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**SOCIO
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**TAMILNADU
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August Month Current Affairs

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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 away 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.

History of the creation of the National Flag

- Pingali Venkayya was born on August 2, 1876 in Patla Benumarra village, Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.
- He created a separate national flag for India in 1906.
- On March 31, 1921, Mahatma Gandhi participated in the meeting of the Indian National Congress in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh.
- Pingali Venkayya met him in person and explained about the flag he had made.
- When Gandhi was shown the flag, it had only red and green colors to represent the unity of Hindus and Muslims.
- At that time, on the advice of Lala Hansraj, an educationist from Punjab, the spin wheel symbol was placed in the middle of the flag.
- After that white color was added in the middle of the flag to describe non-violence and peace.
- In 1931, the color red was removed and replaced by orange.
- After the independence of the country, the spin wheel in the middle of the flag was removed and the Ashoka Chakra was added in blue.

The rules to be followed while hoisting the national flag

- The rules to be followed while hoisting the national flag is that when hoisting the national flag, it should not be hoisted upside down i.e. with the saffron part at the bottom.
- A torn or mangled flag should not be hoisted or displayed.
- The national flag should not be allowed to fall on the ground or float in water.
- No other flag or flag-like object should be placed near the National Flag higher or parallel to it.

- When hoisting the national flag, it should not be hoisted upside down, i.e. with the saffron color underneath. No other flags should be flown at the top of the flagpole at the same time.
- No material including flowers or garlands or other symbolic symbols should be mounted on top of the flagpole on which the National Flag is flying.
- The National Flag shall not be used as a garland, bouquet, ornament or other form of decoration.
- The national flag should not be used as a table cloth or draped on a platform.
- The National Flag shall not be used as part of dress code, uniform or as a garment worn below the waist by any person.
- No printed or embroidered national flag pattern shall be used on handkerchief, mattress, napkin, underwear or any other garment.
- The national flag should not be displayed in any torn condition.

Voter List - Aadhaar Number

- By linking Aadhaar number, fake voters will be completely eliminated.
- A voter's name will appear only at one place in the state. Add election related details to voters via mobile phone.

Regulations for Child Actors

- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has developed draft regulations for child actors.
- According to the rules, no child should be allowed to work for more than 27 days and should not be employed for more than 6 hours a day.
- 20% of the child's income should be deposited in a nationalized bank.
- The purpose of these regulations is to protect children working in films, television, social media and OTT platforms from physical and mental pressure and to create a good working environment for them.
- Film director Vinod Kamble won the National Award for Best Children's Film for the film Kasthuri

Cryptocurrency Ban

- RBI believes that cryptocurrency should be banned.
- Cryptocurrencies are by definition infinite.
- International cooperation is needed to regulate them.
- Any legislation to regulate or prohibit, common classification and standards should be implemented after significant international cooperation considering the risks and benefits.
- The country of Algeria banned the use of cryptocurrency in 2018.
- 2014 - Complete Ban on Bitcoin Use in Bolivia
- The "People's Bank of China" completely banned cryptocurrency transactions in the country, as the Reserve Bank governor commented that cryptocurrency has no basis (of value) when cryptocurrencies were in global decline.
- There are many questions about regulating it. Our position is very clear.
- He said it would undermine India's monetary, financial and economic stability.
- About 200 lakh people have invested in cryptocurrency in our country.
- Its value is around 530 million dollars. The overall market capitalization of crypto assets has fallen below \$1 trillion from its November 2021 peak of \$3 trillion.
- It was the first time since 2021 that the asset class was worth less than a trillion.



- In 2018 RBI issued a circular deciding to ban crypto currency.
- Affected by this, the 'Internet of Hindi and Mobile Association of India' filed a case in the Supreme Court.
- Hearing the case, the RBI's position was that it did not ban virtual currencies.
- Although several committees have come up with several proposals, including two draft bills, it is up to the Government of India to decide on this
- Both draft bills supported the opposites.
- Therefore, we cannot hold that the action taken was proportionate.
- A close look at the court judgment reveals that the government and the RBI have not taken the right policy decision.
- So what the government and the Reserve Bank should do immediately is to ban crypto currency.
- Allowing cryptocurrencies is a big challenge to the country's sovereignty.
- So the government should ban cryptocurrencies completely.

MPs based on Population

- Southern states, which have successfully implemented family planning may oppose the idea of changing the number of members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha based on population.
- The United States Senate is often compared to the House of Representatives.
- But since all provinces have two representatives without the population-based representation of the Senate, there is a huge difference between the two.
- In no other country except Germany is population based representation
- A major innovation was the decision by the framers of the Constitution to give representation to the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.
- In the southern states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, the family planning program has been properly implemented and the population is under control.
- At the same time, the population is increasing in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Rajasthan.
- An amendment has already been brought in the Vajpayee government that no change will be made in the Rajya Sabha seats of the Lok Sabha till 2026.
- In that way, there may be a change in the number of MPs after the census in 2031.
- For this, southern states have controlled population growth.
- Some northern states like western states and Himachal Pradesh may protest.

Gaia Hypothesis

- It was James Lovelock who introduced the theory of Gaia.
- It was Lovelock, who worked at NASA as an environmental revolution physicist, who discovered and warned of the presence of chlorofluorocarbons in the stratospheric layer of the atmosphere.
- They are the cause of depletion of ozone layer. And he invented the Electron Capture Detector which was the fundamental cause of the great revolution in the environment.
- From the penguins of Antarctica to the breast milk of our mothers, it has helped to detect pesticide residues on all living things.
- That discovery was the basis for Rachel Carson's book 'Silent Spring'.
- A journey in search of life, The globe is not an abstract object.
- He knew that 'Earth is a separate entity'. He named that vitality 'Gaia'. I refer to this as 'Kaiya' because

the entire surface of the earth including life is a selfregulating entity.

- Gaia is nothing more, it is a story about a planet that lives like an autonomous gene.
- The Basics of Climate according to a thousand scientists who gathered in Amsterdam in 2001, our planet is a self-regulating unit composed of physical, chemical, and biological components.
- Some scientists have proposed the names 'Earth system science' or 'Geophysiology' as an alternative to the name 'Gaia'.

When to Recover from the Fall?

The World of Dollars

- In July 1944, the United Nations conference on the creation of a new exchange value was held at the Mount Washington Hotel in the Bretton Woods area of the United States.
- At that time, the United States had three-fourths of the world's gold reserves.
- At that time the US dollar was a strong currency compared to other countries' currencies
- Because of this, the US dollar is the common transaction currency.
- The US dollar equivalent of 1 ounce of gold was set at \$35. The essence of this agreement is that a country has to buy the gold it needs on a par basis.
- The Bretton Woods Agreement continued for 25 years. At one point, the United States did not have enough gold reserves for Pan's circulation.
- Besides, the American economy was in a severe decline due to the war on Vietnam.
- In this context, in 1971, Richard Nixon, who was the president of the United States, canceled the exchange agreement between gold and the dollar.
- That is, the value of the dollar is now unique.
- He said it should not be compared with gold. After this announcement, the countries of the world began to focus on keeping the US dollar as a reserve rather than keeping gold as a reserve.
- That is how the US dollar became the world's foreign exchange reserve. Today 80% of world trade takes place in Dollar
- The current decline is attributed to the Russia-Ukraine war, interest rate hikes by the US Federal Reserve, and trade deficits.
- Russia is one of the world's leading exporters of crude oil. Ukraine is a major exporter of wheat, corn, sunflower oil, fertilizer and iron.
- As these exports were disrupted by the war, global prices of essential commodities ` rose sharply.
- Besides, the war caused a crisis in the global supply structure. As a result, inflation reached its peak.
- The US Federal Reserve has started raising interest rates in an effort to control inflation after inflation in the United States reached a 40-year high.
- When a country raises its interest rate, the interest income on the country's debt securities will increase.
- Thus stock market investors started investing more in debt securities.
- As the US raised its interest rates, foreign investors withdrew their investments in the Indian stock market and started investing in US stocks.
- Due to this, the balance of dollar in India began to decrease.
- As far as India is concerned, foreign investors have been selling their shares in the Indian stock market due to India's economic instability even before the US Federal Reserve raised interest rates.
- Since the beginning of this year, more than 30 billion dollars of stock marketrelated foreign investment has flowed out of India.
- As a result, five months ago, India was buying a Dollar at 74 rupees. At present, the same one dollar



has to be bought by paying 80 rupees.

Russo-Ukrainian War.

- Apart from the Federal Reserve's interest rate hike, India's trade deficit is the most fundamental reason for the depreciation of the rupee that India is currently facing.
- Trade Deficit India's merchandise exports touched \$420 billion (Rs 33.60 lakh crore) in the last financial year.
- In the last financial year, India imported chicken worth Rs 48.96 lakh for Rs 612 billion.
- As a result, India's trade deficit rose to 192 billion dollars (Rs. 15.36 lakh chickens). This is the highest trade deficit.
- It is not enough for a country to increase its exports.
- The gap between exports and imports should be narrowing, but the gap is widening every year in India.
- The trade deficit in the first quarter of the current financial year stands at \$70.8 billion (Rs 5.6 lakh chickens).
- It was \$31.4 billion (Rs 2.5 lakh crore) in the first quarter of last financial year.
- The trade deficit has more than doubled.
- India is basically an import dependent country, India imports more than 80% of its crude oil requirement.
- About 20% of Indian auto parts are imported from abroad.
- 60% of the spare parts in electronics manufacturing are imported from abroad.
- Generally, when a country exports more, the inflow of dollars into the country increases. That is, the more a country increases its imports, the more the value of a country's currency will fall.
- Until India's trade deficit is reduced, the value of the Indian rupee against the dollar will continue to fall.

Will the RBI-E effort Pay Off?

- The Reserve Bank has taken a new initiative to carry out export-import related transactions using Indian rupees.

How does it work?

- If doing business with Russia, Indian banks should first open a special account with banks in Russia.
- A certain amount in Russian currency in Rupees is to be deposited into the account.
- Similarly, Russian banks have to deposit a certain amount in rupees with Indian banks.
- When an Indian importer imports goods from Russia, he pays the amount in rupees to his Indian bank.
- This information will be communicated to the bank in Russia.
- Immediately, the amount will be disbursed to the Russian exporter from the ruble account held by the Indian bank in the bank in Russia.
- Likewise, when an Indian exporter exports goods to Russia, the importer in Russia who receives the goods will pay the amount to the Russian bank.
- The Russian bank will immediately notify the Indian bank.
- After that, the amount for that export will be given to the person from the rupee deposit held by the Russian bank in the Indian bank.
- The impact on people is that the cost of foreign travel is high.
- The cost of education for Indian students abroad will rise significantly.
- It will lead to an increase in the price of goods.
- If the price of crude oil goes up, the fares of cargo trucks will go up.

- Prices of essential commodities including vegetables will rise.
- Due to the rise in prices of electronics and auto spare parts, mobile phones, prices of electronic devices including laptops and vehicles will rise.
- An endless fall in the value of the rupee will make people's hard-earned income meaningless.

Engine Stalling in Mid-Air

- More than 20 incidents like sudden engine stalling in mid-air, engine failure in mid-air, cracks in the pilot's window glass, aircraft fans not working, smoke in the plane, engine catching fire on landing, dog crossing the airport, live pigeon staying in the cockpit have stopped the flight service.

What is the real problem?

- The Air Traffic Control Authority (GCA), which functions under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, is responsible for ensuring the safety of air passengers.
- This is the commission that the Airlines should be inspected frequently to ensure passenger safety.
- DGCA blamed all the malfunctions on the airlines' lack of safety and inadequate maintenance.
- Generally, an aircraft must be inspected and approved in 3 stages to be deemed fit to fly.
- After that the flight should start its journey.
- Accordingly, B1 licensed engineers will inspect the aircraft engines and B2 licensed engineers will inspect the electrical equipment in the aircraft.
- Finally, A-licensed engineers ensure that there are no malfunctions in mid-air and give permission to fly.
- In this, currently most of the airlines operate the aircraft by conducting inspections with P1 and P2 engineers. They allow themselves to be airworthy.
- Most of the malfunctions occur because A license engineers are not appointed because of high salary.
- Air Transport Ministry officials cannot in any way justify compromising the safety of air passengers for the sake of civil action.

India at 3rd place

- India is the 3rd largest country in the world in terms of air transport.
- 15 Airlines in India: 15 crore people travel by air every year. 10 lakh flights fly every year. 137 airports are operational. Airlines predict that these numbers will quintuple in the next 20 years.

How much fuel?

- ATF price of aviation fuel is revised on 1st and 16th of every month.
- Commodity prices are rising internationally due to fuel supply disruptions caused by the war over Ukraine.
- Airlines are insisting that air freight should also be included in GST.

Basic Problems

- World's lowest air ticket fares
- World's highest commodity prices
- Low wages for employees
- Shortage of pilots
- Shortage of experienced engineers

Bala Aadhaar

- For Various Schemes of Central Govt, Aadhaar is mandatory for availing benefits, concessions and subsidies.



- For children up to 5 years of age, the pilot scheme of Bala Aadhaar is being implemented in states including Uttar Pradesh.
- Details of children will be printed on the blue card.
- In regular Aadhaar, the registrant's fingerprint. Eye contact will be recorded.
- But these will not be registered in Bala Aadhaar.
- These are distributed based on the Aadhaar of the child's parents.
- Bala Aadhaar is provided for proper access to government schemes for children upto five years of age.
- After five years of age, they will be issued a regular Aadhaar identity card.

Myanmar

- The execution of four of Myanmar's fighters by Myanmar's military rulers has shaken the conscience of the world.
- Aung San Suu Kyi's Democratic National League member of parliament, Yosiah Chau, and Go Jimmy, a fierce critic of the military regime, are two of the four to be hanged.
- According to the UN Human Rights Commission, no opportunity was given for appeal or assistance of lawyers based on international human rights law.
- At least 140 people have been sentenced to death since the military regime was installed in Myanmar in February last year.
- The military rule brought in Myanmar in 1962 continued till 2010 and any problem in our neighboring country, Myanmar, directly affects India.
- Our northeastern states and Myanmar share a border of 1,642 km.
- For centuries it has been referred to as the Indo-Burma border.
- People regularly travel between Manipur and Myanmar.

Myanmar former government adviser - corruption case

- The National Democratic Week coalition led by Aung San Suu Kyi, who fought against the military regime in Myanmar and won the Nobel Peace Prize, won power in the last election in 2020.
- Aung San Suu Kyi served as an advisor to the government.
- However, the military overthrew the government in February last year, claiming election was malfunctioned
- Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest.
- Incited rebellion against the army, 17 cases were filed against Aung San Suu Kyi for violating official laws and being involved in corruption.
- The investigation related to this was going on in the Myanmar court.

Irresponsible Media

- Media is said to be the fourth pillar of democracy.
- Supreme Court Chief Justice NV Ramana in a recent event in Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand, says that now TV debate programs and social media analysis are all going on like Panchayat. They are dragging the country backwards.
- Campaigns against judges are sometimes built on social media. Judges may not react immediately to an incident.
- Just because they don't react doesn't mean they're weak.
- The range of modern media is great, but they do not know what is right and what is wrong.

- It is not possible to analyze whether the ink is real or fake.
- The course of a case cannot be determined by what goes viral in the media.
- Biased debates are the biggest threat to democracy when multi media are conducting their own stage panchayat.
- Media bias weakens democracy
- Much of the debate in the media is biased and half-informed.
- No responsibility for visual media; Social media is even worse.
- Visual media is acting irresponsibly and dragging democracy backwards.
- Visual media and social media should be used responsibly.
- Social media also glorifies some people too much, acting as a deliberate misrepresentation.
- This is not good for democracy.

Freebies

- The announcement of political parties about freebies are included in the election manifestos
- The Supreme Court has requested the central government to state its position on this.
- In this regard, the Supreme Court has also instructed to seek the advice of the Finance Committee.
- A Supreme Court bench comprising Justices P. Sathasivam and Ranjan Gogoi on July 5, 2013, delivered a comprehensive judgment in the case of 'Subramaniam Balaji v. Government of Tamil Nadu', which continued against freebies.
- Articles 14, 41, 162, 266 (3), 282 and Article 123 of the Representation of the People Act were taken up for discussion.

The Supreme Court said:

1. Making a promise in an election manifesto is not a bad practice.
 2. Free Schemes, under Part IV of the Constitution are of general purpose as they fall under the guidelines.
 3. The performance of any project is subject to scrutiny. On this, the court has no Jurisdiction
 4. The court can intervene (only) if the action of the government is unconstitutional; Otherwise, unintelligent
- If the expenditure is not for the benefit of the people, it should be discussed in the legislatures and not in the courts.
 - According to Article 324 of the Charter, it is the duty of the Commission to conduct free and fair elections.
 - The Election Commission may, in consultation with recognized political parties, come up with appropriate rules of conduct if free notices affect fair elections.
 - Free programs cannot be blocked by an auditor. His work begins only after the government spends; Not before that.
 - Role of freebies in balanced development of society: Economic burden of freebies on governments; Relief to the grassroots through freebies : Arguments by economists against freebies receive major attention.
 - According to experts, freebies are definitely not healthy spending.
 - They do not encourage non-productive expenditure. At the same time, they are not against the well-being of the grassroots people.
 - "The financial burden caused by freebies is a disease that kills from within, it can ruin the economy of a country or a state. So there should be no freebies," they say.
 - But the 'Welfare State' which is emphasized by the Constitution should naturally focus on the welfare programs of the people.



- As long as there are a significant number of absentee, there will be demand for freebies.
- Freebies play an important role in ensuring social security & preventing social tensions due to inequality.
- When many people are teetering on the brink of life, a few who are basking in worldly pleasures try to deny the helping hand of the government to them
- Instead of violence and using freebies for political gain, governments should ensure that free programs reach the right beneficiaries in the right way.
- The Tamil Nadu government is implementing a free travel scheme for girls in government buses. This is a good example of a vague aimless free.
- There is no difference between men and women in the poor, in affluent households both men and women are wealthy.
- Both men and women are poor in a poor family. As per the existing scheme, a well-paid woman in a higher position can travel for free.
- In the same bus, the male worker who goes to daily wage must pay the fare!
- This contradiction should not be included in freebies.
- Free monthly tickets may be provided on the basis of family card for low income group. Directly it will be very beneficial.
- Free Snacks for School Children - Great scheme just announced.
- Appreciable, But, why does a state that is developed in all respects give more and more freebies?
- It would be better if the explanatory report to be given by the Central Government and the Central Finance Commission in the Supreme Court presents clear guidelines regarding freebies.
- Freebies aren't bad. Need too. But they should not be an attempt to seek political gain with government money.

Freebies

- A case was filed in the Supreme Court against free products and promises announced by political parties to attract voters during elections.
- In election campaign, promising to provide free schemes from government funds is tantamount to bribery.
- It was said that this should be prevented.
- Free advertising by political parties during election campaigns can lead to economic collapse.
- The judges said: An expert committee is needed to monitor the free programs announced by the political parties during the election.
- The committee should consist of members from NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, members of ruling and opposition parties, Reserve Bank and other parties.
- Advice should be given to Central Government, Election Commission and Supreme Court.
- The Election Commission's hands were tied because of the court's verdict on freebies
- A law can be passed by discussing free notifications in Parliament.
- No political party is against free announcements.
- We have to think about the tax payers and the economy of the country.

Freebies

- Can subsidies given to farmers for electricity, seeds and fertilizers be considered as free?
- Can free health services, free drinking water and free electricity for consumers also be considered as free?
- Voters don't expect freebies either.
- If given a chance they will earn a decent income.
- The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme does just that.

- Election promises alone do not determine success.
- Parties that have made big promises have also failed big.
- Focus is only on how people's money is spent in the right way.
- One side says that people's tax money is being wasted through freebies and it is necessary to spend public money on public welfare projects.
- There is a difference between free TV, home appliances and free development plan announcements.
- The promise of free education training should not be equated with free materials.
- There is a difference between the free stuff announced by political parties and the development programs implemented by governments.
- Do not confuse the two.
- It was rightly argued that Article 38(2) of the Constitution of India requires states to make efforts to compensate the existing disparities in wages and opportunities among the people.
- Advise on the formation of an expert committee on promises made at the time of elections.

Freebies and Welfare

- Freebies are words that denigrate noble labors.
- This is like saying that a bribe is a gift.

Case

- Inaugurating the four-lane expressway in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh state, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that the people of Uttar Pradesh love freebies like sweets.
- Emphasizing the same point, Advocate Ashwini Upadhyay filed a Public Interest Litigation against freebies in the Supreme Court.
- Political parties announcing unjustified freebies to attract voters in elections is against the democratic principles of the Constitution.
- She had said that the Supreme Court should order the Election Commission to disable the logo of such political parties and cancel their recognition.
- It is worth noting that the central government has said in its reply to the Supreme Court that even if political parties are involved, it cannot be denied that it can lead to the economic disaster of the nation.
- Now the question before us is, what are the freebies?
- The Supreme Court has recommended the appointment of an expert committee to determine them.
- The Supreme Court has said that the Central Government - State Governments, Finance Commission, NITI Aayog, Reserve Bank of India and beneficiaries should be included in the committee.
- Freebies cost the government a lot of money.
- So state governments have to borrow.
- A ruling party that gives out freebies is admired by the voters and thus helps its rule to continue.
- Due to these freebies, the political party will win again in the upcoming events.
- Freebies are thus functioning as a vote bank.
- Similarly, the opposition coalition has to announce more freebies if it wants to defeat the ruling coalition.
- If one party says that they will give mixer and grinder for free, another party will announce to the competition that they will give washing machine.
- One party says laptop, another party says free internet.
- If one party says that it will give bicycles to class 10 students, another party announces that it will give to class 12 students.



- One party says the new pension scheme, while the other says the old pension scheme will be implemented.
- If one party declares Rs 2,000 per family card, another party claims to give Rs 1,000 per month to the women of the family.
- There is no limit to this free competition.
- The aim of the free declaration is to seize power.
- Opposition parties say that the central ruling party, which promised to provide employment to two crore people a year, not only did not provide such, but also closed down many factories so that the workers who were employed would lose their jobs.
- There are two opinions about freebies.
- Poor people cannot afford mixers and grinders. Their daily wages are not enough even for their food.
- That is why 20 kg of free rice is given to them by fair price shops.
- Purchased rice is also given at a low price.
- Keeping in mind that such common people have less purchasing power, the government provides free rice, pulses, sugar, free dhoti saree etc.
- Instead of saying that these are free, the government says that they are welfare assistance.
- Because the previous government also did these things, political parties cannot call freebies as a crime.
- The central government assured to give a family Rs 5 lakh per year for medical treatment.
- State governments also provide many incentives.
- It is announced that the loans for education will be cancelled.
- Considering it as an interest-free loan, it is said that students can repay the loan in installments after completing their studies and going to work.
- Another party announces that it will completely cancel the education loan itself.
- A party in Himachal Pradesh has announced free electricity of 300 units per month to households and financial assistance of Rs 1,500 per month to poor women.
- The election is coming up in four months.
- The party has not given an explanation on how the funds will be raised for this purpose.
- Neither the Election Commission nor the court has any legal rules that condemn the parties that it is wrong to announce only freebies without giving them.
- The court can give advice, that's all.
- As it was announced that bus travel to women is free in Tamil Nadu, their travel expenses have been saved.
- The government claims that they have recovered from the economic crisis by providing houses to the homeless, free toilets, free cooking gas cylinders etc., which should be considered as welfare assistance given to people below the poverty line, but it is wrong to consider them as free.
- It is said that free mid-day meal and free breakfast are welfare programs given to poor students and not freebies that affect their self-esteem.
- Similarly, the Supreme Court has come forward to provide free legal aid to the poor.
- 6,000 Rs. has been given to 10 crore farmers across the country in three annual installments for the last two years.
- This should be considered as financial assistance to the farmers.
- Besides, they say that farmers should not be considered as vote banks.
- Confusion persists in defining these as free and welfare schemes.
- However, the criticism that freebies disrupt the national economy is not wrong.

- Both free and welfare programs are meant to win votes from those who have no purchasing power.
- There is no denying that freebies translate into voter turnout, and the poverty of the electorate justifies it.
- The Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme called Hundred Days Program was implemented in the rural areas when employment could not be created immediately.
- There is an urgent need today to define what is free and what is welfare.
- The ruling party and its allies should welcome the committee to be set up as per the advice of the Supreme Court.
- Opposition leaders should also extend their cooperation to the committee.
- Free List and Welfare Scheme Assistance List can be prepared.
- The free list can be converted to the welfare list.
- Similarly those in welfare list can be changed to free list.
- It may be made mandatory for the political parties announcing the freebies to inform the Election Commission how they are going to raise the funds for providing the freebies mentioned in the final list thus created.
- It is commendable that the Election Commission is doing a great job of conducting and completing the elections.
- But that alone is not enough.
- The Election Commission is an autonomous institution as per the Constitution.

Freebies differ from welfare schemes

- The judges said that the Election Commission cannot be ordered to revoke the recognition of political parties for the sole reason that the welfare scheme announces other freebies.
- A lawyer named Ashwini Upadhyaya recently filed a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court against the release of free announcements by political parties during elections.
- A very serious problem is that political parties announce freebies during elections.
- There is a difference between freebie and welfare scheme.
- It is necessary to compensate for the economic loss caused by the free scheme and the welfare scheme.
- Canceling the recognition of a political party is an anti-democratic act.

Property Tax

- Property tax is the primary source of revenue for local bodies.
- The income received from it supports the basic functions of the local government.
- At the same time, while collecting property tax for residential houses, it should plan to collect without being harsh.
- As the property tax has not been increased for the past few years, there is reluctance among people to accept the revised tax rates.
- Instead of revising the tax rates in due time, the tax rate has now been raised suddenly.
- It has created an environment where people are reluctant to accept it.
- They are still not fully free from the post-pandemic economic effects and should be approached with compassion.
- Creating awareness among the people about the need to pay property tax is an opportunity to remove the discontent of the people.
- Instead of that, threatening to collect tax may become an opportunity for blame



Water Management

- Not all states in India are water self-sufficient
- Even if it rains well every year during the monsoon season, we are not able to fully collect all that water.
- Even within many states there are waterlogged districts and drought-prone districts.
- Drought in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state and flood damage in other regions is a regular occurrence every year.
- It is a state where Godavari, Krishna and Tapi rivers flow.
- Reports suggest that many people are suffering from contaminated drinking water in Karnataka.
- According to a recent report, a young girl has died in Konal, a village in Ballari district of the state. More than 20 people are sick and affected. According to statistics provided by Justice Aayog, nearly two lakh deaths occur every year in India due to consumption of contaminated water.
- A full-fledged Ministry of Jal Shakti has been created.
- Its 'Jal Jeevan Mission' programme aims to provide clean drinking water to every household.
- According to estimates by the Justice Aayog, nearly 70% of India's groundwater and surface water is contaminated. Water bodies get polluted due to drilling of bore wells and mixing of untreated sewage with groundwater.
- In densely populated and industrialized areas, groundwater retention is reduced or compromised.
- India's annual water requirement is 3,000 billion gallons.
- 80% of water is required for agriculture alone.
- To avoid water crisis, rainwater harvesting, proper water treatment systems, better irrigation practices, strict water conservation measures etc. should be implemented.
- But India receives only 4,000 cubic liters of rain per year.

India-Maldives

- 6 agreements were signed to strengthen India-Maldives relations.
- Agreements in the fields of capacity building, cybercrime prevention, housing, disaster management and infrastructure development were signed during the meeting between Prime Minister Modi and President Solih.

Greater Mali Project

- Both the Presidents started the work on the Greater Mali Transport Project through video.
- Under the project, 6.74 km will be constructed to connect the island where the capital Mali is located and the nearby islands of Willingli, Kulhi Faku and Tailafushi.
- A long bridge will be constructed.

Mali Friendship Bridge

- The meeting between Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Maldivian President Ibrahim Mohamed Solih, negotiations and six confirmed agreements signed by both countries have strengthened India-Maldives friendship.
- The Prime Minister and the President inaugurated the existing Greater Mali Transport Project funded by India.
- Through this, a 6.74 km long bridge will be constructed to connect the island where the capital Mali is located and the nearby islands of Vilingi, Kulhi Faku and Tailafushi.

- India is also going to carry out work to improve the police structure in the 61 islands of the Maldives.
- A loan of Rs 750 crore is provided for development works and a loan of Rs 941 crore is given to improve housing.
- India-Maldives relationship is very important from a security perspective.
- Even though it is a collection of small islands, the Maldives is a geographically important country in the Indian Ocean, located on the sea route to India.
- The Indian Naval Base at Minicoy Island in Lakshadweep is located just 100 km from Suragunnu Island on the northern border of Maldives.
- Like Sri Lanka, the friendship of the Maldives is very important for the security of the South.

Money Laundering Prevention Act

Money Laundering

- Money laundering is the conversion of illegally earned money into legitimate money through criminal activities such as terrorism, drug trafficking, murder, robbery, bribery, and tax evasion.
- It is also referred to as money fraud / financial fraud.
- The term laundering is used because it is an attempt to remove the taint of ill-gotten gains.

Common mechanisms

- It includes the payment of proceeds of illegal activities into a financial system, including a bank account permitted by law.
- Concealing the source of payment using various techniques. By this the 'taint' on that money is removed. Taking such tainted money for own use and then circulates it.
- One method is to account for the money earned through illegal means and the income earned from the business permitted by law.
- Investing in real estate, gold, digital money transfer.
- Money laundering activities are also carried out through crypto currencies, online games and gambling.

Global deterrence measures

- Crimes such as terrorism and drug trafficking are major problems affecting the world, and due to money laundering mechanisms, the fear of making money from such crimes is reduced.
- It also leads to an increase in the number of people involved in crime for money.
- Laundered money obtained through criminal activities is used again for those criminal activities
- Due to this, the economy of the countries deteriorates.
- Crimes are increasing.
- In the mid-1980s the need for global measures to combat money laundering was felt.
- 1988 UN Convention on Drug Trafficking held in Vienna.
- The conference urged countries around the world to ban mechanisms for laundering money derived from the drug trade.
- The 'Financial Action Task Force' was formed in 1989 at the G7 Summit held in Paris to prevent money laundering.
- In 2000, conference on UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes stressed the need for laws criminalizing money laundering.

Act and Amendments

- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act was passed in India in 2002.



- Rules for this were issued and came into effect in 2005.
- The Enforcement Directorate has been empowered to investigate offenses under this Act.
- It was felt that the Act lacked sufficient powers to prevent money laundering and to punish those involved in money laundering.
- Therefore, several amendments have been made to strengthen the law.

Objection and Judgment

- It is alleged that some of the powers given to the Directorate of Enforcement by the amendments made in the Anti-Money Laundering Act are unconstitutional.
- The Enforcement Directorate has been empowered to conduct searches, seize documents, freeze assets and arrest individuals at any time in the premises of money laundering accused.
- The Enforcement Directorate has been given the same power as a civil court to summon anyone during an investigation.
- If found to have given a false statement, there is provision for punishment according to law.
- Critics say it violates the right of individuals to refuse to plead guilty.
- Also, anticipatory bail conditions against arrest on money laundering charges and bail conditions for arrest have been made more difficult.
- It is considered that these legal amendments have led to the fact that if innocent people are arrested under this law for reasons including political revenge, the criminal investigation will become like a punishment.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that many of the powers given to the Enforcement Directorate will go according to the constitution.
- The Supreme Court has also said that there are adequate provisions in the law to prevent the consequences feared by the opponents.
- In addition, the Supreme Court has said in its judgment that money laundering is a serious crime on par with terrorism and that laws and institutions with strong powers are needed to prevent it

Azadisat

- Azadisat is a new type of SSLV for commercial launch of small satellites.
- The rocket is designed by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO).
- This rocket can launch small satellites cheaply and quickly.
- This costs only one-fourth of the cost of launching PSLV rockets.
- EOS-2 is one of India's Earth observation satellites.
- It will undertake the task of providing application maps for various geographic information systems.
- This satellite weighing 142 kg has a lifespan of 10 months & carries a modern infrared camera that takes clear pictures of an area of 6 meters.
- 'AzadiSat' is developed by 750 rural students across the country, coordinated by Space Kids India.

Nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- Usually the retiring Chief Justice nominates the name of the next Chief Justice.
- U U Lalith is the senior judge next to NV Ramana.
- If he is appointed as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he will hold the post for less than 3 months.

Replacement of Toll booths

- Toll booths will soon be replaced by a new satellite-based technology system, under which tolls will be debited from the owner's bank account through the vehicle's onboard GPS technology.
- Another practice is vehicle registration number based technology,
- After the construction of these green expressways, it will be possible to travel from
 - Delhi to Dehradun - 2 hours
 - Haridwar to Jaipur - 2 hours.
 - Delhi to Chandigarh - two and a half hours
 - Delhi to Amritsar - 4 hours
 - Delhi to Katra - 6 hours
 - Delhi to Srinagar - 8 hours
 - Delhi to Mumbai - 12 hours
 - Chennai to Bangalore - 2 hours

Environmental policy

- The environmental policy has decided to reduce the temperature by 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2030.
- For this, the countries of the world should take measures such as preventing excessive release of carbon dioxide and switching to non-polluting electricity.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in the International conference held at the end of last year in Glasgow, Scotland, a European country.
- At that time, he announced 5 major projects known as 'Panchamirtam'.
- Accordingly, by the year 2030, he presented projects such as producing 50 percent of the country's total electricity demand in a non-polluting manner.

Corruption Vigilance Commissioner

- Suresh N. Patel took oath as CVC.
- President Draupathi Murmu administered the oath of office to him.
- The Central Corruption Vigilance Commission is headed by the Central Corruption Vigilance Commissioner (CVC).
- Apart from him, two more can hold office as Corruption Vigilance Commissioners.

A world without Carbon

- According to the World Food Program (FAO), 81 million people in the world are suffering from food shortages.
- Global warming is predicted to increase the average temperature by 2 degrees Celsius more than usual.
- People who emit the least amount of gas are going to be affected more by global warming.
- The top 10 food insecure countries in the world emit only 0.08 percent of carbon.

Carbon Reduction and Food Supply

- In this context, the Government of India should adopt a policy of 'Carbon Reduction - All Healthy Food' by 2030.
- Statistics show that Vitamin B-12, folic acid and iron are very low in Indian children and women.



Carbon balance

- Carbon balance (called carbon neutral) is the balance between the amount of carbon emitted from the earth and the amount of carbon absorbed.
- It is significant that Meenangadi Panchayat has achieved carbon balance in Kerala's Wayand district.
- A large number of trees will be planted in Meenangadi Panchayat under the Tree Banking Scheme.
- Gram panchayat has right over every tree and panchayat can help to grow trees even on private land. Also organic farming, awareness to live without plastic, scientific waste management, renewable energy generation, water conservation. organism
- Schemes like update of plural register, gas-fired crematorium are being implemented.
- 10 crore fund in 2016 for Kerala Government Carbon Balance Scheme has been assigned.
- Carbon-free Meenangadi Panchayat activities are being considered to be implemented across India.
- People living below the poverty line in Kerala is less than one percent and the Kerala government also guides in food security.

Privitization of Banks

- A policy statement has been issued recommending privatization of all public sector banks.
- They recommended that all other public sector banks except State Bank of India should be privatized and only State Bank of India should be under government ownership due to its excellent performance.

History

- After the takeover of 14 banks by the government in 1969, the service of banks has extended to all over the country.
- Banking services for the common man have only been possible through government banks.
- Government banks were the only leaders in implementing government schemes to help agriculture and small businesses.
- 42 crore ordinary people have opened bank accounts as a result of the massive contribution of state-owned banks in the recent government initiative Pradhan Mantri Jandana Yojana account opening.
- Banks used to serve only the privileged few has changed to benefit all common people.
- It happened only after the banks were nationalized.
- Again if the banks were privatized, then common people will not be able to use banking services.

Lost Banks

- After the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India in 1935, up to the time of independence (1947), 900 banks have gone bankrupt in our country.
- From 1947 to 1969, 665 banks failed.
- Depositors in all these banks have lost their deposited money.
- After the nationalization of banks in 1969, 36 banks failed.
- But, these were recovered by merging with other government banks.
- Government ownership gives immense confidence to bank depositors.
- Also due to government ownership they opt for bank deposits even at very low interest rates.
- Often their interest is lower than the rate of inflation.
- Disruption of this structure will destroy the banking structure.

