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July Month Current Affairs

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01

National Affairs

Entrepreneurship India

- Rs 6,000 crore will be spent over the next five years on the program to increase efficiency and accelerate the MSME sector.
- This project is being carried out in collaboration with the World Bank.
- One third of India's economy is generated by the MSME sector. In that way, improving the MSME sector is improving the society as a whole.
- The contribution of the MSME sector to the Self-Reliance India (Atma Nirbar) program is very important.
- Government e-marketplace is the best platform for MSMEs to offer their products and services to the government

G-7 Conference

G-7

- The G-7 Conference is an organization created jointly by developed economies and is functioning as the G7 Association.
- A six-nation organization formed in 1975, Canada joined in 1976 and Russia in 1998.
- Russia was expelled from the G8 in 2014 due to its annexation of Crimea, which was part of Ukraine.
- The report prioritizes protecting people's freedom of speech;

PSLV C-53 Rocket

- o 3 satellites including 'DS-EO' of Singapore were successfully launched yesterday by PSLV C-58 rocket and PSLV C-53 rocket. All 3 satellites were successfully placed into the planned orbit within 19 minutes of lift off.
 - o The main satellite DS-EO has a mass of 365 kg. It is capable of simultaneously imaging the Earth from different angles.
 - o It will also carry out work to identify the manpower required for disaster recovery. HOR captures accurate images in all weather conditions including day and night.
 - o A satellite named Scoop-1 designed by students of Singapore Nanyang Technological University for academic work (2.8Kilar) has also been launched.
- Peaceful protests will be respected; Cyber security will be ensured; The 7th conference statement says that we will work with emphasis on climate change, corona epidemic, and action based on international rules

Crypto currency - Cybercrime Alert

- Crypto currency is digital money. This is Electronic money created using 'block chain' computer technology.
- Crypto currency cannot be seen with your eyes.
- Bit coin is the king of crypto currency
- Currently one bit coin is worth Rs 15,93,833.

- No one can predict when its price will rise and when it will fall.
- There are tens of thousands of crypto currencies like 'Ethereum', 'Cardano', 'Solana', 'Tron', 'Sushi', 'bake', 'cake', 'banana', 'shibu', 'chia', 'safemoon'.
- India is the 2nd largest Bit coin user in Asia.
- Being entirely 'online' currency, makes it easy for 'cyber' criminals to misuse crypto currencies for fraud.
- On April 16, 2018, RBI issued a circular banning crypto currency trading in India.
- The Government of India has announced that if one engages in crypto currency trading, he will have to pay 30% tax on that profit.
- The Supreme Court lifted the ban on March 4, 2020, and allowed crypto currencies again.

Prime Minister Ayushman Bharat Scheme

- World Bank provides fund of Rs 13,834 crore
- Prime Minister Ayushman Bharat Scheme was launched in October 2021
- Through this, public health infrastructure facilities will be improved.
- In particular, funds will be allocated for priority projects in 7 states including Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- As a result, people's life expectancy has increased by 69.8 years.
- The mortality rate of children under five years of age and the mortality rate of the elderly have reduced significantly.
- Adequate financial resources are also necessary to ensure universal access to quality healthcare.
- The World Bank has also indicated that the country needs to spend 1.5% of GDP to meet the government's agreed target of reducing carbon emissions.

India's Space Development

TYPES

1. Launch vehicle technology (PSLV, GSLV, SSLV, RLV)
2. Remote sensing satellites
3. INSAT system used in telecommunication, weather forecasting.
4. Space travel to Moon, Mars, Sun

Background

- In 1962, the establishment of the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) initiated 7 accelerated activities in the country.
- In the same year, work on the Thumba Equator Launch Site (TERLS) near Thiruvananthapuram was also started.
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) was established in August 1969.
- In June 1972 Space Commission and Department of Space were formed and in September 1972 ISRO was brought under this department
- Major projects to be undertaken at Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thiruvananthapuram: Development of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV), Geo Synchronus Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) and (GSLV) Mk-III, Rohini sounding rockets and Small Satellite Launch Vehicle are included .



- Reusable Launch Vehicle, Test Vehicle Project, air-breathing propulsion and critical technologies towards human spaceflight.
- Mahendragiri ISRO Propulsion Complex (IPRC): This complex is equipped with state-of-the-art facilities to implement advanced propulsion technology products for the Indian Space Programme.
- National Homicide Sensing Centre, Hyderabad: Its main tasks are development of techniques for remote sensing applications including establishment of ground stations for acquisition of satellite data, development of data products, aerial remote sensing data acquisition, dissemination to users, disaster management support.
- Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan, Karnataka: It is the best control center in the South Asian region, with a geo-arc visibility of over 140.
- New Space India Limited (NSIL): This company was incorporated as a Government of India/Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) on 6 March 2019 under the administrative control of the Central Department of Space. Its mission is to build satellites, launch them as required: develop missiles, and develop technological changes in line with the Indian industry.
- ISRO's first interplanetary mission Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) completed 7 years in its orbit on 24 Sep 2021.
- Chandrayaan: 2 years have been completed.
- The 'Chandrayaan-3' mission aims to demonstrate lunar surface landing and rover for sample analysis near the landing site.
- Aditya L1 Mission: The first space-based Indian mission to study the Sun from a halo orbit around the Lagrangian point 1 (L1) of the Sun-Earth system.
- It observes the photosphere, Chromosphere and the outer layers of the Sun with 7 'ballots'.
- Gaganyaan Project: Human spaceflight is to carry a crew of 3 people into 'Low Earth Orbit' and return them safely to a pre-defined location inside the Earth.
- This is a major milestone for the Indian space programme.
- Remote Sensing Satellite: Operational Remote Sensing Services started with the launch of Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-1A which has been operational since 1988: It facilitates forecasting of weather, storms.

Space Industrial Park

- The Government of Tamil Nadu has allotted 2,000 acres of land to ISRO to set up the second rocket launch pad of the Indian Space Research Center called Space Industrial Park, Kulasekarapatnam, Tuticorin District.
- ISRO is carrying out the work of setting up a rocket launch pad to launch small type of rockets.
- In this park, land will be allocated to companies that will manufacture the tools needed to build rockets.
- DITCO is planning to set up a space industrial park near the rocket launch pad.

Death upon Touching the Ground

- India ranks second in the list of countries with the highest pollution
- Air pollution is increasing in states including Delhi, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
- There will come a time when we have to pay for 'pure air'.

Lack of Awareness

- Air pollution poses a risk to the developing fetus to the elderly.
- Average life expectancy of Indians will decrease by 5 years.
- The average life expectancy of people worldwide will decrease by 2.2 years.
- 46 lakh people a year are dying due to respiratory problems
- In 2019, 1,16,000 babies were born and died in a single month in India alone.
- Various diseases including lung damage, heart disease and cancer are likely to occur.
- While air pollution which has been increasing only in cities, now it also increases in villages. The main reason for this is lack of awareness about air pollution
- The reason is garbage burnt in villages, crop waste burnt by farmers and forests burn due to climate change.
- An increasing number of factories are emitting from vehicles.
- Smoke is the major cause of air pollution

Battery Vehicle

- According to the Union Government's Pollution Control Board, 72% of air pollution is caused by exhaust fumes from petrol vehicles.
- To avoid this, people are forced to use battery vehicles more and more.
- If the air pollution continues to increase, the next generation will face severe effects.
- Therefore, the Union Government should come up with a new plan to control air pollution across the country.
- It has been revealed that India's Ganga plain region is the worst polluted region in the world.
- Among the countries with the highest number, Bangladesh ranks first and India ranks second.

6 types of pollution

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 0 - 50 | No harm to people |
| 51 - 100 | Moderately harmful for patients |
| 101 - 150 | Harmful for patients |
| 151 - 200 | Harmful for healthy people |
| 201 - 300 | Very harmful for people |
| 301 - 500 | Very very dangerous |

Some ways to escape

- If people use public transport, traffic congestion in the city will be reduced. Through this, air pollution can be brought under control.
- This should be implemented in cities with high air pollution.
- Officials should regularly inspect the 'air quality' coming out of factories.
- If there is an increase in air pollution, the cause should be identified immediately and action should be taken.
- It is very important to grow more trees that are companions of pure air.
- Everyone should take more care in growing trees.
- More awareness programs should be conducted in schools and colleges about air pollution.
- According to the World Health Organization's, Delhi, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states have the worst air pollution problem

- If the current situation continues, the life expectancy of the people of Delhi will decrease by 10.1 years.
- The life expectancy of the people of Uttar Pradesh will decrease by 8.9 years and the life expectancy of the people of Bihar by 7.9 years.

Presidential Election : Only 10% of voting members are women

- Out of 4,759 MPs and MLAs, only 477 are women.
- In this election, as far as the number of votes of MPs & MLAs are concerned, out of a total of 10,74,364 votes, women's votes are only 1,30,304, which is 13%
- Out of a total of 3,79,400 for Lok Sabha MPs, the votes of 81 women members are only 56,700 (15%).
- As far as Rajya Sabha MP is concerned, out of total 1,58,200 votes, the votes of 31 women members are only 21,400 (4%).
- As far as state legislatures are concerned, the Uttar Pradesh state legislature has the highest number of women members.
- Out of total 403 MLAs, 47 are women.
- 294 MLAs in West Bengal are women.

President

- The position of President in India is very different.
- Although they are given a lot of powers, they cannot exercise them as shown.
- A President who is unable to rule and administer, only as a follower of the cabinet

No Rubber Stamp

- Although truly powerless, the President can enrich the values of the Constitution by affirming it as a democratic guardian.
- As one who brings people's thoughts, real problems and demands to the attention of the government and a last resort for airing grievances of opposition parties against the majority government.
- An important person who needs to immediately divert the attention of the government on social problems
- President can personally call the concerned Union Minister for any matter and express the grievances of the people and speed up the government.
- He has authority, that can prevent the approval of bills that affect people and society.

Powers:

- All affairs of the country should be communicated to the President.
- If any legal problem arises between the 2 Houses of the Parliament, the person who has the authority to convene both the Houses, all the bills passed in the Parliament will come into force after the assent of the President.
- The President has the responsibility of being the Supreme Commander of the Army.
- The president appoints the commanders of the three forces.
- The President is the person who can maintain relations with other countries.
- All the Indian ambassadors abroad are traveling abroad as his representatives.
- He has the power to appoint and remove constitutionally high positions including Prime Minister and Ministers.



- To reduce or commute the sentence imposed on the offenders, to pardon the offender.
- The President has the power to suspend and commute the death penalty

People's President

- APJ Abdul Kalam of Tamil Nadu, the 11th President of India was the most popular President.
- The Congress government brought an amendment to the Representation of the People Act.
- According to this amendment, the convicted politician need not report it to the Election Commission.
- The Act also relaxed the Election Commission's rule barring a politician with 2 convictions from contesting elections.
- He refused to approve this and sent it back. But for the 2nd time, the Union Government sent the same law without any amendment, so he gave his approval in no other way.
- The 16th Presidential election of the President of India is about to take place.
- The first presidential election in India was held in 1952.
- 543 MPs from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, 766 MPs of including 233 from Rajya Sabha with a total of 4033 MLAs are eligible to vote.
- In 1997, the deposit amount for contesting the presidential election was increased to Rs. 2,500 to Rs.15,000. It continues till now.
- No party can issue party whip orders for whom its MPs and MLAs should vote. Whom to vote for is a personal choice of MPs and MLAs.
- Votes should be registered only through the pen provided at the polling station. Nominated MPs are not eligible to vote.
- Votes of MPs and MLAs will be valued based on the population of the state. The total value of votes is 10.80 lakhs.

Rajendra Prasad

- The first President of the country.
- He is the only one who has held this post for 2 consecutive terms and who has made it clear that even if the government is in power with majority power, the President cannot be overpowered.
- He had no social relations with Prime Minister Nehru

Zail Singh:

- When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was assassinated in 1984, the question arose as to who should be appointed as the next Prime Minister.
- At that time, Zail Singh was the 7th President of the country.
- He appointed Rajiv Gandhi as the Prime Minister and administered the oath of office.
- "I don't have to wait for MPs to elect their leader. The President has the unrestricted right and authority to appoint the Prime Minister in a critical situation" says Zail Singh
- He did not approve a controversial bill passed by Parliament in 1987.
- The bill was later withdrawn by the government.

Shankar Dayal Sharma:

- The 9th President, Shankar Dayal Sharma also sent back two executive orders to the Cabinet in 1996.

KR Narayanan:

- KR Narayanan is hailed as one of the most assertive Presidents of India. He issued several statements without the permission of the government.
- He also gave a special interview to a senior journalist.
- He returned the Cabinet decision to impose direct rule in UP.
- Meeting with world leaders including US President Bill Clinton, he developed relations with India. It is usual for the Prime Ministers to meet foreign leaders.

Pranab Mukherjee:

- Enacted new laws through Ordinances.
- He strictly does not resort to the way of creation

Only President, Selected without any opposition

- Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy holds the distinction of being the only President elected unopposed in the country's 75-year independence history.
- President & The Vice President of the Republic is elected by representatives elected by the people.
- It means that they are indirectly elected by the people.
- 37 candidates including Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy filed nomination papers to contest the election.
- While the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislature members were ready to vote in the elections, the nominations of other candidates were rejected except for Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.
- Due to this, there was no need to hold elections as Neelam Sanjiva Reddy was the only candidate and the Election Officer declared him unopposed.
- All presidential elections before and after 1977 have had more than one candidate.
- After the year 1997, only two people are contesting in the presidential election.

