

● POLITY

● ECONOMICS

● TECHNOLOGY

● ECOLOGY

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

NEW CRIMINAL LAWS WILL PRIORITISE JUSTICE: SHAH

CONTEXT: Union Home Minister Amit Shah announced the implementation of three new criminal laws prioritizing justice over punishment, promising faster judicial processes and modernized law enforcement practices.

BACKGROUND: India recently implemented a major overhaul of its criminal justice system with three new laws that came into effect on July 1, 2024. These new laws – the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (BSA) – replaced the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act, respectively. These older laws originated in the 1800s during British rule.

MAJOR POINTS

Implementation Timeline

- **Duration for Full Application:** It will take up to three or four years for the entire process and relevant technical aspects of the three new criminal laws to become fully applicable.

Justice System Improvements

- **Supreme Court Justice Timeline:** After the full implementation, justice from the Supreme Court will be obtainable within three years of the FIR registration.
- **Justice over Punishment:** The new laws prioritize justice over punishment.

Language Accessibility

- **Eighth Schedule Languages:** The laws are available in all languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, including Tamil.
- **Court Proceedings in Local Languages:** Court proceedings will also take place in these languages.

Tamil Nadu's Objections

- **Translation to Tamil:** The laws have been translated to Tamil, and proceedings will be conducted in Tamil.
- **Response to Objections:** Amit Shah appealed to Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin and Members of Parliament to discuss their grievances instead of boycotting the laws.
- **Article 348 Violation:** On June 18, Mr. Stalin wrote to Mr. Shah stating that the naming of the laws in Sanskrit violates Article 348.

Remand Period Clarification

- **15-Day Police Custody:** The total duration of police custody remains 15 days, not extended to 60 days.
- **Custody Period:** Remand can be taken in parts but must be secured within 60 days of arrest.

Penal Provisions for Sexual Crimes

- **Section for Sexual Crimes:** Missing section on penal provisions for sexual crimes against men and transgender persons will be discussed with the Supreme Court.

Data Security and Accountability

- **Leak-Proof System:** A secure system is in place for storing data, with fixed accountability for those recording and uploading videos.

Audiovisual and Forensic Mandates

- **Mandatory Recording:** BNSS mandates compulsory audiovisual recording of search and seizure in each criminal case.
- **Forensic Examination:** Mandatory forensic examination for offenses attracting punishment of seven years or more.

Misconceptions and Public Confusion

- **Addressing Misconceptions:** Amit Shah addressed misconceptions being spread about the new criminal laws, emphasizing the extensive discussions held with stakeholders.

Removal of British-Era Provisions

- **Disputed Provisions Removed:** Many problematic provisions from the British era have been removed.
- **Anti-National Activities:** A new section for anti-national activities includes severe punishment for those damaging India's unity and integrity.

Digitalization and Forensic Infrastructure

- **Computerization of Police Stations:** 99.9% of police stations are computerized, with e-record generation started in 2019.
- **Zero-FIR and e-FIR:** Introduction of zero-FIR, e-FIR, and digital charge sheets.
- **Forensic Investigation:** Mandatory for offenses punishable by seven years or more, aiming to speed up justice and increase conviction rates.
- **Forensic Science Universities:** Establishment of campuses for Forensic Science University and six Central Forensic Laboratories in nine more states.

First Case under New Laws

- **Motorcycle Theft in Gwalior:** The first case under the new Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) was a motorcycle theft in Gwalior, registered at 12:24 a.m. on July 1.
- **Section 303 of BNS:** The theft was registered under Section 303(2) of BNS.

Ongoing Case

- **Gwalior Police Efforts:** Police are working to locate the stolen vehicle and nab the accused. The stolen motorcycle was worth ₹1.80 lakh.

CONCLUSION: The implementation of India's new criminal laws marks a significant shift towards a more efficient and citizen-friendly justice system. While some concerns remain, the focus on speedier trials, digitalization, and forensic science advancements promises a positive impact. Time will tell how effectively these reforms address longstanding issues in India's legal landscape.

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

MEDHA PATKAR GETS JAIL TERM FOR 'DEFAMING' DELHI L-G

CONTEXT: Activist Medha Patkar faces jail time for defamation charges from a 23-year-old dispute.

