capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses.

FRONTIERS REPORT, 2022

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) recently released the fourth edition of the Frontiers Report, first published in 2016. The report alerted the growing risk of zoonotic diseases, four years before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT

FOCUS AREAS: The Frontier Report, 2022 highlighted the urgent need to address the triple planetary crisis of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

- 🌀 **URBAN NOISE POLLUTION:** Noise pollution in cities is a growing hazard to public health. Unwanted, prolonged and high-level sounds from road traffic, railways, or leisure activities impair human health and well-being.
- 🌀 **WILDFIRES:** Wildfires are predicted to worsen in the coming years and decades. The trends towards more dangerous fire-weather conditions are likely to increase due to rising concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gases and the attendant escalation of wildfire risk factors. The wild land-urban interface is increasingly becoming vulnerable to wildfire risks.
- 🌀 **PHENOLOGICAL SHIFTS:** Phenological shifts occur when species shift the timing of life cycle stages in response to changing environmental conditions altered by



climate change. The phenological shifts, increasingly disturbed by climate change push plants and animals out of synch with their natural rhythms and leading to mismatches.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 🌀 Increase vegetation in urban environments.
- 🌀 Provide soundscape planning.
- 🌀 Noise barriers along highways or railways.
- 🌀 Preventive approach by engaging vulnerable groups.
- 🌀 Adopting indigenous fire management techniques.
- 🌀 Focus on long-range weather forecasting and remote-sensing capabilities such as satellites.
- 🌀 Increasing ecological connectivity through habitat corridors.
- 🌀 Promoting genetic diversity and increasing the chances of successful adaptation.

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

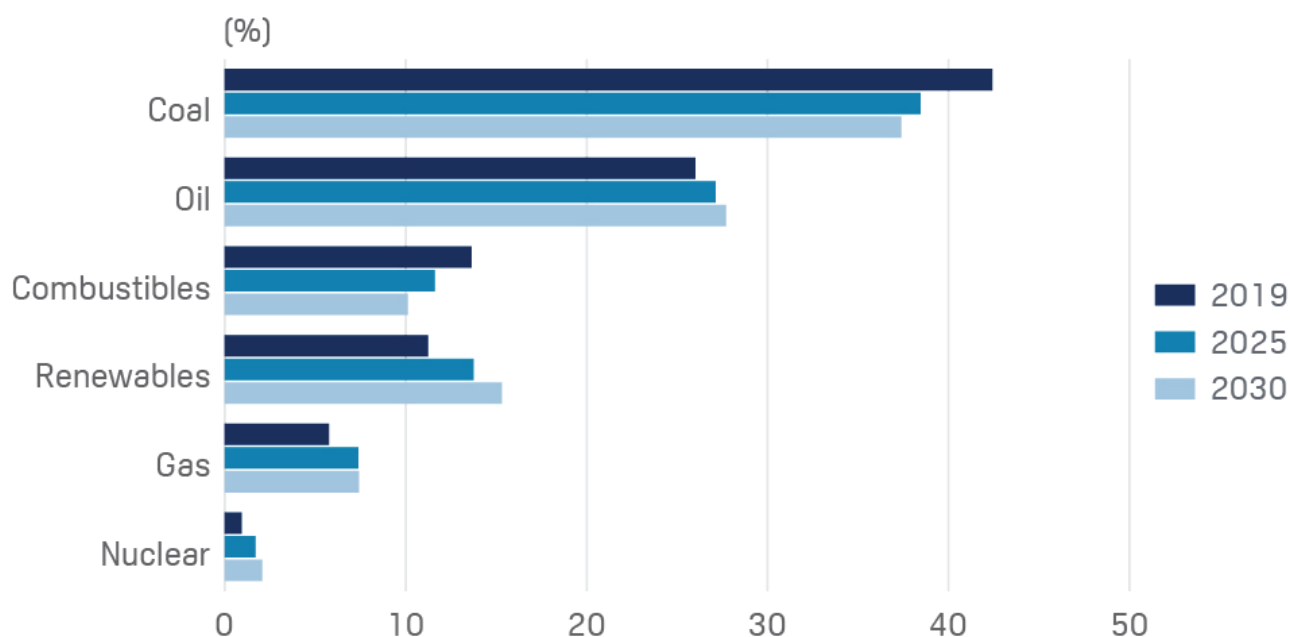
- NELSON MANDELA



TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES

The Organisation of the Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) estimated the demand in oil to rise from 96.44 million barrels per day (mb/d) in 2021 to 100.59 mb/d in 2022. India needs a transition strategy away from fossil fuels to counter the rising prices and ensure sustainability.

INDIA'S ENERGY MIX OUTLOOK





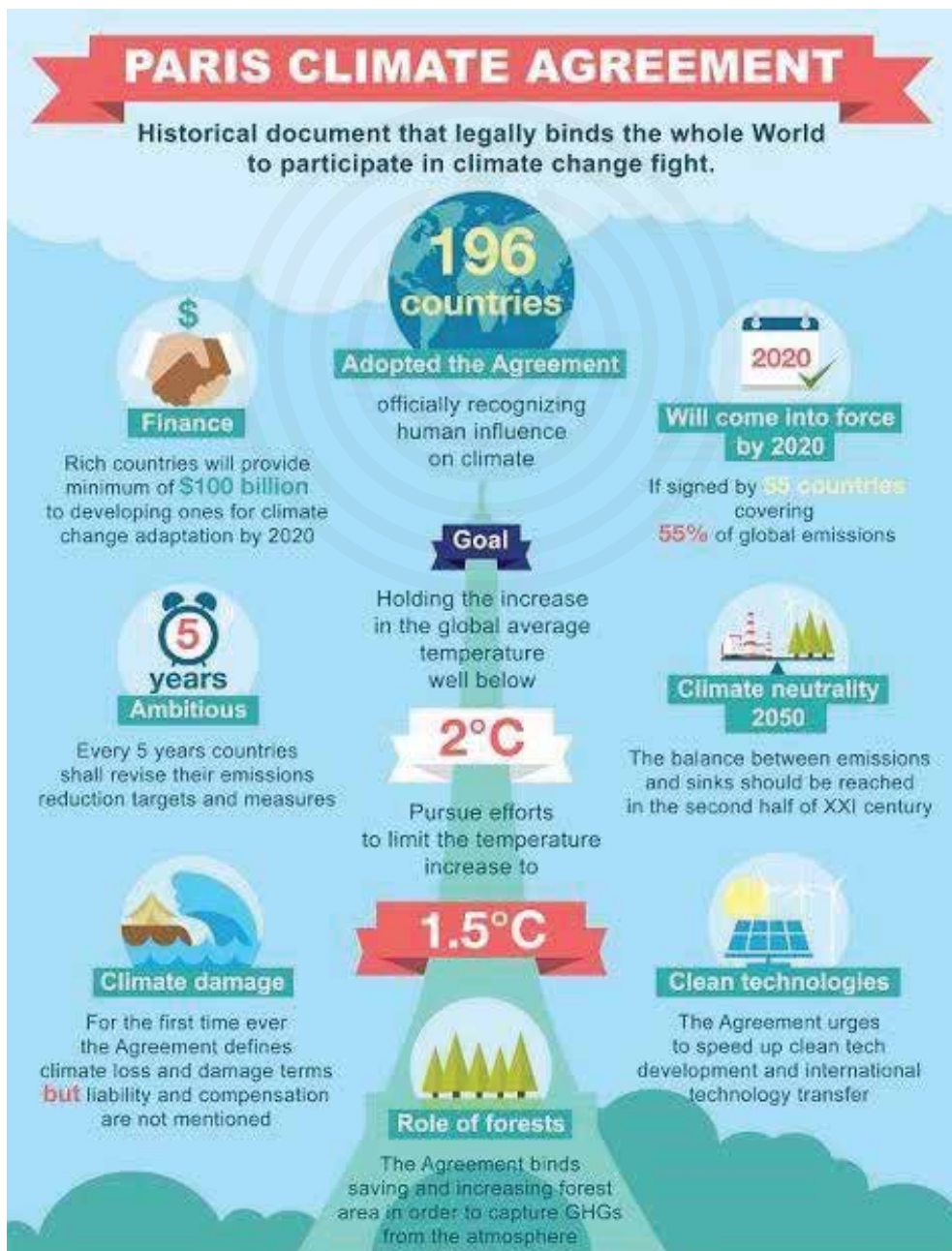
PRODUCTION GAP REPORT

The United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) latest Production Gap Report reported lack of preparation among 15 of the top fossil fuel producing countries, including India to meet the requirements of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement.

DOMESTIC COMMITMENTS UNDER THE PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT

Paris Agreement seeks to keep global warming “well below 20 C” above pre-industrial levels. In order to meet the Paris Agreement goals, “global coal, oil, and gas production (and consumption) have to start declining immediately to be consistent with limiting warming to 1.50 C.

