



SC to hear Kerala's plea on Governors' conduct in March

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

Kerala on Thursday pushed for an early hearing in the Supreme Court its writ petition arguing that Governors in Opposition-ruled States have triggered a tendency to delay assent or indefinitely sit on crucial Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies. In an oral mentioning before a Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Sanjiv Khanna, advocate C.K. Sasi, for Kerala, said the court is currently hearing a similar petition led by Tamil Nadu challenging the conduct of Governor R.N. Ravi, who sat on 10 re-enacted Bills, mostly dealing with higher education, before referring them for consideration to the President.

What are the Issues Related to the Post of Governor in India?

- Affiliation Based Appointment-** Politicians and former bureaucrats affiliated with the ruling party have been appointed in several instances as Governors. This has led to questions about the post's impartiality and non-partisanship.
- Arbitrary Removal of Governors-** There are no written grounds or procedures for removing governors. This leads to arbitrary removals especially when there is change of political power at the Union Govt. level.
- From Centre's Representative to Centre's Agent-** The governors have become the 'agents of the Centre' as they are appointed and removed by the Central Government.
- Governor recommending President's Rule-** The discretionary power of governor recommending president's rule on account of the failure of constitutional machinery in the state has not always been based on 'objective material'. Political partisanship, whims and fancies have also played their part.
- No Clear Distinction Between Constitutional and Statutory Role-** The constitutional mandate of the Governor to act on advice of the council of ministers is not clearly distinguished from his statutory authority as chancellor. This has resulted in many conflicts between the governor and the state government. For ex- The was a recent appointment of a Vice Chancellor in a university by the Kerala Governor, bypassing government nominations has caused a conflict.
- Misuse of Discretionary power of appointment of CM-** The Office of governor has been accused of playing a partisan role in the appointment of CM in cases where a single party lacks the majority.



**VEDHIK**
IAS ACADEMY
The New Learning Mantra

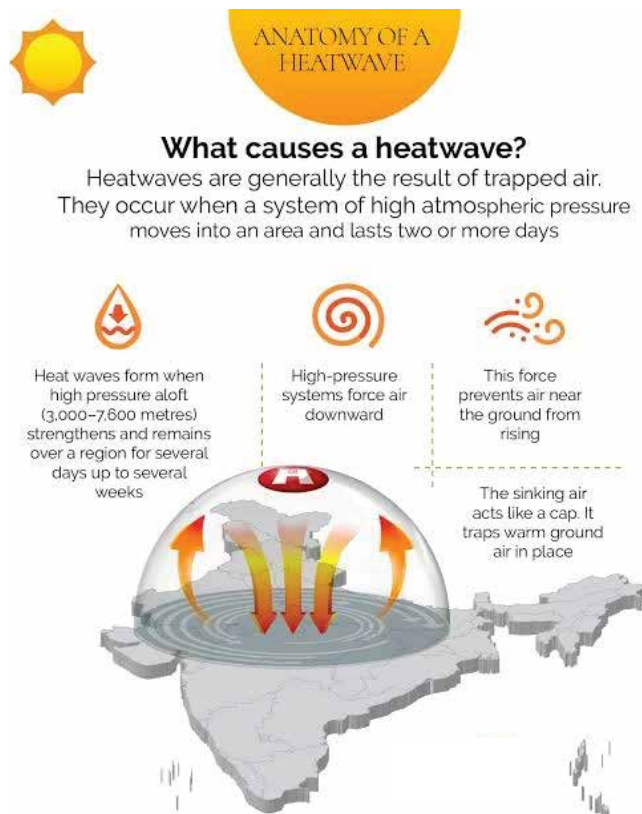
**Comprehensive Coaching For
568 Government Jobs**

www.vedhikiasacademy.org

Heatwave unlikely in Kerala this season

GEOGRAPHY

Kerala, which recorded heatwave conditions for the first time last year, is likely to witness a moderate summer this season with La Niña conditions developing over the tropical Pacific. Although the temperature began to climb up in the first week of February, it is still almost within the long-period average of the State. According to a monthly outlook of the temperature issued by the India Meteorological Department (IMD), over the southern Peninsula, including Kerala, below-normal maximum temperature is likely in February, although it might be normal to above-normal temperature in most parts of the country.