MEDHA PATKAR SENTENCED IN DEFAMATION CASE

- **Conviction and Sentence**
 - Medha Patkar, activist and founder of Narmada Bachao Andolan, was sentenced to 5 months imprisonment for defamation.
 - The court also ordered her to pay ₹10 lakh compensation to Delhi Lieutenant-Governor V.K. Saxena.
 - The sentence is suspended for 30 days to allow for an appeal.
- **Background of the Case**
 - The case originated from a 23-year-old dispute.
 - Mr. Saxena, then president of an NGO, published an advertisement against Patkar's movement opposing a dam project.
 - Ms. Patkar called Mr. Saxena a "coward" and not a "patriot" in a press release.

What is Section 500 of I.P.C.? Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with the offense of defamation.

Crime: Defaming another person.

Who can commit the offence? Anyone who makes a statement that damages another person's reputation.

What kind of statement? The statement must be made in public and could be written, spoken, or visual (like a cartoon).

- **Punishment:** Up to two years of simple imprisonment, or a fine, or both.
- **Key Point:** The statement made must harm the reputation of the other person.

COURT'S REASONING

- The court convicted Ms. Patkar under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.
- The judge viewed her comments as deliberate, malicious, and a direct attack on Mr. Saxena's character and patriotism.
- The court found Ms. Patkar failed to justify her statements.

CONCLUSION: This defamation case, stemming from a decades-old dispute, highlights the complexities of free speech and reputational harm. While Patkar faces potential imprisonment, the suspended sentence allows her to challenge the verdict. The outcome will be watched closely, with implications for activism and public discourse in India.

ECONOMY

JUNE'S GROSS GST REVENUE GROWTH SLOWS TO A THREE-YEAR LOW; NO OFFICIAL STATEMENT

CONTEXT: In June, India's GST revenue growth hit a three-year low, with unofficial data showing slower collection increases and the Finance Ministry remaining silent on official figures.

June's GST Revenue Growth Slows

Slowed Growth in GST Collections

- Growth in India's gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) collections slowed to a three-year low in June.
- Revenues increased by 7.74%, rising to about ₹1.74 lakh crore from ₹1,61,497 crore in the same period last year.
- The Finance Ministry has not officially issued a statement on June's GST receipts.

Ministry's Silence and Social Media Posts

- The Finance Ministry typically releases monthly GST revenue collections on the first of the following month.
- No official statement was made regarding June's GST receipts at the time of reporting.
- The Ministry marked the seventh anniversary of the GST regime on social media, highlighting benefits such as lower household goods rates, a level playing field for taxpayers, and reduced compliance burdens for small businesses.

Revenue Trends and Comparisons

- June's gross GST revenues, reflecting transactions from May, showed the slowest growth since June 2021.
- The growth rate in June lagged behind the 12.4% and 10% growth recorded in April and May 2024, respectively.
- June's gross GST revenue was only 0.73% higher than May's gross tally of ₹1,72,739 crore.
- Gross GST revenues for the first quarter of 2024 were approximately ₹5,57,006 crore, a 10.2% increase from ₹5.05 lakh crore in the same period the previous year.

Net GST Collections and Refunds

- The Ministry has been sharing details on net GST collections, accounting for refunds.
- April saw a 15.5% rise in net GST collections, reaching ₹1.92 lakh crore from over ₹2.1 lakh crore in gross revenues.
- In May, net GST revenue growth slowed to 6.9%, with collections totaling ₹1.44 lakh crore.
- June's net collections remain unknown due to the lack of an official statement.

Economic Analysis and Settlement Details

- Economists expressed concern over the absence of an official statement, noting it hampers analysis of economic trends.
- Approximately ₹39,600 crore was settled to the central GST account from Integrated GST (IGST) collections, while States received ₹33,548 crore from the IGST pool.
- In June 2023, IGST collections were ₹80,292 crore, including

WE AIM TO INSPIRE YOU

₹39,035 crore from import of goods.

- June 2024 saw a 9.3% rise in CGST and a 10.8% rise in SGST from IGST collections compared to June 2023 settlements.

