IYACHAMY ACADEMY
Institution For Competitive Exam

PRESENTS GROUP I MAINS CURRENT AFFAIRS COMPILATION

Dear Aspirants

It is an accepted saying that 'Persistence is the most powerful force on earth, it can move mountains' and it is all the more true in the context of Group I Mains Exam preparation. It is all too often that one comes across stories of candidates who have achieved success in this exam through their perseverance even in the face of huge obstacles.

There is a Zen parable about a Chinese farmer who decided to plant bamboo instead of traditional crops like com and wheat which his neighbours planted. He made this decision based on analysis of the climate, soil conditions and equipment's at his disposal. The fellow farmers mocked him for following an unchartered course but he remained undeterred. For three years nothing much happened while his neighbours continued to harvest their crops, but then his crop started growing a foot a day and by the end of the fifth summer he had a virtual bamboo forest. He harvested his crop and sold it for a huge profit. His neighbours were astonished and it looked as if all this had happened overnight. The plants did not lie dormant for four years but they were silently growing underground, developing a root system strong enough to support the outward growth. The moral of the story is that sometimes we have a goal and take action towards that goal, but it looks as though we aren't making progress. Often this demotivates us and we stop trying without realizing that success was lurking just around the comer. Passion, persistence and positivity are needed for achieving any goal in life. If we compare this situation in our Group 1 preparation we can realise success is near.

Wish you all the Success
Iyachamy Murugan
Chief Mentor

Group I Mains Current Affairs -August

⇒ 100 Years of Madras Legislative Council
⇒ சென்னை சட்டப் பேரவையின் 100 ஆண்டுகள்
⇒ Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
⇒ பிரதான் மந்திரி கிராம் சம்பதா யோஜனா
⇒ Mission Karmayogi
⇒ மிஷன் கர்மயோகி
⇒ Lateral Entry
⇒ லேட்டரல் துழைவு
⇒ Constitutional (127th) Amendment Bill, 2021
⇒ 127வது அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்ட திருத்த மசோதா
⇒ National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Palm
⇒ தேசிய சமையல் எண்ணை திட்டம்
⇒ Atmanirbhar Narishakti Se Samvad
⇒ ஆத்ம நிர்பார் நாரிசக்தி சே சம்வாத்
⇒ PM-KISAN
⇒ பிரதம மந்திரி வேளாண் நிதித் திட்டம்
⇒ Permanent Seat for India in UNSC
⇒ ஐக்கிய நாடுகள் பாதுகாப்பு அவையில் இந்தியாவுக்கான நிரந்தர இடம்
⇒ 50 years of India Bangaladesh Relationship
⇒ இந்தியா வங்கதேசம் 50 ஆண்டு உறவு
⇒ Climate Change 2021 Report: IPCC
⇒ கால நிலை மாற்ற அறிக்கை 2021
⇒ Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021.
⇒ பிளாஸ்டிக் கழிவு மேலாண்மை விதிகள் 2021
⇒ Collegium System
⇒ நீதிபதிகளை நியமிக்கும் தேர்வுக் குழும் ம
⇒ National Hydrogen Mission
⇒ தேசிய ஹைட்ரஜன் இயக்கம்
⇒ National Monetisation Pipeline
⇒ தேசிய பணமாக்கல் திட்டம்
⇒ merger of three jumbo black holes
⇒ மூன்று கருந்துளைகள் ஒன்றினைதல்
⇒ 100 years of Moplah Rebellion
⇒ மாப்ளா கலகம் 100 ஆண்டுகள்
⇒ Blockchain Technology
⇒ ப்ளாக் செயின் தொழில்நுட்பம்
⇒ 100 Days of DMK Government
⇒ தி முக ஆட்சியின் 100 நாட்கள்
⇒ Interim Budget
⇒ தமிழக இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்
⇒ The first-ever, separate agriculture budget in Tamil Nadu
⇒ தமிழ்நாட்டின் முதன்முறையாக வேளாண்மைக்கு தனி பட்ஜெட்
⇒ 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam Scheme
⇒ மக்களைத் தேடி மருத்துவம்

GROUP I MAINS September Current Affairs

⇒ Karbi-Anglong Peace Accord
⇒ கர்பி அங்லோக் அமைதி ஒப்பந்தம்
⇒ 13th BRICS Summit
⇒ 13வது ப்ரிக்ஸ் உச்சி மாநாடு
⇒ Crimes against women Increasing
⇒ பெண்களுக்கு எதிரான வன்முறை அதிகரித்தல்
⇒ CRISPR
⇒ Draft Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019
⇒ தனி நபர் தகவல் பாதுகாப்பு மசோதா வரைவு 2019
⇒ 'Reforms in Urban Planning
⇒ நகர்ப்புற திட்டமிடலில் சீர்திருத்தங்கள்
⇒ 3rd State Food Safety Index
⇒ 3வது மானில உணவு பாதுகாப்பு குறியீடு
⇒ Shoonya Campaign
⇒ சூன்யா பிரச்சாரம்
⇒ Defence Industrial Corridor
⇒ பாதுகாப்பு தொழில்வழித்தடம்
⇒ Quad குவாட் கூட்டமைப்பு
⇒ Global Methane Pledge
⇒ உலக மீத்தேன் உறுதிமொழி
⇒ PM Poshan Scheme
⇒ பிரதமர் போஷான் திட்டம்
⇒ Draft e-Commerce Rules 2021
⇒ மின் வர்த்தக வரைவு விதிகள் 2021
⇒ V. O. Chidambaram Pillai
⇒ வ வூ சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளை
⇒ Cauvery River Water Dispute
⇒ காவேர் நதி நீர் சிக்கல்
⇒ Tamil Nadu-Denmark Energy Island Project
⇒ தமிழ்நாடு டென்மார்க் ஆற்றல் தீவு திட்டம்
⇒ Kovalam gets Blue Flag certification
⇒ கோவளம் நீலக்கோடி சான்றிதழ் பெற்றது
⇒ 7.5 per cent reservation for Government school students in admission to Under Graduate courses in technical education in 2021
⇒ தொழில்நுட்ப படிப்புகளில் அரசுப் பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கு 7.5 ஒதுக்கீடு
⇒ Porunai Civilisation
⇒ பொரு நை நதிக்கரை நாகரிகம்
⇒ Social Justice day
⇒ சமூக நீதி நாள்

GROUP I MAINS OCTOBER CURRENT AFFAIRS

⇒ Judicial activism
⇒ நீதித்துறை செயல்முனைப்பு
⇒ Anti-Defection Law
⇒ கட்சித்தாவல் தடைச்சட்டம்

- **Graded Response Action Plan**
- படிப்படியான மீட்பு செயல்திட்டம் | காற்று மாசுபாடு
- **Maharatna status**
- மகாரத்னா அந்தஸ்து
- **PM Gati Shakti Scheme**
- பிரதமர் கதி சக்தி திட்டம்
- **Ethanol Blending Programme**
- எத்தனால் கலப்பு திட்டம்
- **One Sun, One World, One Grid**
- ஒரே சூரியன், ஒரே உலகம், ஒரே தடம்
- **First Malaria Vaccine**
- முதல் மலேரியா மருந்து
- **Robotics (Astro Robot)**
- ரோபாட்டிக்ஸ் (அஸ்ட்ரோ ரோபாட்)
- **Kunming Declaration on biodiversity conservation**
- பல்லுயிரினப் பாதுகாப்புக்கான கன்மிங் பிரகடனம்
- **Nobel Prizes**
- நோபல் பரிசுகள்
- **PM's 60-Point Action Plan**
- பிரதமரின் 60 அம்ச செயல்திட்டம்
- **Spyware ரு pegasas**
- உளவுச் செயலி -பெகாசஸ்
- **NIPUN Bharat Mission**
- நிபியூன் பாரத் திட்டம்
- **Ayushman Bharat**
- ஆயுஷ்மான் பாரத்
- **COP26 Climate summit**
- 26வது உச்சி மாற்ற மா நாடு
- **MGNREGA Scheme**
- மகாத்மா காந்தி ஊரக வேலைவாய்ப்பு உறுதித்திட்டம்
- **Chief Minister's Economic Advisory Council'**
- முதலமைச்சரின் பொருளாதார ஆலோசனைக் குழு
- **Appointment of archakas**
- அர்ச்சகர்கள் நியமனம்
- **Communal G.O 100 years**
- இட ஒதுக்கீட்டு ஆணை 100 ஆண்டுகள்
- **Tamil Nadu Export Promotion Strategy 2021**
- தமிழ்நாடு ஏற்றுமதி ஊக்க உத்தி 2021
- **Kalaignarin Varumun Kappom Thittam'**
- கலைஞரின் வரும் முன் காப்போம் திட்டம்
- **Singara Chennai, 2.0 programme**
- சிங்காரச் சென்னை 2 திட்டம்

November Current Affairs
- **Central Bureau of Investigation**
- மத்திய புலனாய்வு அமைப்பு
- **Asset Reconstruction Companies**

- தேசிய சொத்து மறுகட்டமைப்பு நிறுவனம்
- **Interlinking of River**
- நதிகள் இணைப்பு
- **COP 26**
- பருவ நிலை மாற்ற 26வது மா நாடு
- **Molnupiravir**
- **INS Vela' of Project P-75**
- ஐ என் எஸ் வேலா
- **O-SMART Scheme**
- **ACROSS Scheme**
- **Farm laws**
- வேளாண் சட்டங்கள்
- **Aspirational District program**
- முன்னேறத் துடிக்கும் மாவட்டங்கள்
- **Atma Nirbhar in Defence**
- பாதுகாப்புத்துறையில் ஆத்ம நிர்பார்
- **Cryptocurrencies**
- கிரிப்டோ நாணயங்கள்
- **White revolution and Dr. Verghese Kurien**
- வெண்மைப் புரட்சி மற்றும் டாக்டர் வர்கீஸ் குரியன்
- **IRNSS-NaVIC**
- ஐ ஆர் என் எஸ் எஸ்- புவியிடங்காட்டி
- **National Multidimensional Poverty Index: NITI Ayog**
- தேசிய பல்பரிமான வறுமைக் குறியீடு ரு நிதி ஆயோக்
- **CharDham Project**
- சார்தான் திட்டம்
- **Indo ரு Afghanistan relation**
- இந்திய ஆப்கானிஸ்தான் உறவு
- **Governor's Power to decide on Bills**
- மசோதாக்கள் மீதான ஆளுநரின் முடிவெடுக்கும் அதிகாரம்
- **Covid-19 Impact on Learning and Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme**
- கற்றல் மீதான கோவிட்டின் தாக்கம் மற்றும் இல்லம் தேடிக் கல்வித் திட்டம்
- **'Chief Minister in your Constituency'**
- உங்கள் தொகுதியில் முதலைமைச்சர் திட்டம்
- **Significance of free bus ride**
- பெண்களுக்கு இலவச பேருந்து பயணத்திட்த்தின் முக்கியத்துவம்
- **Tamil Nadu Fintech Policy 2021**
- தமிழ்நாடு நிதித் தொழில்நுட்ப கொள்கை 2021
- **Mullai Periyaru issues** முல்லைப் பெரியாறு அணை விவகாரம்
- **TN Reservation**
- தமிழ்நாடு இட ஒதுக்கீடு

December Current Affairs
- **private member's bill**
- தனி நபர் மசோதா

⇒ **Dam Safety Bill, 2019**
⇒ **அனைப்பாதுகாப்பு மசோதா ,2019**
⇒ **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme**
⇒ **பேட்டி பச்சோ பேட்டி பதோ**
⇒ **Issues of Judiciary in India**
⇒ **நீதித்துறையில் உள்ள சிக்கல்கள்**
⇒ **Natural Farming**
⇒ **இயற்கை விவசாயம்**
⇒ **India and Sri Lanka agreed to a four-pronged plan**
⇒ **இந்தியா இலங்கை அணுகுமுறை**
⇒ **James Webb Space Telescope**
⇒ **ஜேம்ஸ் வெப் தொலை நோக்கி**
⇒ **Gaganyaan Mission**
⇒ **ககன்யான் திட்டம்**
⇒ **SMILE Scheme**
⇒ **Privatisation of Banks**
⇒ **வங்கிகளை தனியார் மயமாக்கல்**
⇒ **Mission Sagar**
⇒ **மிசன் சாகர்**
⇒ **State Health Index for 2019-20**
⇒ **மாநில சுகாதாரக் குறியீடு**
⇒ **Raising Legal Age of Marriage for Women**
⇒ **பெண்களின் திருமண வயதை உயர்த்துதல்**
⇒ **New Vaccines and Drug for Covid**

⇒ **கோவிட்க்கான புதிய மருந்துகள்**
⇒ **Agni-P Missile**
⇒ **அக்னி ஏவுகனை**
⇒ **Kasthuri Rangan committee on western Ghats**
⇒ **மேற்குத்தொடர்ச்சி மலை மீதான கஸ்தூரி ரங்கன் குழு**
⇒ **Manjapai movement**
⇒ **மஞ்சப்பை இயக்கம்**
⇒ **Innuyir Kappom - Nammai Kakkum 48 Scheme**
⇒ **இன்னுயிர் காப்போம் திட்டம்**
⇒ **Tamil Thai Valthu**
⇒ **தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து**
⇒ **Namakku Naame Thittam**
⇒ **நமக்கு நாமே திட்டம்**

GROUP 1 MAINS CURRENT AFFAIRS January 1-15 - 2022

⇒ **India's Rooftop Solar Program**
⇒ **கூரைமேல் சூரிய சக்தி திட்டம்**
⇒ **Draft National Air Sports Policy**
⇒ **வான்வெளி விளையாட்டுக் கொள்கை**
⇒ **Green Energy Corridor**
⇒ **பசுமை ஆற்றல் வழித்தடம்**
⇒ **Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank**

CURRENT AFFAIRS AUGUST -2021

PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA

Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) is implementing a Central Sector umbrella scheme- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) since 2016-17 for overall growth and development of food processing sector including setting up of Food Processing Industries in rural areas of the country.

The component schemes of PMKSY are

- Mega Food Park
- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure
- Creation /Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities;
- Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters;
- Creation of Backward & Forward linkages
- Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure;
- Human Resource and Institutions;
- Operation Greens.

Impact:

- The implementation of PMKSY will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management from farm gate to retail outlet.
- It will provide a big boost to the growth of food processing sector in the country.
- It will help in providing better prices to farmers and is a big step towards doubling of farmers' income.
- It will create huge employment opportunities especially in the rural areas.
- It will also help in reducing wastage of agricultural produce, increasing the processing level, availability of safe and convenient processed foods at affordable price to consumers and enhancing the export of the processed foods.

Mission Karmayogi

National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building ('NPCSCB') – "Mission Karmayogi" has been launched with the objective of enhancing governance through Civil Service Capacity Building.

Mission Karmayogi six pillars:-

- Policy Framework,
- Institutional Framework,
- Competency Framework,
- Digital Learning Framework (Integrated Government Online Training Karmayogi Platform (iGOT-Karmayogi),
- electronic Human Resource Management System (e-HRMS), and
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Need of The Mission

- There is a need to develop domain knowledge besides administrative capacity in the bureaucracy.

- There is a need to formalize the recruitment process and match the public service to a bureaucrat's competence, so as to find the right person for the right job.

- The plan is to begin right at the recruitment level and then invest in building more capacity through the rest of their career.

- As the Indian economy grows, it will get more complex to govern; the governance capacities will have to be enhanced proportionately which this reform undertakes.

- The reforms in the Indian bureaucracy is the need of the hour and It is a major reform undertaken in recent years to transform it.

Benefits of the Mission

- **Rule Based to Role Based:** The programme will support a transition from rules-based to roles-based HR management, so that work allocations can be done by matching an official's competencies to the requirements of the post.

- **Domain Training:** Apart from domain knowledge training, the scheme will focus on functional and behavioural competencies also.

- o It will provide an opportunity for civil servants to continuously build and strengthen their Behavioral, Functional and Domain Competencies in their self-driven and mandated learning paths.

- **Uniform Training Standard:** It will harmonise training standards across the country, so that there is a common understanding of India's aspirations and development goals.

- **Vision For New India:** Mission Karmayogi is aimed at building a future-ready civil service with the right attitude, skills and knowledge, aligned to the vision of New India.

- **On Site Learning:** It will emphasize on 'on-site learning' to complement the 'off-site' learning.

- **Adoption Of Best Practices:** It will encourage and partner with the best-in-class learning content creators including public training institutions, universities, start-tips and individual experts.

lateral entry

The central government has recently announced opening up of 10 senior-level positions in several departments through lateral entry to people working in the private sector.

Advantages of Lateral Entry

- Complexity: Governance is becoming more and more complex requiring specialised skills. Generalist officer cannot be always expected to be up-to-date with the specialized knowledge. Therefore, people with expertise and specialist domain knowledge are required to navigate the complex needs of present day administrative challenges.

- Personnel shortage: According to Department of Personnel and Training data there is shortage of about 1500 IAS officers. Lateral entry will help bridge this gap.

- Organisation culture: It will help in bringing change in organisation culture in Government sector culture. It will help in bringing the values of economy, efficiency and effectiveness in Government sector. It will help in building culture of performance with in Government sector.

- Liberalisation Policy and Civil services: The generalist Civil Services was designed for a time when the State was all-powerful. After liberalisation in 1991, markets are playing critical role in administration. In such environment, regulatory capacity of govt. is critical which depend upon the up to date knowledge of administrators, which require fresh intake from private sector.