16th Presidential Election

- Voters - 4809
- Members of Lok Sabha - 543
- Members of Rajya Sabha - 233
- Members of State Legislature : 4,033

Vote Value

| Members | Per value | Total votes |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Parliament Members | 700 | 5,43,200 |

Higher States

| | | |
|----------------|-----|--------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 208 | 83,824 |
| TamilNadu | 176 | 41,184 |
| Jharkand | 176 | 14,256 |
| Maharastra | 175 | 50,400 |
| Bihar | 173 | 42,039 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 153 | 27,825 |

Lower States

| | | |
|--------------------|----|-------|
| Sikkim | 7 | 224 |
| Arunachala Pradesh | 8 | 480 |
| Mizoram | 8 | 320 |
| Nagaland | 9 | 540 |
| Methalaya | 17 | 1,020 |
| Manipur | 18 | 1,080 |
| Goa | 20 | 800 |

Powers of the President

- Head of the country
- Guardian of the constitution
- Chief of the three armed forces
- First citizen of the country

Executive Powers

- The power to appoint the Prime Minister and other ministers.
- All the activities of the government are carried out in the name of the President.
- Power to appoint the Attorney General of the Central Government, Chief Accounts Officer, Chief Election Commissioner, other Commissioners, Chairman and members of the Central Staff Selection Commission.
- Governors of states are appointed by the President.
- The Union Territories in the country are managed by administrators appointed by the President.
- Any government related information can be requested to the Prime Minister.
- Power to declare and administer Tribals of any part of the country.
- Ask the cabinet to review the decisions.

Financial Powers

- Cannot introduce money bills without the assent of the President.
- The status report (Budget) is presented in the name of the President.
- Power to release funds from emergency fund.
- Power to appoint Finance Committee once in 5 years,

Judicial Powers

- The President appoints the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, other judges and High Court judges.
- Power to seek views of Supreme Court on specific legislation.
- The President have the power to pardon criminals who have been convicted.

Defense Powers

- Power to appoint Army Chief, Navy Chief, Air Force Chief.
- Power to order war against any country.

Emergency Powers

- The power to impose a state of emergency on the entire country or only in specific areas.
- Power to enforce President's rule in states.
- Power to enforce judicial crisis

Legislative Powers

- The Parliament of India includes the President.
- Bills passed by the Parliament become law only if approved by the President

- The power to call a session of the Parliament Power to terminate.
- Power to enact emergency laws when Parliament is not in session.
- Power to call a joint meeting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- On the first day of the first session of the year and on the first session after the inauguration of the new government, the President's will address the session.
- Power to appoint 12 nominated members of Rajya Sabha.
- Power to dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- Decide on the removal of MPs on consultation with Election Commission of India.
- Power to return and hold in abeyance bills passed by Parliament.
- Power to present annual reports of Central Staff Selection Commission, Finance Committee to Parliament.
- The state bills sent by the state governors can be kept waiting as long as the President wants.
- Although the President has been given various powers, he cannot exercise all of them arbitrarily.
- He can exercise most of the powers only after obtaining the approval of the Union Cabinet.
- The Constitution has imposed restrictions on the President to act on the advice of the Union Cabinet.

Resignation and Disqualification

- If the President wishes to resign, the resignation letter should be submitted to the Vice President.
- To disqualify the President, a resolution must be passed with the support of a two-thirds majority of both houses of Parliament.

15th President

- Dravupati Murmu (64) was sworn in as the 15th President of the country.
- Supreme Court Chief Justice NV Ramana administered the oath of office to him.
- After swearing in, Ramnath Kovind and Drabupati Murmu alternated their seats as per tradition.
- Brave women like Rani Lakshmibai, Rani Velunachiyar, Rani Caitinliu, Rani Sennamma proclaimed the power of women to the world in protecting the nation.
- Our diverse country has many languages, religions, sects, food habits and lifestyles.
- However, the country is moving forward with the lofty ambition of 'One Bharat Unnatha Bharat'.
- According to tradition, the retired president should be send off by the new President.
- Accordingly, Drarubathi Murmu sent Ramnath Govind to home in his car.

White and Red flag from the British Era

- The GGB (Governor General Bodyguard) was formed in 1773 with a white and red flag from the British era.
- Warren Hastings, who was the Governor General of India, an officer of the East India Company, formed a force of 50 horses of the Mughal army and soldiers from the Sirdar community for the protection of the dignitaries.
- After the British rule, the GGB was split into two and another unit was sent to Pakistan to serve as a special security force for the President of India under the name Presidential Bodyguard (PPG).



- Soldiers with perfect body height of 6 feet are selected for this force.
- A white and red flag is on the top of the lances held by PPG soldiers on horseback.
- White symbolizes peace and red represents valor, and the soldiers are mostly Jat Rajputs and Sikh Jats from Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- People from other categories are also selected for this force.

GST

Rates of GST

- GST is charged in four tiers of 5%, 12%, 18% and 28% based on the nature of goods and services.

Three Types of GST

- GST is collected in 3 types across the country.
 1. Union Government GST (CGST)
 2. State Governments, Union Territories GST (SGST, UTGST)
 3. Integrated GST (IGST)

Tax

- The word tax comes from the Latin word taxo. This means "I rate"
- Direct taxes include business tax, income tax, and property tax that citizens pay to the government.
- Indirect tax means that citizens do not pay taxes directly to the government, they are collected by traders for goods and services purchased by the people, and the traders pay it to the Union and State governments.
- Excise Tax, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax etc. were indirect taxes.
- GST (Goods and Service Tax) is newly brought reform of One Country, one tax.
- One Tax

Introduction

- Implemented on July 1, 2017 at midnight 12.

Tax

- A government should behave in collecting taxes from the people just as a bees collects honey from a flower and takes only what it needs without hurting the flower.

New Tax

- The GST Council meeting has decided to withdraw the existing tax exemption on non-packaged non-branded food products.
- Checks, postal services, hospital room rent are taxed.
- A 12% tax has been introduced on hotel rooms below Rs.1000.
- By this, if you rent a room for Rs.999, you have to pay Rs. 120 as tax.
- GST on inks used for printing, writing or drawing, knife, paper knife, pencil sharpener, egg cleaning & sorting machines, LED lights, bars, electronic circuits and drawing instruments has been increased from 12 % to 18%.

- Bank checks are taxed at 18%.
- 5% tax has been imposed on packaged wheat flour, waffles, paneer, curd, buttermilk, honey, meat, vegetables, jaggery, lotus seeds, wheat and other cereals packed with labels.

India has the Most in the World

- Statistics show that India collects the most GST among the 140 countries in the world.
- France was the first country in the world to introduce GST in 1954 to curb excessive sales tax, fraud and charges that encourage smuggling.
- GST was implemented in European countries in the 1970-80s

Country GST %

France 20

Brazil 4 - 25

Britain 20

Canada 13 – 15

GST in New Zealand

- 1986 – 10% tax (Introduced)
- 1989 – 12.5%
- 2010 - 15%
- In 2016, China introduced the VAT system to change the business tax system.
- The construction sector of the country was affected by the VAT system
- Partial GST is also levied on certain products.
- GST was introduced in Australia in 2000 with 10%.
- Meanwhile, zero tax was levied on food, education and medical services.
- GST was introduced in Malaysia in 2015 with 6%
- GST is levied at 7% in Singapore.

New GST Taxation

- The central government has said that rice, pulses, flour and bags weighing more than 25 kilos are exempted from GST.
- The 47th meeting of the Council was held. 5% GST is levied on rice, wheat, pulses, curds, lassi, fries and flour sold in packets
- Already 5% GST was imposed on food items sold with a label attached to them
- 5% GST for imposition, under the Statutory Metrology Act, food products are considered as packaged, labeled products.
- 5% GST on single packets of rice, wheat, dal, curd, lassi, flour and fries weighing 25 kg, 25 liters or less is imposed.
- A retailer who buys 25 kg and 25 liter bags from a tax exempt manufacturer and distributor and sells the same to the customer as a spare, is exempted from GST on the sale of the spare.

- Rice, wheat, pulses, curd weighing more than 25 kg, 25 litres.
- Lassi, fries and eggs are exempted from GST.
- For example, a 25 kilo bag of wheat flour has a GST of 5%.
- But there is no GST for 30 kg bag of wheat flour.
- 5% GST is levied on 100 kg of rice when it is sold as a single bundle of 10 packets of each 10 kg

5% GST on rice

- The GST was implemented in July 2017 by consolidating the existing 17 types of taxes in the country.
- At that time, a tax of 5% was levied on cereals, pulses, flour and other goods.
- Due to misuse of some of the amendments mentioned by the famous manufacturing companies, the GST revenue for the government decreased.
- To prevent this, all the bundled food items should be treated uniformly
- Consensus decision to levy 5% gelatine on pre-bundled and labeled food grains.
- Rice, wheat, oats, semolina etc. are not subject to GST when they are sold unbundled.
- The GST Council consists of representatives from all the states.

Windfall Tax - Anti-robbery tax

- The Government of India has imposed an export tax of Rs.6 on petrol and Rs.13 on diesel.
- Apart from that, an additional tax of Rs 23,250 per ton has been imposed on domestically produced crude oil.
- On the other hand, the rupee is depreciating against the dollar.
- International crude oil prices are increasing.
- Accordingly, domestic petrol, diesel and retail prices have not increased.
- Therefore, oil companies began to focus on exports, calculating the high profit from exports.
- Finance Minister has introduced anti-robbery tax to control it.
- The government does not prevent any business from making reasonable profit.
- In a market economy, business competition is the business of private companies.
- In the business of companies, the business competition is about the price.
- The government cannot interfere excessively.
- The government cannot look at the fact that petrol and diesel are exported to foreign countries out of looted profits and are not available to the people locally.
- A part of that profit should also be available to the people of India.
- An additional tax revenue of about Rs 65,000 crore per year will be available from the government's anti-robbery tax.
- Anti-robbery tax will be withdrawn when crude oil prices fall to \$40 per barrel.



Innovate India

- Tamil Nadu is included along with the states of Punjab, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Andaman-Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.
- Our neighboring state Kerala is featured in the category of 'Best improvement in environment for innovative industries'.
- The presence of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir also highlights the change taking place in that Union Territory which has been affected by terrorism.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi, during his Independence Day speech on August 15, 2015, announced the 'Innovate India' project called 'Startup India'.
- The main objective of this scheme is to create innovative entrepreneurs in various sectors from the technology sector to agriculture, manufacturing, health and education.
- 'Innovative industry is the backbone of the new India; The driving force that gives power to the economic development of the country.
- In India, 55 industries now have innovative entrepreneurs. Through this, lakhs of people get employment.
- The success of Unified Payments System (UPI) has also played an important role in the success of the innovation industry and other payment systems are also helping the innovation industry.

Alluri

- Alluri Sitarama Raju (4 July 1897 or 1898 – 7 May 1924)[1] was an Indian revolutionary who waged an armed campaign against British colonial rule in India.
- Born in present-day Andhra Pradesh, he became involved in opposing the British in response to the 1882 Madras Forest Act, which effectively restricted the free movement of Adivasiss (tribal communities) in their forest habitats and prevented them from practicing a traditional form of agriculture known as podu.
- The British forces were terrified at the thought of Alluri hiding in the forest and attacking in guerilla style and causing great damage.
- The 125th birth anniversary of freedom fighter Alluri Sitarama Raju has started on 4th July.
- He was known as 'Manyam Veerudu' in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha and Karnataka. Its meaning is the hero of the forest.
- He led the 'Ramba Rebellion' from 1922 to 1924 in Vishakhapatnam, Godavari district.
- "An expert in guerilla warfare, under his leadership, the continuous attacks by the people of Valavasi on the British forces destabilized the government.
- It was Alluri's practice to leave a list of the weapons captured in the attack with his signature at the police station during each of his raids.
- The British Government brought the Malabar Special Force from Kerala, ending Alluri's continuous war and the rebellion of his followers.
- As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of India's independence, we must remember with gratitude the tribal people who fought for India's freedom and for the creation of this country.

Environment

- The Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has decided to make amendments in three Acts to dilute the penalties imposed in the Environment Protection Act 1986, Air Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1986 and Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1974.



- Deleting the sections in the Environment Acts which impose imprisonment of up to 5 years for first offense and planned to replace them with a increase in fine of up to Rs.5 lakh from 1 lakh
- In case the same violation continues, the amount of penalty will be increased accordingly to the losses.
- A person who violates the law can only be imprisoned if he does not pay the fine.
- It has been decided to create categories for those who have been awarded the sentence to appeal against it in the National Green Tribunal.
- Conversion of penalties for violation of environmental laws to fines only and addition of opportunities for appeal dilutes not only the penal sections but also the purpose of the Acts.
- The Supreme Court and the High Courts have been following the strict rule that those who cause environmental pollution should fully repair all its effects.
- The federal government must reconsider this legislative proposal that weakens an environmental protection measure upheld by the courts.

Environment – A Fundamental Right

- G7 Conference held in Germany
- India is giving importance to environmental protection.
- India's commitment to protecting the environment is reflected in action.
- In his speech, the Prime Minister mentioned that India has achieved the target of 40 % share of non-conventional energy in total energy consumption nine years ago.

But what is the reality?

- India is second in the list of most polluted countries.
- Air pollution is increasing in Delhi, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other states.
- If air pollution increases, the life expectancy of people will decrease. The time may come to buy clean air at a price.
- The life expectancy of Indian people will decrease by an average of five years.
- The average life expectancy of the world's population will decrease to 2.2 years,
- According to Gandhiji, every man should remember that nature can fulfill the needs of people.
- Only then can humans save themselves from destruction.
- According to the Pollution Control Board of the Central Government, 72% of the pollution is caused by the smoke emitted from petrol and diesel vehicles.
- The use of electric vehicles should be made mandatory.
- People should also switch to public transport.
- Bicycles can be used for short distance trips.
- This should be implemented at least in cities where air pollution is high.
- Factories should be regularly inspected by officials.
- If the air pollution suddenly increases, the cause should be identified and action should be taken.
- It is necessary to grow more trees which are responsible for clean air.
- Awareness programs should be conducted in schools and colleges about air pollution.



Article 21

- Article 21 of the Constitution of India states that a healthy environment is a fundamental human right to life.
- Based on this, Ecological disturbance, water pollution and air pollution are offenses under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.
- The Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has decided to amend the three Acts , Environment Protection Act 1986, Air Pollution Prevention-Control Act 1986, Water Pollution Prevention-Control of 1974 to dilute the penalties.
- It is planned to remove the sections that punish first-time violators of environmental laws with imprisonment of up to five years and instead increase the fine from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.5 lakh.
- A person who violates the law will be punished with imprisonment only if he does not pay the fine.