Expert Opinions and Future Prospects

- Tax experts noted the slowdown in revenue growth compared to recent months.
- Despite the slowdown, overall GST collections have shown an encouraging trend over the past few months.
- Industry hopes this trend will allow the GST Council to restart the rationalisation of GST's rate structure, as discussed in the Council's last meeting on June 22.

CONCLUSION: June's GST revenue growth in India marked a three-year low, raising concerns among economists due to the Finance Ministry's silence. Despite this, overall GST collections have been encouraging, with hopes for GST Council rate rationalisation. The economic impact requires close monitoring in the coming months.

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

GOVT. UNDECIDED ON DEADLINE TO FIX BOUNDARIES FOR CENSUS

CONTEXT: The deadline to freeze administrative boundaries for the Census has ended without a new date. This impacts the Census schedule and women's reservation implementation.

DEADLINE TO FREEZE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES

- The deadline for freezing administrative boundaries of districts, tehsils, towns, and municipal bodies for the Census exercise ended on Sunday.
- No new date has been announced.
- A senior government official stated that a decision is yet to be taken and discussions are ongoing.

Impact on Census Dates

- The ambiguity affects the dates for the Census, last held in 2011.
- The deadline has been extended nine times since December 2020.
- A former Census official mentioned a possible post-facto extension order, otherwise, the Census could occur in the next three to six months.
- The December 30, 2023 order extended the freeze until June 30, 2024, pushing the Census exercise to at least October 1, as it takes three months to prepare enumerators.

Women's Quota Implementation

- The implementation of the Women's Reservation Act, passed in the Special Session of Parliament last year, is dependent on the Census.
- The Act reserves 33% of seats in Parliament and the Assemblies for women.
- According to the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, the reservation will come into effect after delimitation based on the

first Census figures recorded post-Act commencement.

- Union Home Minister Amit Shah informed the Lok Sabha that the Census and delimitation would occur after the Lok Sabha election but did not specify the year.

State Preparations and Digital Census

- States will require five to six months to prepare the apparatus for the Census.
- The upcoming Census will be digital, requiring fresh training for the entire process.
- If the deadline for freezing administrative boundaries is not extended, the first phase of the Census and the National Population Register (NPR) update could be conducted in 2025.

Demand for Caste Census

- The Janata Dal (United), a key BJP ally, has demanded a caste census.
- Senior JD(U) leader K.C. Tyagi stated that a caste census is widely demanded and cited Bihar as an example.
- Prime Minister has not opposed the caste census, and JD(U) will continue to pursue it.

What is Census?

A census is an official and systematic process of collecting, recording, and analyzing data about the population of a country. This includes information on various demographic, economic, and social aspects such as age, sex, occupation, education, and housing conditions. The primary objectives of a census are to gather accurate population counts, understand population dynamics, and inform policy-making, resource allocation, and planning at different levels of government.

Who Conducts the Census in India?

Conducting Body

In India, the census is conducted by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, which operates under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Roles and Responsibilities

- **Registrar General and Census Commissioner:** The head of the office is responsible for the overall planning, execution, and supervision of the census operations across the country.
- **Field Operations:** The Census operations are carried out by a large number of field staff, including enumerators and supervisors, who are temporarily appointed for the task. These field staff typically include government officials, school teachers, and other public employees.
- **Data Collection and Processing:** The collected data is processed and analyzed to produce comprehensive statistical reports and insights that are used for various administrative and planning purposes.

Frequency and History

- **Frequency:** The Census of India is conducted every ten years, with the most recent ones being in 2011 and the upcoming planned for after the delayed exercise originally scheduled for 2021.
- **History:** The first census in India was conducted in 1871-72. Since then, the decennial census has been a regular exercise, with each census providing crucial data that reflects the changing demographic patterns and social structures of the country.

Importance of the Census

- **Policy Making:** Provides essential data for government policies and programs.
- **Resource Allocation:** Assists in the equitable distribution of resources.
- **Planning and Development:** Supports planning for infrastructure, education, health, and other sectors.
- **Electoral Delimitation:** Data is used for redrawing constituency boundaries and implementing reservation policies, such as those for women in legislative bodies.