- Participatory Governance: In the present times governance is becoming more participatory and multi actor endeavour, thus lateral entry provides stakeholders such as the private sector and non-profits an opportunity to participate in governance process.

Disadvantage

- Lateral entrants from the private sector and academia may not work well with the bureaucracy. The same pretty much goes for any inter-sector scenario. Differences in work culture, turf wars and systemic inertia often come in the way.

- It's important to gauge what processes the Centre has put in place to ease the transition and establish authority. Candidates coming from the outside may not know the nuances of the system which can be exploited against them in any number of ways.

- The IAS establishment is likely to baulk at lateral entrants who haven't made it through probably the hardest open competitive exam in the world, but because of privilege and social networks.

- One of the distinguishing aspects that the current crop of IAS officers can hold up is their experience in the field, serving some of the poorest districts in our hinterlands. Those entering from privileged backgrounds and the private sector may have never seen a village school.

Lateral entry, like competition in any sphere, is a good thing. But serious thinking is required on entry requirements, job assignments, number of personnel, and training to make it a force for positive change. Apart from it, reforms of the "permanent" system — particularly its seniority principle — are also a prerequisite for holistic administrative reforms.

127th Constitution Amendment Bill

The Lok Sabha on Tuesday passed the Constitution 127th Amendment Bill, 2021 with unanimous support from the House and not a single vote against.

Background

The Constitution 127th Amendment Bill, 2021 seeks to restore the power of State governments to identify Other Backward Classes that are socially and economically backward after a Supreme Court order in May 2021 , which had empowered only the Central government for such identification.

Need of the amendment

The amendment was thought necessary because the SC in its order on Maratha reservations upheld the 102ndConstitutional Amendment Act that inserted Articles 338B and 342 A (with two clauses) after Article 342 which said that the President of India, in consultation with governors would specify socially and economically backward classes, taking away the powers of state governments to do so.

Features of the Bill

- ✓ It will amend clauses 1 and 2 of Article 342A and also introduce a new clause 3.

- ✓ The bill will also amend the Articles 366 (26c) and 338B (9).

  - It is designed to clarify that the states can maintain the "state list" of OBCs as was the system before the Supreme Court judgement.

  - Articles 366 (26c) defines socially and educationally backward classes.

- ✓ The "state list" will be completely taken out of the ambit of the President and will be notified by the state assembly.

The Amendment is found necessary to restore the powers of the state governments to maintain state list of OBCs which was taken away by a Supreme Court interpretation.If the state list was abolished, nearly 671 OBC communities would

have lost access to reservation in educational institutions and in appointments.That would have adversely impacted nearly one-fifth of the total OBC communities.

National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm

The **National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)** has been launched with the aim to augment the availability of edible oil in the country by harnessing area expansion, increasing crude palm oil production with the aim to reduce the import burden.

Salient features of NMEO-Oil palm include

- assistance for planting material,
- inputs for intercropping upto gestation period of 4 years and for maintenance,
- establishment of seed gardens, nurseries
- micro irrigation, bore well/pump set/water harvesting structure,
- vermi compost units, solar pumps, harvesting tools,
- custom hiring centre cum harvester Groups,
- farmers and officers training,
- replanting of old oil palm gardens etc.

In the year 2020, the Reassessment Committee of ICAR-IIOPR has conducted a study to assess the potential area of Oil palm cultivation in the country including North-Eastern States and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. As per the report of Reassessment Committee, a total 22 States have been identified with 27.99 lakh ha as having a potential area for Oil Palm cultivation in India.

Significance of the Scheme:

Raise Farmers Income:

It is expected to incentivise production of palm oil to reduce dependence on imports and help farmers cash in on the huge market.

Rise in Yields & Reduction in Imports:

India is the largest consumer of vegetable oil in the world. Of this, palm oil imports are almost 55% of its total vegetable oil imports.It imports the rest, buying palm oil from Indonesia and Malaysia, soyoil from Brazil and Argentina, and sunflower oil, mainly from Russia and Ukraine.

In India, 94.1% of its palm oil is used in food products, especially for cooking purposes. This makes palm oil extremely critical to India's edible oils economy**.**

Atmanirbhar Narishakti

Recently, Prime Minister (PM) of India participated in 'Atmanirbhar Narishakti se Samvad' and interacted with women Self Help Group (SHG) members promoted under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM).

- Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are informal associations of people who choose to come together to find ways to improve their living conditions.

- It can be defined as self governed, peer controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic background and having a desire to collectively perform common purpose.

- Villages face numerous problems related to poverty, illiteracy, lack of skills, lack of formal credit etc. These problems cannot be tackled at an individual level and need collective efforts.

- Thus SHG can become a vehicle of change for the poor and marginalized. SHG rely on the notion of "Self Help" to encourage self-employment and poverty alleviation.

Functions

- it acts as the forum for members to provide space and support to each other.
- To promote the habit of self help approach among women population
- To develop collective leadership
- To promote effective women's participation in their own development programme
- To promote women's empowerment
- To promote saving habit among the group members
- To borrow loans from the promoting / sponsoring band and use it for lending to group members solving the problems if any, through group efforts and approach.

SHG and Women Empowerment

- Increased income, savings, loans, repayments
- Increased knowledge and skills
- Increased autonomy, self-confidence, self-efficacy

- Increased confidence to navigate in the public sphere as individuals and as a group
- Changes in the nature and intensity of female participation at the community level
- Awareness of political and personal rights

India and UNSC

US President Joe Biden 'strongly feels' that India should have a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council, said Indian foreign secretary Harsh Vardhan Shringla

United Nations Security Council

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the organs of the United Nations and is charged with the maintenance of international peace and security. Its powers include the establishment of peacekeeping operations, the establishment of international sanctions, and the authorization of military action through Security Council resolutions; it is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions to member states.

The Security Council consists of fifteen members. Russia, the United Kingdom, France, China, and the United States—serve as the body's five permanent members. These permanent members can veto any substantive Security Council resolution, including those on the admission of new member states or candidates for Secretary-General.

The Security Council also has 10 non-permanent members, elected on a regional basis to serve two-year terms. The body's presidency rotates monthly among its members.

Why India should be given a permanent seat in the council?

1. India was among the founding members of United Nations.

2. It is the second largest and a one of the largest constant contributor of troops to United Nations Peacekeeping missions.

3. Today, India has over 8,500 peacekeepers in the field, more than twice as many as the UN's five big powers combined.

4. India, since long time, has been demanding expansion of UNSC and its inclusion as permanent member in it. It has been a member of UNSC for 7 terms and a member of G-77 and G-4, so permanent membership is a logical extension.

Fifty years of India-Bangladesh ties

The year **2021** was a momentous one for India and Bangladesh as they jointly celebrated the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations, the golden jubilee of Bangladesh's independence from Pakistan and the birth centenary of its Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

India-Bangladesh Relations

India was one of the first countries to recognize Bangladesh and establish diplomatic relations immediately after its independence in December 1971.

Defence Cooperation:

- ✓ Various Joint exercises of Army (Exercise Sampriti) and Navy (Exercise Milan) take place between the two countries.

- ✓ Border Management: India and Bangladesh share 4096.7 km. of border, which is the longest land boundary that India shares with any of its neighbours.

- ✓ The India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) came into force following the exchange of instruments of ratification in June 2015.

Cooperation over Rivers:

- ✓ India and Bangladesh share 54 common rivers. A bilateral Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) has been working since June 1972 to maintain liaison between the two countries to maximize benefits from common river systems.

Economic Relations:

- ✓ Bangladesh is India's biggest trade partner in South Asia. India's exports to Bangladesh for financial year 2018-19 (April-March) stood at US 9.21 billion USD and imports from Bangladesh for the same period stood at US 1.22 Billion USD.

✓ Bangladesh has appreciated the Duty-Free and Quota Free access given to Bangladeshi exports to India under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) since 2011.

Cooperation in Connectivity:

✓ Both countries jointly inaugurated the newly restored railway link between Haldibari (India) and Chilahati (Bangladesh).

✓ Welcomed the signing of the second addendum to the Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWTT).

✓ Agreed to an early operationalization of the Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN) initiative Motor Vehicles Agreement through the expeditious signing of the Enabling MoU for Bangladesh, India and Nepal to commence the movement of goods and passengers, with provision for Bhutan to join at a later date

Cooperation in Power Sector

✓ This has become one of the hallmarks of India- Bangladesh relations. Bangladesh is currently importing 1160 MW of power from India.

Partnership on Multilateral forums:

✓ India thanked Bangladesh for supporting India in its election to the United Nations Security Council.

✓ Both countries agreed to continue working together towards achieving early reforms of the UN Security Council, combating climate change, attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and protection of the rights of migrants.

✓ Highlighted that regional organisations such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) have an important role to play.

✓ Bangladesh thanked India for convening the SAARC leaders Video Conference in March 2020 and for creation of the SAARC Emergency Response Fund to counter effects of the global pandemic in the South Asian region.

- ✓ Bangladesh will assume chairmanship of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) in 2021 and requested the support of India for working towards greater maritime safety and security.

Emerging Disputes:

- ✓ There should be efforts to resolve pending issues concerning sharing of waters, resolving continental shelf issues in the Bay of Bengal, bringing down border incidents to zero, and managing the media.

- ✓ Bangladesh has already raised concerns over roll out of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam, an exercise carried out to identify genuine Indian citizens living in Assam and weed out illegal Bangladeshis.

- ✓ Currently, Bangladesh is an active partner of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) that Delhi has not signed up to.

- ✓ In the security sector, Bangladesh is also a major recipient of Chinese military inventory, including submarines.

Climate Change 2021 Report: IPCC

India welcomes the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group 1 contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report "Climate Change 202.

The recently published Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group I makes a clarion call for climate action. According to the report, the past decade (2011-2020) was warmer by 1.09°C than the period from 1850 to 1900, and the 1.5°C global warming threshold is likely to be breached soon.

To strengthen adaptation and resilience – India needs to be

- First, it can be more prepared for climate change with high-quality meteorological data. With improved early warning systems and forecasting, we

can tackle the crisis better. Premier research institutes can be roped in to develop regional climate projections for robust risk assessments.

- Second, for sustainable production systems, it is necessary to develop well-functioning markets for environmentally friendly products and disseminate them for the desired behavioural change.

- Third, it is important to encourage private sector participation for investment in adaptation technologies and for designing and implementing innovative climate services and solutions in areas such as agriculture, health, infrastructure, insurance and risk management.

- Fourth, we need to protect mangroves and forests to address climate-related risks by blending traditional knowledge with scientific evidence and encourage local and non-state actors to actively participate.

- Fifth, major social protection schemes must be climate-proofed. We have an opportunity to create resilient infrastructural assets, diversify the economy and enhance the adaptive capacity of rural households. Sixth, for continuous monitoring and evaluation, effective feedback mechanisms must be developed for mid-course correction. Periodic fine-tuning of State Action Plans on Climate Change is crucial to systematically understand micro-level sensitivities, plan resource allocation, and design responses to serve at different levels of intensities of climate hazards.

With escalating climatic risks, there is an urgency to adopt adaptation strategies. India has some dedicated initiatives towards adaptation,

- National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change.

- India also notes that the GHG warming is assessed to be partially offset by aerosol cooling by almost 30%.

- India's cumulative and per capita current emissions are significantly low and far less than its fair share of global carbon budget.

- setting up of International Solar Alliance

- Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

- raising the domestic renewable energy target to 450 GW by 2030 and putting in place an ambitious National Hydrogen Mission

- Green India, and strategic knowledge for climate change.

Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021,

In line with the clarion call given by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to phase out single use plastic by 2022, keeping in view the adverse impacts of littered plastic on both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, has notified the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021, which prohibits identified single use plastic items which have low utility and high littering potential by 2022.

Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2021 amend the 2016 rules.

- The manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of the identified single-use plastic will be prohibited with effect from the 1st July, 2022.

- The ban will not apply to commodities made of compostable plastic.

- For banning other plastic commodities in the future, other than those that have been listed in this notification, the government has given industry ten years from the date of notification for compliance.

- The permitted thickness of the plastic bags, currently 50 microns, will be increased to 75 microns from 30th September, 2021, and to 120 microns from the 31st December, 2022.

  - Plastic bags with higher thickness are more easily handled as waste and have higher recyclability.

o Legal Framework for Banning Plastic: Currently, the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, prohibits manufacture, import, stocking, distribution, sale and use of carry bags and plastic sheets less than 50 microns in thickness in the country.

<h2 style="text-align:center; color:red">Collegium system</h2>

The Collegium system is one where the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments and transfers of judges. However, it has no place in the Indian Constitution. The system was evolved through Supreme Court judgments in the >Three Judges Cases (October 28, 1998)

What is the procedure followed by the Collegium?

The President of India appoints the CJI and the other SC judges. As far as the CJI is concerned, the outgoing CJI recommends his successor. In practice, it has been strictly by seniority ever since the supersession controversy of the 1970s. The Union Law Minister forwards the recommendation to the Prime Minister who, in turn, advises the President. For other judges of the top court, the proposal is initiated by the CJI. The CJI consults the rest of the Collegium members, as well as the senior-most judge of the court hailing from the High Court to which the recommended person belongs. The consultees must record their opinions in writing and it should form part of the file. The Collegium sends the recommendation to the Law Minister, who forwards it to the Prime Minister to advise the President.

The Chief Justice of High Courts is appointed as per the policy of having Chief Justices from outside the respective States. The Collegium takes the call on the elevation.

Criticism against the Collegium system

- Opaqueness and a lack of transparency.

- Scope for nepotism.

- Embroilment in public controversies.

- Overlooks several talented junior judges and advocates.

99th Amendment

The Supreme Court rejected the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act and the 99th Constitutional Amendment which sought to give politicians and civil society a final say in the appointment of judges to the highest courts.

Related Constitutional Provisions

- Article 124(2) of the Indian Constitution provides that the Judges of the SC are appointed by the President after consultation with such a number of the Judges of the SC and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose.

- Article 217 of the Indian Constitution states that the Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President in consultation with the CJI, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Hydrogen Mission

In the Independence Day speech on 15.08.2021, Prime Minister announced the launch of National Hydrogen Mission and stated the goal to make India a global hub for Green Hydrogen production and export.

Significance of the policy

Greater utilization of renewable in our energy mix is our policy objective to achieve decarbonization. While there are several pathways for decarbonisation varying in time frames, Hydrogen produced from renewables is considered as the cleanest energy source. Hydrogen as an energy source will play a key role in transforming climate-neutral systems over the next few decades.

Why Hydrogen?

Hydrogen has high energy content per unit mass, which is three times higher than gasoline. Hydrogen is being used for energy applications with suitable fuel cells.

Hydrogen can help tackle various critical energy challenges, decarbonise a range of sectors including intensive and long-haul transport, chemicals, and iron and steel, where it is proving difficult to meaningfully reduce emissions and also help improve air quality and strengthen energy security. In addition, it increases flexibility in power systems. It is one of the best options for storing energy from renewables and looks poised to become the lowest-cost option for storing large quantities of electricity over days, weeks, or even months.

Challenges

in order to make renewable hydrogen a viable option, several key challenges related to materials, including new material development, electrolytes, storage, safety, and standards, need to be addressed. Since hydrogen technologies can help to reduce global warming, further acceleration of efforts is critical to ensuring a significant share of hydrogen in the energy system in the coming decades.

Type of Hydrogen

- **Grey Hydrogen**

    - Constitutes India's bulk Production.

    - Extracted from hydrocarbons (fossil fuels, natural gas).

    - By product: CO_2

- **Blue Hydrogen**

    - Sourced from fossil fuels.

    - By product: CO, CO_2

    - **By products are Captured and Stored**, so better than gey hydrogen.

- **Green Hydrogen:**

    - Generated from renewable energy (like Solar, Wind).

    - Electricity splits water into hydrogen and oxygen.

    - By Products : Water, Water Vapor

National Monetisation Pipeline

Union Budget 2021-22 has identified monetisation of operating public infrastructure assets as a key means for sustainable infrastructure financing. Towards this, the Budget provided for preparation of a 'National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP)' of potential brownfield infrastructure assets. NMP aims to provide a medium term roadmap of the programme for public asset owners; along with visibility on potential assets to private sector.

The framework for monetisation of core asset monetisation has three key imperatives.

Monetization of 'Rights' NOT 'ownership', Assets handed back at the end of transaction life

Brownfield de-risked assets, stable revenue streams

Structured partnerships under defined contractual frameworks with strict KPIs & performance standards

This includes selection of de-risked and brownfield assets with stable revenue generation profile with the overall transaction structured around revenue rights. The primary ownership of the assets under these structures, hence, continues to be with the Government with the framework envisaging hand back of assets to the public authority at the end of transaction life.

Estimated Potential

Considering that infrastructure creation is inextricably linked to monetisation, the period for NMP has been decided so as to be co-terminus with balance period under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).

The aggregate asset pipeline under NMP over the four-year period, FY 2022-2025, is indicatively valued at Rs 6.0 lakh crore. The estimated value corresponds to ~14% of the proposed outlay for Centre under NIP (Rs 43 lakh crore). This includes more than 12 line ministries and more than 20 asset classes. The sectors included are roads, ports, airports, railways, warehousing, gas & product pipeline, power generation and transmission, mining, telecom, stadium, hospitality and housing.

Significance

1. Serve as a medium-term roadmap for identifying potential monetisation

2. Paradigm shift in infrastructure operations

3. New avenues for investment to common people through InvTS and REITs

4. Broader and longer-term vision of 'inclusiveness and empowerment of common citizens through best in class infrastructure'.