Early Universe

- NASA has released a photograph taken by the James Webb Space Telescope
- NASA's James Webb Space Telescope has delivered the deepest and sharpest infrared image of the distant universe so far.
- NASA launched the world's largest and most powerful space telescope called James Webb in December last year.
- NASA has published the photo taken by this space telescope.
- It is believed that the universe was created by the Big Bang 1.38 billion years ago.
- There are billions of regions in the universe including the Milky Way region where our Earth is located.
- The giant star clusters in the foreground of the photo and the distant star clusters in the background glow brightly.
- It shows the initial time of the Big Bang.
- This star cluster has been named "SMACS 0723".

Cosmic Treasures

- James Webb Space Telescope is considered to be the pinnacle of NASA's research.
- The telescope was launched on Christmas Day last year.
- After that, it traveled 15 lakh km in space and settled down.
- There are currently five pictures released
- After the big bang, we can begin to find answers to the questions about everything from the cylindrical to the stars, including the possible survival of Earth-like exoplanets.

Hubble telescope

- Before James Webb was launched, the Hubble Space Telescope was prominent.
- It has the ability to absorb visible light in various light wavelengths with wavelengths ranging from very short nanometers to sub- atomic wavelengths.
- Hubble was responsible for making great leaps in space exploration.
- But if you want to know the stars and various elements in the universe, it is not enough to capture the light of the eye.

Telescope Requirements

- Asteroids do not emit only visible light.
- They emit heat as infrared rays.
- The first galaxies and planets formed after the Big Bang are far away from Earth.
- To examine them, longer wavelength infrared rays are needed.
- The James Webb telescope was designed to capture infrared rays to determine if a planet had water, and other life
- If none of the total infrared radiation emitted by a planet is found in the wavelengths favored by water molecules, it denotes the presence of water.

Five images

Figure 1: SMACS 0723:

- This is the first deep-field image of the universe taken by the JamesWeb.
- This image is the most accurate and profound in capturing the distant universe
- This means that we have been able to see very close to the point where the big bang took place

Figure 2: WASP-96b:

- James Webb is a telescope capable of absorbing infrared rays, so basically what we get is a spectrum.
- Accordingly, an exoplanet orbiting a Sun-like star 1,150 light-years away has found traces of water molecules.

Figure 3: Southerning nebula:

- Two dying galaxies can be seen in the middle of this nebula.
- Of the two, the fainter star has died and gone into a white dwarf state.
- James Webb was the first to detect the haze surrounding it.

Figure 4: Stephen's five constellations (Stephen's quintet)

- The researcher named Woodward Spadden (877) discovered that the quintessence in the universe is a unit.
- Million light-years away, two star clusters will merge with each other.
- Stars are forming in another galaxy.
- Such features make this volume special and have been supervised by James Webb.

Figure 5: Carina nebula:

- Constellations have formed in this nebula, which looks like a hill.
- Almost 8,000 light-years away in this nebula, it's amazing that every point of light is a galaxy.

Results

- James Webb captures the universe day by day and reveals many more secrets.
- The time is ripe for science to grasp the wonders of astronomy.



International Space Station

- The United States has announced that it will continue to work with Russia to conduct research on the International Space Station.
- NASA and Russian astronauts will continue to carry out space exploration.
- NASA will resume sending astronauts to the International Space Station using Russia's Soyuz spacecraft and rockets.
- 2 NASA soldiers from Florida will go to space in September with a rocket developed by the American company SpaceX.
- They are accompanied by 2 Russian cosmonauts and a Japanese cosmonaut.
- This is the first time Russian soldiers are going to space on a SpaceX rocket.
- The International Space Station is an independent research center.
- The station has always been designed as a joint venture between the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada and Japan.
- The International Space Station was established in 1996 with the contribution of both countries.

A sign of water on a distant planet

- More than 5,000 asteroids orbit the Milky Way.
- They are 1,150 light years away.
- Wasp-96b is one of these planets orbiting a Sun-like star.

WASP 96 b

- WASP-96 b is located 1,150 light-years from Earth in the southern-sky constellation Phoenix.
- In this, the James Webb telescope has detected signs of water, NASA said.
- Wasp-96b, less than half the size of Jupiter and 1.2 times larger in diameter, shines more brightly than any other planet orbiting the Sun.
- It has a temperature of more than 538 degrees Celsius, according to NASA.
- The James Webb telescope's short-lived discoveries will mark a milestone in scientists' search for habitable planets beyond Earth

Aphelion event

- The distance between Sun and Earth is 9 million km.
- But, during this Aphelion event, the distance between the two will increase to 15 million km.
- That is, 66% distance increase.
- The Earth's orbit around the Sun is elliptical like the shape of a hen's egg.
- Therefore, the Earth will be near the Sun for a certain period of time.
- It is perihelion (perihelion) which occurs annually on December 3rd.
- Similarly, aphelion is the position that is slightly further away from the boundary of the ecliptic. It will happen on July 4-5. km
- The average distance between the Sun and the Earth is 15.21 crore



- The shortest distance of the Helian phase and 14.71 crore km.
- The difference between the maximum and minimum distance of the orbit is only 1.7% less than the average distance.
- It is completely false to say that the distance difference turns out to be 66%.
- Earth's axis is tilted about 23.5 degrees.
- Therefore, while the sun's rays fall obliquely in the Northern Hemisphere in December, they fall vertically in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Because of this, summer in the southern hemisphere & its cold in the northern hemisphere
- In the month of July, the sun's rays fall vertically above the head in the northern hemisphere.
- At that time, the sun's rays fall obliquely in the southern hemisphere.
- Therefore, summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere, there is no direct relationship between the Earth's seasons and the distance between the Earth and the Sun.

Central Vista Redevelopment

- Project Central Vista Redevelopment Project includes new triangular building for Parliament in Delhi, residences for Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister
- Integrated Central Secretariat Reorganization of 3 km long Rajpath from President House to India Gate is being implemented by the Government.

Mission Vatsalya

- Rescues Abandoned Children and Provides Proper Protection
- The Union Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implementing a Centrally funded scheme 'Mission Vatsalya' for the welfare and protection of children since 2009-
- The main feature of this scheme is to establish cradle baby reception centers for children in distress in many parts of the country, especially abandoned or trafficked children, and those without temporary accommodation facilities.
- Implementation of 24-hour help lines.
- Establishment of cradle child reception centers for abandoned children.
- Family-based non-institutional care systems for children in difficult situations.
- Promoting Homes.
- An integrated electronic platform has been developed for children in critical situations including missing, orphans and abandoned.
- The primary objective of these centers is to rescue abandoned children and provide them with due protection till they are adopted.
- A monthly grant of Rs 4,000 per child is provided to the state government.

National Education Policy

- The New Education Policy leads to a mother tongue education.
- It will promote the development of ancient languages including Sanskrit.
- Very soon India will emerge as the educational hub of the world.

- Indian higher education should be brought up to par with international standards.
- Special offices have been started to admit foreign students in 180 universities across the country.
- A 3-day conference on the implementation of the National Education Policy began in Varanasi on Thursday.
- During their rule, the British introduced an educational system in India to create workers who would do the work for them.
- The National Education Policy has created opportunities for education in Indian languages.

Bharat Alt Fuel

- Bharat Alt Fuel Company has invested Rs. 250 crores for Electric Vehicle Manufacturing
- The plant is to be set up in Krishnagiri
- Batteries and motors for electric vehicles will be manufactured in this plant.
- The company also said that 3000 people will get employment through this plant.
- The company's electric two-wheeler is priced between Rs 85,000 and Rs 1 lakh.
- Bharat Alt fuel Company was launched in 2020.
- Headquartered in Mumbai.
- It is focusing on alternative energy sectors like solar and electric vehicle.

Moreh

- Moreh is the 'little Tamil Nadu' in the state of Manipur, bordering Myanmar.
- It culminated in the dictatorial rule of Army Chief 'Nee Win' in 1962.
- Indians started returning home.
- Many lakhs of Tamils left for their native Tamil Nadu.
- Those who were millionaires became penniless in one day returning by walk of thousands of km.
- It is a tragic story that has been going on for a long time.
- The loss incurred by a community from Tamil Nadu who were the business magnates in Burma alone would be one lakh crore rupees in today's value.
- Though in Tengnoupal district of Manipur state, even though it was touching Burma, gave mere comfort to the Tamils because it was in the country's environment.
- Cross-border trade in Moreh and the role of Tamils in it is important as one can reach the 'Tamu' of Myanmar by crossing the river 'Menal' which runs across it.
- By 1992, the indigenous Kuki terrorists imposed 'super taxes' on the Moreh Tamil traders, assuming they were living comfortably.
- The demand for Indian goods from here has decreased due to cheap quality and cheap Chinese goods that have accumulated across the border.
- Moravians have permission from the Myanmar government to enter Myanmar for business purposes subjected to entry after 7 AM and return by 4 PM
- Tamils crossing the border are now being monitored as smugglers and spies.
- Myanmar army is threatening.

- Auto rickshaw driver P Mohan and trader M Ayyanar were possibly attacked by members of the Pyu Shaw Htee, a militia set up by the Myanmarese junta
- In Namphalong and Tamu, there were reports of exchange of fire between the army and pro-democracy organisations.

Population Growth

- China is the world's most populous country with a population of 141 million.
- India has the second largest population of 134 crores.
- It has been reported that there will be 150 crore people in India by 2030 and it will increase to 166 crore by 2050.
- It is also said that after 2030, China's population will gradually decrease and India will be at the top.
- D.R.Malthus, the famous 18th century economist said that 'increasing population growth will cause people to suffer from lack of food'.
- The opinion published by him on that day is felt to be true by many countries of the world, including Sri Lanka, which is facing a food shortage.
- In 2018, World Population Day, for the first time, gave the slogan 'Family Planning is a Human Right', and today women have the right to refuse pregnancy at short intervals.
- According to the 2021 census, the projected population of India is around 121 crores.
- About 62 crore are men. About 59 crore women.
- The population of Tamil Nadu is expected to cross eight crore soon.
- The target population of Tamil Nadu is 7 crore 21 lakh 38 thousand 958 people.
- This includes 3,61,58,871 males and 3,59,80,087 females.
- The number of children under the age of six is low.
- Tamilnadu population is 5.96% of India's population.
- Tamil Nadu ranks 7th in the list of most populous states in India.
- The population of Tamil Nadu has increased by 15.6% in the last 10 years.
- India's elderly population (aged 60 or over) is projected to double by 2041, from 8.6 percent in 2011.
- While there has been a sharp decline in fertility rates in Delhi and Jammu and Kashmir, there has been no major change in Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- Studies show that 800 women die every day in childbirth.
- Population issues include family planning, human rights, right to health, child health, gender equality, child marriage, contraceptive use, sex education, knowledge of venereal disease.
- Sexual problems should be closely monitored among girls aged 15 to 19 years.
- Because 150 lakh births in the world take place in women of this age.
- Due to increase in population there are various problems such as food, water, environmental pollution, social disturbances, increase in crime, health problems, unemployment, traffic congestion, lack of space, economic crisis.
- Awareness should be created about the problems of population growth, family planning and safe contraceptive methods.



- If the media also supports it, great results will be obtained. In addition to giving importance to education about population in schools, seminars on the social and economic impacts of population growth should also be arranged.

Sustainable Development Goals - Current Status

Objective

- The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) of the UN are to eradicate poverty and hunger, improve health and education.
- It has 189 objectives including providing basic services like drinking water.
- In September 2015, 200 countries, including India, pledged to achieve these 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.
- With this, it was decided that the development activities undertaken in the next 15 years would provide meaningful progress for the people and the planet.
- The UN's annual report on the Sustainable Development Goals and the assessment of progress towards those goals.
- It also aims to show what countries need to do to achieve the goals by 2030.
- The report warns that sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030 are at risk due to the spread of the corona virus, the climate crisis and escalating conflicts including the Russia-Ukraine war.
- The pandemic has cost us four years of progress in eradicating poverty.
- The Ukraine War has caused the biggest refugee crisis of modern times.

Concerned Highlights of the SH Sustainable Development Goals report:

- One in 10 people world wide is hungry. Almost one in three do not have enough food.
- Vaccine protection has declined for the first time in 10 years. Deaths due to tuberculosis and malaria are increasing
- Global prevalence of anxiety and depression increased by 25% in 2020.
- Young people and women are the most affected.
- In 2021, 1.7 million metric tonnes of plastic has been dumped into the oceans.
- The amount of this pollution will increase by 2 or 3 times by 2040
- About 2.4 million students from primary school to university will not be able to return to school and college.
- Before the pandemic in 2019, women accounted for 39% of total employment.
- But in 2020, 45% of those who lost their jobs globally were women.
- The war in Ukraine, new waves of epidemics have decreased the global economic growth for the year 2022 0.9%.
- 91% of the world's population has access to electricity.
- In 2010, 120 crore people were without electricity.
- At the same time, only 73 crore 30 lakh people are without electricity in 2020.
- The proportion of the world's population with access to safe drinking water was 70% in 2015.
- It has increased to 74% in 2020.

- During the same period, the population defecating in the open has decreased
- The number of people defecating in the open has decreased by one-third from 74 crore to 49 crore.
- The number of internet users has increased due to the pandemic.
- The number of internet users increased from 410 crore in 2019 to 490 crore in 2021.

Future Estimates

- Based on the current rate of progress, by 2030 people will be affected in the following ways:
- 1.6 billion people will not have access to safe drinking water.
- 280 crore people will not have access to safe sanitation
- 190 crore people will not have access to basic hygiene activities such as hand washing.

Gender Inequality: India ranks 135th

- India ranks 135th in the list of 146 countries where gender inequality prevails.
- The World Economic Forum has announced that India has been in the worst position in terms of gender inequality for the last 16 years.
- Iceland retains the top spot in gender inequality.
- Next to this are the Asian countries of Finland, Norway, New Zealand and Sweden.
- The number of women in India is around 66.2 crore and their economic contribution and opportunities have seen a great change since 2021.
- The number of women MPs as MLAs, senior officials and managers increased from 14.6% to 17.6%
- Technical and professional workforce contribution increased from 29.2% to 32.9%
- India ranks 48th in political empowerment of women.
- India is ranked 146th in the health and lifestyle category.
- India ranks 8th globally in terms of gender parity in enrollment in primary education.
- It will take 197 years to close this inequality gap.
- 155 more years to offset women's economic empowerment.
- According to a World Economic Forum report, it will take 151 years to offset economic poverty and inequality in access to opportunities.