CONCLUSION: The delay in finalizing boundaries throws the Census schedule and women's reservation implementation into uncertainty. With digitalization adding complexity, a 2025 Census is likely, impacting policymaking and resource allocation that rely on fresh population data.

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY

CONTEXT: New criminal laws in India raise concerns about police readiness and potential negative impacts.

Sense of Uncertainty: New Criminal Laws in an Unready System

Introduction of New Laws

- **Implementation:** Three new criminal laws have come into force:
 - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (replacing the Indian Penal Code)
 - Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (superseding the Code of Criminal Procedure)
 - Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam (replacing the Indian Evidence Act)
- **Implementation Date:** July 1 was set as the implementation date by the government.

Concerns about Preparedness

- **Training and Preparation:** There have been reports of:
 - Rudimentary training for station-house police personnel.
 - Workshops conducted sporadically.
 - Upgrades to the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS) for electronic complaint filing.
- **Unknown Readiness:** The exact level of preparedness among police and judicial systems remains uncertain.

Government's Approach

- **Implementation Strategy:** The Union government has decided to implement the laws despite the unpreparedness, opting for a rough transition over awaiting full readiness.
- **Transition Period:** The duration of the initial confusion and adjustment period is unknown.

Naming and Debate Issues

- **Naming Concerns:** The new laws have unfamiliar Hindi names with no English equivalents, causing confusion and questions.
- **Legislative Debate:**
 - There is a feeling that the laws were not fully debated in the legislature.

- A Standing Committee of Parliament reviewed the drafts and recommended changes, but there was limited civil society discussion.

Specific Provisions and Fears

- **Police Custody:** New provisions allowing multiple tranches of police custody are feared to disproportionately empower the police.
- **Inclusion of Terrorism:** Adding 'terrorism' as an offence in ordinary penal law, alongside existing anti-terrorism laws, is expected to cause confusion.
- **State Amendments:** States are allowed to make their own amendments, but early Presidential assent is not assured.

Positive Reforms and Overall Impact

- **Procedural Reforms:**
 - Registration of FIRs regardless of jurisdiction.
 - Introduction of videography for searches and seizures.
- **Overall Uncertainty:** There is a palpable sense of uncertainty regarding the overall impact of the new laws.

CONCLUSION

The introduction of India's new criminal laws has sparked concerns over police and judicial readiness, with significant uncertainty surrounding their impact. While procedural reforms are welcomed, issues with preparedness, naming, and legislative debate raise questions about the smooth transition and potential negative consequences of the new legal framework.

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

GLOSSING OVER UNEMPLOYMENT, ITS HIGH ELECTORAL PRICE

CONTEXT: India's economic challenges under the Modi government, focusing on issues of unemployment, inequality, GDP growth, and electoral repercussions. It highlights concerns about economic management and the need for structural reforms amid political shifts.

Unemployment Concerns and Economic Growth:

- **Job Creation Deficit:** Despite claimed GDP growth of 8%, insufficient jobs have been created to address India's unemployment, requiring over 25 million jobs in the next five years.
- **Unemployment Rate:** Dropped from 4.2% in 2021 to 3.1% in 2023, but this improvement doesn't match the rapid GDP growth rate.

Electoral Backlash and Political Shifts:

- **2024 General Election:** BJP lost its parliamentary majority, forming a coalition with parties of differing economic ideologies.
- **Inequality and Wealth Distribution:** Sharp rise in wealth inequality under BJP rule, with 1% owning 40% of India's wealth, exacerbating societal disparities.

Challenges to Economic Claims:

- **K-Shaped Inequality:** Majority sees little benefit from claimed GDP growth, evident in BJP's reduced Lok Sabha presence.
- **Doubts on Economic Success:** Skepticism persists over

claims of India being the fastest-growing large economy, raising electoral doubts.

Economic Management and Future Projections:

- **Growth Statistics:** Recent GDP growth of 8.2% may not be sustainable, with concerns over economic management and structural investments.
- **Need for Reforms:** Calls for a new economic strategy as BJP loses parliamentary majority, lacking consensus on economic policies.