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





GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

ABOUT GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

- 🌱 TYPE: Multi-Sectorial Organisation
- 🌱 FOUNDED: Rio Earth Summit, 1992
- 🌱 HEADQUARTERS: Washington, D.C., United States.
- 🌱 MEMBERSHIP: 183 nations in partnership with civil society organizations (CSOs), international institutions, private sector, etc.
- 🌱 MANDATE: Provide funds to the developing countries and transition economies for projects related to climate change, biodiversity, the ozone layer, etc. to address the environmental issues across the globe.
- 🌱 ADMINISTRATION: Jointly managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

FOCUS AREAS

- 🌱 Biodiversity
- 🌱 Climate change
- 🌱 International waters
- 🌱 Ozone depletion
- 🌱 Land degradation
- 🌱 Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

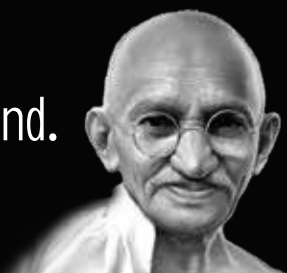
FINANCIAL MECHANISM FOR THE CONVENTIONS

- 🌱 United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)
- 🌱 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- 🌱 United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- 🌱 Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- 🌱 Minamata Convention on Mercury

NB: Although the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is not linked to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer formally, it supports its implementation in countries with the economies in transition.

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

- MAHATMA GANDHI





PANCHAMRIT

The Government recently highlighted its stand at the COP 26 in the ongoing parliamentary session. The Government announced 5 nectar elements (Panchamrit) of India's climate action.

The Government of India has articulated and put across the concerns of developing countries at the 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (CoP26) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held recently in Glasgow, United Kingdom

FIVE NECTAR ELEMENTS (PANCHAMRIT)

India has presented the following five nectar elements (Panchamrit) of India's climate action - intensifying India's climate action to bring investment and new technologies to support country's transition to a clean and climate resilient economy.

- 🌱 Achieve Non-fossil energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030.
- 🌱 Increase the share of renewable energy in domestic energy mix to 50 % by 2030.
- 🌱 Reduce total projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030, compared to 2005.
- 🌱 Reduce the carbon intensity of the economy by 45 % by 2030, over 2005 levels.
- 🌱 Achieving the target of net zero emissions by 2070.

INDIA'S APPROACH

- 1.Emphasis on the foundational principles of equity, and Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDRs) and respective capabilities
- 2.All countries should have equitable access to the global carbon budget, a finite global resource, for keeping temperature increase within the limits set by the Paris Agreement.
- 3.All countries must limit their emissions within their fair share of this global carbon budget, while using it responsibly.
- 4.Emphasis on climate justice, asking Developed Countries for undertaking rapid reductions in emissions during the current decade so as to reach net zero much earlier than their announced dates.

MEASURES REQUIRED TO ADDRESS THE EXISTING CHALLENGES

- 1.Platforms must adopt a 'renewable first' approach.
- 2.Creating synergies amongst the various institutions and other countries. Ex: One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG), launched by India at CoP26, this would provide a lot of learning to connect energy grids across borders for renewable energy adoption under OSOWOG.
- 3.Decarbonize emission-intensive sectors. Ex: Heavy industries like Iron and Steel.
- 4.An 'ecosystem-based' approach in implementing policies. Ex: FAME India scheme.
- 5.We need more 'carbon sinks' – areas that store carbon, like forests, oceans and wetlands.
- 6.Inclusion of local people in safeguarding environment.



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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY





BLENDING HYDROGEN INTO NATURAL GAS SYSTEM

INDIA BANS IMPORT OF DRONES

NASA'S LUCY MISSION

ISRO SATELLITE LAUNCH

RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID)

NON FUNGIBLE TOKENS



BLENDING HYDROGEN INTO NATURAL GAS SYSTEM

GAIL has commenced India's maiden project of mixing hydrogen into the natural gas system to establish the techno-commercial feasibility of blending hydrogen in City Gas Distribution (CGD) network in line with National Hydrogen Mission.

GOAL

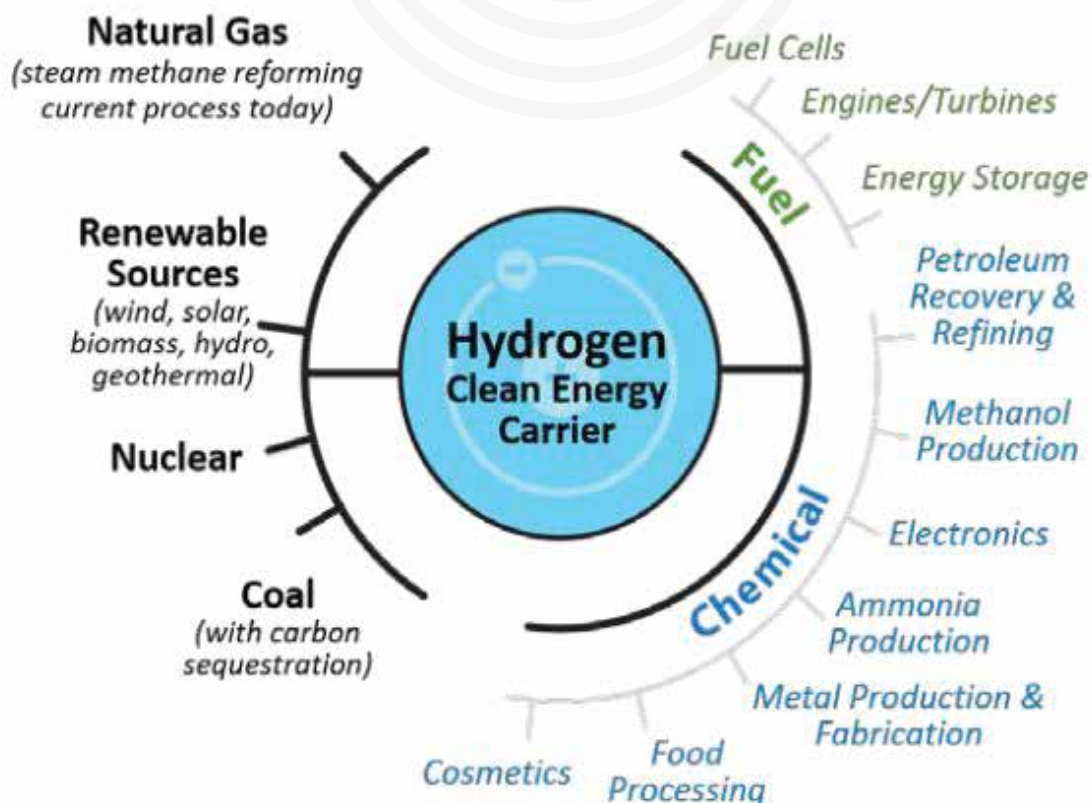
Blend 15% green hydrogen with piped natural gas (PNG) for domestic, commercial and industrial consumption.

ADVANTAGES - HYDROGEN-ENRICHED COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (HCNG)

1. Easier and safer to use: Blending hydrogen with the Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) do not pose any additional risks or require significant changes to the existing systems.
2. Clean and environmentally friendly: Hydrogen enriched CNG can reduce carbon monoxide emissions by 70 %, compared to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).
3. Enhanced power output: The blending of Hydrogen with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) can enhance the power output with higher energy density of hydrogen.
4. Reduce dependence on imported CNG: Blending hydrogen with Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) would help reduce the energy import bills.

SIGNIFICANCE

India has committed to achieve Net-Zero carbon emissions by 2070 and hydrogen together with renewable energy is seen as key to achieving that goal. The Government of India seeks to raise the share of natural gas in the primary energy basket from the 6.2 % at present to 15 % by 2030 to drive the transmission.





HYDROGEN FUEL

Hydrogen, lighter than air rises in the atmosphere and is therefore rarely found in its pure form, H₂. Molecular hydrogen is not available on Earth in convenient natural reservoirs. Most hydrogen on Earth is bonded to oxygen in water and to carbon in live or dead and/or fossilized biomass. It can be created by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen. At standard temperature and pressure, hydrogen is a nontoxic, nonmetallic, odorless, tasteless, colorless, and highly combustible diatomic gas.

NATIONAL HYDROGEN MISSION

The Union Budget for 2020-21 formally announced the National Hydrogen Mission which aims for generation of hydrogen from green power resources. The Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has also disclosed that the draft regulations for NHM will be finalised by the end of this month and will thereafter proceed for approval of the Union Cabinet.

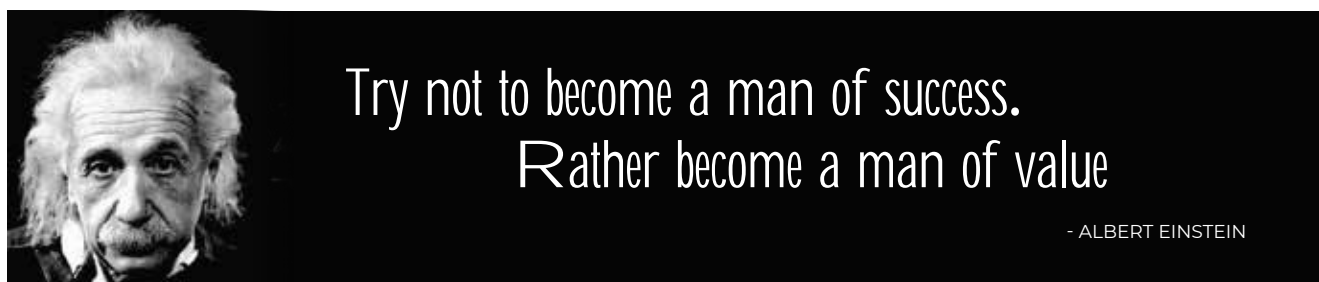
National Hydrogen Energy Mission
(Cleaner Energy Source for Industry Sector)

Launched on **15 August, 2021** by Prime Minister Narendra Modi to achieve targets of:

- Make India a global hub for production & export of green hydrogen**
- Produce 1 million tonne of green hydrogen annually by 2030**
- Reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels while enabling decarbonization of economy**

Five shades of hydrogen

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Green</p> <p>Electricity from renewable sources is used to electrolyse water H_2O and separate the hydrogen H_2 and oxygen O_2</p> | <p>Blue</p> <p>Produced using natural gas via "steam reformation"; most of the greenhouse gas emissions are captured and stored</p> | <p>Turquoise</p> <p>Produced using natural gas via "pyrolysis" by separating methane into hydrogen H_2 and solid carbon dioxide CO_2</p> | <p>Grey</p> <p>Produced using natural gas via "steam reformation", but with no carbon capture and storage</p> | <p>Brown</p> <p>Produced using coal instead of natural gas, but with no carbon capture and storage; this remains the cheapest form</p> |
|---|--|---|--|---|





INDIA BANS IMPORT OF DRONES

The Government of India has banned the import of drones, except for research and development, defence and security purposes. The move aims to promote made in India drones.

