



TNPSC GROUP - II ASPIRANTS

September -2022 CURRENT ISSUES



**SOCIO
ECONOMIC
ISSUES**



**TAMILNADU
ADMINISTRATION**



**SCIENCE &
TECHNOLOGY**



**STATE
CURRENT
ISSUES**



**NATIONAL
CURRENT
ISSUES**



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September Month Current Affairs



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01

National Affairs

Protect Wetlands

- A wetland is a body of water with a depth lower than sea level
- The contribution of wetlands is essential to raise the groundwater level, prevent soil erosion and limit natural disasters such as storms and cyclones, which contribute greatly to environmental protection.
- 6% of the earth's total area is wetlands.
- Today more than 2000 places in the world have been declared as wetlands.
- Globally, there are 1,112 wetlands in Africa, Asia & the Amazon region of Brazil.

Lungs of Cities

- India has 27,403 wetlands.
- These areas are known as the 'lungs of cities' as they provide protection for various species living on earth.
- Ramsar International recognition is given to areas that maintain well managed wetlands.

Ramsar Declaration

- The Ramsar Declaration provides the necessary principles to protect wetlands and improve the quality of land, and to share the problems of wetlands at the global level in the current situation of global warming and heat waves, and to discuss and solve the problems.
- The Ramsar Declaration or Convention on Wetlands is an international agreement on the use and conservation of wetlands.
- In 1971, the Convention was signed in Ramsar City, Iran.
- Therefore, the name 'Ramsar Declaration' was established after the name of the city.
- The objective of this agreement is to protect the natural resources among the countries of the world and to maintain the richness and richness of wetlands.
- The Ramsar Declaration identifies wetlands of international importance, particularly bird sanctuaries, and introduces them to the world.
- It helps the people of the world to discover those places and travel there, to develop tourism in those countries and to increase the foreign exchange between the countries.

Conservation

- If wetlands are to be protected, they should be declared protected areas;
- Dumping of municipal waste in these areas should be prohibited;
- Wetlands should not be allowed to set up factories as they are home to all land-dwelling creatures;
- Existing encroachments on wetlands should be removed.
- International Wetlands Day is celebrated on February 2 every year to create awareness among people about wetlands.

- Wetland and water are inseparable from each other.
- These are essential for living organisms.

The first aircraft carrier

- A new flag for the Indian Navy has been introduced.
- On the naval ensign, the red bands designed during the British rule are being removed.
- In the new white flag, the national flag, Ashoka symbol and anchor are present.
- From the year 1950 till now, the naval flag has been changed for the 4th time.
- The Indian Navy already had an aircraft carrier named INS Vikrant.
- Purchased from England, this ship played an important role in the Indian Navy in the Pakistan War of 1971.
- This new warship INS Vikrant was launched in the sea last year 2013.
- The ship was recently handed over to the Navy as all work was completed.

Definition - Vikrant

- The ship played an important role in the 1971 war with Pakistan that led to the creation of Bangladesh.
- The old Vikrantha was anchored in the Bay of Bengal.
- Two squadrons of the Air Force, namely Seahawk fighters and Alis surveillance aircraft, were operated from it.
- They were used in that war to attack targets including ports and merchant ships.
- They also prevented Pakistani troops from escaping by sea.
- The ship was decommissioned in 1997.
- India's first indigenously built aircraft carrier has been named INS Vikrant to honor the contribution of the old Vikrant to the Indian Navy.
- Where 'INS' stands for Indian Navy, it was codenamed IRCI-1 before it was incorporated into the Indian Naval Service.

INS Vikrant

- The existing aircraft carrier INS Vikrant in the Indian Navy was decommissioned in 1997.
- In honor of this, the first indigenously built aircraft carrier was named INS Vikrant.
- INS Vikrant was built at a shipyard in Kochi, Kerala.
- The history of the aircraft carrier INS Vikrant began in 2009.
- In 2009, the project was launched at Kochi Shipyard during the regime of then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.
- Vikrantha Group has been shaped by 13 years of hard work of more than 2000 engineers.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi dedicated the ship to the country.
- This ship has been made at a total cost of Rs 20,000 crore.
- A new flag to the Navy has been introduced
- In the naval ensign designed during the British period, the existing St. George's red stripe was removed and the Royal seal of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was attached.
- Prime Minister Modi said, "Chhatrapati Veera Shivaji had built a very strong navy in India which kept the enemy at bay."
- When the British came to India, they were horrified by the Indian ships and the trade carried on through them.
- So they decided to defeat Indian naval power.

- The British Parliament passed laws and imposed strict restrictions on Indian ships.
- The symbol of slavery, which was present on the Indian Navy flag till date, has now been removed.
- The Indian Navy has now got a new flag.
- The new naval flag will now fly in the sea and in the air
- The central government has recently given permission to develop the upgrade version of the existing Tejas fighter aircraft and Tejas 2.0 fighter jet
- Production of Tejas 2.0 fighter jets will start in 2030.
- Countries including America, Britain, Australia have also expressed interest in purchasing weapons from India.
- About 50% of the arms spare parts exported from India are sent to US companies.
- Indian shipbuilding industry is growing tremendously.
- INS Vikrant, an indigenously built aircraft carrier, was dedicated to the nation on the 2nd.
- India successfully tested a satellite-destroying missile in 2019.
- With this, India has become the 4th country in the line of USA, Russia and China that have the ability to destroy satellites.

What is an aircraft carrier?

- The ship will have a long, flat deck for fighter jets to take off and it is considered as a land from mid-ocean.
- Often, it will be the lead ship leading a battle group at sea.
- Generally, an aircraft carrier can be understood as an airfield at sea.
- Guard ships and submarines are always ready around it as a bulwark to protect it from any attack.
- The name Vikrant is derived from the name of India's first aircraft carrier commissioned into the Indian Navy in 1961 from the British Navy.

Vikrant's features

INS Vikrant's special features

- New warship INS Vikrant is 262 meters long, 59 meters high and 62 meters wide.
- Its total weight is 40 thousand tons and the maximum speed of the ship is 28 nauts.
- The ship has 2,300 rooms with a total of 14 floors, 1,700 naval officers and soldiers will be on board.
- There are 34 fighter planes and helicopters.
- The first aircraft carrier to be completely indigenously designed and manufactured.
- It is the largest ever built in India's naval history
- Even more complex, the ship has a maximum speed of 28 knots, i.e. a range of 50 km and a range of 7,500 nautical miles.
- The weight of Vikrant is 44,000 tons and the length is 262 meters.
- Width is 62 meters.
- Bigger than two football fields, the amount of iron in this ship is equivalent to three Eiffel Towers used.
- The electricity used in it can light up half of the city of Kochi.
- The 14-story ship has 2,300 rooms.
- They also have special rooms for women officers.
- Around 1,700 men and women can stay in this ship.
- A complete medical complex with two operating theaters is housed inside this ship.
- The ship's galley can cater for at least 2,000 people.

- More than 76% of the products and tools in Vikrant is Made in India
- 21,500 tons of special quality steel is used in this ship.

Tejas 2.0 fighter jet

- The Indian government's Hindustan Aeronautics Company is manufacturing the Tejas MK1 fighter jets.
- The Air Force has awarded a contract to manufacture a total of 123 Tejas fighter jets.
- Of this, 30 aircraft have been handed over to the Air Force.
- The central government has given permission to the Central Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Hindustan Aeronautics to implement the Tejas 2.0 project in the next step.
- Currently, the Tejas MK I aircraft included in the Air Force has a weight of 3 tons.
- The Tejas MK II aircraft will weigh 4 tonnes.
- It is equipped with sophisticated weapons and radars.

36 aircrafts

Aircraft deployed on board INS Vikrant

MiG-29K fighter jets	26
Kamov-31 early warning helicopters	04
MH-60R multi-role helicopters	04
Indigenously manufactured Advanced Light Helicopters (ALH) and Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)	02

Complete Details of I.N.S.Vikrant

Length	262 m
Height	59 m
Width	62 m
Weight	40,000 ton
Maximum speed	28 nautical mile
Decks	14
Rooms	2300
Soldiers	1700
Warplanes, Helicopters	36

- INS Vikrant warship has been made entirely of indigenous spare parts.
- The products of more than 100 Indian micro, small and medium enterprises are included in this warship.

International Flight Training Center

- An international flight training center will soon be set up in Thongal village near Kovilpatti, TIDCO officials said.

- This place is very suitable for flight training.
- About 35 acres of land is required to set up the training center.
- Tuticorin, Madurai and Thiruvananthapuram airports are nearby so it is suitable for flight training.
- Due to such special features, an international flight training center can be located here.
- International flight instructors provide training here to fly the aircraft.
- Agreements for this will be signed soon.
- India needs 1,500 pilots every year, but only 600 are from here.
- All others are foreigners.
- We expect the flight training center to be operational within a year.
- If a flight training center is established in this area, students will come from all over India and not only from Tamil Nadu for training.
- They will be trained for at least 10 months to 18 months.

2,300 cabins

- The ship has a maximum speed of 28 nautical miles per hour, with continuous range of 7,500 nautical miles.
- The 43,000 ton ship has a total length of 2,500 km of electrical wires used.
- It has a total of 2,300 rooms.
- Special quarters have been created for women officers of the Navy.
- It also has hospital, intensive care unit and isolation rooms.
- The ship has state-of-the-art features.

Taragiri Warship

- Taragiri, the third warship to be built under the Indian Navy's 'Project 17A' programme, has been built under the integrated construction method by Maskon Shipbuilding (MTL) in Mumbai.
- The foundation stone of Taragiri Warship was laid on 10th September 2020 and the construction of the ship started.
- Now that the first phase of construction work has been completed, the vessel has been lowered into the sea for launch.
- After that, the second phase of construction will be completed and will be handed over to the Indian Navy in August 2025.
- Nilgiri, the first warship built under this project, was commissioned on 28 September 2019.
- The sea trials of this vessel are expected to be carried out in the first half of 2024.
- The second warship under this project 'Udayagiri' was completed and launched on 17th May.
- The ship's sea trials are scheduled to be carried out in the second half of 2024.

Economic

- Reform measures based on socialism at the beginning of economic independence, after 1991 began to move rapidly towards globalization, liberalization and privatization.
- The effect of schemes brought by successive governments has spurred rapid growth among the middle class and lifted 50 crore people out of poverty.
- If the growth momentum of the last three decades continues for the next 25 years, the standard of living of most people will have improved as India enters its 100th year of Independence.
- Ambitious Nehru wanted to build a caring socialist society.
- But the bureaucratic class created the 'License Raj' policy of getting a license and starting a business.

- It took away our economic freedom.
- After him, Indira Gandhi, who came to power with the slogan of eradicating poverty, could not fully fulfill that promise.
- If an individual makes a mistake it will only affect his family.
- If the rulers make a mistake, it will give a very sad result to the entire nation.
- India has sacrificed 2 generations in missed opportunities before 1991.

The formidable IT sector

- The role of the Information Technology (IT) sector is crucial to our emergence as a fast growing economy.
- Two reasons are fundamental to this growth, unlike other goods, software services reach directly to the customer's desktop.
- Thus, it does not have any restrictions on the licensing process of the government.
- Second is the collaboration between Nasscom and some government officials.
- Minority Rights
- The average life expectancy of people has increased from 32 to 70 years.
- Literacy has improved from 12% to 78%.
- Poverty level has come down from 70% to 21%.
- 90% of people have access to electricity, the record goes on.
- We can continue to walk on this development path.
- Uncertainty is not seen here as in other countries.
- India's steady and predictable growth is proof of that.
- Foreign investments are continuously accumulating.
- According to statistics from voluntary organizations, 1 in 4 teachers in government primary schools are absent.
- Less than 10% of teachers pass the Teacher Eligibility Test.
- A good example of this is the recent Partha Chatterjee scandal in West Bengal, and the Government Primary Health Center statistics also highlight a similar dire situation.

Unanswered questions?

- Why should common people wait 15 years to get justice?
- Why should one of the three be imprisoned as an undertrial?
- Why should we be afraid to go to the nearest police station and report our grievances?
- Why should one third of India's MPs and MLAs have a criminal background?
- Why should competent officers be relegated to an unimportant department in one day?
- These are the unanswered questions that continue even in the joy of celebrating the 75th Independence Day.

To become a developed country

- Democracy, social harmony and prosperity are the three basic characteristics of India because of which the world were amazed even in India's 75th Independence Day.
- Like us, many countries that have gained independence from colonial rule are struggling to maintain their democracy.
- An example of this is our neighboring country Pakistan.

23,000 crores to restore Sri Lanka

- Sri Lanka, which is facing an economic crisis, has sought help from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

- In this case, the IMF has agreed to provide financial assistance to Sri Lanka.
- The IMF imposes various conditions when providing financial assistance to revive a bankrupt country.
- The IMF will urge the country to carry out various reforms from taxation to financial allocation.
- Financial assistance will be provided only if the country agrees to this.
- Tax rates have been raised.
- Also, plans to attract foreign investments have been announced.
- Following these changes, the IMF has agreed to provide financial assistance to Sri Lanka.

By 2029, India will overtake Germany and Japan

To become the 3rd largest economy in the world

- The IMF has published a report that by 2027, India will overtake Germany and Japan in 2029 to become the third largest economy in the world.
- Globally, China's economy is currently faltering.
- This position is very favorable for India to become the 3rd largest economy in the world.
- Also, Apple company has decided to set up its iPhone-14 model manufacturing plant in India and has created a more favorable environment for India.
- Globally, China's economy is currently faltering.
- This position is very favorable for India to become the 3rd largest economy in the world.
- Also, Apple company has decided to set up its iPhone-14 model manufacturing plant in India and has created a more favorable environment for India.

To become a superpower

- The poverty of the country's people should be eliminated.
- Life and economy should improve.
- The goal of education for all should be achieved.
- Disease-free life of people should be ensured.
- High quality healthcare should be provided to all.

What is the verdict of 2013?

- DMK, which won the election, is legally allowed to distribute such freebies.
- The promise or supply of such freebies cannot be considered bribery or corruption.
- Since the distribution of freebies directly improves the lives of the people, such distribution depends on the policy decision of the State Government.
- The government has full freedom to consider its financial resources while implementing this.
- The court cannot interfere in this.

Benefits provided by freebies

- By the color television provided in Tamil Nadu, people benefited by improving their common knowledge and daily activities of the country.
- Education standard of students improved with free cycle.
- The tears of their laboring parents were wiped away.
- Students developed computer skills with free laptops.
- They go for higher education and research courses.
- With free electricity, farmers are farming in peace.

- They eat a handful of rice in peace.
- The free medical insurance scheme provides high quality treatment to the poor and needy people.
- In this, many lakhs of lives have been saved.
- Their nutrition is protected by the nutrition program provided to the students.
- Now free breakfast is also provided.
- Free travel for women in government buses has reduced a huge monthly expenditure for families in many places.
- Hunger has been eradicated with free rice.
- In this way, the Tamil Nadu government is implementing various free programs to improve the livelihood of the poor and simple people.
- 12.5 crore people have been employed in the 8 years of Prime Minister Modi's rule,
- Unemployment has increased by 7.9% to the highest level in the last 45 years.
- 12.5 crore people have lost their jobs.
- 57% of rural workers and 80% of urban workers have lost their jobs.
- When poverty and famine are rampant among the people of the country, the wealth of certain industrialists has multiplied.
- The opposition parties are accusing the Union government of acting as the guardian of big companies.
- To confirm this, corporate tax has been reduced from 40% to 22%.
- Even till last 2 years ago, the total assets of 142 industrialists in the country was Rs 23 lakh crore.
- But in the last 2 years it has increased to Rs 53 lakh crore.

Abhijit Sen

- Agriculture, rural economy, poverty, inequality, employment, social security schemes continue to plague India for a long time.
- Agricultural Economist Abhijit Sen has made significant research and contributions in these fields
- Interest in Economics
- From his doctoral research on Agricultural Crises as Impediments to Economic Growth,

Abhijit Sen evolved into a leading agricultural economist.

- Addressing the agricultural problem is not only important for overall development but also essential for tackling poverty.
- Abhijit Sen said that since the root of the agricultural problem lies in the structure of Indian agriculture, the nature of the agricultural problem is unlikely to change without government intervention in the existing agricultural structure.

Teaching and Policy

- Abhijit Sen's teaching career of over four decades includes teaching economics at the Universities of Sussex, Oxford, Cambridge and Essex.
- Apart from research and education, Abhijit Sen's role in policy making is immeasurable.
- In 1997, the United Front government appointed Abhijit Sen as the chairman of the 'Committee on Agricultural Costs-Prices' (CACP), a body of the Union Ministry of Agriculture, which recommends minimum source prices for agricultural commodities.
- Abhijit Sen is an ardent supporter of the Public Distribution Scheme.
- He strongly suggested to carry rice and wheat throughout the country in the scheme.

- Abhijit Sen was also part of the 14th Finance Committee.
- His knowledge and guidance is much needed to understand the issues in various fields including poverty, inequality and employment.

Artemis-1

- Beginning of the creation of permanent shelters for human habitation,
- The first step towards a human journey to Mars,
- Described as NASA's first foray into commercial space mining and exploitation of lunar minerals, Artemis-1's trip to moon
- The Orion spacecraft will launch Artemis-1 from the Kennedy Space Center on Florida's East Coast.
- All celestial bodies are in motion.
- Therefore, the existing spacecraft should be directed to meet at the same point at the same time.
- The correct position on the moon can only be reached if the launch vehicle is launched when the position of the moon and the launch site are at a certain angle.
- This journey will last for 39 days.

Life or Death???

- Rubbing both hands rapidly generates heat due to friction.
- Similarly, it turns into a fireball at a speed of 40,000 km per hour.
- As the returning spacecraft rubs against Earth's atmosphere, the Orion spacecraft is insulated with fire-resistant material.
- It will also be tested whether the parachutes in the spaceship operate successively and reduce the speed to 32 km per hour.

Test campaign

- Artemis-1 is intended to carry humans to the moon.
- This will be followed in 2024 by the manned Artemis-2 orbiting the moon.
- Then Artemis-3 will land on the moon carrying three people, including an astronaut and a black astronaut.
- Although no humans are on board Artemis 1, three humanoid puppets are to be carried.
- These are made of elastic material comparable to human tissue.
- One of these dolls wears a newly designed protective suit worn by astronauts.
- When going into space, additional force will occur and vibrations will occur.
- It will be known by studying with this toy how to bear these things when people go.
- Of the other two dolls, one with radiation shielding and the other without radiation shielding.
- Radiation exposure to both toys will be measured and the challenges faced by astronauts in space travel will be studied.
- Subsequent space missions will be based on this.

The start of a big dream

- Using frozen water at the moon's south pole to create a permanent lunar settlement for humans to live and work on.
- Preparation and testing of a lunar vehicle to travel on the moon.
- Launching satellites to orbit the moon and providing internet access there.
- To extract the rare creatures scattered on the moon and bring them to earth.
- Artemis I is a project that has many dreams of establishing space commercialization on the moon and sending a manned spacecraft to Mars.

Education for All : The Proposed Policy

- The National Education Policy 1986 announced when Rajiv Gandhi was Prime Minister & focused primarily on bringing education to all sections of the society by eliminating disparities in education provision.
- Various schemes were proposed to bring everyone under the age of 14 to school.
- Programs to increase non-formal education opportunities for out-of-school children were considered.
- This educational policy led to the establishment of Navodaya School and primary schools in remote areas.
- This education policy gave great importance to increasing educational opportunities for women, scheduled castes, tribals, backward, minorities, differently abled and poor.
- The scheme also emphasized measures to recruit more teachers from Scheduled Castes and Tribes.
- This educational policy stated that gender restrictions for women should be broken and they should be made suitable for various professions
- Insisted that vocational and technical education opportunities should be increased for women.
- Following the Education Policy 1986, Operation Blackboard was launched to improve basic facilities in primary schools.
- The objective of this scheme is to provide at least two teachers, two classrooms, educational materials and toilet facilities in every primary school.
- Two commissions namely Ramamurthy Committee (1990) and Janardhana Reddy Committee (1991) were set up to examine the implementation of National Education Policy 1986.
- They suggested schemes to properly fulfill the objectives of the Education Policy 1986.
- Based on the recommendations of these two commissions some changes were made in the National Education Policy in 1992 when Narasimha Rao was Prime Minister.

Yasasvi Examination

- The Union Ministry of Social Justice has implemented an educational assistance program called 'PM Young Achievers Scholarship Award Scheme for Vibrant India - YASASVI' for school students.
- According to this, the backward, economically backward, Seermarapinar students studying in classes 9-11 will be given assistance on the basis of passing the entrance examination.
- The National Testing Agency (NTA) has announced that the examination will be held in only two languages, English and Hindi.
- Yasaswi exam is conducted only in English and Hindi.
- The central government should abandon this discriminatory system of indirectly imposing Hindi and conduct this examination in all the 22 languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution to ensure social justice.

A policy to reform education

- A committee was formed under the chairmanship of K. Kasthurirangan, former chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, to formulate a new national education policy.
- The group submitted a 484-page draft National Education Policy in 2019.
- The Union Cabinet approved the Education Policy on 29 July 2020.
- This educational policy seeded various changes in primary education, secondary education, higher education, vocational education and teacher training education.
- Instead of 10 + 2 years of school education system. 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 years have been announced.
- This educational policy states that three languages should be taught in schools:

- Sanskrit and foreign languages can be given importance
- One of the objectives of this education policy is to increase the proportion of school leavers enrolling in higher education institutions to 50% by 2035.
- The duration of the degree will be changed to four years.
- You can leave in any year in between with the appropriate certificate.

Free and compulsory education

- Article 45 of the Constitution states that the Government of India shall take appropriate measures to provide free and compulsory education to all persons up to the age of 14 years within ten years of the Constitution of India coming into force.
- The 86th Amendment to the Constitution in 2002 was a major turning point in this journey.
- This amendment made education a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14 as per the Constitution of India.
- At the same time, it was mentioned in the 86th amendment that a special law should be passed to implement this.
- Accordingly, the Right to Education Act was drafted in 2005.
- Subsequently, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, also known as the Right to Education Act, was passed in 2009.
- Through this act it is the duty of the government to ensure that children between the ages of 6 and 14 are enrolled in their neighborhood schools and complete their age-appropriate education.
- Children belonging to this age group should not be charged tuition fees or other fees in government schools.
- It is also the duty of the government to ensure that no child is deprived of education due to inability to pay tuition fees.
- Thus, the Act provides for 25% seats in private schools to be reserved for children from economically backward families.
- Through this allocation, the government will pay the tuition fees of children enrolled in private schools.
- In 2014, the Supreme Court ruled that this 25% quota was not applicable to educational institutions run by minorities.
- Even after more than a decade of making education a fundamental right as per the constitution and the passage of the law, it is still not fully ensured that all Indian children have access to education appropriate for their age.

Need to care about government schools

- When our country got independence only 12% people were literate.
- The number of literate parents in India and states is increasing with every census.
- Currently 74.04% (males 82.14%, females 65.46%) are literate.
- The reasons are the government schools that are set up in large scale & awareness about literacy among the people.
- Even today we have to face various obstacles in achieving complete literacy.
- To change this situation, attention should be paid to upgrade schools and improve basic facilities like drinking water and toilets.
- Only 94 out of 100 children enrolled in the first class complete the fifth class.
- Only 86 out of 100 students who enroll in the first grade of middle schools complete the eighth grade.
- Only 82 out of 100 students who enroll in the first class of high schools complete the tenth class.

- Statistics show that the number is 68 in secondary schools.
- In the last two years, enrollment in government schools has increased more than private schools due to unemployment and economic problems caused by Corona.
- In the year 2021-22, the enrollment of students in all classes in government schools has increased by 7.5%.
- 2,500 government schools in Tamil Nadu do not even have toilet facilities.
- According to the report, there should be one urinal for 20 people and one toilet for 50 people.
- Despite the increase in student enrollment in government schools due to the corona pandemic, it is the imperative of time to provide basic facilities to increase the enrollment in the future and to retain those who have been admitted.
- Students who complete tenth or twelfth standard are increasingly enrolling in a vocational or technical college rather than continuing on to college.
- This is the reason why secondary schools have less number of students than high schools.
- Prabul Patel (65) was the president of All India Football Federation
- At the end of his 12-year tenure, the Supreme Court removed Prabul Patel
- A 3-member committee has been appointed to manage AIFF
- The International Football Federation (FIFA) objected to this and banned the Indian Football Federation
- COA was dissolved due to FIFA crisis, then the ban on India itself has been lifted.
- Besides, the election was decided by the members of the state association.
- Paichung Bhutia (45), ex-captain of the Indian team and from Sikkim, former player, Kolkata BJP member Kalyan Chaubey, Delhi State Union President Shaji Prabhakaran, former Veer Lyngbo (Meghalaya) and others filed for the post of President.
- The election was held yesterday.
- 34 state association members voted

Mumbai serial blasts

- In 1993, bombs exploded in different places in Mumbai.
- 257 people died in this.
- 1,400 people were seriously injured.
- It was revealed that Mumbai's shadow world father Dawood Ibrahim was the mastermind behind this.
- Both Tiger Memon and Yakub Memon implemented this scheme.
- Yakub Memon was hanged in 2015.
- However, both Dawood and Tiger have not been arrested yet.
- The UN has declared Dawood Ibrahim as an international terrorist who is running an international terrorist group with his associates in the name of D Company.
- The NIA has alleged that they are involved in various criminal activities including arms smuggling, drug trafficking, terrorist attacks, illegal money transfer, raising funds for terrorist organizations including Al-Qaeda, Lashkar-e-Taiba.

Eavesdropping and Borders

- The first question is whether the central government or government-related organizations bought the eavesdropping software called Pegasus, also known as the 'Flying Horse' and the 'Trojan' virus.
- The second question is whether it was used to eavesdrop on the private conversations of many individuals.
- The attitude of the central government then and now has been that, these questions could not be answered due to security reasons'.

Ravindran Committee

- The Supreme Court constituted a committee headed by former Supreme Court judge RV Ravindran to inquire into 'Pegasus'.
- Out of the 29 smart phones taken for testing, five had a different software installed.
- It cannot be said with certainty that it is Pegasus, Justice Ravindran said in its report filed in the Supreme Court.
- To the question whether Pegasus eavesdropping software has been officially used in India, the answer of the panel led by Justice Ravindran is 'No'
- The opinion that Pegasus is not illegal to use eavesdropping software for the security of the country and to counter terrorist organizations is not only in India but also in various countries.
- A company called 'NSO', which is related to the Israeli army and the producers and sellers of software, has commented on this.
- Pegasus manufactures and distributes 'Pegasus' eavesdropping software to other countries only for security reasons.
- Pegasus eavesdropping software has been supplied not only to India but also to 34 countries by Israel's 'NSO' group.
- Not only terrorists, but also political leaders, journalists, human rights activists, etc. have been included in the speeches of various countries.
- This is because the band can access certain smart phones.
- Therefore, 'Pegasus' is also known as 'Flying Horse' and 'Trojan Virus'.
- French magazine Forbidden Stories first published information about Pegasus.
- Internationally, the 'Pegasus' eavesdropping software reported that they had access to half a lakh mobile phone numbers.
- Subsequently, the organization 'Amnesty International' also declared Pegasus Solidarity World.
- Subsequently, in an investigation conducted by 17 major magazines in the world, including an internet magazine in India, statistics were leaked about who was caught in the 'Pegasus' web.
- More than 300 people in India have been caught in 'Pegasus' eavesdropping software.
- Political party leaders, senior officers and journalists are also seen in it.
- Although the veracity of this has not been proved, it cannot but be pointed out that the central government has not removed the suspicion.

To Prevent Cyber Scams

Do's & Don'ts

Don'ts ...

- Don't proceed without checking unfamiliar 'links' in text messages, e-mails.
- Do not share any confidential information including bank ATM card number
- Do not share transfer secret number (OTP) with any unknown person.
- Do not trust calls from mobile numbers that say 'we are talking from the bank'.
- OTP PIN and UPI number are required only for sending money.
- They are not required to receive money from others.
- Do not disclose those numbers to others under any circumstances.
- ATM card should not be given to unknown persons.
- The secret number should not be written on those cards.

- Don't take help of third party to withdraw money from ATMs.
- Do not download any application through 'links' sent through SMS or email.
- Do not download apps that allow you to share your mobile screen with others.
- 'QR Code' is required only for remittance.
- No need to scan QR Code to receive money from other person.
- Mobile Number, Email Address, friends' details should not be openly shared in public places including social networking sites.
- Never trust text messages and emails like 'you've won a prize', 'you've got a job'.
- Don't be fooled by people who say you have to pay so much if you want a job.
- Don't make money transactions through insecure websites.
- Do not carry out any cash transaction without confirming the identity card of persons claiming to be bank officials.
- Do not trust calls and text messages asking you to pay for government services and subsidies.
- Do not trust text messages and e-mails that claim to work from home, and do not sign employment-related e-contracts without an attorney's advice.
- There is no need to pay money to get bank loan etc.

Do's ...

- The authenticity of the text messages regarding updating of KYC details should be decided after consultation with the bank officials.
- A money laundering attempt should be reported to the nearest e-crime police station.
- It is important to verify bank account number, UPI number etc. during online payment transactions.
- If you find that money has been fraudulently withdrawn from your bank account, you should immediately contact the bank and report it.
- Additional financial loss can be prevented by closing the bank account quickly.
- If the SIM card of the mobile phone is lost, immediately contact the concerned telecommunication company and block the number.
- When buying things online, it is important to ensure the credibility of the seller.
- Don't make advance payments to untrustworthy sellers.
- You should confirm the information about the employment by contacting the employment agency directly.
- Buy items only from secure websites.
- Only secure 'wifi' internet facility should be used.