Sectoral Employment Dynamics:

- **Job Sector Composition:** 92% of agricultural jobs are in the unorganized sector, while small and medium enterprises dominate industry and services.
- **Government's Role:** Formal private sector and government jobs account for only 27%, highlighting the need for a cohesive economic strategy.

CONCLUSION: India's economic landscape under the Modi government reflects a complex interplay of rapid GDP growth, persistent unemployment challenges, widening inequality, and shifting political dynamics. As the nation navigates these issues, a critical need emerges for cohesive economic reforms that address structural weaknesses and foster inclusive growth to mitigate electoral repercussions.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

ISRAEL IS FACING A STRATEGIC DEFEAT IN GAZA

CONTEXT: Israel faces significant strategic challenges in Gaza, where its military campaign against Hamas has failed to achieve its objectives. This has led to humanitarian crises, international condemnation, and a resurgence of the Palestine question in regional geopolitics, impacting Israel's diplomatic and security landscape.

Israel's Strategic Challenge in Gaza

- **Initiation of Conflict:**
 - War declared following Hamas attack on October 7, 2023.
 - Prime Minister Netanyahu vowed to "crush" Hamas.
- **Humanitarian Impact:**
 - Heavy casualties and displacement in Gaza.
 - Significant civilian suffering and infrastructure destruction.
- **Military Objectives and Realities:**
 - Goal to eliminate Hamas leadership and infrastructure.
 - IDF acknowledges challenges in achieving objectives after prolonged conflict.

Regional Escalations and Challenges

- **Hezbollah's Involvement:**
 - Controlled attacks from Lebanon, displacing Israeli civilians.
 - Potential escalation into a broader conflict given Hezbollah's deep integration in Lebanese society.
- **Iran's Response:**
 - Israeli strikes on Iranian targets in Syria provoke significant retaliation.

- Iran escalates nuclear activities amidst regional tensions.

Diplomatic and Geopolitical Ramifications

- **Arab Normalization and Reversals:**
 - Setback in Israel's normalization efforts with Arab states post-Gaza conflict.
 - Emphasis on Palestinian statehood gaining traction internationally.
- **Global Criticism and Legal Challenges:**
 - UN resolutions and ICC involvement condemning Israeli actions.
 - Growing global isolation and protests against Israel's conduct.

Palestine Question and Strategic Dilemma

- **Impact on Geopolitical Balance:**
 - Shift towards emphasizing the two-state solution.
 - Increased international scrutiny on Israel's policies and actions.
- **Leadership Challenges:**
 - Netanyahu's strategy questioned amid ongoing conflict.
 - Calls for strategic reassessment and potential leadership change in Israel.

CONCLUSION: Israel's ongoing conflict in Gaza underscores profound strategic challenges, from humanitarian crises to regional escalations involving Hezbollah and Iran. Diplomatic setbacks and global condemnation further complicate Israel's position. Emphasizing a shift in geopolitical dynamics towards Palestinian statehood, it necessitates Israel's leadership to reconsider strategies amidst calls for broader regional stability and resolution.

WE AIM TO INSPIRE YOU



MASTER THE NEW LEARNING MANTRA

www.vedhikiasacademy.org

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

WHAT IS ON THE AGENDA FOR THE 16TH FINANCE COMMISSION?

CONTEXT: The 16th Finance Commission focuses on enhancing fiscal devolution, particularly to urban areas, amid challenges like inadequate funding, urbanisation strains, and the critical need for updated census data for effective planning.

What is Finance Commission of India and what does it do?

The Finance Commission of India is a crucial body established by the **Indian Constitution (Article 280)** to ensure fair distribution of financial resources between the central government and the individual state governments. It acts as a bridge for financial federalism in the country.

- **Recommending the distribution of net tax proceeds:** The commission decides how to share the revenue collected from various taxes between the central government and the states. This ensures states receive a fair share of resources for development.
- **Allocating grants-in-aid:** The commission recommends the principles for providing financial assistance from the central government to the states. This helps states that require additional support due to economic disparity or specific needs.
- **Strengthening local finances:** The commission also evaluates the financial health of states and suggests measures to improve the resource base of Panchayats and Municipalities, which are local government bodies in India.
- **Recommending sound financial practices:** The commission can recommend any other steps it considers necessary to promote sound financial management for both central and state governments.