Yuan Wang-5

- The Chinese Spy Vessel Yuan Wang-5 has many modern radars and observation instruments.
- These are military based capable of monitoring nuclear power plants etc.
- The ship is arriving at Ambanthota port in Sri Lanka operated by China.
- We can deny permission only to a nuclear warship.
- It is not a nuclear powered ship.
- China has informed Sri Lanka that it will send this vessel for surveillance and navigation in the Indian Ocean.

The Criminal Procedure Code

- The Criminal Procedure Code mandates arrestees and detainees to share data such as their fingerprints, retina and iris scans, handwriting, biological samples and their biometrics.
- The Act mandates that the collected data be handed over to the National Crime Records Bureau and preserved in electronic form for 75 years.
- The Act empowers police and jail authorities to take measurements of any person who resists or refuses to give measurements.

MiG-21

- If all 36 Rafale fighter jets contracted with France join the Indian Air Force, India could become one of the countries with the most advanced attack fighter jets in the world.
- Pakistan has US F-16 fighter jets and China's Chengu Jouv 17 fighter jets.
- The authorized strength of the Indian Air Force is 42 squadrons, a squadron is the basic attack aircraft unit of the Air Force.
- 18 fighter planes and two training planes are ready.
- We have lost many talented young officers in MiG training crashes.
- MiG 21 is bullied as 'Flying Coffins' by Indian Air Force Training Pilots
- In the last 20 years, the Indian Air Force has seen modernization with Jaggers, Mirage 2000, MiG 21 Bison and Tejas.
- It is true that once upon a time we were proud of MiG fighter jets as an aircraft made in India.
- In the current financial year, the defense sector allocation to India's GDP is 2.7%.
- In the context of border tension on both sides, there is nothing wrong in allocating additional funds for the security of the nation.

Northern Lights

- At the Earth's North Pole, multi-colored lights appear in the sky.
- It is a natural phenomenon.
- Because it occurs at the North Pole, it is called Aurora Borealis.
- Red, blue, purple, pink colors also appear. In 1621, an Italian scientist named Pieri Cassandi named the northern lights after the Roman goddess 'Aurora'.
- Aurora occurs throughout the year and throughout the day. But they are not visible to our eyes all the days and all the time.
- From September to April, the Northern Lights can be clearly seen during cloudy nights.



Light and Colors

- Light and colors emerge from the sun and the charged protons and electrons coming towards the earth as solar wind enter the geomagnetic field with great speed.
- Due to the electric charge of the particles, they move in a spiral path parallel to the lines of force of the geomagnetic field.
- Since protons are positively charged and electrons are negatively charged, they move in opposite directions.
- Protons and electrons travel parallel to the Earth's magnetic field and enter the Earth's atmosphere in rings at the magnetic poles.
- The reason for this is that the geomagnetic force lines converge at the Earth's poles.
- In the air in the atmosphere, from 120 km to 1,200 km altitude, nitrogen and oxygen atoms are present in large quantities.
- When particles coming from the Sun collide with nitrogen and oxygen atoms, the energy of the particles is transferred to the nitrogen and oxygen atoms.
- Due to the energy obtained in this way nitrogen and oxygen atoms reach excited state.
- This is temporary and when they return to their original state, the energy they gained is released as light photons.
- Oxygen atoms usually emit green light and more rarely red light.
- Nitrogen atoms emit orange and red light.
- In general, Norway, Greenland, Iceland, Sweden, Finland, Scotland, Siberia, Canada and Alaska are likely to see the Northern Lights.

The Protective Magnetosphere

- The magnetic field lines run from the South Pole to the North Pole through the Earth's core.
- These lines of motion extend far beyond the atmosphere at both poles of the Earth.
- They cause a bubble to appear around the earth.
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Ramsar Accreditation

- 15 more mangrove areas in India are accredited by Ramsar. The fact that 9 of them are from Tamil Nadu and have received international Ramsar recognition will be a delight for environmentalists
- Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Pallikaranai, Pichavaram, Koondankulam, Vedantangal, Udayamarthandapuram, Vellodu, Gulf of Mannar and Vembanur have received Ramsar recognition.
- In Tamil Nadu, demands for protection of mangrove areas will get due attention.
- In 1971, the International Convention for the Protection of Wetlands was signed in Ramsar, Iran.
- According to this agreement, a few of the wetlands around the world have been selected and identified as Ramsar sites and given international importance.
- In India, earlier there were 49 sites recognized as Ramsar sites, now their number has increased to 64.
- There are a total of 7,57,040 wetlands of different types across India.
- About 4% of the country's total area is wetlands.

- According to the definitions of the international agreement, the classification of wetlands includes the riparian areas of rivers, ponds, natural or artificially created water bodies.
- But in India, excluding the areas along the flowing rivers, only the riparian areas of other water bodies are classified as wetlands.
- Mangrove areas are natural systems that improve the environment by depositing suspended solids and supplying oxygen to the water from plants.
- Natural dykes that absorb and slow down water during floods and protect coastal areas during storm surges.
- Due to rapid urbanization and environmental pollution, these are facing severe impacts.

China War

- In 1911, the monarchy was abolished in China and the Chinese National Party took over.
- The civil war in China lasted until 1949.
- The Chinese Nationalist Party, who accepted defeat in this war, settled in Taiwan, which consists of 168 islands in the South China Sea.
- China owns that area. 16 km away from the Taiwan border, the Chinese army conducted a huge war rehearsal yesterday.
- Taiwan's 6 border areas have been surrounded by China's three armies.
- Chinese warships and warplanes are positioned in readiness.
- In a joint statement issued by the G7 foreign ministers and the European Union, peace and stability must continue in the Taiwan Strait region.
- Russia and North Korea are raising voice in support of China.
- 2.36 crore people live in Taiwan.
- There are 25 lakh people in army.
- 10 lakh civilians are trained in military and are always ready for war.
- All of them are trained guerrilla fighters.

Handloom Day

- On August 7, 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the India Handloom Stamp to commemorate the Handicraft Swadeshi movement.
- Every year that day is celebrated as Handloom Day to create awareness among the public about the importance of handloom industry.
- After agriculture, the handloom industry is the largest employer.
- About 43 lakh people across the country are involved in the handloom industry which is a part of Indian heritage.
- The industrial revolution in Europe turned India's textile industry upside down.
- The modernization of weaving machines affected the livelihood of lakhs of handloom workers.

Handloom - Tamilnadu

- For hundreds of years in Tamil Nadu the Handloom weaving in Kanchipuram, Thiruphuvanam, Arani, Chinnalapatti, Madurai, Sathyamangalam, Bhavani, Coimbatore, chennimalai was flying high
- About two and a half lakh handlooms are currently functioning under 1,137 handloom weavers cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing a scheme to provide free Vetti-Saree to the

handloom and powerloom weavers, and a scheme to provide free uniforms to government school and government aided school students every year.

- Tamil Nadu Cooperative Handloom Weaver Old Age Retirement Scheme, Family Retirement Scheme, Solar Green House Scheme for Weavers, Handloom, Powerloom Weavers Free Electricity Scheme, Weaver Welfare Insurance Scheme, Handloom Support Scheme, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Handloom Weaver Savings-Protection Scheme, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Handloom Weavers, Best Weaver Award Scheme and Prize Scheme for Skilled Handloom Weavers are being implemented.
- Government should come forward to promote handloom weaving as a profitable industry, increase production using new technology, introduce new designs, market handloom fabrics widely, and protect handloom weaving.

Teacher Appointment Scam - West Bengal

- West Bengal teacher appointment scam started in 2017-18.
- The West Bengal School Board has published the results of the examination for 19,000 school teachers and 5,000 school staff.
- Instead of publishing the marks list of the candidates and their scores, they announced that they can check their marks and rank list position online.
- There was a suspicion that there was something wrong behind it.
- Many approached the Calcutta High Court seeking publication of the list of selected candidates.
- When the updated list was published, they found that the jobs were given to those who scored lower than them.
- In the investigation of the Justice Ranjit Kumar Bagh Committee, it was revealed that many people who gave blank answer sheets were given a handout of Rs.8 lakh to Rs.18 lakh and got job opportunities.
- 10 family members of Minister Partha Chatterjee's bodyguard Vishwamber Mandal have been illegally appointed.

Maternity leave

- 270 days childcare leave for women government employees and teachers who have children through surrogacy mothers.
- 270 days leave will be given to government employees who adopt children.
- Women government employees and teachers will be granted 12 months maternity leave.
- This leave will be given to two children only.

Tolls through GPS

- Tolls through GPS are collected across the country for vehicles plying on national highways on the basis of km.
- Toll booths were initially charged in cash.
- Due to this, the vehicles were waiting for a long time.
- To solve this problem, the central government introduced the 'Fastag' system.
- After that, long waiting times of vehicles at customs booths decreased.
- It is currently planning to collect toll fees for vehicles through satellite.
- With this system, the need for Fastag and toll booths will also be eliminated.
- The Central Road Transport Department has decided to remove toll booths across the country and implement the GPS scheme.
- No one can steal customs duty collection.

- At the same time, there is no escape from the phasing.
- Currently, vehicles plying on national highways, political parties and officials are also involved in the problem of refusing to pay tolls at toll booths.
- Tolls will be collected mainly depending on the distance of the roads traveled by the vehicles.
- If the vehicle owners do not go from one toll booth to the next and reach their destination halfway, they will be charged according to the distance traveled.
- Currently, all vehicles in the country are going to have their 'number plates' replaced with electronic technology to adapt to this GPS system.
- Nationwide, only 67 percent of people pay their fares on FASTAG.
- In this, about Rs 120 crore is collected daily.

Livestock Losses

- In 1929, an outbreak of 'lumpy skin' disease in cattle was discovered on the African continent.
- In 2019, this disease took root in Bangladesh.
- Currently, 23 countries in Asia including India have been affected.

First outbreak in India

- In August 2019, the disease was detected for the first time in 5 districts of the Indian state of Odisha

An Eco-friendly Lifestyle

India's theme at the UN climate conference

- Parties of the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change) meet annually to discuss ways to combat climate change.
- Last year's meeting was held in Glasgow, Scotland.
- Addressing the gathering, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched an international program called 'An eco-friendly lifestyle'
- The program in India was launched on June 5, the International Environment Day.
- The main objective of the program is to promote a lifestyle that is beneficial to the earth and does not harm it.
- The Union Ministry of Environment has said that people who follow such a lifestyle are called 'pro-Earthers'.
- The 27th Climate Conference will be held in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt from November 6 to 18.
- Union Ministry of Environment informed that India will set up an exhibition on the theme 'An Eco-friendly Lifestyle' at the conference
- India's achievements in combating climate change will be highlighted in the exhibition.

Ladakh's highest award for Dalai Lama

- Tibetan Buddhist leader Dalai Lama (87) has been awarded Ladakh's highest award 'dPal rNgam Duston'
- This award has been given to him in recognition of his outstanding contribution to humanity in the Union Territory
- Ladakh and Tibet are not only connected by the river Indus but also united religiously and culturally.
- Climate change is emerging as a major concern.
- Therefore, he said that everyone should take great care in protecting the environment.



Jagdeep Dhankhar

- Jagadeep Dhankar BJP-led National Democratic Alliance, former Governor of West Bengal and Margaret Alva on behalf of opposite party competed for the post of vice President
- 780 Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MPs are eligible to vote in this election.
- 725 out of total 780 MPs voted in this election.
- 55 MPs did not vote.
- The turnout was around 93 percent.
- Out of 725 votes cast, valid votes are 710.
- Invalid votes are 15.
- Jagadeep Dhankar got 528 votes and won by 74.36% votes
- Margaret Alva, who contested on behalf of opposition parties, got 182 votes
- Jagadeep Dhankar has won by a margin of 346 votes.
- Jagadeep Thankar (71), a Supreme Court lawyer from Rajasthan, studied at Sainik School.
- Studies B.Sc., from University of Rajasthan and completed his LL.B.
- He worked as a lawyer in Rajasthan in 1979 and worked as a senior lawyer in Rajasthan High Court in 1990.
- Jagadeep Dhankar, who was the president of the Rajasthan High Court Bar Association, later served as an advocate of the Supreme Court.
- Jagadeep Dhankar, who was a member of the Janata Dal, was an MP from Rajasthan's Jhunjhunu Lok Sabha constituency from 1989 to 1991.
- In the cabinet headed by Prime Minister Chandrasekhar, he held the responsibility of the Joint Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Department.
- From 1993 to 1998, he was the MLA from Kishangarh constituency in Rajasthan. Joined the BJP in 2008.
- He was appointed as the Governor of West Bengal in 2019.

Laws for Women

The Hindu Marriage Act 1955

- The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 gave women the right to obtain a divorce from an unwilling married life, to receive alimony from their husbands, and to adopt a child, even though marriage was an indissoluble bond.

Special Marriage Act 1954

- An act that guarantees the right of women to marry by recognizing love marriages across caste and religion and inter-caste marriages.

Hindu Succession Act 1956

- Women have equal right to property like men.
- In 2005, women's right to native property was reaffirmed in 2020, while the 2005 amendment limited women's right to native property.

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- The law that brought relief to the situation where women were being victimized due to dowry abuse.
- The Act criminalizes dowry, whether directly or indirectly, in cash or in any kind.

Prohibition of Misrepresentation of Women Act 1986

- This law prohibits the depiction of women in a derogatory and degrading manner in all forms of visual media, magazines, weeklies, advertisements, on posters etc.
- It is punishable to insult women in any way be it written, spoken, displayed or painted.

Prohibition of Domestic Violence Act 2005

- This Act protects women from all forms of violence in domestic relations, from verbal violence, psychological violence to physical and sexual violence by husbands.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

- This Act protects women from sexual harassment in the workplace, punishes the perpetrators and provides relief to the victims.
- The Act also recommends setting up an 'Internal Complaint Committee' in all companies where women work to make complaints. .

Homosexuality is not a criminal offense 2018

- Removed Section 377 which criminalized Homosexuality as 'unnatural relationship'.
- Over 150 years of struggle of in India ended.

Abolition of triple talaq

- The Muslim Women's Protection of Marriage Act 2019 has put an end to the practice of divorcing a wife by saying 'talaq' three times.
- It is punishable to give a divorce in person, through a letter or through applications such as WhatsApp.

Artificial Insemination Regulation Act 2021

- Artificial Insemination in the absence of any formal norms regarding egg donation, surrogacy, etc., the female body was being exploited.
- This law protects women from such atrocities.

Women in Independent India

- Women between the ages of 10 and 50 are not allowed to enter the Sabarimala temple in Kerala due to menstruation.
- A Public Interest Litigation was filed to allow women to enter the Sabarimala temple on the basis that both sexes have the right to enter the temple.
- In 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that women of all ages can visit Sabarimala after various restrictions.

The Rescue Movement

- The 'Recovery' movement, started in 2006 by American activist Tarana Burke, came to the world's attention in 2017 after several women accused Hollywood film director Harvey Weinstein of sexual misconduct.
- It grew into a massive movement for victimized and voiceless women.
- Not only in the film industry but also in higher education institutions, theatre, law and politics, women all over the world began to speak publicly about the sexual torture that was done to them.

Mothers' protest

- The 2004 nude protest by 12 mothers demanding justice for a 32-year-old resident named Manorama, who was raped, badly mutilated and killed by the Assam armed forces, rocked the country.
- Their protest took place in front of Kangla fort in Imphal valley in Manipur.
- Along with clothes, fear has also been removed



Wetlands

- 15 new wetlands in India have received Ramsar recognition of world importance.
- With this, India becomes the only South Asian country to have 64 Ramsar wetlands.
- The fact that 9 out of the 15 newly declared Ramsar wetlands are located in Tamil Nadu is a crowning achievement of the Tamil Nadu government's policy decisions and efforts to protect wetlands.
- In addition to the nine currently notified, including the Kodiakarai Bird Sanctuary, Tamil Nadu has a total of ten mangroves of international importance.
- An international convention was signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran to protect mangroves.
- Accordingly, Ramsar recognition is given to wetlands of international importance.

Ecological Benefits

- Wetlands are bodies of water less than six meters below sea level with a variety of ecological characteristics.
- These include sea water and fresh water dependent lands.
- India has 19 types of wetlands covering an area of about 1.52,000 square kilometers.
- 4.63% of the country's total land area is wetlands.
- Tamil Nadu has an area of 9,025 square kilometers of wetlands.
- This is 6.92% of the total area of Tamil Nadu.
- Although shallow, they are a source of biodiversity.
- If these are maintained in good condition, they will provide essential and valuable ecological benefits to all living beings including mankind.
- The existence of wetlands is very important to limit the impact of storms and to reduce the impact of heat to solidify and enrich the growth.

Importance:

- To increase groundwater level
- to reduce salinity of groundwater
- to control floods
- to absorb rising sea water
- to increase fish reproduction
- to absorb carbon dioxide and methane
- to control pollution and solid waste
- to allow water pollination
- to balance nutrients in soil and water
- to prevent soil erosion

Result of Ignorance

- As a result of ignorance, many mangroves have been overexploited and used against their advantage, and today they have been transformed into useless monuments.
- Some encroachment, unplanned land use, undesirable changes in catchment areas, industrial and medical wastes, harmful solid and liquid wastes generated by the city, fertilizer and pesticide wastes, proliferation of non-native species such as velikaruvai, agayathamaraai etc., cause wetlands to deteriorate are lost.
- Statistics show that between 1970 and 2015, around 35% of the world's wetlands will be destroyed.
- Chennai's Pallikaranai Swamp, which boasts of being the only urban mangrove in Tamil Nadu, had an area of about 6000 hectares in the 1960s.
- At present it has an area of less than 700 hectares.

About Wetlands

- Wetlands located between the abiotic ecosystem & the aquatic ecosystem act as natural treatment plants.
- They also play an important role in maintaining the world's biodiversity.
- Wetlands account for 6 percent of the world's total area.
- They are home to 40 percent of the plant and animal species.
- Forests act as the lungs of the earth by inhaling carbon-dioxide and exhaling oxygen.
- Wetlands can be called the 'kidneys of the earth' (natural treatment plants) that filter and purify sediments and pollutants.
- Wetlands play an important role in mitigating the impact of floods by acting like sponges and absorbing excess flood water.
- According to UN estimates, 35 percent of wetlands have been lost in the last 50 years.
- In 1971, the Ramsar Convention was signed in Iran to protect wetlands.
- 172 countries have accepted the Ramsar Convention.
- India signed this agreement on February 1, 1982.
- So far 2,455 wetlands in the world have been included in this list.
- Wetlands cover 4.6 percent of India's total area.
- The Sundarban forests of West Bengal (area 4,230 sq km) are India's largest wetlands.
- Tamil Nadu has Pallikaranai Swamp, Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Pichavaram Alayathi Forest & Mizoram's Pala Swamp., Madhya Pradesh's Sakyasagar Lake has 6 wetlands included in the Ramsar List.
- Goa's Nanda Lake, Karnataka's Rangannadhittu Bird Sanctuary, Madhya Pradesh's Sirpur Lake, Odisha's Mahanadi Chatkosia Valley and 6 wetlands from Tamil Nadu were also included in the list.
- India has the largest number of Ramsar Wetlands among South Asian countries.

Threats Faced

- Pollution due to sewage discharge
- Spread of alien plants and animals
- Encroachment Activities
- Demolition and dumping of garbage
- Poaching of wetland species
- Algae on the surface of the water body
- Overfishing
- Degradation of coral reefs due to rising sea water temperatures

Tamil Nadu Wetlands (On Ramsar List)

1	Kodiakarai Bird Sanctuary	Nagapatinam	38,500 Hectare
2	Pallikaranai Mangrove	Chennai	1.248 Hectare
3	Karikili Bird Sanctuary	Chengalpat	58 Hectare
4	Pichavaram Swamps	Cuddalore	1,479 Hectare
5	Koondhankulam Bird Sanctuary	Tirunelveli	72 Hectare
6	Vedandhankal Bird Sanctuary	Chengalpat	40 Hectare
7	Vembanur Wetlands	Kanyakumari	20 Hectare
8	Vellodu Bird Sanctuary	Erode	77 Hectare
9	Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary	Tiruvarur	44 Hectare
10	Gulf of Mannar Biodiversity hotspot	Ramanathapuram	52672 Hectare



States	Swamp lands (hectare)	States	Swamp lands (hectare)
Gujarat	34,74,950	Andhra	14,47,133
Uttar Pradesh	12,42,530	West Bengal	11,07,097
Maharashtra	10,14,522	Tamil Nadu	9,02,534

Features

- Act as a filter and purify water
- Ensure water security during dry and low rainfall periods
- Maintain water erosion, carbon cycle and nitrogen cycle
- Wetland ecosystems have additional value over other ecosystems.
- Footprint of Biodiversity

Federal System

- Federal system helped India to recover from Corona pandemic by joint efforts.
- Finance Commission was formed in 2015 to replace Planning Commission.
- Its 7th Executive Council meeting was held in Delhi.
- In a meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Chairman of Niti Aayog, Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors of 23 states, and Ministers, Niti Aayog Vice Chairman Suman Beri, Niti Aayog Chief Executive Officer Parameswaran Iyer and others participated.
- It is the state governments that bring the central government's programs and services to the grassroots.
- India is not only the capital Delhi.
- We need to show the world that India is made up of various states and Union Territories.

SSLV T-1 Rocket

- The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has been launching various satellites in the space through PSLV and GSLV type rockets.
- In this, satellites weighing up to 1,750 kg can be launched by the PSLV rocket and up to 4,000 kg by the GSLV rocket.
- The demand for launching small satellites continues to grow in the international space market.
- Its business value is expected to be 60 to 70 billion dollars in the next 10 years.
- India has also decided to launch commercial low-weight satellites. For that purpose, work is being done to set up a special rocket launch pad at Kulasekharapatnam in Tamil Nadu.
- ISRO has newly designed a rocket called SSLV (Small Satellite Launch Vehicle - SSLV) to carry small satellites (up to 500 kg) to low Earth orbit
- ISRO has decided to launch 2 satellites EOS-02 (Microsat-2A) and Azadisat with the new SSLV T-1 rocket. The SSLV T-1 rocket was launched from the first launch pad at Satish Dawan Center in Srihari Kota.

Post-independence education

- In 1947, India's literacy rate was 1%. (In Madras province -14%)
- This means that only 12 out of 100 Indians could read and write.
- Today it has risen to 77.7% (Tamil Nadu 82.95).
- In 1948, Prime Minister Nehru convened the 'All India Education Conference' and said, 'The development of the country will be in our education.'

- It is based on progress and we will bring revolutionary changes in the entire education system.
- According to some statistics presented at that academic conference, in 1947, only 3 out of 100 children enrolled in school went on to college.
- Not even one of them is a woman.
- There were a total of 18 universities across the country.
- There were three medical colleges, 12 engineering institutes and about one lakh schools, small and large.

The Three Mantras

- Primary Education is the basic education from Class I to Class V.
- The countries of the world started their educational principles from there.
- But in India it happened in reverse.
- First, in 1948, the University Education Committee headed by Dr. Radhakrishnan and in 1952, the Higher Secondary School Education Committee was also constituted.
- In response to the anti-Hindi movement, Nehru formed the National Consciousness Integration Education Committee in 1961 under the chairmanship of Dr. Sampooranand.
- No one has messed with primary source education.
- Educationist MC Jakla became the education minister in Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet.
- The Indian Education Council was formed in 1964 under the leadership of scientist DS Kothari, who was the Chairman of the University Grants Committee.
- It was during that period that attention was given to overall education.
- The term elementary resource education was also used for the first time.
- J.P.Naik, who was the member secretary of this committee, proposed the three main terms of Indian education (triangle) in the 1950s.
- They are: Education for All - Quality Education - Equity Education.
- The great struggle to achieve it completely became the lifeblood of our Indian education.
- In the early 1950s, the then Chief Minister of Madras Province, Rajaji, brought some changes in the primary education system.
- After that, Kamaraj, the chief minister, made a great revolution in education in Tamil Nadu.
- Lakhs of children joined school education run by panchayats through mid-day meal scheme, free uniforms, one-teacher schools.
- History of Tamil Nadu creating an egalitarian social justice education model.

Kothari Commission

- The Kothari Commission in 1966 divided general education into a three-year college degree (10 + 2 + 3).
- It also proposed to separate primary education (class I to class V) and secondary education (class VI to class VIII).
- The Durgabai Deshmukh National Committee for Girls Education (1960) has achieved many things such as appointment of more teachers in primary schools, priority for differently-abled, young girls and backward-downcaste girls in education.
- The M.Bhakhavatchalam Education Committee (1963) gave recommendations for unisex primary schools and senior citizens' education exclusively for girls.
- Through the National Education Policy proposed in 1968, polytechnics and IT training institutes were introduced across the country.
- In 1974, Anganwadis came before the education school in the public list.



- School & university education were fixed targets and Indian education became somewhat self-sufficient in the state list with nine institutes of higher education and technology.
- In 1976, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared Emergency, education was transferred from the State List to the Central-State Synchronized List as per the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India.
- This has made it impossible for state governments to act arbitrarily from school education to universities.

Education as a fundamental right

- The National Policy on Education, published in 1966 during the Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's tenure, gave great importance to vocational education.
- In 1999, Professor Yashpal embarked on a one-man team to reduce the burden of learning
- National Curriculum under his leadership was developed in 2005 and introduced the Continuous Comprehensive Assessment System in school education.
- Indian education became a people's movement through the use of mass media like radio and television, distance learning through satellites, and the Enlightenment movement for literacy development.
- In 2009, 62 years after independence, a law was passed declaring education as a fundamental right of children.
- Accordingly, Article 45 was amended in the 86th Amendment Act and the Right to Education Act was implemented.
- A university-level committee headed by Prof. Yashpal was appointed in the same year.

The World Bank and Education

- The World Bank entered the Indian education sector in 2001 through the 'Sarvasiksha Abhiyan' (Education for All Programme). In the first phase, 2 crore children will be given Rs 500 crore dollar.
- In 2003, in the second phase, another Rs.600 crore was received from the US.
- Currently, the World Bank has provided Rs. 1006 crore USD for the fourth phase of STARS (Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States) for improving the quality of Indian education.
- At the same time, the Kothari Committee recommended that the Central and State Governments jointly allocate 6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to education.
- Even in the 2022 budget, the allocation for education is only 2.88%.

One Nation ... One Education

- Matric, Anglo-Indian, State Curriculum was the three divisions which the Tamil Nadu Government announced in 2009 as a single education system (balanced).
- The Tamil Nadu education department has seen several education committees, starting with the Sampath Committee appointed to look into school safety.
- The tireless work of the Tamil Nadu Curriculum Design Committee constituted in 2020 should also be mentioned.
- The recommendations of the Kasthuri Rangan Education Committee have been introduced as a new nationwide education policy.
- It presents the slogan 'One Nation...One Education'.
- At the same time, the state government has appointed an education committee headed by Justice Murugesan to recommend a state education policy for Tamil Nadu.

Small Forests

- Small villages are more affected by climate change. The average temperature has risen by 1.3 degrees Celsius over the years.

- It is likely to rise by 0.2 degrees in the next 10 years.
- Then the impact will be severe.
- The Tamil Nadu government is taking various measures to reduce carbon emissions, stop the use of plastic and grow more trees
- At present, the forest area of Tamil Nadu is 22.71 percent.
- The plan is to increase this to 33 percent in the next 10 years & to create 10,000 small shops from the Corporate Social Responsibility Fund on behalf of the Environment Department.
- 52 thousand factories are running under this department.
- They will create groves of 1,000 indigenous trees each.

17% increase in crime against women in Delhi

- Crime against women in Delhi has increased by 17%.
- 1,100 women have been raped in the last 6 months.
- 2,704 women were abducted.
- As a result, the safety of women in the capital has become a question mark.
- On December 16, 2012, medical student Nirbhaya was sexually assaulted by a gang of 6 people while traveling in a bus with her friend and thrown from the moving bus in Delhi.
- The Union Government is allocating funds for the protection of women under the name of NirbhayaFund.
- However, the incidents of rape have not decreased.
- Especially, the number of rape cases in Delhi is increasing day by day.
- 6.48% increase this year compared to last year's figures.
- 2,704 women have been subjected to domestic violence.
- Last year 72 people and this year 69 women were victimized due to dowry abuse.

Nambi Narayanan

- The key to rocket science is its fuel.
- Scientist Nambi Narayanan is a record holder in that field.

Propulsion engine

- Take a balloon. Unscrew the end of it. It flies. Why? The balloon contains high pressure gas.
- It comes out through the balloon mouth (nozzle) & Pushes the balloon forward.
- That is, thrust is formed.
- It's the same way, a rocket also works.
- When the propellant in the rocket burns, a lot of gas is produced.
- When it comes out through the nose of the rocket, the thrust is generated and the rocket flies.
- Propulsion is the English name for pushing forward.
- A propulsion engine is a machine that produces thrust.

There are 2 types in this:

- 'Solid Propulsion Engine
- Liquid Propulsion Engine

Importance of liquid fuel engine

- Any fuel needs oxygen to burn.
- Is it possible to burn petrol without oxygen passing inside the car engine? No. So is rocket fuel.

- We heat the solid fuel by mixing it with a chemical that can give oxygen.
- Solid fuel rockets are very old technology.
- With the convenience of burning, stopping and re-igniting the liquid propellant, the rocket can be driven exactly like a car on the required path.
- Also, liquids have more force to weight than solids.
- So the solvent engine gives extra power.
- Rockets can be launched to greater heights and distances.

Cryogenic

- Can also carry additional load.
- Another problem with cryogenic engines is fuel.
- To convert hydrogen gas to liquid state, it must be cooled to -253 degrees Celsius.
- The name of the liquid fuel engine that uses such cold fuel is 'cryogenic engine'
- Hydrogen is very difficult to store safely in liquid form.
- Hydrogen has no corrosion. No color. It is not easy to find whether it leaks.
- It may be very dangerous if it leaks and causes a large explosion.

Semicryogenic

- Semicryogenic' is a type of liquid fuel.
- Only the oxygen in it is at -183 degrees Celsius
- Like kerosene, it is a chemical that is liquid at room temperature.
- Beyond that, storable technology is the next step.
- In this, to give oxygen to the fuel which is liquid at normal temperature, use a chemical mixed with oxygen which is liquid at room temperature.
- We call such as a chemical oxidizer.
- An example of this is Vikas diesel fuel and oxidizer produced in our country.

Vikas Engine Fuel

- This indigenously developed liquid rocket engine is used in PSLV and GSLV.
- Used in satellite vehicles.
- Its fuel is UDMH, unsymmetrical dimethyl hydrazine.
- Both its oxidizer nitrogen tetroxide are liquid at room temperature.
- We have 43 PSLVs.
- If the rocket goes up, it is because of the liquid fuel.
- In it, there is only 2nd stage and 4th stage liquid fuel engine.
- Liquid fuel has helped all 53 satellites we've launched, so we've exceeded our expectations.

Electricity Amendment Bill

- Union Energy Minister RK Singh introduced the Electricity Amendment Bill in the Lok Sabha to allow private companies in the electricity distribution sector.
- The bill also allows consumers to choose their preferred service provider.

Energy Security Amendment Bill

- The Lok Sabha approved the Energy Security (Amendment) Bill, which will lead to greater use of non-conventional energy sources including green hydrogen.

- While India relies on foreign imports for petroleum products, coal, etc., the Energy Security (Amendment) Bill leads to the mandatory use of green hydrogen, green ammonia, etc.
- Union Law Minister Kiran Rijju said that this Bill will lead to the establishment of a world-class mediation center in Delhi.
- The Bill directs the Center to be renamed as the Indian Center for International Arbitration.
- The center will also help reduce the number of pending cases in the courts.

Introduction of Kathi University Bill

- Union Railway Minister Ashwini Vaishnav tabled the Central Universities (Amendment) Bill in Rajya Sabha to change the name of National Railway Transport University to Kathi Shakti University.
- The bill also contains provisions for improving various transport facilities including railways.
- The purpose of this bill is to allow privatization of electricity in the telecommunications sector.
- Customers can choose a company for electricity just like they choose a company for telephone connection and internet services.
- Electricity is included in the Consolidation List of the Constitution. Therefore it is the duty of the Central Government to hold detailed consultations with the State Governments before introducing the Bill.
- The bill allows multiple private companies to supply electricity in the same area.
- This results in profit to the individual and loss to the government.

Gender ratio

- According to the UN report in 2015, the male-female ratio globally is 100-70, which means there are 70 women for every 100 men.
- Of the 201 countries calculated by the UN, 124 countries have more women than men.
- India ranks 192nd in this ratio.
- In India, there are more number of male.
- Only 9 countries have less number of women than men than India.
- In 1901, there were 972 females for every 1,000 males in India.
- According to the 2011 census, it increased slightly to 940 per thousand.
- While everyone is a bit relieved to see this proportion, the proportion of children under 6 years is decreasing.
- From 945 per thousand boys in 1991, the number of girls decreased to 927 in 2001.
- It further decreased to 914 in 2011.
- Literacy rate, urbanization, population density etc. are increasing with each decade census, while the number of children under 6 years is decreasing.
- Although the number of female children has increased in a couple of states, it has been decreasing in most of the other states.
- The mentality that two children, male or female, is enough is increasing now.
- They are also changing to the mentality that if the first child is a boy, that is enough
- However, according to a statistics taken in 2016, the number of female children has decreased to 877 for every thousand male children.
- 806 per 1000 in Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan
- 837 in Bihar
- 825 in Uttarakhand
- 840 in Tamil Nadu



- 216 babies were born in 3 months in 132 villages around Uttarakshi in Uttarakhand state.
- But not one of them is a girl child.
- The results of the National Family Welfare Survey suggest that the sex ratio has declined in Tamil Nadu.
- In 2016-17, the number of girls per thousand boys in Tamil Nadu was 1,055 in rural areas and 1,031 in urban areas.
- Thanjavur district is second. Salem district is at the last position.
- A law banning the determination of the sex of a fetus was introduced in 1994 and made stricter in 2003.

Interest rate & Inflation

- In order to control inflation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently increased the interest rate (repo rate) for short-term loans to banks by 0.5%.
- The hike was announced after the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) unanimously voted to hike the repo rate by 50 basis points.
- Due to this, there is a risk of banks increasing the interest rate for home loan, car loan, monthly installment amount etc.
- Globally, central banks are increasing interest rates to fight inflation.
- Due to this, it cannot be said that the global economic outlook is deteriorating.
- Even after two and a half years of the worst global economic downturn in recent history, the economic outlook remains clouded.

Allocation of funds for development of sports

- Rs.608.37 crores has been allocated for Gujarat state and Rs.503 crores for UP.
- But only Rs 3.3 crore has been given to Tamil Nadu.
- Odisha State has successfully completed the hockey series and Tamil Nadu has successfully completed the Chess Olympiad.
- The maximum allocation of Rs.608.37 crore has been allocated to the state of Gujarat under the Kelo India Sports Development Scheme.
- Following this, Rs 503 crores have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh state and Rs 183 crores to Arunachal Pradesh state.

Khelo India Project

- The Khelo India project involves the development of playgrounds, development of community training, promotion of community sports, conduct of sports competitions at school and university level, conduct of sports at rural and urban level, establishment of strong sports competition infrastructure for disabled sports and women's sports, sports in selected universities. Filling critical gaps in sports infrastructure such as creating skill centers etc.

JDU-BJP alliance

- In Bihar, The United Janata Dal (JDU) and BJP alliance government is in danger.
- In 2020 Bihar Assembly elections, the United Janata Dal-BJP alliance regained power with a majority.
- United Janata Dal leader Nitish Kumar, who won 43 seats while the BJP won 74 seats, was given the post of Chief Minister.
- But it is said that Nitish Kumar was not given full freedom.

Break down of BJP-JDU in Bihar

- The coalition government of 7 parties including JDU, Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD), Congress and Communist will take office today.
- Nitish Kumar will take over as Chief Minister and Tejashwi Yadav as Deputy Chief Minister.