5. Government finances are stretched, especially post the massive economic jolt dealt by Covid.

6. Public welfare measures require funding, more so at the current juncture when the onus is on the government to prop up economic activity.

7. With the fiscal deficit already stretched to its limits, the government needs to come up with alternative ways to shore up its budget.

8. NMP helps realise value from idle assets, without the Centre transferring ownership of public sector assets to private parties for good

Challenges

1. Allegation of Crony capitalism

2. Only a handful of industrial groups in India that can manage large infra assets

3. Realisation of value from assets - higher pricing to get higher RoI – Higher user charges

4. Lack of identifiable revenue streams in various assets,

5. Lack of dispute resolution mechanism,

6. Presence of regulated tariffs in certain sectors

7. lack of independent sectorial regulators

Centenary of the Moplah rebellion 1921

Friday, August 20, marks the centenary of the Malabar rebellion, which is also known as the Moplah (Muslim) riots. It had been an uprising of Muslim tenants against British rulers and local Hindu landlords.

The uprising, which began on August 20, 1921, went on for several months marked by many bouts of bloodstained events. Some historical accounts state the uprising led to the loss of around 10,000 lives, including 2,339 rebels.

It has often been perceived as one of the first nationalist uprisings in southern India. It has even been described as a peasant revolt. In fact, in 1971, the then Kerala

government had included the participants of the rebellion in the category of freedom fighters.

The incidents of the uprising took place in regions which are currently under the Malappuram district in north Kerala.

Blockchain TEchnlogy

Blockchains became part of regular conversation fairly recently when cryptocurrencies suddenly became the rage and everyone was marvelling at the fantasy of getting rich using a virtual decentralised currency

What is it?

A blockchain is a list of records, linked using cryptography. Each block contains a cryptographic hash of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. At the basic level, a blockchain is an open, distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties efficiently and in a verifiable manner. It works best in a peer-to-peer network.

Why is it important?

Blockchain technology has been the backbone of bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies. The transparency and the security offered by the technology are some of the main reasons why cryptocurrency has become so popular. This technology is increasingly being adopted in the retail, manufacturing and banking sectors due to its benefits, like eliminating middlemen, providing data security, reducing corruption and improving the speed of service delivery. It can be particularly useful in maintaining government data related to public transactions. For instance, if all land records are moved on a blockchain, with each subsequent buying and selling of a property being recorded as a block that can be publicly accessed, corruption can be arrested and governing will be made so much easier. Similarly, hallmarked gold jewellery can be moved on an open-source blockchain ledger, which can be maintained by jewellers and viewed by consumers.

Application of Block Chain Technlogy

Blockchain technology has the power to transform business processes and applications across sectors — from financial services to agriculture, from healthcare to education, among others. Blockchain-powered smart contracts

100 days of DMK Government

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam took over governance of the State after winning a huge victory in the just-concluded Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly election. 100th day of Government.

Some important Achievements

- Rs.4,000 to all rice card holders as Corona relief.
- Aavin milk price reduced by Rs. 3 per litre.
- Free bus travel for all women in town buses of Transport Corporations.
- 'Ungal Thogudhiyil Mudhalamaichar' Department to redress grievances in people's petitions.
- Government bears expenses for Corona treatment in private hospitals under Chief Minister's Insurance Scheme.
- Distribution of 14 types of essential grocery articles to all rice card holders.
- Free bus facilities in Transport Corporation buses for differently-abled persons and transgenders.
- Corona vaccination for all above 18 years.
- Greater Chennai Flood Water Management Committee with Environment, Town Planning and Disaster Management experts
- High-level committee formed under chairmanship of retired Judge to study impact of NEET Examinations on Medical College admission in Tamil Nadu.
- Tamil Nadu State Minorities Commission reconstituted.
- G.O. issued on special reservation for Vanniyars within the reservation for MBCs and Denotified Communities in education and Government appointments.
- A Rs. 70 crore library with modern facilities at Madurai, in memory of Dr.Kalaignar.
- Singara Chennai 2.0 to improve infrastructure of Greater Chennai Corporation on par with the international standards.
- Internet connectivity to enable people avail themselves of Government services.
- Revitalization of Women's Self Help Groups
- "Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam" scheme to provide treatment to those affected by non communicable diseases, at their homes.
- 7.5 per cent sanction to Government School students in Professional Courses

- Thagaisal Thamizhar' Award for those with major role in development of Tamil Nadu and Tamil people.
- All castes to become Archakas in HR & CE temples

<p align="center">Separate agriculture budget</p>

The first-ever, separate agriculture budget Presented by on'ble Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Thiru. M.R.K. Panneerselvam

The highlights of schemes and policies of the Budget are as follows:

- The Budget allocation for agriculture and connected sectors for the year 2021-2022 is Rs. 34,220.65 crore.
- Kalaignar's Integrated Rural Agriculture Development Scheme in all villages in a span of 5 years. In the current year, the scheme will be implemented in 2,500 villages;
- water resources will be created and cultivation area will be increased for improving farmers' income;
- For the welfare of paddy growers, paddy procurement price has been increased to Rs.2,015 per quintal for ordinary variety and to Rs.2,060 per quintal for fine variety;
- Allocation of Rs.4,508.23 crore to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for supply of free electricity to farmer pump sets.
- An allotment of Rs.95 crore for the distribution of one lakh terrace garden kits and vegetable crop seeds under the Chief Minister Nutritive Vegetable Garden scheme.
- Rs.146.64 crore allocation for development of 7.5 lakh acres under the Chief Minister's Mission on Sustainable Dryland Agriculture through clustering method in the current year, to benefit 3 lakh farmers.
- Mechanization of agriculture at a subsidy of Rs.140 crore.
- Under the Chief Minister's Scheme of Solar Powered Pumpset, Rs.114.68 crore allotment towards 70 per cent subsidy to benefit 5,000 farmer
- To undertake research on organic farming in various crops, a research centre in the name of organic farming scientist Nammazhvar will be created by expanding the existing Faculty of Sustainable Organic Agriculture
- Nel Jayaraman Traditional Paddy Varieties Conservation Mission' for collecting, safeguarding, multiplying and distributing seeds of traditional paddy varieties to farmers

- A Rs. 3 crore Palmyra Development Scheme for improving the livelihood of farmers depending on that tree and to encourage palmyra tree-centric industries. Unchecked palm tree felling will be regulated.

<div align="center">

100th year of Madras Legislative Council

</div>

India is the largest democracy with the finest written constitution in the world. The evolution of the Legislature was a slow and steady process, ground and refined through various Acts. It has to be noted that the first elected Legislature in the State, originally called the Madras Legislative Council, was established in 1921. Thus, this year, 2021 is the centenary year.

Under the Government of India Act, enacted under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1919, elected members found a place in the Provincial Councils of those days for the first time. That Act inspired the formation of elected Governments in States later. As per that Act, the first election for Madras Provincial council was held in 1920. In that election, the Justice Party, the fore-runner of the Dravidian Movement, won and formed the Government.

Some information

The Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly has a great history. Being one of the oldest and early Legislative Houses in the Country, several landmark legislations have been introduced here. They include, pioneering schemes in the areas of social justice, eradication of untouchability, women and child welfare, education, eradication of poverty, the welfare of the marginalized including the transgenders, etc., Many of these have been the bedrock of policies and programmes in the Country

Landmark Events

The first Ministry of the Justice Party, a precursor to the present DMK, saw to it that two government orders (G.O.), famously called 'Communal G.O.s', were issued in September 1921 and August 1922. For the first time, caste became the basis for appointment to public services. It took over 70 years for the Central government to follow the principle in its institutions for education and employment. In December 1993, the scheme of 69% reservation for Backward Classes, Most Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in vogue in the State only through executive orders till then, got legal safeguard when the Assembly adopted a Bill. The law was

subsequently included in the IX Schedule of the Constitution, through an amendment passed in Parliament, so that its validity could not be challenged. The then Chief Minister Jayalalithaa took the lead in providing legislative support to the scheme of reservation.

it passed many bills and resolutions, admired by the entire world, like a historic special resolution, moved by Perarignar Anna, to name Madras State as Tamil Nadu, a law to validate self-respect and reformist marriages, to August 2021 Tamilarasu 23 bring about land reform, pave the way to declare May Day as a Government holiday, a resolution for State autonomy, a law for equal rights to women in property, to form the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University and the Right to Information. Our participation in the centenary of this great Assembly itself is a matter of pride.

Women's suffrage

Talking of the most significant fallout of the 1920 election, M.E. Duraipandiyan, former Additional Secretary of the Assembly Secretariat, points out that as women were not part of the electorate, the Council, in its first session in April 1921, resolved to provide voting rights to women. Subsequently, it decided to remove the restriction on women getting elected as members. In early 1927, Muthulakshmi Reddy, the well-known medical practitioner and social activist, became the first woman member of the Council and, in no time, became the Deputy President of the Council.

There were several moments of pride associated with the Assembly. One of the Congress stalwarts, S. Satyamurti, by rendering the banned songs of Subramania Bharati in the Legislative Council in October 1927, highlighted the issue and got the ban lifted subsequently. The 88-year-old Kumari Ananthan, former TNCC president, who was elected to the Assembly on four occasions and the Lok Sabha once, recalls that when Kamaraj was at the helm of affairs, C. Subramaniam, as Finance Minister, was the first to make a budget speech in Tamil in **1957-58** . He points out that Si.Pa. Aditanar, as Speaker during March 1967-August 1968, introduced the practice of commencing the House's proceedings with the recital of a verse from Thirukkural .

When Omandur P. Ramaswami Reddiar was the Chief Minister in the late 1940s, the government gave a convincing reply in the Assembly during a debate on the State government's emblem of temple gopuram and got the issue resolved. During the two-year rule of the DMK founder C.N. Annadurai, the Assembly, in July 1967, adopted a motion renaming Madras State as Tamil Nadu, which later got the approval of Parliament too, Mr. Ananthan explains.

Another former official of the Assembly Secretariat points out that during Jayalalithaa's first innings as Chief Minister, "Tamil Thai Vazhthu" was rendered in July 1991 for the first time at the beginning of the Governor's address.

'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam'

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin inaugurated the scheme 'Makkalai Thedi Maruthuvam' at Samanapalli Village, Shoolagiri Union, Krishnagiri District on 05.08.2021.

Aim of the Scheme

- conducting tests for non-communicable diseases by visiting the house directly
- offering medical services inclusive of giving required medicines
- physiotherapy treatment, pain relief for disabled patients and supportive services.

Tamilnadu GDP to USD 1 lakh crore by 2030

The Tamil Nadu government is committed to enhancing the state's gross domestic product to USD 1 lakh crore by 2030 and appealed to industrialists to extend their support to this cause, Chief Minister M K Stalin .

present GSDP

The present GSDP levels according to 2020-2021 figures, is pegged at $300 billion or approximately Rs 22.2 lakh crore. This is mostly contributed by services with 53%, industry at 34%, and agriculture at 13%. Exports share of the GSDP is $51 billion or Rs 3.8 lakh crore

Some steps

two new policies - 'Tamil Nadu Export Promotion Strategy' and 'Tamil Nadu Fin Tech Policy' - which will play a crucial role in achieving a one trillion dollar economy by 2030.

launched a new Single Window Portal and a mobile app to facilitate its use. Further, during the last Assembly session, 165 obsolete and redundant Acts were repealed.

CURRENT AFFAIRS SEPTEMBER -2021

Karbi Anglong peace deal

The tripartite agreement signed by the Centre, five insurgent groups active in Karbi Anglong, and the Assam government, marks the culmination of an extended process of negotiation to end insurgency in the region.

Insurgency by Karbi — a major ethnic community of Assam — groups, dotted by several factions and splinters, has had a long history in Assam, marked by killings, ethnic violence, abductions and taxation since the late 1980s.

Features

- greater autonomy will be devolved to the Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council

- the identity, language, culture of Karbi people will be protected;

- more focused development carried out in the Council area

- The government will also consider notifying Karbi language as the official language of the Council.

Background

The Northeast's map is dotted with big and small insurgent groups that have made demands ranging from a separate nation-state to statehood within the Indian Constitution and autonomy under the state government. The Naga insurgency has been an inspiration for these separatist movements, which exploit alienation caused by an insensitive and exploitative state, and engage in extortion. While the focus has been on big groups such the NSCN-IM and ULFA, the smaller insurgencies have been no less disruptive of the state-building process in the region. If the ULFA emerged as an expression of Assamese nationalism, many smaller groups, some of which pre-date the Assam Movement of the late 1970s, have fought to protect their distinct ethnic, linguistic and cultural identity from being subsumed within a broader Assamese identity. They have tried to build on older memories of kinship and legacies of ancient kingdoms and refute the umbrella of the nation state. The Centre's double-barrelled approach to this threat to sovereignty has been to offer autonomy under the Constitution on the one hand while using security forces to crush militancy, on the other. Insurgents who negotiate for peace are accommodated in state legislatures or Autonomous Councils. This approach has had various degrees of success, in Mizoram, Tripura, the Bodo areas. In Assam's hill districts of Dima Hasao and Karbi Anglong, separatism that rejected Sixth Schedule status transformed into a demand

for an autonomous state under Article 244(a) of the Constitution after militancy peaked in the 1990s. The Karbi Anglong agreement signed on Saturday falls short of fulfilling that demand though it promises more autonomy than currently enjoyed by the Autonomous Council under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

13th BRICS Summit

The 13th BRICS Summit will be held under India's Chairship on 09 September 2021. It will be the third time that India will be hosting the BRICS Summit after 2012 and 2016.

The theme for India's Chairship is 'BRICS @ 15: Intra-BRICS Cooperation for Continuity, Consolidation and Consensus'. As BRICS celebrates its 15th anniversary this year, we look back at the journey traversed thus far since the first meeting of BRIC Foreign Ministers on the margins of the UN General Assembly in New York in 2006, to review the achievements and contributions of BRICS to the global agenda and also to our national growth stories. It is a matter of great pride that BRICS has been a beacon of multilateralism based on equality, mutual respect and trust. The theme reflects our approach to strengthen the founding principles of BRICS cooperation based on continuity, consolidation and consensus.

As Chair, India will work on specific deliverables across all three pillars of intra-BRICS cooperation in 2021.

- **Political and Security:** To enhance cooperation and dialogue on issues of global and regional security, developments in the global political space for peace, security and prosperity. Our priorities under this pillar are:
  - o Reform of the Multilateral System
  - o Counter Terrorism Cooperation

- **Economic and Financial:** To promote economic growth and development for mutual prosperity through the expansion of intra-BRICS cooperation in sectors such as trade, agriculture, infrastructure, small and medium enterprises, energy and finance & banking. Recognizing the advantages of using technological and digital solutions for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in BRICS countries with a special focus on:

- o Implementation of the BRICS Economic Partnership Strategy 2020-25.

- o Operationalization of the BRICS Agriculture Research Platform.

- o Cooperation on Disaster Resilience.

- o Innovation Cooperation.

- o Digital Health and Traditional Medicine.

- **Cultural and People to People:** To qualitatively enrich and enhance intra-BRICS people to people contacts in cultural, academic, youth, sports, business, through regular exchanges. Exchanges among Parliamentarians, young scientists etc. are also held.

Crimes against women

There was a 46 per cent rise in complaints of crimes against women in the first eight months of 2021 over the corresponding period of last year

Violence against women is a problem across the world. It affects women of all races, ethnic groups, classes and nationalities. It is a life-threatening problem for an individual woman and a serious problem for all socio-economic and educational classes. It cuts across cultural and religious barriers, impeding the right of women to participate fully in society. Violence against women takes a dismaying variety of forms, from domestic abuse to rape to child marriages, and female circumcision. All of them are violations of the most Fundamental Human Rights.

The concept of equality and non discrimination finds its due place in the Indian Constitution. Besides, it also enables the state to adopt measures of affirmative discrimination in favour of women. However, despite constitutional protection and several legislations, gender discrimination and injustice continue to occur.

Violence against women

Violence against women has been on the growth since ages. Women experience violence in numerous ways and it could be from physical or emotional abuse to sexual assault and from financial abuse to sexual harassment or trafficking. The most commonly heard term is Domestic Violence which is defined in the Protection

of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005 as any commission or omission of act or conduct, which leads to violence and endangers the health, safety or well-being of a person, whether mentally or physically. Domestic violence can also happen when the aggrieved person or anyone related to her is coerced by harassing or causing injury or endangering the person to fulfil some unlawful demand related to dowry or property purposes.

Steps against Crimes again women

- Domestic Violence Act

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

- Vishaka Guidelines

- Online reporting

- National Commission for women

- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (Nirbhaya Act)

- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

way Forward

Prevention instead of punishment: More focus should be stressed upon how to prevent these heinous crimes. Conversations on this issue need to happen not just after commission of such heinous crimes but even without them, so that these very crimes can be prevented.

Women in need of women: Need for shifting the blame away from the victim & standing by her. At least mothers & other women need to stand by the victim rather than blaming them. The victim should be given the benefit of doubt.

Encouraging the police: Incentivising and rewarding the good cops for performing their duties responsibly, ensuring justice to the victims & the ones that do not do their duty should be shamed & punished under **IPC section 166a.**

Lesser but fairly implemented Laws: It is better to have fewer laws that are implemented faithfully, than to have more laws implemented very loosely.

Empowering the victim: Victim or likely victim needs to be empowered, rape in most cases is a display of power and less about sex/caste/religion.

Improving the investigative infrastructure: Strengthening the police system & it's forensic apparatus. Every district needs to have an easily accessible & competent forensic lab.

Educating children: Teaching children about gender equality and making sure they know that women are equal to men & deserve equal respect.