HOME AFFAIRS:

Surveillance, situational analysis, crime control, VVIP security, disaster management, etc.

DEFENCE: Combat, communication in remote areas, counter-drone solutions, etc.

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: Delivery of medicines, collection of samples from remote or epidemic/pandemic-affected areas.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS: Real-time surveillance of assets and transmission lines, theft prevention, visual inspection/maintenance, construction planning and management, etc.

ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Anti-poaching actions, monitoring of forests and wildlife, pollution assessment, and evidence gathering.

INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING: High-quality videography of events and difficult-to-reach-places at a fraction of the cost and approvals required. This move would also facilitate low altitude shooting without noise, and prevent dust pollution and risk of accidents.

OTHER AREAS: Disaster management, incidence response, inspection/maintenance works and project monitoring.

Potential uses for civilian drones



AID
Ferry medical supplies in disaster zones



AGRICULTURE
Evaluate soil, guide tractors and assess distribution of pesticides, water and fertilisers



SEARCH & RESCUE
Assist searches at night or in inaccessible terrain



WEATHER
Hurricane hunting to improve forecasts



DELIVERIES
For food and packages



SPORT & LEISURE
Film participants in sporting events



3D MAPPING
Survey landscapes and landmarks



WILDLIFE MONITORING
Aid in conservation work

How to stop drones

- Use of an airborne net
- Interception by another drone (Both marketed in France)
- Scrambling: blocks communication between operator and drone (Still at development stage)
- Destruction by laser (Tested in the US and China)
- Auto-censorship: internal software prevents the drone from flying over certain zones (Marketed by a Chinese manufacturer)





NASA'S LUCY MISSION

Recently, astronomers observing a star appeared to briefly blink out because of the passage of an asteroid Eurybates in front of it.

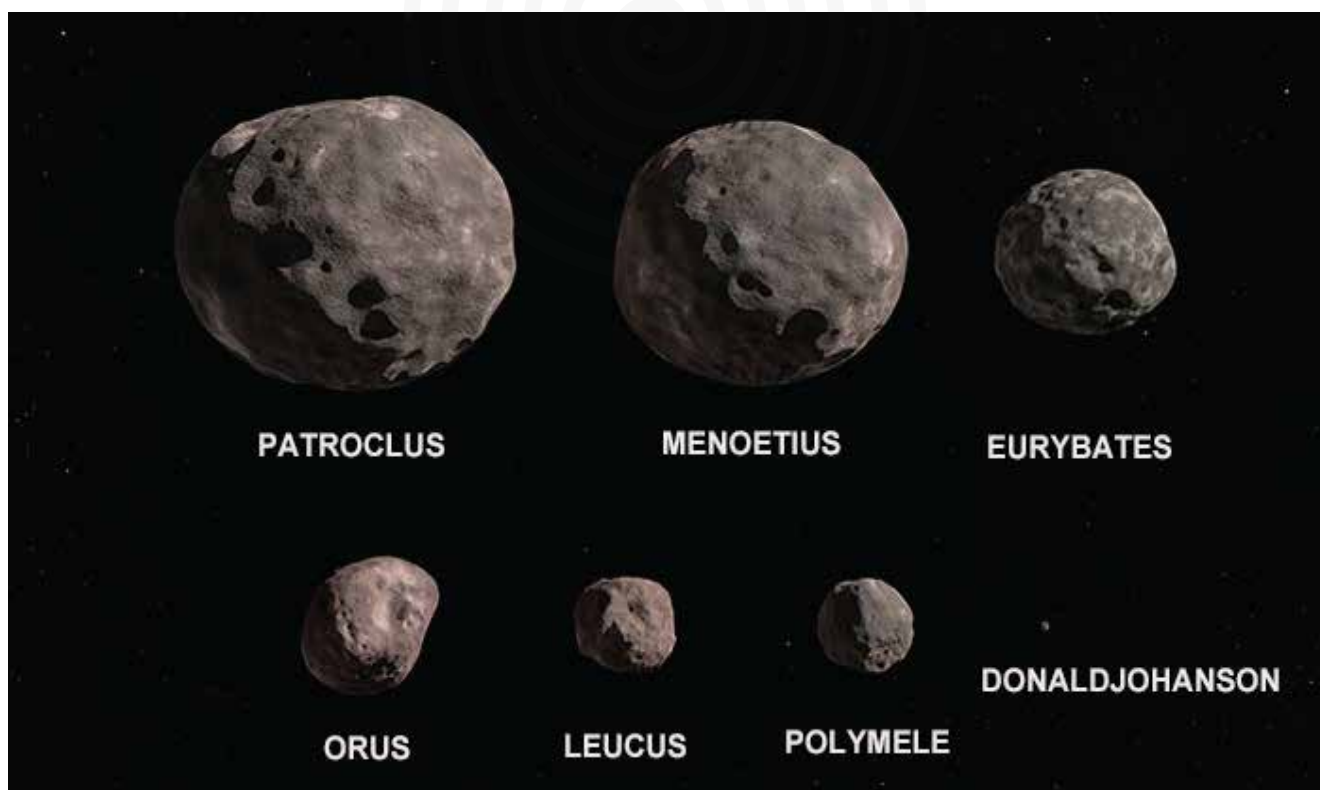
'LUCY' MISSION

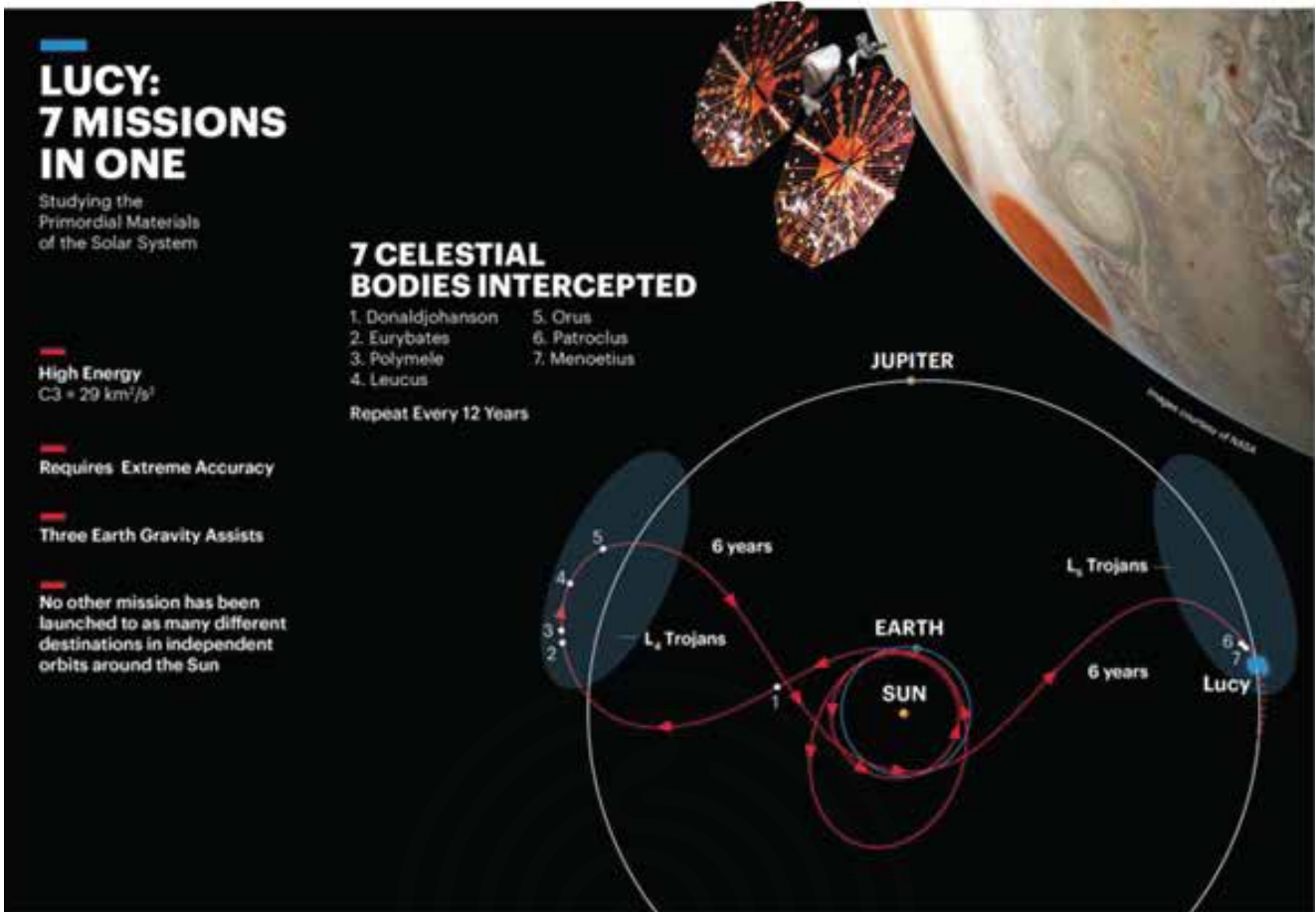
NASA's first mission to explore the Jupiter Trojan asteroids. Solar-powered, NASA'S Lucy Mission estimated to be over 12 years long will visit eight asteroids covering a distance of about 6.3 billion km to deepen the understanding of the "young solar system".