JTU - RJD

- United Janata Dal (JTU), Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD), Congress and Communist parties have formed a new alliance in Bihar.
- Nitish Kumar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Bihar for the 8th time yesterday.
- Tejashwi Yadav took oath as Deputy Chief Minister.
- Nitish Kumar broke the alliance with BJP after 21 months in power.
- On the same day he resigned as Chief Minister and formed an alliance with parties including Lalu's Rashtriya Janata Dal, Congress and CPI (ML).
- He blamed the governor and claimed the right to form a new government.
- Governor Pakushaukhan administered oath of office and oath of secrecy.

22nd Commonwealth Games

- India won 4 golds in the 22nd Commonwealth Games being held in Birmingham, Britain.
- A total of 280 matches were held in 20 sports including swimming, hurdles, badminton, basketball, volleyball, boxing, hockey, wrestling and squash.
- Players from 72 countries participated in this competition.
- More than 200 players participated in 15 sports on behalf of India.
- India lost to Australia in the women's T20 final and won the silver medal.
- India's Sarath Kamal-Sreeja Akula won gold in the table tennis mixed doubles final.
- India's PV Sindhu won gold in the women's singles badminton final.
- This is PV Sindhu's first gold medal in singles at the Commonwealth Games.
- Indian player Lakshaya won gold in men's singles badminton.
- In the Men's Doubles Badminton Final, India's Satwik Sairaj Rangi Reddy - Chirag Shetty pair.
- India's Ashanta Sarath Kamal clashed with England's Liam Pitchford in the men's singles table tennis & won gold.
- India got only silver medal in men's hockey final.
- In the list of 672 medals, India secured 4th place with a total of 61 medals including 22 gold, 16 silver and 23 bronze.
- In the 2018 Commonwealth Games held in Gold Coast, Australia, India stood 3rd with 66 medals including 26 gold, 20 silver and 20 bronze.
- Tamil Nadu player Asanta Sarath Kamal won 3 gold and one silver in table tennis.
- Table tennis player Ashanta Sarath Kamal and boxer Nikath Zareen carried the Indian national flag at the closing ceremony.

Viswanathan Anand

- Arkady Ivanovich from Russia has been elected as the new President of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) and Viswanathan Anand has been elected as the Vice President.



The Population Control Act

- Article 21-21A of the Constitution states that everyone should be ensured access to clean air, drinking water, sanitation and livelihood.
- But the right to control the population cannot be guaranteed.
- If not, then the Central Law Commission should be ordered to examine the population policies in foreign countries and examine the possibilities of enacting laws to control the population.

Higher education in the mother tongue

- The Radhakrishnan Committee in 1948-49 submitted a report on the development of higher education in the mother tongue in liberated India.
- The report suggested that Indian languages should be the medium of instruction in higher education instead of English.
- The Constitution of India and the Indian Education Policy have guaranteed that education will be imparted in the mother tongue.
- In the National Education Policies brought in 1986 and 1992, there are no recommendations for the development of mother tongue education.
- The National Education Policy 2020 has given guidelines and recommendations on the necessity of imparting education in mother tongue from school to university.
- Instructions have been given that research, vocational and medical courses should be given opportunities to study in mother tongue in institutions of higher learning.
- Annal Gandhi, in the 1946 'Harijan' magazine, mentioned how beneficial education in mother tongue is, 'studying in mother tongue is like drinking breast milk and getting strong benefits'.

New mottos

- All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), National Education Policy 2020, the Premveer Committee which set the operational framework has recommended imparting vocational education in the mother tongue as well.
- Educational institutions has to provide education and research courses in mother tongue and to develop infrastructure related to current science.
- At least 1 percent of the 6 percent of GDP earmarked for education development should be allocated.

Farmers' Service

- Early Resource Development Period (1950-60)
- Second Green Revolution Period (1961-90)
- Third, Globalization Period (From 1991 till date)
- India has overtaken China and Brazil as the world leader in banana production.
- First in buffalo milk & rice
- It has won the second place in the world in wheat, sugarcane, green vegetables, potatoes, cotton and cow milk production.
- 220 teraliters of water can be stored by the 5,000 big dams we have now in India.
- Nehru's dream plan, the Five Year Plan, was modeled on that of Soviet Russia.
- In the First Five Year Plan, the allocation for primary sectors like agriculture and fisheries has been increased.
- Priority was given to raw materials development projects.

- The use of electricity has soared to such an extent that without electricity there is no Indian agriculture.
- The use of machines has also increased significantly.
- Tractors roam in place of cows to plough.
- The hybrid seeds of the companies have replaced the native seeds in the hands of the people, and chemical fertilizers like urea and DAP have replaced the dung fertilizers-sediment fertilizers.
- In spite of climatic crises such as unpredictable rains, heat and insects, Indian farmers continue to provide food.
- In the context of globalization, just as India had to depend on other countries for seeds, fertilizers etc. during the Green Revolution, similarly after 1991, it had to depend on countries like America for technological research.
- Genetic technologies have become completely dependent on large seed companies.
- The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), which resulted from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), eliminated all agricultural subsidies.
- These treaties were ratified in Marrakesh, Morocco in 1994.

The path shown by Gandhi

- Gandhi believed that only if the villages came alive, a peaceful and happy India would emerge.
- It was J.C. Kumarappa who changed it into grammar in a scientific manner.
- Due to pressure from people like him, 17.4% was allocated to agriculture sector in the first five year plan and 31% of irrigation was included.
- It came down to 21% in the Second Five Year Plan and was reduced to 3.86% in the 10th Five Year Plan.

Defensive Record

- When India gained political independence from the British, the population was approximately 36 crores
- The share of agriculture in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was then 51.9%
- India's current projected population is approximately 139 crores while agriculture has decreased to 15.4% of GDP in 2017.
- After that due to the impact of Corona 2021 it was 19.9 %
- Employment for 63 crore people (45.6%) is available through agriculture sector.
- Need of Vision Organizations like NABARD, State Government Schemes, Universities to develop agriculture in India.
- It cannot be denied that various initiatives are being taken by research institutes and marketing efforts.
- But in the absence of a clear vision, ill-advised plans are put forward at an inopportune time.

Education Programs

Education Commissions

- The University Education Commission was formed in 1948 under the chairmanship of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan to regulate university education in India.
- In 1952, a commission for secondary education was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Lakshmanaswamy and was called the 'Mudaliar Commission'.
- The Kothari Education Commission was set up in 1964 under the chairmanship of DS Kothari, then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, to look into all aspects of education.

Education Policies

- India's first National Education Policy was announced in 1968 as recommended by the Kothari Commission.



- Many recommendations of the Kothari Commission were also included in this education policy. Everyone should be educated till the age of 14.
- 6 percent of the GDP should be allocated for education.
- The main features of this policy were again announced in 1986 as a National Education Policy.
- Increasing educational opportunities for women, backward classes, education subsidy for poor students, senior citizen education, appointment of teachers from oppressed sections are the main features of Education Policy 1986.
- In 2020, the Central Government approved the new National Education Policy.
- In this, mother tongue education has been given importance.
- The Education Policy 2020 is designed with the aim of transforming Indian education as a whole by 2040.

Education Decentralization Programs

- The 1986 Education Policy introduced 'Operation Blackboard' to increase the number of primary schools and improve infrastructure in India.
- The objective of this project is to have at least two teachers in every primary school & construct two classrooms, educational equipment and toilet
- The Centrally funded Teacher Training Program was started in 1987 to train and qualify school teachers to teach.
- Accordingly, teacher training schools were started in all the districts of the country.
- District-wise Primary School Scheme was introduced by the Central Government in 1994 to ensure access to primary education for all.
- The cost of this project is shared by the central government and the state governments in the ratio of 85% and 15%.
- In 1995, a midday meal program was introduced in elementary schools that included 300 calories and 12 grams of protein.
- The Education for All program was introduced in 2001 as an advanced form of district-wise primary education program.
- A program to close the gender gap in primary education and provide education to all girls was introduced in 2003.
- The Education for All program included a component to provide primary education to all girls.
- Launched in 2009, the 'Sakshar Bharat' scheme aims to create systems to impart literacy to those who have passed the age of 15 without formal schooling.

Education as a Fundamental Right

- The 86th Amendment to the Constitution was made in 2002 to make education one of the fundamental rights.
- According to this, it is the duty of governments to provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
- It is the duty of parents/guardians to provide educational opportunities to all children of this age.
- The Indian Parliament passed the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act in 2009, giving life to the 86th Constitutional Amendment.
- According to this act, all private schools must reserve 25% seats for students belonging to poor and backward classes.
- The government will accept the education fee for them.
- Minority educational institutions are exempted from this condition.

Reservation in higher education

- 22.5% reservation for scheduled castes and 7.5% for tribals are given in central government higher education institutions.
- Based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission appointed in 1979, 27% reservation for backward classes has been made since 2006.
- 10% reservation for economically backward sections was introduced in 2019.

Organizations for Quality Improvement

- In 1948, the University Education Grants Committee was formed on the recommendation of the University Education Commission to coordinate and supervise universities.
- Similarly, the All India Council for Technical Education was started in 1987 to supervise the technical education institutes.
- In 1961, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) was formed by amalgamating the seven organizations then functioning in the field of school education.
- The primary task of this autonomous organization is to share policies and programs to improve the quality of school education.
- The literacy rate of 18.3% in 1951 has been increased to 74% in 2011.

Education in Tamil Nadu

- India has set a target of 50% of school leavers getting higher education by 2035.
- This has already been achieved in Tamil Nadu.
- Mid day meal scheme for government school students has been improved in many ways.
- Various social welfare schemes like bicycle, bus travel, uniform, books, free education have been implemented.
- Recently the Tamil Nadu government has also started a program to provide breakfast in government primary schools.
- In higher education, 69% reservation is given to caste, scheduled and tribal students.
- Tamil Nadu is leading nationally in the number of people completing school education and college education due to such schemes.

Grandmaster from TN

- V. Pranav from Chennai has become the 75th Grandmaster in India's chess field.
- Tamil Nadu tops the list of states with the highest number of Grandmasters in India with 27 Grandmasters.
- Maharashtra is at the 2nd position with 10 GM and West Bengal is at the 3rd position with 9 GM.
- As far as India is concerned, it is at the 5th position in the list of countries with the most Grand Masters.
- That is if we consider the average grade value of the Grand Masters, India gets 3rd position.

Eligibility

- A chess competitor must obtain at least two qualifications to attain Grandmaster status.
- Must have achieved 2,500 ELO rating points at some point in his chess playing history.
- At least two of the 27 games of chess must have been played at the highest level and achieved favorable results.
- Apart from this, in case of taking part in World Senior Championship, World Junior Championship, World Women's Championship, one can directly become Grand Master without attaining the above qualifications.



- Once the title of Grandmaster is attained, it continues for life.
- There are no procedures for continuing to retain the degree.
- However, the Grandmaster title will be forfeited if the contestant concerned is found guilty of malpractice in any competition.

Adoption for same-sex couple

- In 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that same-sex adoption is not a homosexual offense in India.
- However, same-sex marriages are still not recognized.
- Adoption in India is not prohibited by law based on sex.
- Any person can adopt under Hindu Adoption, Maintenance Act and Juvenile Justice Act.
- However, there is no law that allows same-sex couples to adopt.
- LGBTQ couples can adopt a child by applying to the Union Adoption Review Board as individuals, not as parents.
- In this case, discrimination against LGBTQ couples will only end if same-sex marriage is legalized

Weather conditions

- Climate change has increased the instability in the atmosphere.
- This has led to increased thunder, lightning and heavy rain due to convection.
- The severity of storms in the Arabian Sea is also increasing.
- Such extreme weather events have become more frequent.
- Climate change has made it difficult to predict weather patterns around the world.
- Forecasts are given in different colors with precautionary measures.
- Accordingly, if three warnings are issued in green form, no action is required regarding weather impact.
- If the forecasts are given in yellow form then wait for the next situation.
- Be prepared if there are forecasts in orange form.
- Action should be taken if it is red in color.
- This functionality is expected to become more accurate and powerful by 2025.
- According to the research results of the Indian Institute of Tropical Research, there is an increase in heavy rain events of 5 cm or more in an hour in the Himalayas.
- This can also cause damage

While departure...

- It appears that the Lok Sabha functioned 48% of its time and the Rajya Sabha 44% of its time.
- It is distressing that both houses are not functioning even half of the session time
- The ongoing monsoon session has historical significance.
- This could be the last series of meetings held in the present Parliament building, which was built 100 years ago.
- The massive circular Parliament building designed and built by Edwin Ludwin and Herbert Baker may soon be relegated to the pages of history.

Gender gap in India

- India ranks 135 out of 146 countries in the Gender Equality Ranking published by the World Economic Forum (WEF).
- Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar (Burma), Bhutan, China and Sri Lanka are India's other neighbors with better ranking positions.

- India is only 11 places above Taliban-ruled Afghanistan. This is very worrying.
- Because six years ago in 2016, India was ranked 87th.
- According to the WEF, closing the gender gap in the South Asian region, which includes India, may take about 200 years.

Why does the gap increase?

- India currently ranks 48th globally in terms of political power among women.
- This may seem like a good feature.
- But India slipped from ninth place globally in 2016, to 15th place in 2017, to 19th place in 2018 and to 51st place in 2021.
- India's scores for political empowerment have fallen sharply over the past 50 years as the number of years women have served in state leadership has declined.
- India lags far behind in Asian rankings of health-survival, economic participation-opportunities.
- In both these parameters, India ranks 143 out of a total of 146 countries.
- According to the WEF report, health lags behind survival rankings due to the existing low sex ratio at birth.
- According to the latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS), the sex ratio of children born in the last five years is 929 females per 1,000 males.
- However, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates the natural sex ratio at birth to be 952 females for every 1,000 males.
- When it comes to economic participation opportunities, according to the 2020-21 annual report of the Labor Census, the participation rate of women in the Indian workforce is just 23.15 percent.
- In contrast, male participation is 57.75 percent.
- According to the 2019-21 census, 25.2% of women surveyed were employed.
- At the same time, 74.8% of men surveyed were employed.
- What should be done to prevent this decline?
- The passage of the Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and all state legislatures, will help improve this situation.
- Steps should also be taken to bridge the gender pay gap in all jobs.
- According to the World Inequality Report 2022 estimates, in India, men earn 82% of labor income.
- Meanwhile, women earn only 18%
- More funds should be allocated to gender budgeting aimed at ensuring that women receive the same socio-economic benefits as men.
- Countries that performed best and worst on gender equality
- Iceland, Finland, Norway, New Zealand and Sweden occupy the top five positions.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan ranked 145 and 146 respectively are in the last two places.

Tandura

- The leather instrument hung on the shoulder called Tandora and Tamukku has been used since the time of monarchy to convey the important announcements of the government including tax collection to the people.
- In ancient times, this was an important means of communication to bring government messages to the people.
- Special officers were also appointed for this purpose.



- Even though there are more opportunities to bring government news to the people like newspapers, radio and television today, the custom of putting Tandura continues in a few places.
- In particular, during natural calamities, rural revenue officials follow the practice of putting up Tanduras to ask people living on the banks of water bodies to move to safer places.
- Today it is easy to use electronic devices like loudspeakers to convey messages to people.

Medical Development in India

- In post-independence India, the number of primary health care facilities in rural and urban areas has increased manifold.
- According to 2020 statistics, there are 30,813 primary health centers.
- In 1947 there were only 19 medical colleges in India.
- Now there are 612 medical colleges.
- According to the recent statistics of the central government, 13 lakh modern doctors and 34 lakh nurses are registered with the Medical Council of India in the country.
- As of 2014, there were only 51,348 seats for undergraduate medical courses in India.
- Now it has become 92,927 seats.
- Similarly, there were only 31,185 seats for postgraduate medical courses till 2014.
- Now it has become 42,077 seats.

Medical Advances

- While the World Health Organization says there should be one doctor for every 1,000 people, India has one doctor for every 834 people.
- At the same time, in the countries of the world, Cuba and Sweden have 5 doctors per 1000 people.
- At the time of India's independence, the average life expectancy of people was 32 years.
- It has been increasing for 70 years now.
- The reason is that in those days, there was no cure for deadly diseases like cholera, malaria and plague.
- Environmental sanitation was poor.
- At the time of India's independence, 2,22,000 people were dying of tuberculosis every year in the country.
- To control this, the 'National Tuberculosis Control Program' (NTCP) was launched in India in 1962.
- Accordingly, special hospitals and sanatoriums for tuberculosis were started all over the country.
- About 60 percent of all polio cases were in India.
- Started in 1995, the Anti-Pediatrics Movement in collaboration with the Rotary Society has ended the disease by providing children with anti-Pediatrics drops across the country. India became free from Polio in 2014

Low Child Mortality

- Indicators of a country's medical development are infant mortality and maternal mortality.
- In 1950 nearly 800 out of every 1,000 children born in India were dying before the age of one.
- After 75 years of independence that number has come down to 27.
- The cause is breastfeeding awareness and the glorification of vaccines.

Advanced Medical Tourism

- Hospitals in India's metropolitan cities are developing medical technologies on a par with other countries.
- 'Artificial Intelligence' in diagnosis and 'Robots' and 'Nanotechnology' in treatment.
- Thus the quality of treatment is on par with developed countries.

- In particular, treatments for heart diseases, artificial insemination treatments and organ transplants can be said.
- The cost of these in India is less than one-tenth compared to developed countries.
- As a result of this, Medical Tourism has increased by 200 percent.

Olympic Gold Hunt Project

- To produce world class athletes and Olympic medal winners, the project called Olympic Gold Hunt is going to be implemented at a cost of Rs.25 crore.
- 1,073 sportsmen and women who have won gold medals at the international and national level have been awarded Rs. 26.85 crore.
- Most of the money has been given to chess players.
- 50 players will be selected in the program to provide state-of-the-art equipment and training to the players and Rs.60 crore will be spent to improve them over 4 years.
- Medal winners in karate, sword fighting etc. will be given special legal aid.
- Sports stadiums are to be set up in all assembly constituencies in Tamil Nadu.
- Boxing academies are to be established in North Chennai and Gopalapura.
- A huge sports field is going to be constructed for the heroic sport of Tamils, "Yaeru Thaluvudhal"
- We have tried to get national recognition for Silambattam.
- Reservations have been given to Silambatta players in educational institutes etc.

5G

- 5G technology is coming in India after 2G, 3G and 4G technology services.
- Apart from multiplying the speed of internet service, 5G technology is going to be used to provide the necessary speed for the upcoming world such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality and augmented reality.
- Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone Idea and Adani Data Works Limited are the 4 companies participating in this auction.
- BSNL as a central government public sector company is not participating in this.
- A total of 72,098 MHz (72 GHz) was available for sale.
- Its value was estimated at Rs 4.3 lakh crore.
- Union Telecom Minister Ashwini Vaishnav said that only 51,236 MHz was sold for Rs 1 lakh 50 thousand 173 crore in the auction held for 7 days.

The first Prime Minister

- Jawaharlal Nehru won the first election on behalf of the Congress Party in 1952 and became the first Prime Minister of independent India.
- He improved the basic education of children, advancement of women, agriculture and industries.
- He founded several institutes of higher learning like All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) & the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM).
- He was one of the first to unite the nations of the world and create the Non-Aligned Movement.
- He led India as Prime Minister for 17 years.

44th International Chess Olympiad

- In the 44th International Chess Olympiad, Uzbekistan won the gold medal,
- Armenia won the silver medal

- India B won the bronze medal in the open category.
- In the women's category, Ukraine won the gold medal, Georgia won the silver medal and India A won the bronze medal.
- This is the first time that India has won a medal in the women's category.

FIDE Flag to Hungary

- The International Chess Federation (FIDE) flag was presented to Hungary, which will host the 45th Chess Olympiad.

Gold for T. Gukesh Nihal Sarin in individual category

- Indian players won 7 medals including 2 gold, 1 silver and 4 bronze in individual category.
- In the open division, D. Gukesh of the Indian B team played 11 rounds in the first board and scored 9 points and won the gold.
- Playing on the 2nd board, Nihal Sarin scored 7.5 points in 10 rounds and won the gold medal.
- Arjunrikaisi won silver medal in 3rd board.
- R.Pragnananda (3rd Board), R.Vaishali (3rd Board), Thania Sasadev (3rd Board), Divyadeshmukh (Serv Board) won bronze in individual category.

International Peace Commission

- The UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, Pope Francis and Indian Prime Minister Modi should appoint 3 people in the International Peace Commission
- This commission should function for at least 5 years.
- War should not take place in any corner of the world.
- The international economy is affected by the war.
- Millions of people are pushed below the poverty line. Various unresolved issues including IsraelPalestine should be resolved.

49th Chief Justice of the country

- Uday Umesh Lalit has been appointed as the 49th Chief Justice of the country by President Draupathi Murmu.
- He was appointed as a Supreme Court judge on 13 August 2014.
- Among the direct appointees, UU Lalit will succeed SM Sikri as Chief Justice.
- U.U.Lalit was born on 9 November 1957 in Solapur, Maharashtra.

2G Ethanol Plant in Panipat

- A 2nd generation ethanol production plant has been constructed in Haryana's Panipat city at a cost of Rs.900 crore.
- Bio-fuel plant set up in Panipat will save nature in future.
- The environment is protected by our use of bio-fuel.
- After the bio-resource plant comes into use, arrangements will be made to bring the straw from the fields after harvesting.
- Free program announcements will prevent the country from becoming self-sufficient.
- Increases the burden on honest taxpayers.
- Also, it prevents investment in new technologies.

Morgan Stanley

- According to the American financial company Morgan Stanley, India will become the strongest economy in Asia in the current financial year.
- The company has released a forecast that India's economic growth will be 7 percent in the current financial year.
- Low corporate tax, manufacturing incentive scheme, number of youth in employment and domestic demand are the reasons for India's economic growth, the company said.
- Business investments in India are promising.
- It also said that the financial condition of the companies is healthy.

Kisan Drone

- Drones are used for tasks including aerial photography, video recording, land surveying and surveillance.
- The central government is also trying to increase the use of drones in agricultural work.
- The central government has been involved in increasing the production of domestic drones by banning the import of foreign drones.
- Kisan drones are planned to be used for crop evaluation, digitization of land documents, pesticide and nutrient spraying.
- In the future, there are plans to send the produce from the fields to the market by drone.
- Farmers are given a loan of up to Rs 10 lakh to encourage the use of Kisan drones.
- The central government is providing subsidy of 50 percent or a maximum of Rs 5 lakh to small and medium farmers of SC/ST Sectors and farmers from North Eastern states to purchase drones.
- 40 per cent or a maximum of Rs 4 lakhs subsidy is given to other farmers.
- Garuda Aerospace's Kisan drone has been selected for the loan scheme.
- The central government has approved this drone at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Delhi.
- Agnishwar Jayaprakash, founder of Garuda Aerospace, said that it is planned to produce one lakh Kisan drones by 2024.

Electricity Amendment Bill

- The Constitution of India identifies our government as a 'People's Welfare Government'.
- The Electricity Act introduced in June 2003 has 185 sections in 18 parts and clearly defines all the aspects including National Electricity Policy - Plan, Power Generation, Licensing, Power Transmission, Power Distribution, Power Tariff, Power Works, Regulatory Authority.
- The Lok Sabha introduced the Electricity Amendment Act 2022.
- The bill is now being sent to a Parliamentary Standing Committee due to strong opposition from opposition parties.
- Generous licensing to private individuals in power distribution enables them to act independently.
- Through this, there will be many licensed private electricity distributors in the same area.
- People can get electricity from anyone according to their choice.
- According to the Constitution, electricity is in the general list where central and state governments can act.
- The upcoming Amendment Act encroaches on the powers of the State Government.
- There is a lot of risk that the state electricity boards will eventually be swallowed up.
- This attempt to fuel the federalist philosophy could prove to be a great evil in the long run.

- States including Tamil Nadu are in the midst of severe financial crisis.
- It is providing free electricity in support of farmers.
- Freebies are not bad, it's freebies that keep socio-economic inequality from turning into a great evil and destroying peace.
- Intensive monitoring of power leakage, power theft and improper activities of some power consumers.
- By bringing in strict measures, the financial situation of power boards can be brought under control.

Dams in India

- It started with the proud voice of Jawaharlal Nehru that the dams are the 'modern temples of India' and it comes to an end with the voice of the people saying 'We don't want rallies'.
- It was in 1972 that the first World Environment Protection Conference was held.
- Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi spoke at the conference held in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden.
- People's Movements
- In 1973, tribal women started the famous 'SIPCO' movement against logging in present-day Uttarakhand.
- Kerala's Peace Valley struggle is a symbol of the ecological awareness started by the grassroots and later reaching the intellectual circle.
- It started in 1978 to oppose the construction of dams and logging of forests for hydroelectricity.
- Like the Sipco struggle, it was successful and the area became a national park in 1985.
- The Appigo movement started in Karnataka in 1983 against deforestation was also a success.
- But the protest against the Sardar Sarovar dam, which started in 1985, suffered setbacks.
- Today, the great dam that has risen in the middle of the Narmada bears witness to the sacrifice.
- Indira Gandhi was the first and last Prime Minister with an interest in ecology and the first to create the Ministry of Environment
- She was also the first Environment Minister.
- The Forest Protection Act 1980 was passed during her reign.
- She was the first in the history of political parties to include the word 'ecology' in the election manifesto (1980).
- The 'Environment (Protection) Act 1986' was enacted after the death toll of the disaster.
- In 1873 a law was passed to protect elephants in the united province of Madras.
- After the secession of Andhra state in 1953, the number of elephants in the state decreased.
- Commenting on it, Indira said that the law was protected in Andhra Pradesh - the elephants disappeared.

Status of Environment

- We were ranked 155th out of 180 countries on the Environmental Performance Index in 2014 and further slipped to 177th in 2018.
- The approval of projects that destroy the environment has not stopped even today.
- Efforts to water down the six primary environmental protection laws have intensified

Odisha Model

- Due to climate change in Odisha, drought on one hand and floods caused by unexpected heavy rains on the other hand, the plight of agriculture in India is not getting the required amount of water for agriculture.
- Odisha Government led by Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik has successfully implemented a new program considering the climate challenges faced by India and the problems of Indian farmers in the agriculture sector.

- In 2017, the 'Odisha Small Grain Mission' was launched under the direct initiative of Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik.
- With that, a green revolution is taking place in the forests where the hill people of Odisha live.
- Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik is well aware of the need to protect the environment while addressing climate change.
- The upland farmers could secure their livelihood and protect the environment by cultivating their traditional grains.
- The 'Odisha Small Grain Mission' was launched as a five-year pilot program by the state's Ministry of Agriculture.
- Odisha Agriculture's Small Grains Mission Program is to grow small grains which are consumed by the hill people in large quantities.
- The government soon realized that the health, economic development and livelihood of the hill dwellers could be ensured through this project.
- The project reaped more than what was planted in a short period of time.
- The UN said that climate change can be faced through the goal of not only protecting the environment but also giving priority to sustainable development.
- Strengthening the purpose of the council is the small grain mission project of the Odisha government.
- The assurance that the government is behind them has diverted farmers from water-intensive rice farming to small-grain farming, which their forefathers cultivated.
- This pilot project has led the hill dwellers to return to their traditional food habits.
- Nutritious small grain farming has also been encouraged in other parts of Odisha.
- It has provided farmers, especially small farmers with income assurance and freedom from debt burden.
- Another welcome outcome is that it helps in protecting and restoring the environment.
- Small grains are grasses. They are self-pollinating. Can grow in any climate. They are not susceptible to insect attack like other cereal crops.
- They do not require high amounts of inputs, water and maintenance like crops like wheat and rice.
- As they have strong roots, they can withstand stormy and rainy conditions.
- Chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. are mostly not required in small grain farming.
- In this intercropping and alternative crops are also possible.
- Small-grain farming faces all kinds of seasons, including low rainfall and increased heat.
- Being a two or three month crop, farming can be continued throughout the year with minimal water and good yields can be obtained.
- Water itself has reduced the need for capital-intensive irrigation infrastructure for small-scale agriculture.
- Water management is also a part of this plan.
- The Small Grains Mission successfully carried out by Odisha Government should be an example for other states of India.

Blue Plaque Status

- Freedom fighter and economist Dadabai Naoroji's home in South London has been awarded 'Blue Plaque' status.
- The organization called 'English Heritage Charity' (English Heritage Foundation) in Britain gives the status of 'Blue Plaque' to historically important buildings in London.
- The plaque reads, "This is the residence of Indian nationalist and British Member of Parliament Dadabai Naoroji (1825-1917)"



- Dadabhai Naoroji has traveled to Britain 7 times.
- Lived in London for over 30 years.
- He moved to this house in the year 1897 when the idea of getting freedom for India prevailed.
- The landmark book "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" was published while in this house.
- Dadabhai Naoroji, the first Indian to be elected to the British Parliament, has already been granted 'Blue Plaque' status to the houses where Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, and BR Ambedkar, the father of the Indian Constitution, lived in London.

Election of the Vice-President

- Unlike the election of the President of the Republic, only MPs of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will vote in this election.
- Nominee members are also eligible to vote.
- In this election, which includes a total of 788 MPs, the value of each MP's vote is one.
- The election will be held by secret ballot.
- The Election Commission has said that parties cannot issue whip orders to MPs for whom to vote for in India.

Duties of the Deputy Speaker

- Rajya Sabha Speaker
- The main duty of the Deputy Speaker is to act as the Speaker of the Rajya Sabha, he leads the House during the session of the Parliament and ensures that the MPs observe the dignity of the House properly.
- He will also play an important role in resolving the differences between the central government and the opposition parties.
- Acting President
- The Vice President acts as Acting President in the event of the death, resignation or removal of the President of the country.
- He has all the powers of the President of the Republic even if he holds office as the Acting President.
- In such cases the Vice President shall have all the privileges of the President
- In the context of serving as the President, it is impossible to lead the Rajya Sabha.
- In such cases the Deputy Chairman of the House or a person nominated by the President shall preside over the House.
- Normally the Vice President holds office for 5 years.
- Although his term has expired, he may continue in office if a new Vice President is not elected.
- He may continue in office until the new Vice President takes over.

Resignation

- If the Vice President wishes to resign before the end of his term, he must submit a letter to the President.

Impeachment

- If you want to impeach the Vice President, you have to file a resolution in the Rajya Sabha 14 days in advance.
- Two-thirds of the members present must approve the resolution.
- Also, the resolution must be approved by half of the Lok Sabha members.
- Only then can the Vice President be dismissed.
- No vice president has been sacked in the country so far.

14th Vice President

- Jagadeep Thakur was sworn in as the 14th Vice President of the country.
- President Drarubathi Murmu administered the oath of office to him.
- According to the Constitution of India, the post of Vice President is considered as the 2nd highest post after the President.
- The tenure of the Vice President is 5 years.
- In the event of an unexpected vacancy in the office of the President, the Vice President will act as the acting President.
- By taking office as the Vice President of the Republic, Jagadeep Thakur has also become the Speaker of the Rajya Sabha.
- Thakur won with 528 (74.35%) votes. Born into a farming family in a small village in Jhunjhunu district of Rajasthan, Thakur studied at Sainik School in Siddargarh.
- After graduating in physics, he studied law at the University of Rajasthan.
- Later he emerged as a leading lawyer. Served in Rajasthan High Court and Supreme Court.
- In 1989, he entered the political life by contesting and winning the Jhunjhunu Lok Sabha constituency on behalf of the Janata Dal.
- In 1990, he held the position of Union Minister of State.
- In the 1993 Rajasthan Legislative Assembly elections, he contested and won from the Kishankar constituency.
- He joined BJP in 2003. He became a member of the BJP's campaign committee in the 2008 Legislative Assembly elections.
- In 2016, he became the president of BJP's legal wing. He was appointed as the Governor of West Bengal in 2019.

Chevalier Award

- Veteran Congress leader and MP Shashi Tharoor has been selected for France's highest civilian award, the Chevalier Award, for his writing and speaking skills.

Indian Economy

- The central government along with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is taking steps to bring inflation under control in the Indian economy.
- The service sector of the country has seen great growth.
- Industrial production has also increased.
- There is no chance of the country's economy collapsing.
- India will become the world's fastest growing economy in the current year and next year.
- A committee of state finance ministers set up to look into revising the Goods and Services Tax (GST) rates will soon submit its report.
- The central government is closely monitoring the use of cryptocurrency.

Dissolution of Karnataka Anti-Corruption Unit

- In Karnataka State, the Prevention of Corruption Act was passed in 1984 and Lok Ayukta was set up under it.
- The organization is engaged in anti-bribery activities.
- The Lok Ayukta has impartially investigated and punished those in positions of authority.



- An anti-corruption unit has been set up to question its work.
- There have also been incidents of anti-corruption police interfering in Lok Ayukta police cases.
- If more powers are given to the anti-corruption unit, it will affect the impartial investigation of the Lok Ayukta.
- The anti-corruption section created by the Karnataka government under the Prevention of Corruption Amendment Act, 1988 is unconstitutional.
- As Lok Ayukta already exists under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1984, there is no need for an Anti-Corruption Unit.
- The government is ordered to dissolve it.
- All cases pending before the Anti-Corruption Branch are transferred to the Lok Ayukta Police Division.

CUET Exam

- Writing this exam is mandatory from the current academic year for admission to undergraduate courses in central universities across the country.
- 44 central universities, 12 state government universities, 11 virtual universities and 19 private universities have accepted this exam.
- It will be implemented from this year.
- In total 13 languages including Tamil, English will select the correct answers in these computerized exams. Question papers are arranged in categories.

NEET JEE to be combined with CUET

- NEET entrance exam is conducted at the national level for admission to undergraduate medical courses including BDS.
- Similarly NIT .. IIT JEE to join Central Vocational Institutes including Entrance test is conducted.
- Common University Entrance Test (CUET) called CUT is conducted for admission to undergraduate courses in Central Universities.
- NEET, JEE, CUET entrance exams are being conducted at the national level.
- All these 3 exams are conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA).
- Biology, Physics, Chemistry subjects in NEET exam and J.E.E. Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry subjects are also included in the exam.
- CUET conduct a single entrance test instead of three entrance tests, and those who pass it will be admitted to the desired course.
- The entrance exam is conducted twice a year.
- NEET, J.E.E, CUET entrance exams ask questions from NCERT syllabus.
- The common entrance examination which is conducted by combining all the three entrance examinations will be conducted as a computer-based examination.
- Students who crack this exam can get admission in medicine or engineering courses.
- If both are not available then you can join central universities.

Science: Declining focus

- India's share in the world economy during the Mughal era was 24%.
- But, the wealth of India was looted during the colonial rule and reached the European countries.
- When the country became independent, the average life expectancy of an Indian was just 31 years.
- Today it has risen to 70.
- Great pestilences like cholera caused great damage.

- Out of 100 children, 145 children died within a year of birth due to malnutrition and diseases.
- About 2,000 mothers died in childbirth out of one lakh pregnant women.
- Today the infant mortality rate is just 28 : maternal mortality is just 99
- Indian science and technology has been able to overcome the setbacks of the colonial period and advance.
- India is the country with the largest number of cattle in the world.
- But in the 1950s, milk production was only 50 grams per head per day.
- The amount of milk secretion varies depending on the season.
- Milk cannot be collected and transported long distances from the place of production as it spoils easily.
- There was technology to remove water from cow's milk and produce dry milk powder.
- But buffaloes were abundant in India.
- Many western scholars said that it is not possible to process buffalo cow's milk and make dry powder.
- Researchers at the Central Food Technology Research Institute (CFTRI) in Mysore have risen to the challenge.
- In the 1960s, there was a risk of famine if the arrival of grain by ship from abroad was delayed.
- At the time of liberation, only 144 kg of grain was available per head per year.
- As a result of the Green Revolution it has gone up to 178 kg today.
- The average life expectancy of Indians has been extended as a result of drugs for malaria and vaccines for measles.