Nano fertilizers

- The use of indigenously developed 'nano fertilizers' should be popularized among farmers instead of chemical fertilizers.
- India alone accounts for 35% of global fertilizer use.
- India imports 70 lakh to 100 lakh metric tonnes of fertilizers every year.
- Central government is spending Rs 2.5 lakh crore alone on fertilizer subsidy.
- A bottle of Nano Fertilizer is equal to a sac of fertilizer
- A bottle of Nano Fertilizer is sold for Rs.240.
- Nano fertilizers are safe. It has also been proven effective in studies.
- All nano-fertilizers are locally developed.

- The Central Government wants to achieve the goal of 'One Nation, One Fertilizer'.
- The Central Government laid the foundation stone for Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-Operative Ltd's (IFFCO) which will be set up with an investment of Rs.350 crores

Sustainable Development Goals

- The G-20 Summit on Sustainable Development Goals is being held in Bali, Indonesia.
- Leveraging integrated finance and private capital is essential to achieve sustainable development goals.
- India is adopting innovative policies to increase tax efficiency and security.
- Also, 20 countries should ensure that they collect the revenue from the Global Minimum Tax Agreement.

Prohibited Words

- On behalf of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, a new list named 'Prohibited Words 2021' has been published on its website.
- The list of banned words in English: Corrupt, Abused, Covid spreader, Drama, Ashamed, Snoop gate, Crocodile tears.
- The list of banned words in Hindi Dohra charitra - Dual personality, Nikamma - Useless, Nautanki - Gimmick, Dhindora peetna - Making a scene, Behri sarkar - Deaf government, Chamcha - bootlicker, Chamchagiri - bootlicking, Chelas - A follower, Ghadiyali - Acting like a fox, Aasu - Tears, Apmaan - Insult, Asatya - Lies, Ahankaar - Ego, Kala din - Black day, Kala bazaari - Black market, Khareed farokht - Negotiate, Vishwasghat - Betrayal
- It is customary to publish new compilations from time to time incorporating the additional prohibited words.
- Then the Rajya Sabha accepts and implements it.
- First time in 1954, it was published as 'Dictionary of Unparliamentary Words'
- If members knowingly or unknowingly use these banned words while conversing, the speaker will take care and remove them.
- From 1954 to 2010, collections of banned words have been published 7 times.
- Since 2010, the process of eliminating incorrect words has continued annually.

Bail Separate Act

- It is welcomed that the Supreme Court has asked the Central Government to enact a separate law for the grant of medical bail to end the overcrowding of under-trial prisoners in Indian jails.
- It has directed to decide within two days for bail petitions and within six weeks for anticipatory petitions.
- A person charged under bailable offenses shall be exempted from imprisonment pending trial.
- A person arrested under bailable offenses may approach the court seeking bail and the court will decide whether or not to grant bail.
- It is not fair to punish all the accused.
- No one should be kept in custody during the trial without any reasonable grounds, such as if the release of the accused would make him more likely to commit further crimes or threaten witnesses.

Export of Food grains

- India needs permission to export food grains, Union Finance Minister Nirmana Sitharaman has stressed to the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- It is imperative to use integrated finance and private capital to achieve sustainable development goals.
- India is adopting innovative policies to increase resource efficiency and security.
- Owing to the restrictions imposed by World Trade Organization (WTO), food grains cannot be exported from India to those countries.
- WTO should allow India to export food grains to needy countries.
- As per WTO norms, the countries where food grains are procured at subsidized rates, are not allowed to export food grains from their public reserves
- The WTO has imposed a restriction that such purchased grains cannot be brought into the market for export.

Sardar Sarovar Dam

- Narmada river water reaches the arid Kutch region of Gujarat through a long canal constructed 750 km from Sardar Sarovar Dam.
- The Sardar Sarovar Dam was built across the Narmada River on a grand scale.
- Medha Bhatt protested that many Adivasi villages would be submerged due to this dam.
- Arundhati Roy and her supporters fought for more than 20 years.
- Opened in 2017.
- The water of Narmada is transported through canals to Saurashtra of Gujarat and parts of Northern Gujarat
- Its final stretch ends at the village of Mat Guba in Mandvi taluka of Kutch district.

Monkey Measles

- Monkey measles is a serious viral infection.
- It is a chronic illness that usually lasts for 2 to 4 weeks.
- People with or without certain family circumstances are likely to be seriously affected.

Common symptoms include

- fever
- small blisters on the skin that start in the nose and may spread to the hands, feet, palms and soles
- swollen lymph nodes
- headache, muscle cramps
- malaise
- sore throat and cough

Side effects

- Eye pain or blurred vision

- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Difficulty breathing
- Sensory changes, seizures
- Decreased urine output

Infectious period

- 1-2 days before the rash occurs until all the scabies fall off
- People who are more likely to be affected are children with malnutrition, co-morbidities, immuno compromised people, women engaged in sex work, homosexual men.
- The disease spreads from one person to another through large respiratory droplets of long-term close contact.
- It can be spread by direct physical contact (including sexual contact), contact with bodily fluids or bodily injury and indirect contact with persons with physical injury or through contaminated clothing and clothing used by infected persons, and indirectly from unidentified objects.

Black fever

- o Black fever is transmitted like malaria by a type of mosquito.
- o Such mosquitoes known as sandflies small in size than the common mosquitoes
- o Fever, weight loss, Laziness, Skin sores, Rashes, Anemia, Swelling of the spleen.
- o This fever can cause death if not treated properly.

Precautions to be followed

- In case of monkey measles symptoms, inform the nearest health center.
- Avoid touching any objects including bedding used by infected people.
- People who are not immune should be isolated from others.
- Wash hands thoroughly after contact with infected persons.
- For example, wash with soap and water or alcohol-based hand sanitizers.
- The patient should be treated in isolation.
- To reduce the spread of the disease to nearby people, precautions should be taken, including using a medical mask that covers the patient's nose and mouth, and covering the rash that may come off the patient's skin with a clean cloth.

E-Governance Services

- According to Central Administrative Reforms, the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been well set up and ranked first among the websites of the central ministries in the assessment of the National E-Governance Service.
- Central Administrative Reforms, Department of Public Grievances, NASSCOM, in collaboration with professional services firm KPMG, the assessment was conducted for the National E-Governance Service.
- The Department of Administrative Reforms under the Union Ministry of Personnel Management has launched this assessment with the aim of improving the efficiency of the government departments of the states, union territories and central government in providing services to the public through the Internet.
- Ease of access, availability of content, ease of use, security of information and privacy for government ministry websites are evaluated on four criteria.
- The website of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs and the websites of the Union Ministries have been chosen to be the best and ranked first.

- It has been reported that the Union, State Ministries and Government Departments will be inspired to solve the grievances of the public through this assessment, which is carried out periodically to improve the processes of the States, Union Territories and Central Government Departments providing internet services to the people.

Population Growth – The Need to Control

- The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs released a report on world population projections.
- In the month of November this year, the world's population will increase to 800 crores: 850 crores in 2030, 970 crores in 2050 and 1.040 crores in 2100.
- The Chinese population is 142 crores, 60 lakhs.
- The population of India is 141 crores, 20 lakhs.
- In the next year, India's population will overtake China's population and by 2050, India's population will be 167 crore.
- It is also said that in 2064, it will reach 170 crores.
- It is also predicted that eight countries, including India, will account for more than half of the increase in the world's population by 2050.
- Child births in China have fallen dramatically.
- In India, the child birth rate is slowly declining.
- This is the reason why India may overtake China in terms of population.
- Implementation of welfare schemes: If the Central and State Governments have to implement programs for the people's families, they should ensure that additional financial resources are available.
- Population growth will have a significant impact on health, housing and education sectors.
- Governments may also face a crisis in terms of Improvisation in infrastructure facilities, increasing investments in the industrial sector.
- A report by the UN shows that although significant measures have been taken in our country to reduce population growth, they are not satisfactory.
- It is necessary to re-increase awareness about contraceptives and family planning. The average human life expectancy globally in 2019 was 72.8 years.
- In 2050, it will rise to 77.2 years. Also, the number of people aged 65 and over in the world population is now 10%.
- By 2050, it will increase to 16%. As the medical needs of the elderly in India will increase drastically, the central and state governments should be on the alert now.
- Also, jobs should be created for the youth to suit the population growth. Otherwise, problems may arise which disturb the peace of the society.
- Lack of employment, migration of people from villages to cities will increase.
- The number of people living in slums and unsanitary conditions will also increase.
- If we are not careful about population growth, if it goes to an uncontrollable level, the social and economic development of the country will be derailed.

Is population a boon or a curse?

- India is going to be the most populous country in the world.

- 2023 July 15 UN report says that the population of India is estimated to be 142.8 crores.
- China would have been relegated to the second position with 142.6 crores.
- By 2050, India's population will reach 167 crore.
- Then China's population will be far behind with 132 crores.
- The Uttar Pradesh government has tabled a draft to legislate population control.
- Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Tripura and Assam are also saying that they are going to implement the compulsory family planning law.
- Population is the cause of all our problems like India and China.
- Its proliferation should be prevented by law.
- China's strict one-child policy has drastically reduced its population.
- Its working population (aged 15 to 64) has declined.
- Production is going to suffer.
- The population growth rate in China decreased to 1.7% in 1990, 0.69% in 2000, and 0.07% in 2021.
- The rate of population growth will be in the opposite direction in the coming years as well.
- China's population is declining.
- Although India's population is growing, the rate at which it is growing is slowing. The reason for this is the decreasing fertility rate.
- The number of times a woman gives birth in her lifetime is called the number of fetuses.
- Bihar (2.98), Meghalaya (2.91), Uttar Pradesh (2.35), Jharkhand (2.26), Manipur (2.17).
- Fertility rate of five southern states (17-18).
- India's most populous states, including Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, receive a share of the revenue from states that have significantly reduced their fertility rates.
- Among the objectives of Population Day, priority is given to people's welfare aspects such as education, gender equality, poverty alleviation, health and human rights.
- In all societies where women have unfettered access to education and health care, families are small.
- One in four of the world's working-age population by 2030 will be Indian due to the youth population.
- But, this number alone does not add up. Employment should be created for this large group.

India-Africa Development Cooperation Conference

- External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar, Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of consumer affairs food and public distribution Shri Piyush Goyal are going to participate in CII (Confederation of Indian Industry) EXIM Bank conference
- 40 ministers from 21 countries including Burkina Faso, Republic of Congo, Cameroon, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Karubaborial Guinea, Gabon, Tana, Malawi, Niger, Mauritius, Togo, Zimbabwe and Zambia are going to participate in the conference.
- Agriculture, Infrastructure, Defence, Water and Irrigation, Health and Pharmaceuticals, Power and Energy are 30 sectors to be examined in this conference on the development of 185 projects of more than 185 countries.

Sindhudhvaj Submarine

- In line with Russian-built Sindhukosh Submarine, INS Sindhuthavaj Submersible is an example of project initiative 'Self-reliant India'.
- Sonar is a device used to measure the depth of the ocean.
- The ship had various features including completely indigenously built satellite communication system and navigation equipment.
- INS Sindhudhvaj was the first submariner to win the CNS Rolling Cup for innovation.
- This submarine retired from Indian Navy service.
- While West Bengal Governor Jagdeep Dhankar is contesting on behalf of National Democratic Alliance, opposition parties have fielded Margaret Alva (Congress).
- 17 opposition parties unanimously voted to Margaret Alva

Nerium Oleander

- Thousands of vehicles ply on highways.
- Carbon toxins are high in the fumes emitted from these vehicles.
- This toxic gas pollutes the air and causes respiratory problems for road users.
- That is why chevarali plants are grown in the middle of the road to control this toxic air.
- The leaves and soil in the sevarali plant remove carbon particles from the air, removing pollutants from the air and turning it into pure air.
- This allows you to breathe clean air while traveling on highways.
- That's why more and more are being grown in the barriers in the middle of the highway.
- Also, they are drought tolerant and resistant to soil erosion.
- These plants also have the power to reduce vehicle noise.
- It is said that these plants have the ability to prevent the headlights of vehicles coming on the opposite roads from affecting the drivers too much.
- The leaves are less dense and the cost of maintaining them is less.
- Animals do not naturally eat the leaves of this plant
- For the purpose of aesthetics and all these facilities, the Nerium plants are placed on many highways and they can flourish during the rainy season.
- It is necessary to protect it properly. It should be developed at the same level.
- If it grows too much, accidents will happen when people cross the road.
- That is why plants are grown and maintained at a low height in the middle of the road.

Minimum Support Price

- The committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Sanjay Agarwal, former secretary of the Union Agriculture Department, which deliberated on ways to make the minimum support price system for commodities more efficient and transparent.
- The minimum support price is set by the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices.



- The Committee will consult on practical possibilities to make the Commission more autonomous and to further strengthen the system of marketing of agricultural produce.
- The panel will delve into ways to improve organic farming, micro-irrigation schemes, new crops and grazing systems, among others.

Fourth Industrial Revolution

- The world is currently in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.
- Digital technology and related technological developments have made this new technological revolution possible.
- Denoting everything related to technology in abbreviations has become one of the practices of this digital age.
- The English name of the Fourth Industrial Revolution is referred to as '4IR'.
- Sometimes referred to as 'Industry 4.0'.
- The combination of advances in various technologies, including Artificial Intelligence, Robotics, Internet of Things, Genetic Engineering, Quantum Computing, Smart Sensors, Big Data form the fourth industrial revolution

First industrial revolution

- Since the invention of the steam engine in the 18th century, has made the manufacturing process mechanical, urbanization also increased. This was called the first industrial revolution.

Second Industrial Revolution

- In the 19th century, overall production increased due to scientific advances including the invention of railways and electricity.
- This was defined as the Second Industrial Revolution.