In essence, the Finance Commission plays a vital role in maintaining a balanced financial system across India, ensuring states have adequate resources to fulfill their development goals and provide essential services to their citizens.

Agenda of the 16th Finance Commission

- **Establishment and Mandate:** Established under Article 280 of the Indian Constitution.
- **Focus:** Devolution of the consolidated fund with emphasis on local bodies post-73rd and 74th constitutional amendments.

Urban Challenges and Fiscal Devolution

- **City Contributions:** Cities contribute significantly to GDP (66%) and government revenues (90%).
- **Infrastructure Needs:** Estimated \$840 billion required for urban infrastructure by the World Bank.
- **Inadequate Devolution:** Despite efforts, financial support to cities remains insufficient.
- **Impact of Urbanization:** Rapid urbanization without adequate fiscal support hampers development.

Intergovernmental Transfers (IGTs) to ULBs

- **Current Scenario:** IGTs in India are only about 0.5% of GDP, much lower than global standards.
- **Comparison:** Other developing nations allocate higher

percentages (e.g., South Africa 2.6%, Brazil 5.1%).

- **Challenges:** Issues with predictability, earmarking, and horizontal equity of IGTs.

Impact of GST and Taxation

- **GST Impact:** Reduced ULBs' tax revenue significantly.
- **Low IGTs:** State transfers to ULBs as a percentage of GDP are inadequate.
- **Constitutional Aim vs. Reality:** 74th amendment aimed to strengthen ULBs, but progress has been limited.

Challenges from Parallel Agencies

- **Distorted Roles:** Growth of parallel agencies diminishes local governments' financial and operational autonomy.
- **Impact of Development Schemes:** MP and MLA Local Area Development Schemes further distort federal structure.

Importance of the Census

- **Data Relevance:** Lack of 2021 Census data hampers evidence-based fiscal planning.
- **Urban Classification:** India's vast urban landscape must be accurately captured, including migration trends.

Recommendations for the 16th Finance Commission

- **Revisit Principles:** Align guiding principles with current urbanization challenges.
- **Specific Focus Areas:** Enhance property tax collection, address pollution, and improve basic services.
- **Doubling IGTs:** Increase intergovernmental transfers to urban areas to meet growing demands.

Future Challenges and Mitigation

- **Urban Infrastructure Warning:** McKinsey report cautions against current investment rates leading to infrastructure deficiencies.
- **Sustainability:** Ensure sustainable urban development through robust fiscal policies and equitable resource allocation.

CONCLUSION: The 16th Finance Commission faces the critical task of enhancing fiscal devolution to urban areas amidst pressing challenges like inadequate funding and urbanization strains. With a focus on updating census data and addressing financial disparities, its recommendations must align with evolving urban needs to ensure sustainable development and equitable resource distribution across India.

CRACKING
CIVIL SERVICES
NO MORE A
DIFFICULT TASK
COME JOIN WITH US



DEFENCE

WILL ENSURE COMPLETE SYNERGY WITH NAVY, AIR FORCE, SAYS ARMY CHIEF

CONTEXT: General Upendra Dwivedi, newly appointed as the 30th Chief of the Army Staff, emphasizes readiness across conflict spectrums and integration with Navy and Air Force to safeguard India's interests amidst evolving geopolitical challenges and technological advancements.

Introduction and Leadership Transition:

- General Upendra Dwivedi assumes office as the 30th Chief of the Army Staff, emphasizing readiness and synergy with Navy and Air Force.
- He pledges to equip soldiers with advanced technology and evolve strategic capabilities to meet operational challenges.

Military Modernization and Indigenous Initiatives:

- Focus on transforming the Army and achieving self-reliance (atmanirbhar) through indigenous initiatives.
- Emphasis on maximum utilization of domestically manufactured war systems and equipment.

Commitment to Personnel Welfare:

- Priority on safeguarding interests and welfare of Army personnel and defense civilians.
- Sacred commitment to veterans, veer naris, and their families, ensuring full support.