Let's grow trees Let's protect the environment

- To protect the environment a country should have an average of one-third of its total area under forests.
- Currently only 24.62% of the total area of our country is covered by forests.
- While on one hand the government is trying to increase the forest area, it is used to make household items such as doors, windows, beds, tables, chairs, stoves in rural areas, brick kilns, paper production, match making etc.
- Not only for creative activities but also due to felling by anti-social elements, trees are destroyed by natural and man-made forest fires and the area of forests is reduced to a great extent.
- Considering the progress of the country, cutting of trees and destruction of forests for construction of dams, cutting of mines, creation of agricultural lands, urbanization due to increase in population, expansion of roads etc. are inevitable.
- The Amazon rainforest, known as the 'lungs of the world' as it produces up to twenty percent of the world's oxygen, continues to be destroyed.
- Twelve percent of carbon dioxide is produced due to deforestation.
- The amount of carbon dioxide emitted by forests each year is about 2.6 billion tons.
- Forests are the lifeblood of the world as millions of wild animals depend on forests and tribal people depend on forests for their livelihood.
- In our country alone, about six crore and eighty eighty tribal people live dependent on forests.
- National Afforestation Scheme, Green India National Movement National Mission for Green India (Urban Afforestation Scheme), Forest Fire Prevention and Forest Development Scheme are some of the schemes that the central government has brought to increase the forest area of our country.
- The works carried out under the Hundred Day Work mostly consist of removing grass and vines from the roadsides, dredging lake ponds and strengthening the banks.



- Among the lay people, the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme of the central government is known as 'lake work' or 'pond work'.
- Removal of unwanted plants in lakes & Planting trees is more important than clearing ponds

Unclaimed bank balance

- The amount unclaimed on behalf of the deceased in various accounts including bank, insurance, post office has touched thousands of crores of rupees.
- In order to create a procedure so that the legal heirs can receive this amount easily, it is necessary to create a proper awareness about the unclaimed amount and create an online database containing the same data under the control of RBI.
- Banks should make it mandatory to report details of non-performing accounts to RBI.
- This collection of information is essential for the heirs of the deceased to get the money in their bank account without delay.

Only 120 locomotives have toilet facilities

- Only 120 locomotives have toilet facilities in the trains running across India.
- The Indian Railways said that there is no toilet facility in any of the Southern Railways.
- Recently women are also driving train engines. But due to the lack of toilet facility in the locomotive, the train drivers are suffering.
- The Ministry of Railways has released a plan to set up toilets in locomotives in the months of July and August 2019.
- Even in the current environment where high speed trains like Aale Tejas run for more than 300 km non-stop, drivers suffer without toilet facilities.

Improvements in Health Sector

Health Index

- India's Human Development Index has increased from 0.429 to 0.645 in the last 20 years.
- Our average lifespan has increased dramatically.
- Infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate etc. have decreased.
- This growth is due to the increase in the number of government and private hospitals, improved immunization and growing literacy.
- Polio, HIV, National Health Programs to control diseases like Tuberculosis and Leprosy have also played an important role in improving India's health indices.

Improved Immunization

- In the 1970s, polio crippled about 50,000 children each year.
- In the 1980s, tuberculosis, HIV, epidemics like hepatitis wreaked havoc on public health and the economy.
- India's Universal Immunization Program was launched in 1985.
- The primary objective of the program was to provide vaccination against seven diseases: Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio, Measles and Hepatitis B.

Importance of Accreditation

- Accreditation of health systems in India began as early as the 1930s.
- It was refined only in 1952.

- In the 1990s the accreditation standards were updated.
- Many hospitals in India are NABH accredited.

Community health workers

- Community health workers interact directly with the public to improve their health and nutrition and facilitate access to treatment.
- Accredited Community Health Activists were introduced by the National Rural Health Movement in 2005.
- Lives Saved by Organ Donation

Organ Donation Scheme

- In 2008, the Government of Tamil Nadu put together systems and procedures to introduce a PostDeath Organ Donation Scheme.
- In the last two years, 1,150 organs such as kidney, liver, heart, lung, pancreas and intestine have been donated.
- An important reason for the success of the organ donation program is the improved transport facility known as the 'Green Corridor'.

Certified Ayush

- In 1995 under the Ministry of Health Indian systems of medicine, Homeopathy was developed as a separate discipline.
- In March 2003 its name was changed to AYUSH.
- In 2005, the Government of India launched the National Rural Health Initiative to improve health coverage in rural areas.
- In order to strengthen this movement, the AYUSH organization was integrated with it.

Increased insurance coverage

- Health care financing in the form of medical insurance was introduced in India in the 1980s.
- Launched in 2007, the central government-sponsored Medicare scheme provides health coverage to people below the poverty line.
- Medical insurance for the poor in Tamil Nadu is also a very successful scheme.

Pulse Polio Program

- The Pulse Polio Program was launched in 1995.
- Under this, children between 0-5 years of age are given polio drops.
- Through extensive campaigning and awareness campaigns, the incidence of polio in India has reduced drastically.
- The last case of polio was reported in West Bengal on January 13, 2011.
- India was declared polio-free by the World Health Organization in 2005.

Tuberculosis Control Program

- The Tuberculosis Control Program was launched with the aim of ensuring quality diagnosis and control of the disease for all TB patients.
- Tuberculosis cases are instantly registered on the NIKSHAY website.
- Through this, the quality and effectiveness of the treatment is continuously monitored.

National AIDS Control Program

- The National AIDS Control Program was launched in 1999.



- Through this program, the number of HIV infections has decreased significantly across the country.
- Mission Indra Dhanush was launched in 2014.

Mission Indra Dhanush

- Mission Indra Dhanush aims to ensure full immunization of all children below two years of age and pregnant women against seven diseases listed below:
 1. Diphtheria
 2. Whooping Cough
 3. Tetanus I
 4. Polio
 5. Measles
 6. Tuberculosis
 7. Hepatitis B

Public Health

- The Central Rural Health Scheme, launched in 1986, was one of independent India's earliest initiatives to ensure safe sanitation in rural areas.
- It focused on providing subsidies to build health facilities.
- Later, it was reorganized and renamed as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
- The revised target of the project aims to provide toilets for all by 2022, improve sanitation, ensure privacy and dignity for women, and improve the quality of life among the rural population.
- In the first year of the 'Swachh Bharat' movement, 95 lakh toilets have been constructed in rural areas.

Medical Tourism

- Today India is considered as one of the medical tourism centers of the world.
- People are coming from all over the world to get world-class treatment at low cost in India.
- The central government is planning to launch the 'Heal in India' website on Independence Day to promote medical tourism.
- More than 15 lakh patients from foreign countries come to Tamil Nadu every year.

Supercomputer

- In 1991, India's first indigenous supercomputer, PARAM 8000, came into use.
- It was the first supercomputer developed by a developing country in the world and surprised the world.
- Many people even doubted whether it was a supercomputer.
- That skepticism turned to wonder when Patkar presented it with data at the International Conference on Supercomputers.
- In 2002, a supercomputer named Param Padma was developed in India.
- Param Ishan and Param Kanjanjunga are the latest releases of the Param Computer line.
- Today, India ranks next to America and Japan in terms of supercomputer technology.

World's highest railway bridge

- The world's highest railway bridge is a 1,178 feet high railway bridge spanning the river Chenab between Pakkal and Gauri in Riasi district of Jammu.

Our National Anthem is 104 years old

- Our National Anthem was composed by Rabindranath Tagore, it was translated into English as 'Morning Song of India' in Madanapally, Andhra Pradesh, and it has been 104 years since it was sung by him.
- Our National Anthem was composed in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore who is popularly known as 'Viswa Kavi'.
- This song was accepted as our National Anthem by the Government of India on 24.1.50.
- After that it was officially announced on 26.1.1950.
- Chittoor District, Andhra State, Madanapally is a cold region.
- In 1915 Dr. Annie Besant Ammaiyar established and ran the B.D. College at this place.
- On 28.2.1919, he translated the song 'Janaganamana' which he had written in Bengali into English under the title 'The Morning Song of India'.
- James H. Cousins, who was the principal of this college, also praised the Bengali song 'Janaganamana' on that day.
- Later, Margaret Cousins, wife of James H. Cousins, who worked as a hymn teacher in the same college, laid the foundation for it.
- After that the students sang this song for the first time in this college.
- Rabindranath Tagore also participated in this and sang this song as a patriotic song.
- After that, this song was recognized as our national anthem in 1950.

Advances in women's medicine

- Advances in women's medicine led to a dramatic decline in home births after the establishment of primary health centres.
- Maternal deaths were also controlled to some extent.
- In the 1990s, 600 out of 100,000 women died during childbirth.
- The medical infrastructure was strengthened enough that the death toll dropped to 178 over the next twenty years.
- The Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme was launched by the central government to encourage women to go to hospital for delivery.
- As a result, the Janani Sisu Suraksha Kariyagiram project also came into effect.
- This plan includes everything like transportation from home to hospital for delivery along with medication, child welfare, food etc.

India 75

- Unity in diversity is the historical specialty of India, and we are determined to protect that cultural identity.
- In the Preamble of the Constitution of India shines the guiding light of liberty, equality and fraternity.
- At the same time fostering the unity and integrity of the country, it also includes the dignity of individuals.
- The brotherhood that our constitution promotes should be apart from the ethnic, language and religious differences, that brotherly feeling should improve in each of us.
- On this occasion of remembering the countless soldiers who lost their lives for the freedom we enjoy today and suffered the agony of oppression, let us dedicate ourselves to the duty of realizing their dreams for a future India.
- In the last 75 years, India has faced many challenges and has come back successfully.
- Border intrusions, unexpected natural disasters, food shortages.

- We have overcome different challenges like economic downturns and made achievements.
- We are strengthening security.
- We have created national disaster management systems.
- We have achieved self-sufficiency in food production.
- We are also adapting ourselves to face the market economy in the modern globalized environment.
- Recently, we have achieved 200 crore vaccine doses after the corona virus and we have also achieved a record in medical science.
- Soon, we will also recover from the economic damage caused by the pandemic.

The Dream of India

- Allahabad Pillar is 35 feet tall and 35 inches in circumference.
- The words of three important kings belonging to three important historical periods of India are successively placed on this sandstone pillar.
- Ashoka was the first to inscribe the three kings on the pillar, declaring, 'All are my children'.
- Everyone should live together everywhere.
- All faiths should be respected equally.
- Not only in this life, May everyone get happiness and benefit in all future ages and births.
- Not only humans but also birds and animals should live happily'.
- Chief among Samudragupta's court was a poet named Harisena, who composed hymns in praise of his king's valor and endearment.
- The third name engraved on the pillar is Jahangir.
- The Mughal emperor Jahangir, 12 centuries after Samudragupta, inscribed his genealogy on the same pillar.

Different Languages

- In Prakrit, Ashoka inscribed his declaration using the Brahmi script.
- Samudragupta's inscription is in Sanskrit & in the later Brahmi script.
- A reference to Jahangir is written in Persian in the 'Nastaliq' font.
- Not only the languages and fonts, but also the messages to be conveyed are different.
- "Ashoka emphasizes non-violence and Dhamma.
- In direct contrast, Samudragupta lays before us the bloody battlefields he encountered and the great victories he won from them.
- Jahangir introduces us to his family members.
- The three kings represent three religious beliefs.
- Ashoka presented himself as a Buddhist.
- Samudragupta calls himself a devotee of Vishnu in the inscriptions.
- Jahangir was a Muslim.
- The Allahabad pillar stands as an indelible symbol of how different times, different faiths, different gods and different viewpoints could live side by side on the same pillar.

Future of India

- A world-renowned writer Borges from Argentina, said 'India is wider than the universe'.
- He never came to India.
- India, like the universe, is full of contradictions but runs with order in the universe.
- Our differences are more than those of other countries in the world.

- Constitution, republic, democracy, suffrage for all, elections, fundamental rights, autonomy to maintain the country, the three major pillars of the government with powers that control each other in India are the legislatures, the executive system, the judiciary, and the fourth pillar which is relatively free media.
- Fundamental rights were absent even within the colonial power system. They are modeled after America.

The biggest opportunity that colonialism gave to India

- After colonialism was that it gave India a single enemy for the first time.
- It was a single enemy for all the sects of this continent and the ambition to get free from that enemy.

Space Development

- The space age began in 1957.
- Since that time space thinking has been cultivated in our soil.
- Satellite program is the idea of doing something that is not possible in our country, it was possible only in 1957 even in a developed country.
- Indian Space is the vision of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai who motivated the youth to create a future prosperous Bharat.
- An artificial planet can be placed in Earth's orbit just like a natural planet orbiting the Earth.
- The Soviet Union's Sputnik 1 satellite orbited the Earth for the first time on October 4, 1957.
- India successfully launched the American rocket 'Nike Apache' in Thumba in 1963, the Indian Space Research Organization's SLV rocket proved that we too can launch a satellite by orbiting the earth, PSLV, PSLV MK III rockets have successfully launched polar orbiting satellites and probes of planets like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan.
- Space satellite is being used for the technological development of the country, to know the minerals and natural resources on earth, to protect the forests and seas and to guard the borders.
- Satellite keeps us in position of communication.
- New technology is being developed.
- We have progressed in manufacturing solid liquid and gaseous fuel vehicles.
- Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, the father of space exploration, was the first person to send a satellite into orbit.
- Dr. A. E. Muthunayagam is known as the father of Abdul Kalam fluid movement.
- Many thousands of scientists, engineers and technicians are working day and night to build the Indian space research, like basic scientists like Padmasree Gnanakandhi, who is hailed as the father of cryogenic technology.

First Independence Celebration

- The then Prime Minister Clement Attlee introduced the Bill to give independence to India on July 4, 1947 in the British Parliament.
- Accordingly, Japan surrendered in World War II.
- The British government decided to grant independence to India on August 15th.
- 14th August - Midnight was the time marked to grant freedom
- At 11 o'clock that night, a meeting was held in the Delhi Constituent Assembly under the leadership of Rajendra Prasad.
- At 11.58 pm Governor General Mountbatten signed the documents for independent India.
- Then at 12 o'clock the conch was sounded from the upper level of the congregation.



Nehru's First Slogan

- The first Prime Minister of independent India, Nehru, titled Tryst with Destiny "Long, long ago we had agreed to meet destiny at a certain time and the time has come".
- In this midnight when the world is sleeping, India is waking up with freedom.

Where was Mahatma?

- Mahatma Gandhi, who led the Indian independence war in a non-violent way, did not participate in any of these victory celebrations.
- Hindu-Muslim religious riots were rampant across the country, leaving aside the quest for independence.
- In the British Parliament, Prime Minister Clement Attlee introduced a bill for the partition of Pakistan along with a bill granting independence to India.
- Gandhi, who was upset that India was going to split into two, told Mountbatten that Pakistan should be led by Jinnah.
- "I have no place in the India that is currently being developed and I have no desire to live in today's India, which is drowning in violence", says Gandhi crushed at the moment.
- Independence Day came on 15th August 1947.
- Gandhi, who had gone there to quell the riots in Kolkata, fasted the entire Independence Day.

India's 75-year economic journey

Introduction

- How is this country going to survive?
- At the time of India's independence, this question was on the mind of the world.
- India was in a position to create the basic structure of the country such as industry, education, health, infrastructure and employment from scratch.
- But India lacks the economic and social capital to build that structure.
- 88% of the country's people were illiterate.
- Foreign exchange reserves were just Rs 1,029 crore.
- Above all, aid was received from foreign countries to meet the food needs of the people.
- Today marks 75 years of India's independence
- India is the fifth largest economy in the world.
- Foreign exchange reserves are Rs 45.35 lakh crore.
- India is not only self-sufficient in food grain production but also a major exporter of food grains.
- How a country that was doubted to survive, developed itself into a country with the largest economy in the world in 75 years?

Socialist Dream

- The biggest challenge before Jawaharlal Nehru, who took over as the first Prime Minister of Independent India, was to meet the food needs of the people of the country.
- He implemented the Five Year Plan in 1951 with the main objective of improving the agricultural sector.
- Nehru's first Five Year Plan brought the expected growth.
- But if we want to be economically resilient, it is not enough to focus only on the agricultural sector.
- The Second Five Year Plan was formulated with the aim of creating a basic industrial structure with a focus on the industrial sector as well.

- Public sector organizations were created in the fields of infrastructure, education, health and power generation, Dams, hydroelectric plants and power plants were started.
- IITs were started. Thus the foundation for the development of India's industry was laid during Nehru's period.

War and Famine and a Revolution

- After Nehru's death, Lal Bahadur Shastri was appointed Prime Minister.
- He was in office for two years from 1964-1966.
- But, in those two years he had to face two major challenges.
- One is severe food shortage. Another is war.
- During the reign of Lal Bahadur Shastri, the most important changes took place in the agricultural sector.
- High yielding modern seeds and agricultural machinery started to be introduced in the Indian agriculture sector.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri encouraged this change,
- Punjab, Rajasthan and Maharashtra saw a huge increase in wheat production.
- Green revolution started in India.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri was the instigator of the white revolution in the milk industry.
- Indira Gandhi fought two consecutive wars.
- Also, severe famine.
- At this time (1966), Indira Gandhi, who took office as the Prime Minister, made economic announcements.
- She nationalized 14 private banks in 1969 to increase credit to the agricultural sector.
- Nationalization of banks was one of the most important economic reforms undertaken by Indira Gandhi during her tenure.
- As the Green Revolution reached its peak in India, grain production increased.
- Thus India began to recover from the crisis of food shortage.
- Granaries were created. This created an opportunity to focus on other things, ie employment generation, poverty alleviation, expansion of national highways, etc.
- During this period, Indira Gandhi vigorously implemented family planning to control population growth, but Indira Gandhi lost the 1977 Parliamentary elections due to the declaration of Emergency, and Moraji Desai became the next Prime Minister.
- Morajidesai was the pioneer of demonetisation announced by Modi in 2016.
- During his reign Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 notes were invalidated.
- Indira Gandhi came back to power in 1980.
- She announced socialist based policies in the previous regimes.
- This time she moved towards liberal policy.
- She eased restrictions on corporations to encourage private enterprise & reduced import duties.
- After getting rid of Nehru's socialist structure, India started moving towards a liberal economic structure.

India's Goodbye to Socialism

- Rajiv Gandhi intensified the move towards liberalism.
- Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation for the infrastructure of IT and telecommunications in India.
- India began to move towards a consumer culture during Rajiv Gandhi's regime.
- Due to that, India has emerged as a huge market.
- Domestic production of vehicles and electronic devices began to increase.
- With Rajiv Gandhi, India completely said goodbye to socialist economic policy.



New India

- Policies were made to allow foreign companies to set up business in India.
- Facilitates private investment in PSUs.
- Liberalization, privatization and globalization all happened together.
- Foreign companies started coming towards India due to the new economic policy.
- Foreign direct investment started increasing.
- The industry began to modernize.
- Exports increased.
- In 1991-92, foreign investment in India was 132 million dollars.
- In 1995-96, it increased to 5.3 billion dollars. The automobile sector, telecommunication sector, software sector, pharmaceutical sector and biotechnology sector started to see great growth.
- A new India was born.

India in the new century

- Atal Bihari Vajpayee accelerated liberalization in
- Quadrilateral Roads were constructed.
- Through it India's infrastructure has undergone a major transformation.
- The real estate sector started to grow as the interest rates were reduced.
- Following Vajpayee, Manmohan Singh took over as Prime Minister in 2004.
- He continued as Prime Minister for the next ten years.
- India's economic journey continued on the path laid in 1991.
- He brought in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, a 100-day employment scheme aimed at creating employment for rural people.
- India reached peak economic growth in 2006.
- GDP growth had touched 9 percent.
- In 2007-2008 there was a huge economic crisis at the international level.
- The economies of developed countries have witnessed a severe downturn.
- Manmohan Singh brought India out of this crisis with his economic policies.

Digital India

- The Make in India program was brought in with the aim of giving importance to the domestic manufacturing
- Corporate tax reduced.
- 10 Public Sector Banks reduced into 4 banks.
- Three Important Economic Announcements
 - Demonetization (2016)
 - GST (2017)
 - Three Agriculture Bills (2020).
- The move towards digital and the proliferation of startups can be cited as two important changes that have taken place during Modi's tenure.
- UPI has revolutionized the money transfer process in India.
- Digitization has led to a proliferation of startups.
- Today there are 75,000 startups in India.
- Economic opportunities have been stimulated on many fronts by these companies.

Tricolour

- About 85 countries that got freed from colonial rule after the Second World War
- It is our pride that India is the only country that is running on the basis of parliamentary democracy without changing its status by establishing a constitution of our own.
- At the time of India's independence our population was just 34 crores
- Now it is more than four times more, 140 crores.
- We have not fallen into famine.
- We export food products to the world.
- In 1947 the number of people who could read and write was only 12% of the population.
- As per 2018 census it is 74.3%.
- The world's best IT professionals, telecom experts and doctors are Indians.
- India's GDP on August 15, 1947 was Rs 2.7 lakh crore.
- Just 3% of the world's GDP.
- In 2018, we overtook France to become the fifth largest economy in the world.
- Our GDP in 2018 is 147.79 lakh crore.
- 7.74% of world GDP.
- It could have exceeded 10% if the covid-19 outbreak had not occurred.
- Indian states may be divided along borders.
- But the fact that it is tightly bound like an underground stream has been proven time and time again.
- Whenever the Chinese war, conflicts with Pakistan, Kargil incursion, Balakot attack happened recently, when Indians forgot their language, ethnic, caste and religious differences, We could see that Netaji's & Gandhiji's dream has come true
- VK Krishnamenon of Kerala is elected from Maharashtra, George Fernandes of Karnataka from Bihar, Indira Gandhi of Uttar Pradesh from Andhra Pradesh, Narendra Modi of Gujarat from Uttar Pradesh and Rahul Gandhi of UP from Uttar Pradesh, Unity of India can be seen
- The emotional Bharatiya bond is evident.

Independence Day Celebration

- The people of the country owe their lives to countless freedom fighters including Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Ambedkar, Veera Savarkar.
- This country is thankful to brave women like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Jalkari Bhai, Dhurka Babi, Velunachiar who fought for freedom.
- The nations of the world thought that India would be disintegrated and a civil war would break out after Independence.
- But the countries of the world do not consider that there is a lot of wealth and a strong culture here.
- Today India is the mother of democracy.
- Diversity is our greatest strength.
- We are going to celebrate 100th Independence Day in 2047.
- By then we have to take 5 pledges to make the dream of freedom fighters come true.

5 Pledges

- In his speech at the Independence Day ceremony yesterday, Prime Minister Modi said that all the people of the country should adopt 5 Pledges.



First Pledge

- In the next 25 years, India should become a developed country.
- For this, the youth should work with dedication and work for the development of mankind.

Second Pledge

- We should feel the pride of our country by completely destroying the colonial slave mentality.
- We should not consider language as a barrier, we should be proud of all languages.

Third Affirmation

- We can only fly high if we are proud of our heritage and have a strong connection to our roots.
- If we fly like that, we can be a guide to the world and find solutions to the world's problems.

Fourth pledge

- It is to give due importance and respect to women and ensure that women power is the main pillar for the development of the country.

Fifth Pledge

- Prime Minister, Chief Minister and the people should all perform their duties properly.

Equality in Justice

- "Administration, Parliament and Judiciary all play an equal role in ensuring faith in the Constitution," said Supreme Court Chief Justice NV Ramana.
- People have full confidence that they will get justice and relief through the judiciary.
- Judiciary gives people the strength to face the problem.
- The Court protects the constitution of India, the world's largest country.
- Since Independence, the judiciary has empowered various bodies including the Election Commission and the Central Anti-Corruption Commission.

Judgments can be criticized; Do not criticize the judge

- Recently there is a growing tendency to criticize judges personally.
- Judges speak only through their judgments and orders. Any person has the right to criticize the judgments given by the judges.
- One can criticize the judgement he gives and his view on it.
- You can even give a counter-opinion to the opinion expressed by the judges in the judgments.
- At the same time criticizing the judges personally is not acceptable
- He says, "I will try to solve more cases even though I am in office for a short period of time"

Mahatma Gandhi

- Mahatma Gandhi toured the country for the first time in 1920 and spent many days in Tamil Nadu.
- He has come to Tamil Nadu 20 times in his life and learned Tamil.
- He even Signed in Tamil.
- In 1920, he announced the start of the Non-Cooperation Movement in Chennai.
- It was from the soil of Madurai that Gandhiji took the most important decision in his life, that he wore only Dhoti
- Tamil soil transformed the barrister Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi into Mahatma Gandhi.

- This event took place on September 22, 1921.
- As a symbol of 100 years since its completion, a statue of Gandhiji has been erected in the Egmore Government Museum Complex, Chennai.

Elections and protests

Elections and constitution

- Nehru did not want to keep India only as a free nation.
- Instead, he wanted to build it as a democratic nation.
- Nehru conducted elections by giving voting rights to all adults.
- India is still running on the democratic path he laid down that day
- An example of this is that Indira Gandhi, who imposed Emergency, then held elections, and in that sense, the contribution of elections to the existence of Independent India from Nehru to Modi is crucial.
- Our constitution is designed to adapt itself with the times.
- The constitution has been amended several times, a testimony to its flexibility.
- At the same time, there are also stories of those who used the flexibility to bend the law to their liking and were ignored by the people.

Linguistic unity

- The separation of states by language in the mid-fifties was an expression of the idea that instead of dividing the states on the basis of territory, by separating them on the basis of language, people could be removed from their discontent, instill confidence and make them feel emotionally united with the Indian Union.
- The role of linguistic division of states is important in the context of peaceful celebration of Independence India Coral Festival.
- The efforts to achieve social justice that began during the Nehru period continued through the formation of the Mandal Commission during the Morarji Desai period and the implementation of important recommendations of the Mandal Commission during the VP Singh period.

Achieving Moves

- The Nation never hesitated to take up arms against the enemy according to the situation even though it was Independent India laid by Non-violence hero Gandhi
- When Pakistan sneered at independence, India fought fiercely and chased away the invaders.
- After that, whenever Pakistan provoked India militarily in 1965, 1971 and 1999, India has given appropriate response.
- Apart from the Sino-Indian war of 1962, India has won all the other wars.
- The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi conducted a nuclear test in Pokhran despite the warning given by some countries that if India was ready to prepare nuclear weapons, they would have to sever their relations.
- It was a business venture by Indira to ensure India's security.
- Vajpayee, who was later the Prime Minister, also took a similar venture.

Achievements beyond struggles

- Today we are talking about 5G.
- Today's India is an unstoppable force in the international race in telecommunications and information technology.



- People would have not predicted that India would reach such heights half a century ago.
- But it was the telecommunications revolution of the late eighties and early nineties that brought features like PCO, STD, ISD & Created systems like VSNL, BSNL.

Bhikaiji Rustom Cama

- Bhikaiji got the introduction of Dadabhai Naoroji, who was constantly criticizing the economic policy of the British.
- She started working with the Indian National Congress.
- Bhikaiji printed and distributed revolutionary songs, including Vande Mataram, which were banned by the British government.
- She participated in the World Socialist Conference held in Stuttgart, Germany in 1907.
- She introduced the Indian flag with three colors of green, saffron and red & flew the national flag of independent India.
- Bhikaiji Rustom Cama, who flew the flag at the German conference 40 years before the country's independence, said, "The flag of independent India has been born. This flag has been sanctified by the Indians who gave their lives for the country's liberation."
- The current national flag was created on the basis of this tricolor flag which was flown by Bhikaiji Rustom Cama in foreign soil.

Higher Education in Independent India

New Institutions of Higher Education

- When India became independent, there were 20 universities in the country.
- A Sarkar Committee set up in 1945 recommended that institutes should be established in India to impart high quality education in science and technology subjects like Massachusetts Institute of Technology in USA.
- Accordingly the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) was started in 1951 at Kharagpur.
- In India, IITs are functioning in 23 cities under the Union Ministry of Education.
- The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) was started in Kolkata in 1961 to provide education in management and business administration on the recommendation of the Planning Commission.
- Today the number of domains in India is 20

Academic Institutions

- Established in 1969, Jawaharlal Nehru University is one of the best universities in the world for Arts and Sociology courses.
- In the 1960s-70s, the government started several higher education institutions and provided financial assistance to private institutions with the aim of making higher education accessible to all.
- As a result, government aided private colleges and self-financed colleges increased.
- The All India Technical Education Council (AITUC) was formed in 1945 to monitor and ensure the quality of technical education.
- Similarly, University Grants Commission (UGC) was started in 1953 to monitor universities and ensure quality.
- Virtual university status is also granted to private higher education institutions that fulfill the relevant quality criteria.
- The National Education Policy published in 1968 guided reforms that strengthened the Indian higher education system.

- Work on revising the 1968 Education Policy began when Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister.
- The National Education Policy (1986) published under his regime sought to improve the higher education system through recommendations to increase the number of higher education institutions, allow self-financing colleges, improve quality studies, and teacher training.
- The Action Plan recommended by the Janardhana Reddy Committee set up in 1992 during the Narasimha Rao regime proposed plans to increase the overall enrollment in higher education institutions.
- It also proposed programs for the inclusion of the deprived sections in higher education, including the poor, scheduled castes, tribals, minority women, and the educationally backward.
- Distance learning opportunities to earn a degree from home outside of college also began in the 1960s.
- Dr. Ambedkar Open University, established in 1982, was the first university to be established for distance education.
- Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) was started in 1985.
- It is a leading distance education provider in India.
- The Distance Education Bureau of the University Grants Commission is the body that regulates distance education in India.
- The number of universities in India from 20 in 1950 has crossed a thousand in 2020.

Ongoing issues

- In India, only 27.4% of the 18-23 age group are affiliated to any higher education institution including college and university.
- Raising this ratio to 50 is one of the objectives of the National Education Policy 2020.
- Not all graduates get jobs that match their qualifications.
- Graduate unemployment became rampant in the 1990s.
- To remedy this problem, the primary requirement is to ensure that suitably qualified quality teachers are appointed in all higher education institutions with fair remuneration.
- There is a need for multi-pronged measures including strengthening the institutions to ensure the quality of educational institutions, political intervention in universities, eradicating corruption, controlling tuition fees and ensuring quality educational institutions in all parts of the country.
- Quality higher education should be provided to all at least in celebration of the centenary of Independent India (2047).

India ranks 4th in prestigious Forbes list

- India has been ranked 4th with 24 companies in Forbes Asia's 2022 list of countries with 200 best medium-sized companies in the Asia-Pacific region.
- In 2021, India was ranked 26th in this list.
- Taiwan has retained the top spot for the 9th year in a row with the largest number of 30 companies on the Forbes list.
- Japan is 2nd with 29 companies and South Korea is 3rd with 27 companies.

Talaq-e-Hasan & triple talaq are not same

- The Supreme Court has said that 'Muslims, divorce through Talaq-e-Hasan is not the same as triple talaq'.
- The central government has made a law against the practice of men belonging to the Muslim religion, say talaq three times triple talaq to divorce the wife.
- Subsequently, the Triple Talaq Prohibition Act came into force.
- In spite of that, legal action is being taken against those who get divorced through triple talaq.



- For Muslim men to get divorce, there is another practice called Talaq-e-Hasan.
- According to this, a man who does not want to live with his wife, has to say talaq once a month in three months.
- If there is no reconciliation between them until the third month of Talaq, divorce will be granted.
- After that, all gifts including jewelry and money given at the time of marriage should be returned to the bride.
- A woman named Benazir Heena filed a petition in the Supreme Court protesting against this illegal practice of Talaq-e-Hasan.
- The Supreme Court ruled the triple talaq law unconstitutional and ignored the practice of talaq-e-hasan.
- All such arbitrary, unfunded and unconstitutional practices of talaq must be abolished.
- It is arbitrary & Violating of fundamental rights.
- This procedure of Talaq-e-Hasan is not the same as Triple Talaq.
- There is a procedure called 'gula' for women to seek divorce.
- If the husband and wife do not want to live together, divorce is also granted through the court.
- If gifts given during marriage are returned, divorce is granted through court.

Talaq-e-hasan

- In the triple talaq system, divorce can be effected between husband and wife by saying talaq three times at the same time.
- In the Talaq e hasan system, the divorce procedure can be carried out by saying 'Talaq' once every month for a period of 3 months.
- If the husband and wife reconcile before saying 'Talak' in the third month, the two mentioned earlier will be disabled.
- A Muslim woman can get a divorce either by returning the dowry or anything else she received from her husband or by not returning anything, either by the order of the spouses or Court depending on the circumstances.
- But it turns out that Talaq-e-Hasan divorce system is not so improper.
- So, Muslim women have another chance.
- That is, it is the Kula method of divorcing husbands.
- Divorce practices like Talaq, Talaq e Hasan, etc., are harmful to society.
- Also, Talaq-e-Hasan is arbitrary. It is irrational.
- Articles 14, 15, 21 and 25 of the Constitution and civil rights are contrary to international conventions on human rights.

Shimogga clash issue

- The police shot dead a man who stabbed a youth in a clash between two sides in Shimogga district in Karnataka over the placing of banners with portraits of Veeraswarkar and Tipu Sultan on the Independence Day celebrations.
- Both Muslims and Hindus protested against the hanging of banners with portraits of Veeraswarkar and Tippusultan at Amir Ahmed Square.
- Prem Singh (20), a garment worker from Rajasthan, was stabbed by a mob member.
- In this, Prem Singh, who was seriously injured in the abdomen, has been admitted to the government hospital for treatment.
- Doctors said that his condition is very critical.
- Meanwhile, 144 prohibitory orders were issued in Shimogga and Bhadravati.

- A holiday has been declared for schools and colleges in these cities on Tuesday.
- Also alcohol shops were banned from opening.
- Chief Minister Basavaraj Bommai said that he has directed the authorities to take legal steps to restore peace in Shimogga

Bilgis Banu rape case

- 11 accused in the Bilgis Banu rape and murder case were acquitted during the 2002 communal riots in Gujrat.
- Within a few hours of Prime Minister Modi's speech on women's power at the Independence Day function, the accused in the Bilgis Banu rape case have been acquitted in BJP-ruled Gujarat.
- The Gujarat government has announced the release of 11 accused in the case of raping pregnant Bilgis Banu and killing seven members of her family, including a three-year-old child, in the communal riots that followed the Godhra train burning incident.
- They were welcomed with sweets and garlands on their release from prison.
- Within a few hours of Prime Minister Modi talking about the protection, empowerment and dignity of women, the accused of sexual violence have been released.
- The Prime Minister should explain about this.
- A special CBI court in Mumbai convicted 11 people in the Bilgis Banu case in 2008.
- This order was confirmed by the Bombay High Court.
- Subsequently, they were serving prison terms.
- 59 Karasevaks were killed and 790 Muslims and 254 Hindus were killed in the communal riots that followed.

The Visakha Protocol

- The Visakha Protocol was a precursor to the 2013 legislation to ensure the safety of working women
- The reason behind the creation of the Visakha Protocol was the brutality of Bhanwari Devi from Rajasthan.
- Banwaridevi was an employee of the Rajasthan State Women's Development Programme.
- Her job is to create awareness among rural women about health, education etc.
- In the 1990s, she was also involved in creating awareness to eradicate the widespread practice of child marriage.
- The villagers did not support this awareness campaign in 1992 and even she stopped the marriage of a nine-month-old girl with the help of the police.
- As a result, five people from that village attacked Banwari Devi's husband and gang-raped Banwari Devi.
- She lodged a complaint at the police station.
- But the police filed a complaint after 52 hours.
- The judgment was passed against Banwari Devi in the district court.
- The accused were acquitted.
- Feminist organizations raised their voices against this injustice done to Banwari Devi.
- They protested that the government did not take responsibility in any way and took to the streets.
- Women are fired from their jobs because of sexual harassment in the workplace.
- By firing them, the government and private companies escape from their duty.
- Women's organizations fought by pointing out that the affected women were helpless in such an environment.



- Emphasizing that it is the responsibility of the employers to provide a safe environment for women at the workplace, women filed a public interest petition in the Supreme Court under the common name Visakha seeking justice for Banwari Devi.
- Consequently, the 'Visakha Code of Conduct' was formulated in 1997 to ensure the safety of women at the workplace.
- What constitutes sexual harassment, the norms to be followed by the employer and the employee etc. are clearly mentioned in it.

Urbanization and Infrastructure

- India is urbanizing rapidly.
- At the time of independence 14% of the population lived in cities.
- Now it has gone up to 35%.
- Urban residents contribute 75% of India's GDP and contribute to India's economy in manufacturing and services.

Has the infrastructure of the cities where they live developed in the last 75 years?

- Infrastructure includes several units such as public transport, housing, water supply, sewage disposal, stormwater drainage, electricity, telecommunications, urban planning, solid waste management etc.