Third industrial revolution began

- In the mid-20th century with the automation of production by computer-digital technology, major changes took place in various industries including banking, energy and communication.
- This was known as the Third Industrial Revolution.

Digital Revolution

- The technological changes and developments currently taking place are dependent on digital technology.
- But the speed, scale and impact of these changes are unprecedented in this world and they are changing human life as a whole, so it can be defined as a new industrial revolution period.
- This proposal was formally announced by the founder of the World Economic Forum, its chief executive Klaus Schwab first in 2016.
- He has also written a book titled 'The Fourth Industrial Revolution'.

Benefits

- The IPS system that predicts which road the car you are traveling on will take you to the destination in the shortest time
- Tools that provide information through voice commands including Apple Siri and Alexa.



- Arrangements for recommending movies and series that suit your taste on Netflix phone OTT sites.
- If someone uploads a photo of you on Facebook, it recognizes your face and tags you on Facebook,
- The Calories of the food you eat
- How many steps have you walked in a day and how much physical work have you done?
- Knowing how many calories you have lost through these from the smart watch you are wearing.
- All these are bridging the gap between the physical, biological and digital worlds.
- Millions of people can be connected simultaneously through smart phones.
- The facilities for storing and sharing information and knowledge are endlessly expanding.
- In terms of industry and business, it is natural for customers to choose the best business company from any corner of the world.
- With the information provided by the seller about a product or service, it is possible to know the opinions of the customers who have used them.
- For companies, the increase in automation can reduce many types of costs, including production costs, employee wages, transportation, and because they can communicate with anyone in any corner of the world from a single location
- Global business networks have become possible for everyone.
- The Fourth Industrial Revolution holds the potential to multiply global incomes and living standards.

Disadvantages

- All the facilities brought by the fourth industrial revolution benefit only those who are able to connect themselves with the digital world.
- In developing countries including India and poor countries there are many people outside the digital world without using any facility including smart phone and internet.
- All of the changes brought about by the Fourth Industrial Revolution deepen this digital divide and consequently increase inequality.
- Also, the privacy of individuals is under huge threat due to internet and digital tools that penetrate every inch of life.
- The risk of humans being monitored incessantly is magnified.
- As automation is increasing, employment for humans is decreasing.
- While automation reduces employment, the need for skilled workers to handle new technologies also increases.
- Therefore, changes should be made in the education sector and skill training in order to make the youth knowledgeable and skilled in these technologies.

President – First and Predominant Citizen

- I have the power to decide who the prime minister can invite to take charge after the first general election and administers the oath of charge office to him.
- Only if I approve the bills passed by the Parliament will become law.
- I also have the power to refer back decisions of the Cabinet.
- I also have the right to ask for an explanation.

- I have the right to dismiss a minister if his performance is not satisfactory.
- I also have the power to ask the ruling government to step down.
- I have the power to advise the government and ministers, to encourage them to take good decisions and to warn them if they are making wrong decisions.
- He said that he also has the power to declare an emergency.
- The Chief Executive of the Indian nation, the President, is like a beacon for the nation.
- When the draft of the Constitution was prepared, Professor K.T. Shah, the President should be directly elected by the people.
- He said that the signature should not be placed in the extended space as a gramophone record that reflects the voice of the Prime Minister.
- For that, BR Ambedkar, says that creating two centers of power, Prime Minister and President, is not conducive to balanced governance which leads to trouble
- The President is nominally the Executive Head.
- He replied that he had no right to decide. In the elections, if a chaotic situation arises where no political party gets a majority, the position of the President becomes important.
- If he thinks that the recommendation of the cabinet is against the constitution or against the public interest, he can ask for an explanation about the recommendation
- KR Narayanan refused to accept the Vajpayee government's proposal to dissolve the Bihar government and implement President's rule and advised them to reconsider the decision.

Incessant rains

- This year the southwest monsoon has started a week earlier than usual.
- Only five times in the last 20 years has the southwest monsoon started earlier.
- It is very important for Indian agriculture and economy as most of India's monsoon rainfall is received by southwest monsoon

Antarctica Bill

- The Antarctica Bill was signed in 1959 & India acceded to it in 1983
- The main purpose of this agreement is that the reserved area shall not be used for military operations or other illicit activities.
- It also ensures that countries with research centers should only engage in activities specific to climate and geography.
- In Antarctica, two research centers namely Maitri and Bharti have been set up by India and are in operation.
- The current bill paves the way for bringing the areas under the control of these two centers and the Indians there under the jurisdiction of Indian law.
- It prohibits Indian researchers from carrying out research there without the permission of the Government of India or the written consent of another party to the Antarctic Treaty and provides for the imposition of fines on violators of these provisions.
- The bill also includes aspects of research work in Antarctica and justice for environmental protection.

Kangaroo Court

- New Media has more capacity to disseminate information.
- But it seems that they do not know what is good and what is evil.
- We see that the media sometimes conducts discussion programs on issues that even experienced judges find difficult to resolve.
- In matters of justice, misinformed, policy-driven debates are detrimental to a healthy democracy.
- Biased information disseminated through the media weakens democracy.
- The media should act with self-regulation and control.
- Electronic and social media should be used responsibly.

Allowing the national flag to be flown at night

- o Prime Minister Narendra Modi has appealed to the people to hoist the national flag at every house from August 13 to 15 in view of the country's 75th Independence Day.
- o The hoisting and use of the Indian national flag is regulated by the Indian National Flag Act of 2002 and the Prevention of Desecration of National Symbols Act of 1977.
- o Appropriate amendments have been made to the National Flag Act of India to allow the flag to be displayed openly in public houses and to be flown not only during the day but also at night.
- o Not only hand-spun national flag but also machine-made flags can be used.
- o As per earlier regulations, the national flag was allowed to fly from sunrise to sunset.
- o It is noteworthy that machine-made and polyester flags were allowed.

CERN

- Cern discovered the Higgs boson ten years ago.
- Considered to be the greatest achievement in the field of physics.
- After the particles were discovered, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) that underpinned it was shut down from 2013 to 2015 for repairs.
- The LHC ran again from 2015 to 2018 with twice the power.
- Although the Large Hadron Collider provided dominant information on subtle fundamental particles such as quarks, it has been criticized for not making breakthrough discoveries such as the Higgs boson.
- Higgs boson discovery is jokingly referred to as 'God particle which gives mass to any object'.
- The CERN laboratory that made this discovery has launched a small satellite called Celesta (CERN Latchup Experiment Student Satellite) a few days ago.
- It is a cubic satellite weighing one kilogram, ten centimeters in length, width and height, hence it is called 'Cubesat'.
- It will study the Van Allen radiation belt that surrounds the Earth.
- The microsatellite carries a radiation exposure measuring instrument called RadMon.
- Radmon will investigate the damage caused by radiation to its electronic equipment.



- All the stars including the Sun, which is full of space, are constantly releasing charged ion particles like electrons, and when a hurricane occurs in the Sun, its intensity will increase, and these cosmic rays will come towards the Earth with great energy from the stars exploding somewhere in the sky.
- When charged ion particles collide, electronic equipment malfunctions.
- Just like a steel pipe gets corroded by continuous rainwater, electronic devices get damaged over time.
- Like an umbrella protects us from rain, the Earth's magnetic field blocks these powerful rays from entering the Earth.
- These rays colliding with the magnetic field are spread over the earth in two layers like a blanket.
- These layers are called the inner and outer Van Allen radiation bands.
- Satellites orbiting through the Van Allen radiation belts above the Earth's atmosphere can suffer major damage before harming electronics.
- That's why satellites are temporarily shut down when solar storms etc. occur and ion storms reach Earth.
- Like a horse galloping around a racetrack, a circular particle accelerator called the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) accelerates proton-particle particles into a collision.
- Then there will be the condition happens that existed at the time of creation of the universe.
- The contents of the cell are dispersed in the collision.
- The RadMon tool is designed to detect these particles delicately.
- The study is in the inner Allen radiation belt, which is spread like a blanket at an altitude of about 1000 km, where low-altitude satellites including the International Space Station carrying humans are orbiting.
- Satellites are not the only ones at risk from space radiation.
- Space radiation is a challenge for the astronauts who stay in the International Space Station, the astronauts who will travel to the Moon and Mars in the future
- About 1,000 km from Earth CERN Laboratory has created an experimental station called 'Charm' (CERN's High energy Accelerator Mixed Field facility - CHARM) using the RadMon instrument to test whether the satellite will work and to know what types of ions collide with high-altitude satellites and how strongly is this radiation.
- The information provided by Celesta will help improve this lab.
- Innovative research could use this information to create even stronger radiation shields.
- Electronics could be protected in future satellites.
- Astronauts can also be protected from the danger of space radiation.
- It is noteworthy that RadMon (RadMon) tool and 'Charm' laboratory were developed using the technology 'World Wide Web'.

A separate kingdom of China In Space

- China, which were members of the International Space Station withdrew from the it due to conflicts with countries including the United States.
- Currently, it is building its own space station
- The works will be completed by the end of this year.

- China has successfully launched the research lab named 'Wentxian' to be attached to this space center from the Wenzhang launch pad in Hainan province by the 'Long March 5Py3 Carrier' rocket.

President's Palace

- The President's Palace is located in Raisina Hill on the west side of Rajapathai in New Delhi.
- The construction work of this grand palace started in 1912.
- The work was completed in 1929 in 17 years.
- Since it was the residence of Viceroy it was known as Viceroy House till independence.
- After the independence of the country in 1950, it was called 'Government House'.
- The total area of the Presidential Palace complex is 330 acres, the English 'H' shaped palace building is only located in 5 acres.
- The main building has 340 rooms spread over 4 floors.
- The floor area of the Presidential palace alone is 2 lakh square feet and its corridors are about 2.5 km long.
- English architect Edwin Landseer Lutyens designed the Presidential Palace.
- Lutyens built this building incorporating Greek and Roman architectural styles and Indian architectural details.
- Rajaji, who was the first Indian to hold the post of Governor General, was also the first Indian to settle in the President's House (then it was the Government Hall) and it was renamed as 'Rashtrapati Bhavan' during the tenure of the first President Rajendra Prasad.
- The garden Mogalaya spread over 15 acres here
- Mahatma Gandhi was not impressed by the grandeur of the President's House.
- He commented that it can be converted into a hospital.
- Abdul Kalam is the beloved of all people.
- He entered here with a single suitcase like a traveler and was returned with that same single suitcase.

Official Language Processing

- On November 1, 1956, when the states were divided language-wise, the Tamil-speaking people of today's Tamil Nadu were called Chennai Rajdhani.
- The DMK, which came to power in 1967 through the anti-Hindi movement, passed a resolution on July 18, 1967 to change the name of Chennai Rajdhani to Tamil Nadu.
- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin announced today that July 18th, when Annadurai brought the decision to change the name of Tamil Nadu, will be observed as Tamil Nadu Day from now on.
- It has been announced that the Border Guards Memorial Day will be observed on November 1, which was observed till now as Tamil Nadu Day.
- An ordinance was issued in 1978 during the then Chief Minister MGR's rule that all government employees working in Tamil Nadu should sign in Tamil.
- The Department of Tamil Development is a devolved department created to oversee implementation of the official language.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Program

- A 2019 report by the National Model Survey Unit says that 3.1 million households in urban India live on rent and most of them live in slums.
- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana scheme is to develop affordable rental housing complexes in metropolitan cities.
- Affordable Northern Housing Networks are to be set up in Chennai, Sriperumbudur and Hosur in Tamil Nadu.
- A Technical Committee of the Union Ministry of Housing - Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated that 187.8 lakh Indian families need such houses.
- Urban local bodies will fix the rent for these houses under the Affordable Housing Scheme.
- The rent can be increased by 8% every two years from the date of signing the rental agreement.
- However, local bodies have been given a condition that they can only increase the rent by a maximum of 20% in five years.
- 2018 National Sample Survey Office Survey says that the average rent spent by a family living in rented houses is nearly Rs 3,324.
- Housing estates should be created so that people can get basic services like water, sewerage, Anganwadi centers, government schools, health centers etc.

Tri-service functional units

- The tri-service functional units Army, Navy and Air Force are now operating under separate command.
- Coordination between the three forces in times of war is a major challenge.
- India continues to raise the threat of China in the Ladakh border and the threat of Pakistani terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Vipin Rawat, who was appointed as the first Chief of Army Staff, passed away in an accident at the end of last year.
- India is among the top 25 defense equipment exporters.
- In the current environment, India is exporting logistics worth Rs 13,000 crores per year.

Change in education without changing the fundamentals

- "Ennum ezhuththum" inside the school, "Illam Thedi Kalvi" outside the school
- The first and most important condition for quality education is adequate schools, adequate teachers.
- There are enough schools in Tamil Nadu.
- But there are no teachers and no teacher appointments have been made for the last 10 years.
- Anganwadi centers started in government schools do not have teachers.
- English sections started in government schools do not have teachers in many places.
- The teacher-student ratio should be 1:10 for the first three classes starting from Kindergarten, 1:20 for classes 4 and 5, and 1:30 for higher classes.

World of electric vehicles

- With climate change emerging as a major threat, the countries of the world are actively moving from petrol and diesel vehicles to electric vehicles.
- Initiatives in the year 2013, the Central Government released the 'National Electricity Mobility Plan 2020'.
- Its objective is to address issues related to national energy security, vehicle pollution and development of domestic manufacturing capabilities.
- The FAME India program was launched in 2015 to accelerate the move towards electric vehicles.
- Plans to introduce 7000 electric buses, 10 lakh two-wheelers, 5 lakh three-wheelers and 55,000 four-wheelers in three years.
- In May 2021, the central government announced the Productivity Linked Initiative (PLI) for battery storage manufacturing.
- It aims to promote domestic production of batteries and reduce imports.
- This is expected to significantly reduce the cost of electric vehicles.
- Tamil Nadu government plans to convert 5% of buses to electric vehicles every year till 2030, to convert company vehicles and e-commerce delivery and logistics vehicles to electric vehicles and to convert all autos in six major cities to electric vehicles within 10 years.