OBJECTIVE

1. Understand the composition of the diverse asteroids that are a part of the Trojan asteroid swarms
2. Determine the mass and densities of the materials
3. Study the satellites and rings that may orbit the Trojan asteroids.

OCCULTATIONS: An occultation is any event where one celestial object passes in front of another, blocking the latter object from an observer's view. The best-known example is a solar eclipse, which occurs when the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth, blocking the Sun from our view.





Eurybates is one of a handful of asteroids that Lucy will visit over the next 12 years.

As Eurybates eclipsed the star, a phenomenon scientists call an “occultation,” a 40-mile- (64-kilometer-) wide shadow the size of the asteroid passed over the region.

This information will be used by Lucy researchers to supplement data gathered by the Lucy spacecraft’s close flyby of Eurybates in 2027.

Trojan Asteroids: Asteroids believed to be the remnants of the early solar system, and studying them will help scientists understand its origins and evolution, and why it looks the way it does.

The Trojan asteroids are believed to be formed from the same material that led to the formation of planets nearly 4 billion years ago when the solar system was formed.

Talk to yourself once in a day, otherwise you may miss meeting an intelligent person in this world

- SWAMI VIVEKANANDA





ISRO SATELLITE LAUNCH

ISRO has successfully launched earth observation satellite EOS-04, two other satellites (INSPIRESat-1 and INS-2TD) onboard PSLV from the country's only spaceport in Sriharikota – Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Andhra Pradesh.

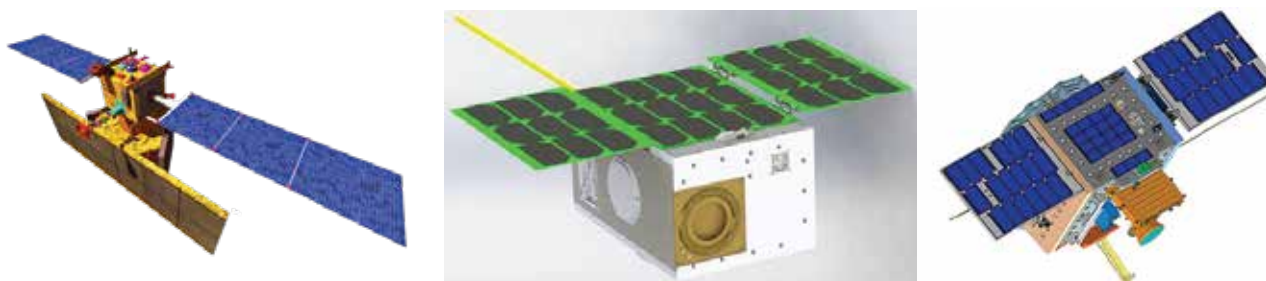


FIGURE: (A) Earth Observation Satellite - 04 is a Radar Imaging Satellite (RIS) to provide high quality images under all weather conditions for applications such as agriculture, forestry & plantations, soil moisture & hydrology and flood mapping. (B) INSPIRESAT-1 CubeSat Satellite is a small scientific satellite which will be placed in a Low Earth Orbit, equipped with a Compact Ionosphere Probe for studying the Earth's ionosphere. (C) ISRO

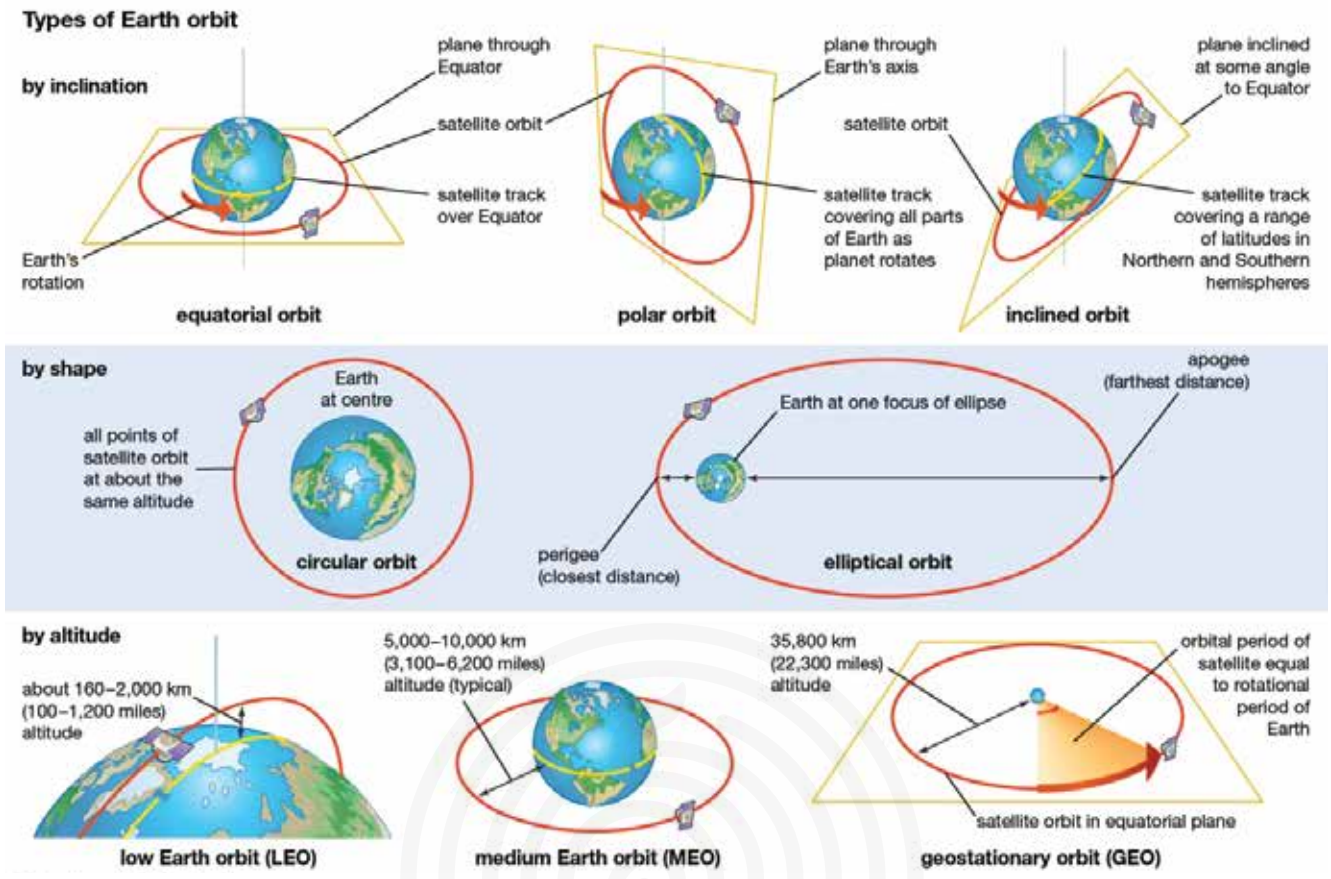
NanoSatellite 2TD is a nanosatellite developed by ISRO as a technology demonstrator satellite from ISRO, which is a precursor to the India-Bhutan joint satellite (INS-2B). Having a thermal imaging camera as its payload, the satellite benefits the assessment of: land surface temperature; water surface temperature of wetlands/lakes; delineation of vegetation (crops and forest); and thermal inertia (day/night).



FIGURE: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) was developed to launch Low-Earth Orbit (LEO) satellites into polar and sun synchronous orbits. Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) was developed to launch the heavier INSAT class of geosynchronous satellites into orbit.



TYPES OF EARTH ORBIT



RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID)



RADIO FREQUENCY IDENTIFICATION (RFID)

Indian Army commenced implementation of RFID tagging of its ammunition inventory. RFID is a radio technology that uses radio waves to identify tags attached to an object and thus identify the object. The electromagnetic wave from the RFID reader trigger a transceiver chip and transmits an identification number back to the reader. The identification number is then used for the inventory of the objects with tags.



NON FUNGIBLE TOKENS

Non Fungible Tokens (NFTs) are gaining massive popularity now because they are becoming an increasingly popular way to showcase and sell your digital artwork.

"Unique, irreplaceable token used to prove ownership of assets convertible into a digital form such as music, artwork, even tweets and memes. Drawings, photos, videos, GIF, music, in-game items, selfies, and even a tweet can be turned into an NFT, which can then be traded online using cryptocurrency."

NON FUNGIBLE TOKENS (NFTS)

"NFTs are non-fungible, that means the value of one NFT is not equal to another. Every art is different from other, making it non fungible, and unique."