Transport

- Infrastructure is mainly transport
- The main factor in transportation is the road facility.
- According to current calculations, India's cities and villages cover 33.4 lakh km are connected by long roads.
- National highways were just 21,378 km in 1947.
- Now it has grown to 14 lakh km.
- It is only 4% of the total length of roads in the country.
- However, 40% of road transport journeys are made on these quality roads.
- The length of railway tracks in 1947 was 54,693 km.
- Of this, less than half was broad gauge (25,170 km) and after independence, many meter gauge tracks were converted into broad gauge.
- However, according to the 2020 census, the total length of railway tracks in the country is 67,956 km.
- Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad are the first tier cities besides Ahmedabad, Bhopal and Jaipur.
- Metro is also running in secondary cities like Lucknow, Nagpur, Kochi etc.

Drinking water, Sewage water, Rain water

- 90% of India's city dwellers have access to drinking water
- Only half of them have access to piped water.
- 60% of city dwellers have basic toilet facilities (World Bank statistics), but no city in India has round-the-clock access to piped water.
- In many cities, sewage and rainwater flows into drains.
- No city has an engineered storm drain that can carry the maximum rainfall likely to fall
- In 50 years, we should also get these basic facilities that are available to city dwellers in many countries of the world.

- Urbanized cities are unable to provide housing to keep pace with the growing population.
- As a result, one in four of our city dwellers live in slums (Statistics provided by Tata Scientific Corporation).
- On the other hand, the middle class is finding it difficult to buy and build a house due to the increasing dominance of real estate.
- Government intervention is necessary in this.
- Houses should be built for the poor at low rent.
- Government housing schemes should be expanded for the middle class.
- Make welfare justice mandatory for private sector workers and informal workers and provide low interest loans from it.

Urban Maps

- Maps of the city are not yet produced in digital format.
- Maps of all cities should be digitized and computerized.
- Field numbers, names of owners, outlying lands, watersheds, flood plains etc. should be indicated and should be visible in public.
- Electricity, telecommunication cables and water and sewage pipes can be laid in these drawings.
- It will be of great use to the city planner.

Education & Medical facilities

- Private dominance should be removed in the fields of education and medicine.
- Many developed countries of the world provide free education and healthcare to their people with good quality.
- We should do the same.
- An educated and healthy society will ensure that infrastructure is provided.
- Industry and service sector will grow in such a society.
- People's income will increase.
- The standard of living will rise.

Personal Data Protection Bill

Internet in India

- The current number of Internet users in India is around 69.2 crore with 35.1 crore in rural areas and 34.1 crore in urban areas, and this number is expected to touch 90 crore by 2025.
- IMAI's 'Internet in India' report has found that, in 2019, there were 23 crore people doing e-commerce transactions and it has increased by 51% due to the effect of Corona.
- From money transfer to medical treatment, most of the daily life has now migrated to internet based digital platform.

Information-Data breach/theft:

- Collect user's personal information, maintain as data, websites and apps are providing services based on that.
- With India having the largest number of Internet users, data leakage and theft have increased beyond belief in recent times.
- India ranks sixth among the countries with the highest incidence of information-data leakage/theft
- According to a report by Surfshark, data breaches are currently up 740% compared to the first quarter of this year.



Data Protection

- With the increasing use of internet and consequent data leakage in India, there is no separate law to protect the privacy of users.
- The existing Information Technology Act (Information Technology Act, 2000) is considered inadequate to deal with the current environment.
- Therefore, in July 2017, the Central Government set up a committee headed by retired Supreme Court Justice PN Srikrishna to develop a regulatory action plan for data protection and a draft Data Protection Bill.
- In this context, in August 2017, the judgment given by the Supreme Court in the case of Justice KS Puthaswamy (retired) v. Union of India, that privacy is also a fundamental right, was seen as historically significant.
- The Srikrishna Committee submitted its report and draft Personal Data Protection Bill to the Union Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology on 2-18 July 27.
- Following the Union Cabinet's approval of the Personal Data Protection Bill on 4 December 2019, it was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 11 December 2019.
- But Justice D Srikrishna criticized the bill introduced in the Lok Sabha saying that the central government has more power over data than the power given by the drafting committee.
- The technical experts, human rights activists and the opposition parties alleged that the features of this bill are against ensuring the protection of personal information and freedom of expression.

Parliamentary Joint Committee

- A Parliamentary Joint Committee was set up in December 2019 to examine the debates on the Personal Data Protection Bill.
- Under Article 35, the Central Government can exempt any government agency from complying with the Bill.
- Under the bill, personal data can be processed by government agencies without following any safeguards.
- This aspect of the bill carries the risk of seriously infringing on users' privacy.
- It is in this background that the central government has announced on August 3 that it will withdraw the bill pointing out various amendments, recommendations and changes of the parliamentary joint committee.
- Minister Ashwini Vaishnav has said that based on the recommendations of the Joint Committee, the government has decided to bring a new bill to apply the integrated legal mechanisms.

FIFA bans Indian Football Federation

- The International Football Confederation (FIFA) has accused 3rd party interference in the Indian Football Federation.
- The All India Football Federation has issued an interim ban.
- As a result, India has lost the right to host the Under-17 Women's World Cup football series.
- This is the first time in 85 years that the All India Football Federation has been banned by FIFA.

Why FIFA intervention?

- The Supreme Court had said that representatives of 36 state associations and representatives of 36 famous football players will vote in the election for the executive committee of the Indian Football Federation.
- The names of IM Vijayan, Paichung Bhutia were also included in the list of players.
- Several state football associations protested some of the new rules, including giving 50 percent of voting rights to ex-players.

- They wrote a letter to FIFA alleging that these rules are absurd and discriminatory
- Following this, FIFA wrote a letter to the Indian Sports Ministry saying that inclusion of individuals in the Indian Football Federation's elections is not acceptable.
- As a result, FIFA has banned the All India Football Federation.

What is the background?

- The tenure of Praful Patel, who served as the president of the Indian Football Federation for the 3rd time in a row, ended in December 2020.
- But he refused to step down citing the pending case in the Supreme Court in 2017.
- According to the rules, the president of the sports federation can continue for a maximum of 12 years only.
- Against this, a case was filed in the court by former goalkeeper and current BJP leader Kalyan Chauben.
- Praful Patel had refused to resign from the post citing this reason.

An end to British-era rules in Prison

The UP Chief Minister has given approval to give new facilities in Prison

- Nursery school will be set up for children of women prisoners
- They will be provided with nutritious food and preventive medicines along with recreational facilities.
- Children between the ages of 4 and 6 are admitted to the best schools outside the prison with parental permission.
- They go to school in government vehicles.
- For the security of the prisons, the guards were provided with British-era 303 rifles.
- Changing this, now they will have 9 mm pistol and its accessories will be provided.

Allowed to wear nuptial chain

- Women prisoners are now allowed to wear **nuptial chain** around their neck and also allowed to wear chudidhar clothes.
- They will also be provided with sanitary napkins, hair oil and other essential toiletries.
- Children born in prison will be registered and vaccinated by the government.
- Modern razors and barber facilities will be provided for male inmates to shave their hair.
- Arrangements will also be made for the inmates to wash their clothes.
- The diet for the prisoners has also been changed and more facilities are available including daily tea and special food during the festivals of all religions.
- Computer training and various self-employment training will also be provided in jail.
- New facilities including permission to meet and talk inside the prison for prisoners of the same family are also to be provided.

Air Pollution

- In India's Delhi, Kolkata, China's Shanghai and Russia's Moscow, air pollution levels exceed World Health Center's guidelines at worst levels.
- In particular, dangerous fine particles (PM 2.5) are mixed in the air in the cities of Delhi and Kolkata.
- In the cities of Shanghai and Moscow, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is mixed in the air.
- These pollutants are very harmful to human life.



- In a study of more than 7,000 cities worldwide, PM 2.5 and NO2 were found to be the two most harmful pollutants in the air.
- The study found that PM 2.5 pollution was the primary cause of 1.7 lakh deaths in 7,239 cities.

1.5% interest subsidy on short-term agricultural loans

- 1.5% interest subsidy to banks on short-term agricultural loans up to Rs.3 lakh.
- The Reserve Bank recently increased the bank interest rate.
- This measure is to prevent from increasing the interest collected from the farmers by the banks
- In May 2020, the central government's assistance to banks for the interest subsidy scheme was stopped.
- Only lending institutions were able to provide agricultural loans at 7 percent interest.

India: Growth

- The GDP growth rate was 3.5% in the first 30 years, which increased to around 5.5% in the next 20 years and 7%-8% in the 2010s.
- The gross domestic product which was Rs 2.7 lakh crore at the time of independence has increased to Rs 150 lakh crore.
- In terms of purchasing power, India is the third largest economy in the world.
- 5th in the world in terms of foreign exchange reserves and GDP.
- If the growth rate targets are met early, India will surpass the US in terms of GDP and become the second largest economy within the next 10 years.
- India's manpower, manufacturing sector, exports and the international value of the Indian rupee will be the main drivers for this growth.

Transformative principles

- India's first industrial policy was laid out according to the Bombay Plan, which was created before independence by the princely capitalists including JRD Tata, GT Birla.
- It blossomed into a mixed economy supporting private as well as public sector enterprises.
- In 1953, 9 airlines were nationalized.
- Railways, life insurance and mines were also nationalized as the sole responsibility of the government.
- Indira also followed in the footsteps of Jawaharlal Nehru.
- 14 banks were nationalized in 1969.
- 6 more banks were nationalized in 1980.
- Today, the government sells assets and shares of PSUs to meet fiscal deficit.
- It also supports private corporations.
- Modeled after the Soviet Union, the first five-year plan focused on agriculture and the second on industrialization.
- There is a need to address food shortages.
- On the other hand, while the industrial sector can be developed only by creating basic industries, its focus shifted from one to the other.
- Extreme importance was given to eradication of poverty.
- It traveled towards the visionary goal of sustainable development.
- Today the planning committee itself has been disbanded.

India: The Future

- In the 1950s, 5 crore tonnes of food grains were produced for a population of 34.7 crores
- India had to rely on foreign aid to do meet the food demand.
- Today we have grown to the level of producing 30 crore tonnes of food grains for a population of 130 crores and exporting food.
- The average per capita food intake in 1951 was 334 grams per day, today it has increased to 500 grams.

Monetary and Taxation

- RBI has two main responsibilities:
- Formulation of monetary policy & banking and non-banking finance of regulating companies
- However, inflation and bad debt continue to rise.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, everyone was given the opportunity to open a bank account.

Immediate crisis

- Ever-increasing unemployment.
- Labor participation is very low.
- Software technology and outsourcing have increased foreign employment and foreign exchange.
- However, only the growth of the industrial sector can create employment for a large number of people.
- Small and micro enterprises can function only if small investors are not affected by the financial policies and monetary policies announced from time to time.
- Achieving 10% growth in industry would increase the contribution of industry to 25% in GDP.
- For that, tens of thousands of skilled workers should be created.

Foreigners and Voters in Kashmir

- Special for Kashmir Status removed on 5th August 2019.
- Also Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh were divided into two Union Territories.
- In this, the Election Commission is taking steps to conduct the Legislative Assembly elections for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.
- As the special status for Kashmir has been removed, there is no restriction on inclusion of foreigners residing in Kashmir in the voter list.
- So conduct special camps were conducted to recruit new voters

Lecturers in Colleges

Rising value

- New economic policy post-1990s, neoliberalisation and IT revolution post-2000 have slowed enrollment in arts colleges.
- However, now the trend of giving importance to the public education system among parents has started to grow.
- Reduction in dropout of school education students, emphasis on arts education in Civil Service Board curriculum, 20% reservation for those studying in Tamil medium, monthly scholarship of Rs.1,000 for women enrolling in higher education.
- Arts and science colleges are gaining new popularity with high-profile programs like free bus facility and family finance courses.



- Due to the development of employment in the service sector, the government and the educators have to adapt the subjects related to the art field in accordance with today's information technology revolution.
- Although the colleges have improved in terms of infrastructure, NAAC, NIRF ranking list and student enrollment ratio, the primary component of government arts colleges is the teachers.
- Arts colleges are functioning with two categories of permanent professors and honorary lecturers who are marginal teachers.
- Various schemes and learning methods provided by the government are permanent
- Honorary lecturers play an important role in imparting knowledge to students along with professors.
- Also, most of the teachers working in the member colleges which have been converted into government arts and science colleges are honorary lecturers.
- In the absence of a permanent professor, they face the entire workload.
- But as per the new pay commission recommendations, the salary paid to a tenured professor and a temporary lecturer is a mountain and a sink difference.
- Honorary lecturers face huge psychological stress as they are not able to get even this minimum wage every month.
- Dealing with a market economy strategy of 'supply and demand' in the remuneration of temporary teachers is a setback for intellectual society formation.
- Not only in government arts colleges but also in many private colleges there is a great exploitation of knowledge.
- Teachers keep the community in informal labor status.
- The situation continues today where a doctorate holder gets a salary of just Rs 5,000 per month when he joins a private arts and science college as a teacher.
- Increasing contract-based teaching, the appointment of assistant professor in the higher education sector is questionable due to the reduction of the authority of the University Grants Committee and the administrative irregularities of the university.
- As a result, the first generation of PhD holders have retired without getting a permanent job.
- Ambedkar said that education is to gain economic freedom and power.
- Needless to say, if a person who has reached the pinnacle of education is unable to acquire both, he is socially marginalized.
- If even a simple student wants to get quality higher education, personality development and morale are very important for a teacher.
- It is the basic responsibility of the government to ensure that these do not become stagnant and dry.

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

- Since this project was not gaining momentum in the beginning, the central government is currently implementing it under the name of 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0' after identifying the reasons for that and eliminating the risks.
- The central government has identified one higher education institution to coordinate this program at the national level and 45 higher education institutions to coordinate at the state level and is implementing it through the University Grants Committee.
- We have to consider the number of higher education institutions operating in India.
- The number of universities is over 1,000, colleges are over 42,000 and private studies are over 12,000.
- If so many companies work together with the society for a few hours, they can bring about so many changes.

- Our University Vice-Chancellors to turn the Unnath Bharat Abhiyan 2.0 program into action with opportunities for social change.
- College principals, teachers, should strive.
- The state government should support that effort.

Reservation Achievement

- When local bodies were established in all parts of the country and all adults were given the right to vote, the first progress in independent India was that rural local bodies were co-ordinated in a three-tiered system and urban local bodies.
- Each is structured and functions in its own way.
- Constitutional recognition has been given to the local bodies and through it certain duties and responsibilities have been fixed for the local bodies and the central and state governments.
- Central and state governments distribute a portion of their revenue to local bodies every year.
- State Election Commission and State Finance Commission are established and functioning.
- Reservation has been fixed for women, scheduled castes and tribals in all the responsibilities of the local councils.
- Although the constitutional amendments set the reservation for women as one-third, in the case of Tamil Nadu it is fixed at 50% and is being implemented.
- Social justice has been established by providing 50% reservation for women in TamilNadu local bodies even when no reservation has been given to women even in the parliament and legislative assemblies.
- Gramsabha' is formed and functioning to provide an opportunity to the public to know the activities of the local bodies and to give suggestions.

Continuous Development

- The primary task of local governments is to fulfill the basic needs of the people including drinking water, roads, public health, street lights and waste management.
- The population of Tamil Nadu which was three crores at the time of independence has increased to more than eight crores today.
- Increasing population, improvement of people's living conditions leads to lakhs of new houses and commercial establishments due to central and state government housing schemes.
- Settlements and hundreds of new towns are being built and functioning.

Preserve the treasury of experience

- Senior Citizens are the men and women aged sixty years and above
- The World Day of Older Persons was created with the aim of treating the elderly with dignity, recognizing their talents, caring for their health care and raising awareness of issues affecting the elderly.
- After people abandoned agriculture, joint family life also disappeared.
- After the status of single family and one child, the condition of the elderly became very bad and old age homes started to be formed in the society.
- This is very unfortunate.
- By 2050, 20% of India's population is expected to be senior citizens.
- Care of senior citizens in old age homes as per Parents-Senior Citizens Welfare Bill brought by Union Cabinet in December 2019.
- Provisions have been made to ensure their needs are protected along with welfare.



- Even though there are so many benefits, most of the elderly people are not in a position to take advantage of them due to lack of physical and mental strength.
- Senior citizens are suffering countless hardships due to breakdown of family structure, urbanization at social level, liberal economic policy.
- According to a study by the World Health Organization, one in five elderly people around the world are suffering financially and mentally.
- Like children, the elderly need to be cared for with extra care.
- They are a treasure trove of experience.
- Excluding them on the grounds of their old age and disability is a social evil.

Jaljevan Scheme

100% Connection

- All rural households in Goa (100 percent) were provided piped water connection.

Jaljevan Mission

- In the 70 years since the independence, only 3 crore rural families were provided drinking water connections.
- But only in the last 3 years since the Jaljevan Mission was launched, our government has provided potable water connection to an additional 7 crore rural families.
- India has achieved 3 important milestones including 10 crore drinking water connections in rural areas.
- Union Territories like Goa, Daratra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Daman have got 100 percent drinking water connection.
- The government created the Ministry of Water Power.
- It is dedicated to the protection of drinking water in the country.

Initiatives to protect the environment in independent India

Green/White Revolutions

- After World War II, production of essential commodities declined drastically.
- There was a shortage of them globally.
- In that context, reverse changes took place in the manufacturing sectors.
- Those changes significantly fulfilled the minimum basic needs of the people of the world like food, clothing, etc.
- Green Revolution and White Revolution were important in independent India.
- India's agricultural production increased manifold due to Green Revolution.
- India became self-sufficient in food production
- Due to white regime there was great progress in milk production and production of milk related products.
- Although the production of food ingredients increased on the one hand, the destruction caused to the environment was not repaired because these projects were heavily dependent on modern chemicals and machinery.

Forest Conservation Act

- The Forest Conservation Act was brought in 1980 by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- After the Forest Conservation Act came into force, the allotment of forest land for nonforest purposes declined drastically.

- But since then, the situation has worsened with a series of legislative amendments.
- During 2008-2019 alone, 2.51,727 hectares of forest land has been earmarked for nonforest use.
- In this case, on October 4 last year, the preliminary draft of the amendment to the Forest Protection Act was released.

Decreasing forest cover

- India's population has more than tripled since 1947.
- Between 1951-80, an area of 42,380 square kilometers of forest was converted into agricultural land.
- Its data also shows that the condition of India's forests is deteriorating at its worst since 2015.
- One fifth of India's land area is forested.

Wildlife Protection Act

- This Act is to protect wild life including animals, birds and plants in forests.
- It is designed to help wildlife habitat.
- According to this act, hunting and destruction of wildlife is a punishable offence.
- In this case, on December 17 last year, the central government introduced the Wildlife Protection Amendment Bill 2021 in the Lok Sabha.

Tiger Project

- India's tiger population declined from 40,000 at the beginning of the 20th century to 1872 in 1972.
- In this case, the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi launched the Tiger Action Program in 1973 to protect the tigers and the forests where they live.
- Through this project, work is being done to protect the routes of tigers, improve habitats of tigers, and prevent forest fires.
- Now the number of tigers has crossed 3 thousand.

The Center for Environment (CSE)

- The Center for Environment (CSE) in 2003 revealed that 12 soft drinks including Pepsi and Coca Cola contain toxic substances that are harmful to humans.
- It caused a stir all over the country.
- The center is also publishing an English magazine 'Downtown' for environment.

Air Pollution

- In India 15 lakh people die every year due to air pollution.
- Average air pollution in India has increased by 61.4 percent per year since 1998.
- According to World Health Organization estimates, The problem of air pollution is high in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Bihar
- 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 by 8.9 years and the life expectancy of the people of Bihar by 7.9 years.

Plastic waste

- Plastic waste is everywhere, such as sewers-drainages, rivers-drains, streets-roads.
- Microscopic particles are mixed in the water we drink and even in the air we breathe.
- In this context, a ban against single-use sanitary napkins was implemented in Tamil Nadu in 2019.
- Disposable sanitary napkins have been banned across the country from July 1, 2022.



Renewable energy sources

- It has been announced that India will meet 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2030.
- In the power generation sector, India is taking steps to phase out coal-based generation and increase generation based on renewable energy sources.
- India is expected to reach a target of 450 GW of renewable energy generation by 2030.
- Tamil Nadu contributes 25 percent of India's wind power generation capacity and 15 percent of national renewable energy generation.
- Last year, the IPCC warned that if climate change does not bring all greenhouse gas emissions to zero by 2050, the situation will spiral out of control.
- To reduce this risk, India needs to curb its carbon emissions.
- At the same time, India should be prepared to face natural calamities such as water scarcity, drought, floods, storms, heavy rains and floods.
- Now is the time for the government to engage in activities to improve disaster management systems and renewable energy generation.

Silent Valley Struggle

- Silent Valley, located near Palagat in the Western Ghats, is the birthplace of rivers like Kunta, Bhavani and Siruvani.
- In 1970, the Kerala government planned to build a dam in the valley.
- If the project is implemented the ecosystem of the area will be affected;
- Endemic plant and animal species will be destroyed;
- In order to save the Peace Valley from these dangers, the 'Silent Valley Struggle' was carried out.
- Poet and activist Sugata Kumari played an important role in this movement.
- Her song 'Marathinnu Stuti' became the rallying cry of the protesters.
- After more than 12 years of struggle, victory was achieved.

The primary environmental struggles

SIPCO movement

- In 1973 when the government gave permission to a private company to cut trees in forests that were part of the then state of Uttar Pradesh (now Uttarakhand), the people of Mandal village in Alaknanda objected to this saying that their livelihood depends on trees and that deforestation is causing environmental damage and causing floods.
- The females fought by tying themselves to the trees.
- They could not cut trees despite them.
- This protest led by women spread to other parts of the Himalayan forests.
- In 1974, a similar protest was led by Gauradevi against the loggers in the Rainy area, and a ten-year ban was imposed on logging in those forests.
- This is a pioneering struggle in Indian environmental struggles.

Narmada Defense Struggle

- This struggle was led by Medha Bhatkar in the mid-1980s, a tribe in the Narmada valley region.
- Medha Bhatkar fought with lakhs of women against the two dams that were being built on top of them, destroying the lives of poor people.

- He brought to light the brutality of nearly two lakh refugees in their own country by building two dams, Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar, and the eye-opening drama that took place in the name of compensation.

The Bhopal Protest

- Thousands of people died immediately after a gas leak occurred at the Union Carbide American Company operating in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh on the night of December 2, 1984.
- More than five lakh people faced near death damage and loss.
- Thousands of women fought for relief to the victims.
- The world is watching us. They shouted that the government had made a deal with the criminals.
- Despite being brutally beaten and sexually harassed by the police, the women fought with unwavering determination.
- Leading among them was Elisa B. Samba Devi who received the Goldman Environment Prize (2004).

Six percent of GDP for education

- In 1964, the Kothari Education Commission was set up under the chairmanship of DS Kothari, the then Chairman of the University Grants Commission, to look into all aspects of education, elderly Education, Educational Administration, Funding for Education, Higher Education, Human Resource, Teaching Methods and Techniques, Science Education.
- 19 working groups were formed to focus on various issues including student welfare, teacher training, teacher status, education for backward classes, girl education and education program.
- The commission divided the education system into 10 + 2 + 3 with School education 10 years, SSLC, two years of intermediate college for PUC and three years of graduation.
- The number of working days of schools and colleges should be increased to 230 and 216 respectively
- The number of national holidays should be reduced
- It also recommended that the course time of an academic year should not be less than one thousand hours.
- It insisted that 6% of the country's GDP should be allocated to education.
- It also pointed out that the country needs a national education policy.

The Land Ceiling Act

- The Land Ceiling Act was introduced to prevent concentration of land in one person or family.
- According to this, the land ownership of individuals was fixed and the surplus lands were acquired by the government.
- This Act was brought in 1958 by the Central Government.
- The Act had two aspects:
 1. Fixing a ceiling on existing holdings
 2. Fixing a ceiling on future acquisitions of land.
- At the same time, this Act also aimed to regulate agriculture.
- Following this Act, the Land Reforms Act was introduced in Tamil Nadu in 1961.
- According to this, a ceiling of 30 standard acres was implemented for a family of 5 people in Tamil Nadu.
- However, in 1970, this Act was amended in Tamil Nadu.
- According to this, 30 standard acres per family was reduced to 15 acres



Bilgis case

- In 2002, a woman named Bilgis Banu who was 5 months pregnant was gang-raped during the communal riots in Gujarat.
- 7 family members including his 3 year old daughter were murdered.
- In this related case, 11 people were sentenced to life imprisonment in 2008.
- In this case, the above 11 people were released on the last Independence Day based on the policy of reducing the sentences of the prisoners of 1992.
- Accused acquitted in Bilgis Banu case is the shameful decision of Gujarat Govt.
- It has been clearly mentioned in the guidelines of the central government that convicts sentenced to life imprisonment in sexual assault cases should not be released on the basis of amnesty.
- Bilgis Banu case culprits should be given severe punishment.
- On the contrary, they have been pardoned.

A man of achievements - Rajiv Gandhi's

- First achievement - laid the foundation for the development of information technology.
- That action brought about a massive change in India.
- He introduced use of technology for social welfare.
- He made India take the lead in vaccine production.
- Due to this India became a polio free country.
- Rajiv took steps to get constitutional recognition for local bodies.
- Also, one-third reservation was given to women in local bodies.
- It was a great achievement in the country that everyone over the age of 18 was given the right to vote.
- Swami Vivekananda's birthday was declared as National Youth Day.

Terrorist attack on Somalia hotel

- 1.59 million people live in Somalia, which is located on the African continent.
- 90% of the country's population is Muslim
- After more than 30 years of civil war in Somalia, Hassan Sheikh Mohammed, the leader of the Party for Peace and Development, was elected president.
- Al-Shabaab, a terrorist organization, is engaged in an armed struggle against his regime.
- It is a support organization of Al-Qaeda.
- Al Shabaab militants captured the Hyatt Hotel in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.
- Around 250 people were staying in the hotel at that time.
- After about 30 hours of struggle, all the terrorists were shot dead.

Hydrogen bus

- The country's first hydrogen bus has been manufactured at the KBIT-CSIR center in Pune, Maharashtra.
- Green hydrogen is an excellent, clean resource.
- It helps in reducing carbon emissions in refining, fertilizer, steel, cement industries and heavy vehicle transport sector.
- The fuel cell used in this bus uses hydrogen and air to generate electricity to run the bus.
- It is environmentally friendly as only waste water comes out of the bus.
- A single bus operated on long-distance routes typically emits 100 tonnes of carbon dioxide per year.
- There are more than 10 lakh buses in operation in India.

- Due to this, the environment is affected.
- Hydrogen cell will revolutionize India by reducing the cost of heavy vehicles.
- KBIT-CSIR joint venture is developing hydrogen bus

Peak of Agriculture

- In 1950-51 India's total food grain production is 51 tonne, now it has increased to 314 MT in 2021-22.
- India has overtaken China and Brazil as the world's leading producer of bananas.
- Similarly, it is the first in buffalo milk, Paddy, wheat, sugarcane.
- India has occupied the second place in the world in green vegetables, potatoes, cotton and cow's milk.
- Production of food grains has increased 6 times, horticultural crops 11 times, fish production 18 times, milk 10 times and eggs 53 times.
- At the time of independence, India's population was approximately 36 crore;
- At that time the share of agriculture in India's GDP was 51.9%.
- India's current target population is around 139 crores but the share of agriculture in GDP has declined to 15.4% in 2017.
- It is noteworthy that despite various crises and difficulties, employment for 63 crore people (45.6%) is available through the agriculture sector.

Archeology

- Archaeological evidence reveals the antiquity of Indian history.
- Such archaeological evidence field studies is available to us through excavations.

British Period

- Archaeological excavations in India began during the British rule.
- The Great English Excavators including Alexander Cunningham, Sir John Marshall, Mortimer Vilar, Indian scholars such as Amalananda Ghosh, R.D. Banerjee. H. D. Sangaviya, K. V. Soundararasan also carried out excavations at various places in the Indus Valley Civilization, the oldest and richest of the world's civilizations, and many other places and made the antiquity of Indian history known to the world.
- After independence, most of the Indus related sites in India have gone to neighboring Pakistan
- Excavations have been carried out at various places in India to reveal the antiquity of Indian civilization.
- The Archeological Survey of India conducted excavations from 1955 to 1960 at the Gujarat Lothal, the most important site that may contain exposed archaic Indus Civilization elements.
- A 2,200-year-old city structure has been discovered there and the world's oldest shipbuilding site has also been unearthed.
- The area was also known to be connected to the Sabarmati riverside trade route.
- In the early 1960s, Dholaveera in Kutch region of Gujarat was discovered by Sambudhan Kadavi of Dholaweera and brought under the government's watch.
- JP Joshi, an archeologist, carried out deep research in the area and revealed its importance.
- Dholavira is the region that revealed a new dimension of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- From 1990 to 2005, excavations were carried out continuously in this area and city structures, animal bones, gold and silver items were discovered.
- Various data have been found in the region that the region had trade relations with South Gujarat, Pakistan's Sindh, Punjab and various parts of West Asia.
- In 1974, the Archaeological Survey of India excavated a site called Panawali in Haryana, which may contain remnants of the Indus Valley Civilization.

- Based on the data found in the excavation, the period was divided into three phases.
- The first phase, 2500-2300 BC (kiln-fired bricks, various types of pottery),
- The second phase, 2300-1700 BC, a 200 × 500 meter checkerboard-shaped urban structure with right-angled streets and houses protected by a long wall 105 meters long, 4.5 meters high, and 6 meters wide.
- The III phase is defined as the post-Indus Valley Civilization period 1700-1450 BC
- Excavations marked a milestone in the search for remains of the Indus Valley Civilization in India at Kalibangan in Rajasthan's Hanumangarh district.
- Although the site was first discovered by Italian archeologist Luigi Pio Desibore, it was only in the 1960s that the site began to gain prominence.
- Excavations were carried out continuously from 1960-1969 by famous archaeologists of India such as PP Lal, PK Thapar, MD Kare, KM Srivastava etc.
- The most important excavation in India was carried out in Rakhighari, Haryana.
- In this area, which is predicted to belong to the developed period of the Indus Valley Civilization (2600-1900), excavation work was carried out first in 1969, 1997, 2000 & from 2011-2016, and recently in 2021.
- Archeological evidence including well-constructed roads, sewage disposal facilities, rainwater harvesting scheme, copper artefacts and human bones have been unearthed.

Archeology in Tamil Nadu

- More than 50 sites have been excavated in Tamil Nadu.
- In 2013, keezhadi was discovered in Tamil Nadu and excavated by the Department of Archeology of India.
- Later, the Department of Archeology of Tamil Nadu carried out continuous excavations in the area.
- Through this, potsherds, brick constructions, dye pots, roof tiles, potsherds engraved with symbols, bones of cows, buffaloes, and goats were found, which reflect Tamil historical antiquity, prosperous lifestyle and literacy.
- They were sent to various labs in India, Beta Labs in the US and the cultural artifacts of Keezhadi is predicted to be from BC 1st century
- Excavations were carried out by Alexander Ree in the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 in the Adichanalur area of Tirunelveli district in the South East and 1,872 and 4,000 artefacts were found respectively.
- Among them are pottery, iron objects, copper ornaments, gold ornaments and rare stone beads. Many artifacts were found.
- The period of the objects found in the excavations carried out in the Shivagalai area of Thoothukudi district has been predicted to be 1155 BC through scientific studies.
- Through this it is clear that the history of the Indian subcontinent must have started from the Tamil land.
- Apart from these, in Tamil Nadu, there are Khaval, Manalur, Mayiladumparai. Kodumanal, Polpanaikottai, Alagankulam, Vrayyur & the excavations carried out at Atrampakkam, Baiyampalli, Pattinam in Kerala, Brahmagiri in Karnataka, Chandravalli and various places related to the naval period in North East India will reveal the antiquity of Indian history and the richness of culture to the world.

Problems caused by the new bill

- If the Electricity Amendment Bill is passed, all the private distribution license holders will get the overall power and control as the sole king of the forest.
- In states like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, private individuals have been given licenses to distribute electricity.
- But the production and procurement is under the control of the state government.

- As the price of petrol and diesel is watered down to the international market, the power to fix the electricity tariff will be given.
- Due to this, the electricity bill will rise sharply.
- If there is private participation in the power sector, separate cables cannot be laid for each company.
- Thus, one company becomes dependent on another company.
- To prevent this, private individuals have been given permission to use the electricity infrastructure of the State Electricity Board.
- In case of competition between private companies, power distribution will be provided from one company's cable on behalf of another company.
- The owners will bear the entire cost for this.
- If it goes to private then power of electricity bill and power distribution will go to them.
- Thus, the power of the state government will be lost.
- New projects will not be launched, power plants will be paralyzed.
- Imports will increase.
- Various private companies like cell phone companies lead to electricity distribution.
- Using the electricity infrastructure in a state, if it goes to private ownership, they can sell the electricity generated there to the people in the city or to foreign states as they wish.
- Those who can afford, they pay the electricity bills immediately,
- Only farmers, weavers, handloom workers etc. buy electricity from the state government.
- It is planned to cancel the subsidy given to the people as a unit and pay the money in his bank account.
- It is doubtful that this subsidy will reach the bank account as the already given gas subsidy has not been paid into the bank account.

Current Problems

- Different states charge different types of electricity charges.
- Due to lack of adequate approach many states are suffering from debt of Rs.1.10 lakh crore.
- The Union Government discriminates in the electricity provided to each place like city, village, factories and houses.
- Many states do not provide adequate quantity and quality of electricity.
- As the power distribution companies are in debt, they are putting pressure on the government.

The stock market hero

- Rakesh Jhunjhunwala, who was known as India's Warren Buffett, is the stock market hero.
- Is it because he is an Indian billionaire with a net worth of Rs 46,000 crore?
- Of course not.
- He is talked about because he made so much wealth through stock market investment.
- Rakesh Jhunjhunwala started investing in the stock market in 1985 with Rs 5,000.
- Today his shares are worth Rs 32,000 crore.
- It was this growth, this magic that established him as a hero in the stock market world.
- Rakesh Jhunjhunwala was born in 1960 in Hyderabad.
- But he grew up in Mumbai.
- His father was a Commissioner of Income Tax.
- The father used to chat with his friends about the stock market.
- It was through these talks that Rakesh Jhunjhunwala was introduced to the stock market at an early age.



- Seeing his son's interest, the father started teaching him about stock market investing.
- But, he imposed some restrictions
- "Never ask for money from home to invest in stock market. Don't borrow from friends."
- Thus, Rakesh Jhunjhunwala started saving money from home for his expenses.
- His first exposure in the stock market was through Tata Company.
- In 1986, he bought 5,000 shares of Tata Tea at a price of Rs.43.
- Then the value of those shares increased to Rs.143, a triple cord
- Trained as a Chartered Accountant, he had an additional understanding of financial management.
- This gave him a hand in stock market investing.
- He had the ability to predict the trend of the stock at its inception.
- He is very open about his investments, publicly presenting all the details of which companies he has bought and why.
- Jhunjhunwala had Radhakishan Tamani, the founder of D-Mart, a pioneer in stock market investing, as his stock market guru.
- He had a great passion for Bollywood movies.
- He also produced some films - English Vinglish, Shamitabh and Ki & Ka.
- From the beginning he was a bold decision maker regarding investment.
- He avoided investing in a company if it is overvalued beyond its merits.
- This is his philosophy based on stock market investment.

Tamil seats in foreign universities

- It was quoted that Tamil seats in reputed foreign universities will be set up through Central Institute of Classical Tamil Studies.
- The work is currently underway. Initially,
 1. The University of Reunion Island
 2. Indonesia - The University of Sumatera Utara
 3. Cambodia Khmer Language Research Center
 4. Vietnam University of Languages and International Studies
 5. Thailand - ChulalongkornUniversity

Appointment of Priests

- The charity department brought new rules for the appointment of priests in 2020.
- Accordingly, those appointed as priests in temples should be between 18 and 35 years of age.
- It was mentioned that those who completed class 10 and completed one year training in agama schools can be appointed as priests in temples.
- Where to set up the temples, how to set them up, sanctuaries for the main deity, sanctuaries for the parivar murtis, daily pujas and rituals, Satupedi, Naivedyam, festivals, etc., are all done according to the rules of Agam.
- Only those who have wholeheartedly learned these rules of Agama and are professionally trained can work as priests or reciters in temples built according to rules of Agama.
- In the year 2006, the Tamil Nadu government issued an ordinance that all Hindu castes can become priests in temples.
- The Supreme Court heard the case against it on behalf of the Shivacharyas Sangh and confirmed again that the appointment of a priest should be subject to the rules of Agama.