Role of parents: Parents need to take the responsibility of their children and should learn and teach their children that these crimes don't have apologies.

At practical level: We should focus on steps at practical level to ensure that fewer crimes are committed, For eg:

- More patrolling

- More street lights

- Creating safer street culture by ensuring lesser streets are deserted

CRISPR is a technology

CRISPR is a technology that can be used to edit genes and, as such, will likely change the world. The essence of CRISPR is simple: it's a way of finding a specific bit of DNA inside a cell. After that, the next step in CRISPR gene editing is usually to alter that piece of DNA.

Application of Gene-Editing

Agriculture: It is being tried out in agriculture primarily to increase plant yield, quality, disease resistance, herbicide resistance and domestication of wild species.

- The huge potential to edit genes using this tool has been used to create a large number of crop varieties with improved agronomic performance; it has also brought in sweeping changes to breeding technologies.

Genetic-Research: CRISPR systems are already delivering superior genetic models for fundamental disease research, drug screening, and therapy development, rapid diagnostics, in-vivo editing and correction of heritable conditions.

- Scientists are working on the theory that CRISPR might be used to boost the function of the body's T-cells so that the immune system is better at recognizing and killing cancer.

- Disorders of the blood and immune system are other potential targets.

Medical Treatment: CRISPR/Cas9 has also been seen as a promising way to create potential genome editing treatments for diseases such as HIV, cancer or sickle cell disease.

- o Such therapeutics could inactivate a disease-causing gene, or correct a genetic mutation.

- o Researchers in China edited human embryos to try to correct a faulty gene that caused an inherited blood disorder.

Therapeutic Cloning: It is a process whereby embryonic cells are cloned to obtain biological organs for transplantation.

<div align="center" style="color:red">Personal Data Protection Bill</div>

Why does India need a data protection law?

Amid the proliferation of computers and the Internet, consumers have been generating a lot of data, which has allowed companies to show them personalised advertisements based on their browsing patterns and other online behaviour. Companies began to store a lot of these datasets without taking the consent of the users, and did not take responsibility when the data leaked. To hold such companies accountable, the government in 2019 tabled the Personal Data Protection Bill for the first time.

The Bill **trifurcates data** as follows:

- o Personal data: Data from which an individual can be identified like name, address etc..

- o Sensitive personal data (SPD): Some types of personal data like as financial, health, sexual orientation, biometric, genetic, transgender status, caste, religious belief, and more.

- o Critical personal data: Anything that the government at any time can deem critical, such as military or national security data.

- ▪ The Bill removes the requirement of data mirroring (in case of personal data). Only individual consent for data transfer abroad is required.

- o Data mirroring: The act of copying data from one location to a storage device in real time.

Personal Data: The Bill requires sensitive personal data to be stored only in India. It can be processed abroad only under certain conditions including approval of a Data Protection Agency (DPA).

- Critical Personal Data: Critical personal data must be stored and processed in India.

- Non Personal Data: The Bill mandates fiduciaries to provide the government any non-personal data when demanded.

  - o Non-personal data refers to anonymised data, such as traffic patterns or demographic data.

  - o The previous draft did not apply to this type of data, which many companies use to fund their business model.

- The Bill also requires social media companies, which are deemed significant data fiduciaries based on factors such as volume and sensitivity of data, to develop their own user verification mechanism.

  - o This intends to decrease the anonymity of users and prevent trolling.

Other key provisions of the bill

- The Bill includes exemptions for processing data without an individual's consent for "reasonable purposes", including security of the state, detection of any unlawful activity or fraud, whistleblowing, medical emergencies, credit scoring, operation of search engines and processing of publicly available data.

- The Bill calls for the creation of an independent regulator Data Protection Authority, which will oversee assessments and audits and definition making.

- Each company will have a Data Protection Officer (DPO) who will liaison with the DPA for auditing, grievance redressal, recording maintenance and more.

- The Bill proposes "Purpose limitation" and "Collection limitation" clause, which limit the collection of data to what is needed for "clear, specific, and lawful" purposes.

- It also grants individuals the right to data portability and the ability to access and transfer one's own data. It also grants individuals the right to data portability, and the ability to access and transfer one's own data.

- Finally, it legislates on the right to be forgotten. With historical roots in European Union law, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), this right allows an individual to remove consent for data collection and disclosure.

- The Bill stated the penalties as: Rs 5 crore or 2 percent of worldwide turnover for minor violations and Rs 15 crore or 4 percent of total worldwide turnover for more serious violations.

  o Also, the company's executive-in-charge can also face jail terms of up to three years.

<h3 style="text-align:center; color:red;">Reforms in Urban Planning</h3>

NITI Aayog today launched a report on measures to ramp up urban planning capacity in India.The report, titled 'Reforms in Urban Planning Capacity in India'

Programmatic Intervention for Planning of Healthy Cities:

Every city must aspire to become a 'Healthy City for All' by 2030. The report recommends a Central Sector Scheme '500 Healthy Cities Programme', for a period of 5 years, wherein priority cities and towns would be selected jointly by the states and local bodies.

Programmatic Intervention for Optimum Utilization of Urban Land:

All the cities and towns under the proposed 'Healthy Cities Programme' should strengthen development control regulations based on scientific evidence to maximize the efficiency of urban land (or planning area). The report recommends a sub-scheme 'Preparation/Revision of Development Control Regulations' for this purpose.

Ramping Up of Human Resources:

To combat the shortage of urban planners in the public sector, the report recommends that the states/UTs may need to a) expedite the filling up of vacant positions of town planners, and b) additionally sanction 8268 town planners' posts as lateral entry positions for a minimum period of 3 years and a maximum of 5 years to meet the gaps.

Ensuring Qualified Professionals for Undertaking Urban Planning:

State town and country planning departments face an acute shortage of town planners. This is compounded by the fact that in several states, ironically, a qualification in town planning is not even an essential criterion for such jobs. States may need to undertake requisite amendments in their recruitment e to ensure the entry of qualified candidates into town-planning positions.

Re-engineering of Urban Governance:

There is a need to bring in more institutional clarity and also multi-disciplinary expertise to solve urban challenges. The report recommends the constitution of a high-powered committee to re-engineer the present urban-planning governance structure. The key aspects that would need to be addressed in this effort are: i) clear division of the roles and responsibilities of various authorities, appropriate revision of rules and regulations, etc., ii) creation of a more dynamic organizational structure, standardisation of the job descriptions of town planners and other experts, and iii) extensive adoption of technology for enabling public participation and inter-agency coordination.

Revision of Town and Country Planning Acts:

Most States have enacted the Town and Country Planning Acts, that enable them to prepare and notify master plans for implementation. However, many need to be reviewed and upgraded. Therefore, the formation of an apex committee at the state level is recommended to undertake a regular review of planning legislations (including town and country planning or urban and regional development acts or other relevant acts).

Demystifying Planning and Involving Citizens:

While it is important to maintain the master plans' technical rigour, it is equally important to demystify them for enabling citizens' participation at relevant stages. Therefore, the committee strongly recommends a 'Citizen Outreach Campaign' for demystifying urban planning.

Steps for Enhancing the Role of Private Sector:

The report recommends that concerted measures must be taken at multiple levels to strengthen the role of the private sector to improve the overall planning capacity in the country. These include the adoption of fair processes for procuring technical

consultancy services, strengthening project structuring and management skills in the public sector, and empanelment of private sector consultancies.

Steps for Strengthening Urban Planning Education System

Schemes/Programmes Related to Urban Development

- **Smart Cities:** To promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions.

- **AMRUT Mission:** To ensure that every household has access to a tap with the assured supply of water and a sewerage connection.

- **Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban:** Aims at making urban India free from open defecation and achieving 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in 4,041 statutory towns in the country.

- **HRIDAY:** The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), aims to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner & with the objective of preserving the heritage character of the City.

- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban:** Addresses Urban housing shortage among the Urban Poor including the Slum Dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to eligible urban poor.

<div align="center">

3rd State Food Safety Index

</div>

Union Health Minister Shri Mansukh Mandaviya releases 3rd State Food Safety Index

Objective:

- **to measure the performance of States across five parameters of food safety**

Performance of states

This year, among the larger states, Gujarat was the top ranking state, followed by Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Among the smaller states, Goa stood first followed by

Meghalaya and Manipur. Among UTs, Jammu & Kashmir, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and New Delhi secured top ranks.

Eat Right India Movement:

- It is an initiative of the Government of India and FSSAI to transform the country's food system in order to ensure safe, healthy and sustainable food for all Indians.

- It is aligned to the National Health Policy 2017 with its focus on preventive and promotive healthcare and flagship programmes like Ayushman Bharat, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Anemia Mukt Bharat and Swachh Bharat Mission.

Shoonya' Campaign

NITI Aayog, with RMI and RMI India's support, launched Shoonya—an initiative to promote zero-pollution delivery vehicles by working with consumers and industry. The campaign aims to accelerate adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the urban deliveries segment and create consumer awareness about the benefits of zero-pollution delivery

About the Campaign:

- It is an initiative to promote zero-pollution delivery vehicles by working with consumers and industry.

- The campaign will promote the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the urban deliveries segment and create consumer awareness about the health, environmental and economic benefits of electric vehicles.

- As part of the campaign, a corporate branding and certification programme is being launched to recognise and promote the industry's efforts towards transitioning to EVs for final-mile deliveries.

Government of India Initiatives to give a boost EV Sector in India:

1. The government aims to see 6 million electric and hybrid vehicles on the roads by 2020 under the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.

2. Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India Scheme) for improving electric mobility in India.

Challenges ahead:

1. The Indian electric vehicle (EV) market currently has one of the lowest penetration rates in the world.

2. Capital costs are high and the payoff is uncertain.

3. The Indian EV industry has been hit hard due to rupee's dramatic depreciation in recent months.

4. Local production of inputs for EVs is at just about 35% of total input production.

5. The production will be severely affected in terms of production costs.

6. The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (Fame) framework has been extended repeatedly.

7. An uncertain policy environment and the lack of supporting infrastructure are major roadblocks.

8. India does not have any known reserves of lithium and cobalt, which makes it dependent on imports of lithium-ion batteries from Japan and China.

Need of the hour:

1. For EVs to contribute effectively, we need commensurate efforts in developing an entire ecosystem.

2. Need to shift the focus from subsidizing vehicles to subsidizing batteries because batteries make up 50% of EV costs.

3. Increasing focus on incentivizing electric two-wheelers because two-wheelers account for 76% of the vehicles in the country and consume most of the fuel.

4. A wide network of charging stations is imminent for attracting investment.

5. Work places in tech parks, Public bus depots, and Multiplexes are the potential places where charging points could be installed. In Bangalore, some malls have charging points in parking lots.

6. Corporates could invest in charging stations as Corporate Social Responsibility compliances.

7. Acquiring lithium fields in Bolivia, Australia, and Chile could become as important as buying oil fields as India needs raw material to make batteries for electric vehicle

Defence corridor

A defence corridor refers to a route or a path along which domestic productions of defence equipment by public sector, private sector and MSMEs are lined up to enhance the operational capability of the defence forces.

Significance:

- ✓ It will help in making the nation self-reliant in the field of defense production and promoting 'Make in India', which will reduce our imports and promote the export of these items to other countries.

- ✓ It will provide a fillip to the defence manufacturing ecosystem through synergistic development of technologies, promote the growth of private domestic manufacturers, including MSMEs and Start-Ups.

- **Challenges:**

Technological Development in Defence

- ✓ The first challenge in the development of technology is in **advanced electronics and materials**, which cut across all the verticals.

- ✓ The second challenge is **relative immaturity of Material Science** to use lighter and stronger intelligent material.

Meeting Industries Expectations

- ✓ Meeting expectations of the industry, who not only wants faster clearance of their proposals for setting up or shifting their bases, but also tax benefits like in **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)**, faster decision making etc is a challenge for the government.

Less Involvement of Private Players:

- ✓ While there is an over-concentration of orders with the public sector (leading to choking and queuing), hardly any orders are actually flowing to the private players.

- ✓ Human Resource

- ✓ Unavailability of talented human resources is also one of the major issues.

Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor

- It comprises Chennai, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Salem and Hosur. It will create new defence production facilities and promote clusters with necessary testing and certification facilities, export facilitation centres, technology transfer facilitation, etc.

- The corridor was inaugurated in 2019.

Quad Dialogue

The Quad, officially the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, is a group of four countries: the United States, Australia, India, and Japan. Today the countries—all democracies and vibrant economies—work on a far broader agenda, which includes tackling security, economic, and health issues.

Benefit for India

- With the coordinated military exercise like Malabar held along the other members will boost India's military capacity.

- India will be able to frame concise geostrategic goals with the help of institutionalized international grouping.

- It helps India to engage not only with the Indo-Pacific countries but also other global nations which have faced the brunt of China.

- It will contribute to enhanced South Asian regional security for India as Quad acts as a balancing tool to counter China.

Benefit for QUAD Members

- QUAD's purpose of countering China make India its inseparable element as it shares the neighborhood with the country.

- While other QUAD members can tackle China on maritime front but on the terrestrial front, India needs to be present to pose a counter.

- India's big brotherly nature and net security provider in South Asian region makes it an important component for Quad.

- Democratic values and peace oriented nature of India showcase its valuable intellectual contribution towards the world to counter hegemonic tendencies.

Issues in QUAD

- It is still an informal institution and not formalized. A formalised organization is more endurable comaparatively

- It is moving more towards becoming an economic bloc rather than a military bloc.

- It is evident from the fact that bilateral meeting among the members generally focus on economic perspective

- It needs to expand itself by including some countries from the ASEAN region to substantiate its objectives.

Conclusion

This is a time for India to rapidly deepen cooperative initiatives with the U.S. regarding vaccines and trade and continue engaging vigorously with the Quad for regional stability. This is an opportunity for India to work with the advanced economies to "build habits of cooperation", while confronting the 21st century challenges in its Indo-Pacific neighbourhood.

Global Methane Pledge

The Global Methane Pledge was launched at UN COP26 climate conference in Glasgow. So far, over 90 countries have signed this pledge, which is an effort led jointly by the United States and the European Union.

Methane is the second-most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, after carbon dioxide, and, therefore, pledges related to cutting down its emissions are significant.

Significance

- ✓ One of the central aims of this agreement is to cut down methane emissions by up to 30 per cent from 2020 levels by the year 2030.

- ✓ "Rapidly reducing methane emissions is complementary to action on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, and is regarded as the single most effective strategy to reduce global warming in the near term and keep the goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius within reach,"

- ✓ Methane is the second-most abundant greenhouse gas in the atmosphere, after carbon dioxide, and, therefore, pledges related to cutting down its emissions are significant.

Sources of methane

There are various sources of methane including human and natural sources. Human sources of methane include landfills, oil and natural gas systems, agricultural activities, coal mining, wastewater treatment, and certain industrial processes. The oil and gas sectors are among the largest contributors to human sources of methane.

PM POSHAN

The mid-day meal scheme will now be known as PM POSHAN, with the Centre initiating a major political push pivoted around 'child nutrition', and announcing that around 24 lakh students receiving pre-primary education at government and government-aided schools will also be brought under the ambit of the scheme

Objectives

Coverage:

The scheme is proposed to be extended to students studying in pre-primary or Bal Vatikas of Government and Government-aided primary schools in addition to all the 11.80 crore children from elementary classes.

Community participation

The concept of TithiBhojan will be encouraged extensively. TithiBhojan is a community participation programme in which people provide special food to children on special occasions/festivals.

School Nutrition Gardens

Government is promoting development of School Nutrition Gardens in schools to give children first hand experience with nature and gardening. The harvest of these gardens is used in the scheme providing additional micro nutrients. School Nutrition Gardens have already been developed in more than 3 lakh schools.

Social Audit

Social Audit of the scheme is made mandatory in all the districts.

supplementary nutrition

Special provision is made for providing supplementary nutrition items to children in aspirational districts and districts with high prevalence of Anemia.

Cooking competition

Cooking competitions will be encouraged at all levels right from village level to national level to promote ethnic cuisine and innovative menus based on locally available ingredients and vegetables.

Vocal for Local

Vocal for Local for Atmanirbhar Bharat: Involvement of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO) and Women Self Help Groups in implementation of the scheme will be encouraged. Use of locally grown traditional food items for a fillip to local economic growth will be encouraged.

- **Other Related Government Initiatives:**
  - Anemia Mukt Bharat Abhiyan
  - The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013
  - Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
  - Poshan Abhiyaan

150th birth anniversary of legendary freedom fighter V.O. Chidambaram Pillai

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu recently announced that the 150th birth anniversary of legendary freedom fighter V.O. Chidambaram Pillai, popularly known as 'Kappalottiya Tamizhan', would be celebrated in a grand manner.

Contribution in Freedom Struggle

V.O.C. showed the way for organized effort and sacrifice. He finished his major political work by 1908, but died in late 1936, the passion for freedom still raging in his mind till the last moment. He was known as "Chekkiluththa Chemmal" - a great man who pulled the oil press in jail for the sake of his people. He was an erudite scholar in Tamil, a prolific writer, a fiery speaker a trade union leader of unique calibre and a dauntless freedom fighter. His life is a story of resistance, strife, struggle, suffering and sacrifice for the cause to which he was committed.."

Early life

V.O.Chidambarampillai (VOC) was born on 5 September 1872 in Ottapidaram, Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu. Chidambarampillai was the eldest son of Ulaganathan Pillai and Paramayi Ammai. His early education was in Tuticorin. He passed a pleadership examination in 1894 and this enabled him to practise law at the local sub-magistrate's court. He then went on to practise at the nearby port town of Tuticorin.