Public Interest petition for Population Control

- Unemployment, poverty and increasing population has led to various problems.
- With the natural resources being limited, the increasing population every year will create severe impacts.
- In particular, it will have adverse effects on food distribution and health care.
- Apart from that, it is the main reason for increasing poverty and lack of employment opportunities.

Livelihood and right to education

- This will adversely affect the quality of life of millions of Indians and will become unbearable at some point.
- So awareness should be created about this.

- Until this issue is resolved, the right to livelihood and right to education guaranteed under the Constitution will remain in question.
- The central government should formulate rules and regulations and guidelines for controlling wave population growth.

70,000 child births

- India's population is close to 139 crores.
- This is 17.8% of the total world population.
- But India covers only 2% of the world's agricultural land and 4% of drinking water.
- Only 10,000 babies are born every day in America.
- In India, 70,000 babies are born every day.

Kartavya path

- The Rajpath line has been reconstructed.
- Named King'sWay during the British period, this route was called 'Raja Path' in Hindi.
- It was recently renamed as 'Karthavya Path' (Duty Path) by the Central Government.
- India is a country with a national family planning program.
- First launched in 1952, the primary objective of this program was to control population growth.
- Eventually reproductive welfare was designed to address maternal-offspring welfare and reduction of perinatal mortality.
- The family planning program was not as well received as initially expected.
- But over time, 'small family, balanced life' was accepted as per surveys of Household welfare
- Factors such as child marriage, insufficient spacing between two children, and lack of awareness about contraceptives were identified as causes of population growth, and national policies were formulated to regulate them.
- Awareness about contraception increased among married women.
- Awareness campaigns were carried out by the government at various platforms emphasizing the concept of 'we two, ours two'.
- Contraceptive devices and methods were introduced to people in two forms, permanent contraception and temporary contraception.
- Contraceptive pills for women and condoms for men are provided free of cost in all government primary health centres.
- 'Copper T', an intra-body injection, provides contraception for five to ten years.
- After the introduction of surgical methods of permanent or permanent sterilization, population growth decreased dramatically and women's reproductive health improved.
- Sterilization surgery is easier for men than women.
- But because men are reluctant to do so, women are more subjected to sterilization surgery,
- According to the National Family Welfare Survey, Tami Nadu ranks first in India in family planning programs.

The first Indian to go to space

- Yuri Gagarin of the Soviet Union became the first man in space in 1961.
- 23 years later, India succeeded in sending a man into space.
- Rakesh Sharma made India's footprint in space.
- He went into space on April 2, 1984 with the help of the Soviet Union.

- Rakesh Sharma is the first Indian to go to space.
- Since then no Indian citizen has gone into space.
- Rakesh Sharma was 35 years old when he went to space by Soyuz T-11 spacecraft.
- He carried out researches related to earth science, bio-medicine and metallurgy while staying in Salyut 7 space research station.
- His photographs of India with the garage color camera are valuable.
- He made 13 explorations in space.
- Rakesh Sharma spent 7 days 21 hours 40 minutes in space.
- Indira Gandhi's telephonic conversation with Rakesh Sharma while in space was a historic event in which the prime minister asked him how India looks.
- To which Rakesh Sharma replied 'Sare Jahanse Acha'.
- It means that India looks the best in the world.

Thamirabarani-Nambiyru-Karumeniyaru

- The Thamirabarani-Nambiyru-Karumeniyaru in Tirunelveli district, water link project was announced by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Karunanidhi in the Legislative Assembly session held in March 2008.
- According to the project, administrative approval was given to the project to connect 2,765 million cubic feet of excess flood water from the Thamirabarani river to the sea through the Kannadian barrage to the Karumeniyaru and Nambiyaru rivers.
- 67,075 km in Tirunelveli district is under this scheme.
- 8.10 km long flood canal is being constructed in Thoothukudi district for a total length of 75.175 km.
- Implementation of this scheme will ensure irrigation of 23,040 hectares (56,933 acres) of land including 17,002 hectares of new irrigated area.

5G technology

- 21st century is witnessing tremendous growth telecommunication industry
- Starting with the first generation, currently using the fourth generation (4G) spectrum.
- Soon the fifth generation (5G) wave will come into use.
- 200TS 5G spectrum auction was recently conducted by Union government.
- The spectrum was auctioned to Reliance Jio, Bharti Airtel, Vodafone-Idea, Adani for Rs 1,50,173 crore
- Reliance Jio, owned by businessman Mukesh Ambani, received spectrum worth Rs 88,078 crore.
- Bharti Airtel auctioned spectrum worth Rs 43.084 crore.
- Vodafone-Idea has bought spectrum for Rs 18,784 crore and Adani for Rs 212 crore.
- Jio has announced that it will provide 5G services in Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata from Diwali onwards.
- At the same time, talks about 6G have also started.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently said that 6G technology will be introduced in the country by 2030.

Advantages

High speed

- Performance of Mobile phone will be faster than 4G with 5G technology.
- Images, videos, music collections etc. can be downloaded in a few seconds.

- As internet service becomes faster, the performance of automated machines and robots will also improve.

High Bandwidth

- As the bandwidth of 5G is high, more data can be shared in less time.
- So the speed of internet service will increase.

Innovations

- Drones and sensor-based applications continue to grow.
- At present, the advent of 5G spectrum will further strengthen the technological innovation environment.
- Technology-based solutions to various problems faced by people are easily found.

Greater data handling

- 5G spectrum can handle about 100 times more data compared to 4G spectrum.
- Due to this, the performance of mobile phones, laptops, computers etc. will improve.
- The efficiency of the web service will also improve.

Fast data sharing

- Artificial intelligence, virtualization technology, etc. will work much better in 5G than in 4G.
- Searching for data on the internet is also very easy.
- There will be no delay in it.
- Through 5G technology, data can be shared from one place to another very fast.

Reduce the need for telecom towers

- The 4G spectrum is based on telecom towers.
- A large number of towers from different companies slows down the speed of internet service.
- 5G devices can be installed on street lamp posts.
- Therefore, the speed of internet service will increase.

Disadvantages

Shorter range

- Compared to 4G spectrum, 5G spectrum is less traveled by buildings, trees, rain, etc. and is likely to reduce the speed of 5G spectrum.
- Because of that, there will be a situation where the devices that provide 5G spectrum will have to be installed in many places.

Battery Weakening

- Experts say that the 5G wave will rapidly reduce the battery capacity of mobile phones.
- Due to this, the life of the battery is reduced and the situation of having to replace the mobile phone often may occur.
- Therefore, experts said that it is necessary for mobile phone companies to take measures to improve the capacity of the battery in line with 5G technology.

Cybercrimes

- As the bandwidth of 5G spectrum is high, it is easy to steal data from it.
- Due to this the number of cyber crimes is likely to increase.
- Experts warn that since 5G will be able to communicate with multiple devices at the same time, it will also be easy to steal data from them.
- Experts also suggest that telecom companies may have to make additional investments to put in place security measures to prevent such data theft.

Slow upload speed

- Although various data can be downloaded in less time using 5G spectrum, it takes a long time to upload the data to the Internet.
- The upload speed is limited to 100 megabytes (MB) per second.

High Cost

- Investment and cost for are increased as they need to deploy more 5G equipment.
- Experts say that the maintenance cost of 5G equipment will also be high.
- Customers also need to buy a new 5G enabled smartphone to get 5G service.

Uneven growth

- 5G technology will initially be deployed only in cities.
- Experts say that it will take many more years for the technology to reach all the villages in the country.
- Such an environment is likely to widen the gap between rural and urban areas.

Uyghur ethnic extermination

- The report released by the UN Human Rights Commission makes report about the human rights violations against Uyghur Muslims in China's Xinjiang province has caused an international crisis for China.
- Xinjiang province is home to 2.6 million people of Ethnic minorities including Uyghurs, Kazakhs, and Kyrgyz
- 1.2 crore of them are Uyghur Muslims.
- At the end of the Chinese Civil War, Xinjiang Province came under the control of the Chinese government.
- At that time, 75% of Xinjiang's population were Uyghurs.
- The Uyghurs, who make up the majority of Xinjiang, do not want to be ruled by the Chinese from Beijing.
- Therefore, a group of them started demanding a separate state in the name of 'East Turkestan'.
- Han Chinese, the Chinese majority community, made up just 75%
- Due to this, there was frequent conflict between the two ethnic groups.
- Later, the Han Chinese gradually settled in Xinjiang, and now the Uyghur population has decreased to 45%.
- In 2013, when the number of Han Chinese had increased to 42%, five people were killed in a terrorist attack by three Uighurs in Beijing.
- 38 people were injured.
- The East Turkistan Islamic Movement claimed responsibility for the incident.
- After this attack, China started intensifying the oppression of the Uyghur people.
- About 10 lakh Uyghur people were gradually accommodated in detention camps set up there.
- China, which initially claimed no detention camps had been set up, admitted after satellite photos of them were released.
- China has pointed out that the Uyghurs are being given educational training there in order to divert them from separatist and terrorist ideas.
- However, reports have surfaced that China is taking coercive measures to erase the identities of the Uyghurs and convert them into Communist Party loyalists.
- The UN said that keeping Muslim groups including Uyghurs in detention camps against their will is a crime against humanity, and the world countries should react in this regard and immediately release the people who are detained in detention camps, the report said.
- According to the report of the UN Human Rights Commission, A resolution against China may be brought in the General Assembly meeting.

- A General Assembly resolution can only express condemnation and does not have the power to take action against China.
- A civilized society will never accept the detention of 10 lakh people belonging to a religious minority in detention camps.
- It is time for China to introspect.

The new leader - Kalyan

- Kalyan Chaubey was elected as the new leader with a victory of 33-1.
- Karnataka Congress MLA Manvendra Singh is elected as vice president and Kiba Ajay (Arunachal Pradesh) was elected as Treasurer.
- 14 people were elected unopposed for the post of executive committee members.
- The first player to be chosen as the captain for the first time in the 85-year history of
- Goal keeper Kalyan Chaubey not participated in international competitions.
- Played in & under 17 & under 20 teams.

India advances to 5th place

- In the last 3 months of 2021, the Indian economy has grown more than Britain, and thus India, which was at the 6th place in the list of major economic countries, has overtaken Britain and advanced to the 5th place, according to Bloomberg.
- 10 years ago India was ranked 11th in this list.
- India's GDP in 2022 is \$3.5 trillion and Britain's GDP is \$3.4 trillion.

Post-Brexit Britain

- Britain has been under severe economic crisis for the past two years.
- In 2019, Boris Johnson, who took office as the British Prime Minister, passed the 2020 Brexit, and Britain left the European Union.
- Subsequently, the value of the currency of Britain, equal to the dollar, began to decline.

Supreme Court Circuit Bench

- There has been a long-standing demand that Supreme Court Circuit Bench should be set up in Madras for the 6 southern states of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Puducherry with a focus on Tami Nadu.
- DMK MP and senior lawyer P. Wilson brought an individual bill in the Parliament to set up circuit benches of the Supreme Court not only in Chennai but also in the four directions of the country namely Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata, but the request has not yet yielded results.

The Engineer who built Modern India

- In India, 'Engineers Day' is celebrated on the birthday of Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya
- He has made his mark as an engineer, scholar and politician.
- Born in Mysore, in an educated middle class family, after completing his studies in civil engineering, he joined the public works department.
- He was invited to the Irrigation Commission of India and successfully implemented a complex irrigation scheme.
- He constructed barrages to provide irrigation water to the farmers and prevent water wastage.
- He developed and patented an automatic silver sluice.
- In 1903, a floodgate designed by him was installed at the Kadakvasala reservoir near Pune.
- Following its success, floodgates were constructed in various reservoirs of India.

- Appointed as Chief Engineer of Mysore in 1909.
- His influence with the people increased as he set up a barrier system to save Hyderabad from floods.
- He was responsible for the construction of the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam across the Cauvery River and the construction of a hydroelectric plant at Sivasamudra near Mysore.
- He set up Sandalwood Oil Mill, Bhadravathi Steel Mill, Soap Mill, Metal Works, Tannery, Mysore University, Bangalore Polytechnic and many more.
- Through this he became known as the best engineer and the best administrator.
- At the age of 90, he provided technical advice for the Mohama Bridge over the Ganges in Bihar.
- Various educational institutes, dams and factories all over India are singing the praises of Visvesvaraiyah, who died after living for 101 years!

Myanmar Army Attack

- India's neighboring country Myanmar has a population of 5.44 crores.
- 90% of the country's population follows Buddhism.
- 70% of the population is Bamar race people.
- More than 4 lakh Arakanese people live in Rakhine province of that country.
- In the year 2009, they created a separate army in the name of 'Arakan Army' and kept a large part of Rakhine province under their control.
- In this context, a fierce fight has been going on between Myanmar soldiers and Arakan soldiers for the past few weeks.
- Due to this, many people are taking shelter as refugees from Myanmar in Mizoram state of India.

Solid and Liquid Waste Management

- National Green Tribunal Chairman Justice AK Goyal said in the judgment that the state government and local bodies have the responsibility to provide a pollution-free environment.
- The West Bengal Government has allocated Rs 12,818.99 crore under the Department of Urban Development and Municipal Administrative Affairs during the 23rd Fiscal Year Budget 2022.
- The Government of West Bengal has failed to prevent the pollution of the environment & to improve solid and liquid waste management.
- Using the funds, solid waste management facilities should have been set up.
- But the West Bengal government has failed to do that.
- A penalty of Rs 3,500 crore has been imposed on the state government.
- The West Bengal Government should deposit this fund as a separate fund within the next 2 months.
- Failure to pay this amount will result in additional penalties.

Country's first 'Night Sky Sanctuary' in Ladakh

- A night sky sanctuary will be set up at Hanle in Ladakh as part of Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary.
- It will boost astro-tourism in India and will be one of the world's top sites for optical, infrared and gamma-ray telescopes.

E-Enrollment System

- E-Enrollment is to be provided through computerized system.
- Already, e-inclusion will be provided as per the survey number registered in the computer by the revenue department.
- Farmers can get crop insurance with this.

G-20 countries agree to rehabilitate barren lands

- UN accord on barren land recovery Organization (UNCCD) in a report released recently, said that 40% of the world's land is barren.
- Due to this, 50% people are affected.
- Moreover, it threatens to affect nearly half of the global gross domestic product (USD 4.4 trillion).
- If commercial activities continue until the year 2050, it is estimated that the amount of wasteland will increase to the size of the continent of South America.
- More than 40% of the world's total land area is agricultural land.
- Of the total agricultural land, 52% is fallow land.

Deforestation

- Agriculture accounts for 80% of deforestation.
- From 2013 to 2019, more than 70% of tropical forests have been destroyed in violation of legal regulations for agriculture.
- There is also a risk of increasing carbon emissions due to land use change and desertification.

100 crore hectares

- A target has been set to remediate 100 crore hectares of barren lands worldwide by 2030.
- A joint agreement has been made to reduce the amount of wasteland by 50% by the year 2040.
- The total land area in India is 32.87 crore hectares.
- Out of this, 9.64 crore hectares are barren land
- India has set a target to reclaim 2.6 crore hectares of barren land by 2030.
- According to UN climate change norms and Rio de Janeiro Convention resolutions, Our joint efforts should help implement the UN's 2021-2030 Environmental Recovery Action Plan and make progress on our global climate goals.

Petronet

- Petronet is an importer of liquefied natural gas.
- The company has its structure in Dahej, Gujarat and Kochi, Kerala.
- In the financial year 2021-22, the revenue of the company is Rs 43,169 crore and the net profit is Rs 3,352 crore.

James Webb

- NASA scientists are studying planets beyond the solar system.
- These planets are called 'exoplanets'.
- An extrasolar planet named 'HIP 65426 b' has been imaged by the James Webb telescope and published by NASA.
- The planet 'HIP 65426 b' is younger than Earth, but larger in size.
- It is about 6 to 12 times larger than Jupiter.
- Its age is estimated to be around 1.5 to 2 crore years.
- Earth is 450 million years old.
- NASA says that these predictions by scientists will help to accurately calculate the size and age of the planets.
- The James Webb telescope captured these gas-filled planets orbiting beyond the solar system with 4 different optical filters.

- NASA's Kepler Space Telescope has already shown that there are more planets than stars in the sky.
- Some of the planets in the solar system and beyond orbit around the star.
- Some float around the universe by themselves.
- NASA estimates that apart from iron and carbon, some of the planets may have more water or ice.
- Although the existence of extrasolar planets was confirmed in the 1990s, it is only now that they have been directly imaged.
- The currently imaged planet HIP 65426b is more than 10,000 times fainter than the star it orbits.
- The light emitted by the stars surpasses the light and heat radiation emitted by the planets surrounding it.
- This makes capturing the reflections from these planets is very difficult for astronomers.
- But the web is far more successful in capturing this replica lip.

New Chairman of Legal Services Commission

Justice Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud

- The National Legal Services Commission was established by an Act of Parliament in 1987 with the aim of providing free legal services to the marginalized people of the society.
- The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court will act as the guiding head of the commission.
- The 2nd Senior Judge will act as the Executive Chairman of the Commission.
- Accordingly, he has been appointed now.
- Justice Dhananjaya Yeshwant Chandrachud started his career as a lawyer in Bombay High Court and became a Senior Advocate in 1998.
- He has also served as Additional Solicitor General of the Central Government.

Jandhan Yojana

- Over the years, India's financial management systems have been struggling to prevent government subsidies and welfare schemes from being diverted from reaching those who fully deserve them.
- One of the key initiatives taken by the Narendra Modi government after it came to power in 2014 was the Bank Account for All scheme.
- In 1969, when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi nationalized 14 private banks, she mentioned in her parliamentary speech that the benefit of banking services should also reach the common man.
- The number of savings accounts was just 17.9 crore in August 2015.
- Now it has increased to 46.25 crores.
- Criticisms that most of the bank accounts are non-performing accounts burdening the government bank employees have been disproved.
- The number of non-performing bank accounts is decreasing exponentially every year.
- The Prime Minister's Bank Account Scheme for All will be further expanded to increase household income.
- Financial services companies including banks can quickly reach the grassroots through it, and there is no better way to raise the standard of living of the common people.
- The Bank Account Scheme for All has also provided many unexpected benefits.
- Its contribution is very high especially in the development of women.
- Women's savings accounts, which were only 15% in 2015, have now increased to more than 56%.
- It has also facilitated loans to various women's self-help groups.
- Mudra helps women entrepreneurs to access credit.
- It cannot go without mentioning that the Jandan scheme is a boon for the young entrepreneurs in the rural areas, self-employment in small towns.

- One can clearly see that the bank account scheme for all, Aadhaar identity card and the eight-digit cash transfer initiative of the Prime Minister Modi government have made a huge difference in rural India.

Decision to convert reusable GSLV rocket

- India is planning to design and build a reusable rocket to attract the global market.
- Currently, it costs about 10 thousand (US) pounds to place a 1 kg satellite into orbit.
- If this cost is reduced to 1,000 dollars, the production of the satellite is possible at a very low cost.
- The only way to do this is to create a reusable kit.
- ISRO is planning to convert GSLV MK3 into a reusable rocket.
- A rocket launched into space must have retro-propellant to land it back on Earth.
- We have decided to use these technologies in collaboration with industry and new entrepreneurs to develop a reusable rocket.

Missile to protect ground troops

- India has developed a sophisticated missile that can thwart the enemy's aerial attacks through missiles, drones and other weapons on ground forces.
- The special feature of this missile is to automatically detect the enemy's weapons, search for them and attack and destroy them.
- Because of this, it has been named as an immediate attack missile.
- This was tested from the missile launch site at Chandipur beach in Odisha state.

BrahMos Missile Export

- India, which was the top importer of arms for the past several years is now dominating arms exports.
- Last January, Philippines signed an agreement to buy India's BrahMos missiles for Rs 2,983 crore.
- Malaysia has expressed interest in buying Tejas fighter jets from India.
- An agreement is expected to be signed between the two countries soon
- There is increasing interest in buying Tejas fighter jets internationally.
- Consideration is being given to using Tejas fighter jets to train American pilots.
- The Indian Air Force plans to phase out its aging fighter jets and induct 123 Tejas fighter jets.
- The contract for this has been awarded to Hindustan Aeronautics.
- So far 30 Tejas fighter jets have been handed over to the Air Force.

Withdrawal of Troops on Eastern Ladakh

Unanimous Decision

- Unanimous decision was reached in the 16th round of talks between the top military officials of the two sides to withdraw forces from the Khogra-Hotsprings (BB 15) area of eastern Ladakh.

Withdrawal of forces at 2 places already

- The forces of both countries were withdrawn from the northern and southern banks of Pangang Lake and from Kogra Patrolling Point 17, last year.
- In June 2020, a terrible clash took place between Indo-Chinese soldiers in the Galwan Valley on the eastern Ladakh border.
- There were casualties on both sides.

New Prime Minister of Britain

- There was a fierce competition between the Conservative Party and the Labor Party in the parliamentary elections held in Britain in 2019.

- The Conservative Party won and formed the government.
- The leader of the party, Boris Johnson, was sworn in as the Prime Minister.
- According to party rules, candidates with the support of 20 MPs can contest for the post of Prime Minister.
- According to this, 11 people contested for the post of Prime Minister.
- 3 of them withdrew from the competition at the last moment.
- 8 people were in the field.
- Conservative MPs voted in five rounds of internal party elections.
- Those with the fewest votes were eliminated in each round.
- Liz Truss won with 57.4% of the vote.
- Rishi Sunak got 42.6% votes.
- Liz Truss, who received the most votes, was chosen as the new Prime Minister of Britain.
- Queen Elizabeth will take the oath of office.

Five-Year Plans that spawned development

- In 1928, the Soviet Union's first Five-Year Plan was implemented by the country's president, Joseph Stalin.
- Inspired by this, India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru launched the first five-year plan after independence in 1951.
- For this 'India Planning Commission' was formed.
- The first leader was then Prime Minister Nehru.
- The main objective of the Planning Commission is to estimate the resources of the country, increase the scarce resources and plan for their equitable use.
- From 1951 to 2012, 12 Five Year Plans were formulated.
- The First Five Year Plan was designed to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.
- The Second Five Year Plan, enacted in 1956, gave birth to industrial growth.
- It also helped to reform rural India.
- Agricultural production, hampered by the Indo-Pakistan war and severe drought, was boosted by the Third Five Year Plan.
- Dams and cement plants were established more during that period.
- The trend of high production of wheat in Punjab started then.
- The Fourth Five Year Plan raised the standard of living of the people.
- Preventing the concentration of wealth and economic power in only a few places in the country, it tried to spread them all over the country.
- The Fifth Five Year Plan controlled inflation.
- The Sixth Five Year Plan helped immensely in eradicating poverty and unemployment and eliminating social inequalities.
- The Seventh Five Year Plan increased the productive capacity of the people.
- The Eighth Five Year Plan helped to bring India's economy out of recession.
- The 12th Five Year Plan was implemented with the objective of increasing the overall growth of the country to 9%.
- In 2017, Narendra Modi's regime disbanded the 'Planning Commission of India' and created the 'NITI Aayog'.

Hydrocarbon ONGC

- ONGC has been operating in the Cauvery Basin since 1985.

- More than 300 production wells at a depth of 1500-2800 meters in about 750 locations are producing crude oil and natural gas.
- Not a single well in them is a methane well or a shale well.
- All are conventionally dug borewells.
- After drilling, the wells which are found to be not productive during the preliminary tests are closed and the land is reclaimed.
- The practice of conversion to agricultural land and returning it to the landowners continues today.
- On the global average, one of three wells drilled are producing well
- ONGC's average is 2.5.

Methane

- Methane project involves the extraction of gas from coal beds known as COAL BED METHANE (CBM).
- This has nothing to do with ONGC taking gas.
- Tens of thousands of plant and marine organisms buried in the earth due to natural disasters turn into coal or petroleum products due to the pressure of the earth.
- Coal is a plant-based crude oil and natural gas is the base of marine life
- Methane projective gas is extracted from coal beds and so is plant-based
- Methane is absorbed from coal seams.
- Generally, a coal bed is a unique petroleum formation that acts as both a source basin and a reservoir rock.
- Coalbed methane is produced by absorbing the gas trapped in the coalbed.
- The gas absorbed in the coal basin is mainly of plant origin.
- This is in contrast to natural gas that comes from marine bio-based petroleum systems.
- This type of gas is extracted from active or abandoned coal mines.
- In many cases, the release of methane in coal requires the extraction of groundwater and depressurization.
- By pointing this out, fears were spread that ONGC is going to turn this area into a desert by absorbing all the underground water of the Cauvery region and wasting it.
- This methane is adsorbed on the surface of the coal.
- A large amount of water removal is required before commercial production.
- Hydraulic fracturing, also known as water fracturing, may sometimes be required to improve the permeability of coal seams.
- All these are cited as objectionable factors for the project and cast doubt on the regular ONGC work.
- Shale is made up of different rock layers from the surface of the earth to the core like sedimentary rock, shale rock, calcium rock, clay rock, chert rock, granite rock, shale rock.
- Shale is the least permeable of all the Earth's various rock layers.
- It consists of aggregated clay-sized particles with high organic content.
- Due to its high density, it acts as a barrier to the layers above and below it.
- If this is not the case, the ground water will automatically go down.
- Oil and gas under pressure of thousands of feet will automatically come to the surface due to self-pressure.
- ONGC, the drilling work would not have been required.
- However, some shale rock formations are very rich in hydrocarbons.
- Horizontal wells have to be drilled to produce them.
- At least a water crack system is required.

- In many cases, oil and gas production from shale rocks can only be done on a large scale using multi-layered fracturing systems.
- The reason is that seven or eight years ago the barrel of crude oil dropped from \$130 to \$40.
- To disrupt the Russian economy, the United States opened the shale rock oil production in full.
- Four to five months ago, shale production was partially curbed and the reason for the price of a barrel of crude oil reaching 65-70 dollars.

ONGC

- ONGC informed the Indian government in November 2019 that shale production was not economically feasible anywhere in India by spending five years and hundreds of crores conducting tests at various locations in India
- Coal bed methane is extracted only in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand in India.
- For Tamil Nadu, the Coal Bed Methane block awarded to Great Eastern Energy Company Limited for testing was terminated on 27 July 2015.
- It is noted that on January 19, 2017, a letter has been given to the Green Tribunal by the Union Ministry of Petroleum, stating that there is no plan for methane projects in the Cauvery basin, shale oil or coal basin methane.

Carbon Balance by 2040

- BBCL has set a target to achieve carbon balance by the year 2040 by drastically reducing carbon emissions in the air through the company's operations.
- For that, it has decided to increase the renewable energy generation capacity from 50 MW at present to 1 GW by 2025 and 10 GW by 2040.
- Earlier, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) had set a target to reach carbon balance by 2046 and Gail India had set a target to reach that level by 2040.
- Greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide help keep the Earth warm enough for life to survive.
- Due to the increase in the amount of these gases, the average temperature of the earth increases and climate change occurs.
- As a result, natural calamities like floods, heat waves, droughts and forest fires occur.
- In order to prevent it, different countries of the world have set different time targets to equalize the amount of carbon dioxide mixed in the air and the amount of carbon dioxide extracted from the air.
- India has also set a target to achieve this balance by 2070.
- In this case, BBCL has decided to reach that level earlier.

7 agreements between India and Bangladesh

- On transport connectivity, energy, water resources, trade, investment, border management and security, cooperation in development, regional and multilateral issues were signed in the presence of the two leaders.

Kushiara Water Treaty

- 54 rivers flow through India-Bangladesh border.
- These are livelihoods for the people of both countries.
- We have signed a major agreement regarding the sharing of Kushiara river water.

Renaming of Rajpath in Delhi

- During the British rule in Delhi, the road from Netaji statue to the President's House was named 'King-sway'.

- It was called 'Rajapathi' in Hindi.
- Delhi Rajpath will henceforth be known as Karthavyabad.
- It means 'the path of duty'.

Race Course Road

- The road where the Prime Minister's residence is located in Delhi was called Race Course Road.
- In the year 2016, this road was changed to Lok Kalyan Road.

The Netaji Hologram Statue

- The statue of British King George V was installed next to India Gate, Delhi.
- The statue was removed in 1968.
- Last January, a 28 feet tall hologram statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was installed there.

Removal of English song

- The beating retreat is usually held on 29th January when the soldiers who participate in the Republic Day parade return to their camp
- In this program the English song 'Beside Me' will be played.
- This song was removed in the last Republic Day ceremony and Lata Mangeshkar's song 'Aye Mere Vathan Ke Loko' was played.
- In the year 2018, 3 islands in the Andaman-Nicobar Islands which were named after the British were named after 3 Indian leaders including Subhash Chandra Bose.
- The Indian naval ensign had red stripes designed during the British era.
- They were removed and a new flag with the emblem of Chhatrapati Shivaji was introduced.

Seasonal fever

Flu Fever

- The Department of Health has advised that parents should monitor their children with extra vigilance as children often suffer from flu and colds during the rainy season.
- People with low immunity, people with severe respiratory problems, and the elderly are more susceptible to this flu, so the general public should be very careful.
- Teachers have been advised to advise parents not to send students with flu symptoms, fever, chills and headache to school.
- Flu fever with symptoms including fever, headache, dry cough, sore throat, stuffy nose, body aches, and fatigue will get better within 3 to 5 days.
- But, in this extraordinary environment that has developed after the Corona epidemic, any symptom should not be easily passed over.
- Tamilnadu government should take measures to control fever by ensuring public awareness.
- When the season changes, bacteria and viruses that have been sleeping until then wake up, transform, become stronger and start attacking people.
- Influenza is the most common type of flu that is spreading now.
- It is caused by various viruses including influenza.
- Its main symptoms are severe fever, headache, body ache, sneezing, runny nose, cold, cough, sore throat.
- Paracetamol tablets and antihistamines may also help.
- These should be taken as per the doctor's advice.