- The new rules of the Ministry of Religious Affairs regarding the appointment of priests in temples will go through
- At the same time, priests should be appointed according to Agama rules in temples built following Agama rules.
- Similarly, only temple trustees have the power to appoint priests in temples.
- There is no power for the department of Hindu religious & Charity endowments

Internet in India

The first connection to the network

- Srinivasan Ramani came up with the idea for the Indian Educational Network in 1983, when India won the Cricket World Cup
- Ramani, who is an engineer returned to India in 1973 after working in America.
- He was fascinated by the usage of email in USA & the computer network behind them.
- After returning to the country, he got the opportunity to participate in the creation of the Center for Software Development and Computer Techniques.
- Ramani headed the team that developed the communication software for the computer developed in India.
- In 1981, he connected three cities via satellite via a packet switch, the foundation of the Internet.
- As a result of these, he set up the central e-mail switch and the international gateway as the coordinator of the ERNET system.
- It was the first connection from India to an international network.

Father of Indian internet

- Brijendra K Syngal is known as the father of Indian internet who realized the need of internet facility for Indian people, argued in this regard and got the government to agree, but also took responsibility for all the glitches in Indian internet facility at the time of introduction, set up a special committee and fixed them in the next ten weeks.
- He is hailed as the 'Father of the Indian Internet' for introducing the Internet for public use.

ISIS Terrorism

- ISIS was launched in 1999.
- The terrorist organization captured most of Syria and Iraq in 2014 and brought it under its control.
- In May 2019, ISIS entered Indian subcontinent under the name of Wilayah of India.
- This organization has been carrying out terrorist attacks in India's Kashmir and Pakistan, Bangladesh and Myanmar from time to time.

Increasing female enrollment in higher education

- 49% of higher education students in India are women.
- According to this study, the number of students in certain courses such as Bachelor's, Computer Science-related Young Science, Master's courses, Art, Science, Commerce etc. is more.
- Uttar Pradesh is the state with the highest enrollment in higher education
- Surveys show that 50.5% of the higher education enrollments in Tamil Nadu, the third highest enrollment state are male students and 49.5% are female students.
- There are 163 Arts-Science Colleges in Tamil Nadu.



- For women, teaching continues to be a priority over research studies.
- So they choose the sub-categories after knowing which course is popular in the teaching profession.

First space observatory in Uttarakhand

- The first space observatory of the country will be set up by an innovative company 'Digantara' at Garhwal in Uttarakhand.
- The company said that even objects of about 10 cm in size in space can be monitored from the center
- It is significant that the country's first watchdog is to be set up commercially
- At present, space observatories are operating in various parts of the United States.
- They continue to study space debris and gather data.
- The space observatory currently being set up in India will be a major milestone in the region.
- It can also prevent space debris from colliding with satellites.

2 Lakh Employment

- In Tamil Nadu, which is a leader in footwear production, a new policy has been released to invest Rs 20 thousand crores in the production of footwear and leather products and create 2 lakh employment opportunities.
- It is also necessary to promote the global market opportunities for the segment of footwear manufacturing segment.
- By considering these and formulating a separate policy, the government believes that Tamil Nadu can be made a better state for those who are currently in the footwear manufacturing sector and exporters.
- This policy aims to attract an additional Rs 20,000 crore investment in footwear and leather products and create 2 lakh jobs

Improvement of infrastructure facilities

- Establishing infrastructure facilities like parks, common facilities, creating infrastructure facilities for production of leather-free shoes, assisting dependent industries, providing skilled labor to footwear and leather goods manufacturing companies through specialized skill training programmes.
- The main objectives of this policy is to promote the export of footwear, leather goods and non-leather footwear, to encourage technological improvement in shifting from leather goods to non-leather footwear and other goods, and to improve opportunities for easy start-up of footwear and leather goods manufacturing industry.
- Also, parks are to be set up on the basis of SIPCOT, SITCO and Public Private Partnership (PPP) leatherless footwear manufacturing conglomerates.
- These parks will have warehouses, design labs, training centers, testing labs, factories for shoe manufacturing, shoe box manufacturing, etc.
- Also, the government will help the existing leather goods groups to grow.
- Along with providing training to all types of employees, the government will cooperate with the Central Institute of Leather Research, National Institute of Apparel Design and Technology to establish training centers near the districts where the footwear manufacturing groups are located.
- Also, measures will be taken to change the bus timings or run buses on new routes for workers from villages and urban areas to go to such industrial clusters.

Incentive schemes

- This includes turnover-based subsidies, land value incentives, training subsidies, certification incentives, intellectual property subsidies, and interest subsidies.

- Apart from this, special capital grant, training grant etc. will be given to footwear and leather goods design centers.

Where is our media going?

- The news of Columbus' discovery of America was revealed to the king of Spain who sent him five months later.
- The news came to the Europeans only 12 days after Abraham Lincoln was shot in America.
- But in 2001, people all over the world could immediately see the destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center in the air attack in their homes.
- This is the result of a miracle in the development of media technology.
- Newspapers play an important role in shaping people's opinions and developing human values.
- That is why we call magazines 'third eye'.
- During the Indian freedom struggle, many magazines were started to bring news to the people about the Indian freedom struggle with social concern without any commercial purpose.

News production and opinion

- The media, which should be the eyes of democracy and support for positive changes, have over time turned into news production halls.
- Commercial motive and political motive have become the major determinants of news.
- News has become less democratic and more commercialized to promote consumer culture.
- Advertisers decide the nature of the news-programme.
- Therefore, important events are sometimes ignored by the media.
- Many media outlets that focus heavily on news such as politics, movies, crime events, etc.,
- They do not pay attention to the important issues of the people.
- As the mass media has become part of the market economy, the owners who run it are influential in determining the news.
- It is also reflected in media content.
- Earlier there was a distinct difference between news and news criticism.
- Now many newspapers have developed a trend of imposing their opinions along with the news and publishing it as news.
- The few newspapers that publish news, that point out the possible mistakes and shortcomings in government administration, often do not question its basic features.
- They often point out the symptoms of the existing system's dysfunctions and demand that it be fixed.

Status of Media

- Internet Magazines (New Media) are gaining importance due to the development of information technology.
- At the same time, social media is growing at breakneck speed with its unfettered freedom, discussing different points of view.
- It happens that print magazines are running magazines online and using social media to engage with readers.
- Sometimes when some stories are sidelined or hidden in the news papers, social media gets into the news and debates as to why the papers didn't publish it.
- It can be seen that the credibility of the news on social media is often questionable and the news comes out with personal vendetta and sometimes false news is circulating on social media as if it were true.



- The opportunities for writers to write with complete freedom are diminishing.
- However, it is comforting that some newspapers and some independent press media do not hesitate to publish their views freely.
- Freedom of the press subject to government censorship and repression.
- There are newspapers that bravely faced it.
- But now the major issues affecting the people are pushed back.
- Some important public issues are not discussed in television media.
- It can be seen that many media remain silent or ignore many issues that affect people.
- People like Gauri Lankesh, Narendra Dabholkar, MM Kalburgi have been killed.
- Journalist Siddique Kappan, who went to collect news, is struggling to get bail.
- Several cases have been filed against journalists.
- The government adopts laws like the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UPA) to stifle voices critical of government activities.
- Freedom of press is considered as a symbol of democracy.
- But Reporters Without Borders organization has pointed out that India is becoming one of the unsafe countries for journalists.
- According to this year's report, India ranks 150 out of 180 countries in the Press Freedom Index.
- We are in an era where freedom of expression, freedom of speech and freedom of writing are being questioned.
- Periyar (19.05.1925) wrote in Republic magazine that although there are many newspapers in our country, they are afraid to report what is true to their conscience.
- Even after 75 years after India's independence, it is still relevant today.
- Currently there is no censorship system for newspapers.
- At the same time, if the system of censorship is introduced, it will no doubt end up suppressing the freedom of expression.
- Journals should continue to self-censor as per tradition.

Electricity Act Amendment Bill 2022

- The Union Ministry of Electricity introduced the Electricity Act Amendment Bill 2022 in the Lok Sabha on August 8.
- Union Power Minister RK Singh said that the Energy Standing Committee of Parliament, where all parties are represented, can discuss the entire essence of the bill.
- However, the opposition parties accused the central government of tabling this bill in the Lok Sabha in violation of the promise given to 'Samyukta Kisan Morcha' (SKM), a confederation of farmers' unions.
- This bill is not only against farmers; It is against the constitution.

History of Electricity Amendment Bill

- In 2003, when Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, the Electricity Bill was introduced and passed in Parliament for the first time.
- Its purpose is to unify laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trade and utilization of electricity.
- The act was designed to improve consumer welfare, provide electricity to all areas, regulate electricity tariffs, and provide transparency in policies related to subsidies.
- This act privatized electricity distribution companies.

- In 2007, through an amendment brought by the United Progressive Alliance government, provisions were added to the Electricity Act to ensure subsidy to poor households.
- In the years 2014, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 several attempts were made to further amend the bill.
- In 2014, the bill with amendments was approved by the Standing Committee.
- However, as the Central Government wanted to subject it to a review, it did not pass in the Parliament and as the Central Government was not satisfied with the responses received after consultation with all the relevant stakeholders, no other draft Bills in this regard came to the Parliament.
- They were all in their draft form.

What are the main amendments of this bill?

- The Electricity Act Amendment Bill 2022 contains several important changes.
- Prominent among them is the proposal to allow central government intervention in power distribution under state governments.
- Section 11 of the Bill amends Section 42 of the Electricity Act to facilitate the operation of multiple distribution licensees in the same area.
- The amendment says that if private companies are involved in power distribution, they can use the power distribution infrastructure already established by the state governments at huge cost.
- State governments are questioning why they should give the infrastructure they have created to private companies.
- The main reason for the objection of the state governments is that the charges offered by the private companies for this use will not be sufficient.
- As a result, as happened in the telecommunication sector, the state of destruction of public sector organizations and small structures will be created due to monopolies taking a foothold in power supply, the opposition parties say.
- Similarly, Section 13 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 60 of the Electricity Act.
- The amendment urges the government to create a fund to subsidize large sums of money from those who buy power at extra cost to other sectors when licensing more than one company in the same area.

Why is this bill opposed?

- This bill will lead to the cessation of subsidies to farmers and the poor in electricity use.
- The opposition to this bill arose mainly because the farmers feared that after that the electricity supply would go under the control of private companies.
- Power sector employees are opposing this bill saying that privatization of distribution companies and generation plants will result in job loss.
- When the central trade unions started campaigning against the Act, the S.K.M. promised to support.
- The opposition opposes this bill as it is against the principles of federalism.
- Opposition parties say that the central government should have consulted the states before bringing this bill as electricity comes under the consolidated list of the constitution.
- Congress MP Manish Tiwari said that this Bill leads to privatization of profit and nationalization of loss.
- DMK Parliamentary Committee Leader TR Balu questioned what will happen to the poor farmers who get electricity at subsidized rates in states like Tamil Nadu.

What will happen next?

- The Standing Committee on Rehabilitation will soon start the discussion on the bill.
- This committee is currently headed by United Janata Dal Party MP Rajeev Ranjan Singh alias Lalan Singh.
- On August 9, the IGC announced its alliance with the BJP has broken.



- Even though the BJP still has a majority in the Standing Committee on Energy, when such bills are taken up for discussion, the chairman's position will play an important role.
- After the discussion, the standing committee will hear the views of the concerned departments, organizations and the public regarding this bill.
- Based on those comments, the Standing Committee will recommend new amendments, which will be sent to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- They will be debated in the Lok Sabha, that if the majority of the members support it, the bill is passed in the Lok Sabha and then in the Rajya Sabha and sent to the President.
- After the assent of the President, the Bill will become law.

Tax distribution to states continues to decline

- The country is operating on the basis of federalism between the central and state governments, where tax distribution to the states is constantly decreasing.
- Justice is important for the proper functioning of the country and the central government has the most power in financial matters.
- Although the state governments are responsible for implementing the schemes, the central government has a moral obligation to provide the funds.
- The Finance Committee is being formed once in 5 years with the aim of regularizing the distribution of taxes between the central and state governments.
- The finance commission will recommend to the central government how much to share in the overall tax revenue to the states.
- The central government is not obliged to accept those recommendations.
- Due to this, there is a huge gap between the recommendation of the Finance Commission and its implementation by the central government for sharing the funds required by the states.
- Likewise, the central government is also following the practice of imposing additional tax on the tax known as cess.
- Central government is not required to share revenue from cess with states.
- This also affects the finances of the states.

Tax revenue share

- In the financial years 2019-20 and 2020-21, due to the spread of corona virus, the revenue of the state governments has decreased drastically.
- However, the central government's tax revenue continued to increase.

Cess tax share

- The central government got 10.4% through cess tax in the financial year 2011-12.
- But, it has increased to about 20 percent in the financial year 2020-21.
- This shows that the central government relies only on cess tax for its revenue growth.

Export target of 2 trillion dollars

- Union Commerce, Industry and Textiles Minister Piyush Goyal said that to achieve the export target of 2 trillion dollars (about Rs. 1.56 lakh) by 2030, the Union Commerce Department will be upgraded and transformed.
- Prime Minister's idea is that trade sector should be a strong component for the country
- Eminent economists say that any country that expands the international market will be a developed country.

- India's exports are 675 billion dollars (about Rs. 52.65 lakh crores) and the target is to increase this to 2 trillion dollars (about Rs. 1.56 lakh crores) by 2030.
- In this restructuring, strengthening the negotiation capacity with the WTO, along with bilateral free trade agreements, the focus will be on trade facilitation processes such as digitization, appropriate data analysis environment, single market system etc.
- In this reshuffle, the manpower in the Ministry of Commerce may be increased. But not reduced.
- Another objective of increasing India's share of exports internationally is to create employment.
- The trade promotion organization will also leverage the strength of India's 200 ambassadors internationally.
- In this, importance will be given to trade, technology and tourism.

Decline in Trade

- He explained about the detailed contents of 9 items of 'Future Ready' report and its departments
- 8 major activities will be carried out and the offices of the Union Ministry of Commerce will be set up in all the states.
- Crude oil prices have decreased internationally.
- This will reduce the import price of various products.
- This will lead to a decline in the trade deficit this year.
- Exports are also expected to increase significantly this year
- The overall export volume for the current year will be Rs 58.50 lakh crore (\$750 billion).
- He said that the export of goods included Rs 37.44 lakh crore (480 billion).

Sahitya Akademi: Puraskar, Bala Sahitya Awards

- The Sahitya Akademi Award is considered the highest award in the world of literature.
- This award is given to the best literary works published in 24 recognized languages of India.
- To honor literary creators, the Sahitya Akademi annually presents the Yuvapuraskar Award for young writers and the Bala Sahitya Puraskar Award for children's literature for works in Indian regional languages.
- In the Tamil language section: Yuva Puraskar Award has been announced to writer P. Kalimuthu from Tamil Nadu for his unique poetry collection "Araligalin madhiyam"
- The short story "Mallikavin Veedu" written by G. Meenakshi, a writer from Tamil Nadu, has been awarded the Bala Sahitya Puraskar award.
- Both these awards include a copper trinket and a check of Rs.50,000.

Candidate One Time Registration Procedure: UPSC

- UPSC has introduced a One Time Registration (OTR) facility for candidates appearing in various competitive examinations for central government jobs.
- UPSC conducts various types of competitive examinations throughout the year for various posts in various departments and organizations of the Central Government.
- Many people participate in this.
- OTR facility has been introduced to simplify the application process for these candidates.

How many times can I participate in group work exam?

- The civil services exam is conducted once a year in three stages namely first level preliminary), main and interview for jobs like IAS, IFS, IPS.
- General Category (OC) and Economically Backward Category (EWS) candidates can write this exam 6 times.



- Other Backward Classes (OBC) and differently abled can write 9 times.
- SC and ST candidates can write the civil service examination as many times as they want.
- In this, even if the candidate appeared in one paper in the first level examination, he will be considered as having appeared once in the civil services examination.
- According to the UPSC, the application of a candidate who gives incorrect details of the number of times he/she has appeared in the civil services examination will be rejected and he/she will be barred from appearing in any examination for the next 10 years.

World's first hydrogen train service

- 100 km connecting 4 cities with 14 hydrogen trains provided to Lower Saxony in Germany.
- This service is provided by railway.
- As an alternative to the diesel trains used so far.
- Hydrogen trains will be operated that will emit absolutely no greenhouse gases.
- Officials said that this train project, which has been started at a cost of 9.300 Euros (about Rs. 737 crores), will prevent 4,400 tons of carbon dioxide from being mixed in the air every year.

Polio Eradication Program

- Pulse Polio Program Launched in 1995
- Juvenile choliomyelitis is a serious disease that mostly affects children under 5 years of age.
- This virus spreads from person to person.
- In the 1970s, polio killed about 50,000 children each year.
- Pulse Polio Project' was started to control this.
- Through extensive campaigning and awareness campaigns under the Pulse Polio programme, the incidence of polio in India has reduced drastically.
- India was declared polio-free by the World Health Organization in 2015.
- Under this scheme, children between 0-5 years of age are given polio drops.
- This program also gave India the honor of being the first country in the world to introduce the polio virus vaccine.
- The last case of polio was reported in West Bengal on January 13, 2011.
- India has been a polio-free country for the past ten years.
- Tamil Nadu has been a polio-free state for the past 18 years.

Transgender Health Insurance Card

- To get benefit under this scheme, the beneficiary must be transgender.
- Also should have a Transgender Certificate issued by the Government of India.
- It is called Ayushman Bharat TG Health Insurance Card.
- Under this scheme, it has been announced that each transgender person will get medical insurance up to Rs 5 lakh per annum through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- Transgenders can get free treatment in selected hospitals with this card.
- There is no income ceiling for transgenders to benefit under this scheme.
- Ayushman Bharti health insurance card will be provided to them irrespective of economic status.

Bills passed by the Assembly

- Once the term of office of the Vice-Chancellor in a university is over, a 3-member Selection Committee receives and considers applications from aspirants for the position of Vice-Chancellor of the University.
- 3 of them will be selected and sent to the Governor who is in charge of the Chancellor.
- The Governor will invite them to an interview and appoint one of them as the Vice Chancellor.
- The power to appoint 13 university vice-chancellors in Tamil Nadu is given to the state government instead of the governor.
- In the Gujarat University Act, 1949 and the Telangana Universities Act, 1991, the State Government has the power to appoint the Vice-Chancellors of the University.
- According to the Karnataka State Universities Act, Vice-Chancellors are to be appointed by the Chancellor with the approval of the State Government.
- "Prime Minister appointing University Vice-Chancellors is against the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 as it leads to direct political interference," he said.

Is the planned business development continuing?

- Various aspects like country's revenue, employment, research development, modernization, driving force for agricultural development, agricultural technology, service sector development, domestic and foreign trade depend on the development of industry.
- When the country gained independence, the private income was 27 rupees, the average life expectancy was only 32 years;
- Literacy rate 16.1 %
- Infant mortality 146 per 1,000
- People had to rely on economic analysis until proper statistical frameworks were developed.
- It is from here that we have to evaluate our current development path.

Industrial Policies

- A major hindrance to industrial development after independence was lack of investment.
- Private investments are insufficient;
- Those that were had more risks.
- Therefore, the government had to take the lead in investments.
- In 1951, the industrial sector's share of GDP was 11.8%.
- Jute and cotton mills are the only major industries.
- Against this backdrop, the need for an industrial policy arose immediately, and the first industrial policy was formulated in 1948.
- The industrial policy of 1956 was formulated on the basis of the socialist framework.
- It laid the foundation for strong industrial development of the country.
- Industrial policy was restructured in 1977 considering the importance of small scale industrial development.
- In 1980, an amendment was made to accelerate the growth of the industrial sector, improve the efficiency of public sector enterprises and increase competition in the domestic market.
- In 1991 the New Industrial Policy was formulated to promote liberalization, privatization and globalization.

- Production of consumer goods was prioritized during the First Five Year Plan period.
- 2.8% of the scheme allocation was earmarked for industrial sector.
- An average of 20% was earmarked for industrial development in each plan period from the Second to the Fifth Five Year Plan period.
- The financial allocation which was 22.8% in the Fifth Five Year Plan gradually decreased to 13.7% in the Sixth Plan, 11.9% in the Seventh Plan, 8.4% in the Eighth Plan, 7.6% in the Ninth Plan and 3.9% in the Tenth Plan and at one point the planned economic development system was stopped.

Four stages of development

Indian economic development can be classified into four stages:

- First stage from 1951 to 1965: During this period emphasis was given to the development of basic industries, capital goods, large investments and heavy industries including iron.
- The period from 1965 to 1980 can be defined as industrial growth recession.
- During this period, the growth rate of the industrial sector, which was 9%, shrank to 4.1%. 1962 China war, 1971 Pakistan war, drought from 1965 to 1971, infrastructural crisis, petroleum crisis in 1973 have been pointed out as reasons for this. The period from 1960 to 1990 was a period of industrial recovery.
- During this period industrial production growth rose to 7.9% and this was the period of liberalization.
- The fourth stage continues since 1991. The growth rate of the industrial sector which was 2.3% in 1991 has now reached 19.6%.
- As of today, the share of the industry in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is currently 17.1%.
- The number of employment in this sector has declined from 5.1 crore in 2016-17 to 2.73 crore in 2020-21.
- Employment has fallen by 21% in the last five years.
- Informal industries contribute 70% of professional employment.
- Garvey Committee constituted in 1955 gave recommendations for small business development.
- Based on the policy formulated in 1977, the Indian small business sector grew rapidly.
- Although globalization, liberalization and privatization have had a major impact, the small scale sector contributes 40% to industrial production and 40% to exports.
- Small business sector contributes 45% of employment.

Problems

- Although the share of industry in India is significant, Indian industry lags behind in terms of employment.
- In India, the growth of Joint stock companies & public stock companies is slowing down.
- As economist Simon Cushman says, at the same time, private equity firms are growing, the shift away from agriculture as economic growth spreads has not happened in India as in other developing countries.
- A limited change has occurred.

Private schools that refuse protein food

Why is protein necessary?

- According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2019-21, 39.7% of under-five children (Tamil Nadu 22%) are underweight for age due to malnutrition in India.
- Similarly, due to malnutrition, 39.7% of children in India have stunted growth (Tamil Nadu 25%), and protein deficiency is the leading cause of this type of malnutrition.
- Protein contributes to the overall basic structure of the body.

- Children's physical and brain development is directly related to their future.
- A child who grows up undernourished is more susceptible to infections and falls behind in education as they lack proper physical and mental development.
- When the human species appeared approximately three hundred thousand years ago, it was due to the fact that humans had a brain capacity larger than that of other animals.
- The researchers concluded that it was because of meat.
- In 2017, the results of a major study on the amount of meat consumed by people in Britain from 1850 to 1950 and the associated well-being were published
- Among them, the people who took meat food grew taller than those who took plant food only.
- It was also found that they were less likely to get sick.
- Similarly, it was revealed in that study that those who had the habit of eating meat were less affected by the plague of that time.
- Seafood, meat, liver, and eggs are a mine of nutrients.
- People who eat only plant foods get only one-tenth of the vitamin B12 they need.
- Similarly, B2, B3/Iodine, Selenium etc. which is necessary for brain development are also not available properly
- The Scandinavian countries in the top five places in the School Social Experience Development Index have published dietary recommendations for their people.
- Looking at them, it is possible to know that one should take seafood three times a week & not more than 500 grams of meat per week.
- Scientific facts being like this, it is against practice that private schools should not bring meat, eggs and fish for socio-political purposes.
- Those who run private schools may have different beliefs, culture and diet.
- But it is not acceptable for them to bring it beyond their school.
- A company should function within the constitution.
- School is children's first social experience.
- It is a social injustice to teach that plant-eaters are superior and meat-eaters are not superior in that first social experience.
- Governments that ruled Tamil Nadu implemented a nutrition program to increase literacy and eradicate hunger, providing eggs to make a generation a healthier society.
- But today, many private schools impose food discrimination on children at an early age which is painful.
- Our India has different cultures, languages, races and religions.
- Schools must ensure that such differences are respected, unity is maintained and brotherhood grows, and cultural imposition should not be done.
- The Tamil Nadu government should ensure that nutritious food reaches everyone.

DRDO - Appointment of Sameer V Kamath as Chairman

- Kamath did his B.Tech in IIT Kharagpur in 1985
- In 1989, he worked as a scientist in the DRDO
- He will hold the position of Chairman until the age of 60 years or until further orders.

Nallaasiriyar Virudhu

- K. Ramachandran was awarded the Nallaasiriyar Virudhu
- September 5, the birthday of former President Radhakrishnan, which is observed as Teachers' Day every year.



- The award includes a cash prize of Rs 50,000 and a certificate of appreciation.
- 46 people across the country were selected for the Award this year.
- Ramanathapuram District, Keezambal Panchayat Union Primary School Teacher K. Ramachandran has been announced for the year 2022 National Good Teacher Award.

Activities of Teacher K. Ramachandran

- Secondary teacher K. Ramachandran is coaching 4 graduates in his village for TNPSC competitive examination.
- Started a YouTube Channel under the name of Students skills for Keelambam Panchayat Union Primary School to bring out the individuality of the students.
- He has undertaken the task of instilling the importance of Thirukkural, the ancient and proud name of Tamils, among the students.
- Teaching Thirukkural to primary school students.
- In the same way, he is also teaching the government schemes such Ennum Ezhuththum and uploading them on the YouTube page.

Krishnamurthy Subramanian as IMF Executive Director

- Krishnamurthy Subramanian is currently Professor of Finance at the Indian School of Business.
- He will take charge as India's Executive Director at the International Fund from November 1.
- His appointment has been approved by the Appointments Committee of the Union Cabinet.

Increase in age limit for differently-abled persons

- In Tamil Nadu since last year 2010-11, the self-employment program is being implemented under the job creation program for the unemployed youth on behalf of micro, small and medium industries.
- As per this scheme, the beneficiaries should be between 18 to 35 years of age if they belong to general category.
- SC, ST, MBC, BC, Minorities, Women, Ex-Servicemen, Handicapped should be under 45 years of age.
- Also, the beneficiary must have passed 8th standard
- Annual family income should not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.
- The maximum age limit for availing assistance under this scheme for differently abled and mentally challenged persons has been increased from 45 to 56.
- Also, educational qualification is removed.

Pegasus spying software

- Last year, it was alleged that central government agencies were spying on politicians, journalists and activists in India using Pegasus spying software of Israel.
- Part of the report recommends amending the law to protect citizens' privacy and ensure the nation's cyber security.
- There was no concrete evidence of Pegasus spyware in 29 mobile phones examined by the technical team.
- 5 phones were infected with some software but could not confirm if they were infected with Pegasus spyware.
- The technical team said that half of the 5 phones were due to flaws in cyber security.

Mahatma Ayyankali

- A popular social activist of Kerala, Ayyankali is one of the foremost sculptors of modern Kerala.
- Ayyankali is one of the people who laid the foundation for Kerala state to be number three in the ranking of Indian states in terms of human development index and sustainable development index.

Ayyankali's battle cry

- Emerged as a social activist who raised the battle cry for all the oppressed, 'Do not give place to injustice and do not submit to injustice' was his famous slogan.
- We must continue to work relentlessly against injustice.
- His message was 'not talk...action', he emphasized that 'never accept casteism, never give up the self-respect of your community'.
- His battle cry of 'Don't be afraid, fight to the end' penetrated deeply into the minds of the enslaved peasants.
- It was his custom to wear the highest dress with a turban in areas where it was forbidden to wear a top, and he would fearlessly travel in a decorated bow-cart through roads where the lower class were forbidden to walk.
- He formed an organization called 'Satu Jana Paripalana Sangam' for the welfare of the downtrodden.
- He believed in legal struggle, but at the same time, he was not ready to tolerate injustice indefinitely.
- His campaign strategy of "Let's rally and fight" brought huge victories to the people.
- A guerilla group of youths called 'Ayyankalipadai' was formed to protect the poor if they were attacked.
- When Gandhi and Ayyankali happened to meet, Gandhi asked Ayyankali to participate in his temple entry protest of the downtrodden people.
- Ayyankali was not interested in it.
- Temple entry is not important for the downtrodden.
- He said that entry into schools is important.

Rental Taxi

- With the competition between multinational corporations in providing taxi and auto services through mobile applications, the Government of Kerala has also entered the field as a major competitor.
- This service has been launched in the name of Kerala Savari.
- While Kerala has become a precedent for the state government to run such an online taxi service, the Goa government also tried a similar app-based service in 2018.
- The initiative ended early due to strong opposition from private hire taxi drivers and complaints from passengers that drivers were refusing rides at the last minute.
- As the Kerala government charges only 8 percent service charge for this service, this service has given a lot of hope to the drivers of the state.
- It is 20 to 30 percent less than the service charges of reputed private companies.
- Tamil Nadu and other states should follow the example of the state government starting this service which benefits both the passengers and the driver.

Mangalyaan

- A spacecraft to explore Mars, began in the 1960s.
- Before 2013, the countries that had won in this category were Russia, United States and the European Union.



- In this situation, in 2013, India became the first country to place a spacecraft in the orbit of Mars.
- Mangalyaan was launched by ISRO on November 5, 2013 under the Mars Orbiter Mission.
- The spacecraft successfully reached the orbit of Mars on September 24, 2014.
- The cost of this project is only 450 crore rupees.
- It also has the honor of being the world's least expensive spacecraft sent to Mars.
- Mangalyaan's ultra-modern cameras have been recording events including hurricanes on Mars for the past 7 years and sending them to Earth.
- These photographs taken by the Mars Color Camera from the apoapsis position, that is, from a distance of 72,000 km, show the clouds of the Martian atmosphere, dust & provides data on reactivity.
- Photographs taken from the station provide information on the Martian surface.
- This is a project that has emphasized the scientific potential of India to the world.

India votes against Russia for the first time

- So far, India has remained aloof in the resolution issues related to the Ukraine-Russia war.
- In this situation, India has for the first time registered its vote and protested against Russia in the Ukraine issue.
- India has been boycotting all the resolutions brought in the Security Council regarding the Ukraine issue.
- This act of India caused great dissatisfaction and irritation among the Western countries led by the United States.
- On the occasion of the celebration of the 31st Independence Day of Ukraine, the India has registered its vote against Russia on the resolution on Ukraine which was brought before the Security Council yesterday.
- The 15-member UN invited a video call for Ukrainian President Zelensky to participate in a Security Council seminar.
- 13 countries voted in favor of the resolution brought to the Security Council and Russia voted against it.
- China did not participate in the referendum.

Trembling Wild Animals

- Although the British rule came to an end in 1947, wild animals (including tigers) were hunted for fun, awards, and adventure, like rain and snow, till 1960.
- As a result, many large mammals (such as the one-horned rhinoceros, Asiatic elephant, lion, and tiger) have greatly decreased in number.
- In the first 50 years of the 20th century Javan rhinoceros, Sumatran rhinoceros, Banteng (Banteng) - a type of wild cow & Cheetahs are completely extinct in India.
- Among these, the Chivingi tiger became extinct after India gained independence.
- Many other wildlife populations and their habitats have declined drastically.
- This resulted in the Indian Wildlife Conservation Act 1972.
- Following this, the Tiger Conservation Program was launched in 1973.
- Later, many protected areas such as wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, tiger reserves, elephant reserves (Elephant Conservation Program was started in 1992), biosphere reserves, bird sanctuaries, and conservation reserves were formed.
- While all this was happening on the one hand, on the other hand natural habitats were being destroyed for development projects such as hydroelectricity, dams, roads, mineral mining and dredging.
- Although the Indian Wildlife Protection Act 1972 provided legal protection to wildlife, it deprived the

indigenous people of their traditional rights and alienated them from the forest areas where they lived for ages.

- Despite the laws, poaching and related markets continue.
- In 2006, the Forest Right Act 2006 was enacted to restore the traditional rights of the indigenous people.
- The area of protected habitats (Protected Areas) has been increased significantly in many places in India
- An environment has developed where people's science projects are implemented with the help of the public with the results of wildlife research for biodiversity conservation.
- In the future, development and economy should not be the only goal, but habitat degradation activities should be avoided.
- Ecological restoration should be carried out in a scientific manner, environment, climate change and related education should be created among the public.

Who are the G23 leaders?

- 23 senior leaders of the party raised the war flag against the Congress leadership.
- They are called G23 leaders.
- Ghulam Nabi Azad, Ananda Sharma, Bhupinder Singhuda, Milind Deora, Mukul Wasnik, Manish Tiwari, Shashi Tharoor, Rajinder Kaur, Veerappa Moily, Prithviraj Chavan, Kapil Sibal, Vivek Tanka, Jitin Prasad, Renuka Chaudhary, PK Suryan, Raj Babbar, Kuldeep Sharma, Yoganand Shastri, Akhilesh Prasad Singh, Arvinder Singh Lovely, Kaul Singh Thakur, Ajay Singh and Sandeep Dixit are known as 23 leaders.
- Many of them left the Congress.

The Vikrant warship

- The Vikrant warship is 262 meters long, 62 meters wide and weighs 45,000 tons.
- The squadron is capable of operating a squadron of 30 aircraft and helicopters including MiG-29K fighter jets, Kamov-31 military helicopters, M-60R multi-role helicopters, light helicopters and light combat aircraft.
- The ship accommodates about 2,200 including 1,600 soldiers
- There are rooms & they include special rooms for women officers and women sailors, operating theaters.
- Medical treatment complex with modern medical equipment facilities including Medical Clinic, Emergency Department, laboratories and separate treatment rooms.
- The ship will have 5 doctors including surgeon, anesthetist, dentist and aeronautical medicine specialists.
- Apart from this, there are 15 medical assistants including laboratory and x-ray staff.
- With 1,600 people on board at any one time during mid-ocean operations, there are 3 massive galleys to cater for their catering needs.
- India's first aircraft carrier named 'Vikrant' played an important role in the war between India and Pakistan in 1971.
- The name of the ship is now given to a fully indigenously built Ship

The need for introduction of modern technology

- It has been a huge challenge that large number of cases are pending in the courts.
- Focus should not given much on listing and allocating cases.
- It is necessary to introduce modern technological tools including artificial intelligence to solve institutional cases.
- Judiciary is evolving with time.

- This field cannot be determined or defined on the basis of a separate order or judgment.
- If you do not protect the credibility of the judiciary as an officer of the court, you will not be able to gain the respect of the people and the society.

Kothari Commission

- The National Education Policy was announced in 1968 when Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister following the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.
- This educational policy focused on inculcating values necessary for national unity.
- This education policy recognizes that education can play an enormous role in the economic and cultural development of the country.
- The guidelines provided under Article 45 of the Constitution of India state that provision should be made for free compulsory education for all up to the age of 14 years.
- The National Education Policy 1968 focused on fulfilling this guideline.
- The primary goal of the education policy was to create equal educational opportunities for all citizens in the country.
- Emphasis was placed on increasing educational opportunities for the differently abled and those living in rural, backward and tribal areas.
- More emphasis was placed on female education.
- The literacy rate of the country should be increased through programs including senior education which provides basic education to those who have passed the appropriate age without going to school and college.
- The objectives of this education policy were to provide teacher training and professional education opportunities to ensure quality in teaching.
- Hindi, English and the state language should be taught to the students.
- It also advocated mother tongue teaching of all subjects.
- This educational policy, which regarded Hindi as a tool for national integration, emphasized that it should be promoted throughout the country.
- School education was defined as 10 + 2 + 3 as recommended by the Kothari Commission.