Role in freedom Struggle

- The partition of Bengal in 1905, the rise of militancy evidenced by Swadeshi (boycott of foreign goods) movement, saw Chidambarampillai taking a direct interest in the political struggle.

- Chidambarapillai supported Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the militant wing of the Indian National Congress. He participated in the 1907 Surat Congress together with Subramania Bharati.

- He was one of the earliest to start the 'Dharmasangha Nesavuchalai' for hand-loom industry and the 'Swadeshi Stores' for the sale of India made things to the people. He played a lead role in many institutions, like the "National Godown," "Madras Agro-Industrial Society Ltd.," and "The Desabimana Sangam".

Swadeshi Movement

- Inspired by the Swadeshi movement, V.O.C. mobilised the support of local merchants, and launched the first indigenous Indian shipping enterprise, the Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company, thus earning for himself the name - "Kappalottiya Tamilan

- He purchased two steamships, S.S. Gallia and S.S. Lawoe for the company and commenced regular services between Tuticorin and Colombo against the opposition of the British traders and the Imperial Government.

Coral Mills strike

His efforts to widen the base of the Swadeshi movement, by mobilising the workers of the Coral Mills (also managed by A. & F. Harvey) brought him into increasing conflict with the British Raj. On 12 March1908, he was arrested on charges of sedition and for two days, Tirunelveli and Tuticorin witnessed unprecedented violence, quelled only by the stationing of a punitive police force.

Literary Contribution

After his release in 1912 he completed his autobiography which he had started writing in prison. It was in Tamil in a verse form. He wrote a commentary on Thirukural and edited the Tamil work of grammar, Tolkappiam. He authored a few novels in Tamil. His translation of some of James Allen's books earned him an indisputable reputation of being an erudite Tamil scholar. His Tamil works like "Meyyaram" and "Meyyarivu" reflect a creative mind, restless for uninhibited expression.

He was known as "Chekkiluththa Chemmal" - a great man who pulled the oil press in jail for the sake of his people. He was an erudite scholar in Tamil, a prolific writer, a fiery speaker a trade union leader of unique calibre and a dauntless freedom fighter. His life is a story of resistance, strife, struggle, suffering and sacrifice for the cause to which he was committed. In accordance with his wishes, VOC was taken to the Congress Office at Tuticorin, where he died on the 18th November, 1936.

TN Govt Announcement

- The wooden oil press (chekku) drawn by V.O.Chidambaranar in prison, will be renovated at Gandhi Mandapam in Chennai and a bust size statue for him will be installed.

- The Melaperiya Cotton road in Thoothukudi will be re-named V.O. Chidambaranar road.

- At the V.O.Chidambaranar Park in Coimbatore, a life-size statue will be erected.

- The Ottapidaram 'Ninaivillam' in Thoothukudi and the 'Manimandapam' in Tirunelveli will be renovated and a sound and light spectacle will be set up to narrate his life.

- An animation film depicting V.O.C's life history will be released in the digital form.

- A new Chair will be created in V.O.C's name in the Nellai Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.

- An award - 'Kappalottiya Tamilan V.O.C. Virudhu' – will be given every year to a prominent Tamil in the marine sector.

- November 18, the day V.O.C. died will be declared as 'Day of Sacrifice' and observed as such.

<div align="center">

Cauvery Water Dispute

</div>

The Cauvery water dispute, which has been a bone of contention between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu for decades now. The Cauvery basin covers a large expanse of land including major chunks in *Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and also smaller areas in Kerala and Puducherry.*

Entry of Pondicherry & Kerala

As Kerala and Puducherry also laid claim on share of Cauvery water after India attained Independence

History of the dispute

The issue dates back to 1892 when an agreement was filed between Madras Presidency and Mysore for arbitration but led to a fresh set of disputes. Later, attempts were renewed to arbitrate between the two states under supervision of Government of India and second agreement was signed in 1924.

A Fact Finding Committee was set-up in 1970 to figure out the situation on ground. The committee submitted its report in 1972 and further studies were done by expert committee and the states reached at an agreement in 1976. However, after a new government came to power in Tamil Nadu, it refused to give consent to terms of agreement paving way for further dispute.

Later in 1986, Tamil Nadu government appealed the Central government to constitute a tribunal for solving the issue under Inter-State Water Disputes Act,

1956. However, the tribunal was not set-up until Supreme Court took cognizance of the matter and ordered the Central government to do so in 1990. The Cauvery Waters Tribunal was constituted on June, 2, 1990.

Final award of the Tribunal

The Tribunal announced its final order in 2007 allocating 419 tmc ft water to Tamil Nadu and 270 tmc ft to Karnataka. Kerala was given 30 tmc ft and Puducherry got 7 tmc ft. The Tribunal had come to a conclusion that total availability of water in Cauvery basin stood at 740 tmc ft. However, both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka filed a review petition before the Tribunal.

Why it's continuing?

In the years of normal rainfall, the Cauvery is able to satisfy all the demands on its water along its 800-km course. Not so, however, in distress years. In some distress years, fights over the Cauvery spill on to the streets of the major cities in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Karnataka claims that the British-era agreement was not correct as it did not get its due share of water. On the other hand, Tamil Nadu believes that it needs the water to sustain extensive farming that has increased because of Karnataka's commitment to providing sufficient water. Both the states increased their cultivable land and also use water for hydro energy and political parties take into the matter in series.

Karnataka wants to triple its water share from the river that originates from Kodagu and flows through Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Kerala, which means there Tamil Nadu's portion will reduce.

Solution

Water conservation and usage are problem areas in both States. irrigation management aimed at, among other things, reviving the traditional tanks. Despite this, well-driven irrigation meant that farmers did not concentrate on tanks management. Crop diversification, reducing rice cultivable area marginally, and shifting to less water-guzzling varieties of rice have been among the suggestions that many experts have been talking about.

Why cavery water important for Tamilnadu

The Cauvery delta area of 14.47 lakh hectares includes 20 taluks of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur and Nagapattinam districts, five taluks of Tiruchi district, two of Cuddalore

and one taluk of Puddukkottai district. This is just over 10 per cent of the State's land area. Rice is the principal crop, either single- or double-cropped. A third crop of rice is sometimes grown during the summer in some parts. Since the north-east monsoon is usually heavy, rice is preferred in the period from September to December. Short-duration crops are cultivated during Kuruvai (June onwards) and, if water is available, in December-January and April-May. The thaladi, a kind of bonus crop, is a medium-term variety that is cultivated in September-November. But the main crop is the high-yielding samba, and the current problems centre around release of water for samba.

Tamil Nadu and Denmark have planned to create an energy island

Tamil Nadu and Denmark have planned to create an energy island in Gulf of Mannar that lies between the west coast of Sri Lanka and south-eastern tip of India.

Key points

- This plan was made as Tamil Nadu is looking to expand its footprint in the green energy sector.

- To achieve this target, Denmark is likely to invest $5-10 billion in the renewable energy sector in the state. It also includes investment for an energy island in the Gulf of Mannar.

- With this investment, island would be able to produce 4-10 GW of energy.

Tamil Nadu State Action Plan on Climate Change (TNSAPCC 2.0)

Chief Minister MK Stalin has made this a priority area allocating Rs 500 crore in the budget towards the Climate Change Mission. This part, a multi-stakeholder green fund, will be created with contributions from all line departments. "Climate change adaptation and mitigation can't be carried out by one department. Everyone has to chip-in. For instance, a portion of the budget allocated to the transport department can be used for green initiatives. The power sector can include more renewables into the electricity mix. We are listing out things that can be quickly done, besides long-term vision

Key areas

- sustainable agriculture

- climate resilience

- water resources

- forest & biodiversity

- coastal area management.

- Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change

- Disaster Management and Mitigation

- Health and Sanitation

Blue Flag

The Kovalam beach near East Coast Road has been awarded the coveted Blue Flag Certification by Denmark Environment Agency

Reasons for Getting blue flag

- zero liquid waste managed beach" which has a grey water treatment plant, 40 KW off-grid solar power plant and a solid waste management unit with an automatic composting machine.

- "The beach is clad in green cover and has 37 facilities including a safe swimming zone area, reclining bamboo lounger chairs, hammocks, outdoor fitness equipment, children play area and seven-stage purified drinking water vending kiosk," the minister said.

- The beach also has an amphibious wheelchair for the differently-abled to swim in the bathing zone safely.

Why is it important?

The 'Blue Flag' beaches are considered as one of the best beaches in the world in terms of cleanliness, safety, sustainability, etc. Around fifty countries currently participate in the programme, and over 4,000 beaches, marinas, and boats have this certification. Spain has the highest number of Blue Flag tagged sites in the world.

7.5 per cent reservation in technical education

7.5 per cent reservation for Government school students in admission to Under Graduate courses in technical education in 2021

Need of the Reservation

- Still, it is very difficult for students of Government schools in our State to compete with the students of private schools and join higher education of their choice and technical courses

- Due to many socio-economic disparities, all students don't get equality of opportunity in higher education

- In the academic year 2019-2020, the number of students in the second year of higher education was 8.5 lakh. Of them, 3.45 lakh were Government school students.

- In Engineering education, the percentage of Government school students joining Anna University in the 2020-2021 academic year was 0.83.

- Due to poverty, ignorance and lack of guidance, parents of Government school students have lesser awareness about technical studies.

Justice D. Murugesan Commission

The Justice D. Murugesan Commission, constituted by the Tamil Nadu government to examine the socio-economic conditions of government school students, has recommended that they be given "preferential treatment" in admission to government quota seats in professional courses (other than medicine).

Thamirabarani civilisation

கல்தோன்றி மண்தோன்றாக் காலத்தே வாளொடு

முன்தோன்றி மூத்த குடி"

this line from puraporul venpa malai says before the origin of lithic and soil tamil people originated in this land. To confirm the above statement "The finding in sivakalai has established that the Porunai river [Thamirabarani] civilisation dates back to 3,200 years.

Significance

- Based on literature (mention from silapathikaram and sangam literature, பஃறுளி யாற்றுடன் பன்மலை யடுக்கத்துக் குமரிக் கோடுங் கொடுங்கடல் கொள்ள ")

- இலக்கிய அடிப்படையில் (சிலப்பதிகாரம் மற்றும் சங்க இலக்கியம்)

- Based geological formation (Decan plateu is the oldest in India - Tamirabarni is lying in the same)

- Based on scientific evidence (porunai civilisation)   High light more on this topic

  - ✓ In a development that has the potential to rewrite the history of the Indian subcontinent, a US-based lab has carbon-dated the remaining discovered from an ancient civilization in Tamil Nadu to at least 3,200 years.

  - ✓ The finding has established that the Porunai River (Thamirabarani) civilization dates back to 3,200 years.

  - ✓ The results of the Beta Analytic Testing showed that rice and soil existed dates back to 1155 BCE.

  - ✓ This is the oldest civilization perhaps, older than the indus civilization which is to be 2,600 years old.

  - ✓ Also mention keezhadi

similar characteristics with Indus Valley Civilisation

  - ✓ Mother goddess

  - ✓ Burials

  - ✓ Grafti symbols

Conclusion

Based on the above references conclude as if more researches done in linguistic , archaeological finding may prove history should first be started from Tamil Nadu

Kalaignar is the architect of modern Tamil Nadu

Almost the entire span of Kalaignar's life is closely connected with history having 80 years of public life, 70 years in films and journalism, 60 years as Member of the Legislative Assembly and 50 years as the President of the great movement, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Political Participation

He formulated and implemented great schemes and laws for the greatness of the Tamil language, development of Tamil Nadu and for bringing about a renaissance in Tamil society. His contribution in making Tamil Nadu a frontline, developed State in the whole of India is unparalleled

Perhaps he is the only leader who won all the elections he contested. Starting with Kulithalai in 1957, he remained the winner in the rest of the 12 elections in 1962, 1967, 1971, 1977, 1980, 1989, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016, he had contested. Defeat never touched him in all these 13 Elections; victory never forsook him. That is Kalaignar.

As a chief Minister

After the demise of Perarignar Anna, he became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the first time on 10.02.1969. Later, he took over the responsibility of the office 4 more times on 15.03.1971, 27.01.1989, 13.05.1996 and 13.05.2006 - this totally 5 times.

Significant Schemes

- Annai Tamil language being elevated to the status of a 'classical' language,

- right of reservation for the backward class community in Union Government jobs

- a law ensuring that caste is no bar to become an archaka

- equal share to women in property

- social justice rights to BC, MBC and SC/ST,

- free electricity to farmers,

- an IT cluster, Tidal Park at Taramani,

- Metro Rail to Chennai,

- industrial complexes like SIPCOT and SIDCO,

- Slum Clearance Board, Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board,

- 'Namakku Naame' (self dependence) scheme,

- Anna Renaissance scheme,

- Ambulance 108 service,

- free medical insurance scheme,

- introduction of mini buses,

- setting up 'Uzhavar Sandhaigal',

- marriage assistance to poor women,

- financial assistance for widows for re-marriage,

- assistance to pregnant women,

- renovation to thousands of temples,

- 30% reservation for women in Government jobs,

- 33 per cent reservation for women in local body elections,

- free stoves with LPG gas connection,

- self help groups for women,

- 'Samathuvapurams' for all communities to live together,

- 3.5 per cent reservation for Muslims, inclusion of Urdu-speaking Muslims in the Backward Class list,

- abolition of entrance examination,

- free bus pass to students,

Social Justice and Thanthai Periyar

The Government of Tamil Nadu has taken a decision to celebrate September 17th, the Birth Anniversary of 'Arivaasaan' Thanthai Periyar as a 'Social Justice Day' every year as a symbol of the perpetuation of this sentiment, feeling, upsurge and vision.

Thanthai Periyar started the self-respect movement on the basis of the principle 'dignity and knowledge lend beauty to mankind' and went round this Country as a

Teacher of wisdom to imbue people with a sense of dignity and knowledge. No one can copy the agitations he steered; any person will hesitate to replicate his writings; everyone will be afraid to deliver speeches like him. He considered the welfare of Tamils as that of his own and all that is inimical to Tamils as his own foe and opposed it.

"There is no distinction between man and man; men and women are equal" – these two are his basic principles. Abolition of caste and enslavement of women were his two aims. He questioned everything that impeded these two. He questioned scientifically; he encouraged others to think like him.

Seeds of social justice

Through his self-respect views, the Tamil race acquired the self-respect concept. It gained clarity of thought through his penetrating rationalism. It was his walking stick that opened the doors of social justice for people oppressed and suppressed through caste hegemony to attain eminence in education and job opportunities. If the seeds of social justice are sown all over India today and not only in Tamil Nadu, it is due to the foundation he laid.

The Indian Constitution was first amended due to him - one who had not stepped into Parliament at all. He never wished to enter the Assembly but a number of bills carrying his viewpoints were passed in this House. Only he had that wonderful ability to implement his ideas through another person.

No reformist movement in the world has attained this fame. Reformers would have harangued and departed; rulers would never have any idea of it. Only in Tamil Nadu, a reformist movement has turned into a political movement, bringing honour to that society through implementation of reformist ideas and giving them legal protection also

Thanthai Periyar brought out a policy based on self-respect, rationalism, equality, social justice and racial rights. That policy laid the foundation for this society's growth in the last century; it is going to pave the way for the future.

CURRENT AFFAIRS OCTOBER -2021

Judicial activism

Recently, the Supreme Court has stepped in to address the issue of oxygen shortage in the states and the inability of the Centre to cater to their exact requirements. It has set up a task force of experts which is being called as the instance of "judicial activism" by several sections in the country. 1979, the judiciary led by the Supreme Court in India became relevant to the nation in a manner not contemplated by the makers of the Constitution and became an active participant in the dispenser of social justice. The concept of PIL in India was started by Justice Krishna Iyer and Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

Judicial Activism

Judicial activism – it is the instance in the judiciary where it sidelines the government and gives its decisions or frames a policy which would otherwise be the domain of the legislature.

Constitutional Background:

- Indian constitution does not describe judicial activism but some articles provide judiciary to act in its own way if required.
- Article 142 states that "the Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice."
- But, the Supreme Court has also ruled that the separation of powers between executive, legislature, and judiciary is the part of the basic structure.
- Article 121 and 211 provides for non discussion of the conduct of judges in the legislature ensuring the judicial independency

Judicial activism and Positive impacts

- Judiciary can provide speedy solutions which can be stuck in the legislatures due to lack of support
- It provides a system of checks and balances to the other government branches.
- Many a time public power harms the people, so it becomes necessary for the judiciary to check misuse of public power.
- Supreme Court is described as the guardian of the constitution and is obligated to ensure the legitimacy and legality of the laws.
- It provides an opportunity to the honourable judges to act upon their wisdom.

- It helps to build trust among the common people that they can rely upon the judiciary against the excesses of the administration.

Negatives of Judicial Activism

- Judges can override any existing law. Hence, it clearly violates the line drawn by the constitution.

- Repeated interference of courts can erode the faith of the people in the quality, integrity and efficiency of governmental institutions.

- Judiciary tries to keep itself away from any reforms as it struck down the NJAC proposed by the government.

- It infringes upon the separation of powers which it itself has described as the part of the basic structure.

- Frequent interruptions by the judiciary may create a roadblock for the legislative reforms.

- Some judicial persons may unleash it due to personal ambitions.

However, the governance cannot be replaced by the judicial institutions. There is a need to discover a balance between judicial and executive institutions. We need to reassert the balance between reforms, development and institutions. Judicial activism should not be used to lead to the Constitutional principles of separation of power getting eroded.