- If the body's immune system is healthy, 90% of people will get better on their own within a week.
- Only a few people can develop a serious lung disease called pneumonia.

Swine flu

- It is caused by the Influenza A virus.
- Flu symptoms include vomiting and diarrhea.
- Although this is as easy to catch as the flu for most people, children under 5 years of age and the elderly, people with co-morbidities like heart disease, diabetes, pregnant women, lactating mothers, cancer patients, and immunocompromised people have reduced lung function.
- It increases the risk of pneumonia.
- They should do a throat swab test, confirm swine flu and take Oseltamivir tablets as per the doctor's advice.
- Inpatient treatment can also be done if necessary.

Pneumonia Fever

- Pneumonia can be caused not only by the influenza virus, but also by the pneumococcus bacteria that severely infect the lungs.
- It mostly affects children below the age of 5 and the elderly.
- A child with this disease does not eat.
- Symptoms like severe fever, cough, runny nose, rapid breathing and shortness of breath also appear.
- The baby is always asleep or crying;
- Looks very tired.
- Urine does not separate.
- These children should be admitted to the emergency department and treated.
- Typhoid fever is also a bacterial disease.
- These germs are spread through contaminated drinking water and food.
- First the disease starts with fever, headache and body ache.
- Every day the fever gradually increases.
- Fever increases at night and appetite decreases.
- Nausea, vomiting, stomach ache, fatigue etc. will help.
- If the disease is treated in the early stages, it can be cured quickly.

What is Dengu?

- Dengue fever occurs when the virus called 'Dengue' spreads to us through a mosquito bite.
- It starts with sudden high fever, unbearable headache, body aches, muscle pain, joint pain and fatigue.
- Severe pain behind the eyes and pain as if the bones were broken are the symptoms of this disease.
- Along with that, itching and red spots appear on the body.
- If you touch your forearm with your fingers, there will be fingerprints.

What to do ?

- People suffering from fever should drink plenty of fluids.
- Mainly, vegetable soups and fruit juices help to avoid dehydration.
- Self-cleaning and environmental hygiene are the main preventive measures for any flu, and one should stay away from the flu-affected person.

- Hands, feet and face should be washed frequently with soap.
- People who have a cold and cough should cover their mouth with a handkerchief when they cough or sneeze.
- Masks are mandatory not only for corona but also to prevent the spread of flu
- Dont spit in streets and public places.

Vaccination

- There is a vaccine against the influenza virus.
- Children - Elderly can have this once a year before the onset of rainy season on doctor's recommendation.
- There is PCV vaccine to prevent Pneumonia . Everyone can get it. It can be given along with Corona vaccine.

What should the government do?

- There is still negligence in keeping the streets clean and the environment clean.
- Just as the government took many steps to clean the streets in the first wave of Corona, it is necessary to take them now.
- Mosquito control measures should also have to be intensified.
- Ensure clean drinking water.
- Arrangements should be made to give medicines for flu in people seeking medicine program.
- Mainly the elderly, people with diabetes, people with heart, kidney and lung comorbidities can be easily prevented from spreading fever if they are given medicines at home.
- There are reports that there is now a shortage of pneumonia vaccine in government hospitals.
- The government should fix this immediately.

Corona drops

- Hyderabad-based Bharat Biotech was involved in the production of nasal drops as a preventive medicine against the corona virus.
- The Drug Control Authority has approved Bharat Biotech's anti-coronavirus drop for emergency use in people above 18 years of age.
- Bharat Biotech Company has developed this medicine in collaboration with Washington Medical University

People's leader

- The slogan 'Swarajyam is my birthright, I will be satisfied by achieving it' is what keeps Bala Gangadhara Tilak in front of our eyes till date.
- Tilak was born in a middle class family in Maharashtra.
- He studied law to advocate for the Indians as the British government imprisoned them for no reason.
- Dadabai Naoroji's book on how Indian resources were exploited by the British made Tilak actively involved in the freedom struggle.
- In 1881, Tilak started the Marathi 'Kesari' and English 'Maratha' magazines in association with his friends.
- The editorials and articles written by him in both the magazines made the people emotionally involved in the freedom struggle.
- Tilak joined the Congress in 1889.
- When he came close to Vivekananda, his focus turned to spirituality, culture and tradition.
- The British government thought that the reason for the shooting death of two Englishmen was Tilak's editorials and imprisoned him for 12 months.

- This greatly increased Tilak's influence among the people.
- Tilak spent 6 years in jail from 1908-1914 for writing articles in support of Prabhulla Sakhi and Guthiram Bose and was one of the founders of the All India Home Rule Movement along with Annie Besant.
- Thinking of creating unity and national spirit, he conducted the Vinayaka Chaturthi procession with great fanfare.
- This action alienated the proselytes from him.
- Tilak reflected conservatism in social concepts like women and caste.
- Tilak's mind and body were affected by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
- In 1920, Tilak went into permanent retirement, urging him not to stop the struggle no matter what.

Boris Johnson

Boris Johnson's Political Journey

- Following his election as Mayor of London in 2007, Boris's political career took off.
- Boris's ideological differences with former Prime Minister Theresa May and his strong campaign for Brexit to leave the European Union have made him popular among Britains.
- Boris stood out from other British prime ministers.

The victory of Brexit

- In 2019, Theresa May, who was the Prime Minister at the time, resigned because she could not implement Brexit.
- Following this, Boris Johnson, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, took office as the Prime Minister.
- He won the re-election in late 2019 by a landslide.
- His primary promise was to 'get Brexit done'.
- This made him win the election with a majority.
- Britain leaves the EU in 2020.
- Following this, the common accusation against Boris is that he has failed to strengthen the British economy.
- Post-Brexit, the value of the pound against the euro has continued to decline.
- Boris has not fully fulfilled his promises to increase the UK's wealth, reduce trade with Europe and promote free trade, reduce the influx of refugees and link northern cities to London by rail.
- People were also dissatisfied with him because he did not have strong plans for the economy.
- As a result, the Conservative Party lost in the by-elections.

Economic Crisis

- During Boris Johnson's reign, the British economy was in a major crisis.
- 40-year high inflation and 300-year recession have gripped the British.
- During his three years in power, electricity bills and gas cylinder prices in Britain rose by 80%.
- Britain's exports and employment continue to stagnate post-Corona.
- Even though unfavorable external factors such as Corona, Russia-Ukraine war are responsible for the economic collapse, Boris has no plan or vision to solve them as the Prime Minister of the country.

Russia-Ukraine war crisis

- Boris's announcements were confused from the outset as the world looked closely at how Britain would handle the post covid situation
- 187 lakh people died in Britain due to Corona.
- How Boris Johnson handled Corona is seen as one of the worst public health failures in Britain's history.

- An incident where Boris attended his birthday party in defiance of corona restrictions earned him notoriety.
- Boris Johnson is the first British Prime Minister to be fined for breaking government regulations.
- Expressing regret for his actions, he also apologized in Parliament.
- Boris' strong pro-Ukraine stance has led Russia to impose economic sanctions on him.
- He went to Ukraine in person and met with President Zelensky and expressed his support.
- Despite the criticism that "Boris is sticking his nose too much into the Ukraine issue without leading Britain", he remained firm in his position by extending a hand of friendship to Ukraine until the end.

Russian Army in Ukraine

- Ukraine seceded from the Soviet Union in 1991.
- After that, the country became friendly with Russia.
- In 2014, a revolution broke out against the then President of Ukraine Viktor Fedorovych Yanukovich.
- His rule was abolished.
- Following this, Russia annexed the Crimean peninsula of Ukraine.
- President Vladimir Putin explained that Crimea joined Russia according to the wishes of the majority of Russians living there.
- Eastern Ukraine's Donetsk and Lugansk provinces are home to a majority of Russians, and rebel groups from the region have raised the flag of war against the Ukrainian government and engaged in armed conflict.

Seasonal influenza infection

- Fever, cold, throat infection etc. should not be considered only as symptoms of Corona.
- Alternatively, they could be seasonal influenza infections.
- Therefore, they should be given medical supervision as per appropriate guidelines.
- Influenza fever, caused by flu viruses, can directly affect the lungs.
- Symptoms includes vomiting and diarrhea, cough, throat allergy, fever, body fatigue, body pain, headache, cold.
- If they occur, they should be examined in government hospitals or private hospitals without neglecting them.
- If there are moderate effects, they can be given only medicines.
- No antiviral drugs or medical tests are required.
- Infected people above 65 years of age, children below 5 years of age, People with diabetes, high blood pressure, heart damage, kidney, liver damage, chronic lung and nerve related, pregnant women, cancer patients, and those who are obese need to be isolated and put under medical supervision with antiviral drugs called Oseltamivir
- The severely affected should be treated with extreme caution.
- Anyone with shortness of breath, low blood pressure, or irregular heartbeat should undergo RTPCR test.
- For effects including heart palpitations, convulsions, decrease in urine volume should be treated in hospital with drugs including oseltamivir.

Indian exports

- The demand for Indian products in key sectors such as engineering products, gems and jewelry has been decreased in America and European Union
- Global inflation, Russia-Ukraine war, tensions between China and Taiwan and supply issues are affecting global economic growth. This is affecting the demand for Indian goods.

- The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has said that trade growth among G-20 countries in the second quarter (April-June) of 2022, in terms of value, has decreased significantly.
- Trade deficit widens as exports fall and imports rise.
- This will also affect the value of the rupee against the dollar.
- It will also affect employment opportunities.
- Justice for Muslim women? She married Ahmed Khan, a lawyer in Indore, in 1932. Shabanu,

Justice for Muslim women

- Sha banu married Ahmed Khan, a lawyer in Indore, in 1932.
- They have five children. After 14 years of marriage, Ahmed Khan married another woman.
- Ahmed was living in the same house with his wife, and kicked Shah Banu out of the house in 1975.
- Shah Banu was 62 years old at the time.
- He had given her a small amount of money to live on and when he stopped it, Shah Banu filed a suit for alimony from her husband in 1978.
- Ahmed Khan divorced Shah Banu through triple talaq within months of filing the suit.
- Ahmed Khan argued that according to the separate law of Islam, it is sufficient to give money to a divorced wife for a certain period called 'Itida' and there is no need to give any compensation to his wife.
- Shah Banu approached the Madhya Pradesh High Court against this and the court interpreted the religious laws including marriage and inheritance.
- Ahmed Khan appealed to the Supreme Court as the High Court judgement was in favour of Shah Banu, discussing the extent of the interference.
- The bench which heard the case first held that Section 125 (alimony) of the Criminal Procedure Code is common to all religions.
- Subsequently, on Ahmed Khan's request, the panel of judges re-examined the case and gave a verdict in 1985 confirming the right of Muslim women to alimony.
- Criticisms arose against and in favor of this judgment which was given to protect the right of marriage and divorce of Islamic women.
- In 1986, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government passed the Islamic Women's Protection of Rights to Divorce Act.
- This law passed by the government diluted the right to alimony granted to women by the Supreme Court judgment.
- In an appeal against this law, the Supreme Court upheld the right of divorced Muslim women to receive maintenance from their husbands for the rest of their lives.

PM Shri programme

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the 'Prime Minister's Schools for a Progressive India' initiative
- It is called 'PMSree Project'
- Prime Minister's Schools for Developing India (PMSree Schools) will have all aspects of the National Education Policy 2020 and will serve as a model for other schools.
- Under this scheme, 14,500 schools across the country are to be upgraded.
- 27,360 crore will be spent.
- Schools under the control of Central and State Governments will be upgraded under the PM Shree Schools Scheme.
- Development funds will be paid directly into bank accounts of schools.
- Committees led by school principals can decide what to use for 40% of the funds allocated to them.

- P.M., Shree Schools, as stated in the National Education Policy 2020, will follow a high level of hands-on training and a holistic education system, through toys and games based education, questioning method, discovery method, fun learning methods will be used in this program
- As a first step, States and Union Territories should implement the National Education Policy.
- In the second phase, based on the prescribed criteria, PMSree schools will be identified and eligible schools will be selected.
- Eligible schools will be certified through live inspections.
- In urban local bodies maximum 2 schools per ward will be selected.
- These schools will be upgraded as green schools, eco-friendly, with nutrient gardens, waste management facilities and rain water storage facilities.

Constitution does not permit Reservation for Women in Public Employment : HC

- The Constitution does not expressly permit reservation for women in public employment.
- On the contrary, Article 16 (2) prohibits discrimination in public employment on the ground of sex.
- Therefore, women can, at best, be provided only horizontal and not vertical reservation on the basis of the Supreme Court's pronouncement in the Indra Sawhney's case (1992), the Madras High Court has ruled.
- 30% reservation provided to women in public employment under Section 26 of the Tamil Nadu Government Servants (conditions of Service) Act, 2016 would stand declared
- unconstitutional if the State Government and the Tamil Nadu he league Public Service Commission (TNPSC) wanted to continue the practice of following the vertical methodology.
- The Judges made it clear that the legal provision could be saved only if the government was willing to implement it horizontally in future appointments.
- They advised the government to amend the provision accordingly. The verdict was delivered while disposing of a batch of writ petitions filed in 2013, 2021 and 2022 challenging
- the "wrong" methodology adopted by the TNPSC for providing the reservation to women.
- The court ordered that the commission should first draw the list of meritorious candidates by following the vertical reservation under General Turn, Backward Class, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories.
- After that, it must find out the number of the horizontal reservation beneficiaries such as the physically challenged and women who had got selected on merits under each social category.

Elizabeth II

- Elizabeth left Buckingham Palace for her summer vacation and stayed at Palmeral Palace in Scotland.
- Elizabeth II, who ascended the throne in 1952, was the queen for a record of 70 years.
- After Elizabeth's death, Crown Prince Charles immediately became the next king according to British royal dynasty law.

The next king of Britain

- After the death of Britain's oldest person Queen Elizabeth II, her eldest son Charles III, (73), will become the next king of Britain.
- He is the oldest monarch in British history.
- Prior to this, William IV had been crowned king in 1830 at the age of 64.

Background of Charles

- Charles was born at Buckingham Palace, London on 14th November 1948.
- He is the eldest son of the King Philip-Queen Elizabeth II couple and participated in the polo game at a young age.
- He fell down from his horse several times and was injured.
- He completed his MA from Cambridge University.
- He went to university for the first time from a government family.
- Before this, the royal family was educated at home.
- 1968: Became Prince of Wales.
- 1971-1976: Served in British Air Force and Navy.
- 1976: Started a charity called The Prince Trust.
- It helps the underprivileged youth to get education.
- 1977 Meets Diana for the first time
- 1981 June 21: Birth of Williams
- 1984 Sep 15: Birth of Harry
- 1996 : Divorced from Diana
- 1997 August 31: Diana died in a car accident.
- 2005: Married Camila.
- 2018: Charles was appointed as the head of the 54th-nation Commonwealth of Nations by Queen Elizabeth II.
- He has written many books.
- He presided over various official functions of the royal family along with the Queen.
- Apart from Britain, he will also be the king of 15th Commonwealth countries including Australia, Canada and New Zealand.
- He promoted traditional agriculture as a means of preventing climate change.
- He was the manor of the 'Touch of Carnival' estate owned by the British royal family, where he promoted traditional agriculture.
- He has also received awards for this.
- He advocated alternative medicine including homeopathy.

Unforgettable trips to India

- Elizabeth II, who was crowned Queen of England in 1952, toured India with her husband Prince Philip for the first time in 1961
- At that time, she visited various places including the Taj Mahal.
- She also participated in the Republic Day function at Rajapathi. • Then in 1983 she came back to India with her husband Philip.
- Elizabeth met the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Mother Teresa.
- Elizabeth came to India for the 3rd time in 1997 when India celebrated its 50th Independence Day.
- At that time, she participated in Kamal Haasan's Marudhanayakam film festival at MGR Film City in Tharamani, Chennai.

Kohinoor Diamond

- When India was granted independence, the world's rarest Kohinoor diamond changed hands and ended up in the possession of the Queen of England.

- Queen Elizabeth has the diamond embedded in her crown.
- This priceless diamond-encrusted crown will now belong to Camilla, the wife of King Charles III and the new Queen of England.
- During her 70th anniversary as Queen, Elizabeth announced that Camilla would be the next Queen.

Queen of 15 countries

- 15 countries including England have been under the authority of Queen Elizabeth.
- She has held the position of the head of those countries
- She has also been a patron of over 600 charities
- Countries under Queen Elizabeth

- Australia	- New Zealand
- Jamaica	- Canada
- Bahamas	- Antigua
- Barbuda	- Belize
- Papua New Guinea	- Saint Kitts and Nevis,
- St. Lucia Saint	- Vincent
- Solomon Islands	- Tuvalu
- England	

From Churchill to Lees

- Elizabeth has seen 15 Prime Ministers of England during her tenure.
- Winston Churchill, who held office from 1952 to 1955, was the first Prime Minister to take charge during Elizabeth's tenure, and last Tuesday, Elizabeth appointed the current Prime Minister, Liz Truss, as Prime Minister.
- This is the last event Elizabeth participated in.
- Queen Elizabeth II, who participated in World War II, was not just living in the palace and enjoying a life of luxury
- He served the country by joining the British Army in World War II.
- "Queen Elizabeth is the only British monarch to have served in the military.
- She was in the army at the age of 18 and learned some mechanic work, including removing tires from trucks.
- She learned to shoot a gun at the age of 14.
- In 1976, she was the first monarch to send an email.
- A person who do not need a passport to travel to any country in the world
- Elizabeth, the official signatory of the passport, does not need a passport
- The Queen has the power to drive without a driving license in England.
- Queen Elizabeth's photo will also appear on the UK currency.
- From now on, the portrait of King Charles III will be printed and new currencies will be issued.
- Old currencies also circulate.
- Similarly, in the National Anthem, the word "She" for the Queen will be changed to "He" unless it refers to Charles.

Self Help Group to Prevent Child Marriage

- West Bengal has the highest incidence of child marriage and teenage pregnancy in the country.

- This program is designed to address problems affecting the lives of self help group members and their family members.
- The scheme also aims to improve the health of children and mothers.
- UNICEF is providing technical support to the project to prevent child marriage.

Coronation of the British King

Announces the new king

- After the death of the incumbent king or queen, the Council of Accession will officially announce the new king

After the announcement

- Parliament will convene immediately and senior MPs will promise to obey the new king.
- Then the chosen king has to take the oath again.

When is the coronation?

- Months later, the coronation of the new king took place.
- The delay is to pay respect to the late queen and to give the officials enough time to conduct the ceremony.
- As Charles III has been announced as the new King, the practice of printing his image on banknotes will be carried out gradually.

One Nation One Fertilizer

- Bharatiya Janurwarak Pariyojana - PMBJP The objectives of this scheme is to ensure timely availability of fertilizers to the farmers and reduce the subsidy burden on transportation.
- Previously, the fertilizer subsidy was categorized as Urea, Phosphorus, Potash.
- There is no change in the previous subsidy policy.
- However, all fertilizers will be sold under the same brand name Bharat.
- The brands of the private fertilizer companies that produce them will not be included in the bags.
- It is allowed to include the company's business name, logo, and details related to the product in one-third place on the fertilizer bags.
- An order has been issued that the business name Bharat and the slogan of the PM BJP project should be included in two-thirds of the space.
- Henceforth chemical fertilizers will be known as 'Bharat NPK', 'Bharat MOP', 'Bharat DAP' and 'Bharat Urea'.
- 89% of the retail price of urea, 65% for diammonium phosphate DAP, 55% for NPK fertilizer, MOP Fertilizer is subsidized by the central government at the rate of 31%.
- Regardless of the cost of production, when a farmer buys a 45 kg bag of urea at Rs 242, the fertilizer companies are given 89% subsidy.
- This is a measure to ensure that the price of urea does not increase.
- 'Sambal' Fertilizer company manufactures in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh companies sell their fertilizers in Rajasthan.
- Fertilizers manufactured by private companies under various trade names are marketed from state to state.
- There is a situation where the government has to subsidize the cost of transporting fertilizers from one corner of India to another.

- The objectives of the One Country One Project is to avoid unnecessary and unhealthy competition, to encourage fertilizer companies to sell locally and to establish fertilizer companies in non-fertilizer producing states.

New Parliament Complex

- It was decided to build a new Parliament in Delhi to remove the traces of the British era.
- Prime Minister Modi laid the foundation stone for the new Parliament Building on December 10, 2020
- The new Parliament is being built in a triangular shape with 4 floors on an area of 64,500 square meters.
- Prime Minister's House, Vice President's House, Central Secretariat, Central Conference Centre, National Security Council Secretariat and offices of 51 ministries are being built in the Parliament complex

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev

- Gorbachev is so popular that he ended the Soviet Union and held the socialist camp hostage.
- He was heavily criticized by the left wing as having destroyed it.
- Gorbachev was the first and last person born after the 1917 revolution to become the leader of the Soviet Union.

The aftermath of coldwar

- The Soviet was a completely in a new test in the history of socialist construction, and the Soviet Union could not successfully wage an arms race with the United States, which was a global economic powerhouse.
- It was emptying the Soviet coffers.
- The restriction of freedom of expression, practiced during revolutionary and wartime periods, was a permanent Soviet political practice
- He took the initiative to end this stagnation and imprisonment.

Perestroika-Glasnost

- Perestroika (economic reform) and Glasnost (initiative of freedom of expression) were both introduced by Gorbachev
- But, they ended up directly opposite to the purpose he brought.
- Gorbachev sacrificed the Soviet Union.
- In August 1991, some Communist Party leaders launched a campaign against Gorbachev, claiming that he had weakened the power of the Communist Party.
- As a result of the rebellion, the government fell into the hands of Boris Belching.
- He officially ended the Soviet Union and lowered the red flag from the Kremlin.
- During Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin 's time all the economic resources of the country went into the hands of a few private capitalists.
- Now under Putin the old Russian Empire is starting to intervene again.
- Putin was not ready to forgive Gorbachev for the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Reservation for Economically Backward Class

- Basic Concerns: As Supreme Court examines EWS reservation, senior advocate Gopal Sankaranarayanan prepares draft legal issues.
- Does the 103rd Constitutional Amendment remove the basis of the Indra Sawhney judgment that reservation cannot be granted purely on economic grounds?
- Does exclusion of SEBC, OBC, SC, ST from the ambit of EWS reservation violate the basic structure of the Constitution?

- Does it violate the Equality Code and the Constitution by sanctifying the existing reservation?
- Exceeding the 50% quota by giving 10% of the existing reservation limit to EWS?
- Does imposing quotas on private non-aided companies violate the basic structure?

India at 132 in HDI

- India ranks 132 out of a total of 191 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI) 2021.
- The Index is part of the Human Development Report 2021 2022 released by the United Nations Development Program on Thursday.
- The HDI measures average achievement of a country in three basic dimensions of human development.
 - A long and healthy life
 - Education
 - A decent standard of living
- It is calculated using four indicators - life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling, and the Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

Development declines

- India's score in Human Development index (HDI) dropped from 0.645 in 2020 to 0.633 in 2021, according to the latest UNDP report.
- In India's case, the drop in HDI from 0.645 in 2018 to 0.633 in 2021.

SC fixes three key questions for examining EWS quota

- Whether the 103rd constitution Amendment can be said to breach the Basic Structure of the constitution by allowing the state to make special provisions, including reservation, based on economic criteria.
- Whether it can be said to breach the Basic Structure by allowing the state to make special provisions in relation to admission to private unaided institutions.
- Whether it can be said to breach the Basic Structure in excluding the SEBC / OBC / SC / ST communities from the scope of EWS reservation.

Modern Poet of India

- Rabindranath Tagore is still the national poet of India.
- He was the first Indian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature.
- He was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1913 for his poetry collection Gitanjali.
- His song 'Jana Gana Mana' was declared as National Anthem by the Government of India on 24th January 1950 and Tagore's song 'Amar Sonar Bangla' was declared as National Anthem of Bangladesh in 1971.
- He himself translated Geetanjali into English.
- Back in London, Tagore gave his translation of the Gitanjali to his friend and painter William Rothenstein.
- Through him, the book was widely read and received attention in the English literary circle.
- This led to Tagore getting the Nobel Prize, so he presented the Nobel Prize to Rothenstein
- Tagore returned his knighthood given by King George V of England in denunciation of the Jallian Walla Bagh massacre
- Although he disagreed with Gandhi's views, he stood by his struggle.
- Tamil poet Bharatiyar inspired by Tagore's poetry, translated Tagore's essays into Tamil
- Tagore is regarded as the founder of modernity in the Indian poetic tradition.
- Santiniketan, founded by Tagore, is functioning today as Vishwabharati University in West Bengal.

Economy of India

- 30 years ago, our country had a current account deficit and lack of foreign exchange, which has now risen to become the world's fifth largest economy.

- With vision, now we understand the reason why the then Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao announced economic reforms and liberal policies and led to a globalized environment in India.
- America is the country with the greatest economic value in the world, followed by China, Japan and Germany.
- We have reached the 5th place.
- Based on the data of the International Finance, the Bloomberg media company informs that India has emerged as the fifth largest economy after leaving Britain behind.
- Although the value of the Indian rupee against the dollar has decreased to Rs 80, the main reason for this is the international economy.
- One can take solace in the fact that the depreciation of the Indian rupee is not too bad compared to other currencies.
- India's economy has risen to \$3.5 trillion, surpassing Britain's \$3.2 trillion economy.
- Five years ago in 2016 we could have reached this point.
- At that time Britain was a 2.34 trillion dollar economy and India was a 2.29 trillion dollar economy.
- The fifth largest economy in the world may be encouraging, but if its benefits do not reach the grassroots, that growth will not be permanent.
- India's expectations will not be fulfilled until the Agrarian Reform Acts and Land Acquisition Act are passed.

Chitra Ramakrishna

- Chitra Ramakrishna served as the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of NSE from 2013 to 2016.
- It is said that some stock market brokers were involved in malpractice through co-location facility in collaboration with NSE officials.
- Through this co-location facility, it is alleged that the stock brokers contacted the NSE computer storage to know the stock details in advance and involved in the malpractice.
- It is said that a huge profit was made this time.
- The Enforcement Directorate has alleged that senior officers of NSE, including those featured in the crime report, allowed ISEC Services to tap phones illegally.
- The enforcement department has also said that those officers have caused financial loss to NSE.

Shenbagaraman

- On 22 September 1914 during the First World War, a huge German warship named SMS Emdon is bombarding Chennai.
- Then the ship anchored in the Kerala coast was blocking the British ships and destroying them in a barrage.
- The people of India believed that freedom fighter Shenbagaraman must have been behind this attack.

Who is this Senpakaraman ?

- He was born into a small family known as Venkiti in a small house near the current day AGS office in Thiruvananthapuram
- Shenbagaraman, a boy studying in the model school there, raised anti-British slogans in his class.
- The headmaster was horrified to hear the boy chanting Jaihind for the first time in the country. • Shenbagaraman joined a college in Austria, where he completed his degree in engineering.

- He received awards in political science and economic science.
- He was proficient in 12 languages and worked as an engineer in famous research centers in Germany.
- Shenbagaraman lived in Germany for about 20 years.

Shenbagaraman's efforts

- During the second month of his stay in the Indian Ocean, Shenbagaraman was involved in serious political activities in Berlin, the capital of Germany.
- While in Germany, Shenbagaraman must have got the help of other Indian revolutionaries to get on board.
- Shenbagaraman founded the Association of Supporters of Independent India centered on Switzerland, which had been neutral in World War I.
- He started pro-Indian liberation movements in Germany and England in the name of 'Pro India' centered on Berlin.

The first vaccine against cancer

Cancer-causing virus

- A simple viral infection can be the start of a life-threatening cancer, says German medical scientist Horald Hassen
- He was the first to discover and announce that it can become cancerous after years of staying in the human body.
- Although there are more than two hundred types of such viral germs, Dr. Herold found in 1973 through his research that only the human papilloma virus (HPV) 16, 18, 31, and 45 types can cause cancer.
- HPV is a DNA virus.
- Among the cancers caused by this, cervical cancer is still a big challenge for developing countries including India.
- In general, this HPV virus infection that occurs after sexual intercourse does not reveal any symptoms in most of the cases.
- However, sometimes warts called condyloma appear on lips and genitals in both sexes and disappear normally.
- However, this HP remains in the body without symptoms for years.
- Type 16, 19, 31, 45 virus can cause cervical or genital cancer in some women.
- This virus that stays in the body of men can cause cancer in the genitals, anus or throat.

Cervical cancer

- Cervical cancer is one of the most damaging of the cancers caused by HPV.
- In India alone, one lakh women suffer from cervical cancer every year.
- According to the Indian Cancer Prevention Organization, this cancer kills eight women every hour in India alone, that is, one woman in every eight minutes.
- Since cervical cancer does not exhibit any symptoms in the beginning, its impact is diagnosed in advanced stage III or IV stage of the disease.
- Due to delayed detection, victims may die within a few months.

HCV vaccine

- In fact, cervical cancer can be caused by many factors such as sexually transmitted diseases, smoking, lifestyle changes, and environmental pollution.

- However, the most important factor is HPV infection.
- The currently available HPV vaccine prevents cancer caused by the HPV virus.
- Since the impact of these HPV viruses affects people between the ages of 20 and 40, getting this vaccine before the age of 20 can completely protect against the disease.
- In 2006, Ian Fraser, an Australian medical scientist at the University of Queensland, Australia, discovered this anti-HPV virus.
- Not only is it the first vaccine against viral infections, but it is also the first vaccine against cancer.
- This HPV vaccine does not cause as little disease and develop immunity as other vaccines.
- It provides direct immunity.
- Because of this, it prevents 99.7% of viral infections.
- Importantly, it prevents 90% of cervical cancer and other cancers.