Geopolitical Dynamics and Technological Evolution:

- Recognition of rapid geopolitical changes and technological advancements.
- Need for continuous adaptation and enhancement of war fighting strategies.

Vision for National Security and Development:

- Ensuring Army readiness across the conflict spectrum to secure India's interests.
- Contributing significantly to nation-building in alignment with the vision of Viksit Bharat-2047.

Leadership Changes and Continuity:

- Lieutenant-General N.S. Raja Subramani assumes Vice-Chief of the Army Staff role.
- Lieutenant-General Devendra Sharma appointed as GOC-in-C of Army Training Command (ARTRAC).

CONCLUSION:

General Upendra Dwivedi's leadership promises to focus on modernization, self-reliance, and synergy with other armed forces to meet evolving challenges and safeguard India's security interests effectively.

DEFENCE

BENGAL GOVERNOR SEEKS ACTION AGAINST TOP POLICE OFFICERS

CONTEXT: West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose has demanded punitive action against Kolkata's Police Commissioner and others over allegations, citing constitutional violations and police defiance.

Governor's Letter to Chief Minister

- **Demand:** Governor C.V. Ananda Bose urges Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee to take "appropriate punitive action in accordance with law."
- **Targeted Individuals:** Kolkata Police Commissioner Vineet Goyal, Deputy Commissioner of Police Indira Mukherjee, and the police contingent at Raj Bhavan are named.
- **Allegations:** Stem from accusations made by a Raj Bhavan employee against the Governor.
- **Constitutional Concern:** Governor stresses the importance of upholding constitutional procedures and laws in matters involving the Governor's office.

Police Response and Investigation

- **Case Registration:** Kolkata Police initiated a case and formed an eight-member Special Investigation Team (SIT) to probe allegations against the Governor.
- **Public Disclosure:** Indira Mukherjee, Deputy Commissioner, publicly shared details of the allegations and police actions.
- **Governor's Critique:** Governor's office criticizes Mukherjee's public statements, alleging a breach of constitutional norms and Supreme Court precedents barring criminal proceedings against Governors.

Accusations Against Commissioner Goyal

- **Unconstitutional Acts:** Governor accuses Commissioner Vineet Goyal of involvement in unconstitutional actions.
- **Legal Stand:** Emphasis on adherence to legal and constitutional norms, crucial for maintaining public trust and governance integrity.

GOVERNOR OF STATE AND IMMUNITY FROM CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

In India, the Governor of a state enjoys certain immunities and privileges, primarily aimed at safeguarding the independence and functioning of the office. The Supreme Court of India has issued several rulings clarifying the scope and extent of these immunities:

- **Complete Immunity During Term:** The Supreme Court has held that Governors enjoy complete immunity from criminal proceedings during their term of office. This immunity is intended to prevent undue interference in the discharge of their constitutional duties.
- **Post-Term Immunity:** Even after demitting office, the Supreme Court has affirmed that Governors continue to enjoy immunity from criminal prosecution for acts performed in their official capacity while in office. This is to ensure that former Governors are not harassed with litigation stemming from their official actions.



"Education is the ability to listen to almost anything without losing your temper or your self-confidence." - Robert Frost

Article 361 in Constitution of India

361. Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs

1)The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties :

Provided that the conduct of the President may be brought under review by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under article 61 :

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Government of India or the Government of a State.

2)No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor of a State, in any court during his term of office.

3)No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President, or the Governor of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

4)No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President, or as Governor of such State, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the President or the Governor, as the case may be, or left at his office stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action therefor, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom such proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which he claims.

CONCLUSION: West Bengal Governor C.V. Ananda Bose has called for punitive action against Kolkata's Police Commissioner and others over allegations, emphasizing constitutional violations. Kolkata Police initiated an investigation following accusations by a Raj Bhavan employee. The case highlights issues of gubernatorial immunity and the balance between legal accountability and protecting the Governor's office from undue interference.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

NEET RETEST RESULT PUBLISHED; ALL CANDIDATES GET NEW RANKS

CONTEXT: The NEET retest results have sparked protests as candidates contest the fairness of revised ranks due to withdrawal of grace marks, impacting admissions to medical colleges amid concerns over transparency and ranking consistency.