NON FUNGIBILITY

UNIQUENESS OF NON FUNGIBLE TOKENS

Backed by Ethereum Blockchain technology, transactions are recorded on blockchain giving users complete ownership of a digital asset. For instance, if you're a sketch artist, and if you convert your digital asset to an NFT, what you get is proof of ownership, powered by Blockchain.

NFTs - AN ANALYSIS

Several incidents of NFT scams have been reported including, emergence of fake marketplaces, unverified sellers often impersonating real artists and selling copies of their artworks for half prices. Besides, the process of crypto-mining performed to validate transactions requires high powered computers that run at a very high capacity, affecting the environment ultimately.



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A close-up photograph of a person's hand, wearing a dark blue suit jacket, with the fingers slightly curled. The background is a solid, light blue color. The text 'CSAT' is overlaid in the center in a bold, white, sans-serif font.















CSAT



ORDER AND RANKING



ORDER AND RANKING

| FLOOR | NAME | LOCATION | PROFESSION |
|-------|---|--|------------|
| 7 |  MANU |  JAIPUR | POLICE |
| 6 |  SUMA |  HYDERABAD | SCIENTIST |
| 5 |  IQBAL |  KOLKATA | BANKER |
| 4 |  JACOB |  CHENNAI | LAWYER |
| 3 |  STEVEN |  BENGALURU | TEACHER |
| 2 |  RAJEEV |  MUMBAI | ENGINEER |
| 1 |  RAHUL |  DELHI | DOCTOR |

ORDER AND RANKING

Analyse the given passage and answer the following questions. Six boxes A, B, C, D, E and F have been painted with six different colours viz., violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow and orange and arranged from left to right (not necessarily either kept or painted with the colours in the same order). Each box contains a ball of any one of the following six games: cricket, hockey, tennis, golf, football and volleyball (not necessarily in the same order). The golf ball is in violet box and is not in the box D. The box A which contains tennis ball is orange in colour and is at the extreme right. The hockey ball is neither in box D nor in box E. The box C having cricket ball is painted green. The hockey ball is neither in the box painted blue nor in the box painted yellow. The box C is fifth from right and next to box B. The box B contains volleyball. The box containing the hockey ball is between the boxes containing golf ball and volleyball. Foot ball is neither in box with yellow colour nor with Indigo colour.

Which among the following statement is false

- The Box E constitutes of the Golf Ball
- Box contain the football is at extreme left
- Yellow box is place between the blue box and the Green Box
- None of the Above



ABSOLUTE STATEMENT: The box A which contains tennis ball is orange in colour and is at the extreme right.

POSITIVE STATEMENTS:

Box C having cricket ball is painted green.

Box C is fifth from right and next to box B.

Box B contains volleyball.

Box containing the hockey ball is between the boxes containing golf ball and volleyball.

NEGATIVE STATEMENTS:

Golf ball is in violet box and is not in the box D.

Hockey ball is neither in box D nor in box E.

Hockey ball is neither in the box painted blue nor in the box painted yellow.

Foot ball is neither in box with yellow colour nor with Indigo colour.

ABSOLUTE STATEMENT : The box A which contains tennis ball is orange in colour and is at the extreme right.



| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | C | 3 | 4 | 5 | A |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

STATEMENT :

Box C having cricket ball is painted green.

Box C is fifth from right and next to box B.



| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| OPTION B | C | 3 | 4 | 5 | A |
| 02 1 | C | B | 4 | 5 | A |
| OPTION 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 01 | | | | | |



NEGATIVE STATEMENT :

Golf ball is in violet box and is not in the box D.



A B C D E F



OPTION B

02

1

C

C

3

B

4

4

5

5

A

A

OPTION 1

01

1

2

3

4

5

6

NEGATIVE STATEMENT :

Golf ball is in violet box and is not in the box D.



A B C D E F



A B C D E F



OPTION B

02

1

C

C

3

B

4

4

5

5

A

A

OPTION 1

01

1

2

3

4

5

6



NEGATIVE STATEMENT :

Hockey ball is neither in box D nor in box E.

Hockey ball is neither in the box painted blue nor in the box painted yellow.



A B C D E F



A B C D E F



OPTION B

02 1

OPTION 1

01

C

C

2

3

B

3

4

4

4

5

5

5

A

A

6

STATEMENT :

The box containing the hockey ball is between the boxes containing golf ball and volleyball.

Foot ball is neither in box with yellow colour nor with Indigo colour.



OPTION

01

D

1

C

2

B

3

F

4

E

5

A

6

MISCELLANEOUS





INDIAN ARMY'S BENT-TOED GECKO

BHASHA CERTIFICATE SELFIE CAMPAIGN

UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD



INDIAN ARMY'S BENT-TOED GECKO

A team of herpetologists recorded a new species of bent-toed gecko from a wooded part of the Umroi Military Station in Meghalaya. India is now home to 40 species of the bent-toed gecko with 16 of these from the northeast. The scientific name is *Cryptodactylus exercitus* and English name is Indian Army's bent-toed gecko.



BHASHA CERTIFICATE SELFIE CAMPAIGN

The Ministry of Education has launched a campaign 'Bhasha Certificate Selfie to encourage cultural diversity and promote multilingualism and to foster the spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat. The Ministry of Education and MyGov India jointly developed the Bhasha Sangam mobile app. Using the app, people can learn 100+ sentences of daily use in as many as 22 scheduled Indian languages. The initiative, under the aegis of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat will aim to ensure that people acquire basic conversational skills in Indian languages. The 'Bhasha Certificate Selfie campaign set a target of 75 lakh people acquiring basic conversational skills has been set.

SPACE FOR ROUGH NOTES



UMBILICAL CORD BLOOD

A US woman has been cured of HIV after receiving a transplant of umbilical cord blood. She has become the third person in the world, and the first woman, to be cured of HIV. This was the first time an umbilical cord blood transplant was successfully carried out on an HIV patient. This approach is likely to make treatment more widely available.

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

An infection that attacks the immune system. The virus destroys CD4, the immune cells which help it respond to infection. Once HIV attacks the CD4 cells, it starts replicating and destroying the cells, weakening the body's immune system and making it more prone to certain "opportunistic infections" that take advantage of the weak immune system.

CORD BLOOD

Cord blood is the blood that remains in the umbilical cord and placenta post-delivery. Cord Blood contains special cells called hematopoietic stem cells that can be used to treat some types of diseases.

CORD BLOOD BANKING




Cord blood banking is the process of collecting the cord blood and extracting and cryogenically freezing its stem cells and other cells of the immune system for potential future medical use.

CONCERNS ASSOCIATED WITH STEM CELL BANKING

Over the past decade, stem cell banking has been aggressively marketed even as its use is still in experimental stages. But these companies charge enormous fees from parents to preserve cells. The concern here is that it is merely by emotional marketing that companies convince parents to bank the cells for several years promising future therapeutic use.



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INTEGRITY AT WORKPLACE



INTEGRITY AT WORKPLACE

From fostering an open and positive work environment to promoting strong and resilient teams, integrity in the workplace is important for both employers and employees. Let's review what integrity means, how to show it, and why integrity in the workplace matters.

INTEGRITY AS A CONCEPT

Integrity means being honest and having strong moral principles. A person with integrity behaves ethically and does the right thing, even behind closed doors. For instance, informing a cashier that they gave you too much change and going back to the store to pay for something you forgot to pay for are two examples of showing integrity in everyday circumstances

Beyond having strong ethical standards, having integrity means you:

- 🚫 Expressing gratitude for others
- 🚫 Valuing honesty and openness
- 🚫 Taking responsibility and accountability for your actions, good and bad
- 🚫 Respecting yourself and others around you no matter where you are
- 🚫 Demonstrating reliability and trustworthiness
- 🚫 Showing patience and flexibility, even when unexpected obstacles show up

INTEGRITY AT WORK PLACE

Integrity in the workplace is the same as it is outside of work. The only difference is that integrity at work supports a company and leader's set of moral and ethical standards. This will result both in happier employers and employees. For instance, reviewing policies and procedures before starting a complex task or being honest about forgetting to do an important task are two examples of showing integrity at work.

Having integrity at work means you:

- 🚫 Are reliable and dependable (i.e., you show up to work on time)
- 🚫 Are trustworthy, especially with classified information and high-risk tasks
- 🚫 Practice and encourage open communication with your colleagues and managers
- 🚫 Are respectful, honest, and patient with your colleagues, managers, and customers
- 🚫 Have a strong work ethic and strive to produce high-quality work consistently
- 🚫 Are responsible for your actions, especially when you make a mistake
- 🚫 Make sound decisions, even under high-stress situations
- 🚫 Are equipped to provide high-quality service to your customers

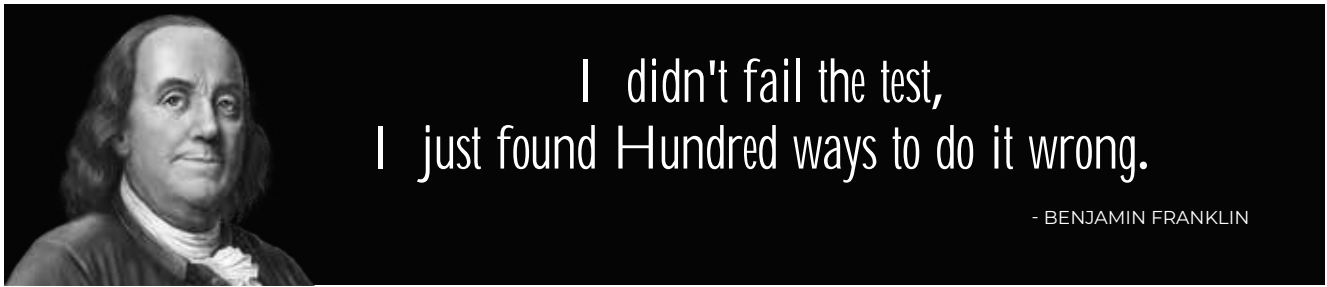
Organizations with integrity keep high-value customers, reduce employee turnover, improve productivity, and make smart decisions.