Mode of administration

- The vaccine is administered to girls aged 9-14 years twice at six-monthly intervals (0,6) and to girls aged 15-26 three times at six-monthly intervals (0,2,6).
- As the effectiveness of this vaccine decreases as the age of the woman increases or after marriage, it is recommended for women to get it in their teenage years.
- The vaccine has recently been recommended for men as it protects men as well as women, including anal cancer.
- Like other vaccines, this vaccine can cause minor reactions like headache, fever, muscle aches, dizziness.
- Pregnant women, people suffering from severe allergies and people suffering from cancer should not get this vaccine.

Save the Children

- More than 100 countries including the United States, Australia, Kenya, and Sri Lanka have included the HPV vaccine in their national immunization programs.
- Children are also given this vaccine there.
- Two types of vaccines are available in India namely Gardasil (quadrivalent) and Cervarix (bivalent).
- But, the cost of one needle is 4000 rupees.
- Due to population and high cost of injection, this vaccine could not be implemented in India.
- However, the Serum Institute has announced that it can provide the Cervarc vaccine that it has discovered for just 400 rupees.
- Low price has created an enabling environment for providing this vaccine across India.

Kushiyara river treaty

What is the Kushiyara agreement?

- Flow of the Barak river has changed in such a way that the bulk of the river's water flows into Kushiyara while the rest goes into Surma.
- Changing nature of the river has posed before Bangladesh as it unleashes floods during the monsoon and goes dry during the winter.
- When demand of water goes up because of a crop cycle in Shylhet.

How will Bangladesh use the water?

- The water of Kushiyara will be channeled through the Rahimpur Canal project in Shylhet.
- The eight km long canal is the only supplier of water from the Kushiyara to the region and Bangladesh has built a pump house and other facilities for withdrawal of water that can now be utilized.

Why is the water from the Kushiyara so important for Rahimpur Canal?

- The utility of the river and the canal during the lean / winter season had gone down, affecting the cultivation of rice as well as a wide variety of vegetables for which Shylhet is famous.

What was India's objection to the Rahimpur Canal?

- Bangladesh had carried out the Upper Surma Kushiyara Project which included clearing and dredging of the canal and other connected channels of water.
- But the channels could not be of much use to Bangladesh because India objected to the move and claimed that the dyke and other infrastructure interfered in border security as Kushiyara itself forms part of the border between the two sides.

What are hurdles to the Teesta agreement?

- The Kushiyara agreement is relatively smaller in scale in comparison to Teesta that involves West Bengal, which has problems with the proposal.
- The Kushiyara agreement did not require a nod from any of the states like Assam from which the Barak emerges and branches into Kushiyara and Surma.

US Open Grand Slam

Iga Swiatek Champion

- Iga Swiatek, Polish player won the title in Women's singles category
- The US Open is one of the 4 Grand Slam tennis tournaments taking place in New York City.
- This is her first US Open title.

Nominated MP of Kashmir

- In July 2019, the central government canceled the special status given to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- It also divided the state into 2 Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.
- Elections are soon to be held in Kashmir with a legislative assembly.
- "Based on the powers conferred by the Constitution of India, the President has ordered the appointment of Ghulam Ali to the vacant post of Nominee Member of the Rajya Sabha

"Will India become a developed country in 2047?"

- In the list of countries with the largest economy in the world, India has moved to the 5th place pushing behind Britain and is gaining international attention.
- Economists say that there is a possibility that India will move up to the 3rd position in this list in the next decade.

Self-reliant economy

- India's journey to become a developed country begins with a self-reliant economy.
- The basic aim of self-sufficiency is that everything from gunpowder to rockets should be made in India.
- The gap between India's exports and imports is increasing every year.
- India imports more than exports.
- Import of energy is a major obstacle to the development of developing countries.
- Many countries are unable to allocate sufficient funds for development projects as they have to spend a lot on fuel imports.
- India imports 85 percent of its fuel needs from abroad.
- Currently, the world is rapidly moving towards electric vehicles.

- Thus, developed countries are investing heavily in battery research • China is the world leader in battery production.
- But India lags far behind in battery manufacturing and related research.
- Imports of lithium batteries rose by 55 percent and solar equipment imports by 102 percent last year.
- India is currently giving more importance to the service sector.
- Equal importance should be given to the manufacturing sector.

Per capita income

- There is a huge gap between the per capita income of Britain and the per capita income of India.
- While the per capita income in Britain is \$50,000 per year, it is only \$2,200 in India.
- According to the World Bank, those with a per capita income of \$12,000 are classified as developed countries.
- The United States (\$70,000), Singapore (\$70,000), Japan (\$40,000), and Korea (\$35,000) have the highest per capita incomes above the World Bank definition.
- If India is to become a developed country by 2047, its gross national income growth rate should grow at an average rate of 8.9% for the next 25 years.
- India is forced to plan a mechanism for this.

Poverty issues

- 57 percent of national income goes to the top 10 percent economically.
- The World Inequality Report 2022 indicates that 50 percent of the people share only 13 percent of the remaining income.
- Likewise, the problem of unemployment is also serious.
- In terms of people's standard of living, India is among the most backward countries in the world.
- India is lagging behind in the list of countries where people live happily and in the list of countries with freedom of opinion.
- There are many fundamental challenges facing India such as gender discrimination, health infrastructure and child malnutrition.
- Economic growth alone is not growth.
- The quality of life of the people is the sign of the real development of the country.
- If the journey towards it is successful, India's dream of becoming a country in 2047 will come true!
- The fact that Tamil Nadu Higher Education Institution has been ranked high in many national rankings is a testament to the performance of higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu.

Central language institutions

- For Hindi, the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi Visva Vidyalaya (1997) Central University and the Central Hindi Directorate at Wardha, Maharashtra are operating • For Urdu, Maulana Azad National Urdu University (1998) is functioning in Hyderabad.
- Central Institute of Indian Languages for Indian Languages (1969) established at Mysore.
- Among the languages that have been declared as classical languages, Central Institute of Classical Tamil Studies is functioning in Chennai only for Tamil.
- English and Foreign Languages University (2007) is functioning in Hyderabad .
- Central Sanskrit University (Delhi), Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Sanskrit College (Delhi) and Rashtriya Sanskrit College (Tirupati) among the 18 universities created by the central and state governments for Sanskrit, were elevated to the status of central universities through an Act passed by Parliament in 2020.

- It is the duty of the Central Government to ensure equal development of all the languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
- Mysore has only one central institute for all Indian languages and three central level universities for Sanskrit.
- The Central Institute for Classical Tamil Studies and the Special Research Centers for Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam and Odia languages are institutions set up to study only the language and literature of the classical period of the respective languages.
- It is important to note that these institutes do not have the means to carry out studies on the contemporary use of classical languages or to engage in planned language development work.

Challenges Faced

- An integrated higher education development program system for universities called RUSA with the help of the state government (40%) is providing funds for infrastructure, research etc.
- In this multi-component fund, to get funding for all components, including research, universities must be ranked by the National Accreditation Committee (NAAC) and have a minimum score of 3.01 on a minimum scale.
- Grade 'A' is also mandatory to get approval from University Grants Committee to offer distance education courses.
- The evaluation methods for this award are for public universities with multidisciplinary disciplines.
- As of now, Tamil University has B+, Kannada University B+, Telugu B, Dravidian University B.
- It cannot be assumed that the language universities including Tamil are inferior to the Sanskrit universities in research and other parameters, so they did not get 'A' grade.
- The 'NAAC' system has developed a unique evaluation system for Sanskrit universities.
- Out of 18 Sanskrit universities, 6 have got A+ grade.
- As special qualification has been developed for Sanskrit universities, separate evaluation systems of 'NAAC' system should be devised for language universities including Tamil University.
- In order to solve the problems faced by the Tamil University in the propagation of Tamil and to carry out language studies without delay, the Central Government has created three central universities for Sanskrit parallel to the Tamil University with the coordination of the state government and special qualification should be given to the Tamil University through a parliamentary resolution.

Shanghai Conference

- In 1996, 5 countries namely China, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan signed the 'Shanghai Five' security agreement.
- Later, the leaders of these 5 countries and Uzbekistan also held a consultation in Shanghai in 2001.
- Then they created the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) to work together politically and economically.
- Originally 6 countries were members of this organization.
- Then India and Pakistan joined in 2017.
- It is noteworthy that 60 percent of the total land area of European and Asian countries and approximately 40 percent of the world's population are in the member countries of this organization.
- It is a political, economic and security organization of Eurasia (Europe-Asia countries).
- This region is the largest region in the world in terms of geography and population.
- The organization is chaired by one country per year on a rotating basis.
- Thus, the host country will preside over the annual Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit.

- After the summit, India will take over the leadership of the SCO Organization for one year on a rotating basis.
- Accordingly, next year's summit will be held in Delhi.
- There are 8 countries as members of SCO organization and 4 countries as observers namely Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran and Mongolia.
- Also, 6 countries namely Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Turkey are negotiating to join this organization.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization

- The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) was created in 2001 with the aim of developing a democratic and equitable international political order and moving towards it.
- China, India, Uzbekistan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Pakistan are members of this organization.
- It has countries like Iran, Afghanistan, Belarus and Mongolia as visitors.
- The 22nd meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization began in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.
- We need to find a solution to the problems of food, fuel security and fertilizers.
- India wants Russia to resolve the issue with Ukraine

Vande Bharat Train

- Ahmedabad-Mumbai Vande Bharat train test run has been successful.
- This train covered a distance of 491 km in about 5 hours.
- The speed of this train touched 100 km in 52 seconds.
- This train will travel at a maximum speed of 180 km per hour.
- Shatabdi and Tejas express trains are already running on the Ahmedabad-Mumbai route.
- The central government is also planning to run a bullet train on the same route.
- The bullet train travels at a speed of 320 km per hour.
- This will reduce the travel time to 2 to 3 hours.
- Vande Bharat trains are manufactured under 'Make in India' programme.
- Vande Bharat train is already in operation between Varanasi and New Delhi.

To prevent lumpy skin disease

- More than 5,000 animals have died in just one month due to the skin disease that affects cattle.
- By 2025, 100 percent vaccination should be given to cattle to provide protection against brucellosis, foot and mouth disease caused by bacterial infection.
- Within this decade we should aim to save livestock from these types of disease attacks.

Cow Aadhaar Scheme

- The objective of this scheme is to collect biometric identification of animals with the help of modern technology.

70% are women

- 70% of people involved in this industry are women.
- They are the true masters of the Indian dairy industry.

Carlos Alcaraz wins US Open title

- Carlos Alcaraz, a 19-year-old player from Spain, set a record by winning the US Open tennis series men's singles title.

- He is also ranked first place in the world
- This is the first Grand Slam title for 19-year-old Carlos Alcaraz.
- With this, Carlos Alcaraz has become the 2nd player to win the Grand Slam title at a young age.
- Before this, Rafael Nadal had won the French Open in 2005 at the age of 19.

Cloud Computing

- Cloud Computing has played an important role in recent technological developments.
- Wherever needed, everyone uses the internet to exchange information and provide software to users, cloud computing is all about storage.
- 'Computing' is an activity or process, cloud computing is a method of accessing computing services over the Internet at low cost only when needed.
- Just as the cloud rains, the internet is used by everyone
- Cloud computing is designed to be used by everyone.
- Cloud computing can store information/data using physical devices such as hard disk, pen drive, CD memory card.
- Beyond that, information can also be stored on the Internet.
- Cloud computing is all about making such computing functions dependent on the Internet.
- If you use Internet services like Gmail, Google Calendar, or Yahoo!, you are using cloud computing services.
- The way cloud computing works is like renting a bike or car to learn to drive instead of buying a new one and paying only for the usage.
- This technology helps a company to get its computer needs from different places and computer companies in the usage fee system without setting up a structure (Hardware, Software, Infrastructure) in computers and software.

Diverse Services

- Cloud Computing services include Basic Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service for Software Developers (PaaS), and Software/Web Applications as a Service (SaaS).
- And computing resources can be accessed anytime, anywhere.
- When we need a car or motorcycle, we rent and use it immediately, just like the computer needed in a desktop computer is provided as a web application.
- We can run it from anywhere, even by browsing.
- We pay the required amount for one hour of use.
- Similarly, cloud computing companies charge fees depending on the computing resources we use.

Connecting Service

- Companies like Sun Microsystems, Amazon, Google, Microsoft, VMWare provide such cloud computing services.
- Cloud computing is the process by which we get the functions we need from these companies.
- For example, because we want to read a lot of books, we cannot buy all the books.
- Instead we go to the libraries, get the required book, read it and hand it over.
- Cloud computing is such a mode of operation.
- This has two features.
- Grid computing is where various users are connected to a network.

- Only within them can they perform any operation (storage, operation, data operations) & can be exchanged.
- But cloud computing is not like that.
- Any activity can be done online from anywhere, with anyone.

High Court judgment

- Andhra Pradesh late Chief Minister Rajasekhara Reddy gave 5% reservation to Muslims.
- While 46% reservation is already in force in Andhra Pradesh, if 5% separate reservation is given for Muslims, the total reservation will increase to 51%.
- A case was filed against the 5% reservation claiming that it would be against the Supreme Court judgment and that the statistics would not be correct.
- The High Court canceled the reservation.
- Then accepting the recommendation of the new commission, Muslims were given 4% reservation.
- Against this backdrop, the question arises as to how accurate the reservation given to Muslims in Tamil Nadu in 2007 would be based on the data of the 1982 Amba Shankar Report.
- Academics, who have questioned the 3.5% reservation given to Christians, have asked the government to withdraw the order, saying they do not need the reservation as the Christian community may suffer losses.
- In lieu of lost employment, in the general list of 31% reservation, as candidates are also appointed on the basis of merit, additional jobs from that pool are not available.
- Where there are 100 pending appointments only 3 persons will be appointed on 3.5% basis.
- 0.5 will be in stock.
- It is added in 'carry forward' mode during next appointment.
- Out of 100 appointments, 4 should be appointed as Muslims.
- If it is not possible to make up the balance in one appointment, it is the court's direction that the missing persons should be appointed from the same community in the next appointment.
- There is reservation for Muslims without any rules being properly followed.

Lifesaving Organ Donation

- In 1950s, twins Murray and Merrill performed the world's first kidney transplant from one to another.
- Because the twins were genetically identical, they lived eight years after the operation.
- In 1967, famous South African surgeon Christian Bernard performed the world's first heart transplant by transplanting the heart of a 25-year-old brain-dead man into a terminally incapacitated 50-year-old man.
- An American surgeon named Thomas Starzl performed the world's first liver transplant in 1960.
- A Venetian ophthalmologist named Eduard Zirm performed the first successful corneal graft surgery between two persons in the early 20th century.
- There are three types of organ donors, brain dead donors, living blood related donors and unrelated blood donors (Swab) according to the National Institute of India. the organ tissue transplant organization says.
- Living blood related donors include parents, spouse, siblings.
- Only blood relatives like children, grandfather, grandmother, grandson, granddaughter can donate their organs.
- Organs from donors are given to another patient in cases where they are not suitable for the patient.
- Transplantation (swap) donation involves the exchange of a donor's organ.

- Anyone who is dependent on a person in need of an organ can donate an organ under the unrelated living donor category.
- After they are admitted by the hospital, a committee appointed by the state government should confirm that the organ donation is non-commercial.
- But experts say organs from unrelated donors under the living donor category are more likely to be used commercially as the hospital is given the power to decide on the donor.
- 8,000 kidney transplants are performed in India every year.
- However, about 200,000 patients require kidney transplant every year.
- Similarly, only 1,500 people receive a liver transplant, whereas 30,000 new people need a liver transplant every year.
- According to a Health Ministry data, only 23% of the organs donated in India are transplanted to patients who need them.
- While it is easy for living donors to donate organs, the number of attempts to procure organs from brain-dead people in India is very low, the data said.
- Personal reasons like religion and culture make it difficult to reach awareness about the organ among people.

Nanjarayan tank becomes State's 17th bird sanctuary

- The tank as the 17th bird sanctuary under the Wild Life (Protection) Act.
- The tank, locally called Sarkar Periyapalayam tank, lies at the junction of Tiruppur North and Uthukuli taluks, covering 125.86 hectares.

Gaganyaan Project

- Gaganyaan is the mission to send humans into space.
- The first test spacecraft will be launched into space this year.
- It will be monitored by a female robot called 'Vyom Mitra' which will be sent into space next year.
- The Indian Air Force has identified 4 pilots to carry out the Gaganyaan programme.
- They were given basic training in Russia.
- ISRO will send two astronauts into Earth's orbit in 2024 considering the operations of the space probe stationed in orbit.
- During the 2018 Independence Day speech, the Prime Minister announced the Rs 10,000 crore Gaganyaan project to send humans into space.
- ISRO plans to launch Chandrayaan-3 spacecraft next year.

Political parties in the Constitution

Political Parties

- No mention of political parties was included in the Constitution of India when it was drafted
- It is through the Representation of the People Act of 1951 that political parties come under the control of the Election Commission.
- Government and political parties have functioned inextricably with each other.
- Political parties are not organizations of partisans, they are organizations of the people.
- Political parties play a major role in shaping the political culture of a country.
- There are two factors that cause corruption, one is the election, and the other is the government.
- If the elections and activities of political parties are monitored and regularized, the remaining corruption will be eliminated.

- So the first place where reform should start is the electoral field.
- The Election Commission is an autonomous body in our constitution and this is what the Election Commissioner T.N.Seshan has emphasized time and again.
- Image of Election Commission has been shattered today.

Elections for political parties

- In today's environment, if the political parties in our country are regulated by the Election Commission, many parties will disappear.
- It is a well-known fact that the future of India is being ruined by a few political parties who are acting with no morals and no commercial intentions.
- Especially, after the introduction of liberal economy in India, the political parties were dominated by the very rich, businessmen and contractors.
- It is impossible to save Indian politics and Indian democracy without reducing the corruption that has increased today.
- This is what the World Bank to Local Reform Commissions are saying.
- Political parties can compete in general elections only if they are approved by the Election Commission.
- So political parties are not private property of anyone, they are public institutions.
- Political parties should also be monitored in the same way that public institutions are monitored by the institution created by the constitution.
- The monitoring means that the Election Commission should first monitor the election.
- Secondly, in the environment where political parties have become highly funded institutions, political parties should be brought under Indian accounting and audited.
- Today our political parties are deceiving people by ritualizing elections and managing finances by pretending to discipline themselves.
- The result is that political parties act as puppets of a few.

Conclusion

- Unless our political parties are disciplined, our democracy will remain flawed.
- The most important need to change this situation is that the Election Commission conducts the elections of the political parties.
- As political parties are institutions of the people, it is the duty of the Election Commission to regulate them.

Constitution session live telecast

- Swapnil Tripathi filed a case in the Supreme Court seeking an order to telecast all constitutional session proceedings live.
- The public can watch the proceedings in the Supreme Court live on their cell phones, laptops and computers

Decline in Birth rate

- 20% decline in child birth rate in 10 years
- India's child birth rate (GFR - General Fertility Rate) has declined by 20% in the last 10 years.
- About this, the Sample Registration System (SRS)-2020 statistics said: GFR is the number of children born in a year to 1,000 women aged 15 to 49
- The average GFR ratio in India during 2008 to 2010 was 86.1.
- It has declined to 68.7 (three-year average) in 2018-20.

- The decline in GFR ratio is 15.6% in urban areas and 20.2% in rural areas.
- Jammu & Kashmir witnessed the highest decline (29.2) in the total child birth rate.
- According to SRS data, India's total fertility rate (births per woman of reproductive age) is 2.
- Accordingly, Bihar recorded the highest level (3.0) in TFR.
- Delhi, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal reported the lowest DFR (1.4).

Rocket Engine Manufacturing Center at Bangalore

- In 2013, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) & HAL regarding the establishment of a cryogenic rocket engine manufacturing center in the company.
- Accordingly, a rocket engine manufacturing center has been set up at a cost of Rs. 208 crore in an area of 4,500 square meters in Bangalore HAL
- Centers for manufacturing cryogenic engines are operating only in America, France, Japan, China and Russia.
- Now that the High Speed Rocket Engines Manufacturing Center has been started in India, the country will move towards self-reliance.
- With this, India has become the 6th country to manufacture cryogenic engines.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award for Asha Parekh

- The Dada Saheb Phalke Award, the highest award given to the best in the Indian film industry, has been announced for veteran Hindi film actress Asha Parekh (79).
- This award is for the year 2020.
- A 5 member panel comprising of film industry celebrities Asha Bhosle, Hema Malini, Poonam Dhillon, Udit Narayan and DS Nagarparana decided Asha Parekh's name for the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.
- One of the most influential actresses in the Hindi film industry
- Asha Parekh started her career as a child star in 1952 at the age of 10.
- Later, in 1959, she made her debut as the female lead opposite Shammi Kapoor in the Hindi film 'Dil Deke Deko'.
- After that, she acted in more than 95 films including 'Caravan', 'Pyaar Ka Mausam', 'Thisri Mansil' and became a prominent actress for 50 years.
- She also worked as a producer.
- Also, this award given in the name of Dada Saheb Phalke, who is revered as the director and father of Indian cinema, was given to actor Rajinikanth in 2019.

Contesting elections is not a fundamental right

- Contesting elections is neither a fundamental right nor a legal right, the Supreme Court said.
- The election notification for the vacant seats in the Rajya Sabha was published last May.
- A person filed a petition in the Delhi High Court that his application was rejected on the ground that there were insufficient number of proponents and advocates while contesting it.
- The petitioner appealed to the Supreme Court.
- The Representation of the People Act (1950) and the Rules of Conduct of Elections (1961) require voters to nominate a particular candidate.
- Based on that, rejection of election application cannot be claimed as violation of fundamental rights.

Gyanvapi Mosque issue

- Five women from Delhi filed a petition in the Varanasi court seeking permission to worship idols of Hindu Gods outside the Gyanvapi Mosque near Kashi Vishwanath Temple in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

- A petition was filed on behalf of the mosque that this case should not be heard by the court as this mosque comes under the Waqf Board and the Special Law of Worship states that other places of worship except the Babri Masjid should continue as before independence.
- Among them, the District Judge AK Visvesh, who first heard the petition of the Muslim side, did not prevent the Special Worship Act, the Waqf Board Act, the Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act from hearing the petitions filed by the opposite party (Hindus).
- Therefore, the petition given by the Anjuman on behalf of Talanamiya Masjid Committee (Muslim) is dismissed.

Ni-kshay Mitra

- The 'Ni-kshay Mitra' project to introduce nutrition to TB patients has received overwhelming response.
- The main objective of this program is to eradicate tuberculosis completely.
- The two basic objectives of the Ni-kshay Mitra program are to completely eradicate tuberculosis through people's mobilization and to provide the necessary financial and social support to those affected by the disease

Indirect World War 3

- In this context, the US-led NATO attempted to join Ukraine.
- Because of this, on February 24, the Russian army launched an attack on Ukraine.
- The United States and European countries have been providing weapons in support of Ukraine.
- America and European countries are engaged in war as one side and Russia as opponent.
- In short, World War 3 is probably going on.
- Countries including India and Indonesia are neutral. The G20 leadership
- G20 was created for economic cooperation at the international level.
- The G-20 organization, apart from India, includes Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, and Japan.
- Along with South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, Britain and the United States, the European Union is also present.
- From Dec 1 to 2023 Nov 30, India is going to assume the leadership of G-20 organization.
- It is noteworthy that this opportunity has been available for the first time.

Special Invitation

- Accordingly, it has been decided to invite Bangladesh, Egypt, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain, United Arab Emirates as special guests on behalf of India.
- Apart from this, special invitations will be given to International Solar Cooperation, International Disaster Recovery Cooperation and Asian Development Bank.

Nutrition for all children

- Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in ensuring that children come to school without hunger.
- The program aims to reduce malnutrition and eliminate anemia.

Necessary research

- Researches related to the methods of using small grains are available everywhere.
- The responsibility of preparing and serving breakfast has been given to the respective local bodies.
- It has been informed that while the social welfare department will implement the mid-day meal scheme, the breakfast scheme will be implemented at the school level through the local bodies.

Nutrition

- It is important to ensure that all children have access to nutritious food at school.
- According to the National Family Welfare Survey-5, 27.1% of children under five years of age in Tamil Nadu are stunted (lack of height for age) and 57.4% of children are anemic.

Fake Universities

- Section 2 (F) of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 defines what a university is.
- University means an educational institution established or incorporated by or under any Central (Government) Act or Provincial Act or State Act.
- Section 22 of UGC Act University states, the educational institution established by any of the Central Government, Provincial Government or State Government or only an educational institution recognized as an equivalent university in accordance with section 3 of this Act or an educational institution empowered by an Act passed by Parliament shall have the right to award degrees to students.
- Section 23 of the UGC prohibits any institution from awarding degrees to students who do not fulfill the above criteria.

How does UGC detect fake universities?

- The Anti Malpractice Cell of UGC has been functioning since May 30, 1996.
- This section deals with all matters related to unrecognized bogus universities existing or operating against the UGC Act.
- The Anti-Corruption Unit works with various agencies of the Central and State Governments to prevent fake and unrecognized universities.

What will UGC do with institutions identified as fake universities?

- The list of educational institutions identified as fake universities will be published in the media and public notices.
- The chief secretaries of the state governments and education secretaries to take action against the fake universities operating in the area under their jurisdiction.
- Letters will be sent from UGC to Principal Secretaries.

Changed Logos, Confusing Names

- The names of some bogus universities are confusingly similar to recognized universities.
- For example, the Indian Institution of Science and Engineering in Delhi has been identified as a fake university this year.

What the students have to do?

- If the students are unable to confirm whether the university is not fake, they can seek information from the UGC under the Right to Information Act.
- Apart from all this, if the student comes to know that after joining an educational institution, it is fake, he can file a case in court under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 with proof that the institution has given him false information.

Semiconductor factory in Gujarat

- Indian industrial company Vedanta and Taiwan's electronics manufacturing company Foxconn jointly set up a semiconductor factory in Gujarat.
- Semiconductor chips used in vehicles including cars, mobile phones and other electronic devices are not manufactured in India.

- Instead, India depends on imports for these chips.
- Taiwan, China & Japan produces 8% of the world's semiconductor chips.
- Such investment is expected to reduce dependence on other countries for semiconductor chips as India emerges as a chip manufacturing hub.

National List of Essential Medicines

- The National List of Essential Medicines was first published in 1996.
- Then the last list was published in 2015.
- The Union Ministry of Health constituted an independent National Standards Committee for Medicines (SNCM) in 2018 to review the list again.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi's aim is to have affordable medicine for all.
- On this basis, the National List of Essential Medicines plays an important role in ensuring availability of quality medicines at affordable prices at all levels.
- Four major anti-cancer drugs, namely pentamustine hydrochloride, irinotetan HCl trihydrate, lenalidomide, viprolide acetate, and anti-infectives like ivermectin, muirocin, and meropenem are included in the list.

SIRPI Project

- We call the police the friend of the people.
- Accordingly, all people should be friends of the police.
- If the police and the people work together, the crime will decrease.
- Crimes will be prevented from happening.
- Police have developed a new initiative called 'Sculptor'.
- SIRPI stands for Students in Responsible Police Initiatives
- This program will be used to make children moral and socially responsible from a young age.
- Carelessness of family members, insufficient income, growing up without support, lack of employment is the main cause of juvenile delinquency.
- By identifying these and taking appropriate action, they can be prevented from engaging in crime.
- This is the purpose of this project.
- Drug eradication, anti-drinking activities, legal awareness, communication with government and non government organizations, development of self-governance, respecting parents' speech, communication with general public, making them follow traffic rules from a young age, making them proud of the prosperity and development of the state should be developed in the children.
- Bringing up children with discipline is a social responsibility
- It is the duty of the police department to provide various training to the students in this project.
- They learn different virtues from drug addiction & they improve themselves.
- Why this scheme is started only for government school students ?
- What is the need for police to guide them as they enter adolescence (13 years old)?
- Can education and morals and morals be taught separately?
- These can be taught only when the teachers carry out co-educational activities like sports, literature, music, art, student council, science council along with academic activities.
- In addition to that, special teachers should be appointed.
- The government should first take steps to fill the teacher vacancies which have not been filled for a long time.
- Despite the court order, the government has not yet appointed permanent teachers.
- It is clear that this is not a law-and-order problem where the police should intervene, but it is the job of the education department to fix this learning and teaching problem.

- The learning activity of the children of the underprivileged people studying in government schools is like an obstacle course.
- There are students who work hard and study with poverty and inconvenient family environment as a motivating factor.
- The law refers to children under the age of eighteen, even if they are involved in criminal activities, the police must approach them without compromising their childish dignity.

Departmental Approach

- Any school, be it government or private, important decisions and plans of the government taken in the interest of children and learning should be discussed by a committee consisting of teachers, educators, especially those who work among children
- It should be given as a recommendation to the government and then an administrative decision should be taken, the government should not take a personal decision and implement it.

Narikkurvar, Kuruvikhar in the list of tribals

- In Tamil Nadu, some communities including Kurvikar and Narikkurvar are fighting to include themselves in the tribal category and issue caste certificates.
- All privileges available to tribals are now available to narikuravar, Kuruvikarar, Hatti and Brygia communities
- 1.60 lakh people belonging to Hatti community will be benefitted.
- Hatti people are in large numbers in the state of Himachal Pradesh.
- Similarly, Chhattisgarh state has a large number of Brigiya people who will also be benefitted.

Dravidian stock and Dravidian model

- Anna, who contested the Kanchipuram Legislative Assembly seat and lost his chance to win, and went to Parliament as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
- I belong to the Dravidian race and am proud to call myself a Dravidian, he says
- State autonomy is not only the voice of the Dravidian movement, but it begins with Tilak's definition of full self-government.
- Provincial Swaraj was mentioned in the report of the Congress Working Committee headed by Motilal Nehru in the Lucknow Pact of the Congress.
- M. Karunanidhi formed the Rajamannar Committee for State Autonomy and received its report in 1974 and sent it to the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- M. Karunanidhi promoted state autonomy and promoted separate flags for states and hoisting of flags on August-15, Independence Day of state chief ministers.
- There are 34 departments in the Tamil Nadu government.
- In this, the government does not get much revenue from Social Welfare Department, Statistics Department, People's Welfare Department and Adi Dravidian Welfare Department.
- Tamilnadu government should earn revenue from other sectors.