Astronomical Development

- In 1962 Dr. Vikram Sarabhai formed the Space Research Organization 'INCOSPAR' under the direction of the then Prime Minister Nehru.
- Abdul Kalam, a scientist from Tamil Nadu, is also a member.
- Seven years later, it was renamed as 'Indian Space Research Center (ISRO).'
- On April 19, 1975, the first satellite designed by the organization, 'Aryabatta', was launched with the help of Intercosmos of the Soviet Union.
- Since then, the achievements of ISRO in the field of space are enormous
- ISRO has successfully completed many space projects including 114 spacecraft launch attempts, 84 launch attempts, 13 student satellites, 2 re-entry missions, and launching of 342 foreign satellites from 34 countries.
- ISRO's satellite programs like Earth observation, communication, weather forecasting are contributing greatly to environmental protection, climate studies and agriculture.
- ISRO's data is helpful for water conservation and disaster management.
- Chandrayaan launched to the moon by ISRO at a low cost and Mangalya sent to Mars today have raised India on a par with countries including America and Russia in space science.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

- Uday Umesh Lalit took oath as the 49th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- He was administered the oath of office by President Drarupathi Murmu.
- He has got the honor of being the 2nd person to take charge as the Chief Justice to be directly appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court
- Before this, Justice SM Sikri was the first to receive such honor.
- He was sworn in as the 13th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1971.
- Lalit was born on November 9, 1957 in Solappur, Maharashtra.
- U.U.Lalit was enrolled as an advocate in 1983 as the son of U.R.Lalit, who served as an additional judge in the Nagpur branch of the Bombay High Court.
- He worked as an advocate in Bombay High Court from 1983 to 1985.
- Later, he moved to Delhi and became a senior advocate of the Supreme Court in 2004.
- Retired Supreme Court Chief Justice and Judges were paid monthly to hire security guards, assistants and drivers.
- Chief Justices were given Rs 70 thousand and judges Rs 39 thousand per month.
- Now, it will not be offered.
- A retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will be provided 24-hour security at his home with a personal security guard for 5 years from the date of retirement.
- This privilege will be extended to other judges for 3 years.
- After retirement, the Chief Justice will be provided rent-free Type 8 flats in Delhi for 6 months.
- These are provided for the former Union Ministers
- Retired judges appoint a servant, driver and assistant to their house for lifetime
- Allowances for Telephone Bill, Cell Phone, Brandband and Datacard can be used for Rs 4,200 per month.
- All costs will be borne by the Supreme Court and High Courts.

One Country One Fertilizer Scheme

- One Country One Fertilizer scheme under the Prime Minister's Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme (PMBJP)
- On one-third of the space on the fertilizer bags, the business name, logo, and other details related to the product should be displayed on the fertilizer bags.
- Allowed 2-thirds of the space should include the business name of Bharat & the logo of the PMBJP scheme.
- The central government subsidizes 80 percent of the retail price of urea, 65 percent of diammonium phosphate, 55 percent of NPK fertilizer and 31 percent of MOB fertilizer.
- Although manufactured by different companies, their contents are the same as per the Fertilizers Control Ordinance of 1985.
- Fertilizers manufactured under various trade names marketed in various states.
- Interstate transportation of fertilizers causes unnecessary delay and increases the burden of transport subsidy on the government.
- The objective of the One Country, One Fertilizer scheme is to remove barriers in the supply of fertilizers and prevent unhealthy competition between fertilizer manufacturers.
- When the subsidized fertilizers are sold under the same name, the fertilizer manufacturing companies will be able to sell them at their nearby locations.
- Unnecessary traffic will be blocked.
- Confusion for farmers will be solved.



Quality assessment in terms of education policy

- Quality assessment systems such as 'NAAC', NIRF and NBA have been established by the University Grants Commission, All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and they provide the quality and ranking of colleges in India.
- Out of 1,043 universities, 446 universities are privately run.
- 69% of Private universities have achieved significant ranking positions in NAAC & NBA
- According to the protocol issued on March 20, 2017, higher education institutions are given 'NAAC' certificate in the grades of A++, A+, B++, B+, B, C.
- Self-Assessment Report of Colleges and Universities must be submitted on the 'NAAC' website to get the certificate.
- Questions based on seven parameters are to be answered with statistics.
- Based on the marks awarded to them, the quality certificate is given from A++ to C.
- The higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu are ahead of other states in India in these rankings based on merit.
- At present, nine universities in Tamil Nadu have A++, five universities have A+ and 16 universities have A ranking status.
- If teaching, research - enrollment, appointment of teachers - others are not implemented as per the guidelines of the National Education Policy, 'No' should be indicated in the selfstudy report for those questions.
- Hence the marks obtained will be null.
- A total of 1,000 marks will become rare if the guidelines of the National Education Policy 2020 are not implemented.

Uniform Driving License

- The Union Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has decided to issue uniform International Driving License (IDP) across the country.
- India is a signatory to the 1949 Geneva Convention on International Road Transport.
- The International driving license (permit) has been accepted on the basis of mutual agreement with the countries participating in this conference.
- At present, there are differences in the form, size, pattern and color of the international driving license issued in different states across the country.
- Due to this, Indian motorists traveling abroad were facing difficulties in using this international driving license.
- Now through this amendment, the Central Road Transport Authority has extended that the format, size, color etc. of International Driving License will be issued uniformly across India.
- In the year 1989, as per the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, the facility of issuing this license (IDP) was added under various vehicle categories.
- According to this, IDP with technical facilities can be obtained uniformly throughout the country and without any risk in foreign countries, the Ministry of Road Transport said.

Additional Assistants Concessions to Retiring Supreme Court Judges

- Services including chauffeur & domestic help has been extended to lifetime of Judges (earlier services were provided up to one year).
- Lifetime Office Assistant Services
- All expenses for assistants will be borne by the Supreme Court.

Security

- 24-hour security at residence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for 5 years from the date of his retirement
- Personal bodyguard facility, if the judge has been provided with high-level security while on duty in view of threats, such facilities shall continue to be provided even after retirement.
- 24-hour security facilities & Personal guard facility for judges up to 3 years

Rent Free House

- The retiring Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has a rent free house in Delhi for up to 6 months (standard VII).
- This facility is in addition to the accommodation already provided to the Chief Justice.
- This facility is being provided to the current Member of Parliament who was previously a Minister.
- This facility has now been extended to the retired Chief Justice as well.

Telephone, Internet Service

- Free Telephone Facility
- Monthly charges for telephone, mobile phone, Internet service (maximum Rs. 4,200 excluding taxes)

Airport Lounges

- Free use of comfortable lounges at the airport if the Judges are traveling by air.
- This facility has also been extended to retired Chief Justices of High Courts.

Judiciary, which has strengthened the Independence

- Judgments in some important cases have given hope to the government, which is the soul of Indian society

Kesavananda Bharati case

- In 1972, Kesavananda Bharati filed a petition demanding no political interference in the issue of property rights in a monastery.
- A bench of 13 judges heard the case and gave a verdict of seven to six.
- The majority asserted that the Constitution has the power to nullify any reform that violates the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Before the formation of the government, the verdict that the parliament elected by the people is not big is protecting our country till date.
- The Supreme Court ruled in the RC Cooper v. Central Government case that the nationalization of banks is the acquisition of private property by the government for public use and compensation.
- It was based on the idea that the government would reflect the interests of the majority.
- Therefore, it said that neither individuals nor corporations can claim their right to property as a fundamental right.
- Because of this many banks and companies were nationalized In our country.

Right to Personal Life

- The scope of the right to life was broadened by the Maneka Gandhi case judgment.
- If the government deprives the individual of freedom outside of the law, it is considered as an act of depriving the fundamental right of the constitution, the right to life.
- It ruled that individual liberty cannot be restricted without due process of law.



- This judgment played an important role in protecting individual freedom from political activities in private life.

Prisoners are Humans as well

- Any trial jail inmate is required by law to grant bail after 60 or 90 days of incarceration.
- The 1979 Hussainara Gattu judgment highlighted the fact that judges should inform inmates of their right to bail.
- In particular, the Supreme Court ruled that the government should provide legal aid to all citizens and that getting legal aid is a fundamental right.
- Not all those in prison are criminals; It also implies that not everyone who roams freely out there is innocent.

11 Orders to Arrest

- DK Baga Case (1997) Judgment Calls for Major Change in Stagnant Police Department
- The Supreme Court has announced a new law for police in India, 11 rules of conduct to be followed when arresting someone.
- It is the duty of the police to inform the arrested persons of the reason and their rights.
- It said that if the police violates those 11 orders, they will face the offense of contempt of court and the police will be punished.
- This judgment acts as a huge tool for organizations and lawyers to fight and get justice for the accused common people.

Fundamental Right to Education

- In Independent India, basic education was not available to many people.
- A five-judge bench of the Supreme Court in 1992 held that primary education is a fundamental right and even though it is not stated in the Constitution of India, when read together with the government guidelines, free compulsory education for children up to the age of 14 years is a fundamental right of every child.

Do not disclose personal information

- In KS Puttasamy case, the Supreme Court established the fundamental right of every individual to protect their information privately without sharing it in public.
- In particular, after the Government of India has undertaken the work of giving selfreliance card, their name, address, telephone number.
- The judgment given that the government should not share the most private information of fingerprint, iris registrationed phone.
- It was a very important judgment regarding the government's use of Aadhaar details.
- Privacy, in particular, is a fundamental right, and the inherent premise of the Constitution is to protect it, which raises the question of how the government can control those rights: a critical judgment in a context where information technology has reached enormous frontiers.

Women's workplace protection

- The first time in Indian history that women's right to life was defined as the right to a dignified life.
- This judgment (Visakha case) recognizes that sexual violence that hinders women's employment and economic development through education is a violation of women's fundamental rights and is based on the principles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- It explained that sexual harassment in the workplace is a violation of fundamental rights.

- The verdict made the workplace for women an important part of society safe for women.
- A major milestone in the path of women's rights.

Dawn for Militants

- The Supreme Court said in Navjot Singhohar's case that we are the ones who deserve the forgiveness of the queer people
- The voice of the conscience of this community has been used from time to time and this community had a vision of treating them as human beings.
- In this case, this judgment helped to guarantee their basic rights from the point of view of human rights.
- This judgment said that the government should guarantee their privacy and right to life by changing its policy.
- This judgment is a huge blow that changed the narrow view that men and women alone are not people, expanded that view and opened the eyes of the society and the government.

Social Freedom

- India's Judiciary has played a major role in achieving freedom at the social level in politically independent India.

Ramsar recognition for 14 wetlands

- India is the country with 64 Ramsar wetland recognition among South Asian countries.
- We are proud that 14 of them are in Tamil Nadu.
- Wetlands are bodies of water less than 6 meters below sea level, with a variety of ecological characteristics.
- These water bodies include sea water and fresh water.
- Wetlands are important to increase the groundwater level, reduce the salinity of groundwater, control floods, absorb carbon dioxide and methane, allow water pollination, balance nutrients in soil and water, prevent soil erosion, increase fish reproduction, and limit the impact of storms.
- Due recognition for such important wetlands was received in the world only in 1971.
- It is sad that wetlands, which act as a shield to save the world from natural calamities like storms, floods and tsunamis, are being destroyed.
- To prevent this, the first international conference was held on 2-2-1971 in Ramsar, Iran.
- At this conference, the Ramsar Declaration was issued along with various schemes developed to protect wetlands.
- India is one of the 172 signatories.
- According to this declaration, Ramsar recognition is given to well-maintained wetlands.
- Acquiring this recognition gives great international recognition and international financial support for restoration work.
- Are the wetlands that receive this recognition, environmentally friendly, and wellmaintained is monitored internationally.
- Failure to do so will result in cancellation of approval.
- 20 years ago, the Kodiakarai Wildlife and Bird Sanctuary was the last to receive recognition.
- Karikili Bird Sanctuary in Chengalpattu District, Pallikaranai Swamp in Chennai and Pichavaram Alayathi Forest in Cuddalore District have received recognition.
- Chengalpattu District Vedantangal Bird Sanctuary, Tirunelveli District Koondankulam Bird Sanctuary,
- Gulf of Mannar adjacent to Rameswaram in Ramanathapuram district.



- Marine Biosphere Reservem, Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary, Kanchirankulam Bird Sanctuary, Kanyakumari District Vembanoor Bird Sanctuary, Suchindram Theroor Swamp Complex, Erode District Vellodu Bird Sanctuary, Tiruvarur District Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary, Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary are recognized.
- It is commendable that 20 years ago only one sanctuary received this recognition, now 13 sanctuaries have received it in one year.

Ramsar recognition for 4 more mangrove forests in TamilNadu

- Out of the 11 mangrove forests covering about 76.316 hectares, four mangrove forests in Tamil Nadu are included. They are:
 1. Ramanathapuram District Chitrangudi - 260.47 hectares
 2. Kanchirankulam Bird Sanctuaries - 96.89 hectares
 3. Kumari District, Suchindram Theroor Bird Sanctuary - 94.23 hectares
 4. Tiruvarur Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary - 112.64 hectares
- In Tamil Nadu 20 years ago, only Kodiakkarai was included in the Ramsar list.
- Along with the four areas that have been provided, a total of 14 mangrove forests in Tamil Nadu have been given Ramsar certification and are included in the list.
- Tamil Nadu has the largest number of mangrove forests in the country.
- Next to Tamil Nadu is UP state (10).
- The 11 newly annexed swamp forests include the swamp forests of Odisha (3), Jammu and Kashmir (2), Madhya Pradesh (1) and Maharashtra (1).
- On February 2, 1971, a decision was taken at the Ramsar Nagar Conference in Iran and the organization was formed in its name.

The issue of 10% reservation

- The central government passed the 103rd constitutional amendment in 2019 to provide 10% reservation to the economically weaker sections.
- Due to which the overall reservation crossed 50%.
- While it is mentioned in the constitution that reservation should be given only on the basis of social education, petitions were also filed against the provision of 10% reservation on the basis of economy.

Case of reservation for converted SCs

- Petitions were filed in the Supreme Court that reservations should be given to the sections of SC who have converted to Christianity, as reservation is being given to SC who are Hindus, Sikhs & Buddhists,

Education Schemes

- Tamil Nadu Government Under the Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Higher Education Guarantee Scheme, the Innovative Women Scheme provides Rs 1,000 per month as higher education assistance to all female students who have studied in government schools.
- Best Schools – Like Delhi, Tamil Nadu Government is introducing 26 state-of-the-art Thagaisaal Schools in Municipal and Municipal areas.
- These schools are being developed with a vision to provide a strong foundation and to meet the needs of learning.
- Tamil Nadu has already started 10 STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, Medicine) model schools offering professional courses in October 2021.
- These model schools are being started in 15 places at a cost of Rs 125 crore.

Female education

- Savitribai Phule at a time when women's education was considered a major disadvantage.
- she introduced education to girls against various objections.
- The Kothari Committee on Education (1964) and the National Education Policies (1968, 1986) laid emphasis on increasing female education.
- These educational policies expressed the understanding that through education women can be freed from gender oppression and empowered
- The 'Balika Samruti Yojana' (1997) scheme provided incentives to girl children from below poverty line families from class 1 to class 12 every year.
- A landmark moment in Indian education was the passage of the 86th Amendment to the Constitution in 2001, making education a fundamental right for all between the ages of 6 and 14.
- Through the measures taken after this constitutional amendment, women's access to education further increased.
- To achieve the goal of providing education to all, several schemes were launched specifically for the education of girls under the Education for All Movement (Sarva Siksha Abhiyan).
- National Program for Girls Primary Education (2003) - to provide education to socially, economically backward girl children from class 1-8.
- Under 'Kasturba Gandhi Bala Vikas Vidyalaya' scheme (2004) boarding primary schools for girls were started.
- 75% reservation was given to Scheduled Tribe girls in these schools.
- In 1951 the literacy rate of Indian women was 8.9%.
- It rose to 65% in 2011 and has now crossed 70%.
- But there is a gap of more than 10% between male literacy rate and female literacy rate.
- This suggests that programs and government measures for female education need to be strengthened.

15.3% increase in crimes against women

- 4.28 lakh cases have been registered in the last year 2021 regarding crimes against women across the country.
- This is 15.3% more than in 2020.
- 3.71 lakh cases were registered in 2020 when the lockdown was in effect due to the Corona disaster.
- In 2021, the share of cases of abuse by husband or relative was 31.8% (1.36 lakh cases) among the criminal cases registered against women under the Indian Rape Act.
- In 2020, the share of cases registered in relation to harassment of women by husbands or close relatives was 30% and 30.9% in 2019.

Sexual violence

- In 2021, the share of cases related to assaults targeting women was 20.8%, followed by kidnapping (17.6%) and sexual violence (7.4%).

Crime against children

- In 2021, 1.49 lakh cases were registered for crimes against children.
- In 2021, the share of cases related to trafficking was 45% and the share of cases related to sexual harassment was 38.1% of the total number of crimes against children reported in 2021.



Chief Justice of India

Who is the Chief Justice of India?

- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India is not only the chief justice of the Supreme Court, but also the highest-ranking person in the Indian judicial structure.
- Hence, he is also known as Chief Justice of India (CJI).

Qualifications for appointment as Chief Justice

- Article 124 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- Must be an Indian citizen below 65 years of age.
- Should have worked as High Court Judge for five years or High Court Advocate for ten years.
- Should be considered as a Distinguished Jurist by the President of India.
- The retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is 65.
- All these are also applicable to the Chief Justice.
- Whoever has served as a judge in the Supreme Court for the longest period of time among the judges of the Supreme Court will be appointed as its Chief Justice.
- If there is a contest between two judges with the same seniority, criteria such as who was sworn in first as a Supreme Court judge and who has more experience as a High Court judge will be taken into account.

How is the Chief Justice appointed?

- One month before the date of retirement of the Chief Justice who has reached the age of retirement, the Union Law Minister shall seek a recommendation from him for the next Chief Justice.
- If the Chief Justice has doubts about the eligibility of a judge next to him in the seniority line, he consults the collegium.
- The retiring Chief Justice will officially inform the Union Law Minister who will be the next Chief Justice through his nomination letter
- The Law Minister will forward the Chief Justice's recommendation to the Prime Minister's Office.
- On the advice of the Prime Minister, the President of India will administer the oath of office to the next Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- The Constitution of India gives the President the power to appoint the judges and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- But, he can make this appointment based on the Prime Minister's advice.
- Also, the central government has the power to seek the recommendation of the Chief Justice in choosing who will be the next Chief Justice.
- The Chief Justice and a collegium consisting of five senior judges including him have the final decision power in the matter.
- The central government does not even have the power to review the recommendations of the sitting Chief Justice.

Tenure Policy, Exceptions and Criticisms

- After the death of the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, HJ Ganiya, the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru tried to appoint J. Shukla, who was then the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- 6 judges of the Supreme Court raised the war flag saying that Shastri J, who has more seniority as a

Supreme Court judge, should be appointed as the next Chief Justice calimed otherwise, they will resign.

- Subsequently, Shastri was appointed as the second Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India.
- After this, the practice of selecting the Chief Justice on the basis of seniority has been followed.
- This seniority policy has been violated three times so far.
- Justice Gajendra Khatkar (1964), AN Ray (1973) and MH Beg (1973) were appointed as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court over senior judges.
- In a case that led to the adoption of the collegium procedure for the appointment of Supreme Court judges (1993), the Supreme Court ruled that the most senior judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed as the Chief Justice.
- The seniority system is not followed in the appointment of the Chief Justice in developed countries including the United States and England.
- Another argument against it is that the tenure of a Chief Justice is often very short because of the seniority policy

Duties and Powers of the Chief Justice

- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is called First among Equals.
- As a judge, he has equal powers with other judges of the Supreme Court.
- However, the Chief Justice has additional powers and responsibilities in managing the Supreme Court and its functions and establishing funds through it.
- Depending on the nature of the case, it is the Chief Justice who decides which case, which bench should be heard and how many judges the bench should have to hear a case.
- Only the Chief Justice can appoint a constitutional session to resolve constitutional legal issues.
- The collegium comprising the top five most senior judges, including the Chief Justice, takes the final decision on the appointment of Supreme Court judges.
- The Chief Justice will also take care of matters related to the appointment of court officers, functioning and supervision of the Supreme Court.

Removal of the Chief Justice

- A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed under two grounds of proven misconduct or incompetence.
- The power for this has been given to the President.
- But before that, the impeachment resolution should have been passed with a two-thirds majority in both houses of the Parliament.
- Never in history has a single Supreme Court judge been removed from office.

Will women's participation in politics increase?

- The first parliamentary elections after India's independence were held from 25.10.1951 to 21.02.1952 in 68 phases.
- In this election, everyone who has completed 21 years of age was given the right to vote without any discrimination.
- After Independence, 17 parliamentary elections have been held.
- Due representation of women in politics in India has been neglected
- In 1917, the Women's Indian Association raised its voice demanding the right to vote for women during the British rule, and the Montague Chelmsford reforms brought in 1919 included the feature of giving women the right to vote.
- In 1920, women were given the right to vote in Travancore.



Women in Politics

- Women constitute 49% of India's population.
- The number of women members is increasing significantly with every election.
- 78 women MPs have been elected in the 17th Lok Sabha elections held in 2019;
- It is only 11%.
- Tamil Nadu has no history of sending women to Parliament in large numbers.
- 33% quota was given in Odisha.

33% Reservation

- Every election, the talk of 33% reservation for women is seriously raised.
- In a country where the constitution says that men and women are equal, women have been demanding for many years that there should be reservation in all institutions, starting with the parliament.
- In the 2021 Tamil Nadu assembly elections, DMK, which contested in 173 constituencies, gave a chance to 12 women and AIADMK, which contested in 171 constituencies, gave a chance to 15 women.
- The reason given is that women candidates do not get the expected support from voters.

Status of local bodies

- The increase in quota for women in local bodies from 30% to 50% is welcomed.
- However, the truth is that there is no benefit from this.
- Today there are no villages without political parties.
- Political parties, which focused on villages only during the parliamentary and assembly elections, have now started focusing on the local government as well.
- Women who come from political families are unable to act independently.
- They have to act like puppets waiting for orders from their relatives.
- To change this situation, women who are not dependent on male politicians should step forward.

National Crime Archives Report

Murder Offenses : U.P. Top

Suicide Incidents: Tamil Nadu 2nd

Total Murders: 29,272

States	Number of Murders
Uttar Pradesh	3717
Bihar	2799
Maharashtra	2330
Madhya Pradesh	2034

Crimes Against Children

States	Number of Crimes
Madhya Pradesh	19173
Maharashtra	17261
Uttar Pradesh	16838
West Bengal	9523
Odisha	7899

Crimes Against Women

States	Number of Crimes
Uttar Pradesh	56,083
Rajasthan	40,738
Maharashtra	39,526
West Bengal	35,884
Odisha	31,352

Sexual Assault States

States	Victims
Uttar Pradesh	48
Assam	47
Madhya Pradesh	38
Maharashtra	23
Jharkhand	22

Suicide Incidents

States	Number of Suicides
Maharashtra	22,207
Tamil Nadu	18,925
Madhya Pradesh	14,965
West Bengal	13,500
Karnataka	13,056

Accidents

States	Number of casualties
Uttar Pradesh	24,711

Tamil Nadu	16,685
Maharashtra	16,446
Madhya Pradesh	13,755
Rajasthan	10,698

Counterfeit Cases

States	Number of Cases
West Bengal	82
Assam	75
Tamil Nadu	62
Maharashtra	55
Rajasthan	54

Offenses against Scheduled Caste

- Last year 50,900 offenses were committed against Scheduled Castes in the country.
- In this maximum 13,146 crimes have been committed in Uttar Pradesh.

Crimes against tribals

- A total of 8,802 cases were reported in the country in 2021.
- Maximum 2,627 crimes were committed in Madhya Pradesh and 2,121 crimes in Rajasthan.

Crimes against the elderly

- In 2021, there were 26,110 crimes against the elderly in the country.
- Maharashtra tops in number of cases (6190)
- Delhi tops in proportion (101.7%)

The Jambutheevu Declaration

- On 10th May 1857 in Meerut, the soldier mutiny against the British East India Company, considered to be India's first war of independence.
- But even before that, there have been protests against the East India Company in various places in Tamil Nadu.
- In this, Maruthu brothers who ruled Sivagangai were important.
- In addition to trying to form a peninsular coalition against the British, the small land kings and the Palaiyakars, in 1801 the Maruthu brothers published the 'Jambutheevu' declaration called 'Navalantheevu' with slogans that mobilized the people against the British, at the gate of Tiruchi Malaikottai and on the wall of Srirangam Ranganatha temple.

The essence of the Jambutheevu Declaration

- Historians say that "Exterminate Europeans wherever they were found, By, the servants of the emperors & Enemy of Europeans, Maruthu Pandian" was mentioned
- This declaration was discovered and captured by the British on 16th July.
- As the words in it angered them more, they intensified the actions against the Marudhu brothers and hanged them on October 24th of the same year at Tirupattur.
- The Jambuthivu Declaration issued by the Maruthu brothers in Trichy should be written from the south.

- At a time when there was no desire for independence among the Tamil people, the Maruthu brothers boldly issued a declaration against the British.
- They fought. However, the Maruthu brothers lost their lives due to the strength of arms and force of the British.
- A reminder that even though the Maruthu brothers ruled Sivagangai, they chose Trichy and issued the historic Jambutheevu Proclamation here.
- On June 16, 1801, in order to unite all the people and the small kingdoms against the British, they issued a historic declaration of war called the Jambutheevu Declaration written on the walls of the Trichy hill fort and Srirangam temple for the liberation of the entire Indian subcontinent.

Act of Untouchability

- Indirakumar, a 9-year-old class 3 student at Saraswati Vidya Mandir, a village in Surana, Rajasthan's Jalore district was beaten in the ear and eye by Jailsingh, teacher for drinking water from a water tap for upper castes
- Being admitted to a hospital in Ahmedabad for treatment, he died
- Subsequently, a case has been registered against the teacher under the Crime of Murder, Prevention of Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Tribes Act
- Jalore District Police said that the investigation is underway.
- Article 17 of the Constitution declares that untouchability shall be abolished and the observance of untouchability in any form is strictly prohibited and any act of misconduct arising out of untouchability shall be an offense punishable by law.
- Even though it has been confirmed as a fundamental right by the constitution, the abolition of untouchability is only marginal.
- While listing India's post-independence achievements and being proud of it, it is also important to note that the historical stain of untouchability has not been completely removed from us.
- In schools, the practice of separate classes for upper caste students and separate classes for other students has been common throughout India for some time.
- Protests were also held against the double cup system practiced in tea shops in some areas.
- Our educational policies, taking serious care of curricula, should also ensure that no form of untouchability is practiced in the campuses of educational institutions.

The top 10 cities with the highest concentration of PM 2.5 fine particles in the air are:

- Delhi - Jakarta (Indonesia)
- Kolkata - Lagos (Nigeria)
- Kano (Nigeria) - Karachi (Pakistan)
- Lima (Peru) - Beijing (China)
- Dhaka (Bangladesh) - Accra (Canada)

First online taxi service

- Kerala Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan launched the country's first online taxi service in the country called 'Kerala Savari' a state-owned auto-taxi service in Thiruvananthapuram.

Microsat-2A

- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) launching various satellites required by India. The PSLV rocket can launch satellites weighing up to 1,750 kg and the GSLV rocket up to 4,000 kg.

- In the international space market, the demand for launching small satellites has increased.
- ISRO has designed small SSLV rockets to carry light weight satellites into low Earth orbit.
- Its weight is about 110 tons. The cost for this will also be within Rs 30 crore.
- Microsat-2A (EOS-02) will be launched by this rocket.
- Weighing a total of 142 kg, the microsat will help in coastal land use and regulation, urban and rural management, demarcation of wasteland, etc.
- It has 2 state-of-the-art cameras capable of capturing images up to 6 meters, along with an educational satellite called 'AzadiSat' launched by Space Kids.

A loan of Rs 786 crore to Maldives

- The country of Maldives is located to the south of Lakshadweep Islands of India.
- Providing training to Maldivian local government representatives in governance, cyber security, 6 agreements were signed between the two countries related to railways, communication and electronic industry.

A longtime MLA

- More than 51 years and three months i.e., 18 thousand 728 days serving as an MLA is an achievement.
- Oommen Chandy contested 11 consecutive times from Pudupalli constituency for 50 years and went to the Assembly.
- Oommen Chandy, at the age of 27, contested and won for the first time in 1970 from the Pudupalli constituency.

National Herald

- Congress president Sonia Gandhi and her son Rahul Gandhi are the directors of 'Young India' company, which published the 'National Herald' magazine, acquired the Associated Journals company in the last year 2010.
- Senior BJP leader Subramanian Swamy filed a lawsuit alleging that illegal money transfer has taken place on a large scale.
- The Enforcement Directorate has registered a separate case and is investigating.
- They locked and sealed Young India House office area, National Herald office complex, Delhi

War tension between China and America

- Taiwan is a separate island in the South China Sea.
- China claims this as part of its territory.
- Therefore, if any other country maintains official relations with Taiwan, China is strongly opposed to it.
- America is saying that Taiwan should be allowed to function as a separate country.
- The speaker of the country, who is next to the US president, came to Taiwan.
- This is the first time in the last 25 years that China has banned the import of fruits and fish from Taiwan.
- Also, the transportation of sand from China to the island of Taiwan has also been stopped.
- China continues to say that one day it will take over Taiwan, a democratic country with 23 million people.

The world's best green forest

- Longwood Oasis is a magnificent green forest spread over 250 acres in the heart of Kotagiri city in Nilgiris district.
- It is a source of drinking water for about 25 villages and is also a center of biodiversity.



- Declared as the world's best evergreen forest, Kotagiri Longwood Oasis has been awarded the Queen's Canopy of the Commonwealth of Nations.

The Meow Meow Pill

- In 1929, a stimulant called Maphedrone was discovered in Europe.
- This pill was used to treat mental patients.
- Introducing a new pill by adding some new chemicals to the pill, it is called 'Meow Meow'.
- It is mostly used in intoxicating parties.
- Continuous consumption of 'Meow Meow' pill can cause heart attack, blood pressure, loss of vision, insomnia and weight loss.
- There will be mental damage.
- Extreme measures are being taken to prevent drug addiction among the youth.

02

State Affairs

DGP

- In 1856, the police history first began in the then city of Madras.
 - The Madras Provincial Police Act was enacted in 1859.
 - Karunanidhi was the first to appoint women constables in the country in 1973.
 - A head constable and 20 constables were appointed in Chennai under the leadership of Assistant Inspector Usha.
 - Today the police have a DGP, 2 additional DGPs, 14 IGs including female high officials and 20,000 female constables are working in the field.
 - Tamil Nadu is a pioneer state in empowering women in the police force and is the 5th state in the country to receive the President's flag following the states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu has received this honor.
- Free Education**
- The government will bear all the expenses including the tuition fee and accommodation fee for the children to complete their secondary education up to graduation.
 - A monthly stipend of Rs 3,000 each will be given as maintenance expenses for the children, who grows up under the support of relatives and guardians, not in government shelters or hostels.
 - Exemption from payment of tuition fee for students studying in private schools who have lost their parents due to corona virus.

Social justice in the legal sector

- To monitor the extent to which the laws and regulations enacted to implement social justice are being implemented in education, employment and promotion, the Government of Tamil Nadu appointed a Social Justice Monitoring Committee headed by Suba Veerapandian.
- In the appointments of legal officers of the Tamil Nadu government, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has not been followed in the same way as reservation for women and reservations should be followed in these appointments.

- Out of the 201 legal officers appointed in the Madurai Session of the Madras High Court, there are only 6 advocates from Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- They are also appointed as Advocates and as Additional Government Scholars in Jurisprudence.
- Not one of the public prosecutors appointed as Advocate General is a Scheduled Caste, a Tribal or a woman.
- While selecting Government Assistant Advocates from time to time by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission through multi-stage examinations, reservation policy is being followed.
- But when regimes change, reservation in public prosecutors who are temporarily appointed at the whim of the ruling party still remains a question mark.

Oak trees

- The Madras High Court has ordered the Tamil Nadu government to destroy the oak trees spread across Tamil Nadu.
- These trees tend to invade adjacent landscapes very quickly.
- It seriously affects the water resources and soil resources of the spreading areas.
- Land resources will undergo a major change.
- Natural plants will not be able to grow in those areas.
- As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, these trees are found in large numbers in water bodies, fields and outlying places.
- Due to the spread of these trees, the exotic bird species that come to the Vettangudi Bird Sanctuary in Sivagangai district are forced to suffer because they cannot nest.
- When these trees are destroyed in many agricultural lands, the number of rat squirrel-type rodents has been confirmed to increase.
- It has been revealed that these trees in agricultural land in Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai areas of Tamil Nadu are being sold at a good price by the local farmers.
- Keeping all these in mind, a draft report on the destruction of oaks should be prepared.

New Airport in Chennai

- The number of investors and tourists coming to Tamil Nadu is increasing day by day.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu has undertaken the task of selecting a suitable location for setting up a new airport in Chennai to cater to the international and domestic air transport services of the state through the government company TIDCO.
- Four suitable locations were selected for the new airport.
- Among them, the Airports Authority of India has inspected and approved the construction of a new airport at Parantur.
- Project value is Rs.20 thousand crores
- The newly constructed airport will be set up with the capacity to handle 10 crore passengers.
- The new airport will have two runways, terminals, connecting runways, aircraft parking area, cargo handling terminal, aircraft maintenance facilities and other necessary infrastructure facilities.
- In 2008, the central government issued guidelines for setting up new airports.
- Accordingly, an application will soon be submitted to a committee under the Ministry of Aviation of the Central Government for approval of the selected location.
- After site clearance approval, the land for the project will be acquired.



Paranthur Airport

- 24 years ago in April 1998 by the then Aviation Minister Anandakumar suggested that a new international airport is being considered at Chennai.
- The Tamil Nadu government has informed that this 2nd airport can be started at any one of the places either in Patalam, Tirupporur, Pannur or Parantur.
- After feasibility study it was decided to start at Parantur and Pannur.
- VK Singh announced that this 2nd airport will be set up at Parantur.
- This new airport is located at a distance of 69 km from Chennai in Kanchipuram district.
- It has the capacity to handle 10 crore passengers per year with two runways.
- The current project value is Rs 20 thousand crores.

Dravidian Model

- With the noble goal of making everything available to everyone, the Dravidian Model Government is seeing tremendous progress in small and micro businesses.
- It has advanced to the 3rd position in the list of easy to do business.
- 31 recently selected innovative companies have been provided with Innovation Fund by the Government of Tamil Nadu under TANSIDCO Scheme.
- Out of these 31 companies, 18 companies are run by entrepreneurs.
- The data shows that Tamil Nadu has the largest number of business centers in India.
- Star Dub Tamil Nadu Brand Lab will conduct launchpad events to introduce new ventures.
- A Tamil Angels network platform will be set up for women in rural areas to engage in entrepreneurship.
- The Industrial Center at Nandanam, Chennai will start functioning in 3 months.

Special Disaster Management Program In Tamil Nadu

- In Tamil Nadu there are more than 3.24 crore electricity connections under the categories of house, business, industry, agriculture and cottage.
 - Cyclone Nisha in 2008
 - Cyclone Jal in 2010
 - Cyclone Thane in 2011
 - Cyclone Neelam in 2012
 - Cyclone Varda in 2016
 - Cyclone 'Okki' in 2017
 - Cyclone Gaja in 2018
 - Cyclone Nivar in 2020 caused severe damage.

Consistent Power Supply

- A special disaster management plan has been formulated by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to provide consistent power supply.
- Public has to use only electronic devices with ISI logo.
- Electrical work should be carried out by certified electricians.
- Check the wiring for damage and replace it immediately if damaged.
- Children in the home should be supervised when they play near overhead power lines.

- Be careful while digging the ground for other works.
- Home-grown pet animals should not be placed on or near electric poles.
- Public must not hang wet clothes on electrical wires.
- Do not go near or touch electric poles, wires, fences etc.
- Buildings should not be built near power lines.
- Do not park high height vehicles, ladders etc. under power lines.
- Do not erect electric fences that cause loss of life. Doing so will result in imprisonment.

Tamil Nadu Higher Education

- The NIRF system of the Union Ministry of Education has been publishing the ranking list for higher education institutions across the country since 2016.
- This year's rank list was released on July 15.
- In this, Tamil Nadu topped the list with maximum 163 educational institutions.
- Tamil Nadu has been ranked first in the quality of higher education.
- The number of students studying higher education in Tamil Nadu is 53 percent.
- Out of 1,000 places of national level, 163 higher education institutions belong to Tamil Nadu.