How could integrity in the workplace help?

Integrity is important in the workplace because it:

PROMOTES BETTER LEADERS

Companies that hold their managers up to high ethical standards promote strong and ethical leaders. Leaders with integrity understand that their actions, words, and



decisions shape the company's values, culture, and morale. They value their customers, become role models for their team, and act with good intentions rather than with selfish motives.

HELPS FOSTER AN OPEN AND POSITIVE WORK ENVIRONMENT

A strong organization values integrity as a way to foster an open and positive work environment. When employees know their company operates based on strong values, they feel comfortable sharing ideas, connecting with their team, and being themselves.

PROMOTES AN ETHICAL APPROACH TO DECISION-MAKING

From protecting stakeholders to creating new products, upholding strong moral standards in the workplace helps team members make deliberate, thoughtful decisions.

ENCOURAGES DIVERSITY, EQUITY, AND INCLUSION

Companies that promote integrity value having a diverse team. They welcome a variety of perspectives, celebrate differences, and strive for equality in the workplace.

PROMOTES STRONG AND RESILIENT TEAMS

Teams are strong and resilient when they have a set of standards as guidance. They also feel a sense of meaning and purpose at work. This contributes to their morale, productivity, and engagement.

ACTIVELY BUILDS AND MAINTAINS TRUST

Honesty and integrity are the main pillars of trust — an essential component for building credibility. As businesses strive to keep customers and employees, their credibility is the driving force that influences them to stay.

DEMONSTRATING INTEGRITY AT WORK

Here are five ways to demonstrate integrity in the workplace:

RESPECT OTHERS' OPINIONS

One of the best ways to demonstrate integrity at work is by honoring your colleagues' and managers' opinions and ideas, even if you disagree. For instance, instead of turning down an idea, try to see things from their perspective first. Why do you think they chose that idea? Could you be wrong with your opinion?

ADDRESS CONFLICT HONESTLY AND RESPECTFULLY

Workplace conflict can quickly turn into a sticky situation and may even lead to



termination if not handled well. The best way to address conflict is to respond calmly, honestly, and respectfully.

BE A ROLE MODEL

Modeling integrity is a powerful way to be a change-maker at your organization. This means taking responsibility for your decisions and actions, especially when you make a mistake. Being honest and respectful, keeping your promises, and staying engaged with your work is crucial. As a role model, you'll not only encourage other team members to follow suit, but you'll also promote a positive company culture.

BE READY TO WORK

Coming to work prepared and ready to tackle your responsibilities is essential to integrity at work. Set yourself up for a productive day by eating a healthy breakfast, getting enough sleep the night before, and carving out some alone time before heading to work. Once you're set on your goals for the day, make sure you have all the tools you need to complete your work. Then, start taking action and check off the items on your to-do list, one by one.

REPORT UNETHICAL BEHAVIOUR

It may seem uncomfortable to report your colleagues or managers for unethical behavior. However, it's a vital part of holding your company accountable to the moral standards they've set in place. When reporting unethical behavior, be as specific as possible. Explain who offended company policies, how they offended them, and where and when you saw the action take place.

PRIORITIZING INTEGRITY IN THE WORKPLACE

Having integrity in the workplace is essential to building trust with your colleagues and managers. It's also integral for making ethical decisions, and addressing challenges calmly and purposefully.

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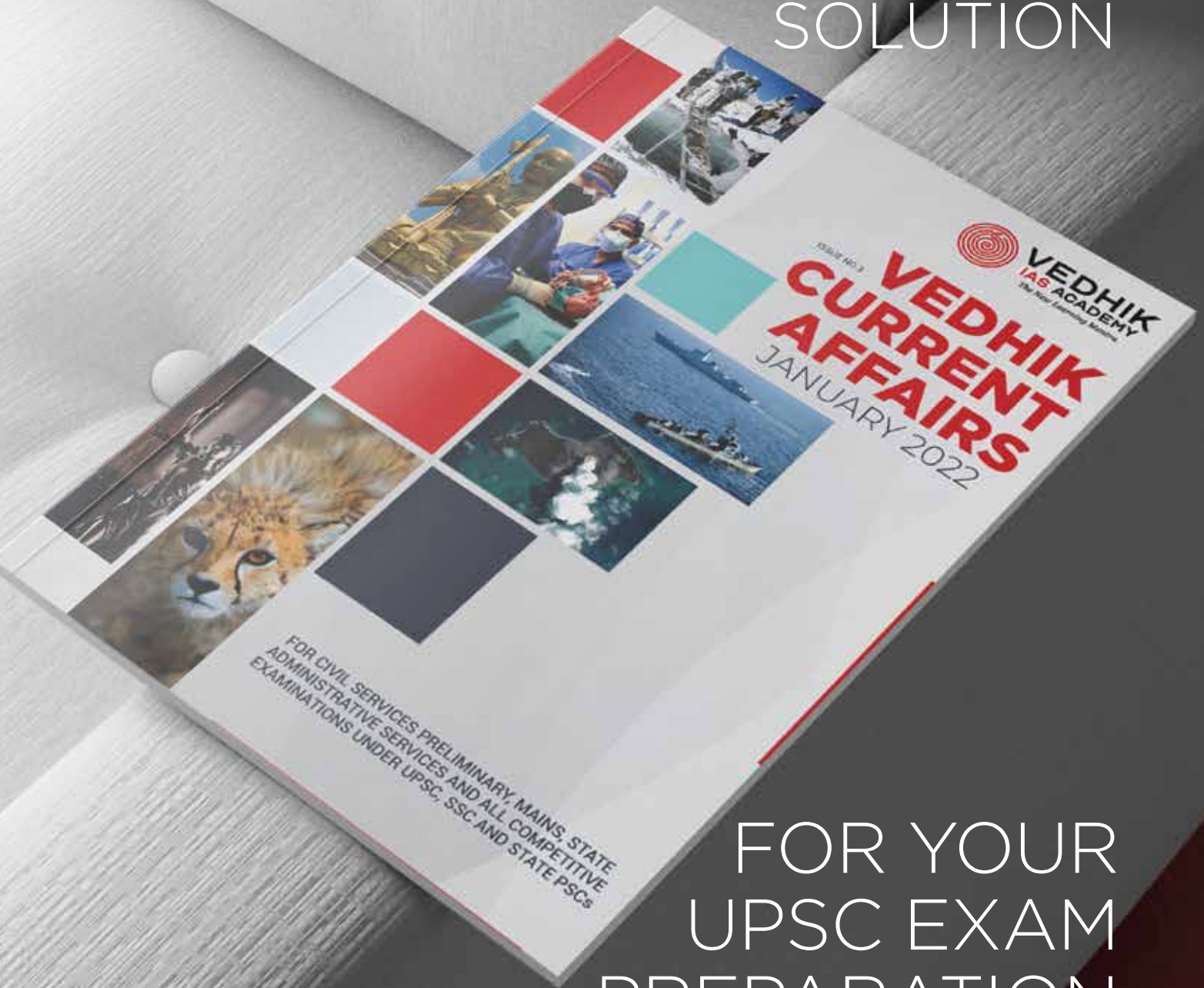
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TOPICS OF THE MONTH





**THE PROCESS OF SELF DISCOVERY HAS NOW BEEN
TECHNOLOGICALLY OUTSOURCED**

- DR. ALEXANDER JACOB IPS

**THERE ARE BETTER PRACTICES TO
“BEST PRACTICES”**

- DR G PRASANNA KUMAR IAS

**WHAT IS RESEARCH, BUT A BLIND DATE WITH
KNOWLEDGE**

- DR. BABU SEBASTIAN

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

- MR. SOLOMON JOHN



THE PROCESS OF SELF DISCOVERY HAS NOW BEEN TECHNOLOGICALLY OUTSOURCED

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

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

SELF DISCOVERY OF OUR BODY

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

SELF DISCOVERY THROUGH DHYANA

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



SELF DISCOVERY THROUGH PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

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

OUTSOURCING

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

GAMING PROCESS OUTSOURCING

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

CONSULTANCY

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

HISTORY THROUGH OUTSOURCING

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



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

Outsourcing has a lot of advantages, but it also has a lot of dangers and obstacles when it comes to negotiating and maintaining outsourcing contracts. Outsourcing has a number of disadvantages, including a shorter turnaround time, a lack of business or subject expertise, language and cultural hurdles, time zone difficulties, and a lack of control. In general, risks rise when the distance between customer and provider widens, and the scope of duties broadens and blurs. Certain things must undoubtedly be outsourced in order to obtain technologically sophisticated knowledge. However, we Indians have a desire – 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat,' as Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi stated in his speech to the country "It is our job to guarantee that India owns the

twenty-first century. There is only one way to get there: India's self-dependency." We Indians required comprehensive knowledge and practical insight in every facet of growth in order to be self-sufficient. It's high time for us to recognise and appreciate our own value.