Challenges

- The recent increase in battery overheating and vehicle fires has created fear in the minds of those thinking of buying an electric vehicle.
- Batteries used in electric vehicles may not be suitable for Indian climate.
- The electric vehicle industry operates on three platforms.
- The first is electric vehicle production.
- The second is the infrastructure for charging electric vehicles and the third is battery production.
- India is progressing rapidly on the first two platforms.
- India is far behind in battery manufacturing.
- At present, the countries of the world are paying serious attention to the production of batteries.
- China ranks first in battery production in the world.
- India can excel in the automotive sector only by improving itself in battery manufacturing.

Rs.2.5 lakh monthly pension

- The Retired President was allotted a bungalow at 12, Janpath Road, Paswan House, Delhi.
- 50% of the monthly salary i.e., Rs. 2.5 lakh is the monthly pension.
- He may live in a luxurious bungalow in Delhi till his last days.
- He will be assigned one Private Secretary, one Additional Private Secretary, one Personal Assistant and 2 peons.
- Rs.1 lakh per year will be given as office expenses.
- Free medical assistance and treatment will be provided.
- He/She can travel in 1st class in plane, train and ship anywhere in India.



Spouse Benefits

- 50% of the retired President's earnings will be paid to him as monthly pension.
- There is medical treatment till the end.
- Rs.20 thousand for the annual expenses with Private Secretary, Peon is available.
- Free phone, car, one companion and 12 high-class trips to India per year.

Integrated Education Program for Disabled Children

- Amarseva Sangam started by Ramakrishnan in 1981, has been implementing various programs for the welfare and development of disabled children for the past 40 years.
- The association also runs a school for differently abled children with free accommodation, food, clothing, medical and vocational training.
- 40th Anniversary of Amarseva Sangam and Amarseva Sangam Integrated Education Program for differently abled children implemented in collaboration with Education for All by Tamil Nadu Government.
- Amarseva Association has started an integrated school education program for differently abled children in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu government to provide health, quality education, sports training and skill development to differently abled children under 18 years of age.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu is working with all its might to identify the differently-abled from childhood, to ensure structural facilities for their development, and to establish social justice in the form of balance and equal opportunities for them.

Metaverse

- This new technology 'Metaverse' is taking virtualization to the next level for users.
- Through this, one can be taken to an artificially created world in an instant
- The brain works according to what the human eye sees.
- As such, this technology makes the human eye believe that it is somewhere else.
- So, our brain also believes the same and makes us perceive the artificial world shown in it.
- This technology cannot be described in words.
- This technology can only be experienced.
- It is not just for entertainment but also for health related uses.
- For example, people who cannot go to a hospital to see a doctor can get the experience of seeing a doctor who is far away immediately.
- Training classes such as yoga and dance can be trained in a more controlled way with 'Metaverse' technology than the current video conferencing technology.
- Blockchain opportunities such as 'NFT' are growing to create and market three-dimensional (3D) virtual objects using this technology.
- If the fifth generation network comes in three years, through high-speed internet, Indians will be able to travel across countries and watch sports like cricket from the comfort of their homes.
- If more people use the Metaverse technology, the demand for travel will also decrease.
- When the traffic decreases, the toxic fumes emitted by the vehicles also decrease and there is a chance to save the natural resources to some extent.

Eggs for children

- A curriculum committee set up to prepare a book in accordance with the new education policy in Karnataka said that children eating fatty foods such as eggs and meat on a daily basis can lead to lifestyle problems including obesity and hormonal problems.
- It has prepared a report and submitted it to the state government and the National Institute of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) that giving them in the mid-day meal scheme should be avoided.
- The UNICEF report warns that more than 3 lakh children in India are suffering from severe malnutrition.
- All of them are underweight for their height.
- Due to this condition caused by lack of protein, children are 11 times more affected by infections like pneumonia, vomiting and diarrhoea.
- One in five child deaths occur this way.
- UNICEF has already warned that the main reason for the death of children is protein deficiency (Protein Energy Malnutrition).
- At the same time, it has suggested that these deaths can definitely be avoided if proper amount of protein food is given.

Why are eggs offered?

- 3 eggs are provided per week in Tamil Nadu
- Eggs are a complete, affordable, healthy food that is readily available to everyone.
- This is why it is recommended to give eggs in lunch to children.
- The report given to the Karnataka government that 'children will become obese if they eat eggs every day' is wrong.
- Eggs are not a fat weapon; It is a protein package, protein is a macronutrient that is needed for muscle growth in children.
- Mainly, the nutrient that ends obesity- not only for children, but also for adults, is starches including white rice and white sugar.
- Eggs are very low in starch.
- There are 16 grams of protein in 100 grams of chicken eggs.
- However, starch is only 1.12 grams. Both egg white and egg yolk contain equal amount of protein.
- If you take egg white and yolk together, you will get the total protein in it.
- The highest biological value is any nutritious food that must be digested and the proteins in it converted into amino acids and added to the body.
- Vitamin A in eggs aids eyesight and promotes hair growth.
- Antioxidants like lutein and zeaxanthin boost immunity.
- Next to the sunshine that gives us vitamin are eggs

Are there any problems with eggs?

- The fat in the egg strengthens the body, it contains omega 3 fatty acid.
- It is good for the heart.

- Artificial feed is insufficient to raise poul try in many farms.
- Antibiotics and medicines are used.
- Due to this, the users face the risk of antibiotic resistance.
- Veterinarians, farm owners and Government have the duty to monitor and correct this.
- In today's practice, the main cause of obesity in children is their excessive consumption of sweet foods, starchy foods and junk foods.

Tricolor flag at home

- As part of India's 75th Independence Day celebrations, on August 13th, 14th and 15th, everyone across the country should hoist or display the tricolor flag at their homes.
- This is to commemorate the adoption of the National Flag by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.
- This message will help to develop and strengthen patriotism in the younger generation.
- It was also requested that various departments of the state governments and local bodies should participate to make the tricolor flag movement 'Har Khar Tiranga' a success.
- A model of the national flag was also suggested by the Autonomy Movement in 1917.
- However, during the All India Congress Committee meeting in 1921, Gandhi accepted the bicolor flag presented by an Andhra youth with minor changes.
- Gandhiji added saffron color to represent Hindus, white stripes to represent all other religions.
- Spinning wheel was then held as recommended by Gandhiji in the middle of the white color of the tricolor flag.
- The Indian National Army led by Subhash Chandra Bose was also adopted the flag.
- The current national flag, approved by the Constitution, houses the Dharmachakra on the Sarnath Pillar built by Ashoka instead of the Spinning wheel.
- However, the three colors of our national flag are not religious.
- The color saffron symbolizes strength and valor.
- White color represents peace and truth.
- Green color represents prosperity and hope.

Grip of hunger

- Globally, food price inflation, has increased to an unprecedented level
- Russian-Ukraine War further accelerated the inflation.
- In 1817, 'David Ricardo', if two products are produced in two countries, comparing the production costs of both, the country in which the production cost is lower should produce and export only that one product, that would be profitable.
- A fundamental factor in relative cost differentiation is labor cost.
- The idea is to add expertise, further reduce costs and increase profits.
- The World Trade Organization (WTO), built to give self-reliant India colonial-era advantages, took the same principle to Third World countries in a different language.



- The basis of these regulations is that land use should be determined based on market needs.
- Many third world countries that acted accordingly lost their food self-sufficiency and were forced into starvation.
- Gone are the days of longing for food under the 'PL 480' food program.
- Although the Green Revolution caused some harm to soil fertility, it was used to increase food production and achieve self-sufficiency.
- As of June 2022, India has 331.23 million tonnes of rice and 311.42 million tonnes of wheat in stock.
- Our level has risen to the extent of providing 507.8 grams of food grains per capita.
- India's policy of self-reliance and its efforts, today epidemics and wars between countries should not affect India in a big way.

Orderly

- Policemen working as orderlies in the homes of serving and retired police officers in Tamil Nadu should be withdrawn immediately.
- The orderly system was abolished in 1979 itself.
- But still the orderly method continues.
- The orderly system continues only in Tamil Nadu
- This reflects the colonial state of mind of the high officials

5G technology

- 5G is the next evolution of 4G technology currently in use.
- Its internet speed is 10 times more than 4G.
- 5G technology has three bands namely low frequency, medium frequency and high frequency.
- 5G will be used in medium band and high band in India.

Why CNPN Licensing and Opposition?

- Large tech companies can apply directly for a captive non-public network license called CNPN.
- They can create their own private networks with this CNPN.
- Airwaves will be allotted to them from the government for 10 years.
- Companies applying for CNPN services should have a net worth of Rs 100 crore or more.

How will 5G help India?

- 5G service will not only improve the country's internet connectivity but it will connect millions of devices.
- Gather information from them at breakneck speed.
- It also gives us the necessary capabilities to exchange collected information in real time.
- These skills will greatly help the field of artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- 5G technology will strengthen the country's education, health, agriculture, manufacturing and infrastructure sectors.
- Reliance, Jio, ParthiAirtel, Vodafone, Idea and Adhanidata Networks are the four companies that have participated in this auction.



- 5G spectrum is being auctioned in three categories namely low frequency, medium frequency and high frequency.
- 600, 700, 800, 000, 1,800, 2,100, 2,300 MHz are classified under low frequency category. • 3,000 MHz is classified under medium frequency and 26 GHz under high frequency.
- In order to reduce the financial problem of the companies in this auction for 20 years of use, the central government has allowed the payment of the auction amount in 20 installments.

Ram Nath Kovind: The Environment Ambassador

- He has requested that we must take care to protect the environment, land, water and air considering the future of our children.
- Take utmost care in protecting trees, rivers, seas, peaks and all living things in our daily life.
- Ram Nath Kovind has been an ambassador who has continuously created awareness about ecology.
- The 26th UN was held in Glasgow, Scotland.
- He also recalled the pledge made at the Climate Change Conference to reduce India's carbon emissions to 1 billion tonnes by 2030.

ICCR

- Since 1970, visiting seats for Indian professors in foreign educational institutions have been set up at ICCR, which operates under the Central Department of Culture.
- The central government will provide the salary for those who are selected through ICCR.
- Food and accommodation are provided by the educational institutes of the respective countries.
- There are seats for about 11 types of courses like Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, History, Economics, Philosophy, Bengali Folk Dance, Urdu, Buddhism, Indian Education.
- Tamil, which is older than Indian and Sanskrit and is the official language in many foreign countries, has only 2 seats in Poland.
- Varsa University has had a Tamil seat in Indian languages for 48 years.
- Krakow Jagiellonian University allotted seats for Tamil since 2008.

Breakfast Program

- In the first phase of, 1.14 lakh students studying from 1st to 5th standard in 1,545 government primary schools have been allocated a fund of Rs.33.56 crore.
- Considering that the feet of the poor and poor community children could not reach the school, the Chennai Municipal Corporation has proposed and implemented the scheme of providing food at school a century ago.
- In the year 1920, Sir PT Thiagaraya, who was the chairman of the Chennai Municipal Corporation, introduced the mid-day meal program for the first time in the country.
- After that, in 1957, the midday meal scheme was introduced by former Chief Minister Kamaraj.
- Following the announcement of former Chief Minister MGR, the nutrition program was launched in July 1982.
- 1989 - The then Chief Minister Karunanidhi introduced nutritious eggs.
- Even now, the 5-times egg donation scheme, the nutrition scheme is being implemented well

- Malnutrition is the main reason why 1 in 3 children in India are stunted for their age.

Dishes

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Monday | Rava Upluma, Vegetable Sambar. Semiya Upuma, Vegetable Sambar, Rice Upuma, Wheat Upuma |
| Tuesday | Rava Vegetable Khichdi. Semiya Vegetable Khichdi, Wheat Vegetable Khichdi, Corn Vegetable Khichdi |
| Wednesday | Rava Pongal Vegetable Sambar, Venpongol Vegetable Sambar |
| Thursday | semiya upma, vegetable sambar, rice upma, vegetable sambar, rava upma, vegetable sambar, wheat rava upma, vegetable sambar |
| Friday | Rava kesari, semiya kesari will be served with some kind of kichdi. |

- The amount of raw material for breakfast per child per day is 50 grams of rice, or semolina/wheat semolina/samiya, small grains grown locally on respective days, and dal for sambar 15 grams, vegetables
- At least 2 days in a week Breakfast prepared with small grains locally available can be provided.

Chess Olympiad

- The first Chess Olympiad was held in Paris in 1924 during the 8th Summer Olympics in France.
- Chess Olympiad is now being held in Asia after 30 years. It was last held in Manila, Philippines in 1992.
- Chess Olympiad was officially launched in 1927 held at Westminster Central Hall, London.
- India participated for the first time in the series held in Moscow in 1956.
- India has participated in all the series since 1980.
- Except in 2014, India failed to make it to the medal list.
- Viswanathan Anand acts as a consultant.
- This is the first time in the history of Chess Olympiad that India is hosting this series.
- Russia and China, which dominate the Chess Olympiad, did not participate this time.
- Hamilton Russell Cup for Open category champion.
- The Vera Mensik Cup will also be awarded in the women's category.
- The Nona Kaprintashvili Trophy will be awarded in the Combined category.
- 1 hour allotted for each game.
- After the 40th piece move, an additional 30 minutes will be given for the rest of the game.
- The game cannot end in a draw before the 30th piece move.
- The Supreme Court has already ordered in a case that the photographs of the President and the Prime Minister should be included in the advertisements related to the International Chess Olympiad events.
- If the Tamil Nadu government conducts international events, the Supreme Court (Kamankas case) orders should be followed in printing the photographs and names of the chief guests.

- The district administrations should ensure that the advertisements placed with the photograph of the President and the Prime Minister other than the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu are not tampered with.
- Strict action should be taken against those involved in such activities.
- Honorable Chief Minister M.K. Stalin unveils logo for 44th International Chess Olympiad to be held in Mammallapuram, Chennai
- The logo has been named as "Thambi"
- One of the Horse pieces in the Chess is designed to be dressed in the traditional dress of the Tamilians.