Economically Weaker Sections

- The 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) does not exceed the 50 percent reservation limit.

- And the central government said in the Supreme Court that it did not show any bias.
- Attorney General KK Venugopal appearing for the central government said that giving reservation only to the poor from the general category and excluding the SC, ST, OBC and SEBC categories from the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation is not discriminatory.
- The provision of 10% quota to the economically weaker sections does not violate the 50% ceiling of the earlier judgment of the Supreme Court.
- The 10% reservation given to Economically Backward General Sections (EWS) does not exceed the ceiling prescribed for reservation & argued that no bias was shown in this.

Lakhimpur

- Chotu lives near the house of two sisters from Lakhimpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- He has introduced sisters to two youths named Sukhail and Junaid.
- Sukhail and Junaid took the two sisters to the nearby sugarcane plantation on their motorcycle.
- Hafizul Rahman also went with them.
- Sukhail and Junaid sexually assaulted both the sisters.
- After that he strangled them with a dupatta.
- Sukhail and Junaid have their friends have called Karimuddin and Arif for help to erase the traces of murder
- Then the bodies of both are tied in dupatta as if hanging from a tree.

Make in India

- According to the recent statistics published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India is among the top 25 arms exporters in the world.
- India's arms imports have fallen by 21% due to increasing domestic arms production.
- The central government has banned the import of 780 types of weapons of defense equipment.

Darjeeling Zoo Picked as Best Zoo

- There are more than 150 zoos in the country.
- Conference for Directors of Parks was held at Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- Naidu Himalayan Zoo, located in Darjeeling, West Bengal, won the top spot.
- Anna Biological Gardens in Vandalur, Chennai bagged the 2nd position and Sreesamarajendra Biological Gardens in Mysore, Karnataka bagged the 3rd position.
- Alipore Biological Gardens located in Kolkata is at number 4 in the list.
- Established in 1958, the Darjeeling Zoo has international recognition for implementing conservation programs for endangered species such as the snow leopard and red panda found in the eastern Himalayas

Prohibition of Compulsory Conversion Bill

- The Prohibition of Conversion Bill does not seek to take away anyone's freedom of religion.
- Instead, it seeks to prevent conversion through coercion and wishful thinking.
- The Supreme Court has already said that conversion cannot be forced.
- There is no restriction on conversion.
- But this bill is brought to prevent forced conversion.
- According to Article 25 of the Constitution, is it right to introduce this Bill?

India in 10 years

- In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the National Democratic Alliance led by the Bharatiya Janata Party won 282 seats and formed the government.

- With the BJP winning this election, Narendra Modi, who was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, became the Prime Minister of India.
- Despite severe dissatisfaction and criticism of Modi's rule, National Democratic Alliance won 303 more seats than before in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections and formed the government for the second time.

India set foot on Mars

- The Mangalyaan spacecraft sent by the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 2013 successfully reached the orbit of Mars in its first attempt and sent back images of Mars.
- Chandrayaan 2, ISRO's second spacecraft to the moon, was launched on 22nd July, 2019
- India is the country that successfully launched a spacecraft to Mars at a very low cost of Rs 450 crores.
- However, this spacecraft failed to reach the goal of landing on the moon and conducting research.

Devalued cash

- BJP came to power on the promise of 'eradicating black money'
- On November 8, 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modi appeared live at 8 PM and announced that all Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes will be demonetized immediately.
- The central government also said that demonetisation of these high value notes would prevent black money stashed through crimes including tax evasion, leaving the economy and funding for terrorist activities.
- However, due to this action, small traders across the country suffered huge losses.
- People suffered. People had to wait in long queues in front of banks to exchange their currency notes and at ATMs to withdraw money for daily needs.

Single Taxation

- GST taxation on goods and services was implemented from 1st July 2017 with the slogan of "One Country, One Taxation"
- Through this, the taxes imposed by the state governments on goods and services and indirect taxes were brought under one umbrella.
- Indirect taxes on all goods and services are included in five tax brackets namely 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%.
- Only petroleum products, liquor and electricity are not subjected to the GST taxation system and continue to be under the control of the state governments.

Shocking sexual violence

- In the last decade, sexual violence and sexual crimes have increased manifold in India.
- In December 2012, a medical student was gang-raped and brutally murdered by six people, including the driver, on a bus in Delhi.
- Protests broke out across the country demanding justice for this woman called Nirbhaya.
- Subsequently, the six criminals were arrested and five were sentenced to death.
- One was released with a minimum prison sentence because he had not completed 18 years of age.
- The Nirbhaya incident led to changes in laws related to sex crimes, including that sex offenders should be treated as if they were over 18, even if they were under 18.
- But a Dalit woman in Uttar Pradesh's Hathras, incidents of girl as young as eight years old being raped and killed in Katwa region of Kashmir are taking place all over the country.

Deferred Kashmir

- Article 370, which granted special status to Jammu & Kashmir, was abrogated on 5 August 2019.
- Two Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh were created.
- The state parties of Kashmir are vehemently opposing this move, which removes many of the special privileges given to the people of Kashmir and makes it possible for people from other states to buy permanent property there.
- But the central government said that this special status has been removed to prevent terrorist activities in Kashmir and to facilitate the life of religious minorities including Hindu Pandits.
- But Kashmir is still not free from the turmoil.

The Citizenship Amendment Act

- Aimed at Hindus, Christians and Buddhists who left India's neighboring countries including Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan due to sectarian attacks and immigrated before December 14, 2014.
- The Indian Citizenship Amendment Act-2019 to grant Indian citizenship to Jains, Sikhs and Parsis has been passed in Parliament.
- Since Muslims are not included in this list, protests broke out across the country that the Indian citizenship of many Muslims living in India would be questioned.
- The protest by hundreds of women sitting on the road in Delhi's Shaheen Bagh continued peacefully for months.

Withdrawal of Agriculture Act

- The central government had passed three new Acts related to Indian agriculture.
- These laws will eliminate the minimum support price for farmers
- Farmers from all parts of the country protested strongly for various reasons such as increasing dominance of corporates in agriculture.
- Peaceful protests were held across the country.
- In particular, tens of thousands of farmers who gathered in Delhi sat in one place for months and fought against the new laws.
- On 19 November 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the withdrawal of all three agricultural laws.

Pandemic

- On January 30, 2020, the first person infected with the Corona virus was diagnosed in India.
- Corona virus has not been completely eliminated till date.
- A nationwide lockdown has been imposed to curb the spread of the coronavirus.
- On March 22, the country lost its livelihood and many migrant workers who went on foot to their native states died due to starvation and accidents.
- Apart from this, the second wave of Corona that started in 2021 saw the number of infected people in need of treatment increase many times to the extent that hospital struggled to get space.
- Many died due to the severity of the virus attack and lack of timely treatment.
- Indian manufacturer Covaxin and Oxford AstraZeneca joint venture CoviShield have been approved in India.
- Beyond the delay in vaccine availability for all, due to these two vaccines, corona infection deaths and severity of infection in India came under control to a large extent.

Controversial education policy

- National Education Policy 2020 came into effect 34 years after the central government's controversial new education policy was announced with the aim of completely overhauling the Indian education system within the next decade.
- Many state governments have adopted and implemented this education policy.
- But educationists are strongly opposed to the policy's various recommendations, including making it compulsory for school students to learn three languages and giving college dropouts a corresponding certificate.

India Takes the SCO Chairmanship

- Member countries hold the chair of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on a rotating basis.
- While Uzbekistan held the leadership for the current year, India took over the leadership for the year 2023 on Friday.
- Accordingly, India will host the next year's SCO conference.
- It is noteworthy that India, which joined the SCO Association as a permanent member in 2017, is going to lead the association for the first time.
- Chinese President Xi Jinping, Russian President Vladimir Putin and others congratulated India for assuming the leadership role.

The Environment in 10 years

- Air pollution has increased across the country due to factors including urbanization, private transportation & burning of fossil fuels for electricity.
- The data confirm that the average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in air across India has increased significantly over the last decade.
- New Delhi is the world's most polluted capital in terms of concentration of PM 2.5 particles.
- If the current situation continues, the life expectancy of the people will decrease
- 1.5 lakh tons of garbage is produced in India every day, which is a huge problem of solid waste management
- 6,000 tonnes of solid waste is produced in Chennai alone every day.

State	Expected Decrease in Life Expectancy
Delhi	10.1 years
Uttar Pradesh	8.9 years
Bihar	7.9 years

- Solid waste management issues are causing frequent fire accidents at solid waste disposal sites across India.
- The 2016 fire at the Deonar landfill in Mumbai took its worst toll.
- Repeated fire accidents and the damage caused by them continue in Chennai Pallikaranai Perungudi Garbage Dumping Complex.

Is there a ban?

- The Central and State Governments have issued many announcements regarding the ban on cigarettes in the past years.

- However, sewers-drains, river-drains, streets-roads are full of non-removable plastic waste.
- Microscopic particles are mixed in the water we drink and the air we breathe.
- The ban against single-use disposables was imposed in Tamil Nadu in 2019 and across the country from July 1, 2022.
- But the fact that they are still available in practice raises questions about the ban notice.

Human-caused disaster

- Forest clearing, development activities in hilly terrains are major contributors to landslides.
- Heavy landslides occurred in 2018 and 2019 in the areas adjacent to the Western Ghats.
- In subsequent years, after heavy rain, landslides in Kerala and Karnataka's Kodagu district rocked the country.
- In 2015, the heavy rains and floods in Chennai and the resulting damage were serious.
- It is the damage caused by urbanization that has swallowed up lakes and water catchments.
- That impact continues today.
- A study published in the journal Tropical Forest Science reports that 90 percent of forest fires in India are man-made.
- These can also be caused by grass burning or crop burning created to destroy forests.
- At the same time, it cannot be denied that climate change is spreading wildfires.
- In 2020, the destruction caused by forest fires in Mizoram was high.
- In March 2021, the wildfire that broke out in Odisha's Similipal Biosphere Reserve spread to 26 districts of the state and caused major damage.

Uncontrolled mega-projects

- Many mega-projects are still being implemented in India that are obviously harmful to the environment.
- A plea was filed in the Supreme Court seeking rejection of environmental concerns related to the controversial 825 km Sar Dham highway expansion project in Uttarakhand.
- It was later found that the Union Environment Ministry had misrepresented facts to push for seven hydropower projects, including the 1000 MW Dehri 11 dam in Uttarakhand.
- Many projects in Tamil Nadu like eight-lane road, neutrino lab, methane gas wells are facing strong opposition even today.

Diluting Amendments

- In the last eight years, the Union Ministry of Environment has been making various amendments to the Biodiversity Conservation and Environment Acts.
- The amendments watered down the clauses insisting on obtaining prior environmental clearance for most industrial projects and infrastructure projects.
- Proposed change in Biodiversity Conservation Act favors Indian companies holding foreign shares.
- A proposed amendment to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in July 2021 was aimed at allowing ecotourism.

Deforestation

- India's population has more than tripled since 1947.
- Vast tracts of forest that were once covered with trees have been deforested to accommodate the growing population.
- 29,000 square kilometers of forest land has been converted into agricultural land and settlements.
- Satellite maps released by the National Remote Sensing Center (NRSC) shed light on deforestation.

- Its data also shows that the state of India's forests is deteriorating at its worst since 2015.

The People's Voice

- Environmental Activism has been the focus of the last decade for people's rights and livelihoods.
- The struggle that was carried out by distance marching was observed at the global level.
- People's protests continue against the implementation of development projects by cutting down 40,000 trees in Goa forest areas, against the destruction of Aarey forest for the Mumbai metro rail, against methane gas projects and Meghamalai neutrino project in the Delta areas of Tamil Nadu.
- Without the energy shock, electricity and vehicle use still rely on polluting sources of energy, including coal and gasoline.
- The resulting emission of gas in the vibrating planet is accelerating the destruction of the world.
- India has announced that it will meet 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable energy sources by 2030.
- 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.

Medicine in 10 years

- In 10 years, non-communicable diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer will affect economically backward people to a greater extent.
- Tamil Nadu is one of the best performing states in controlling communicable diseases in India.
- The Tamil Nadu Health Department's initiatives have created awareness about communicable diseases and the lifestyle changes required.
- With the aim of controlling those diseases, the project "Medicine for people" has also been introduced in Tamil Nadu.
- India, which was the first to face the Corona epidemic, woke up only after the second wave.
- When the vaccine for Corona was discovered, an intensive vaccination campaign was carried out all over the country, especially in Tamil Nadu.
- More than 80 percent of the adults in the country received two doses & vaccinated.
- Due to this, Indian people have increased immunity compared to other countries.
- At the Indian level, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have done well in dealing with Corona.
- Due to this, major casualties were also avoided.

Ebola Virus

- Although the Ebola virus was discovered in 1976, it emerged as a major pandemic only in 2014-2016.
- Thousands of African countries died in droves.
- It took more than two years to bring Ebola under control.
- A vaccine against Ebola was discovered in late 2019.
- Ebola has not occurred in India.
- Perhaps if Ebola had spread in India, it would have been more difficult to isolate and treat victims due to population growth and population pressure.

Mission Indra Dhanush

- This is a program to prevent serious diseases affecting all children under two years of age and pregnant women.

- It is a scheme to ensure full vaccination against seven diseases namely measles, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Polio, Hepatitis B
- The project was launched in 2014.
- Under this scheme, in selected states, Japanese encephalitis, Vaccines for Haemophilus influenzae type B are also currently offered.

The first vaccine against cancer

- The Human Papilloma Virus vaccine, the HPV vaccine, has now been discovered.
- Serum Institute, India's leading vaccine manufacturer, and Biotech Research Institute of the Central Government have discovered it.
- Although the vaccine does not prevent all types of cancer, it does protect against HPV & helps prevent cancer caused by viruses.
- Importantly, the vaccine prevents 90 percent of cervical cancer and other complications.

Insurance facility

- Health insurance has increased in India today due to the provision of various types of insurance by private & public sector companies.
- More than 55 crore Indians have some form of health insurance.
- This is ten times more than the figure a decade ago.
- The central government-sponsored health insurance scheme ensures health coverage for people living below the poverty line.
- This is a very successful health insurance scheme for the poor in Tamil Nadu.

Medical Tourism

- India is a highly sought after medical tourism destination globally due to its advantages such as advanced treatment, low fees, quality care, and English language proficiency.
- On an Indian scale, Tamil Nadu is the medical tourism capital of India.
- More than 15 lakh patients from foreign countries come to Tamil Nadu every year.
- To promote medical tourism, the central government has launched a website called 'Heal in India' on Independence Day.
- Although India was declared a leprosy-controlled country in 2005, the leprosy division of the Union Health Ministry reported 135,485 new cases of leprosy in India in 2017.
- Of those, half of the patients (67,160) were diagnosed with severe disease, it said.
- The section has found that occurring, on average, someone is infected with leprosy every four minutes

Slippage in TB eradication

- India accounts for 27% of the world's TB patients.
- The Government of India is implementing a revised National Tuberculosis Control Plan to reduce new TB cases to 44 per lakh by 2025.
- But the data shows that that target is unlikely to be met.
- Although fewer cases were diagnosed in 2018 than in 2017, the rate of decline was insufficient to meet the target of eliminating TB by 2025.

Mental Health Issues

- According to a 2016 report by the Lancet Medical Journal, India could account for one-third of the world's people suffering from mental health issues in the next decade.

- Splitting of families, isolation, influx of technologies, influence of western culture etc. increase the possibilities of stress among people.
- People suffering from frequent depression can lead to suicide if not given proper medical help.
- The Union government introduced the Mental Health Act in 2017 to address these challenges.

Roger Federar

- Roger Federar was born on August 8, 1981 in Basel, Switzerland.
- The tennis personality who has won and accumulated Grand Slam titles has announced his retirement from the Laver Cup series starting from 23rd of next week

Grand Slam Titles

Australian Open	2004,2006, 2007, 2010, 2017, 2018
French Open	2009
Wimbledon	2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2017
US Open	2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012, 2017
Masters Series	28
ATP Final	6
Davis Cup	1
Olympic Gold	1 (Doubles 2008)

Property Details of Government Servants

- The Lokpal, Lokayukta Act enacted in 2013 requires all government employees to file property details up to 31st March every year by 31st July.
- New rules for filing property details by government servants under Section 44 of the Lokpal Act are yet to be framed.
- The central government should ensure that all the provisions of the Lokpal Act come into force immediately.
- Through this, government employees can be prevented from engaging in corruption.
- The system was formally established after 6 years of the enactment of the Lokpal Act.
- Former Judge Pinaki Chandrakose, who took over as its first chairman, retired last May.
- The central government is continuing the work to elect a new leader.
- It is noteworthy that out of the 8 members of the Lokpal organization, two positions are vacant for more than two years.

Tigers in India

- 5 female tigers and 3 male tigers will be airlifted from Namibia and released by Prime Minister Modi in Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh.
- Developed countries account for 17 percent of the world's population and account for 60 percent of global carbon emissions.
- India, which has 17 percent of the world's population, is responsible for only 4 percent of carbon emissions.

- This is due to our sedentary lifestyle.
- The world's fastest running animal, were once found in large numbers in India.
- But because the kings who ruled different parts of the country and the British rulers hunted them for entertainment, the species of Chivingi tigers became extinct in India.
- The last spotted tiger in the country was found in present-day Chhattisgarh in 1947.
- This species was declared extinct in India in 1952.

India defeated Corona

- India's unique ability in vaccine production, made digitization of vaccination work.
- As per the directive of the Prime Minister, it made a feeling that 100 crore people should be given life saving medicine.
- On all fronts, we have learned unprecedented lessons and achieved many successes, inspiring people to move towards vaccination camps.
- In the history of modern science, the discovery of a vaccine against the corona virus and giving it to the public in less than a year will be recorded as a great achievement.
- The Serum Institute of India has tirelessly produced over 200 crores of improved vaccines, and the 'Covin' process of vaccine administration and standardization has been a huge help.
- As a result of this, the work of providing certificates of vaccination to the public through online was done very well, not only this, with the cooperation of the Central and State Governments, vaccination work was carried out by going to the corners and corners of the country.
- In India, the second largest country in the world by population, 96.7 percent of the population has received the first dose of the vaccine.
- 89.2 percent have administered the second dose of vaccine.
- 18.7 crore precautionary installments have been disbursed so far.
- Around 2 crore deaths have been prevented by vaccination programs against corona infection worldwide.
- A similar feat has been achieved in India as well.
- Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, it was carried out against the corona infection.
- This indicates that the activities have become a people's movement.

Petition to criminalize coercion of wife by husband

- According to Exception 2 of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, if the husband forces the wife to have sex, it is not sexual assault.
- PILs were filed in the Delhi High Court on behalf of All India Democratic Women's Federation , RIT Foundation and individuals against this exemption.
- In those petitions, the exception provided under Section 375 (sexual assault) of the Indian Penal Code, which does not constitute assault by the husband without the wife's consent, discriminates against married women who are sexually harassed by their husbands.
- He ruled that sexual harassment of a wife by a husband should be called sexual assault.
- But Justice Harishankar refused to quash the exception saying that Exception 2 of Article 375 is not unconstitutional.
- While both the judges gave different verdicts, appeal petitions have been filed in the Supreme Court regarding this matter.

National List of Essential Medicines

- National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) contains 384 medicines.
- 34 new drugs including anti-cancer drugs, anti-microbial antibiotics and prophylactic drugs have been added.

- 26 drugs have been removed from the previous list.
- The National List of Essential Medicines was published in 1996.
- The revised list was released in 2015.
- A National Standing Committee was set up by the Union Health Ministry in 2018 to review the list.
- The national list has now been published after extensive consultation with various medical experts.
- Pharmaceutical companies are allowed to increase the price of non-scheduled drugs by 10% annually.
- Hence, a list of essential drugs and government intervention in the price of drugs is necessary.
- There are 354 drugs in the updated list after 2015.
- It is a big consolation that the power to fix these prices will be under the control of the National Pricing Authority, while many expensive and potent drugs for cancer treatment are still not on the price control list.
- New drugs and treatments are coming in every day in cancer treatment.
- Accordingly, mechanisms for drug price control are not listed
- The question arises as to why we are reluctant and lagging behind to include more cancer drugs in the list of essential drugs published by the World Health Organization, which are not under the jurisdiction of the Commission.
- The Commission has missed a good opportunity by not listing many of the expensive cancer drugs that are still available to the common man.

National Freight Handling Policy

- The National Freight Handling Policy is designed to address the challenges faced by the transport sector.
- This policy will bring down the cost of freight transport from 13-14 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to single digits.
- This policy will eliminate the problems of transporting goods to remote areas of the country.
- This policy will help companies to reduce the time and cost of transporting goods.
- Apart from addressing the challenges faced by the transport sector, this policy will also promote the PM Durithashakti scheme.

Infrastructural Development Strengthening

- Basic infrastructure is necessary for transportation of Indian goods to international markets
- National Freight Handling Policy will play an important role in improving and modernizing transport infrastructure.
- Due to such modern facilities, Indian products can easily reach international markets.
- A telecommunications inspection system has been implemented in the capacity building commercial sector and e-way receipts.

Increase in cargo handling capacity

- Ports in the country are constantly being upgraded.
- Due to this the cargo handling capacity has increased.
- The average handling time of cargo ships has decreased from 44 hours to 26 hours due to port development.

- The Sagarmala project has provided an opportunity not only to consolidate major ports but also to improve infrastructure.
- Hence the connectivity with the trade routes has been strengthened and the transport facilities have improved.

Reintroduction of Cheetah

Cheetah-Leopard: Differences

- Cheetah and Leopard are both carnivores.
- Although they look similar, there are some differences.
- Both Cheetah and leopards are large animals belonging to the cat family.
- Both animals have black spots on their bodies.
- However, the black spots on the body of the Cheetah are circular in shape.
- Leopard has black spots that are broken and cracked.
- There are tear lines around the two eyes of Cheetah & they have round face.
- Leopard have flat faces.
- The Cheetahs has a slim body, narrow belly and long legs. Nostrils are capable of inhaling excess oxygen. A larger heart can pump blood and oxygen faster throughout the body, making it run faster.
- Leopards have short legs, runs at a slower speed than a Cheetah
- Cheetah is the fastest among the animals.
- In just 3 seconds the speed will exceed 100 km per hour.
- Even the current expensive cars cannot reach this speed in such a short time.
- But this 100 km speed of Cheetah lasts only for 30 seconds.
- By then it will hunt down its prey.
- If not, it will leave the prey
- After catching the prey, it eats it only after resting for a while.
- By then, other animals will come and chase away the Cheetah and steal the prey.
- They fear even eagles.
- Therefore, they have the habit of taking the prey to the tree and eating it.
- Forests are still protected because of the existence of wild animals.
- Biodiversity exists only because of forests.
- 'When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realise that one cannot eat money' is not just words but the reality of life.
- We fail to realize that environmental protection is essential for climate balance, biodiversity and prevention of global warming.
- In recent times, we have seen the effects of deforestation and encroachment of river channels in the name of development works.
- Cheetahs were brought from Namibia, Africa on a special Boeing cargo plane with a tiger head logo.

Mughal cause / Wildlife

- Chivingi tigers, which the Mughals called 'Yus', were bred in palaces
- There are references to them being taken as hunting dogs by kings when they went hunting
- Ramanuja Pratap Singh Dev, a zamindar of the Korla princely state in Chhattisgarh, hunted and killed the last three chivingi tigers in 1947.
- In 1952, the central government declared Chivingi tigers extinct.

British cause

- The British rulers were the main reason for the extinction of Cheetahs in India.
- The British planned to clear the forests and convert them into agricultural lands.
- The habitats of tigers are mostly grasslands.
- Their prey includes spotted deer, antelope or blackbuck.
- The British government gave a bounty to those who hunted and killed wild animals.
- The current 8 chivingi tigers cannot be said to be the return of the extinct species of chivingi tigers.
- They do not belong to the extinct Asiatic tigers from India.
- According to current statistics, there are only 7,000 tigers in the world.
- Only about 20 of them are Asian tigers.
- They exist only in Iran.
- Iran has refused to give even one or two from them.

Kuno National Park Globally

- Experts are keeping a close eye on how African chihuahuas are adapting to India's grasslands and scrublands.
- They have not yet been released directly into Kuno National Park and are protected in 1.5 sq.km blocks.
- After a month, it will be transferred to areas with a radius of 12 sq km.
- They are allowed to roam freely in the sanctuary only after four months of observation.

Arrival of Cheetahs

- The cheetah is believed to have disappeared from the Indian landscape in 1947 when Maharaja Ramanuj Pratap Singh Deo of Koriya princely state hunted down and shot the last three recorded Asiatic cheetahs in India.
- The cheetah was officially declared extinct by the Indian government in 1952

Why Kuno National Park?

- The preferred prey for Cheetahs is abundant here.
- The Sheopur-Shivpuri open forest is estimated to be sufficient for 21 Cheetahs.
- Already four big cat families (tiger, lion, leopard, cheetah) have lived here in this area.
- Area - 748 sq km
- Before 2003, 1,500 families living in 24 villages in this sprawling forest area were evicted
- 90% of them are Saharan tribes.
- After the Gir Forest, they were expelled to introduce lions into the region.
- But they were not given alternative place.
- Cheetahs are gentle in nature and do not fight aggressively with other animals.
- In such an environment, their speed helps them to defend themselves.

How climate change impacts summer monsoon rainfall

- It is complex to understand the rainfall variability and how monsoon patterns have been behaving of late, particularly this year.
- Alarming increase in floods and droughts provides direct evidence of how global warming has been impacting the Indian monsoon.
- Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and parts of Maharashtra have recorded excess rainfall this year.
- In contrast, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Bihar did not receive normal rains.

- Back-to-back active monsoon systems in the Bay of Bengal in July led to excess rainfall to the tune of 8 % - actual rainfall recorded 472.8mm as against the normal of 437.2 mm
- August too saw two back-to-back depressions forming in the Bay of Bengal and traveling across Central India.
- While summer monsoon rainfall each year is unique, there has been a large regional and temporal variability in rainfall this year.
- There is evidence that global warming increases the fluctuations in the monsoon, resulting in both long dry periods and short spells of heavy rains.

Export-import can be done in rupees

Central government amendment in trade policy

- Currently India is carrying out its exports and imports mostly in dollars.
- Thus, India's foreign exchange reserves decrease while imports increase.
- Also, the value of the rupee against the dollar also falls.
- Apart from this, India's trade with countries such as Russia and Iran, which have been sanctioned by the US, is also problematic.
- RBI has stepped in to change this situation.
- The RBI has informed that Indian banks will be able to trade with foreign countries in rupees by opening Vostro accounts.
- Indian importers can pay their dues in Rupees instead of Dollars through Vostro account.
- Likewise, exporters can get their due amount from the other country in rupees.

Vostro Accounts

- Indian banks should open a special account with banks in Russia if they want to carry out India-Russia trade in rupees.
- Indian banks are required to deposit a specified amount in Russian Ruble into the account.
- Similarly, Russian banks open special accounts with Indian banks and deposit a certain amount in rupees, these special accounts are called vostro accounts.
- When the Indian importer imports from Russia, he pays the amount in his Indian bank in rupees.
- This information goes to the relevant Russian bank.
- After that, the amount will be paid to the Russian exporter from the Indian bank's credited ruble account in that Russian bank.
- When the Indian exporter exports to Russia, the importer in Russia pays the amount to the Russian bank.
- Then the amount for that export will be given to the recipient from the rupee deposit held by the Russian bank in the Indian bank.

Autonomous State Universities

- A bill was recently passed in the Kerala Legislative Assembly to reduce the powers of the Governor as Chancellor of the Autonomous State Universities.
- It was made it clear that the state government cannot be given the power to appoint vice- chancellors in universities.
- Allowing this would expose the university to government interference, and the Principal's letter regarding the matter had assured that 'there will be no interference in university appointments'.

Moonlighting

- Moonlighting is the practice of working in another company after working hours without the knowledge of the company.

- Moonlighting is already widely known as extra part-time work, but it has been reported that the practice of working at another company without the knowledge of the company has increased in recent times.
- That is why it is widely referred to as 'moonlighting' as it refers to getting moonlight after sunlight and the productivity of employees and service productivity is greatly reduced by moonlighting.

Direct Tax Collection

- The net direct tax collection of the country has reached Rs.7,00,669 crore.
- 23.33% increase compared to Rs 5,68,147 crore collected till September 17, 2021.
- The contribution of corporate taxes to the total tax collection was almost half that is Rs 3,68,484 crore.
- The personal income tax and stock transaction tax collection was Rs 3.3 lakh crore in the overall tax collection
- The withholding tax known as TDS was Rs 4.34 lakh crore
- The contribution of self assessment tax was Rs 77,164 crore.

Age limit for Chief Advocates

- There is an age limit for chief advocates and there is a debate whether the practice of re- appointing a person who has already held the position of Attorney General, who is the highest legal officer of the country, is correct.
- The fact that KK Venugopal, who holds the post of Attorney General, is over 90 years old is also seen as a sign of the immense influence that senior lawyers have been exerting in the Supreme Court for a long time.
- The Constitution of India has clearly defined that, a lawyer appointed as Attorney General should have certain qualifications to become a judge of the Supreme Court.
- Meanwhile, the tenure of the Attorney General is determined at the discretion of the President.
- That is, the Attorney General can remain in office only as long as the Central Government wishes.
- The Constitution of India allows a government, elected by the people, to appoint a senior advocate of its choice as Chief Advocate to represent its side in court.
- However, the Constitution, which determines the retirement age for Supreme Court judges, does not determine the retirement age or tenure for those appointed as Attorneys General with the same qualifications.
- This can also be taken positively as the importance given by the Indian constitution to the governments elected by the people.
- But in the Supreme Court, where there are many qualified senior advocates, giving only a few people the opportunity to serve as Attorney General for a long time cannot be the right approach.