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



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THERE ARE BETTER PRACTICES TO “BEST PRACTICES”

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

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

BARTER SYSTEM

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

birth to money, and economies began to evolve as a result. As individuals began to use commodity money more often, they began to notice new issues. Perishability, indivisibility, and heterogeneity were three fundamental flaws in this trade medium.

COINS & PAPER MONEY

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

BANKING SYSTEMS TO CREDIT CARDS

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



need for a physical card to be carried in your wallet. All of these shifts are the consequence of new ideas and better practises that have gradually supplanted old ones.

EVOLUTION OF MUSIC INDUSTRIES

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

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

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

current pandemic situation completely transformed schooling, transforming classrooms into social meeting apps such as Google Meet and Zoom. Students may now learn anything from the comfort of their own homes through online education.

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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

PUBLIC HEALTH

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



hazards, public organisations and agencies were founded. As scientific knowledge advanced, government agencies expanded to take on additional responsibilities, such as sanitation, immunisation, regulation, health education, and personal health care.

URBANISATION & MODERNISATION

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

OUTCOMES

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

MORE BETTER PRACTICES

Take a look around the world; we still need many, if not more, better practices to make the world a more peaceful and

sustainable place. Climate change is the greatest challenge we face today. The science is clear: we need to keep global warming to 1.5°C over pre-industrial levels to reduce the harm and prevent an irreversible tipping point. The UN IPCC Report for 2021 reaffirms that we must reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by half by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050. Even with the reductions achieved in 2020 as a result of the pandemic (the largest since WWII), the globe is expected to fall short of its yearly objectives. To confront the climate catastrophe, we clearly need transformational changes and improved and better practises, which will rely on technology, innovation, and cross-industry collaboration.

WAYS FORWARD

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

There is no such thing as a permanent best.



There's always something better than the finest. There's always room for improvement even the finest. Even the best practises may always be improved upon. It is preferable to continue to evolve current best practises over time in order to embrace new technology and meet new difficulties. For a civilization that is always developing and changing, constant innovation is required. We live in a society where new approaches are needed to address current societal issues such as pollution, increased crime against women, racism, xenophobia,

and female foeticide, to name a few.

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


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WHAT IS RESEARCH, BUT A BLIND DATE WITH KNOWLEDGE

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

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

INDIA'S HAL TEJAS

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

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

INDIA'S FIRST INDIGENOUS COVID-19 VACCINE

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

HOMI BHABHA'S THREE-STAGE NUCLEAR POWER PROGRAMME

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



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

INDIAN MATHEMATICIAN & ASTRONOMER - ARYABHATA

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

GALILEO GALILEI

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

by those around him. Galileo's true worth was eventually recognised by the rest of the world. His name will live for ever since he risked his ideals and blind dates to present the world with crucial knowledge.

THE FIRST AIRPLANE – WRIGHT BROTHERS

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

ONE OF THE GREATEST INVENTORS – NIKOLA TESLA

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



approaches were so unlike that their separation was unavoidable. Tesla quickly created his own laboratory, allowing his creative mind to run wild. He experimented with shadowgraphs identical to the ones Wilhelm Röntgen later employed when he discovered X-rays in 1895.

STEPS FOR RESEARCH

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

LAST 2 STAGES OF RESEARCH

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

improve clarity and effect, an oral presentation should be given utilising tables, figures, and graphs.

PROMOTE RESEARCH MENTALITY

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

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

We need more research than ever before in this age of growing inequality, racism, global warming, and so on, to meet the difficulties of an ever-changing world. It is the goal of research to see what no one



else has seen and to think what no one else has considered. So now is the moment to put our ideas on the line and ask our curiosity to set up a blind date that will provide

the most information for the welfare of the planet. It's worth noting Neil Amstrong's statement "RESEARCH IS CREATING NEW KNOWLEDGE".



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

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

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

NARCISSITIC PERCEPTION

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

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

SENSE PERCEPTION

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

PERCEPTION ON HABIT & CUSTOMS

Custom is a societal phenomenon, whereas habit is a personal phenomenon. Customs are social habits that, by repetition, form the foundation of a social order. Others cannot understand one's notion of



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

PERCEPTION ON BEAUTY

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

DEMAND PERCEPTION

Our perceptions of things lead to demands. In the Hindu puranas, Parvathy

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

MY REACTION TO YOU IS AN AWARENESS OF ME

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

REFLECTION FROM EDUCATION

Reflection and reaction are essential components of our education. We may learn



more about ourselves via education and then reflect on it. Consider sports teams that review game footage from the night before, would help them to They are able to recognise and rectify errors through practise. The educational system creates a custom, and those who follow the custom have similar perceptions, reactions, and reflections. Your behaviours, as well as what you eat and drink, are all influenced by your level of education. It was a common belief that strangers are harmful, and strangers should be treated differently. However, Jesus Christ emphasised that you should love your neighbour as yourself. This term alters people's perceptions all across the world.

WAY FORWARD

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

Human universalisation and globalisation are the true solutions we require. As a result, every human perceives every other human as a member of the same species. There is no one superior or inferior, and

significant improvement must be achieved. "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," a Sanskrit phrase found in the Hindu Maha Upanishad, means "the world is one family." Many Hindu rites and celebrations conclude with prayers like "lokas-samastah sukhino bhavamtu," which means "Let the entire universe be joyful."

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

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MODEL QUESTION PAPER-MCQ







MODEL GS QUESTION PAPER – UPSC CIVIL SERVICE (PRELIMS)

Q1. Which among the following country has recently listed koalas as endangered species?

- a) Australia
- b) India
- c) France
- d) China

Q2. With reference to the Guidelines on Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) on plastic packaging under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 recently notified by the government, identify the correctly matched pairs from the following.

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

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding with the fly ash often seen in news.

- 1. It is end product of combustion during process of power generation in the coal based thermal power plants.
- 2. Silicon dioxide (SiO_2), Aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) and Calcium oxide (CaO) are the major components of the fly ash.
- 3. The fly ash generated in the coal based thermal power plants are completely waste and cannot have any further use.

Select the correct statements from the code given below.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q4. With reference to the mobile application named ASH TRACK often seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1. It will enable better management of the ash produced by thermal power plants by providing an interface between fly ash producers and potential ash users.
- 2. App shows coal based power plants situated within the radius of 100 km and 300 km from a given location

Select the correct statements from the code given below.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q5. Regarding with the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) often seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1. It was established to meet the cost of adaptation to climate change for the State and Union Territories of India.
- 2. The Fund is managed by the Reserve Bank of India.
- 3. Climate Resilient interventions in Dairy Sector in coastal and Arid areas is one of the identified areas of the funding under the adaptation fund.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q6. With reference to the wetlands, consider



the following statements.

1. Globally, wetlands cover 15 per cent of the geographical area of the world.
2. In India, wetlands are spread over 4.63 per cent of the total geographical area of the country.
3. India has 19 types of wetlands.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q7. 'Montreux Record' often seen in news is related with

- a) Wetlands
- b) Migratory species
- c) keystone species
- d) Ocean acidification

Q8. Consider the following wetlands in India.

1. Kolleru Lake, Andhra Pradesh
2. Sultanpur National Park, Haryana
3. Asthamudi Wetland, Kerala
4. Bhitarkanika Mangroves, Odisha

Which of the above wetlands are considered as the RAMSAR Wetland Sites in India?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q9. Consider the following wetlands.

1. Keoladeo National Park (Rajasthan)
2. Sunderbans Wetland, West Bengal
3. Loktak Lake (Manipur)

Which of the above wetland/s from India was included in the 'Montreux Record'?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q10. With reference to the Central Bank Digital Currency often seen in news, consider the following statements.

1. It is sovereign currency in an electronic form and it would appear as liability (currency in circulation) on a central bank's balance sheet.
2. Payments using CBDCs are final and thus reduce settlement risk in the financial system.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q11. With reference to the 'cryptocurrency' often seen in news, consider the following statements.

1. It is a medium of exchange, such as the rupee or the US dollar.
2. Bitcoin is considered to be the world's best known cryptocurrency and is the largest in the world according to market capitalisation.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q12. Consider the following statements regarding with the geomagnetic storm often seen in news.

1. It is a major disturbance of Earth's magnetosphere that occurs when there is a very efficient exchange of energy from the solar wind into the space environment surrounding Earth.
2. These storms result from variations in the solar wind.
3. It does not create any impact in the Earth's magnetosphere.



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

- a)1 and 2 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q13. Karuppur kalamkari paintings, Kallakurichi wood carvings that are recently awarded with the geographical indication (GI) tags belongs which Indian state?

- a)West Bengal
- b)Odisha
- c)Tamil Nadu
- d)Andra Pradesh

Q14. With reference to the 'Sustainable Cities India program', consider the following statements.

- 1.It will aim to create an enabling environment for cities to generate decarbonization solutions across the energy, transport, and the built environment sectors.
- 2.It is implemented by NITI Aayog

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q15. Consider the following statements regarding with the 'Net Zero Carbon Cities' often seen in news.

- 1.It is a mission by the United Nations Environment Program
- 2.It is to create an enabling environment for clean electrification and circularity, resulting in urban decarbonization and resilience.

Select the correct statement/s from the code given.

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2

d)Neither 1 and 2

Q16. With reference to the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), consider the following statements.