Heatwave refers to the period of abnormally high temperatures, more than the normal maximum temperature, that occurs during the summer season. In India, heat waves typically occur between March and June, depending on the advent of the Monsoon. The heat wave is also called a “silent disaster” as it develops slowly and kills and injures humans and animals worldwide. The annual temperature is rising globally, and this is reflected in an increase in heat waves in several parts of the world, including India. A multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional approach is required to address governance challenges connected to Disaster Risk Management for heat waves.

Factors Causing Heat Waves in India

• Primary Factors:

- **High-pressure system:** Heat waves are caused by trapped air, which typically circulates in large **prevailing winds**. But when trapped over one region, it warms to unusual temperatures due to **sunlight**.
 - The High-pressure systems trap air by forcing it downwards, acting as a large cap. The air trapped in the upper atmosphere cannot rise, preventing **precipitation**. This results in the heatwaves.
- **Sparse pre-monsoon showers:** The sparser pre-monsoon season showers leave large parts of India arid. This situation makes it

conducive for the heatwaves to occur.

- Further, the **sudden cessation of pre-monsoon rain showers** contributes to the heatwaves.
- This weather pattern in the **El Nino** years has a multiplier effect on the heatwaves.
- **Late coming of monsoon:** The delay in the arrival of the Monsoon over East and Central India has led to prolonged heatwave conditions.
- **Loo:** The Loo, a dry wind that blows from Pakistan and northwest India, has helped to raise the temperature in India.
- **Secondary factors:**
 - **Urban heat island effect:** Urban areas with high concentrations of buildings, roads, and other infrastructure can trap heat and create their own **microclimates**, which can lead to higher temperatures than surrounding areas.
 - **Anthropogenic factors:** Activities such as **deforestation, agriculture, and energy production** can contribute to the warming of the atmosphere and the occurrence of heat waves.
 - A recent study reveals that **climate change and global warming** have increased the likelihood of heat waves during the last three decades.



START YOUR JOURNEY WITH THE
BEST

INDIA'S TOP MOST CIVIL SERVANTS FOR COACHING

₹10,147-crore worth contracts signed for Pinaka ammunition

INTERNAL SECURITY

The Defence Ministry on Thursday signed contracts worth ₹10,147 crore for a variety of ammunition for the Army's Pinaka Multiple Rocket Launch Systems (MRLS). The ammunition also enhances the range of the Pinaka systems. Contracts were inked with Economic Explosives Limited (EEL) and Munitions India Limited (MIL) for the procurement of Area Denial Munition (ADM) Type-1 and High Explosive Pre-Fragmented (HEPF)-Mk-1 (enhanced) rockets respectively for Pinaka MRLS at a total cost of ₹10,147 crore, a Ministry statement said.



About Pinaka Multi-Barrel Rocket Launcher:

- It is designed by the Armament Research and Development Establishment (ARDE), a laboratory of the DRDO.
- It was first used during the Kargil War, where it successfully neutralised Pakistan Army positions on the mountain tops.
- It delivers lethal and responsive fire against a variety of area targets, such as exposed enemy troops, armoured and soft-skin vehicles, communication centres, air terminal complexes, and fuel and ammunition dumps.
- **Features:**
 - It consists of a **multi-tube launcher vehicle**, a replenishment-cum-loader vehicle, a replenishment vehicle, and a command post vehicle.
 - The rocket launcher has two pods containing six rockets each and can neutralise an area of 700 × 500 square metres within 48 seconds.
 - The launcher system is supported on four hydraulically actuated outriggers at the time of firing.
 - **Range: It has a range of 60 to 75 kilometers.**
 - The system is mounted on a Tatra truck for mobility.
- Its success has already extended beyond India's borders, with countries like Armenia placing orders, and many others expressing interest in acquiring the system.
- It is suitable for different types of military engagements, such as counter-terrorism, border defence, and conventional warfare.