NEET Retest Results and Rank Changes

- **Retest Conducted:**
 - NTA conducted a retest for 1,563 NEET candidates following controversy over grace marks.
 - Only 812 candidates appeared for the retest on June 23.
- **Rank Revision and Complaints:**
 - Withdrawal of grace marks and new test scores led to rank changes for all 23 lakh candidates.
 - Many candidates complain of inflated ranks despite higher scores.
- **Parental Concerns and Demands:**
 - Calls for transparency from Education Ministry and NTA.
 - Requests publication of top 50,000 candidate data to assess rank distribution.
 - Seeks clarity on clustering of top ranks in NEET results.

CONCLUSION: The NEET retest results underscore ongoing controversies, sparking demands for transparency and fairness in ranking processes amid widespread candidate dissatisfaction and protests.



"If you invest more in your education, then you are likely to get more interest in it."

—Benjamin Franklin

CRACKING
CIVIL SERVICES
NO MORE A
DIFFICULT TASK

COME JOIN WITH US



The
More
You Learn,
The
More
You Earn



www.vedhikiasacademy.org



SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

WHY ARE SCIENTISTS LOOKING FOR THE HIGGS BOSON'S BEST FRIEND?

CONTEXT: Scientists are meticulously measuring the top quark's mass to understand its interactions with the Higgs boson and its implications for the stability of the universe, delving into fundamental particle physics at the Large Hadron Collider.

Why are scientists looking for the Higgs boson's best friend?

1. The Top Quark - Heaviest Elementary Particle

- **Massive Nature:** Weighs 3 times more than a copper atom, and 10 times heavier than a water molecule.
- **Interaction with Higgs Boson:** Strongest interaction with the Higgs boson, raising questions about universe stability.

2. Importance of Top Quark's Mass

- **Fundamental Role:** Its mass affects the stability and energy dynamics of the universe.
- **Understanding Particle Mass:** Insights into how particles acquire mass through interactions with the Higgs field.

3. Implications for the Universe

- **Higgs Boson's Role:** The Higgs boson's mass affects the

energy state of the universe.

- **Potential for Universe Modification:** Theoretical concerns about the universe's stability and the role of Higgs field adjustments.

4. Measurement Challenges and Discoveries

- **Discovery:** Found in 1995 at the Tevatron with a mass range of 151-197 GeV/c².
- **Latest Measurement:** June 2024, Large Hadron Collider reported the most precise figure of 172.52 GeV/c².

5. Future Research and Implications

- **Research Goals:** Further refining measurements to understand particle interactions and potential hidden particles.
- **Broader Impact:** Contributions to theories about particle physics and the fundamental nature of the universe.

CONCLUSION : The pursuit of understanding the top quark and its relationship with the Higgs boson stands at the forefront of modern particle physics. As scientists delve deeper into measuring its mass with unprecedented precision, they not only unravel the fundamental properties of matter but also probe profound questions about the stability and dynamics of our universe. These efforts at the Large Hadron Collider underscore humanity's relentless quest to decipher the complexities of nature and pave the way for new discoveries that could redefine our understanding of the cosmos.



VEDHIK
IAS ACADEMY
The New Learning Mantra

**MASTER
THE NEW
LEARNING
MANTRA**

www.vedhikiasacademy.org



VEDHIK

IAS ACADEMY

The New Learning Mantra

START YOUR JOURNEY WITH THE BEST

**INDIA'S
TOP MOST
CIVIL SERVANTS
FOR COACHING**

www.vedhikiasacademy.org

Head Office:
Vedhik IAS Academy
Mercy Estate,
MG Road, Ravipuram,
Ernakulam-682 015,

Corporate office:
Vedhik IAS Academy
Samkalp Bhawan, Plot No.15,
Sector 4, Rama Krishna Puram,
New Delhi, Delhi-110022

Regional office
Vedhik IAS Academy
202, Raheja Chambers, 12,
Museum Road. Bangalore -
560001. Karnataka, India.

GCC Office:
Bobscoedu,
Bobsco Trading & Contracting Co. W. L . L
Office 22, Dream Tower 1,
Road: 2701, Adliya, Kingdom of Bahrain
www.bobscoedu.com