- 1.It is India's leading national think tank on urban planning and development.
- 2.NIUA seeks to provide innovative solutions to address the challenges of a fast urbanizing India, and pave the way for more inclusive and sustainable cities of the future.
- 3.NIUA was appointed as an apex body to support and guide the Government of India in its urban development plans.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q17. With reference to the Non-Cooperation Movement, consider the following statements.

- 1.Gandhiji started his non-cooperation movement in August 1920.
- 2.Foreign goods were boycotted and the clothes were put on bonfire.
- 3.Chauri Chaura incident forced Gandhi to withdraw the movement.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q18. Consider the following.

- 1.Surrender of titles and honorary offices as well as resignation from nominated seats in local bodies.
- 2.Refusal to attend official and non-official functions.
- 3.Gradual withdrawal of children from offi



cially controlled schools and colleges.

4. Gradual boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants.

Which of the above can be considered as the Gandhi's elaborate programme under the Non-Cooperation Movement?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q19. Consider the following statements.

1. In 1922, Gandhiji suspended his non-cooperation movement after Chauri Chaura incident, even when the movement was on its peak.

2. In 1927, British government appointed a commission under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon.

Select the correct statement/s from the code given.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q20. With reference to the 'Battle of Saraighat' sometimes seen in news, consider the following statements.

1. It was fought between Maratha Empire and Ahom Kingdom.

2. The main battle was on Brahmaputra river, near Saraighat, Guwahati.

3. Ahom Kingdom under the command of Lachit Borphukan won the battle.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q21. With reference to the 'Narsinh Mehta' often seen in news, consider the following

statements.

1. He belongs to Shiva-bhakti (devotion to Lord Shiva).

2. Mehta penned more than 750 poems, called padd in Gujarat.

Select the correct statement/s from the code given.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q22. Consider the following statements.

1. Kuki Rebellion of 1917-1919 was the result of British press of the Nagas, Lushais, Kukis and other tribes into service as part of the Imperial army's Labour Corps during the first world war.

2. Anglo-Khonomia battle of 1879-80, the British used the Kukis to defeat the Angami Naga warriors.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q23. Consider the following statements regarding with the 'Aukus alliance' often seen in news.

1. It is a new three-way strategic defence alliance between Australia, the UAE and USA.

2. The deal marks the first time the US has shared nuclear propulsion technology with an ally apart from the UK.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q24. With reference to the new 'Quad' often seen in news, consider the following statements.



1. India, Japan, Australia, and the USA were the members of the grouping.
2. The four-nation framework would foster support and cooperation in various domains like infrastructure, technology, maritime security and trade.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q25. Consider the following statements regarding with the ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA) often seen in news.

1. The ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement was signed and entered into force on 1 January 2010.
2. In ASEAN-India Free Trade Area (AIFTA), service is not covered as the Free Trade Area.
3. Economic co-operation activities under the AIFTA are now being undertaken on agriculture, fisheries and forestry.

Select the correct statement/s from the code given.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q26. Consider the following statements regarding with the East Asia Summit often seen in news.

1. It is a unique Leaders-led forum of 18 countries of the Asia-Pacific region formed to further the objectives of regional peace, security and prosperity.
2. It has evolved as a forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation on political, security and economic issues.
3. Indian is not a part of this submit.

Which of the above statement/s is/are

correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q27. With reference to the Association of South East Asian Nations, consider the following statements.

1. It was established on August 8, 1968 with the aim to accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.
2. Myanmar is the only country in the ASEAN were India share its border.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q28. Consider the following countries.

1. Australia
2. China
3. India
4. Singapore

Which of the above countries are currently the members of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q29. Consider the following statements regarding with the International Labour Organization (ILO).

1. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
2. It is headquartered at Geneva, Switzerland.

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

- a) 1 only



- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q30. International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention (No.98) recently in news is related with

- a)Freedom of Association and Protection of Right to Organised Convention.
- b)Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention.
- c)Forced Labour Convention.
- d)Worst forms of Child Labour Convention.

Q31. Consider the following pairs ((ILO) Convention : Area Covered under the convention)

- 1.Convention (No.182) : Worst forms of Child Labour Convention.
- 2.Convention (No.105) : Minimum Age
- 3.Convention (No.138) : Abolition of Forced Labour Convention

Select the correctly matched pair/s from above using the code given.

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q32. With reference to The anti-defection law often seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1.The anti-defection law punishes individual MPs/MLAs for leaving one party for another.
- 2.It allows a group of MP/MLAs to join (i.e. merge with) another political party without inviting the penalty for defection.
- 3.when an MP/MLA who has been elected as an independent joins a party later will disqualify under the anti-defection law.

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

- a)1 and 2 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q33. By which amendment , the provision for the anti-defection law is added into the Indian constitution?

- a)52nd amendment
- b)69th amendment
- c)73rd amendment
- d)61st amendment

Q34. With reference to the Contempt of court sometimes seen in news, consider the following statements.

- 1.The provision regarding the Contempt of court is mentioned in the Indian constitution.
- 2.Civil contempt means wilful disobedience of any judgment, decree, direction, order, writ or other process of a court, or wilful breach of an undertaking given to a court.
- 3.Contempt of court may be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q35. Consider the following statements regarding with the Right to Freedom of Religion in the Indian constitution.

- 1.Constitution lays down that no religious education can be imparted in any educational institution which is wholly maintained out of the state funds.
- 2.Right to Freedom of Religion is absolute.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q36. With reference to the Part III of our Constitution, consider the following statements.



1.It provides for legal remedies for the protection of these rights against their violation by the State or other institutions/individuals.

2.The State is forbidden from making any law that may be in conflict with the Fundamentals Rights.

3.It entitles the citizens of India to move the High Courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

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

- a)1 and 2 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q37. Consider the following statements regarding with the International Court of Justice often seen in news.

1.It is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN).

2.The headquarters of the International Court of Justice is located at Geneva, Switzerland.

3.All members of the UN are automatically parties to the ICJ statute, but this does not automatically give the ICJ jurisdiction over disputes involving them.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q38. Consider the following statements.

1.Article 87 provides for the special address by the President.

2.The President's Address is a solemn and formal act under the Constitution.

3.The President's Address is the statement of policy of the Government and, as such, is drafted by the Government which is responsible for its contents.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q39. With reference to the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), consider the following statements.

1.It is a central sector scheme

2.Beneficiaries receive a cash benefit of Rs. 5,000 in three installments under the scheme

3.All Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) who have their pregnancy on or after 1st January 2017 for the first child in the family was covered under the scheme.

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

- a)2 only
- b)2 and 3 only
- c)1 and 3 only
- d)1, 2 and 3

Q40. Consider the following statements.

1.Parliamentary privileges are certain rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, individually and collectively, so that they can "effectively discharge their functions".

2.Rules governing privilege was mentioned under the constitution of India.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q41. Consider the following.

1.Reduces emissions of Carbon Monoxide emission up to 70%.

2.First step towards future Hydrogen economy.

3.Ideal fuel for high load applications and



heavy-duty vehicles.

Which of the above can be considered as the advantaged of the Hydrogen-enriched compressed natural gas (HCNG)?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q42. With reference to the notified the Drone Rules 2021, consider the following statements.

1. Under the new notification, prior to issuance of a registration or licence, a security clearance was necessary.
2. The rules are based on the premise of trust and self-certification.
3. The import of drones will continue to be regulated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q43. PSLV-C52/EOS-04 Mission belongs to

- a) Navigation Satellite
- b) Earth Observation Satellite
- c) Communication Satellite
- d) None of the above

Q44. With reference to the FASTags, consider the following statements.

1. They are stickers that are affixed to the windscreen of vehicles and use RFID technology to enable digital, contactless payment of tolls without having to stop at toll gates.
2. A FASTag is valid for five years and needs to be recharged only as per requirement.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q45. Recently the government has decided to integration of e-way bill, RFID and FASTag. With reference to this, consider the following statements.

1. It will enable tax officers to undertake live vigilance in respect of EWB compliances by businesses.
2. It will aid in preventing revenue leakage by real-time identification of cases of recycling and/or non-generation of EWBs.
3. Tax officers can now access reports on vehicles that have passed the selected tolls without EWBs in the past few minutes.

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

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q46. NASA's Lucy mission is related with

- a) Study of the asteroids near Jupiter.
- b) Study of the Black hole
- c) Study of the Comets and related celestial bodies
- d) Study of the gravitational waves.

Q47. Axie Infinity (ACS) and Enjin Coin (ENJ) sometimes seen in news are

- a) Gaming coins
- b) Cyber threats
- c) Darknet browsers
- d) Language for the Machine Learning

Q48. With reference to the non fungible tokens (NFT's) often seen in news, consider the following statements.

1. They are unique from other digital forms is that it is backed by Blockchain technology.
2. Drawings, photos, videos, GIF, music, in-game items, selfies, and even a tweet



can be turned into an NFT

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q49. Consider the following statements regarding with the PM Cares For Children Scheme.

1. It is to ensure comprehensive care and protection of children who have lost their parent(s) to COVID pandemic.
2. The scheme enable their wellbeing through health insurance, empower them through education and equip them for

self-sufficient existence with financial support on reaching 18 years of age.

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

- a)1 only
- b)2 only
- c)Both 1 and 2
- d)Neither 1 and 2

Q50. 'Nord Stream 2' pipeline recently in news is running through the

- a)Baltic Sea
- b)Red Sea
- c)Black Sea
- d)None of the above



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