Pilot Training Center

- A new pilot training Center will be implemented in the oldest airstrip at the foothills of Mottaimalai, Thonugal Revenue Village to Mudukumindanpatti Village, Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi District
- It will be renovated and a flight training center will be created.
- Lakshmi Plant Headquartered in Coimbatore, the management of Lakshmi Plant established its branch at Kovilpatti in 1941.
- To make it easy to come and go by plane, they got permission from the government and built a 70 feet wide airstrip at the foot of the mountain on the basis of a contract.
- This airport has been operational since 1978. They came and went in a small Cessna plane.
- In 1993, when the then Chief Minister Jayalalithaa came to Kovilpatti, her plane landed on this runway. The runway has been in use since 1998. After that it is said that he has handed over to the government.
- In this case, steps are being taken to start a flight training center at the airport in Kovilpatti by the Tamil Nadu Government Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO).
- At present this runway is in damaged condition.
- Farmers are using it as a field.
- The airstrip at Kovilpatti has already been assigned a GPS code of VO26.
- Minister Thangam Tennarasu has said that the Kovilpatti airstrip will be repaired and a flight training center will be established.
- This is a great boon for the students of South District.
- Once the runway becomes functional, small planes will fly here frequently, thus Kovilpatti city will reach the next stage in its industrial development.

Thagaisaal Thamizhar

- Senior member of Communist Party of India leader R.Nallakannu has been selected for the 'Thagaisaal Thamizhar' award for the year 2022.
- He was involved in public life at a young age and participated in the freedom struggle.
- He spent his youth in prison and in hiding.



- He is constantly working to protect social harmony and environment by giving voice to poor people.
- Acting as a selfless best politician for Tamil Nadu, he is considered to be a Tamilian who contributed greatly to the development of the Tamil race.
- Therefore, the selection committee has unanimously selected R. Nallakannu for the Thagaisaal Thamizhar Award for the year 2022.
- Chief Minister M. K. Stalin will present a check of Rs. 10 lakhs and a certificate of appreciation to R. Nallakannu, who was selected for this award, at the Independence Day function to be held on the 15th.
- An annual award will be given in the name of 'Thagaisaal Thamizhar' to honor those who have contributed to the province.
- In 1981 the total number of arts and science colleges functioning in Tamil Nadu was 195.
- Out of them 51 were government colleges: the number of government aided colleges was 144.

Tamil Nadu Woman Scientist Kalaichelvi

- A woman scientist from Tamil Nadu has been appointed as the Director General of the Council of Science and Industrial Research (CSIR).
- It is noteworthy that she is the first woman to head 38 research centers employing 4,500 scientists across the country.
- N. Kalaselvi is the director of CSIR - Central Electrochemical Research Center in Karaikudi.
- She has made many contributions in the field of Lithium-Iron Battery.
- Kalaselvi hails from Vikramasinghapuram near Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district.
- Kalaselvi from Tamil Nadu has achieved the distinction of being the first woman Director General of CSIR, India's highest scientific research institute.

Electricity board

- The scheme of free electricity for farmers, 500 units for power loom workers, 100 units for cottage industry and first 100 units for houses may be cancelled.
- Commercial rates are different, residential rates are different and everyone will have the same price per unit.
- Union Electricity Regulatory Commission has been created to replace the State Electricity Boards and private companies can directly engage in electricity distribution after obtaining the approval of this Commission.
- Since the Union Electricity Regulatory Commission will have the highest authority, the rights of the states in the power sector will be taken away.
- Power distribution will now be handed over to private individuals.
- Consumers can now choose electricity companies just as they choose cell phone companies.
- Distribution of power generation of the state to other states does not require approval of the state.
- Due to this, there is a risk of power shortage in Tamil Nadu.
- Electricity can be sold to neighboring countries.
- Fees are fixed without taking into account of the subsidies. If this happens, the grant will be forfeited.
- Through this amendment the electricity tariff will be revised every year.
- Notification of minimum and maximum charges is mandatory.
- Electricity tariff will be hiked without any limit.
- Private companies may make predatory profits.

- The bill will provide additional powers to electricity distribution companies.
- Charges will be generated in parallel with power generation and sale.
- Permission will be given to multiple private companies at one place.
- Due to this, government power distribution will be affected.
- The grassroots, middle class, small and medium entrepreneurs, farmers will all be affected.
- 27 lakh engineers and lakhs of employees working in the power industry across the country are at risk of losing their jobs.
- Farmers may be affected as the subsidy can be paid into the bank accounts of specific individuals.

Muvalur Ramamirtham Higher Education Guarantee Scheme

- Muvalur Ramamirtham Higher Education Guarantee Scheme provides financial assistance of Rs 1,000 per month to girls studying higher education on the 7th of every month.
- The Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Memorial Marriage Funding Scheme was started in 1989 by the late former Chief Minister Karunanidhi to promote the education of girls from poor families and help in marriage.
- After that, the late former chief minister Jayalalithaa brought the scheme of providing gold to thali along with marriage finance during the AIADMK regime.
- In view of the fact that the higher education enrollment of girls studying in government schools in Tamil Nadu is very low, the Moovalur Ramamirtham Memorial Marriage Funding Scheme is being converted into a higher education guarantee scheme.
- Through this, 1,000 per month will be paid directly for all students directly to their bank account who studied from 6th to 12th standard in government schools and join degree and diploma till they complete the vocational course without dropout.
- Even if these students are already receiving other educational assistance, they can get additional assistance under this scheme.
- 6 lakh female students are likely to benefit annually through this scheme.
- Rs 698 crore is being allocated for this new venture.
- The scheme is applicable to girl students studying in government schools from 6th to 12th standard and pursuing higher education in higher education institutes in Tamil Nadu recognized by Tamil Nadu Government, Central Government and UGC guidelines
- Also, this scheme is applicable to those who have completed 6th to 10th standard in government school and enrolled in diploma and ITI courses.
- This scheme is not applicable for cross border students from other states.
- Higher education means arts and science and vocational courses, Paramedical, Diploma, ITI.
- Scholarships are available only for first higher education which is applicable to all as integrated higher education.
- The scholarship will be given only for the first 3 years to the students pursuing integrated higher education.
- Students pursuing higher education in non-recognized educational institutes will not be eligible for this scheme.
- 3 years for polytechnics, at least one year for ITI certificate courses, 3 years for arts and science degree courses, 4 years for engineering courses, 4 years for agricultural courses, 5 years for medical courses, 3 to 5 years for law and paramedical courses.



- This scholarship will be given only to those students who pass out from government schools and pursue higher education.
- Aadhaar number is mandatory to get scholarship
- Eligible students who want to benefit can register themselves online. Or you can register through college.
- Information and requests related to this program can be registered online.

Excavation work in Adichanallur

- Excavation work is being done by the Central Department of Archeology at Adichanallur on the banks of the Tamiraparani river in Thoothukudi district.
- So far more than 80 old man's tombs have been discovered.
- A 3.5 cm long gold skull was found
- There was also a bronze jar.
- Decorations like cranes and ducks like birds drinking water at 5 places around the jar was found
- In 1902, Alexander Rhea, an English officer, excavated here, and discovered a forehead ornament made of gold.
- After 120 years, the golden ornament has been found again.

Keezhadi

- 74 emeralds (a rare stone) were found in Konthagai excavation near Sivagangai district Tirupuvanam in Keezhadi.
- As Konthagai area near Keezhadi is a graveyard, ancient tombs are constantly being found there.
- For the first time in Konthagai, 74 emeralds and a copper piece were found in a single old man's tomb.
- Soodhupavalam is a rare stone.
- This stone was considered valuable in ancient times.
- The kings wore ornaments made of these stones.
- It is noteworthy that important figures of the government and wealthy people wear them.

48th GST

- The 48th GST meeting of the country is going to be held in Madurai in the 4th week of August.
- Goods and Services Tax (GST) was introduced by the central government from 2017.
- GST Council meetings are held in major cities of the country to discuss the shortcomings and suggestions of GST by the state governments.
- In the last meeting in Chandigarh, the Union Finance Ministry decided and announced to hold the 48th GST Council meeting in Madurai.


Maya Thevar

- MP K. Maya thevar (88) who received the double leaf symbol of AIADMK and contested on behalf of the party in the first election held when AIADMK started, passed away in Chinnalapatti due to ill health.
- K. Maya thevar was born in the year 1934 in D. Uchapatti near Usilampatti in Madurai district.
- He worked as an advocate of the Madras High Court.
- By-elections were announced for the Dindigul Lok Sabha constituency for the first time after the party started in 1973.

- MGR made Maya thevar contest on behalf of AIADMK.
- He is the first candidate of AIADMK.
- Maya thevar chose the double leaf as an independent symbol & won overwhelmingly.
- Subsequently, he contested the Dindigul constituency in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections and won for the second time.
- Maya thevar resigned from AIADMK. After this, he joined the DMK and contested the Dindigul constituency in the 1980 Lok Sabha elections and was again elected as an MP.
- In England, Vincent Churchill would hold up his double thumb in a 'V' shape to signify victory.
- It was easily accessible to people.
- Similarly, if we get the double leaf symbol, we show two fingers as a symbol of victory and it also represents the double leaf.


Disciplinary Action on Government Servants


- Government officials, when taking departmental action against their subordinates, should take action with care, self-control and impartiality.
- There should be no haste in taking a decision on suspension.
- In case of suspension, the inquiry should be completed within 6 months.
- In case of corruption, the investigation report should be submitted to the government within one year.
- Based on evidence, suspension may be continued if necessary.



Kings and Queens

On a thrilling final day at the 44th Chess Olympiad, Uzbekistan pipped Armenia and a youthful India 2 team to clinch gold in the Open section






OPEN - FINAL POSITIONS

1	Uzbekistan
2	Armenia
3	India 2

Nodirbek Abdusattorov (UZB)




WOMEN - FINAL POSITIONS

1	Ukraine
2	Georgia
3	India 1

Anna Muzychuk (UKR)

INDIA 2 MEN'S TEAM - BRONZE



Name	Rating*	Points
D. Gukesh	2,867	9/11
Nihal Sarin	2,774	7.5/10
R. Praggnanandhaa	2,767	6.5/9
B. Adhiban	2,594	4/6
Raunak Sadhwani	2,642	5.5/8


* Tournament ELO rating

BEST INDIAN MEN PERFORMERS

Board	Position	Name
1		D. Gukesh
2		Nihal Sarin
3		Arjun Erigaisi^
3		R. Praggnanandhaa

^ India 1

INDIA 1 WOMEN'S TEAM - BRONZE



Name	Rating*	Points
Koneru Humpy	2,440	6/10
D. Harika	2,411	3.5/7
R. Vaishali	2,452	7.5/11
Tania Sachdev	2,441	8/11
Bhakti Kulkarni	2,379	4/5

BEST INDIAN WOMEN PERFORMERS

Board	Position	Name
3		R. Vaishali
4		Tania Sachdev
5		Divya Deshmukh#

India 2



- It does not apply to cases related to criminal proceedings.
- If the suspension is deemed no longer necessary, it may be withdrawn.
- The investigation should be completed within one year and a report should be submitted to the anti-corruption movement.
- The Head of Department should implement the final order within 4 months of receiving the report.
- All officers should follow this guideline.
- Strict action will be taken if there is a mistake in this.

Merger of Narcotics Unit with Alcohol Prohibition Enforcement

- Chief Minister M.K.Stalin had already announced that Narcotics Intelligence Unit will be merged with Prohibition Enforcement Unit.
- An order will be issued soon.
- Information technology plays an important role in drug prevention.
- Therefore, a separate 'Cyber Cell' will be created for this section.
- There are currently 12 special courts to try NDPS cases.
- A special court will be set up for the two districts in the first phase.
- He said that the 'Central Intelligence Unit' in the Prohibition Division will be further strengthened as the Anti-Narcotics Division is merged with the Prohibition Enforcement Division.
- A drug user should get rid of it.
- The freedman should campaign against drug abuse.
- Parents should supervise their children from using drugs.
- The same duty exists for school teachers.
- The same task exists for the management of colleges.
- Traders and shopkeepers should also ensure that they will not sell drugs.
- Intoxicants should be monitored so that they are not sold near schools and colleges.
- District Administration should prevent the movement of these materials within the territory.
- The police administration should eradicate drugs completely.
- All drug dealers should be arrested by the police and all their assets should be frozen.
- State-to-state smuggling should be completely banned.
- Physicians, especially psychiatrists, should advocate the evils of addiction.
- The work of rescuing 200 intoxicated people should be done by social welfare organizations and non-governmental organizations.
- Rehabilitation should be provided to those recovering from addiction.

Power project in Assam

- NLC India emerged in Neyveli. Cuddalore, implementing its projects in other Parts of Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, U.P. , Odisha, Jharkhand and Andaman Islands
- NLC formed a joint venture to set up 1,000 MW solar power projects in the northeastern state of Assam at a cost of Rs 5,500 crore in collaboration with Assam State Electricity Distribution Corporation.

Aided Colleges

- At the same time as government colleges were started, the British government also allowed government aided private colleges to be started.
- In 1871, 4 government colleges and 7 government aided private colleges were functioning in Madras

Historical Background

- In Tamil Nadu till the early 1980s there were only government and government-aided private institutions of higher education, but in 1981 in the polytechnic division and in 1984 in the artsscience division, the Tamil Nadu government gave permission to start independent colleges without government aid.
- In the 1990s, government-aided private colleges also started offering self-financed courses.
- There are a total of 908 arts and science colleges in Tamil Nadu.
- Out of which 147 are government colleges, 140 are government aided colleges and more than 600 are self-financed colleges.
- Since the profit is high in the self-financing section of commercial education and the government restrictions are less, the college administration has stopped the government-aided sections and started efforts to run it as a fully self-financing college.

Gold for Tamil Nadu player Bhavani Devi

- Tamil Nadu player Bhavani Devi won the gold medal in the Commonwealth Fencing Championship.
- This is the 2nd time Bhavani Devi from Chennai has won a gold medal in the Commonwealth Games.
- She had already won the gold medal in the 2018 Commonwealth Games in Canberra, Australia.

International Kite Festival

- For the first time in Tamil Nadu, Chengalpattu District Mamallapuram International Kite Festival is going to start.

Drugs

- The use of drugs and the number of people addicted to them are increasing day by day in Tamil Nadu.
- Controlling the movement of drugs and arresting the sellers is important.
- It is necessary to realize the harms of drug use.
- Public should be aware of the harmness.
- Various measures are being taken like seizure of property of drug dealers and creation of cyber cell.
- The government will not hesitate to take action against drug dealers.
- We need to break the chain where drugs are passed from one person to another.
- Addiction is the trigger for various crimes including murder, robbery, sexual harassment.
- Stopping the movement of drugs should be a people's movement.
- Traders and shopkeepers should take a pledge that they will not sell drugs.
- The role of parents and teachers is very important.
- Parents should spend more time with their children. Talk to them from your heart.
- Be casual and approach them as friends. Never leave children unattended for any reason.
- Teachers also have the same duty. They have to be firm and kind at the same time.

Drug addiction

- Sale of alcohol should be regulated.
- Strict norms should be laid down and followed in terms of age, quantity, time etc.
- Efforts should be made to prevent sale of substandard and indecent alcohol.
- The huge internal market behind banned drugs should be identified and shut down without any bias.
- There should be restrictions on the way drugs are shown in the media.

- For that some norms should be formulated.
- Importantly, the media should also act responsibly.
- A drug monitoring committee should be established in every school with like minded students.
- They should be given the necessary training. We need to change the ambivalence we have about drugs and approach it openly.
- It should be approached scientifically without any inclination, leaving aside moral theories.
- Parents should communicate openly with their children.
- They should detect the changes at the beginning and get proper help without ignoring it.
- Students and youth are victims of this which is becoming a huge social problem.
- Therefore, they should realize that this is not only their personal problem but also a social problem and take efforts to restore them.
- The government should start specialized centers in every district that can provide modern drug recovery treatment.
- Many new researches should be carried out through it.
- The results should be used to improve and modernize the treatment.
- The increasing use of drugs in the modern world is a manifestation of our changing lifestyles, values, economic crises, extraterrestrial pressures on individuals, and the dominance of social media, and is not just a personal problem.
- A healthy drug-free society can be built if a society is concerned about its dignity, moral values, individual rights and well-being and is determined to improve it.
- But, it requires concrete actions!

SIDCO Industrial Estate

- In the year 1966, the then Chief Minister Bhaktavachalam opened the TANJI industrial complex in SIDCO Industrial Estate Valliyur on an area of about 3.62 acres.
- In this, various products including sluice gates required for Public Works Department and large iron pipes required for Tuticorin Port were manufactured.
- In 1993, then Chief Minister Jayalalithaa ordered the closure of 17 TANJI factories in Tamil Nadu.
- It has been decided to connect the factories in the closed TANJI land with SIDCO and set up new industrial parks.

32nd Elephant Sanctuary

- Agasthyarmalai in Tirunelveli district will be included as the 32nd sanctuary along with elephant sanctuaries, Union Environment, Forest and Climate Change Minister Bhupender Yadav said.
- India continues to lead the way in elephant conservation, accounting for more than 60 percent of Asian elephants.
- 1,197 sq km in Agasthyar Hills near the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu.
- An elephant sanctuary is dedicated at the level.
- Along with this, 32 elephant sanctuaries have been added in the country.

The International Community Against Terrorism

- The Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) terrorist movement planned and executed the 1999 Indian Airlines hijacking, the 2001 Parliament attack, and the 2016 attack on the Indian Air Force Base in Pathankot, Punjab.
- Recently, India and the United States proposed to declare him as an international terrorist in the UN Security Council.
- But China blocked the approval of the proposal.

Vande Bharat Trains

- Junction Box Factory (ICF) in Perampur, Chennai is manufacturing a state-of-the-art express train at a cost of Rs 97 crore using indigenous technology for the first time
- This high-speed train, which can run at a speed of 160 km per hour, is named 'Vande Bharat'.
- In the first phase, it will be operated between Delhi and Varanasi.
- Railways has planned to run 75 trains in the first phase.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Stalin's letter to build dams

- Andhra government gave permission to build 2 dams across the Kosasthalai river, Chittoor District Mukkala Kandigai and Kathapalli villages
- This has angered the people living in Chennai and suburban areas (north) who depend on this river for drinking water and agricultural irrigation.
- Kosasthalai River and its catchment areas are naturally located in the border areas of the two states.
- Out of the total area of 3.727 sq km of the Kosasthalai river basin, only 877 sq km is in Andhra Pradesh.
- The remaining 2,850 sq. km is located in Tamil Nadu.
- Poondi Reservoir is built across Kosasthalai River.
- This reservoir plays an important role in the supply of drinking water in the Chennai Metropolitan Development Group areas.
- The upstream state of the inter-state Kosasthalai river cannot plan, approve or undertake construction of new dams across the river without the permission of the downstream state.
- The construction of a dam across the river is disappointing and will have a major impact on TamilNadu, especially Chennai and the suburbs (northern areas).

Proud Contribution of Local Governments

- We know that the local government system, which flourished for thousands of years in Tamil Nadu, completely disappeared in a period of time and was revived in a new dimension during the British era.
- Local governments were not established in all the towns, even in the towns that were established, not everyone who lived there had the right to vote, and the works were carried out only from the respective local government's own income without any government funding.
- In short, the situation in Tamil Nadu at the time of independence was that local bodies had to function within a very small circle and there was a lot of stagnation and inability to build basic facilities.

Foundation Panchayats

- In terms of rural local bodies, in the 1960s and 70s, education, roads, agriculture, livestock cooperative, maternity, public health and medical activities were also available to the people under the same umbrella of panchayat union administration.
- In the urban local government areas also, education, maternity and medical services were done well.
- Because of that, new schools were started wherever needed.
- Link roads, access roads and bridges were built and agricultural production increased.
- A large number of co-operative societies sprang up;
- Milk production increased;
- Primary Health Centers appeared;



- Medical and preventive works were carried out;
- Maternity centers were established and veterinary sub-hospitals came into existence.
- It was the golden age of rural local government areas.

Link Bridge

- The various development and welfare projects of the central and state governments are implemented through the local bodies.
- Thus, the local bodies act as organizations that implement the development and welfare projects of the central and state governments locally and act as a link between the local people and the government.
- During calamities such as heavy rains, floods and storms, the local governments are standing in the field with the people and doing all the assistance and relief work.

Chennai's second airport

- A second airport in Chennai is a long-held dream.
- With the increasing number of passengers and the number of flights coming to Chennai from different countries of the world, it is no longer possible to depend only on the Meenambakkam airport.
- 70 km from Chennai, the Tamil Nadu government has selected Paranthur, which is located far away from Sriperumbudur, for setting up the airport.
- Union Minister of State for Aviation VK Singh announced this in the Rajya Sabha.
- The minister had said that the Tamil Nadu government had said that Seyyur, Mamandur in Chengalpattu district, Pannur in Tiruvallur district and Parantur in Kanchipuram district were considered and finally Parantur would be suitable in all respects.
- The new airport at Parantur is expected to take seven years to complete.
- The entrance road of the airport will be constructed from the Chennai-Bengaluru National Highway.
- Chennai to Sriperumbudur and Parantur metro rail connections are also being actively discussed.
- The new airport will have two runways to accommodate two flights simultaneously.
- As per current statistics, Meenambakkam airport handles around 400 flights daily.
- 35,000 to 40,000 passengers come and go daily.
- The new airport is planned at a cost of Rs 20,000 crore.
- There are two large runways that can accommodate the largest planes of 600 passengers.
- The new airport is planned to handle two crore passengers per year.
- It is not going to be easy to set up the new green airport at Parantur on 4,971 acres of land near the Chennai-Bengaluru National Highway.
- Land acquisition can be a major problem as there is agricultural land all around.
- 3,000 acres of agricultural land and more than 1,000 residences may be affected.
- Already, people from five villages around Parantur have expressed strong opposition to the construction of the airport.
- Since most of them depend on agriculture for their livelihood, they are justified in fearing for their livelihood.
- Environmentalists have protested that the canal should not be closed as the water goes to 72 lakes from the Pambak canal in Parantur and the areas with many lakes and ponds should not be destroyed.
- One of the negative criticisms is that it takes more than two hours to reach the new airport, which is located 73 km from Chennai.

- No matter what development plan is implemented, it is bound to have some impacts.
- Industrial development is essential for economic growth and employment.
- Agriculture is the income today.
- The facts are that it does not improve the standard of living and does not help in increasing employment.

Smart City

- The central government launched the 'Smart City' program in 2015 to create cities that provide a high quality of life to the people.
- Under this, the central government had instructed to use smart solutions in the services provided by the urban local bodies, select a specific area and implement the projects in such a way that the development carried out in it is reflected in the other parts of the city.
- Smart city projects are underway in 11 municipalities in Tamil Nadu namely Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem, Thanjavur, Vellore, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tirupur, Trichy and Erode.
- Apart from the Chennai Corporation, Rs 1,000 crore has been allotted to each of the other 10 Municipal Corporations as a share of 50 percent each from the Central and State Governments.

Booming Female Education

Educational Institutions for Females

- An 1871 census of educated females in Chennai revealed that only one out of 620 females was educated.
- Another study found that female education in 1901 was 0.6 percent.
- Studies show the increase as,
 - 1.0 percent in 1911
 - 8.86 percent in 1951
 - 21.97 percent in 1971
 - 53.67 percent in 2001
 - 65.46 percent in 2011.
- Savitribai Phule started a separate school for girls in 1848 and made a great achievement.
- The school started with nine students and sowed the first seeds for female education.
- In 1854, Charles Wood made a statement on the importance of female education.
- In 1879, Bethune College for Girls was first established in Bengal.
- It has been a girls school since 1849.
- A separate university for women was founded in Bombay in 1916 by Dr. Thernto Karve.
- He also mentions that Mahatma Gandhi presided over the graduation ceremony of this women's university.
- Under the title of women's education, article 15 (1) of our constitution states that no citizen should be discriminated against on the basis of gender.
- Today, 14 out of 799 universities belong to women.
- 1,751 girls colleges are functioning.
- In 2016, 28,799 people completed Ph.D. studies. 12,505 of them are women.
- From space exploration to marine life research and education, there is no field where women are not involved.

- No matter what laws are passed, it was education that gave women the strength and awareness to fight against the vestiges of the past, such as the child marriage, sati, female feticide, and the devadasi system.
- It was education that brought to women the ability to participate in social production and the questioning of the value of labor.
- Considering women as the second gender is the first obstacle to women's education and our constitution has broken it.
- Poverty is another obstacle.
- Schemes of state governments such as mid-day meals in primary schools have also been able to break this barrier.
- Even when we lost so many girls like Delhi Nirbhaya, Kathua girl, Kallakurichi student and even when calamities surround us, women's education never stops its journey.

Ondiveeran

- We are commemorating the 250th death anniversary of the warrior Ondiveeran who fought against the British in Tamil land 102 years before the 'Sepoy mutiny' in 1857.

Nerkattumseval Palayam

- Nerkattumseval is a prosperous estate with abundant good agricultural land, located ten kilometers north-west of Sankarankovil and five kilometers east of Vasudevanallur, near Tirunelveli.
- In the inheritance of that land, Ondiveeran was born in 1710 AD to Petha Veeran and Veeramma.
- At an early age he learned to throw swords, sweep rice, ride horses, play drums, sing, weave and work leather.
- When the Zamin system was changed into palayam, Pulithevan took charge of the palyam due to the socio-political situation.
- However, both of them ruled to palaym together.
- Ondiveeran took on additional responsibility as the army commander and led the war against the enemy.
- The British provided military assistance to the Nawab of Arcot and thereby assumed the responsibility of collecting taxes in the camps.
- In 1755, Pulithevan and Ondiveeran protested why they should pay taxes to the British.
- They refused to give paddy as tax

First war of Independence

- In the first war of Independence, the British launched a war on Nerkattumseval Palayam.
- On 22nd May 1755, Ondiveeran and Pulithevan defeated the army led by Mabus khan, the brother of the Nawab of Arcot and Lord Innings, at the border of Nerkattumseval Palayam and again in the same year, a large force headed by Mabus Khan and the British commander Alexander Heron left for Nellai.
- On the way Lakshmana Nayak surrendered at Manaparai.
- Madurai and Ramanathapuram also surrendered.
- Polla Pandiya Kattabomman, grandfather of Veerapandiya Kattabomman, paid tribute to Colonel Heron and surrendered.
- Then the British army camped in Thenmalai.
- But Ondiveeran again defeated their huge force of 2000 soldiers and claimed victory.
- This was the first war of independence against the British.

- It was Ondiveeran who defeated the British who waged war again in 1756 and 1757.
- Some of the Telugu palayams including Ettayapuram fell victim to the partition strategy of the British.
- Ondiveeran and Pulithevan joined the other palayams against the British by making war on them.
- There were 16 Tamil Palayams and 56 Telugu Palayams during the Nayak period.
- Alwarkurichi Alagappan was defeated and taken as prisoner.
- Maruthanayagam Khan sahib Yusuf Khan came forward to support Alagappan.
- On 2nd July 1759, he captured Oothumalai and Surandai palayams.
- On November 6, Ondiveeran recovered them.
- Enraged Marudanayaka joined forces with Thondaiman and attacked Vasudeva Nallur.
- In the twenty-day war, Pulithevan and Ondiveeran divided into two armies and won.
- Again Khan sahib attacked Nerkattumseval on 20 December 1760
- In this war Ondiveeran's Deputy Commander Vennikaladi was killed

Final Battles

- On May 13, 1767 under the leadership of British General Donald Campbell, the Vasudeva Nallur fort which was the military base of Nerkattumseval was attacked.
- The valiant Tamil Maravars under the leadership of Pulithevan and Ondiveeran fought very fiercely.
- Our wats and wads lost in front of powerful cannons and guns.
- At that time, Pulithevan entered the Aavudai Nachiyar temple in Sankarankovil and did not return.
- So, Ondiveeran again took charge of the camp and took care of the three children of Pulidevan for four years.
- Again it is known that he resisted the British in places like Kalakadu, Gangai Kondan, Thiruvilliputhur and Pudukottai.
- Finally, on 20 August 1771, Maveeran Ondiveeran died a heroic death in the Battle of South Hills.

Uday Plan

- According to the scheme, the Union Government will accept 25% of the debt related to the distribution of the Tamil Nadu Power Generation and Distribution Corporation TANGEDCO.
- As the state government takes the loan of electricity, tariff increase once a year, the union government will provide incentives under various schemes to the electricity board and the state government.
- Concessions like additional coal allocation, low-cost electricity from the Union Power Package will also be provided.
- Steps should be taken to reduce power loss.
- The then Chief Minister Jayalalitha strongly opposed this project.
- After her death, the AIADMK formed an alliance with the BJP.
- Signed an internet contract in this project.
- Even though the Tamil Nadu Power Generation and Distribution Corporation joined the Uday scheme, it has continued to incur losses.
- It has suffered a loss of Rs 1.13 lakh crore so far.

Kilambakkam

- Up to 20 years ago, intercity buses operated from Broadway, a highly congested area of Kilambakkam.
- A suburban bus station was constructed at a cost of Rs. 103 crores in an area of 37 acres in Coimbatore in order to control the traffic congestion there.

- At present, due to the increased traffic here, a new bus stand is being constructed at a cost of Rs. 314 crores in an area of 67 acres at Kilambakkam next to Vandalur.
- It is planned to operate 50 percent of the intercity buses that are currently operated from Coimbatore from Kilambakkam.
- Especially it seems that all the buses going to places like Trichy, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Salem will be operated from Kilambakkam.

Crop Insurance

- The Government of Tamil Nadu is continuously implementing the Crop Insurance Scheme to protect farmers from crop losses due to natural hazards like rain, flood and drought.
- The government has selected 5 insurance companies like Agriculture Insurance Corporation of India, Ifco-Tokyo, Bajaj Alliance, HDFC Ergo and Reliance to implement the crop insurance scheme.

Salt Production

- A scheme to provide relief amount of Rs.5000 per annum to the families of salt workers in the months of non-production of salt.
- As the salt industry is a seasonal industry, the salt workers only get a chance to work for 9 months in a year.
- During the rainy season, they suffer a lot as there is no opportunity to get adequate alternative work.
- Tamil Nadu Salt Company will sell iodized rock salt and iodized refined powdered salt in the open market under the new trade name 'Neithal Uppu' for the benefit of the people.

Transformers at a cost of Rs 97.56 crore

- The Chief Minister also inaugurated the operation of 52 number of power converters installed in 51 sub-stations in Chengalpattu, Chennai, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kallakurichi, Kanchipuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Thanjavur, Theni, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Tirupur, Trichy, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar districts with an increased capacity of 602 MW and a cost of Rs.97.56 crore.
- Through these schemes worth Rs 258.94 crore, the people living in the areas, industries and farmers have a way to provide quality uninterrupted electricity.

From Province to Linguistic State

- Madras province included present day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rayal Seema, Dakshina Kannada, Bellary, Udupi, Malabar region of Kerala, Lakshadweep etc.
- The capital of the Madras province was present day Chennai and the summer capital was Ooty.
- In 1950, Madras Presidency, which was under British rule, became Madras State.
- Demands for linguistic statehood began to arise. Freedom fighter Poti Sriramulu died on a hunger strike demanding the separation of Andhra Pradesh from Madras state.
- The central government decided to divide Andhra Pradesh into Madras state.
- Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953.
- Orderly System
- The orderlies working in the houses of police officers should be withdrawn immediately.
- Black stickers on vehicles of dignitaries should be removed.
- It has already been advised not to use government stamps on own vehicles.

Innuyir Kaappom

- Innuyir Kaappom scheme is a free medical assistance scheme for emergency treatment within 48 hours of an accident, this scheme was launched by Chief Minister M.K.Stalin on 18 Dec 2021.
- The number of people who have benefited this scheme has crossed one lakh.
- Its aim is to reduce road accident deaths, resulting deaths and medical costs for affected families.
- It is to ensure that the necessary funds are provided for the full treatment of road accident victims during the critical period of 48 hours after the accident.
- A maximum of Rs 1 lakh is provided for the treatment of the accident victim.
- An incentive of Rs 5,000 is given by the government to the person who admits the victim immediately to the hospital.
- Rural people affected by accidents, urban dwellers, out-of-state residents and foreigners alike can benefit from this scheme.
- This program has been developed to train and create awareness among the school, college students, public representatives, local government and voluntary organizations, first aiders in accidents to make road safety a people's movement.
- A total of 673 hospitals have been integrated into 445 qualified private hospitals and 228 government hospitals in the vicinity of 500 high-accident highway locations, and the accident victims are immediately admitted for treatment.
- 100,061 people have received treatment worth Rs 90.19 crore under this scheme.

The Gram Sabha meeting

- The Gram Sabha meeting should discuss the management of the village panchayat and public fund expenditure, economical use of drinking water, especially the use of drinking water covered in clean containers, measures to prevent dengue spread by mosquitoes.
- From August 15th to October 2nd, a special campaign called Ezhilmigu Graamam is being carried out focusing on personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness.
- Prohibition of production of plastic products, measures taken in projects and finance committee grant funds, measures of rain water harvesting system in rural areas, removal of encroachments on waterways, water bodies should be discussed.
- Report on Survey for All Grama Anna Revival Scheme, Artist Housing Scheme, Jaljeevan Scheme, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Prime Minister's Housing Scheme, Minority Education Scholarship, Schemes carried out by Food Supply Departments should be discussed.

Can't be prevented: Can be avoided

- Women who won panchayat elections were replaced by their husbands, fathers or male relatives.
- This happened because of the reluctance of women to appear in person to be sworn in, even though there is no place in the law to replace the winners.
- A bill to provide 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and all legislative assemblies has been pending for 12 years citing lack of consensus.
- Even if this is done, only the family women of the party will be stopped in those elections as it is now unless the political parties change.



Thennaatu Jhansirani Thyagi Anjalaiammal

- Tennatu Jhansirani Tyagi Anjalayammal was born on 1st June 1890 at Sunnambukkara Street in Muthu Nagar in Cuddalore, Tennarkadu District.
- Bharatiyar stayed in Pondicherry for ten years from 1908 to 1918 without bearing the oppression of the British during the freedom struggle.
- Anjalai Ammal used to read the magazines he ran then and wrote letters to him.
- Through this, a good acquaintance was made with Bharatiyar.
- Bharatiyar has visited Anjalai's house in Cuddalore three times from Pondicherry
- EVR Periyar was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee in 1922.
- Periyar, who had come to Cuddalore, came to Anjalai's house and told the people gathered there about the need to shun foreign cloth.
- After this she along with Periyar carried bundles on the streets of Cuddalore and sold them.
- Gandhiji came to Cuddalore on 17th September 1921.
- Thousands of people gathered to hear Gandhi speak at a huge public meeting at Kedilam river.
- After listening to Gandhi's speech, Murugappan gave up his alcohol habit.
- As a result, Anjalai Ammal gained respect for Gandhi.
- No women were involved in the freedom struggle in Madras province at that time.
- Anjalai Ammal & the wife of Congress leader N. Seenuvasa Iyengar, were the only two women who directly participated in the freedom struggle.
- Thus Anjalaiammal was hailed as the first freedom fighter.
- In Cuddalore, Anjalai Ammal actively conducted protests against the whites, such as picketing black shops and boycotting foreign cloth.
- In 1927, the Congress Party held a protest demanding the removal of the Neil statue.
- Anjalai Ammal brought women from Cuddalore by train and staged a protest.
- In 1930, when the Gandhis held a salt-picking protest in Dandi, Gujarat, Anjalai Ammal stayed at Chozh- inga Nallur, south of Chennai, and gathered Congress workers and completed a large-scale salt-picking protest.
- When Gandhi was traveling in Chennai province in February 1934, he reached Cuddalore by train on the 17th.
- The Tennargarh district police had banned that no one should meet or welcome Gandhi.
- Immediately Anjalai Ammal went to the railway station wearing a burqa like a Muslim woman and brought Gandhiji to her home in a handcart.
- Amazed at her bravery and intelligence, the Gandhians hailed her as the Queen of Southern Jhansi.
- In the 1937 legislative elections held in Chennai province, she contested on behalf of the Congress party in the women's constituency in Cuddalore and won.
- Anjalai Ammal, who was Tamil Nadu's first female Freedom fighter and lived as a martyr throughout her life passed away on Monday, 20th February 1961 at the age of 71 at Mudlur villagem located near Chidambaram