Hydrogen train

- The next big event in train production is to be introduced on 15th August 2023, which is the day of Independence
- The world's first hydrogen train was introduced in Germany last month.
- As a result, steps have been taken to introduce a hydrogen fueled train in India within a year.
- The Vande Bharat train manufactured at Chennai ICF was recently identified as one of the top 5 trains in the world.
- This high-speed train is designed to travel in luxury without even the slightest jolt with a speed of 180 km per hour
- Japan's bullet train is 100 km.
- While it reaches the top speed in 55 seconds

- The Vande Bharat reaches that speed in just 52 seconds.

En Thozhi Project

- An En Thozhi organization called 'Meri Saheli' was launched in 2020 for the safety of women traveling alone in express trains operated by Southern Railway.
- 17 groups of RPF women officers and guards were formed in 6 railway divisions namely Chennai, Trichy, Salem, Madurai, Palakkad and Thiruvananthapuram.
- Before the departure of the train, collect the information of women traveling alone and go directly to them and inquire where they are coming from & where are they going?
- Information including their address and then provide a toll-free number (139) to contact the Railway Protection Force control room in case of any problem during the journey.

US-Taliban Reciprocal Release of Prisoners

- While the US freed a Taliban member from prison, the Taliban freed an American prisoner.
- This prisoner exchange is special.
- A new era has begun in US-Taliban relations.
- It will also lead to negotiation procedures between the two countries.
- This action has shown that all problems can be solved through negotiation.

Amarinder Singh joins BJP

- Amarinder Singh, a former army captain from the Patiala royal family, was brought to the Congress by the late former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.
- He has served as the Chief Minister of Punjab twice on behalf of the party.
- Due to problems with the Congress leadership, he resigned from the post of Chief Minister and also left the party.
- Subsequently, Amarinder started a new party called the Punjab Lok Congress and contested the Punjab Assembly elections held earlier this year in alliance with the BJP.
- But all his party candidates failed.
- Amarinder, who has joined the BJP in this context, mentioned that the main reason for joining the party was its commitment to national security.

Global Clean Energy Initiative

- Union Cabinet approved India's revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) as per the resolution conveyed to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Prime Minister Modi launched the National Hydrogen Drive.
- The initiative aims to help achieve the government's climate goals and make India a green hydrogen hub.
- It helps to achieve the goal of production of 5 million tonnes of green hydrogen by 2030.
- At the 26th session of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Glasgow last November 2021, India asked the world to intensify climate action by providing the five nectar elements (Panchamirtam) to the world.
- While no single ministry has been responsible for moving India towards zero carbon, the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy and Ministry of Heavy Industries are currently working to accelerate adoption, including production of hybrid and electric vehicles.

Lokpal

- According to the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013, the Lokpal system came into operation in the year 2019 and its chairman and other members were appointed.
- In response to the setting up of the Corruption Complaints Investigation Unit and the Prosecution Unit, the posts of Heads of these two units are vacant.
- At present, investigation and prosecution units have not been established.
- The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and the Central Corruption Vigilance Commission (CVC) are the heads of the Lokpal organization.
- It consists of 4 judicial members and 4 non-judiciary members.
- The Lokpal system has been functioning without a permanent chairman since the first chairman of the Lokpal, Justice Pinaki Chandrakosh, retired on May 27.
- Also 2 member posts belonging to judiciary are lying vacant for more than 2 years.

Limit on cash donations by political parties

- To eliminate the circulation of black money in election funds, the Election Commission has written to the Union Law Ministry to reduce the limit on donations from unknown persons to Rs 2,000 from Rs 20,000
- Set the maximum limit for cash donations to be Rs 20 crore.

Separate Bank Account

- In order to bring transparency in the expenditure incurred by the candidates contesting in the election, the number of transactions in the name of the payee should be made mandatory for all expenditure incurred above Rs 2,000, the letter said.

Foreign Donations

- The letter also urged electoral reforms to ensure that foreign donations do not infiltrate the funds of political parties as per the Representation of the People Act and the Foreign Donations Regulation Act.

Can the death penalty be reduced?

- Considering the circumstances of an offender facing the maximum penalty of death in a case, we consider it necessary to hear the matter by a larger bench to get a clear and consistent approach as to how and when it should be tried. Under what circumstances an offender can be commuted in capital punishment cases.
- A 5-judge bench should lay down the rules regarding what kind of factors can be taken into consideration.
- Death sentence is irreversible.
- And all the opportunities should be given to the accused in this case.

Death Penalty

- While the prosecution has ample opportunity to explain why a person accused of capital punishment deserves the death penalty, the accused does not get enough time to present reasons why he should not be given the death penalty after he is found guilty.
- The bench led by the Chief Justice said that the constitution bench should clarify that the accused side should be given an immediate, meaningful and effective opportunity to present their case.
- According to the Supreme Court in India, the death penalty is only given for the rarest of crimes.
- The Supreme Court has confirmed in later judgments that what constitutes a rare crime should not be decided solely on the basis of the nature of the crime and the socioeconomic background of the offender and his mental state should also be taken into consideration.

- The Constitution Bench can be expected to provide guidelines for trial courts to examine factors such as the upbringing, education, socio-economic conditions of the accused before deciding on the death penalty.

E-Waste Management

- India is the largest producer of electrical and electronic waste in the world after China and USA.
- E-waste is electronic equipment and its spare parts that are disposed of or thrown away by the affected workers, the manufacturer or the user, so that they cannot be repaired and used.
- The sources of e-waste can go on and on, such as musical instruments, radio Box, All Kinds of Computer and Related, Air Conditioners, Cooler Box, Camera, cell phones and related items, pen drives, electronic watches, electronic toys, other electronic equipment used in the kitchen, and equipment used for medical tests.
- There are three types of workers involved in e-waste management:
 1. those who collect these waste products
 2. those who separate the parts of the collected products, based on the nature of the waste material
 3. recyclers.

Is recycling possible?

- A company must undertake efforts to identify, collect and recycle e-waste in proportion to the number of electronic devices it sells.
- A certificate should be kept as a document that they have recycled e-waste for the amount of such sold products.
- According to the new regulations for e-waste management, each manufacturer must recycle 60% of the waste generated by the electronic products they sell.
- By 2024 it should have increased to 70%.
- It is projected to rise to 80% by 2025.
- E-waste is often recycled in unsanitary, less accessible locations.
- Recycling some materials can be costly and harmful to the environment.
- Recycling costs are low for rubber, copper, glass, etc.
- But recycling some e-waste is technically and manpower-intensive and time-consuming.
- There are no clear explanations for these in these new regulations.

Steering Committee

- The Chairman of the Central Board of Control will be the Chairman of the Steering Committee constituted under these new regulations.
- In addition, there will be one from the Union Ministry of Environment and one from the Ministry of Information Technology.
- There will also be manufacturers and recyclers involved.
- However, researchers, scientists and the general public who study e-waste are not included as representatives in this group.
- E-waste can be reduced to some extent initially if manufacturers avoid producing cheap, substandard products and produce quality products.
- Before discarding any electronic equipment, users should attempt to repair and extend its use.
- Government should provide adequate infrastructural facilities and modern technological facilities for recycling e-waste.

- They should review the newly introduced e-waste management regulations and adapt them to benefit the environment and people, not only for the benefit of the planet but also for the people living here.

Changes in POCSO investigations

- South zone IG Azra Karg has formed special teams to monitor sexual offenses cases registered under POCSO Act to prevent sexual violence against minors under the age of eighteen.
- The committee will keep a watchful eye on case registration, court hearings, communicating information about the case to the parents of the victims, and punishing the culprits.
- As a result of this, parents who go to the police station to file POCSO charges in South Districts are treated with respect and humanity at the police station and the rights of the juvenile victim are explained to them when the case is registered.
- Details will be communicated to the District Child Welfare Committee within 24 hours of registration of the First Information Report.
- Through this, if the affected minors are eligible for special relief, the Child Welfare Committee can start the work to get them immediately.
- Also, depending on the situation of the victim, steps are being taken by the police department to appoint a member of the child welfare committee to assist him throughout the trial.
- Also, during the hearing of the bail application of the accused, the victim will be informed about it in advance.
- If the victim is under 16 years of age, a person from his side is advised to appear in court during the bail hearing and explain his side.
- Apart from punishing the criminals, there should be a change in attitude towards the rehabilitation of the victimized minors not only in the police but also in the government and civil society.

Bajrang Punia

- World Wrestling Championship is being held in Belgrade, Serbia.
- India's Bhang Punia will play in the bronze medal match in the men's 65 kg weight category.
- This is the 4th time Bajrang Punia has won a medal at the WorldWrestling Championship.
- Before this, Bajrang Punia won the bronze medal in 2013, silver medal in 2018 and bronze medal in 2019.
- With this, Parang Punia became the first Indian athlete to win a medal at theWorldWrestling Championship 4 times.

Women's Struggle in Iran

- Iran is dominated by Shia Muslims.
- In that country, it is compulsory for girls above the age of 9 to wear hijab.
- A special police force named Gasht-e Ershad has been appointed to monitor the dress code of women.
- They are raiding public places across the country and arresting women who do not wear hijab and women who do not wear Muslim clothing.
- Those arrested will be taught moral lessons.
- Masha Amini (22) from Sahis city, Kurdistan province located in the west of Iran, went with her family to visit a relative in the capital Tehran on the 13th.
- Then the special force police intercepted Masha Amini, accused her of not wearing hijab properly and arrested her and took her in a van.
- She was brutally beaten in police custody.

- he went into a coma and died in the hospital.
- All over the country, women are gathering on the roads and streets and are conducting continuous protests against the hijab.
- Iranian women are bravely protesting despite knowing that women who violate the dress code will be arrested immediately.

Trading in rupees

- World countries have banned the import of crude oil from Russia.
- In this situation, Russia and India were considering doing mutual trade in domestic currencies, excluding trading in US dollar.
- In its first step, Yes Bank and Russia's Petersburg Social Commercial Bank (PSCB) have for the first time attempted to enable two-way trade through Rupee-Ruble.
- A Rupee-Ruble account with Yes Bank to enable exporters and importers from India and Russia to trade in their own currencies have been launched
- The transaction has been advanced because 36 Russian companies doing business with India pay each other in rupees.

Satellites

- The PSLV rocket can only launch satellites up to a maximum of 1,750 kg.
- But with GSLV Rocket, it is possible up to 4,000 Kilo
- In this case, ISRO's NSIL (New Space India Limited) has entered into a memorandum of understanding with UK-based OneWeb to launch 2 rockets.
- In the first phase, 36 satellites will be launched on October 22 by a MK-III rocket from the launch pad at Sriharikota.
- Oneweb satellites have been brought to Sriharikota for this purpose.
- The work of fitting them with the rocket component is about to start.
- As the 2nd phase, OneWeb satellite will be launched on 23rd Jan 2023.
- Meanwhile, 3 PSLV rocket launch programs will be implemented.

Public Service, Skill Development Center

- Central Skin Research Institute is the oldest institute.
- The institute implements educational activities in collaboration with Anna University.
- In the leather industry, various activities like designing, marketing etc. have been transformed into digital like never before.
- Also, this requires improving the skills of workers to use environmentally friendly technology.
- Leather sector is the main employment generating sector in the country.
- There are currently 44 lakh workers in this sector.
- Appropriate steps should be taken to increase the number to 60 lakhs.
- For this, public facilities and skill development centers are to be set up in 10 cities including Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Agra.
- Through this, the skills of the workers in the leather industry can be improved.
- Also, young professionals should use technology and innovation in this sector to become job creators rather than job seekers.

Southwest monsoon begins early withdrawal in Rajasthan

- September 30 is the final day of the monsoon for the entire country; while India has recorded 7% more rainfall than normal. The southern peninsula and central parts have had the bulk of the excess at 29% and 33%, respectively.
- The southwest monsoon rainfall, 7% more than normal.
- Begun retreating from parts of southwest Rajasthan and Kutch.
- Withdrawal of the monsoon was based on meteorological conditions such as an anti-cyclonic circulation (dry air that is the opposite of a cyclone), the absence of rain in the past five days and the water vapor imagery indicating dry weather conditions over the region.
- The monsoon withdrawal is a long-drawn process and extends into mid-October, although the IMD considers September 30 to be the final day of the sea-son over India.
- The rain after that is categorized as "post-monsoon" rainfall.

Uneven spread

- While the southwest monsoon had brought in 7% more rainfall than the long period average to India, the geographical spread was uneven
- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and parts of West Bengal and the Northeast ended up with deficient rainfall.

Three Defects in the Election of the President

President of the Republic

- The architect who designed the Constitution has given the highest importance to the office of the President.
- The office of the President is designed to prevent and regulate the government elected by the people when it acts in an arbitrary manner.

Presidential election

- Under Article 324 of the Constitution, the election of the President is conducted by the Election Commission of India.
- Members of both Houses of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Union Territory Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry are eligible to vote in this election.
- (Article 54 of the Constitution). On the basis of proportional representation each voter (MP, MLA) registers his vote secretly. {Article 55 (3) of the Constitution}

Three Contradictions

- Calculation of proportional representation value of electorate on the basis of 1971 population register without taking into account the current population.
- . All UTs are not given equal preference
- Non-uniformity of vote value of Members of Parliament

The 1971 population-based presidential election, which will continue until 2031

- The votes of representatives of the people voting in, shall be of equal value.
- However, the value of the votes of the people's representatives voting in this election is not calculated based on the current population in each state, but is determined based on the census records taken in the year 1971.

- This is the first contradiction.
- The vote value of a member of a state legislature is calculated by dividing the total population of that state by the number of members of the state legislature and dividing that value by thousands.
- In this the total population of the state is considered as the number in the population register of 1971.
- Many of our states have experienced drastic fluctuations in population over the past fifty years.
- Accordingly, the changing population of states is not taken into account, devaluing the public vote.
- Until the 2031 census, the number of people voting in the presidential election will be determined on the basis of the 1971 population register.

Union Territories have no value

- In the presidential election all the people of the country should have representative vote value.
- All 28 states in the country now have fully representative voting rights. • MPs and MLAs vote in these elections as representatives in these states.
- But since only Delhi and Puducherry out of the eight Union Territories have legislative assemblies, MLAs and MPs there vote in the presidential election.
- As there are no legislative assemblies in the other six Union Territories, only MPs elected there can vote in this election.
- This is also unfair. For example, Jammu and Kashmir, which was a state till 2019, was bifurcated into two Union Territories by the States Reorganization Act.
- In previous presidential elections, Jammu and Kashmir MLAs voted like MPs.
- But this time, they lost that opportunity.
- This is the loss of the people of the area.
- The vote value of MPs is not consistent in the presidential election.
- MP's vote value is 708 across the country.
- On an average, their vote is predicted in such a way that one Member of Parliament represents 22.29 lakh people.
- But in practice there is variation in MP election between big states and small states.
- Jammu and Kashmir, which lost statehood in 2019 due to state reorganisation, has not reconstituted a legislative assembly.
- Jammu and Kashmir has lost the voting rights of its MLAs in this presidential election.
- In 1992, the MLAs of the region were disenfranchised in the elections.
- Gujarat (1974), Assam (1982) and Nagaland (1992), whose legislatures were dissolved for political reasons, were also unable to exercise the right of MLAs to vote in the presidential elections held at that time.
- Article 62 (1) of the Constitution states that an election should be held for the office of the President before the end of his term.
- Elections are conducted accordingly.
- At the same time, is it not the duty of the government to ensure that the MLAs who elect the President are also elected to the dissolved Legislative Assemblies?

Status of big cats in India

- 70 years after the extinction of Asiatic Cheetah in the Indian subcontinent, its subspecies African cheetah was introduced on September 17.
- 8 cheetahs (five females, three males) brought in a special transcontinental flight from Namibia, Africa, 8,000 km to India, have been introduced in Kuno National Park, Madhya Pradesh.

- Kuno is a place where four big cats like Bengal tiger, Asiatic tiger, Leopard and Asiatic tiger used to have the same habitat.
- In 1952, Indian tigers were officially declared extinct after the last tiger in India was killed in 1947.
- A plan to introduce the African tiger in India was proposed by the United Progressive Alliance government in 2009.
- It was followed by the release of ``Chivingipuli Action Plan'' in 2020 at a cost of Rs.39 crore.
- Accordingly, it was planned to introduce them in India on the occasion of the 75th Independence Day.

Lions

- Lions live only in Gir National Park, an unspoilt forest in India.
- According to a census taken in 2015, there were 523 lions in India.
- The conservation of India's national animal, the Bengal tiger, is also a matter of concern.
- According to National Tiger Conservation Commission data, 984 tigers have died in the 10 years from 2012 to 30 December 2021.

Snow Leopard

- Polar regions and ice regions are facing primary impacts from the effects of climate change induced by human activities.
- Decreasing snow in the Himalayan regions of India is threatening the life of one of India's big cats, the snow leopard.

Leopard

- It has been found that the number of leopards in India has decreased by 75-90% in the last 100 years.
- Among the big cats currently living in India, leopards are the only one with somewhat higher numbers.

Law to Prevent Hate Speech

- The judges expressed their displeasure over the airing of videos related to hate speech in news and television discussion programs and said: There is no media freedom in our country like in America.
- While televised debate programs are essential to viewers, they should not cross the line.
- Politicians come and go.
- But constitutional institutions like the media can last forever.
- It means that one can kill by continuously broadcasting hate speech.
- Broadcasted in media or social media without any censorship.
- People who work in media has a major responsibility to ensure that hate speech does not take place on its moderators.
- Hate speech is like poison
- The judges insisted that the central government should take a firm stand in preventing them.

Dugong Sanctuary

- A Dugong Sanctuary will be established in Gulf of Mannar, Palk startit.
- In order to implement it, it has declared 448 sq. km of sea sand in Palk Bay, covering the coastal areas of Thanjavur and Pudukottai districts.
- The world's largest species of marine mammals, thrive primarily on seaweed. - Protecting seaweed species helps to protect and enhance ecosystems and stabilizes large amounts of atmospheric carbon.
- Seagrass beds provide breeding and feeding grounds for many commercially valuable fish and marine organisms.

- The people along the shores of Palk Bay understand the need to protect seaweeds and have successfully released seaweeds caught in fishing nets many times into the sea.
- Seaweed species are protected under Schedule 1 of the Wildlife Protection Act.
- It is estimated that only about 240 species exist at present.
- Majority of the seaweeds are found on the coast of Tamil Nadu (Palk strait)

Elvis Ali Hazarika

- The North Channel is a 42 km long water link between Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- Elvis Ali Hazarika is an Indian swimmer from Assam.
- He participated in the Asia Pacific Championship at the age of nine and represented India in the SAF Game
- He has crossed North Channel in 14 hours and 38 minutes.

Allowance to Prisoners

- In Punjab, the Aam Aadmi Party is ruling under the leadership of Chief Minister Bhagwanta Mann.
- Here, inmates in jails are allowed to spend two hours in a separate cell with their spouses.
- This privilege is only available to inmates who have been in good behavior for a long period of time.
- This privilege will not be given to those who have committed heinous crimes, rioters, dangerous prisoners, sex offenders.
- Through this, their marital bond will increase.
- The inmate will have discipline and good behavior.
- Such permission will be given only once in three months.

For the first time in 23 years

- The Indian women's cricket team won Women's Championship ODI against England at Lord's Cricket Ground
- This is the first time that the Indian team has won a cricket series in the country since 1999.
- Indian captain Harmanpreet Kaur became 'The Player of the match'.

Identification Numbers

- E-commerce transactions are on the rise due to the advent of modern technological facilities, increasing use of mobile phones and increased internet service facilities.

Scams on the Rise

- While online money transactions are on the rise, online money laundering is also on the rise.
- As a way to prevent it, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has implemented a process of assigning identification numbers to bank cards called 'Tokenisation'.
- The 'identification number' means that as per the new procedure, customers do not need to directly register their bank card details for payment when purchasing goods from ecommerce companies.
- Each bank card is assigned a specific identification number.
- Just provide that number and pay for the trip.
- This will prevent third parties from storing bank details of customers.
- Customer safety will also be ensured.

Method of Obtaining Identification Number

- The 'identification number' for bank cards can be obtained through e-commerce companies, through which the request sent will reach the company that issued the bank card.

- Based on the bank card, e-commerce company, and the device used (mobile phone or laptop), an 'identification number' is assigned.

If you don't get the 'identification number'...

- As the identification number procedure for bank cards comes into effect from October 1st, it is mandatory for e-commerce companies to delete the bank card details of the customers that they have already stored.
- After October 1, these companies will not be able to store bank details.
- Customers who do not receive an identification number will be forced to register their bank card details every time they make a payment transaction.

PORTS DRAFT BILL

- Although some of the views of state governments have been included in the revised draft bill for Indian ports, there are fears that international and domestic affairs, which are better managed by state governments, will continue to be neglected.
- Focusing on non-major ports, the draft bill will dilute the state government's special efforts.
- One of the most important changes was the establishment of Maritime State Development Council (MSDC) for minor ports.
- The Council, which is currently providing only advice, will now become a regulatory body with permanent staff, which will encroach on the powers and rights of the State Government.
- The Central Government appoints 5 Secretaries, a Joint Secretary and Administrators to the MSDC, leaving aside the State Officer in charge of the Secretary for that port.
- GST Like the council, the MSDC should act as an advisory council.
- In it, the ministers of the state government should be the members.
- Officials should be special invitees only.
- The power of appeal against the orders of the State Maritime Boards is at present vested in the State Governments.
- But this appellate authority of the State Government will be vested in the Appellate Tribunals designated by the Central Government for major ports.
- This will affect the power of the state government to resolve its own port related issues in the state.
- Therefore, all the sections in the draft bill regarding MSDC should be deleted and the body should be made to be an advisory body only as it was before.
- The provisions on State Maritime Boards should also be deleted.

Experienced professors

- The University Grants Commission (UGC) has recommended that higher education institutions can employ a new category of professors called Experienced professors.
- The UGC says the scheme will lead the National Education Policy 2020 (National Education Policy 2020) to integrate education and industry by linking general education with vocational education. What are the objectives?
- Development of study types and curriculum according to the needs of industry and society;
- Providing research projects and consulting services in collaboration with industry experts.
- Qualified candidates from engineering, science, technology, entrepreneurship, commerce, social sciences, media, literature, fine arts, civil service, military, law, public administration can be admitted to higher educational institutions.

- Higher education institutions can engage qualified people in experiential learning, research, training, skill development and extension work by engaging them.

What are the qualifications?

- 15 years work experience or practical knowledge in the above fields.
- Even if they don't have higher education qualification, they should be able to do the work and responsibilities mentioned above as long as they are professional enough.

Duties and Responsibilities

- Course Types, Curriculum Development, Developing new courses as per the institution, Conducting course, Finding new for students, Guiding to prepare entrepreneurship plan.
- Creating a partnership for both education and industry, conducting workshops, seminars, special lectures and training in collaboration with departmental professors who are already working in educational institutions.

General Definitions

- These types of professors should be employed only for a limited period of time.
- Initially one year.
- Depending on their performance, the period can be extended for another three years.
- Such professors should not affect the jobs allowed in university colleges.
- It does not include serving or retired professors.
- Their number should not exceed 10 percent of the total number of professors in a higher educational institution.

Who can use it?

- Those who come with the financial support of industries, after being selected for employment by the companies they will provide skills development while studying.
- Both parties benefit from this.
- Companies can take responsibility for this.
- The National Education Policy may make it possible for the institution of higher education to provide self-financed financial support to those who join the service on an honorary basis, part-time or full-time.
- That is, educational policy diversification, as it gives opportunity in the form of complete study, they can provide from their own financial resources based on it.
- The institution itself can provide the scholarship from its financial resources to those who are employed on honorary basis.

How will they be selected?

- Vice-Chancellor, Directors of Higher Education Institutions may appoint;
- Or the experts can apply to the Vice-Chancellors/Directors stating their qualifications and apply for the post.
- From the applications received in this way, two senior professors and an eminent outsider will be selected by the selection committee, and the academic council/executive committee/statutory bodies will decide and make a decision.

Possibilities and Problems

- People who are already qualified as Adjunct Professors, Honorary Professors, and Visiting Professors are working in universities and colleges with government funding according to the same methods.

- What is their status now?
- Isn't it a method to remove the qualified people and appoint those who are not qualified to teach higher education as experienced professors who only have experiential knowledge, which leads to appointing only the people they need?
- Many universities do not have formal democratic institutions.
- So, doesn't this lead the selectors to appoint those who are favorable to them?
- It is said that the wages for them can be provided by industrial organizations or educational institutions through their self-financing.
- In that case UGC will not provide anything.
- How many companies will pay them for four years or pay them from the university's own funds and not charge the students a separate fee for this?
- Does the program seek to replace an already funded program with qualified individuals?

Orion Nebula

- Orion Nebula is located about 1,350 light-years away from Earth
- It is also called as M42, which is a giant cloud
- It takes 24 years for light to travel from one end of this cloud to the other end of the Orion M42, which is two thousand times the mass of the Sun.
- That is, this cloud is 24 light years wide.
- There is no real vacuum between the stars.
- A cubic centimeter of space with the size of a hexahedral cube has a density of one atom.
- The Orion Nebula contains an average of about a thousand atoms per cubic centimeter.
- How a density of only a thousand atoms accumulated in a star like the Sun into a density of one hundred setillions per cubic centimeter is a puzzle in astronomy.

James Webb Telescope

- Although the fetus cannot be seen with the naked eye, it can be seen with the scanner.
- Likewise, young stars forming in the dust-rich galactic region cannot be seen with just a telescope.
- However, the infrared rays emitted by the forming galaxy will be detected by the James Webb Telescope.
- On September 11, Researchers have identified four stages of a galaxy's birth by taking infrared images of developing region of Orion Nebula by imaging the region with infrared cameras.

First stage

- Formation of leaf-shaped extra-dense regions, when already formed galaxies are thought of as hurricane-like particles, these systems are formed by vibrational waves when they collide with a vortex.
- This filament has a density of 10,000,000 atoms per cubic centimeter, just like blowing dust on a table.
- If more objects are close together in one place, their total gravitational force will increase.
- Hence, this is the fertilization phase where they absorb more and more neighboring objects.

Second stage

- Formation of a galaxy and the region around it where planets revolve
- A relatively denser area in a filament-like area attracts nearby objects and opens up a denser area, like water flowing towards the crater, moves towards this region with extra gravity.
- This cloud will grow as big as the solar system.

Third stage

- The third stage is nucleation, where the center of the cloud becomes denser and denser due to gravity, at a point when the density increases to about a septillion atoms per cubic centimeter, and the nucleus forms.
- Here we can see the growing nucleus of the galaxy, HST 10, forming a ball-like cloud around the nucleus.

Fourth stage

- In the fourth stage, due to pressure-heat in the center of the star, hydrogen atoms fuse to form helium and the star itself begins to glow.
- Due to the force of gravity, the density increases further and further towards the core.
- Eventually, the density of a hundred septillions per cubic centimeter will form a family of baby galaxies with their planets.
- Like a child coming out of the womb, the dust particles around it are blown out like a nest in the star's velocity ray, and the star emerges.
- Here you can see Orion A Theta 2, a star born in the Orion Nebula.

PFI

- The PFI started in Kerala as successor to National Development Front in 2006. It went on to merge with the Karnataka Forum for Dignity of Karnataka and the Manitha Neethi Pasarai in Tamil Nadu
- Headquartered in Delhi, PFI has branches in 24 states.
- The PFI has been accused of Prof. Joseph's hands cut off in Kerala, Shakin Bagh protest in Delhi, riots in Kanpur, Prayagraj, Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka hijab riots, Kannaiya Lal murder in Udaipur, Rajasthan and various murder cases in Kerala, Karnataka.
- Only in the state of Jharkhand has the PFI has been banned.
- When Prime Minister Modi went to Patna, the capital of Bihar, 3 terrorists were arrested for planning to kill him. They were accused of connection with PFI

PM Gati Sakthi

- Daily life of the people depended on the fast movement of goods for transportation of essential commodities.
- At present, freight costs account for 14% to 15% of GDP.
- Bringing it down to single digits is the target of the National Freight Management Policy
- If road freight transport can be reduced and transported through rail and waterways, the cost of transportation will be reduced significantly.
- Japan and Germany have implemented it.
- The cost of freight in those countries is only 8% of GDP.
- The aim of the cargo handling policy is to take India to that level in five years.
- The policy will address the challenges faced by the road transport sector and promote the scheme.
- The government's plan is to reduce the cost of transportation and storage warehouses and speed up the transportation of goods without bribery or waste of time through eight-step measures.
- Indian goods can reach international markets only with modern transport facilities.
- With the Modi government planning to make India an export-oriented economy, seamless freight transportation becomes essential.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi has now released his government's National Freight Handling Policy following the PM Gati Shakti scheme and the 'Sagar Mala' scheme to consolidate ports and improve infrastructure.

- The government must realize that rising energy costs and tariff are obstacles to its target.

Dame Hilary Mary Mantel

- Dame Hilary Mary Mantel, the famous English author and the first woman to win the Booker Prize twice, has passed away.
- She is 70 years old.
- She is the first woman to win the 'Booker Prize' for the best English novel twice.
- All her works are based on British historical events.
- Her novel **Wolf Hall** in 2009 and **Bring Up the Bodies** in 2009 won the Booker Prize

Ban on reformation of UN

- The G4 alliance of India, Brazil, Germany and Japan has accused that the lack of transparency in the activities of the organizations is an obstacle to their reform.