Mamallapuram

- o Mamallapuram - 44th Chess Olympiad.
- o Chess Olympiad to be held at Mamallapuram from 28th July to 10th August with Chess players, coaches, chess organizers of various countries.
- o In 1961, Viswanathan Anand became the first world champion against Manuel Aaron, India's first international chess master.
- o R. Pragyananda, Divya Deshmukh, Nikal Zarin, R.Vaishali, Pendala Hari Krishna, Vidit Gujarati, Koneru Hampi, T.Harika are creating records in the international chess arenas of India's youth force.
- o 7 out of the 25-member Indian team are from Tamil Nadu
- o Players from 187 countries are participating.

Chess Olympiad Competition

- 44th International Chess Olympiad to be held on 28th July Chengalpattu District Mamallapuram
- 2,500 players from 187 countries are going to participate.

Tamil Nadu - Birthplace of Chess

- Since 1927 the International Chess Olympiad was held in various countries.
- The 44th edition of the biennial Chess Olympiad is being held at Mamallapuram, the port capital of the Pallava kings.
- It was supposed to be happening in Russia. However, due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, the International Chess Federation withdrew that opportunity.
- Judging by the chess pieces found in Keezhadi, it is certain that the game of chess dates back
- It has been played in Tamil Nadu since the 6th century, i.e., 3 thousand years ago.
- It is considered the game of kings. At that time, these pieces were called by the names of king, queen, castle, minister, horse and soldier. Sculptures of the Lord playing chess can still be seen in Pattakkal Vidhatchar Temple, the capital of the Chalukyas.
- The Lord who has arisen in Tirupuvanoor temple on the bank of Bamani river near Needamangalam in Tiruvarur district is worshiped as Chaturanga Enbainathar.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act

- The order of the Supreme Court has confirmed the various powers given to the enforcement department under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
- Their details are as follows: Anti-Money Laundering Act Confirmed Acts Section 8(4) gives power to freeze assets Section 170 gives power to seize goods, confiscate goods, break lockers and seize documents.
- Article 15 provides power to arrest without assigning reason
- Section 44 of the Act classifying the offenses as triable by the Special Court
- The Anti-Money Laundering Act was enacted by the Union Government in the year 2002 and came into effect from 1st July 2005.
- Various new powers were given to the enforcement department.
- In this, powers were given to freeze the assets of those involved in money laundering crimes, to search their respective places without permission, to confiscate goods, to search for absconding criminals, to arrest them without bail.
- In the petition, these powers given to the enforcement department are depriving the Indian citizen of the basic rights granted by Articles 20 and 21 of the Constitution and demanded that it should be cancelled.
- The ECIR (Enforcement Case Information Report) followed in the case registered by the Enforcement Department cannot be compared to the FIR registered by the police.
- Because ECIR is an internal document of the enforcement department.
- It is not mandatory to provide up to ECA to the accused.

11th Agricultural Census

- For the first time, the details are being collected through voice and handheld computers.
- This survey has been carried out by the Union Ministry of Agriculture since 1970- 71.
- The Tenth Agricultural Census was conducted in the year 2015-16.
- While this survey was being conducted once in five years, the eleventh survey was delayed due to the corona virus.
- This survey is going to be conducted by collecting information under various metrics including the size of total agricultural area, land use, tenancy and cultivation method.

Electoral Roll

- Election Commission of India has instructed the State Chief Electoral Officers to take technical steps to add names to the Electoral Roll after completing 17 years of age.
- The names of those who complete 18 years of age are added to the electoral roll with 1st January as the eligibility date every year.
- Those who turn 18 on April 1, July 1 and October 1, 2023 can also add their name to the electoral roll.

Cosmic Secret

- Five images were selected by a panel consisting of representatives from the US space agency NASA, the European Space Agency, the Canadian Space Agency, and the Space Telescope Science Institute.
- Fundamental particles called quarks burst into the primordial cosmic space.
- We say that the 'Hadron Age' occurred in space when the strong nuclear interactions increased in those particles with massive gravitational pull.
- Subsequently, a Big Bang occurred at the end of the 'Lepton Age' of weak nuclear interactions.
- Any flash of memory has disappeared in a split second.
- The precision James Webb Space Telescope has captured a tiny fraction of cosmic matter that existed 1.38 billion years ago in the raging surface of the "exploding cosmic shock."
- A cosmic ocean filled with hydrogen atoms, the smallest nucleus, and helium atoms, four times its mass, expanded.
- The expanding universe began to relax and cool down a bit.
- At the dawn of the universe, the universe became dark everywhere.
- However, the gravitational force in colder bulge galaxies was increasing.
- Those gas spheres are finally pressurized inside and hypothermia rises, causing heat waves on their surface.
- When the interstellar peak was reached, the star began to glow.
- The fusion of hydrogen atoms accelerates the production of helium atoms.
- From within the dark cosmic womb the stars were born.
- The stars began to form rings and atmospheres (galaxies).
- They were convoluted, flat oval and irregular in shape. In the center of some of them, massively elevated mounds formed.
- One such region is being built by the name of 'Agaya Ganga'. We also call it 'MilkyWay'. That is motherland for us.
- The cosmic wheel containing twenty thousand billion suns is said to be one hundred thousand light years across. That is, suppose there is an extraordinary vehicle moving at a speed of 3 lakh kilometers per second in the blink of an eye.
- If you sit on it and travel across the Milky Way Universe, it will take one lakh years to reach the other edge.
- The Webb Telescope has amazingly captured the southern star cluster 'Carina Nebula', which is 313 light-years away from Earth.
- Conspicuous vertical rock formations (gauss mig glyphs) reveal early and rapid phases of star formation.
- In this ship-like carina, there is a white giant star called the 'Agathyar' (Canopus) constellation.
- It is the second brightest star in the night sky. In earlier times this was the guide in the sky for seafarers.



- Another image sent by the Webb Telescope is meant to detect early galaxies in the neighborhood. The 'Southern Heavy Cloak Observatory' has detected some distant galaxies at a distance of about 460 million light-years.
- The same time period when our solar system was born in the cosmic womb can also be referred to as archaic memories.
- Then all the small bodies like planets, asteroids, comets started orbiting the Sun.
- The Webb telescope, while casting a wide-angle exoplanet search, discovered a gas giant exoplanet codenamed 'Wasp-96b' at the time of Phoenix.
- The mass of the planet is 1,000 billion tons. That means the planet is 160 times heavier than Earth.
- It orbits a star named 'Wasp-96' with an external temperature of 52006000 degrees Celsius at a distance of approximately 67 lakh km.
- The color halo of the space telescope has confirmed that watery clouds and mists are distinctly visible in the exoplanet's atmosphere.
- About 1,120 light-years from Earth, in the southern sky is the constellation Phoenix, it is depicted by the phoenix, the mythical bird that rises from its own ashes.
- The four constellations Phoenix, Pao (Peacock), Tucana (Doucan) and Krus (Cuckoo) are collectively known as the 'Southern Birds'.
- The spheroid cluster contains dense 'dark matter' that creates enough gravity to bend the path of light in a gravitational bow.
- As early as 1936, the world-renowned scientist Albert Einstein was prophetically aware of such a gravitational lens.
- The fainter haloes can be seen magnified through the heavy haloes, which act as cosmic bows.
- The largest image sent by NASA's James Webb Space Telescope is the Stephen's Quintet of four galaxies.
- This image is an enormous image covering a size one-fifth the diameter of the Moon (750 km).
- It is no ordinary news that it has 15 crore pixels; It is the pinnacle of modern technology. pinnacle of modern technology.
- It is noteworthy that these four clusters, which can be seen in the 'Pegasus' constellation, which is known as the 'Flying Horse' in the northern sky, were discovered in 1877 by Edouard Stephan from the Marseille Observatory.
- The constellation Pegasus, also known as the 'Flying Horse', is illuminating in a new way, even for scientists.
- Gas near a black hole indicates how it is mixed. Also, how galaxies cut off star formation from each other.
- The images sent by the telescope also describe this.
- For the first time, a Web telescope has brought the world's full view of not only the interstellar womb but also the graveyard of a galaxy 2,000 light-years away.
- A supermassive star explodes to give birth to a black hole. It is a supermassive hole that does not emit even light at a speed of 3 lakh kilometers per second.

- The Webb Telescope's powerful infrared instrument has imaged one such dying galaxy in the Southern Ring Nebula.

India 75

- Prime Minister Nehru created linguistic provinces for India's 75 different language-speaking people to live in harmony.
- Prime Minister Nehru assured that Hindi will not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people unless they want it.
- He brought five year plans and created various schemes for all the states.
- Implemented poverty alleviation schemes. He created public sector organizations in all states.
- He was a secular man. He emphasized brotherhood. He gave importance to parliamentary democracy. He made the Parliament a forum for all parties to debate.
- He often spoke of federalism. He often held talks with the Chief Ministers of various states across India and wrote letters.

Destroy unity of Indian

- We should strengthen the ideologies more and more.
- We should strengthen federalism, state autonomy, secularism, equality, fraternity, Samadharma and social justice.
- To save all these is to save India. India is not a single state but a union of various state governments
- If we want to save India, we have to save all the states included in the Indian Union.
- India will be protected only if the states are protected. As the great icon of Tamil Nadu, Peraringnar Anna said, homogenization is different from unity.
- Unity cannot be brought about by imposing uniformity.
- There are many languages in India. India cannot have a single religion for all.
- Tamil Nadu's share in India's GDP is 9.22
- As it is a percentage, not only Tamilnadu but also the whole of India gets benefits.
- Percentage share of Tamil Nadu in the total tax revenue of the Union Government., the role of Tamil Nadu is good for India itself, as the state governments lead the states very well, the union government becomes stronger and not weaker.
- In other words, it is the state governments that are in direct contact with the people.
- It is the responsibility of the state government to look after and fulfill all the daily needs of the people.
- India will be happy only if the state governments are kept as self-sufficient governments.
- The Government of India should respect the principle of federalism. States have been deprived of their financial right through goods and services tax.
- Compensation funds are not provided on time. Not giving completely.



- Entrance exams like NEET deny the right to education to the poor.
- The new education policy is a policy of blocking education at various levels.
- BJP is trying to run a dual government. The leadership should govern the states in between all these.

A solar panel related website

- The changes in the power sector in India with a program titled 'Bright India Bright Future @ 2047'.
- 100 MW Ramakundam Floating Solar Project in Telangana, 92 MW Kayamkulam Floating Solar Project in Kerala, 735 MW Solar Project in Rajasthan, Green Hydrogen Mobility Project in Leh, Hydrogen Coupling with Natural Gas Project in Gujarat.
- A website about installing solar panels on the roof.

Justice for All

- 676 District Legal Services Commissions are functioning across the country.
- These commissions are chaired by the respective District Judges.
- The first national level meeting of District Legal Services Commission was held in Delhi yesterday.
- It is necessary to make full use of information technology in the justice sector.
- Virtual Courts are being launched across the country under the Electronic Courts Scheme.
- 24-hour courts have started functioning for offenses like traffic violations. Video facility is being expanded in courts for the convenience of people

History of the Flag

- The flag of honor of the President is, In India, 5,000 years ago, during the monarchy, it was the flag used in the parade of the king's army.
- During the war, if this flag was taken away by the enemy, it was considered very humiliating.
- After the monarchy, during the British rule, this flag was Placed in military parade.
- After the country gained Independence, in 1950, the colors of the 33 small land kings in India were separated and handed over to the Indian Army.
- The custom of awarding the President's Flag of Honor was introduced in 1951 as a way of honoring the organization that excels in the Army and Defense Forces.
- On May 27, 1951, when Dr. Rajendraprasad was the President, the Presidential Flag was awarded to the Indian Navy for the first time.
- Presently, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura.,Gujarat, Himachal, Haryana and Assam are the nine state police forces that have received the President's flag.
- For the first time in southern states, Tamil Nadu has got it.
- The flag for Tamil Nadu is a dark blue color with yellow stars attached and the Tamil Nadu Government tower seal in the middle

Tamil Nadu MLA; Vote value - 176

Secret ballot

- Since it is secret ballot and there is no whip order, in the presidential election, M.P. , - MLAs can vote for the candidate of their choice.

Vote Value

- Uttar Pradesh State MLA has the highest value in India worth 208.
- A minimum vote value of a Sikkim MLA is seven.
- Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram State MLA - One vote is worth eightValue
- If you divide each state's 1971 population by the number of existing assembly constituencies, what we get is the vote value of an MLA.
- Vote value of an MP of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha MP worth 700
- In the case of Tamil Nadu, the vote registration will take place in the hall near the Assembly Secretary's room in the Chief Secretariat.
- MPs will vote in the Parliament premises.

Permission

- MLA, if they are voting in other states, they should get permission from the Election Commission.
- Voting machines will not be used in elections.
- The voting system in ballot paper will be followed.
- Ballot paper will be printed in green color for voting of MP.
- Ballot paper will be printed in pink color for voting of MLA.

Education Index - Tamil Nadu

- The Union Ministry of Education has introduced the Performance Grading Index for Districts called PGIT (Performance Grading Index for Districts).
- India's education system is the largest in the world with about 15 lakh schools, 97 lakh teachers and 26 crore students from diverse socio-economic backgrounds across the country.
- It is necessary to assess the performance of all districts in India.
- In the PGIT, six categories have been established to list the districts
 1. effective classroom interactions
 2. infrastructure facilities
 3. student rights
 4. school safety

5. child protection
 6. digital learning and governance.
- Punjab, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Kerala occupied the top five positions in 2019-20
 - Tamil Nadu leads the country in five criteria namely Education, Access, Equity, Infrastructure and Governance Processes.

Tamil Nadu - Smart Start (1.25 lakh crore investment attraction)

- Businessmen and global companies have started coming towards the Dravidian model, which is based on development for all and all sectors.
- Making Tamil Nadu a trillion dollar economy and an investment-friendly state in South Asia
- The Government of Tamil Nadu is making all efforts to achieve the 4 goals of making products produced in Tamil Nadu reach every corner of the world, making investments widely and smoothly across the state and developing inclusively for all.
- Incentive packages have been provided to 2 companies with MoUs for 11 technical projects
- Green hydrogen factory has been brought in Tuticorin with wind power, solar power, power generation.
- This will make Tuticorin a renewable energy hub.
- A memorandum of understanding has been signed with IGSSV to set up a high-tech park for semiconductor manufacturing in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs 26,500 crore.