<p style="text-align:center">**Anti-defection law**</p>

The anti-defection law was passed in 1985 through the 52nd Amendment to the Constitution. with an intent to curb "the evil of political defections". Under the anti-defection law, legislators may be disqualified from their membership to the House if they resign from their party after being elected, or defy the direction issued by the party leadership during a vote on any issue. Over the years, several contentious issues in relation to the working of the law have arisen. Recently many legislature faced this Karnataka, pondychery , Delhi etc

What constitutes defection? Who is the deciding authority?

The law covers three kinds of scenarios. One is when legislators elected on the ticket of one political party "voluntarily give up" membership of that party or vote in the legislature against the party's wishes. A legislator's speech and conduct inside and outside the legislature can lead to deciding the voluntarily giving up membership.

The second scenario arises when an MP/MLA who has been elected as an independent joins a party later. The third scenario relates to nominated legislators. In their case, the law specifies that they can join a political party within six months of being appointed to the House, and not after such time.

Violation of the law in any of these scenarios can lead to a legislator being penalised for defection. The Presiding Officers of the Legislature (Speaker, Chairman) are the deciding authorities in such cases. The Supreme Court has held legislators can challenge their decisions before the higher judiciary.

Issues with the anti-defection law

- Speaker's role is controversial
- Re-election of disqualified members
- Party domination is increased over representative
- Legislative Stability is no more possible
- It reduces accountability of MLA /MP
- Long delay of the cases

Conclusion

The Election Commission has suggested it should be the deciding authority in defection cases. Others have argued that the President and Governors should hear defection petitions. And last year, the Supreme Court said Parliament should set up an independent tribunal headed by a retired judge of the higher judiciary to decide defection cases swiftly and impartially.

Graded Response Action Plan

Approved by the Supreme Court in 2016, the plan was formulated after several meetings that the Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) held with state government representatives and experts. The result was a plan that institutionalised measures to be taken when air quality deteriorates.

Graded Response Action Plan:

o The action plan which was formulated in 2016 and notified in 2017 for Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR).

o The plan was formulated after several meetings were held by Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority (EPCA) with state government representatives and experts.

o These are institutionalized measures to be taken when air quality deteriorates, hence works only as an emergency measure.

o GRAP includes the measures which will be taken by different government agencies to prevent worsening of Air Quality of Delhi-NCR and prevent PM10 and PM2.5 levels to go beyond the 'moderate' national Air Quality Index (AQI) category.

o If air quality reaches the severe+ stage, GRAP talks about shutting down schools and implementing the odd-even road-space rationing scheme.

o The plan requires action and coordination among 13 different agencies in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan (NCR areas)

'Maharatna' status

The government has accorded the 'Maharatna' status to state-owned Power Finance Corporation (PFC).

The move will pave the way for the company's greater financial and operational efficiency.

What is Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna status?

Under Articles of Association, the board of directors of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) enjoys autonomy in respect of recruitment, promotion and other service conditions of below board level employees.

The board of directors of a CPSE exercises delegated powers subject to broad policy guidelines issued by the government from time to time.

The government has granted enhanced powers to the Boards of the profit-making enterprises under various schemes like Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna.

Maharatna scheme

- The main objective of the Maharatna scheme which was introduced in 2010 is to empower mega CPSEs to expand their operations and emerge as global giants.
- Maharatna CPSEs compared to others are given greater autonomy for flexibility in respect of capital expenditure, formation of strategic alliance, formulation of HR policies etc.
- The Board of a 'Maharatna' CPSE can make equity investments to undertake financial joint ventures and wholly-owned subsidiaries and undertake mergers and acquisitions in India and abroad, subject to a ceiling of 15 per cent of the networth of the concerned CPSE, limited to Rs 5,000 crore in one project.
- The board can also structure and implement schemes relating to personnel and human resource management and training. They can also enter into technology joint ventures or other strategic alliances.

Eligibility criteria for grant of Maharatna status

The CPSEs meeting the following eligibility criteria are considered for Maharatna status:

a) Having Navratna status.
b) Listed on Indian stock exchange with minimum prescribed public shareholding under SEBI regulations.
c) An average annual turnover of more than Rs 25,000 crore during the last three years.
d) An average annual net worth of more than Rs 15,000 crore during the last three years.
e) An average annual net profit after tax of more than Rs 5,000 crore during the last three years.
f) Should have significant global presence/international operations.

The Maharatna CPSEs are:

1) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

2) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

3) Coal India Limited

4) GAIL India Limited

5) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

6) Indian Oil Corporation Limited

7) NTPC Limited

8) Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited

9) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

10) Steel Authority of India Limited

11) Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC).

Gati Shakti

Gati Shakti — a digital platform — will bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects.

Significance

Infrastructure creation in India had suffered for decades from multiple issues. There was lack of coordination between different Departments, for example, once a road was constructed, other agencies dug up the constructed road again for activities like laying of underground cables, gas pipelines etc. This not only caused great inconvenience but was also a wasteful expenditure. To address this, efforts were put in place to increase coordination so that all cables, pipelines etc. could be laid simultaneously. Steps have also been taken to address other issues like time-taking approval process, multiplicity of regulatory clearances etc. In the last seven years, the Government has ensured unprecedented focus on infrastructure through a holistic outlook.

PM GatiShakti will address the past issues through institutionalizing holistic planning for stakeholders for major infrastructure projects. Instead of planning & designing separately in silos, the projects will be designed and executed with a common vision. It will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various Ministries and State Governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, inland waterways, dry/land ports, UDAN etc. Economic Zones like textile clusters, pharmaceutical clusters, defence corridors, electronic parks, industrial corridors, fishing clusters, agri zones will be covered to improve connectivity & make Indian businesses more competitive. It will also leverage technology extensively including spatial planning tools with ISRO imagery developed by BiSAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics).

PM GatiShakti is based on six pillars:

1. Comprehensiveness: It will include all the existing and planned initiatives of various Ministries and Departments with one centralized portal. Each and every Department will now have visibility of each other's activities providing critical data while planning & execution of projects in a comprehensive manner.

2. Prioritization: Through this, different Departments will be able to prioritize their projects through cross–sectoral interactions.

3. Optimization: The National Master Plan will assist different ministries in planning for projects after identification of critical gaps. For the transportation of the goods from one place to another, the plan will help in selecting the most optimum route in terms of time and cost.

4. Synchronization: Individual Ministries and Departments often work in silos. There is lack of coordination in planning and implementation of the project resulting in delays. PM GatiShakti will help in synchronizing the activities of each department, as well as of different layers of governance, in a holistic manner by ensuring coordination of work between them.

5. Analytical: The plan will provide the entire data at one place with GIS based spatial planning and analytical tools having 200+ layers, enabling better visibility to the executing agency.

6. Dynamic: All Ministries and Departments will now be able to visualize, review and monitor the progress of cross-sectoral projects, through the GIS platform, as the satellite imagery will give on-ground progress periodically and progress of the projects will be updated on a regular basis on the portal. It will help in identifying the vital interventions for enhancing and updating the master plan.

The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and also reduce travel time for people.

PM GatiShakti will provide the public and business community information regarding the upcoming connectivity projects, other business hubs, industrial areas and surrounding environment. This will enable the investors to plan their businesses

at suitable locations leading to enhanced synergies. It will create multiple employment opportunities and give a boost to the economy. It will improve the global competitiveness of local products by cutting down the logistics costs and improving the supply chains, and also ensure proper linkages for local industry & consumers.

Ethanol blending Program

Start with The government of India has advanced the target for 20 per cent ethanol blending in petrol (also called E20) to 2025 from 2030. E20 will be rolled out from April 2023. In 2018 National policy on biofuels also suggested the same

what is ethanol blending

Ethanol is an agro-based product, mainly produced from a by-product of the sugar industry, namely molasses. Ethanol can be mixed with gasoline to form different blends. As the ethanol molecule contains oxygen, it allows the engine to more completely combust the fuel.

Significance of the program

➢ Energy security (Spice jet)

➢ Impact on emissions (carbon monoxide)

➢ Benefit for sugar industry (arrears for sugarcane farmer)

➢ Foreign Exchange reserve

Conclusion:

Based on the above information it the program will benefit to the government , farmers and environment and connect with SDG goals

One Sun One World One Grid (OSOWOG) Declaration

The One Sun One World One Grid Declaration (OSOWOG) was jointly released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson at the COP26 Climate Meet in Glasgow.

Realising the vision of OSOWOG through interconnected green grids can be transformational, enabling all nations to meet the targets of the Paris Agreement to prevent dangerous climate change, the declaration said. These efforts can stimulate

green investments and create millions of good jobs. By sharing the sun's energy, one can help to build a more peaceful and prosperous world

What is its objective?

While the sun is the source of all energy and solar energy is totally clean and sustainable, it is available only during the day time and is dependent on the weather. OSOWOG is the solution to this challenge. Its objective is to aid in developing a worldwide grid through which clean energy can be transmitted anywhere, anytime (use power at night in one part of the world from solar energy generated on other side of the world where it is day time). It also aims to help in reducing storage needs and enhancing the viability of solar projects. Its ultimate goal is to reduce carbon footprints and energy costs.

Who are behind it?

In first assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA), in October 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi floated the idea of the OSOWOG initiative. The UK and India decided to merge the UK's Green Grids Initiative (GGI) and ISA's OSOWOG into GGI-OSOWOG as part of the UK-India Virtual Summit earlier this year. The ISA is an inter-governmental organisation formed by India and France, comprising 101 members, to accelerate the global adoption of solar power. As many as 83 ISA member countries have endorsed the One Sun initiative. The ISA and the World Bank are also helping in executing the project.

How will it be implemented?

OSOWOG is divided into three main phases.

- In the first phase, the Indian grid would be connected to the grids of Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia to develop a common grid. This grid would then be used to share solar energy as per need, in addition to other renewable energy sources.
- The second phase would connect the functional first phase to the pool of renewable resources in Africa.
- The third phase would look at achieving true global interconnection. The idea will be to integrate as many countries as possible to create a single power grid of renewable energy. This can then be accessed by all countries.

How will it help the world become more sustainable?

All participants in the initiative will focus on attracting effective investments in renewable energy sources by utilising technology, finance and skill. When all stakeholders coordinate, it is expected to bring down project cost, lead to higher efficiencies and increased asset utilisation for all involved.

The initiative may have a spill over effect, as the cost effective source of energy production could be used in other areas such as poverty alleviation, provision of drinking water, sanitation facilities and food security. Global collaboration will bring in increased investment into research and development.

What are the challenges expected in its implementation ?

One of the big challenges for implementation will be maintaining a stable grid over a large geographical area. Electricity Grid is vulnerable to accidents, weather, and cyber-attacks that are prone to increase and disrupt the electricity supply on mass scale. The mechanism of cost-sharing will also be challenging as participating countries are both rich and poor nations.

First-ever malaria vaccine for children

On October 6, the World Health Organization made a historic announcement, endorsing the first-ever malaria vaccine, RTS,S, among children in sub-Saharan Africa, and in other regions with moderate-to-high Plasmodium falciparum malaria transmission.

Why is this significant?

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by micro-organisms that belong to the genus Plasmodium, and is transmitted by infected female Anopheles mosquitoes. In 2019, according to the WHO, there were an estimated 229 million cases of malaria, and the estimated deaths were 4,09,000. About 67% of the deaths were among children aged under five, the group most vulnerable to malaria. Furthermore, 94% of the cases and deaths due to malaria occurred in the WHO African region, a disproportionately high share of the burden. But the WHO says its regions of Southeast Asia, eastern Mediterranean, western Pacific, and the Americas are also at risk. While research for a vaccine and therapeutics for malaria had been on for nearly half-a-century, success has been elusive until recently. While preventive and treatment interventions have continued (bed nets and indoor residual insecticide spraying) over the years, it was clear that the best tool against the constantly mutating pathogen would not emerge until an effective vaccine was at hand.

Will India use it too?

Malaria is a major public health problem in India, endemic to many States, and involves multiple Plasmodium species, including P. falciparum,

India will therefore benefit from the vaccine, and Bharat Biotech has entered into a partnership with GSK for technology transfer and production. This vaccine is likely to be ready for use in India, in a couple of years, as per reports.

Astro 'robot

In october Amazon announced many new products including a "home robot" named Astro. The robot has cartoony-eyes on a tablet-like touchscreen and comes equipped with a periscope camera and microphone, and can autonomously navigate your house to keep a tab on security or follow you around while you're on a video call.

What is Astro?

Astro weighs about 20 pounds and is two feet tall, essentially a robot dog on wheels. Astro also happens to be the name of the non-robotic dog in The Jetsons. The robot is designed to move around the home and keep a check on pets, and detect something unusual in the absence of the owner. It comes with a "periscope" camera that pops up from its head and can be used to keep an eye on your home. Astro is basically a combination of the Echo Show and sophisticated Ring security camera integrated into one single device. The device captures live videos, recognises faces, plays music or videos, and delivers a beer across the home. It's an innovative product that takes advantage of Amazon's expertise in artificial intelligence and uses cameras and sensors to see and follow you around the home.

Robotics

Robotics is a branch of engineering that involves the conception, design, manufacture and operation of robots. Robot is any automatically operated machine that replaces human effort. The objective of the robotics field is to create intelligent machines that can assist humans in a variety of ways.

disadvantages:

- In many situations robots can increase productivity, efficiency, quality and consistency of products.

- Robots can work in environments which are unsafe for humans as they don't have the same environmental requirements that humans do – such as lighting, air conditioning or noise protection.

- Robots have some sensors/actuators which are more capable than humans.

  - Unlike humans, robots don't get bored. Until they wear out, they can do the same thing again and again.

  - They can be very accurate – to fractions of an inch (as is needed for example in manufacturing of microelectronics).

Disadvantages:

- The use of robots can create economic problems if they replace human jobs.

- Robots can only do what they are told to do – they can't improvise

- This means that safety procedures are needed to protect humans and other robots.

- Although robots can be superior to humans in some ways, they are less dexterous than humans.

- Robotics lack emotional intelligence, which plays a critical role in intense situations.

- Often robots are very costly – in terms of the initial cost, maintenance, the need for extra components and the need to be programmed to do the task.

- Surveillance concerns pose a problem of entering a privacy nightmare.

Kunming Declaration On Biodiversity

More than 100 countries on the 13th of October 2021 pledged to make the protection of habitats an integral part of their respective government's policies. The delegations from these countries were attending the United Nations Biodiversity Conference in the Chinese city of Kunming.

- It calls upon the parties to "mainstream" biodiversity protection in decision-making and recognise the importance of conservation in protecting human health.
- By adopting this, the nations have committed themselves to support the development, adoption and implementation of an effective post-2020 implementation plan, capacity building action plan for the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety.
- The theme of the declaration is Ecological Civilization: Building a Shared Future for All Life on Earth.
- Signatory nations will ensure that the post-pandemic recovery policies, programmes and plans contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, promoting sustainable and inclusive development.

Nobel Prizes - 2021

Nobel Prizes 2021		
Field	**Recipient**	**Contributions**
Chemistry	Benjamin List and David W.C. MacMillan	Finding an easier and environmentally cleaner way to build molecules that can be used to make compounds, including medicines and pesticides (organocatalysis).
Physics	Syukuro Manabe, Klaus Hasselmann and Giorgio Parisi	Understanding of complex physical systems.
Medicine	David Julius and Ardem Patapoutian	For their work in the field of somatosensation, that is the ability

		of specialised organs such as eyes, ears and skin to see, hear and feel.
Peace Prize	Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov	For their efforts to safeguard freedom of expression, which is a precondition for democracy and lasting peace.
Literature	Abdulrazak Gurnah	For his uncompromising and compassionate penetration of the effects of colonialism and the fate of the refugee in the gulf between cultures and continents.
Economics	David Card, Joshua Angrist and Guido Imbens	Research on wages, jobs

60-point action plan

The Centre has prepared a comprehensive 60-point action plan

Key-points

Leveraging IT and Technology for Governance:

- There are several actionable inputs for the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology from streamlining the disbursement of scholarships to bridging the digital divide for underprivileged students by developing indigenous tablets and laptops.

- Digitizing all land records by 2023 under the central database called 'Matribhumi.' Integration with the e-Courts system will provide transparency on title/possession-related issues.

- Citizenship can be linked to birth certificates using technology and focus.

Improving Business Climate:

- It includes the complete abolition of certain permits, reducing the cost of starting a business in 10 sectors and bringing it in line with Vietnam and Indonesia, automatic permitting information, and one-point access to all government services.

- Incentives for timely land acquisition and forestry approval, a comprehensive Environment Management Act that makes for a variety of laws in the field.

- An advisory platform for start-ups and skills programs in emerging sectors.

- It uses the Geographic Information System (GIS) decision-making map to increase the country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product).

- Aiming to find jobs while negotiating trade measures.

Upgrading the Civil Services

- Capacity building (Mission Karamyogi) - training of officers on various aspects of infrastructure in both the Centre and states, infusion of expertise, and exposure to latest technologies for higher civil services.

- Performance-oriented, clear, and targeted performance of Ministers and departments as is the case in the public sector, the mechanisms for dealing with countries with their limited jurisdiction, and the restructuring of departments through Government Technology Reconstruction (GPR) every ten years.

- GPR is designed to address the 'problems' or 'needs' of an organization or its customers to improve the overall quality of services.

- More Appointments of Chief Information Officers (CIOs) and Chief Technology Officers (CTOs) as data can be used effectively. All government information must be made accessible to all sectors.