Day Without Water

- 2018 April 12 - 'Day Zero'
- 'DayZero' means no water in Cape Town's taps from that day.
- The world was a bit nervous when it heard the news that the people of Cape Town will no longer have drinking water.
- Cape Town itself does not have water.
- You may ask why the world should be nervous about that. There was a reason for that.
- After Cape Town, many cities in the world are waiting to join the 'Day Zero' list, including our own Bangalore. That is why the tension.

Export of virtual water

- The volume of virtual water of an orange is approximately 80 litres, and in 2017 Western Cape Town exported 2,31,000 tonnes of oranges.
- Its underground water volume is 11,500 crore litres.
- If the city had controlled the export of hidden water when there was no water in its own city, the city would not have faced the 'Day Zero' crisis.

Operation Megha Chakra

- Operation Megha Chakra is an action against online sexual crimes against minors, as the victims, perpetrators and other persons involved in this crime are from different parts of the world, which requires international coordination of various law enforcement agencies to control these crimes. Saptakoshi Dam Project
- It was decided during the meeting to proceed with the construction of a dam on the Saptakosi River, which originates in Nepal and enters India through Bidar.
- Dam construction related works, reservoir areas, social and environmental impacts were also discussed.
- It was signed between India and Nepal in 1996.
- Under the agreement, it was agreed to develop the Mahakali river and its tributaries.

Quad countries

- India, USA, Australia and Japan are included in the 'Quad' federation.
- It is necessary for the countries of the federation to work together to prevent cybercrime.
- Countries commit to creating a safe and transparent cyberspace.

High Impact

- Cybercrime is affecting the economic growth and security of the Indo-Pacific region.
- National security, financial sector, industrial organizations, internet infrastructures and personal data are also affected by cybercrime.
- The Commonwealth of Nations undertakes to coordinate measures to improve cyber security.

The Hold of Election Commission

- According to the Election Commission, there are a total of 2,858 parties in India with 6 recognized national parties, 54 recognized state parties and 2,796 registered and unrecognized parties.
- Only 2% of these parties are recognized parties in the country and the number of small parties that do 'identity politics' or 'letter pad' parties that can project their identity on the basis of caste, religion, race and sect is constantly increasing.
- This should be curbed.
- Recognized parties and parties participating in electoral politics generally meet the Commission's requirements by submitting annual audit documents, including contribution reports, election expenditure reports, office administrators' details, and financial transactions including bank accounts.
- However, there is no transparency in the activities of the 'letter pad' parties which do not fulfill any of these and do not participate in the elections.
- In such a situation, it is unnecessary for the Election Commission to maintain the data of these parties.
- There are accusations against many small parties that they engage in collection simply by keeping the name of the party and expecting benefits on the pretext of supporting big parties during elections.
- The fact that only 3.39% of unrecognized parties, i.e. 78 parties, have reported to the Election Commission in the financial year 2018-19 indicates that the Election Commission needs to tighten its grip on 'letter pad' parties.

India's Leadership

- India has assumed the leadership role of the SCO organization following the Quad Samarkand Conference which includes four countries namely India, Australia, Japan and the United States.
 - India will also take over the rotating presidency of the UN Security Council in December.
 - As India is hosting the G20 conference, India has got an opportunity to frame the action plan of the organization.
 - In general, the G20 system is slightly different from other systems.
 - In this, there is no difference between developing countries and developed countries.
 - All the member countries of this organization get equal status.
 - Therefore, India has to ensure that the Western countries do not dominate the functioning of the organization and that the major economic powers do not impose their expectations.
- Ayushman Bharat Medical Insurance Scheme**
- Ayushman Bharat Medical Insurance Scheme was launched by the Central Government on 23rd September 2018.
 - According to this insurance is provided to poor families up to Rs.5 lakh per year.

Digital Health Scheme

- All the health related details of the public will be stored in a single digital card, the patient who visits the doctor and asks for advice, no longer needs to carry paper documents.
- With the digital card, the doctor can easily know all the details related to the patient's condition.

- At the national level, the National Digital Health Program was officially launched under the name 'Ayushman Bharat Digital Initiative'.

Ants on Earth

- In Earth, there are about 20,000 lakhs of crores ants
- Ants live in all parts of the world except Antarctica, Greenland, Iceland and certain islands.
- There are currently more than 15,700 species of ants worldwide.
- The total weight of ants living on earth is greater than the weight of birds and mammals. • Ants weigh about 20% of the weight of humans currently living on Earth.
- The contribution of ants is very important in maintaining the ecological balance of the world.
- They enrich the soil.
- That is, ants carry out the work of aerating the soil.
- Through this, water and oxygen are easily transported to the roots of plants and trees.
- Ants carry the seeds under the soil.
- There the ants eat the Elaiosomes part on the top of the seeds.
- Due to this, plants sprout very easily from seeds.
- Ants play an important role in controlling the reproduction of insect species on earth.
- Without ants, the breeding of insects would increase and lead to major environmental problems.

Is Covid-19 coming to an end?

- The head of the World Health Organization, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, has said that the end of the global covid epidemic is within sight.
- Senior virologist Gagandeep Kang says most people in India will not have to worry too much about Covid after getting two doses of the vaccine.
- It is important that even when people become sporadically infected with a new pathogen, it does not escalate.
- According to Gagandeep Kang, the reason for this is the increased immunity among people due to vaccination.
- There is a possibility of a new corona wave only if the new strain, its serious spread, and the serious impact it causes on people's health happen together.
- The World Health Organization reported that the lowest number of Covid-19 deaths since March 2020 was two weeks ago, which is encouraging.
- In the last two years there has been enough awareness among the people about the covid infection.
- Doctors are also proficient in dealing with that disease.
- With the spread and severity of the disease limited, it is now urgent and necessary to focus on other seasonal diseases spreading among the population instead of unnecessary fears about a new wave.

Delhi - Dhaka

- Good fences make good neighbors is Robert Proust's foreign policy comment.
- Even though it was a problem that started during the partition of 1947, after the partition of Bangladesh, the river water problem prevented smooth relations between the two countries.

Teesta River Water Problem

- 54 rivers flow from India through Bangladesh and join the Bay of Bengal.
- All of them are tributaries of Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.
- The most important of them is Teesta.

- Since the Teesta water issue cannot be resolved without the approval of the West Bengal state government, no progress has been made in the negotiations during this government visit.
- As much as the Teesta river issue has gained importance in the politics of Bangladesh, it is also gaining importance in the state politics of West Bengal.
- Just as Karnataka takes a tough stance on the Cauvery water issue, the Mamata Banerjee-led West Bengal government also refuses to cooperate in solving the Teesta river issue.

Kushiara River Water Issue

- As the negotiations on Teesta River water continues, India is forced to give some concessions to Bangladesh.
- An agreement was signed during the visit of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on the Kushiara water issue as a sign that India respects the needs and feelings of Bangladesh.
- After the 1996 Ganga Water Treaty, the next treaty to be signed was the Kushiara Water Treaty.
- The Kushiara, a tributary of the Barak River, flows through Assam and enters Bangladesh before reaching the Bay of Bengal.
- This year there was a huge flood in Bangladesh.
- Especially the lower part of Assam and the Sylhet region of Bangladesh are severely affected by floods.
- It highlighted the need for more friendship and understanding between the two countries in flood control and agriculture.
- Over the past century, many changes have taken place in the Barak river.
- Especially since most of the water of that river now flows through Kushiara.
- Only a small amount goes to the Surma river.
- Therefore severe flooding occurs during rainy season and water drought is also observed in Kushiara during other seasons when more water is needed.
- The current agreement will partially address this problem.

Kushiara Agreement

- According to the MoU signed between India and Bangladesh, India has agreed to release 2,500 cubic feet of water in Kushiara in winter and summer.
- 10,000 hectares of agricultural land and more than 10 lakh people will be benefited by it.
- The canals in Sylhet will benefit the paddy farmers of the area.

Energy crisis

- India has agreed to provide \$1.6 billion in aid to a \$2 billion nuclear power plant at Rampal.
- If the first unit of Rampal power plant becomes operational, Bangladesh's electricity demand will be partially met.

Commonwealth

What is Commonwealth?

- The Commonwealth of Nations is a group of 56 countries.
- Most of these countries were formerly ruled by Britain.
- It can also be called the settlements of the British government.
- Most of the member states of the Commonwealth are located in the continents of Africa, America and Asia.
- Some Pacific countries are also included in this.

- Many of the Commonwealth countries are emerging economies.
- Countries including Australia, Canada and New Zealand are the developed countries of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth countries and the British Monarchy

- Elizabeth II was the queen in her time and in front of her eyes, during the period when democracy blossomed in many countries under the British monarchy.
- There was a significant change in the socio-economic environment of that country.
- Many countries were called upon to break away from their historical ties to the British monarchy and establish democracy.
- In 2021, Barbados became the 18th country to depose a British monarch/queen as head of state.
- Parhas replaced the king with a national secretary to the government.

View of the Member States

- The members of the Commonwealth of Nations include India and other South Asian countries.
- It cannot be denied that through the meetings of the Commonwealth of Nations, policy coordination among its member states is growing.

Is the monarchy coming to an end ?

- The Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese's government appointed Matt Thistlethwaite as a minister in June 2022 to begin the process of gradually weaning Australia from the British monarchy and becoming a full republic.
- A referendum on officially severing ties with the British monarchy is due to take place there in a few months.
- New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern has said her country will support King Charles.
- At the same time it should be noted that New Zealand will become a republic 'in due course'.

Anil Chauhan

- Chief of Defence Staff of the Indian Armed Forces
- The post of Commander-in-Chief of the Tri-Army was created to enable the tri-armies of the Indian Army to work together
- General Bipin Rawat took office on January 1, 2020 as the first tri-army commander
- Bipin Rawat died in a helicopter accident near Coonoor in Tamil Nadu's Nilgiri district on December 15 last year.
- The Central Government has appointed retired Lt. Gen. Anil Chauhan as the new Chief of Army Staff.
- He shall also function as Secretary to Government of India, Department of Military Affairs
- Chauhan was awarded the Param Vishisht Seva Medal, Uttam Yudh Seva Medal, Ati Vishisht Seva Medal, Sena Medal and Vishisht Seva Medal.

New Attorney General R.Venkataramani

- R.Venkataramani is appointed as Attorney General
- He specializes in constitutional law, environmental tribunals, children's and women's rights, tax laws
- Venkataramani is a lawyer with an experience of 42 years of practice in the Supreme Court.
- He enrolled in July 1977 in the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and joined the chambers of PP Rao, Senior Advocate, Supreme Court in 1979.
- President Drarubathi Murmu issued an order appointing Venkataramani as the new Attorney General.

Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana Scheme

- Under these schemes, ration card holders were given free food grains at the rate of 5 kg per month.
- The scheme was initially announced for 3 months from April to June 2020.
- It has been informed that under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, 80 crore people will be provided free food grains for the next 3 months from October to December.
- The Union Cabinet has approved the extension of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana as the seventh phase

The 36th National Games

- The 36th National Games begins in Gujarat.
- It is planned to be held in 6 cities in Gujarat namely Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhavnagar.
- About 7000 players from 28 states and 8 union territories are participating in this game.
- A total of 36 games will be played

Eradication of colonial mentality

- Freedom from slavery mentality and repeal of inappropriate laws
- Over 1500 antiquated and irrelevant laws were repealed
- The Indian Navy flag was freed from colonialism
- Budget presentation date changed
- General and railway budgets were merged
- An end to the VIP culture and abolition of use of red lights on government vehicles

Freedom from corruption in all systems

- Puts an end to middlemen. Beneficiaries get direct support.
- Prompt Redressal of Grievances through Portal
- Agencies like Income Tax and Enforcement Department are working against those involved in corruption.

Ban of Single-use plastic

- The movement for a clean India became a people's movement.
- Cleanliness becomes a way of life.
- India's people of all ages are contributing to the fight against single-use plastics.

Chemical-free agriculture

- Farmers across the country are following organic farming methods.
- Organic agriculture is growing

5 years ban on 9 organizations including PFI

- Students of Islamic Movement of India (SIMI) was started in 1977 in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.
- Its aim is to make India an Islamic country
- This organization, which was working against the Indian government, was banned by the central government in 2001.
- Due to the government ban, the Popular Front of India (PFI) organization was started in 2006.
- A re-incarnation of SIMI, PFI has branches in 24 states.
- Under Section 3 of the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (1967), the PFI and its 8 affiliates including the Campus Front of India (CFI) are declared terrorist organisations.
- These 9 organizations are banned for 5 years.
- The ban is effective immediately

Prohibited Organizations

- Rehab India Foundation (RIF), Campus Front of India (CFI), All India Imams Council (AIC), National Confederation of Human Rights Organization (NCHRO), National Women's Front Junior Front, Empower India Foundation Rehab Foundation (Kerala) are the banned affiliates

Why the ban?

- PFI was launched on December 16, 2006 by merging two organisations, the National Development Front (NDF) and the Karnataka Forum Bar de Kineti, which was launched in 1993 after the Babri Masjid demolition.
- Officials said that it was banned for its role in violent protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) across the country, forced conversions, concentration of Muslim youth, money laundering, links with banned organizations and harm to social harmony.
- Central government officials said that the organization has set up separate groups to target and kill Hindu organization leaders who speak against the Muslim religion and spread anti-government views.

What happens with the ban?

- The assets, bank accounts and normal activities of organizations banned will be completely frozen.
- A tribunal shall be constituted within 30 days of the issuance of the prohibition order to inquire whether there are grounds for taking such legal action.
- PFI can also argue in the tribunal
- This ban will be in force for 5 years.
- The government can extend this if necessary.
- Those affected by this prohibition order should approach the concerned District Judge within 14 days and submit a petition that their frozen funds will not be used for illegal activities.
- The district judge will decide on it.

Cancellation of Registration of Fraudulent Deeds

- On the basis of forgery, impersonation, etc., the Registry will authorize the cancellation of fraudulently registered deeds.
- The bill was passed in the Legislative Assembly in September last year.
- This was approved by the President on August 6
- In case, a complaint is received by the district registrars regarding land grabbing and fraudulent deed registration, the district registrar is empowered to cancel the registered deed after investigating the petitioner and the respondents and finding that the registered deed is fake.
- An appeal can be made against this order to the Registrar within one month.
- With this, appropriate action has been taken with the help of the law to eradicate fake deed registration.
- The amendment has provided for criminal action and prison sentence if documents are registered intentionally without due consideration.
- On Criminal Proceedings Registration Officer, an officer who makes illegal entries shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

Right to Safe Abortion

- All women have the right to safe and legal abortion.
- It is unconstitutional to differentiate between married women and unmarried women in this matter.
- Unmarried women can also have an abortion within 24 weeks of a consensual pregnancy
- They have a legal right to this.
- A woman's marital status cannot be cited to terminate an unwanted pregnancy.
- A women living alone or married has the right to terminate the pregnancy.
- Depriving it is against fundamental rights

One year imprisonment for providing fake documents to purchase a SIM card

- The Draft Bill 2022 provides one-year jail term or a fine of Rs 50,000 or both for producing and providing fake documents for SIM cards and OTU services.
- In particular, measures have been taken in this bill to prevent internet (cyber) crimes using telecommunication services

Change is exciting

Veto Power

- The UN Security Council was established after World War II to ensure world peace and security.
- Five countries namely America, Russia, Britain, China and France are permanent member countries.
- These countries are given 'veto' power to overturn any resolution brought by the Security Council

Non-Permanent States

- Apart from these five permanent member states, there are 10 non-permanent member states with two-year tenure.
- India is functioning as a non-permanent member state from 2021 till the end of this year.
- After 75 years since the establishment of the Security Council, India, Brazil, Germany and Japan are trying to become permanent members of the G-4
- According to the current structure, there is no geo-political representation in the Security Council;
- India is saying that this is wrong and unjust. Permanent and non-permanent member states should be increased.
- India has been chosen eight times as a non-permanent member
- World's largest democracy & it is the second most populous country and the fastest growing economy in the UN.
- India has many qualifications to be on the Security Council.
- The UN is stationed in conflict-affected countries around the world.
- India has sent twice as many troops to the peacekeeping force as the five permanent member states.
- Like the permanent member states, India also has a nuclear capability
- If such a resolution is brought to the UN Security Council regarding enlargement, it must be supported by five permanent member states and nine out of 10 non-permanent member states
- All other countries except China supported India's inclusion in the Security Council.
- While the previous presidents of the United States of America, Barack Obama and Donald Trump, supported the inclusion of India in the Security Council, now this position has changed slightly in the administration of President Joe Biden.
- Accordingly, while the United States expressed its support for reaching a consensus on reforming the Security Council, it did not agree to give the veto power to other than five countries
- The US has used its veto power on Israel 42 times since 1972.
- Since 2011, Russia and China have vetoed the resolution on Syria four times.
- China is opposing the inclusion of Taiwan as a member state in the council.
- The current position of the United States to increase the number of permanent member states without veto power is not acceptable
- The argument made by some countries that India should not be included in the Security Council on the grounds that India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is meaningless.
- Some of the countries that are blocking the reform talks have launched this campaign.
- India was invited to join the Security Council by the US in 1950 and Soviet Russia in 1955.
- But India rejected that opportunity due to Cold War politics.
- Now the global environment has changed.
- Being the leader of the third world countries, India's seat in the Security Council is the imperative of time.

4 Regions of Ukraine Join Russia

- Four more regions of Ukraine are set to officially join Russia.
- Luhansk, Donetsk, Kherson, and Zaporizhzhia were held in the plebiscite in which the people of the region expressed their desire to join their regions with Russia.

02

State Affairs

Let's save wetlands in Tamil Nadu

- There are four mangrove forests in Tamil Nadu.
- They are two bird sanctuaries in Ramanathapuram district, Chittarangudi Bird Sanctuary (260.47 ha), Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary (96.89 ha)
- Kanyakumari District, Suchindram Theroor Birds Sanctuary (94.23 hectares) and Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary (12.64 hectares) in Tiruvarur district are the four mangrove forests that have been recognized under the Ramsar Charter
- Already, Tirunelveli District, Koondankulam Bird Sanctuary, Ramanathapuram District, Gulf of Mannar Marine Biosphere Reserve, Erode District Vellodu Bird Sanctuary, Chengalpattu District Veddankal Bird Sanctuary, Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Thiruvarur District, Udayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary, Chennai Pallickaranai Swamp and Pichavaram Swamp next to Chidambaram in Cuddalore district have been declared as Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention.
- Located on the Bay of Bengal near Chidambaram, Pichavaram is the second largest migratory forest in the world.
- After Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh has 10 swamp forests.
- Among the 11 newly annexed wetlands are three in Odisha, two in Jammu and Kashmir, one in Madhya Pradesh and one in Maharashtra.

"Pudumaippen" scheme

- The 'Pudumaippen' scheme provides Rs 1,000 per month to female students studying in government schools and enrolling in higher education including graduation.
- In order to provide gold and financial assistance to 'thali' for the marriage of poor women, the Muvalur Ramamirtham Ammaiya Marriage Assistance Scheme was implemented on behalf of the Tamil Nadu government.
- Recently the scheme was renamed as Muvalur Ramamirtham Higher Education Assistance Scheme.
- According to this scheme, girls studying in government schools from class 6 to 12 and going for higher education will be given Rs 1,000 per month.
- It was announced that 608 crore has been earmarked for this project
- Under the scheme, students will be paid Rs 1,000 per month directly into their bank account till they complete their degree, diploma and vocational course without dropout.
- Even if these students are already receiving other educational scholarships, they can get additional assistance.
- This new project is named as Innovation Girl Project.
- It starts on Teacher's Day.
- Model Schools are being implemented by Delhi Govt

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

- The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has shockingly reported a 40% increase in crimes against children in Tamil Nadu over the previous year.
- NCRB Annual Reports is prepared on the basis of registered cases.
- With regard to crimes against children, the reluctance of victims to seek legal action still persists, the number of crimes against children in the past year is likely to be higher than what is indicated in the annual report
- 6,604 crimes against children were reported in Tamil Nadu in 2021 alone.
- Most of the victims are girls.
- The number was 4,338 in 2020
- In 2021, 4,465 cases were reported under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 (POCSO).
- 69 children were murdered and 3 of them were raped.
- Also, complicity in child sexual abuse, child marriage, child labour, cyber crimes.
- These crimes have been carried out in various stages of attempted murder and wounding.
- A total of 546 crimes against children were reported in 2021 for Chennai Metropolis.
- Of these, 435 cases were registered under the POCSO Act.
- The district administrations are working quickly to prevent child marriages and the police department is also working quickly to rescue the kidnapped children immediately.
- Even though various measures are being taken by the government to ensure the safety of children, after the pandemic, the victims of such crimes have increased.
- As with crimes against women, there is a dangerous tendency to blame the victim in crimes against children.
- It also supports those involved in such crimes.
- Parents and educational institutions imparting awareness to children to protect themselves from crime can lead to minimum security.
- In this regard, the school education department also has a major role to play.
- At the same time, the Judiciary should pay due attention to ensure that the perpetrators of crimes against children are punished severely and that delays in prosecutions should not be in any way favorable to them.

Pudumaippen Project

- Under the social welfare department of the Government of Tamil Nadu, Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Scheme has been introduced under the name of 'Pudumaippen'.
- Under this scheme, Rs 1,000 per month will be given to female students studying in government schools from 6th to 12th standard and going for higher education.
- This stipend will be paid into the student's bank account on the 7th of every month.
- A girl enters college because she gets Rs 1,000 per month.
- Through this, the educational development of Tamil Nadu and the number of educated people will increase.

- Currently, in the first phase, 25 municipal and government higher secondary schools will be upgraded to 'Thagaisaal' schools at a cost of Rs 171 crore.
- The school buildings will be modernized.
- Along with learning activities, all the skills of art, literature, music, dance, practical science and sports will be developed in the students.
- The infrastructure facilities of schools are to be improved at a cost of Rs 7,500 crore through the School Development Project named after Prof. Anbazhaganar.

Police and District Administration

- What does the law say about the duties of the Police & District Administration in maintaining law and order ?
- Is there any practical problem in these two departments realizing their responsibilities?
- Is intelligence brought to the attention of district authorities promptly?
- A study of such questions can be a guide to improve law and order in the current environment.
- The British passed the Indian Police Act in 1861 to establish a police system in India.
- According to this Act, the District Police Administration to maintain law and order shall function under the direction and general control of the District Collector known as the District Administrative Judge.
- The District Collector has the responsibility to conduct a study on the law and order prevailing in the district and provide administrative advice and support to the police officers to maintain law and order.
- If the district administration feels that there will be a situation of tension and law and order in the district, the district collector as the district administrative judge has the power to issue a prohibitory order 144 prohibiting gathering of more than four people in public places.
- The District Collector has the power to imprison for a period of one year without trial the miscreants who act in a manner that disturbs the public peace under the Gangster Act.
- The District Superintendent of Police should consult with the District Collector about the law and order problems disturbing public peace in the district.
- There is also the fact that the Young IAS officer who will take over as District Collector does not know the full details of the law and order problem brewing in the district where he is working
- In such cases, it has been a practice in the past for senior police officers to exchange views with the District Collector and deal with law and order problems cooperatively.
- It has been a practice for a long time that each village administrative officer and village assistant collects intelligence information in their working area and informs the district collector through the district officer.
- Planning for law and order security work, integration of district administration in security work, providing proper instructions to the police officers involved in the field work according to the unexpected turns during the security work, the participation of police officials and the guidance of the intelligence department are necessary.

Freebies: An Economic Perspective Scheme

- A central issue in discussions of freebies is the difficulty in classifying welfare programs and freebies.
- In economics, nothing is free.
- If someone gets free lunch, it means that someone else is paying for it.
- In economics, it is said "There is No Free Lunch".

- However, the primary duty of the government is to redistribute wealth or material from one person to another.
- Through this, poverty and inequality in the society can be eliminated.
- It is a noble principle that while wealth distribution benefits one person, it does not cause loss to others.
- Economist Vilfredo Pareto defined wealth distribution.
- Sudipto Mundle, an Indian economist, divides freebies into qualified & non-qualified freebies based on experience and assumptions and says that expenses for food security, primary-secondary education, medicine, drinking water, sanitation should be considered as qualified expenses, and other expenses as non-qualified expenses.
- Unqualified expenditure is considered to cause more loss than benefit to the society, disincentivize people to work, not encourage production, cause undesirable changes in price conditions, increase public debt and increase debt burden not only for the present but also for future generations.
- It is known that the poor will benefit the most under the Public Distribution Scheme.
- Since the poor cannot be identified, public distribution is implemented as a scheme for both rich and poor.
- Costs that go to those with purchasing power are ineligible costs.
- If we know the extent of the benefits available to the rich and the poor, we can change the scheme to benefit the poor more than the rich.
- But since this is a scheme for everyone, it is very difficult to distinguish between those who benefit from the scheme and those who would have lived well without the scheme.
- Also, when different types of welfare or free programs are implemented together, it is difficult to know how much impact any particular program has.
- Political parties continue to increase freebies despite knowing that it is not economically feasible to give freebies, because if the position of other parties in the field is not clear, the best political strategy for a party to get a large number of votes is to announce freebies in the election manifesto.
- Because many parties are working on the basis of the above principles, almost all the political parties are trapped in a circle of freebies
- What we need to know from the above principles is that it is not possible to abolish freebies unless we bring a consensus against undeserved freebies among various parties.
- Therefore, it would be beneficial to make concerted efforts to bring consensus among the political parties.
- By creating sufficient awareness about freebies and by creating an environment for the affluent to give up freebies, by identifying the people in need of freebies with the cooperation of Panchayats, MLAs, Members of Parliament, political parties, non- governmental organizations - public and policy decisions based on data-based research and evidence-based research will increase employment.
- Speeding up the process can also drastically reduce unqualified freebies.

Private Higher Education: Will Government Regulate

Tami Nadu Higher Education and Private Sector

- Out of total 2,610 colleges including government colleges, there are 2,002 self-financed colleges and 251 government-aided private colleges.

- As of last year, a total of 22,75,290 students are studying in these colleges.
- In this, 13,29,622 students are studying in self-financed colleges and 4,82,160 students are studying in aided private colleges.
- According to these statistics, more than 80% of students study in private colleges, which clearly highlights the role of private educational institutions in Tamil Nadu's higher education sector.
- There are many problems and challenges faced by the teachers and students who are the main stakeholders of education in such private educational institutes
- Many people allege that in private higher education institutes of Tamil Nadu, fees are charged more than the amount fixed by the government and reservation of seats is not followed in admission.
- They also point out that most of the colleges are functioning without adequate infrastructural facilities and without adequate teachers.
- It is a known fact that teaching and non-teaching staff are treated like modern day slaves in these educational institutions.
- Even after getting a doctorate degree, the salary is less than eight thousand rupees.
- Some engineering colleges have the status of giving salary every 3 or 6 months.
- Teachers in private educational institutions face the risk of being fired at any time without notice.
- Teachers are forced to look after office work.
- This is one of the normal in educational institutions.
- The reality is that they are unable to take even the 12 days of normal leave allowed.

What is the solution?

- The Directorate of College Education and its Regional Offices are the supervisory bodies controlling 908 Arts and Science Colleges and 620 Teacher Training Colleges in Tamil Nadu.
- However, as a result of these not doing their work properly, students are charged higher fees in violation of the rules laid down by the government.
- We need to improve our surveillance systems immediately.
- According to the number of colleges, the number of these offices and their staff should be increased.
- Some changes need to be made immediately to apply to self-financed colleges as well by Tamil Nadu Private Education Regulation Act 1976 Self Financing Section
- Also, instead of appointing temporary teachers and non-teaching staff, the government should appoint only permanent staff.

Is the salary fair?

- It is unfair to pay two different wages for the same job.
- Therefore, permanent teaching and non-teaching staff working in government-aided colleges should be paid to those working in self-financed colleges and departments.
- It should ensure that it is at least 70% of the salary of government college teachers.
- Along with this, leave is allowed to permanent employees in government and government aided colleges.
- It is necessary to make everything like social security available to all working in self- financed college units without any hindrance.

Freebies: What does Tamil tradition say?

- Free schemes have been running in Tamil Nadu for the last 100 years.
- Thirukkural calls hunger as the worst disease
- Purananuru (173) tells anyone who satisfies hunger to be celebrated as “பசிப்பிணி மருத்துவர்”
- Manimegalai says “உண்டி கொடுத்தோர் உயிர் கொடுத்தோரே”
- Bharathiar says, ‘if a single person does not have food, we will destroy the world’.

The Justice Party's initiative

- The Justice Party brought free mid-day meal program in Chennai Municipal Schools.
- Later, Chief Minister Kamaraj expanded the mid-day meal scheme across the state in 1955, started it in Ettayapuram, Bharathi's birthplace.
- Within two years of the mid-day meal scheme, the number of school-going children increased from five lakh to ten lakh.
- Mid-day meal program was enhanced to nutritious meal program during the reign Dr. MGR
- M. Karunanidhi added eggs to the meals during his regime
- J. Jayalalithaa added nutritious items like pulses
- Along with textbooks, student got free uniforms, stationery, books, bag, laptop, bicycles, free bus travel cards and so on

Scholar Appreciation

- Public Distribution Corporation was started during M. Karunanidhi's regime (1972).
- In 1975, family cards were issued to all families.
- Government subsidy benefited the poor people by providing food items including rice and oil at low cost

Extending the legacy

- “Freebies given in the form of subsidies can have a huge impact. Such subsidies affect production and increase indirect costs,” said Asima Goyal, member of the Finance Committee of the Reserve Bank of India.
- In comparison, the sums for these public welfare programs are very small compared to the huge amount waived to India's super rich over the years.