The state education board set up by the Tamil Nadu

- Government has changed the current system of school education i.e. 10 + 2 to 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.
- The National Education Policy has introduced a trilingual education scheme.
- The government of Tamil Nadu has a dual language policy of Tamil and English.
- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin announced a committee of 13 academicians headed by Murugesan, former Chief Justice of Delhi High Court.
- The presence of Union Middle School Headmaster R. Balu, Nagai District, Kichankuppam Panchayat to investigate the educational situation in rural areas, basic educational situation, shows the commitment of the Tamil Nadu government in the development of education in all districts. • Considering education and the future welfare of the youth of Tamil Nadu, an excellent state education policy should be framed.
- Modern technology, child care, school education, college education, higher education, senior citizen education including the changing global education and employment as an ambition and getting the opinions of educators and experts to recommend necessary reforms.
- This committee should make many recommendations including reforms in the examination system, reforms in teacher selection and training, all students who pass the examination in schools and get admission in some higher education.
- The order also said that the committee should submit its final report to the government within a year.
- Students with interest in education and syllabus for getting employment after graduation should be recommended.
- It is the opinion of the educationists that this new education policy will definitely pave the way for Tamil Nadu education, which is already a diamond, and our youth to become a shining diamond.



Employment

- It is commendable that Tamil Nadu is included in the list of 7 states that are most suitable for employment investments.
- The other 6 states are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Punjab and Telangana.
- Such ratings and classifications will help international companies to choose Tamil Nadu as a suitable destination for their investments. The Government of Tamil Nadu is continuously focusing on attracting foreign direct investment.
- Care is also taken in developing micro, small and medium industries.
- Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K.Stalin has inaugurated new industrial estates in 5 Asian locations such as Chengalpattu, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Salem and Tiruvannamalai.
- Tamil Nadu has advanced from 14th to 3rd position in the list of investment friendly states.
- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin, the first state to do business, aims to develop Tamil Nadu into a trillion US dollar economy i.e. Rs 78 lakh crore economy by 2030-2031. It is third after Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- A memorandum of understanding was signed between Singapore-based IGSS Ventures and Tamil Nadu Government's mentor company for setting up a 300-acre "Semiconductor" high-tech park for the production of computers, cell phones, motor vehicles, etc.

Special Flag for Tamil Nadu Police

- Tamil Nadu Police, which is considered to be equal to Scottish Police, has got a special flag
- Won President's Award
- India's first police department was established in 1856 in Chennai, then known as Madras.
- Chennai is the pioneer of police department.
- Indian Police has commenced Fingerprint Division, Forensic Science Units, Wireless System, Coast Guard and High speed boat patrolling
- As requested by Karunanidhi for Special flag for TN Police when he was the Chief Minister, the order was issued in 2009 to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Tamil Nadu police department.
- Such a special, honor was issued to military, paramilitary forces, police departments in states and union territories.
- It was the first in India to be awarded to the Navy in 1951 by the first President Rajendra Prasad.
- So far, 10 states have been given this flag.
- Tamil Nadu is the first state to get this distinction among the southern states
- The award known as the President's Color and the special flag was first designed by Professor D. Udayakumar of IIT Guwahati, who designed the Indian rupee symbol.
- DGP Sailendra babu is doing the work of designing the flag to be given to Tamil Nadu after taking the advice of Chief Minister M.K.Stalin
- 1,31,491 police officers along with Shailendra Babu working as DGP in Tamil Nadu Police have got a great honor.
- Everyone will now emblazon this unique flag symbol on their wrists.
- This gives them a unique status.

New Uniform 'Logo' for Police

- For the first time in Tamil Nadu Police, all uniforms from constable to DGP will have a uniform logo.
- DGP has IPS, Ashoka emblem on shoulder, crossed sword below, short leg, silver lace olive leaf IPS emblem on cap, ribbon on collar.
- Additional DGP's uniform has IPS, Ashoka emblem on the shoulder, crossed sword under it, short leg, silver lace, olive leaf IPS emblem on the cap.
- Police inspectors uniform has TP (Tamil Nadu Police) on the shoulder with rope, 3 stars.
- Assistant inspectors have two stars and head constables have 3 stripes.
- Srivilliputhur Gopuram, Ashoka Symbol, National Flag, etc. are mentioned as 'Tamil Nadu Kaval'.
- This logo will be in addition to the existing logos. Tamil Nadu Police should have it on the left arm of all uniforms.
- The logo was designed by Sanjay Kumar, Additional DGP, Tamil Nadu Police Modernization.
- 1,305 Law and Order Police Stations, 17 Railway Police Stations, 202 All Women Police Stations, 273 Traffic and Intelligence Police Stations, 27 Outposts, 1 lakh 17 thousand 942 policemen are working in Tamil Nadu Police Department.
- 23,542 of them are women.

36th World Population Day

- Population of Tamil Nadu has doubled in 50 years.
- On July 11, 1987, the world's population reached 500 crores.
- That day is being observed as World Population Day.
- The first census of the country was held in 1872.
- Census has been conducted every 10 years since 1881.
- While the 16th census is to be held in 2021, the census work has not been carried out for 2 years due to the spread of Corona.
- The population of the country which was 20 crores at the beginning of the 20th century has increased to 100 crores over the centuries and population growth (birth rate) has been significantly controlled.
- World population growth was 1.14% in 2016, 1.12% in 2017 and 1.09% in 2018.
 - 2016 – 1.14%
 - 2017 – 1.12%
 - 2018 – 1.09%
- It is expected to decrease to 1% by 2023.

Population of Tamil Nadu

- The population of Tamil Nadu was
 - 1.92 crore in 1901.
 - 3.01 crores in 1951
 - 3.3 crores in 1961
 - increased by 22.3% during the period from 1960 to 1970
 - 4.11 crores in 1971.

- Thereafter, as population growth was partially controlled by intensive family planning programs,
 - 4.8 crore in 1981
 - 5.5 crore in 1991
 - 6.24 crore in 2001
 - 7.24 crore in 2011
 - now estimated to be over 8 crore
- Government should implement new schemes to reduce population growth as the population of Tamil Nadu has doubled in the last 50 years.

Wind power generation in Tamil Nadu

- Wind power generation accounts for 35% of Tamil Nadu's total power consumption.
- Out of the total 25,000 wind turbines in the country, Tamil Nadu alone has 12,000 wind turbines.
- For the 7th consecutive day, 100 million units of electricity have been produced daily through wind farms.
- Wind speed is usually high in Tamil Nadu from May to September.
- Maximum wind power has being generated in 6 months.
- Coimbatore, Tirupur, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin districts in Tamil Nadu have a large number of wind mills.
- Wind turbines have been set up in Tamil Nadu for a production capacity of 8,518 MW.

King maker Kamarajar

- 'Perunthalaivar Kamarajar' ruled Tamil Nadu for nine years and his period is considered as "Golden Age" in the political history of Tamil Nadu.
- He established a free mid-day meal program for school children and made progress in the education of poor and poor people.
- He is called by various special names like the great leader, Thennattu Gandhi, Padikaadha medhai, Karma Veerar, Kalvi kan thiranthavar.

Birth

- Kamaraj was born on 15th July 1903 in Virudhunagar to Kumaraswamy Nadar and Sivakamyammal.

Freedom Struggle

- Joined the Indian National Congress as a full-time worker in 1920, at the age of 16.
- As part of the salt satyagraha, in 1930 he was arrested and jailed for taking part in a march towards Vedaranyam under the leadership of Rajagopalachari.
- The following year, he was released based on Gandhi-Irwin Treaty.
- Kamaraj participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, Vaikam Satyagraha, Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, started the Sword Satyagraha in Chennai and headed the 'Neel silai' Satyagraha.
- He participated in many protests and was jailed 6 times and served 9 years in prison.

Political Guru:

- Sathya Murthy, who is hailed as the best orator was his political guru

- After India's Independence, he first went to Sathyamurthy's house and hoisted national flag.

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu:

- Protests were against the clan education program brought by Rajaji in 1953.
- Kamaraj won the majority of votes and became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1953.
- He abandoned the clan education scheme by Rajaji and opened 6000 schools which had been closed by him.
- In addition to opening more than 17000 schools, he established the "Free Mid-day Program" for school children and made progress in the education of the poor.
- Many other factories like Neiveli Lignite Plan, Perambalur Coach Factory, Trichy Bharat Heavy Electricals, Kalpakkam Nuclear Power Station, Ooty Raw Film Factory, Guindy Teleprinter Factory, Mettur Paper Factory, Salem Iron and Steel Plant, Bharat Miku Power Company, Railway Coach Factory were developed by Kamaraj.
- Apart from this, they established irrigation projects like Mettur Canal Project, Bhavani Project, Cauvery Delta Drainage Development Project, Manimuthar Amaravati, Vaigai, Chatanur, Krishnagiri, Araniyar.
- By the end of Kamaraj's rule, Tamil Nadu had fallen behind the northern states in terms of industrial prosperity and lost the second place.

Breakfast

- In Tamil Nadu, government primary school students from class 1 to 5 will be provided with breakfast in the morning.
- Nutritious breakfast should be provided in the morning to government primary school students through panchayat unit association and SHGs
- Those who prepare food should be residing within a Km from school with minimum 3 years experience in food preparation.
- Breakfast should be made with rice or small grains and should be served between 8.15 am to 8.45 am.
- Stove, cylinder, utensils will be provided by social welfare department.
- Groceries and vegetables can be bought from the local market.
- Rs 8.25 per child per day is temporarily allocated
- Self-help groups who cook breakfast will be paid Rs 2,000 per month.

TamilNadu

- In the history of Tamil Nadu, 1967, July 18 is a golden day.
- Arignar Anna, insisting that our state should be named 'Tamilnadu'
- Martyr Shankaralingan fasted for seventy eight days from 27.07.1956 to 13.10.1956.
- It was an event that melted the hearts of the people of Tamil Nadu.
- In 1957, when the linguistic states of India were separated, until 1996, Madras was known as the province.
- That is why the North Indians called all the people of the South as 'Madras' at that time.
- Tamil Nadu is not just a noun; It is Tamil State.
- It means people, race, literature, culture etc.



Skill Development of 2 Million Youth by 2026

- To develop a trillion dollar economy by 2030, the target is to achieve skill development of 2 million youth in Tamil Nadu by 2026.
- Illam Thedi Kalvi, Ennum Ezhuththum, Chief Minister's Breakfast Scheme, Naan Mudhalvan, Kaloori Kanavu, Rs 1,000 per month financial assistance for government school girls in higher education, 7.5% reservation for government school students in vocational courses, Government acceptance of their fees, Rs 3,000 crore in collaboration with Tata for the upgradation of ITI as technical centers
- Renovation of schools in the name of Professor Anbazhaganar, renovation of colleges in the name of Perundhalaivar Kamarasar.
- TN has moved from 14th place to 3rd place in the same year in the list of best states to start a business.
- Semi-conductors, electric vehicles, lithium-ion batteries, Sector specific projects like integrated solar photovoltaics, manufacturing, green: hydrogen, data centers etc.
- They are showing great interest in making investments in Tamil Nadu.
- 'Na Muluvan' have been created to enhance the necessary knowledge for this.
- Our youth should be prepared according to that basis of technological changes and fourth generation entrepreneurship.

Pallikaranai, Pichavaram Swamp in Tamil Nadu

- % swamp lands in TN have been included in Ramsar Lands including Pallikaranai, Pichavaram, Karikili
- Mangroves play an important role in protecting the environment.
- Countries committed to take measures to prevent the destruction of wetlands.
- An international agreement was signed in 1971 at Ramsar in Iran to ensure the protection of these wetlands.
- Under the treaty, it was committed to pay more attention to the conservation of wetlands of international importance.
- Importantly, countries committed to take measures to prevent the destruction of wetlands.
- 49 wetlands in India have already been included in the Ramsar list.
- The new additions to the Ramsar list include Pallikaranai, Pichavaram Swamp in Tamil Nadu, the Crocodile Bird Sanctuary, Mizoram's Pala Mangrove and Madhya Pradesh's Sakya Nagar Mangrove.
- The number of wetlands has increased to 54.
- It is noteworthy that February 2, the date of signing of the Ramsar Convention, is celebrated as the International Mangrove Day.

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Illam Thedi Kalvi

- During the corona period, schools were closed for 2 years, and there was a big delay in learning for the students.
- Especially in respect of elementary education and middle education, students cannot learn fully in online education as they do directly with teachers.
- Most of the poor have no facilities for that.
- The situation was not there for students from simple families.
- This caused a huge loss of learning.
- To rectify this gap, the program created by the Tamil Nadu government is the Illam thedi kalvi.
- Due to the spread of corona virus, in order to compensate for the learning gap and losses of the students studying in schools, it was announced that the Illam thedi kalvi will be implemented with the help of volunteers,
- 1 hour daily (between 5 pm and 7 pm) has been allotted to improve the learning ability of the students.
- 100 % financial contribution of the state government at an estimated cost of 200 crores, this project is working across Tamil Nadu.
- Classes 1st to 5th in one group and class 6th to 8th in one group are taught by volunteers in the school premises or near the residence of the students.
- This noble project was inaugurated on 27.10.2021 by Chief Minister M.K.Stalin in Mudaliarkuppam vil-lage, Marakanam taluka, Villupuram district.
- Volunteers are also given incentives for this.
- Preference is given to female volunteers from that area.
- 12th passed volunteers are assigned to teach 1st to 5th students and graduation qualified volunteers are appointed to teach 6th to 8th class.
- Eligible volunteers are given preference in Govt School Teacher Exam.
- At present, 2 lakh volunteers are teaching 34 lakh children in the evenings.
- The program helps the students who do not have the facility to study by tuition.
- Studies show that there is a big change in their learning ability.
- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin recently inaugurated the 2,00,000th program center in Aranchi panchayat of Tiruvannamalai district.