Pegasus spyware

Recently, it has been reported that Pegasus, the malicious software, has allegedly been used to secretly monitor and spy on an extensive host of public figures in India.

How does Pegasus come into your phone?

The code is transmitted by calling the target phone on WhatsApp. The code enters the phone even if the call is not answered. According to some reports, the log of that call gets erased. According to The Citizen's Lab of the University of Toronto, which worked with WhatsApp on identifying spyware victims, this is only one of the ways of delivering Pegasus. It notes several other cases such as alarming SMSs that prompt targets to click on a link

Types of Cyber Attacks

Malware: It is short for malicious software, refers to any kind of software that is designed to cause damage to a single computer, server, or computer network. Ransomware, Spy ware, Worms, viruses, and Trojans are all varieties of malware.

Phishing: It is the method of trying to gather personal information using deceptive e-mails and websites.

Denial of Service attacks: A Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack is an attack meant to shut down a machine or network, making it inaccessible to its intended users. DoS attacks accomplish this by flooding the target with traffic, or sending it information that triggers a crash.

Man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks: Also known as eavesdropping attacks, occur when attackers insert themselves into a two-party transaction. Once the attackers interrupt the traffic, they can filter and steal data.

SQL Injection: SQL stands for **Structured Query Language**, a programming language used to communicate with databases.Many of the servers that store critical data for websites and services use SQL to manage the data in their databases.

Cross-Site Scripting (XSS): Similar to an SQL injection attack, this attack also involves injecting malicious code into a website, but in this case the website itself is not being attacked.Instead the malicious code the attacker has injected, only runs in the user's browser when they visit the attacked website, and it goes after the visitor directly, not the website.

Social Engineering: It is an attack that relies on human interaction to trick users into breaking security procedures in order to gain sensitive information that is typically protected.

Recent Steps Taken in India:

o **Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative:** It was launched in 2018 with an aim to spread awareness about cybercrime and building capacity for safety measures for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) and frontline IT staff across all government departments.

o **National Cyber security Coordination Centre (NCCC):** In 2017, the NCCC was developed to scan internet traffic and communication metadata (which are little snippets of information hidden inside each communication) coming into the country to detect real-time cyber threats.

o **Cyber Swachhta Kendra:** In 2017, this platform was introduced for internet users to clean their computers and devices by wiping out viruses and malware.

o **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C):** I4C was recently inaugurated by the government.

- National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal has also been launched pan India.

o **Computer Emergency Response Team - India (CERT-IN):** It is the nodal agency which deals with cybersecurity threats like hacking and phishing.

o **Legislation:**

- Information Technology Act, 2000.

- Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019.

NIPUN Bharat Mission

Union Minister for Education, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' today virtually launched a National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat), for ensuring that every child in the country necessarily attains foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3, by 2026-27.

Goals and objectives of NIPUN Bharat Mission:

- Foundational skills enable to keep children in class thereby reducing the dropouts and improve transition rate from primary to upper primary and secondary stages.

- Activity based learning and conducive learning environment will improve quality of education.

- Innovative pedagogies such as toy-based and experiential learning will be used in classroom transaction thereby making learning a joyful and engaging activity.

- Intensive capacity building of teachers will make them empowered and provide greater autonomy for choosing the pedagogy.

- Holistic development of the child by focusing on different domains of development like physical and motor development, socio-emotional development, literacy and numeracy development, cognitive development, life skills etc. which are interrelated and interdependent, which will be reflected in a Holistic Progress Card.

- Children to achieve steeper learning trajectory which may have positive impacts on later life outcomes and employment.

- Since almost every child attends early grades, therefore, focus at that stage will also benefit the socio-economic disadvantageous group thus ensuring access to equitable and inclusive quality education.

Thus, NIPUN Bharat is envisaged to support and encourage students, along with their schools, teachers, parents, and communities, in every way possible, to helprealise the true potential of our children and propel the country to new heights.

The success of NIPUN Bharat will primarily depend on teachers, so, there will be a special emphasis on capacity building of teachers. A special package for foundational literacy and Numeracy under NISHTHA is being developed by NCERT and around 25 lakh teachers teaching at pre-primary to primary grade will be trained this year

Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission.The aim is to strengthen the critical healthcare network from village to block to the district to the regional and national level in the next 4-5 years.

It has been launched by the government with an aim to move towards a provision of universal healthcare in the country. Quality healthcare is the one which is affordable and inclusive. It holds the providers accountable for cost and quality and it translates into a reduction in disease burden. Ayushman Bharat adopts a two-pronged approach:

- Firstly, the creation of health and wellness centres to bring health care closer to homes.

- Secondly, the formulation of a Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) to protect poor and vulnerable families against financial risk arising out of catastrophic health episodes.

Challenges

- Upgrading wellness centres and broadening the scope of services they offer will be a big task. It starts with fixing infrastructure problems that range from lack of power to inadequate equipment.
- The inadequate functionality of this infrastructure and the fact that it's concentrated in the metropolis is another major challenge in the implementation of this part of the scheme.
- There is no clarity on the funding for this project. Most of the centres suffer from the manpower shortages often making do with less than half the trained personnel they need.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)

- PMJAY offers a sum insured of 5 lakh per family for secondary care (which doesn't involve a super specialist) as well as tertiary care (which does). For the beneficiaries, this is a free scheme.
- It is an entitlement-based scheme that targets the beneficiaries as identified by latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.
- Individuals can walk into any empanelled hospital that can process cashless payments.
- Once identified by the database, the beneficiary is considered insured.

- The insurance cost is shared by the centre and the state mostly in the ratio of 60:40.
- Empanelled hospitals agree to the packaged rates under PMJAY—there are about 1,400 packaged rates for various medical procedures under the scheme.

Benefits of PMJAY

- The PM-JAY is one significant step towards the achievement of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and Sustainable Development Goal - 3 (Good Health And Well-Being).
- PMJAY is portable, which means the beneficiary can avail treatment in any of the states that have implemented the scheme.
- It will leverage capacities available in both public and private sector hospitals, while providing standardised high-quality care, with strong fraud protection mechanisms.
- It can ensure improved access and affordability, of quality secondary and tertiary care services through a combination of public hospitals and well measured strategic purchasing of services in health care deficit areas, from private care providers, especially the not-for profit providers.
- It can significantly reduces out of pocket expenditure for hospitalization.
- It will align the growth of private sector with public health goals.
- It will strengthen public health care systems through infusion of insurance revenues.
- It will enable creation of new health infrastructure in rural, remote and under-served areas.
- It will help India capitalize its demographic dividend, ensure enhanced productivity, well-being and avert wage loss and impoverishment.
- The scheme will also enrich the database of hospitals registered with the Registry of Hospitals in Network of Insurance (ROHINI) System and the human capital captured under the National Health Resource Repository (NHRR) project.

Moreover, the scheme will have a multiplier effect on hospitals and allied sectors like pharmaceuticals, medical devices and diagnostics. Companies will be encouraged to invest more, and this will create jobs.

<p style="text-align:center;color:red;">Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act</p>

MGNREGA is the largest social security scheme in the world — guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work to all rural households in India. Last year, about 235 crore person-days of work were generated under the scheme. The MGNREG Act actually gives rural households the right to work — making it obligatory for the State to give them work on demand. Household could actually sue them for not doing so — at least on paper. The work is usually on projects to build durable assets like roads, canals, ponds and wells. In reality, there are quite a lot of rules on how the money may be spent. The Act stipulates a minimum wage-material ratio of 60:40. The average wage per day per person in 2016-17 was ₹161.

Why is it important?

One in four persons lives below the poverty line in rural India. Ever since the launch of this scheme in 2006, it has changed the nature of the rural labour market. It gave an opportunity to rural households to earn minimum income by getting job cards under this scheme. There are 12 crore job cards as of today. While the poor have used it to climb out of poverty, the not-so-poor used it as a measure to supplement their income by working during lean agriculture periods.

Moreover, the scheme is inclusive — with higher participation of women and SC and ST individuals. Today, about one in two jobs created under the scheme is for women and about 40 per cent for SC/ST. For many women, it is a first-time earning opportunity as well as a chance at empowerment. Interestingly, the scheme has indirectly enabled households to get freed from the clutches of local money lenders too. Payments under the scheme today are mostly by way of direct transfer into beneficiary accounts — which in turn forced people to open 10 crore new bank or post office accounts. The newly opened accounts have aided access to bank credit. Some studies even point to improved education for children in MGNREGA households.

The role of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) as a lifeline for the working poor in rural India has been proved once again with the experience of the lockdown.

The scheme forces the Government to offer work, but so far does not measure productivity or durability of the work done. One of the complaints is about the slow

pace of work. While there is incentive for workers to turn out as much as is needed to earn the wage rate, there is no incentive to expedite it, or finish the task on time.

Chief Minister's Economic Advisory Council'

The Tamil Nadu government constituted economic advisory council comprising Nobel laureate Esther Duflo of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), USA, and former Reserve Bank of India governor Raghuram Rajan, to advise the chief minister.

Significance of the Committee

The Tamil Nadu Economic Advisory Council is a much-needed organisation that bridges economic expertise with policy action and political goals. In a line, this is the expression of intellectual centrifugal forces functioning within the unique aspirations of subnational entities and the confines of a centripetal force operating from New Delhi. These two forces need to bring synergies of economic equilibrium that, while powering the state strengthen the Union; the part supporting the whole; the whole the part. The creation of the Council is excellent news and a great start for three reasons.

conceptual: It allows economic superstructures to express themselves on a wide range of issues that go beyond the economy. All other distractions aside, the economy is the base that powers everything else, particularly welfare schemes—no wealth, no welfare. But the model of leaning on the Union government expertise for all matters economic, while dancing to the tune of freebee politics at the time of elections, will at some point break down. It is imperative for state governments to stand on their own feet, and deepen and widen their economic stride. Almost all sectors, from agriculture to manufacturing, sensitive domains from land to health, and on-ground regulation from technology to resources, reside with states. Infusing efficiencies into them is the responsibility of state governments and the Council in Tamil Nadu is a good start.

Structural:

It opens the revolving door of experts within states. The Union government routinely invites experts and resides them within the North Block—the office of the Chief Economic Adviser, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, and the chairmen of

regulatory bodies around securities, insurance and pensions have had outsiders coming in. During the decade when the United Progressive Alliance governed, the institution of National Advisory Council was set up to advise the Prime Minister, largely on matters of welfare. Encouraging the best minds in varied domains to infuse knowledge and experience into governance is a good step. Here, the state governments will need to be careful about two things. One, some experts come with the swagger of attitude and the bluster of 'free speech' without the related responsibilities, accountabilities or constraints. And two, they are often unable to negotiate entrenched bureaucracies. The government needs to handhold them on the latter and warn them on the former, possibly with non-disclosure agreements.

Geographical:

The proliferation of global talent outside New Delhi's North Block. Thus far, all talent has been absorbed by and attracted to Raisina Hill. State governments have played second fiddle and, at best, competed against other states for investments or markets—not for talent. Now that the states themselves are gaining scale and complexity, this expertise needs to trickle down. The Tamil Nadu Economic Advisor Council is a step in that direction. At worse, the Council will challenge the status quo and question extant policies and structures. At best, it could offer an argument for high growth or, as in this case, push for extreme welfare that leads to high inflation, hurting the poor. The truth and final execution will lie somewhere in between, depending on the receptivity and proclivity of the state government to heed or ignore their advice.

State governments will need new ideas, implant new efficiencies and express them through new institutions in order to get there. Other states must follow the Tamil Nadu model. And the Union government must pull out learnings from this rising aggregate.

Appointment of archakas in Tamilnadu

The Madras High Court has said appointments made to recruit archakas will be subject to the final order on the petitions challenging the appointments to be made by the HR&CE Department.

Background

The trained archakas have been waiting for government postings at temples that are governed by the Agamas since 2008 when they finished training at the Archaka training school in Tiruvannamalai.

Entangled in legal battles

The issue of appointing of non-Brahmin *archakas* in Vedic temples has been mired in legal controversies ever since the social reformer 'Periyar' E.V. Ramasamy declared in 1971 that he would enter a sanctum sanctorum with people from all castes. He refrained from doing so it at the request of Karunanidhi, who was the Chief Minister then.

Karunanidhi later amended the the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable and Endowments Act, 1959, abolishing hereditary appointments. Aggrieved parties moved the Supreme Court challenging the amendments.

Crucial verdict

On March 14, 1972, the apex court's five-member Constitution Bench comprising Chief Justice S.M. Sikri and Justices A.N. Grover, A.N. Ray, D.G. Palekar and M.H. Beg, gave an ambiguous verdict in *Seshammal and Ors vs State of Tamil Nadu*. The bench, while upholding the amendments as 'secular', ruled that the appointment of priests should be made as per the *agama* norms of the respective temples.

A case from Kerala

In 2002, in N. Adithayan vs The Travancore Devaswom Board and Others, a case on the same issue, came up before the Supreme Court's two-member bench of Justices S. Rajendra Babu and Doraiswamy Raju.

The two-member bench, in its verdict on October 3, 2002, observed that "any custom or usage irrespective of even any proof of their existence in pre-constitutional days could not be countenanced as a source of law to claim any rights when it was found to violate human rights, dignity, social equality and the specific mandate of the Constitution and law made by Parliament".

Second attempt

In 2006, when a DMK-led coalition won the 2006 Tamil Nadu Assembly and Karunanidhi became Chief Minister once again, he decided to fulfil Periyar's cherished ambition of eliminating caste discrimination in temples by passing a Special Government Order (G.O.) no. 118, dated May 23, 2006, decreeing that any

person with "requisite qualification and training" irrespective of caste and creed, was eligible to be appointed as an *archaka*.

He followed it up by announcing a training programme and establishing Veda patasalas, in the Kerala model, which imparted professional training in Saivite and Vaishnavite *agamas* and rituals to aspirants from all castes.

However, the Adi Saiva Sivachariyars Welfare Association resurfaced after a gap ot nearly eight decades and challenged the G.O. through a writ petition before the Supreme Court in 2006 (*Adi Saiva Sivachariyargal vs Govt of Tamil Nadu & Anr*).

In its verdict on December 16, 2015, a two-member bench of Justices Ranjan Gogoi and N.V. Ramana, said that "if the *agamas* in question do not proscribe any group of citizens from being appointed as archakas on the basis of caste or class, the sanctity of Article 17 or any other provision of Part III of the Constitution or even the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 will not be violated".

Constitutional Validity

Article 25 ensures social welfare and reform while Article 26 ensures that a social denomination is free to manage its own affairs insofar as matters of religion are concerned, subject to public order, morality and health. Article 25(2)(a) regulates or restricts any economic, financial, political or other secular activity that may be associated with religious practice, thus implying that the state can make laws on it.

<div align="center">

Communal G.O. 100 years | social Justice

</div>

The social justice movement in Tamil Nadu, which began with the 'Communal G.O.', issued 100 years ago Justice Party government, The government order, and the successive measures that it spawned over the decades, has proved to be a leveller, empowering non-Brahmins and securing the space due to them in administration and politics.

It all began with the Justice Party government of Raja of Panagal, which introduced caste based reservation in 1921. The first communal GO was passed by the Madras Presidency government. It provided for reservation of 44% jobs for non-brahmins, 16% for brahmins, 16% for muslims, 16% for Anglo-Indian and Christians and 8% for scheduled castes. Since then the reservation policy had been in operation in Tamil Nadu. These opportunities in government were to be shared among non-brahmins,

brahmins, Hindus, Mohamadans, Indian Christians, AngloIndians, Europeans and others

Continued after Independence

After Independence Tamil Nadu, the first backward class commission headed by A M Sattanathan, submitted its report in 1970. Based on its recommendations the backward class (BC) reservation was enhanced to 31% from 25% and to 18 % from 16 % and this took the state's total reservation to 49%. Again pursuant to the order passed by the dated October 15, 1992, the second backward class commission was appointed. The commission's report led to the reservation for BCs being raised to 50%, taking TN's total reservation to 68%. Based on a Madras high court judgment in 1990, the state fixed 1% quota for scheduled tribes and this took TN's overall reservation to 69%

Champakam Dorairajan case

The Supreme Court of India in the case reported State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan (1951) rejected the contention based on the communal GO dated June 16, 1950, which laid down the rules for selection of candidates for admission into the medical colleges and held that the classification made in the communal GO is opposed to the Constitution. To override the decision of the Supreme Court, Clause 4 was introduced in Article 15 of the Constitution with the aim of making it constitutional for the state to reserve seats for BCs, Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) in educational institutions as well as to make other special provisions as may be necessary for their advancement.

Since the land reform legislation impinged upon the fundamental right to property of landlords, this proved to be the biggest obstacle in implementing reforms. To remove such an obstacle, Article 31(B) read with Ninth Schedule was incorporated under the provisions of the Constitution through the First Amendment Act, 1951.

In 1992, judgment of a nine-judge bench of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Mandal case (Indhra Sahani vs Union of India) held that total reservation under Article 16 (4) should not exceed 50%. Shortly after this judgment the Tamil Nadu government moved the Madras high court for continuing its present reservation policy as hitherto followed during the academic year 1993-94. The court ruled that the reservation policy could continue, but the quantum of reservation should be

brought down to 50% during the next academic year i.e. 1994-95. In the special leave petition by the state, the Supreme Court passed an interim order reiterating that the reservation should not exceed 50% in the matter of admission to educational institutions.

Major legal problems erupted pursuant to the order passed by the Supreme Court that the state government cannot breach the 50% cap on reservation. By this time various political parties and social forums representing BCs requested the state to consider all the ramifications of the Supreme Court order.