Reservation

- In the case filed in the Madras High Court against the practice of providing reservation to women in Tamil Nadu government jobs, the decision given by the first bench has put an end to the long-standing demand of the competitive exam candidates.
- Reservation of seats for women should be given only in cases where community-based reservation is not fulfilled in the general category as well.
- That too, reservation should be given to women only to the extent that there are fewer seats.
- The High Court has said in its judgment that this decision will not affect the appointments already made.
- However, what effect will this judgment have on the exams that have been declared and the exams that are waiting for the results?
- The Supreme Court has consistently emphasized in its judgments that reservation in employment is not applicable to promotion.

- The condition imposed by the Supreme Court is that reservation should be given in promotion only in the context of lack of proper representation in government jobs.
- Tami I Nadu government provided 30% reservation for women in government jobs.
- Accordingly 30 percent seats should be given to women.
- It said that in the remaining 70 per cent seats, eligible women can be selected. • In Tami I Nadu 69% seat reservation is in effect.
- If this 30% is added to it, the total seat reservation will be 99 percent.
- Seat reservation should not exceed 50 percent.
- In 1992, a 9-judge bench of the Supreme Court ordered that additional reservation can be granted in rare cases.
- That judgment is still in force.
- Internal reservation should be provided to disabled persons, sportspersons, women and other players and women within the social reservation.
- The Supreme Court has already ordered that reservation should not be given beyond that.
- Tami I Nadu government and TNPSC have given 30% reservation to women which is unfortunately wrong.
- TNPSC first filled this 30% reservation and then moved into social reservation.
- Due to this, many women have got jobs in government departments.
- At the same time, employment should never be denied to deserving people.
- First, candidates should be selected on the basis of marks in 31% general category excluding 69% reservation.
- After that, 69% reservation should be given.
- Within this 69 percent, there should be 30% reservation for women and not be given separately.
- They do not want to cancel the appointment of women who have been recruited through 30% reservation.
- Henceforth, reservation should be given to women following the procedure laid down by the Supreme Court regarding reservation.
- Amendment should be brought accordingly.

Reservation

Reservation for Women

- 1989 - DMK leader Karunanidhi brought and implemented a law to provide 30% reservation for women in government jobs in Tami I Nadu.
- A notification was issued in the assembly to provide 40% reservation for women in the assembly.
- But even today the order has not been issued.
- In the years 2013, 2021, 2022 also, similar cases were pursued.
- Chief Justice Munishwarnath Bhandari and Justice N.Mala, who retired on the 7th, investigated this case and gave an important verdict.
- The Constitution of India does not allow private reservation for women in government jobs.
- On the contrary, Constitution 16 (2) prohibits the discrimination of men and women in government jobs.
- Also, it is against the Supreme Court judgment.

- Tami Nadu Government Staff Selection Commission will first allot 30 percent seats to women and in the remaining 70 percent seats, when the selection is based on social quota, more women pass.
- Due to this men who do not get selected even after getting good marks get disappointed.
- For example, a male with 337 marks failed the exam due to wrong procedure followed while a female with 279.25 marks passed.
- So, Tami Nadu Government Selection Commission should first select 69 percent based on social reservation.
- 30% reservation is not required to be reserved, if 30% girls pass.
- If there is not 30 percent seats, then those who are at the bottom of the list for women's examination, can be removed from the examination list.

30 percent reservation for women in Tami Nadu

- The Tamil Nadu Government brought a law in 2016 to provide 30% reservation for women in the total number of seats for government jobs through the Tami Nadu Public Service Selection Commission (TNPSC).
- According to the law, 30% seats should be given to women.
- It was said that women can be selected for the remaining 70% seats on the basis of merit.

Social Reservation

- 30% reservation for women in jobs is illegal, by which if we add this 30% to the already 69% reservation, the total will be 99%.
- According to the 1992 directive issued by a 9-judge bench of the Supreme Court, reservation should not exceed 50% of the total seats.
- In rare cases additional reservation may be made.
- Within social reservation, internal reservation should be provided to other categories including differently abled persons.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that allocation should not be given in violation of it.
- Tami Nadu Government and TNPSC administration also acted in a far-fetched manner against the Supreme Court judgments.
- The Tami Nadu government first gave 30% seats to women and then followed social reservation.
- Due to this, many women have been given opportunities in government employment.
- Therefore, the reservation list should be prepared following the procedure laid down in the Supreme Court judgment.

50% Reservation

- Periyar: "If we want to change the mindset of the people, 50% jobs should be given to women and 50% should be given to men.
- If there are 50 women in an office, we should ask if there are 50 women. If not, they should be done first
- All these men are working, all the women are at home as dolls,
- So it seems that people desperately wish for a boy child, as man is the earning one
- So if we equalize the opportunity of job, men and women attain equal status

7.5% Internal Reservation

- This year 569 candidates are getting admission in MBBS, BDS course according to 7.5% internal reservation which is making the doctor dream of government school students come true.
- Tamil Nadu government should also provide reservation for poor students studying in government aided schools.
- In 2020, the then AIADMK government brought in 7.5% internal reservation for government school students in medical studies.
- The Tamil Nadu government has announced that it will bear the entire cost of the study.
- Subsequently, the succeeding DMK government implemented 7.5% reservation for engineering, veterinary, AYUSH, law and agriculture courses.

10% reservation

- The Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court postponed the judgment of the case filed against the provision of 10% reservation in education and employment for Economically Backward Classes (EWS).
- More than 40 petitions were filed against Article 103 of the Indian Constitution, which provides for 10% reservation.

On behalf of Tamil Nadu....

- Reservation should not be given on the basis of economy, before deciding to ensure 10 percent reservation, Indira Sawhney case judgment should be seen.
- The central government has announced that 10% reservation will be given from the remaining 50% reservation without affecting the 50% reservation given to the underprivileged, backward and other backward classes.

Green Fireworks Laboratory

- The Supreme Court directed to avoid environmental damage and to manufacture green firecrackers.
- The 'Neeri' organization filed a formula in the Supreme Court for the production of green firecrackers, which produces 30 percent less smoke when the firecrackers explode.
- Based on that, the firecracker makers have entered into a memorandum of understanding with 'Neeri' and are getting the formula for making green firecrackers.
- The 'Neeri' set up their laboratory on August 22, 2019 at Amathur Private Engineering College near Sivakasi.
- 'Neeri' announced that the nature and efficiency of chemical substances used in firecrackers will be investigated.
- But the laboratory has not been used till date.
- The machines fitted are for show only.
- In this case, 'Neeri' have acquired 5 acres of land to set up a firework research laboratory in Vetrilaiyurani area near Sivakasi.
- At present, it has been decided to set up a fireworks laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs 15 crore at that place.

Reservation of seats for Muslims

- During the 2006 assembly elections, ADMK set up a commission for separate reservation of seats for Muslims.
- DMK led by M. Karunanidhi govt, on September 15, 2007, out of the 30% reservation for backward classes, it provided 3.5% for Muslims and 3.5% for Christians as internal reservation.
- To implement this, the government directed the Judge Janarthanam Commission to carry out a study and submit a report to the Tamil Nadu Backward Persons Commission.
- Earlier in 1982 during MGR the regime, the Second Backward Persons Welfare Committee headed by retired IAS Amba Shankar, had made some recommendations to the government regarding reservation.
- Based on that report, the Janarthanam Commission recommended that separate reservation be given to Muslims and Christians.

Drug Free Tamil Nadu

- This program will be implemented in order to prevent the increase in the circulation of drugs in Tamil Nadu, to take action against those who are involved in the sale and trafficking of drugs, and to make the younger generation aware of the evils caused by drug addiction.
- The government has a huge task to restore the students and youths who are degraded by drug addiction.
- Mahatma Gandhi said that if the students do not learn good morals during their studies, the money spent on them will be a great loss to the country.
- The drug problem is not a local problem but has become a global problem.
- All the countries of the world are trying their best to control it, even though severe punishments have been imposed, they have not been able to control the movement of drugs.
- The UN report also says that 43 million people in the world use drugs, 3.6 million of them are addicted to drugs and 1.1 million inject drugs into the body.
- In the last 24 years, the use of cannabis has increased 4 times.
- The study also found that 40% of teenagers who use it do not realize that the habit is harmful to their health.
- The study also states that one woman for every 18 men is an alcoholic.
- As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 45% of men are alcoholics.
- In 2020, when the impact of the Corona pandemic was severe, 9,169 people committed suicide as a result of alcohol and drug addiction.
- That means one person commits suicide every hour due to the use of alcohol and drugs.

Tamil Nadu in 10 years

The History edited in Keezhadi

- Keezhadi located 20 km from Madurai forced a complete re-reading of the Indian history of Ancient India
- The historical remnants from the underground excavations of ancient Tamils discovered at the far-flung Keezhadi have found evidence of civilization flourishing on the banks of the vaigai 2,200 years ago.
- This is one of the largest excavations in Tamil Nadu.
- Stones mentioned in literature like Silapathikaram, Paripadal, Maduraikanchi and many other artifacts from the Sangam period have been found here.

- A number of tiles inscribed with the Tami I Brahmi script known as 'Tamizhi ' were also found.
- This enhanced the passion for archeology and history not only in Tami I Nadu, but also the passion for Tami I civilization in the whole world.
- The underground excavations are an indication that the history of India was written from the south not away.
- 2017 started as the year of protest in Tami I Nadu.
- The youth protest in Chennai Marina against the "Jallikattu" ban spread to different parts of the world.
- After that, the legal battle to conduct Jallikattu was started by the state govt
- The then government led by O. Panneer Selvam went to Delhi and agreed to hold jallikattu.
- However, the way the police ended the protest in Marina, demanding a complete amendment of the law, was recorded as a stain in the history of Tami I Nadu.
- The Supreme Court delivered its final judgment on 16 February 2018 in the matter of Cauvery river water allocation
- In 1990, Tami I Nadu went to the Supreme Court again against the Cauvery Arbitration Tribunal, which was set up by the Supreme Court, and Karnataka did not implement the final decision after 17 years.
- After 11 years, the Supreme Court has decided to provide 177.25 TMC of Cauvery water to Tami I Nadu.
- Similarly, Kerala ignored the Supreme Court's decision in 2006 to raise the water level of the Mullai Periyar dam to 142 feet.
- The Supreme Court judgment reaffirmed it in 2014 due to the Tami I Nadu government's legal struggle.

Natural disaster?

- Thane (2011), Neelam (2012) Madi (2013). Wartha (2016), Okki (2017), Ka (2018) Fani (2019) in the last 12 years, many storms have overturned Tami I Nadu.
- One of the consequences of climate change is that storms are more intense than in previous times and the interval between storms has decreased, which has started to have serious effects on people's lives and on many levels of government.
- Apart from natural calamities, calamities like the Chennai floods also occur due to poor infrastructure and mismanagement by the government.

Prototype of Protest

- The protest against the Kudankulam Nuclear Reactor that began in September 2011 has given India a precedent for uncompromising contemporary people's protest.
- The government suppressed the people who had been fighting for more than 1000 days, the government announced the blockade of the nuclear reactor and the police crushed the people of Idindakarai who came in a rally along the beach.
- Gangster Act and sedition cases were filed against the protestors.
- However, the protests did not stop the operations of the Kudankulam nuclear reactor.
- As the protest against the expansion of Sterlite plant in Tuticorin and the permanent closure of the Sterlite plant has reached its 100th day, the protestors have decided to go to the rally and present their demand as a petition to the District Collector.
- This rally is prohibited.

- 144 Prohibitory Order was issued by the District Administration.
- On May 22, 2018, 13 people were killed when the police opened fire on people who went to a rally in violation of the ban.
- This is the first time in the history of Tamil Nadu that hundreds of people have been killed in police firing during the pre- and post-liberation protests.

A Question for Collective Conscience

- Caste Document Massacres have become widespread in the past decade as a stain on Tamil Nadu, which has promoted social justice at the national level.
- When other castes marry scheduled castes, families who cannot accept caste marriages go to the level of murder.
- This trend calls into question the collective conscience of Tamil Nadu.
- Politicians are making statements about this problem as drama love and films are being released in response to it.
- Jayalalitha, who had won the 2016 assembly elections and returned to the post of Chief Minister after a long and unending controversy, was admitted to Apollo Hospital in Chennai on 22nd September 2016 due to ill health.
- After 75 consecutive days of intensive care, she was pronounced dead on the night of December 5.
- Following this, Edappadi Palaniswami was elected as Chief Minister in Kuvathur.
- Judge Arumugasamy Commission was formed to probe Jayalalitha's death
- The controversies continue till today as the AIADMK dual leadership issue.

Karunanidhi's death

- The death of M. Karunanidhi, who served five times as the chief minister of Tamil Nadu, was recorded in history as the end of an era.
- He left an indelible mark in various fields like politics, literature, film, drama and journalism and contributed a lot to the development of Tamil language and the state.
- After Karunanidhi's death, his son M.K. Stalin, who took over as DMK president, became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu after DMK won the 2021 assembly elections.
- Ariyalur student Anitha (17) scored 1176 marks out of 1,200 +2 general examination.
- Her dream of studying medicine was dashed by the NEET exam.
- As Anita's legal battle against NEET failed, Anita committed suicide.
- School and college students are continuously fighting against extension.
- It is painful that suicides continue even now before the entrance exam and when the entrance exam results are released.

Tidal Park in Madurai

- Madurai is famous for its products like Appalam, Customs sarees, readymade garments, household plastic items.
- Out of the 42 products that have received the Geo-Index in Tamil Nadu, 18 products belong to South Tamil Nadu.
- Another 14 products belonging to the same region have applied for a new geographical code.

- Tamil Nadu, which was at the 14th position in the ease of doing business in the country, has now moved up to the 3rd position.
- Our goal is to take first place.
- Similarly, Tamil Nadu has advanced many steps in the ranking list published by 'Startup India'.
- It has now received the 'Leader' recognition for its outstanding industrial performance.
- Export trade is key to achieving the goal of making Tamil Nadu a trillion dollar economy by 2030.
- To improve the Information technology revolution in Tamil Nadu, Tidal has set up an IT park in Coimbatore
- The Tamil Nadu government is developing new tidal parks at Salem, Vellore, Ooty, Tirupur, Villupuram, Thoothukudi, Thanjavur.
- Madurai Tidal Park will be set up at Rs 600 crore.

Ecological hazard

- The government of Tamil Nadu has decided to erect a pen symbol in the memory of Karunanidhi at a height of 137 feet in the sea at a distance of 650 meters from the place where the ecological hazard memorial will be built.
- For this, the Public Works Department applied to the State Coastal Regulatory Authority.
- No permission can be given at the state level to carry out offshore constructions.
- Therefore, the State Commission recommended that the application be forwarded to the Central Coastal Regulatory Zone Management Authority subject to certain conditions.

What is the mother tongue of Tamil?

- Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. Therefore, a two-judge bench of the Supreme Court recently dismissed the case that the Supreme Court should order the Parliament to declare the language as the national language.
- After the 1757 Battle of Plassey, the British, who gained the right to levy taxes (Diwanee) in Bengal, began to rule India.
- Europeans realized that if they wanted to rule the people, they had to rule over their languages.
- Realizing that they could not fully rely on translators, they made formal arrangements to learn Indian languages themselves.
- In order to teach Indian languages to the British officers, Fort William College was started in Kolkata on 1800 AD.
- Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Bengali, Marathi, Oriya and Punjabi languages were taught here.
- St. George's Fort College in Chennai was started in 1812 to teach South Indian languages to English officers.
- In 1806 'Haileybury College' was started in England.
- Officers going to India were taught Indian languages and cultural elements.
- Much importance was given to Sanskrit.
- Those who studied here came to India as officials with the feeling that Sanskrit was the mother tongue of Indian languages.
- The case filed by IAS officer Vanjara is a manifestation of this impact continuing to this day.
- South Indian languages did not evolve from Sanskrit.

- History shows that the group led by scholar Ellis belonged to the Madras Education Society, had told even before Caldwell that they were of a unique nature.
- Further developing the idea advanced by Ellis, Sanskrit may have been used to enhance South Indian languages.
- But Caldwell strongly established by analogy that their existence was unnecessary and that, even if later Sanskrit admixture had occurred, it had not been connected with their roots.
- Caldwell, who has revealed the extent to which the Dravidian languages are separated from the Indian Aryan language family, also explains the relationship of the Dravidian languages with the Scythian (Scythian) or Turanian (Turanian) language families with evidence.
- This concept remains unexplored in detail.

An MoU was signed between Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya

- A memorandum of understanding was signed between Tamil Nadu and Meghalaya regarding training in integrated maternity and child health emergency care, life-saving anesthesiology skills training and ultrasound equipment training.
- Medicine in search of people, "Innuvir Kaappom" pilot projects and activities of Primary Health Centers and Sub-Health Centers in Tamil Nadu.
- They visit Tamil Nadu's top medical services such as robotic surgery, cancer high radiation therapy, low-cost full-body special examinations, Government multi Specialty Hospital, Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital, Tamil Nadu Medical Services Corporation Warehouse.
- "Meghalaya is a small state compared to Tamil Nadu where the health programs are being implemented well. An agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu to share medical treatment systems. Through this we can provide quality treatment to the people of our state.

10 Higher Education Institutions

- In Tamil Nadu, 51.4% of the students who complete their school education, join higher education institutions
- This ratio has not yet reached 30% at the national level.

Anna University

- This university has been recognized as 'University with Potential for Excellence' during the twelfth five year plan period, leading in research and development activities.

Christian Medical College

- This college is a world-renowned center for training and research in epidemiology.
- Stem cell research is also being done in this college with the financial assistance of the Government of India.

IIT

- This has topped the National Ranking of Educational Institutions (NIRF) published by the Union Ministry Education for three consecutive years.
- It is one of the Indian educational institutes that consistently ranks in the ranking list of renowned international QS

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

- This Agricultural Education Institute located at Coimbatore was recognized as a separate university in 1971.

IIM

- India's 11th Indian Institute of Management (IM) was launched in Trichy in 2011.

Tami I Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University

- Government of Tami I Nadu started this university in 1997.
- All government law colleges in Tami I Nadu were brought under the control of this university.

NIT

- After IITs, NITs provide quality education in engineering and technical education at the regional level.
- National Institutes of Technology NIT was started in Trichy in 1964.

Madurai Kamaraj University

- It is one of the 15 Indian universities to be awarded the 'Potential for Excellence' status by the UGC.
- In 2021, National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has given the highest accreditation of A++.

Government Siddha Medical College, Palayangottai

- This college was started for the first time (1965) by the Government of Tami I Nadu for Siddha Medicine and related education.

Presidency College, Chennai

- This is one of the oldest government arts colleges in India which was started in 1840 and nearly 5000 students are studying in this college.
- In 2022, this has been ranked third in the national ranking list for colleges.

An ordinance to ban online games

- A committee headed by Madras High Court retired judge K. Chanduru was formed to advise the Tamil Nadu government on enacting a new law to ban online games.
- The Ordinance was prepared after taking the survey conducted by the Department of School Education regarding the impact of online games on school students, the comments received from the public through e-mail, the comments received through consultation meetings and the advice of the Legal Department.
- The AIADMK government's Ordinance banned online rummy games during the last AIADMK regime.
- The then Governor Panwarilal Purohit approved the law for this purpose.
- According to this law, those who play rummy online will be fined Rs 5000 and jailed for six months.
- The law has stipulated that the officials of companies running rummy games will be fined Rs 10,000 and imprisoned for two years if they have rummy games.
- Cases were filed in Madras High Court on behalf of some private companies to cancel this Act.
- The High Court heard the cases and quashed the law that banned the online rummy game.
- Moreover, the High Court said that there is no ban on online games and there is no restriction on the Tamil Nadu government to bring a new law.

Chief Minister's Innovation Program

- The objective of this program is to utilize the energy and skills of the talented youth to improve the efficiency of administrative processes.
- The objective of this scheme is to utilize the energy of our youth and improve the functioning of government administration.
- It will help the government schemes to achieve their objectives fully and its benefits reach the village people.
- The selected youth will focus on 12 key areas such as watershed development, agricultural production development, housing for all, raising the standard of education, inclusive development of all communities, infrastructure and industrial development, skill development and entrepreneurship development.
- A great opportunity to learn about the Dravidian model projects for inclusive development and contribute to their success

Retail Inflation

- State Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Jayaranjan said that the reason for the low inflation is that the public distribution scheme is working well in Tamil Nadu.
- Price hikes hit the poor the hardest, forcing them to spend 70% of their income on food
- In this case, people below the poverty line and those next to it get 50% to 60% of their food from the Public Distribution Scheme (Annayojana Scheme), reducing their household expenditure by up to 35%.
- This is the main reason why food prices are under control in Tamil Nadu.
- It is calculated on the basis of Consumer Price Index (CPI).
- It is worth noting that the country's retail inflation has remained above the Reserve Bank's target of 6% for the 8th consecutive month.
- While inflation continues to rise in the world, the value of the Indian rupee against the dollar continues to fall sharply, which has made people fear price hikes.
- The government should quickly take measures to bring inflation under control and free people from fear.
- Online application should be made by asking the Tahsildar of the area where the deceased resided for the succession certificate.
- In case, if he has resided at that address for less than 6 months, then a report should be obtained from the Tahsildar of the area where he has resided for more than one year.
- If the deceased was married, the names of his father, mother, son and daughter may appear in the certificate.
- If unmarried, name of father, mother, brothers and sisters can be included.
- At the same time, if someone else wants to get a certificate for a deceased person, they have to submit any of the documents including death certificate, order issued by the concerned court that they have died after missing for more than 7 years, Aadhaar, voter card, passport, bank book, driving license, pension order of the deceased.
- Similarly, any document including marriage registration certificate, passport, voter card, Aadhaar card, caste certificate, driving license, birth certificate, school transfer certificate can be provided in relation to the deceased.

- Perhaps, in the absence of an adult heir, an application can be submitted for a minor heir through a guardian, brother or sister.
- If the deceased has adopted the child, the tahsildar must ascertain whether he is legally adopted before issuing the succession certificate for him.

Southern Regional Council meeting

- On behalf of Union Ministry of Home Affairs, Tami Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, the 30th South Zone Council meeting was held at Kovalam near Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, in which the Chief Ministers of Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Lieutenant Governors of Puducherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman Union Territories and State Police Chiefs participated.
- Union Home Minister Amit Shah inaugurated the meeting.
- Our philosophy is federalism at the center and autonomy in the states.
- There is a lot of delay in getting the necessary permission and clearance certificate from the Union Ministry of External Affairs for the State Governments to enter into MoUs with foreign countries.
- Guidelines should be developed to simplify the procedures in attracting foreign investments, strengthening the educational structure, industrial integration, embassies, ministries, agencies
- The Government of Tami Nadu is a pioneer in promoting environmentally friendly non-renewable energy production.
- Therefore, the Central Electricity Act 2022 should be withdrawn and allow distribution of electricity to people at affordable rates under state distribution licences.
- Tami Nadu, a leader in internal security, maintains law and order and social harmony through continuous surveillance.
- However, it is essential that intelligence chiefs in southern states share real-time information related to internal security.
- It is necessary for intelligence department heads to share so that the intelligence department heads can work better in coordination.

Booming Women's Self Help Groups

- Rural women lack direct cash flow in their hands
- Women's Self Help Group Scheme was created to provide a platform for their skills to generate income.
- Although it was started in the 80s, it became widely known in all states of India in the 90s.
- It was implemented under the National Rural Livelihood Program under which separate groups of eight to ten women were formed in every village.
- Women in the group are given bank loans at low interest rates to start businesses.
- Small business training, handicraft training etc. are also provided.
- Govt also accepts arrangement for women belonging to self help groups to market their products.
- They are also involved in health survey, creating awareness among the rural people, helping in banking transactions including pension.
- There are more than 60 lakh women self help groups across India.
- Of these, more than six crore women are members.
- Their contribution during the corona pandemic is immense.
- They were more involved in making masks and disinfectants.

- More than 20 thousand women self help groups from 27 states were involved in this work.
- The catering is one of the most important businesses undertaken by women self-help groups.
- They are running more than ten thousand catering centers across the country.
- The Kudumbashree scheme introduced by the state government for the economic advancement of Kerala women is considered a pioneer scheme for women's self-help groups.

First Women's Police Station

- In 1974, women were included in the police force for the first time in Tamil Nadu.
- During the DMK regime, women constables were employed in the Chennai Metropolitan Police.
- Female sub-inspector, head constable, 20 female constables were added like this.
- In subsequent years, women's police forces were formed across the state.
- In 1992 when the AIADMK came to power in Tamil Nadu, a new chapter began in the police department.
- An all-women police station was started as a pioneer in the country.
- The first all-women police station was started in the Thousand Lamp area of Chennai.
- The police station was manned by one woman police inspector, 3 women sub-inspectors, 6 women head constables and 24 women constables.
- Gradually these police stations were expanded across the state.
- These police stations received a great response as it would be difficult for women to report sex-related complaints to male police officers.
- After 30 years of all-women police station, there are currently 222 all-women police stations in Tamil Nadu (including 31 in Chennai).
- 20,859 people are working across Tamil Nadu starting from women IPS officers to women constables.

Mid-day meal program

- 1922: Mid-day meal program started as an experimental trial in a primary school in the thousand lights area of the Chennai Corporation
- 1925: It was expanded to the entire Chennai Corporation.
- 1956: Mid-day meal scheme was started in all districts of Tamil Nadu.
- 1962: In addition to primary school students, students up to class 8 were included as beneficiaries of the mid-day meal scheme.
- 1984: The scheme was extended to cover children studying from 6th to 10th standard.
- 1989: A fortnightly egg scheme was introduced for all school going children.
- 1998: Introduction of one egg per week scheme for children aged 2 to 14 years.
- 2006: Twice a week egg program for children from 2 to 15 years of age.
- 2007: Introduction of three times a week egg program for children aged 2 to 15 years.
- 2010: Start of egg distribution program for students from class 1 to class 10 on all school days.
- 2014: Implementation of multi-variety mixed rice with masala egg scheme for beneficiaries
- 2022: Start of breakfast scheme for school students.

Separate Directorate for Private Schools

- The Commissioner of School Education has written a letter that Separate DEO for Elementary Education has to be appointed .

- There are 5,159 private nurseries across the state.
- Including primary schools, 42 thousand 500 schools are functioning under primary education.
- Under the Directorate of School Education and Elementary Education, 8,200 self-financed schools are functioning.
- All these, the Directorate of Private Schools will be created and included in its management.
- One additional post of Associate Director each and one post of Deputy Director each has been created for State Institute of Education and Research and the Directorate of Private Schools.
- From Samagra Siksha, an Integrated Education Program, two posts of Associate Director, are converted to have been filled Directorate of Primary Education and S.C.E.R.T
- Directly appointed DEOs are appointed as DEOs of Elementary Education.
- They will attend to these tasks for two years and then be transferred to secondary education.
- Private School DEOs will monitor fee collection from students, certification studies of basic structure of all self financing, play schools, nursery, primary schools, matriculation Schools & CBSE schools.
- District CEOs oversee the administration of all government and private schools, Government Aided Schools High .
- Approves the appointments of the Head Teacher.

What are the 6 norms?

- In connection with this project, a comprehensive environmental impact assessment study should be conducted and its report prepared, an environmental management plan, a disaster management plan for the sea and the coast, and a public hearing should be held through the Pollution Control Board.
- A comprehensive environmental impact assessment report and environmental management plan should be prepared based on the impact of the pen monument on sea port works, fishing port works and fishing boat traffic
- Based on the environmental impact assessment regulations issued in 2006, a consultation meeting should be held so that the people of the Fishing community can participate.
- The Government of Tamil Nadu should consider the various problems raised by the people in this meeting, and based on that, send the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Environmental Management Plan, and Disaster Management Plan to the State Coastal Regulatory Zone Commission for review and get recommendations.
- A report should be given with due reasons as to the need for erecting a pen memorial at this particular location in the marina sea.
- The Tamil Nadu government should implement the additional regulations recommended by the State Coastal Regulatory Zone Commission.

Development Plans

Development Plans to be Prepared by District Planning Committees

- Local Governments shall prepare the necessary plans for the economic development and social justice implementation of their areas in accordance with Articles 243G (a) and 243W(a) (i) of the Constitution and send them to the District Planning Committee.
- The authority, duty and responsibility for this is determined for each rural and urban local government.

- Rural and urban local bodies in metropolitan areas should also send their development plans to the Metropolitan Development Committee.

District Planning Committee

- As per Article 243ZD of the Constitution, a District Planning Committee comprising the District Governor, elected Rural and Urban Local Council Presidents, Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly in each district shall be constituted by the State Government.
- The committee should analyze the local plans received from the local governments in the respective district and prepare a draft development plan for the district that includes the common needs between the rural and urban local governments in the district, the integrated plans to be developed and the structures to be established in relation to the distribution of resources including drinking water.
- It should be discussed in the district planning committee and the final report should be sent to the government.
- Following the constitutional amendments, section 241 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1994 provided for the establishment of District Planning Committees in each district.
- The heads of the respective district development councils will act as the heads of this committee and the heads of the district administrations as the vice-chairmen
- The members of parliament, assembly members of the respective districts, heads of urban local bodies and village union leaders will act in coordination in the committee.
- The rules regarding the activities of this committee were reported in 1997.

New Power Tariff

- The Tamil Nadu Electricity Regulatory Commission (TNERC) announced a few weeks ago that the new power tariff may increase the annual power rate by up to 6%.
- This move is long overdue as the Tamil Nadu Power Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO) is reeling under debt as it is unable to pay its dues to the producers
- The main reason for the deterioration of the financial position of the Tamil Nadu Power Generation and Distribution Corporation is the non-revision of the electricity tariff every year.
- Because of that, the gap between average income and average supply cost has widened.
- Guarantees for renewable energy are further outlined in the new tariff notification.
- But there is no future plan for sustainable energy.
- The Tamil Nadu Power Generation-Distribution Corporation plans to meet 87% of the rapidly increasing electricity demand with thermal power plants.



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