India's single largest solar cell making unit launched

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin inaugurated the country's single largest solar cell and module manufacturing unit at the Gangaikondan SIPCOT Industrial Growth Centre on Thursday. Set up by TATA Power's solar energy manufacturing arm, with an investment of ₹3,800 crore, the TP Solar Limited's 4.30- GW photovoltaic cell and module manufacturing unit would provide employment to over 2,000 people, including 1,700 women, from Tirunelveli, Palaymkottai and areas within a 100-km radius.

What is Renewable energy (RE)?

- It is energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us.
- For Example: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Geothermal Energy, Hydro Power, Ocean Energy, Bio Energy.

Current Status of RE in India

The share of RE in the total installed generation capacity in the country stands at 43.12%.

- India ranks fourth globally in renewable energy capacity. 4th in Wind Power (46.65 GW) capacity and 5th in solar photovoltaic power (85.47 GW).
- First time crossed 200 GW capacity from non-fossil fuel sources It includes Solar power: 85.47 GW, Large hydro power: 46.93 GW, Wind power: 46.66 GW, Biopower: 10.95 GW, Small hydropower: 5.00 GW, Waste to Energy: 0.60 GW.
- RE targets in India

India aims reaching a non-fossil fuel energy capacity of 500 GW by 2030.
Fulfilling at least half of its energy requirements via RE by 2030.

WEF chief, CEO write to Revanth Reddy; thank him for his support

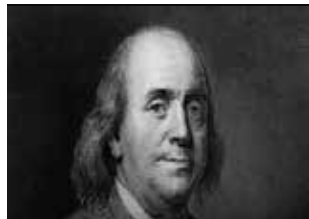
INTERNAL SECURITY

Telangana Chief Minister A. Revanth Reddy's presentation on the roadmap to make Telangana net zero by 2047 and plans to develop India's first net-zero carbon city near Hyderabad as a sustainable city, made at World Economic Forum (WEF) annual conference in Davos resonated with participants at the Building Regenerative and Circular Places session. WEF president Borge Brende and managing director Mirek Dusek, in a letter to the Chief Minister, said that global business leaders found great value to learn in the Country Strategy Dialogue on India about upcoming initiatives and investment opportunities to fulfil Mr. Reddy's goal of Rising Telangana 2050, which envisions establishing Telangana as a leader in advanced technology, talent, clean energy and sustainable and equitable growth.



About World Economic Forum:

- It was established in 1971 as a not-for-profit foundation by German engineer and economist Klaus Schwab. It was originally known as the European Management Forum.
- It introduced the concept of stakeholder capitalism.
- It engages organizations and leaders through dialogue, debate and commitments for action in the service of building more future-ready, resilient, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies.
- **Background:**
 - Events in 1973, namely the collapse of the Bretton Woods fixed exchange rate mechanism and the Arab-Israeli War, saw the Annual Meeting expand its focus from management to economic and social issues.
 - Two years later, the organisation introduced a system of membership for 'the 1,000 leading companies of the world'.
 - In 1987, the European Management Forum formally became the World Economic Forum and sought to broaden its vision to include providing a platform for dialogue.
 - In 2015 it was formally recognised as an international organization.
- **Funding:** The WEF is largely funded by its partnering corporations. These are generally global enterprises with annual turnover greater than \$5 billion.
- **Reports published by the World Economic Forum:** Global Competitiveness Report, Global Information Technology Report, Global Gender Gap Report, Global Risks Report, Global Travel and Tourism Report, Global Enabling Trade Report.
- It has headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland and offices in New York and San Francisco in the United States, in Beijing, China and in Tokyo, Japan.
- **Davos meeting:** Davos brings together some 3,000 participants (including paying members and selected invitees), among whom are investors, business leaders, political leaders, economists, celebrities and journalists, for up to five days to discuss global issues across 500 sessions.



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

–Benjamin Franklin

WE AIM TO INSPIRE YOU



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