Since the state did not get any reprieve, CM J Jayalalithaa began looking for alternate legal recourse. Since the policy needed a strong legislative support, it was clear that apart from bringing legislation in the state assembly, the bill needed Presidential assent for notifying the law under the proviso to Article 31(A), and thereafter the said law must be included in the Ninth Schedule.

Article 31(B) of the Constitution was incorporated under the provisions of the Constitution through the first amendment Act 1951 and once the proposed Tamilnadu act is included in the Ninth Schedule it could not be challenged. In a special session of the Tamil Nadu assembly held in 1993, it was unanimously resolved calling upon the Union government to take steps immediately to bring in suitable amendments to the Constitution so as to enable the state to continue its policy of 69% reservation

Tamil Nadu Export Promotion Strategy 2021

Launching the Export Promotion Strategy, the Tamil Nadu Government on Wednesday set an ambitious target of increasing its exports to $100 billion by 2030 from the current $26 billion by identifying 'six champion sectors' in the export sector.

The history of trade from Tamil Nadu has a bejeweled past dating back 3000 years. Emerging from maritime trade with Southeast Asia in 4th century BC, Tamil Nadu rose to its current pre-eminence primarily due to its coastline and connectivity with intercontinental trade hubs, positioning it as a hub for industry, trade and commerce for centuries. In an era driven by globalisation, the State has built on its historical prominence of mercantilism and the trade network has grown manifold and emerged as the third largest exporter in India for the last decade and presently contributes to 9% of India's exports to the world.

Tamilnadu is potential state

Tamil Nadu offers State-of-the-art infrastructure to support trade and commerce. The State has a highly advanced infrastructure and logistics ecosystem, catering to the exports. These include - seven passenger airports, including four international airports; over 25 seaports, including 4 large ports of India; over 6,800 km of rail track, a National Highway density of 38.7 km per 1,000 sq.km of area, and seven Inland Container Depots (ICDs). Presently, Tamil Nadu ranks first in the number of operational Special Economic Zones in the country.

The State boasts a diversified export basket in various sectors such as automobile and components, machinery and instruments, electronic hardware, software, readymade garments and accessories, yarns, fabrics, and leather products.

Besides manufactured goods, the State has demonstrated competence in traditional products exports such as handicrafts, handloom fabrics, and plantation products that contribute to the State's outbound shipments. In alignment with the Government of India initiative to develop Districts as Export Hubs, Tamil Nadu offers a multi-product potential to export from each district.

Export Champion Sectors

Becoming a key exporting region and sustaining that position, requires the State to be competitive in Champion Sectors and, particularly, in specific segments of these sectors, which have the highest growth potential globally. Hence, the Champion Sectors for export promotion have been identified based on parameters such as production, employment, trade, competitiveness and investment. The shortlisted sectors are:

1. Textile & Apparel
2. Food Processing
3. Auto and Auto Components
4. Leather and Footwear
5. Electronics
6. Machinery

Kalaignarin Varumun Kappom health scheme

Under the scheme, medical camps would be organised in all the districts in the state and the people could get screened for various diseases in the camps.

The innovative Mobile scheme, launched for the first time in the country, would help pregnant women in rural areas to avail the assistance of the health visitors in case of emergency

Singara Chennai 2.0

The Greater Chennai Corporation has shortlisted 10 themes for the implementation of Singara Chennai 2.0, at an estimated cost of ₹300 crore, to make the city beautiful, sustainable and climate resilient.

Thooimai Chennai

- Bio-mining of legacy waste, converting retrieved lands as urban green spaces
- Modernisation of slaughterhouses, markets
- Scientific disposal of construction waste

Pasumai Chennai

- Tree planting across the city

Neermegu Chennai

- Water supply works
- Rejuvenation of waterways and water bodies

Ezhilmigu Chennai

- Restoration of heritage buildings, provision of facade lighting
- Beautification of junctions, underside of bridges
- Upgrading city infrastructure
- Provision of footpaths for disabled

Nalaimigu Chennai

- Provision of public/community toilets
- Improvements to maternal and child health facilities
- Providing facilities for outdoor sports, exercise
- Promoting non-motorised transport
- Underground sewage scheme in uncovered areas

Kalvimigu Chennai

- Improvement of school infrastructure

- Learning centres for school children
- Modern libraries

CURRENT AFFAIRS NOVEMBER -2021

Central Bureau of Investigation

The Parliament on Tuesday passed a bill to extend the tenure of the director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to a maximum of five years from the present two years.

Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is the premier investigating police agency in India.It functions under the superintendence of the Deptt. of Personnel, Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Public Grievances, Government of India - which falls under the prime minister's office.

CBI derives power to investigate from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

- n 1963, the CBI was established by the Government of India with a view to investigate serious crimes related to defence of India, corruption in high places, serious fraud, cheating and embezzlement and social crime, particularly of hoarding, black-marketing and profiteering in essential commodities, having all-India and inter-state ramifications.

- With the passage of time, CBI started investigations in conventional crimes like assassinations, kidnappings, hijackings, crimes committed by extremists, etc

Cases Handled by the CBI

Anti-Corruption Crimes

For investigation of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act against Public officials and the employees of Central Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Corporations or Bodies owned or controlled by the Government of India.

Economic Crimes

For investigation of major financial scams and serious economic frauds, including crimes relating to Fake Indian Currency Notes, Bank Frauds and Cyber Crime, bank frauds, Import Export & Foreign Exchange violations, large-scale smuggling of narcotics, antiques, cultural property and smuggling of other contraband items etc.

Special Crimes

for investigation of serious and organized crime under the Indian Penal Code and other laws on the requests of State Governments or on the orders of the Supreme Court and High Courts - such as cases of terrorism, bomb blasts, kidnapping for ransom and crimes committed by the mafia/the underworld.

Suo Moto Cases

CBI can suo-moto take up investigation of offences only in the Union Territories.

- The Central Government can authorize CBI to investigate a crime in a State but only with the consent of the concerned State Government.
- The Supreme Court and High Courts, however, can order CBI to investigate a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the State.

Challenges

- The Supreme Court of India has criticised the CBI by calling it a "caged parrot speaking in its master's voice", due to excessive political interference in its functioning.

- It has often been used by the government of the day to cover up wrongdoing, keep coalition allies in line and political opponents at bay.

- It has been accused of enormous delays in concluding investigations - For example, the inertia in its probe against the high dignitaries in Jain hawala diaries case [of the 1990s].

- **Loss of Credibility:** Improving the image of the agency is one of the biggest challenges till now as the agency has been criticised for its mismanagement of several cases involving prominent politicians and mishandling of several sensitive cases like Bofors scandal; Hawala scandal, Sant Singh Chatwal case, Bhopal gas tragedy, 2008 Noida double murder case(Aarushi Talwar).

- **Lack of Accountability:** CBI is exempted from the provisions of the Right to Information Act, thus, lacking public accountability.

- **Acute shortage of personnel:** A major cause of the shortfall is the government's sheer mismanagement of CBI's workforce, through a system of inefficient, and inexplicably biased, recruitment policies - used to bring in favoured officers, possibly to the detriment of the organisation.

- **Limited Powers:** The powers and jurisdiction of members of the CBI for investigation are subject to the consent of the State Govt., thus limiting the extent of investigation by CBI.

- **Restricted Access:** Prior approval of Central Government to conduct inquiry or investigation on the employees of the Central Government, of the level of Joint Secretary and above is a big obstacle in combating corruption at higher levels of bureaucracy.

National Asset Reconstruction Company

The Union Cabinet approved a ₹30,600-crore backstop facility for guaranteeing securities to be issued by the National Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd. (NARCL), the so-called 'bad bank' that is being set up to help aggregate and consolidate lenders' non-performing assets (NPAs) or bad loans.

About the Asset Reconstruction Company

- It is a specialized financial institution that buys the Non Performing Assets (NPAs) from banks and financial institutions so that they can clean up their balance sheets.

- This helps banks to concentrate in normal banking activities. Banks rather than going after the defaulters by wasting their time and effort, can sell the bad assets to the ARCs at a mutually agreed value.

Expected Benefits:

This structure will reduce the load of stressed assets on the bank balance sheet and look to resolve these bad debt in a market-led way.
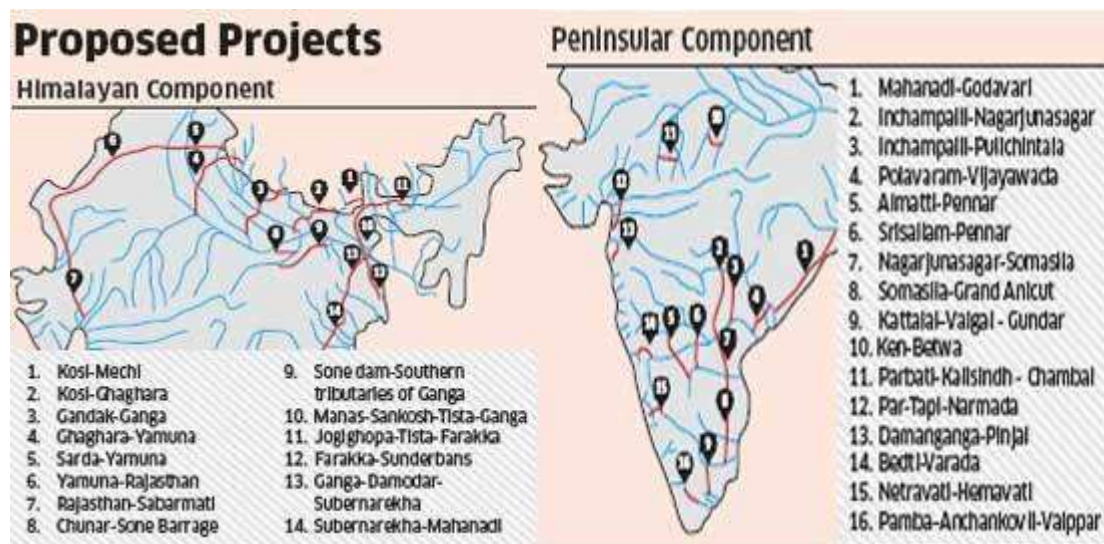
With most banks expected to be on board this company, the resolution is expected to be faster.

Interlinking of rivers

The initial plan to interlink India's rivers came in 1858 from a British irrigation engineer, Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton. Since late last year, the scheme has been implemented by the Central government in several segments such as the Godavari-Krishna interlink in Andhra Pradesh, and the Ken-Betwa interlink in Madhya Pradesh. The evidence on the benefits of the interlinking scheme is mixed.

Need for interlinking of river

The purpose of interlinking the rivers is to join the Indian rivers through reservoirs and canals. This will solve the problems of flood and will provide water throughout the year. Farmers will also get benefit as they will not be dependent on monsoon for water etc.

Proposed Projects

Himalayan Component

1. Kosi-Mechi
2. Kosi-Ghaghara
3. Gandak-Ganga
4. Ghaghara-Yamuna
5. Sarda-Yamuna
6. Yamuna-Rajasthan
7. Rajasthan-Sabarmati
8. Chunar-Sone Barrage
9. Sone dam-Southern tributaries of Ganga
10. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga
11. Jogighopa-Tista- Farakka
12. Farakka-Sunderbans
13. Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha
14. Subernarekha-Mahanadi

Peninsular Component

1. Mahanadi-Godavari
2. Inchampalli-Nagarjunasagar
3. Inchampalli-Pulichintala
4. Polavaram-Vijayawada
5. Almatti-Pennar
6. Srisailam-Pennar
7. Nagarjunasagar-Somasila
8. Somasila-Grand Anicut
9. Kattalai-Vaigal - Gundar
10. Ken-Betwa
11. Parbati-Kalisindh - Chambal
12. Par-Tapi-Narmada
13. Damanganga-Pinjal
14. Bedti-Varada
15. Netravati-Hemavati
16. Pamba-Anchankovil-Vaippar

What is the interlinking River project?

- **Reducing Regional Imbalance:** India depends on monsoon rains that are erratic as well as regionally imbalanced. Interlinking of rivers will reduce the amount of surplus rain and river water which flows into the sea.
- **Irrigation for Agriculture:** Interlinking can provide a solution to the rain-fed irrigation problems of Indian agriculture through the transfer of surplus water to deficit regions.
- **Reducing Water Distress:** This can help in mitigating the effect of drought and floods to a certain extent.
- **Other Benefits:** Hydropower generation, Round the year navigation, Employment generation, Ecological benefits as dried up forests and lands will be replenished

Benefits of Interlinking River Project

- **Hydropower Generation:** It would generate additional hydropower, which will help India fulfill its commitment to the Paris Climate Deal.

- **Round the year Navigation:** As it would address the low levels of water in southern India's rivers, it would provide around year waterways connectivity.

  o This will reduce the cost of transportation & levels of pollution and help in economic development.

- **Irrigation Benefits:** Interlinking of rivers will increase the country's total irrigation potential, preventing some of the surface runoff into the sea.

- This project will solve the problems of drinking water and financially also will solve the problem.

- It is also possible to get jobs for landless farmers in rural areas.

Challenges of river linking

- **Perennial Rivers Are Not So Perennial:**

  A new analysis of rainfall data reveals that monsoon shortages grow in river basins with surplus water and falling in those with scarcities.

- **Federal Issue:**

  The spirit of federalism is ignored in the river interlinking project.

  o Historically, there has been dissent on the part of the state governments regarding water sharing. For example, as evident from the ongoing disputes on rivers like Cauvery, Mahadayi.

High Environmental & Economic Cost:

The interlinking of rivers project, which is of a sub-continent magnitude, will incur a huge economic cost.

26th United Nations Conference of Parties

In a surprise move at COP26 in Glasgow, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced that India will commit to ambitious, enhanced climate targets and cuts in carbon emissions in its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Net zero emissions target for 2070

Mr. Modi's net zero plan, which he described as "*panchamrit*", or the five nectar elements, includes

- raising renewables capacity to 500 gigawatt (GW) by 2030
- share of power from renewables to 50%,
- Reducing carbon intensity of the economy by 45%.
- pledge of 175 GW from renewables,
- Reduction of emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35%.

How can net zero be achieved?

Net zero, which means balancing out man-made national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by removing an equal amount from the atmosphere, can be achieved only through a structured programme that relies on sharp emissions reduction, wide support for clean energy innovation and adoption of green technologies.

Climate justice

The climate justice movement calls on rich nations that have a higher historical burden to spend and do more to fight the crisis, especially by focussing on smaller economies that face a higher impact from changing climate

#FridaysForFuture movement inspired by 16-year-old Swedish student and climate activist Greta Thunberg saw participation from youth and school children of more than 123 countries around the world. The basic demand being that governments should reduce carbon emissions before it's too late. This has renewed the debate of development v/s environmental protection and the need for **climate justice.**

INS Vela,

INS Vela, the fourth submarine in the series of six submarines of Project-75, was commissioned on 25 Nov 21 in the presence of Admiral Karambir Singh

"Vela has taken the 'Make in India' spirit a notch higher with the fitment indigenised battery cells, which power a very silent permanently magnetised propulsion motor,"

The Scorpene submarines are extremely potent platforms, they have advanced stealth features and are also equipped with both long range guided torpedoes as well as anti-ship missiles. These submarines have a state of the art SONAR and sensor suite permitting outstanding operational capabilities. They also have an advanced Permanent Magnetic Synchronous motor (PERMASYN) as its propulsion motor.

O-SMART SCHEME

The objectives of O-SMART (Ocean Services, Modelling, Applications, Resources and Technology) scheme of Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), Govt. of India are

- To generate and regularly update information on Marine Living Resources and their relationship with the physical environment in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ),
- To periodically monitor levels of sea water pollutants for health assessment of coastal waters of India, to develop shoreline change maps for assessment of coastal erosion due to natural and anthropogenic activities,
- To develop a wide range of state-of-the art ocean observation systems for acquisition of real-time data from the seas around India,
- To generate and disseminate a suite of user-oriented ocean information, advisories, warnings, data and data products for the benefit of society,
- To develop high resolution models for ocean forecast and reanalysis system,
- To develop algorithms for validation of satellite data for coastal research and to monitor changes in the coastal research,
- Acquisition of 2 Coastal Research Vessels (CRVs) as replacement of 2 old CRVs for coastal pollution monitoring, testing of various underwater components and technology demonstration,
- To develop technologies to tap the marine bio resources,
- To develop technologies generating freshwater and energy from ocean,
- To develop underwater vehicles and technologies,
- Establishment of Ballast water treatment facility,
- To support operation and maintenance of 5 Research vessels for ocean survey/monitoring/technology demonstration programmes,
- Establishment of state of the art sea front facility to cater to the testing and sea trial activities of ocean technology,

- To carryout exploration of Polymetallic Nodules (MPN) from water depth of 5500 m in site of 75000 sq.km allotted to India by United Nations in Central Indian Ocean Basin, to carryout investigations of gas hydrates,
- Exploration of polymetallic sulphides near Rodrigues Triple junction in 10000 sq. km of area allotted to India in International waters by International Seabed Authority/UN and,
- Submission of India's claim over continental shelf extending beyond the Exclusive Economic Zone supported by scientific data, and Topographic survey of EEZ of India.

OSMART being a multidisciplinary continuing scheme, the ongoing extensive research and technology development activities would augment capacity building of the nation in the oceanographic field at the international level. The present decade has been declared as the Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development by the United Nations (UN) and continuation of the scheme would strengthen our stand in the global oceanographic research and technology development.

<center>**ACROSS**</center>

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi today gave its approval for continuation of the umbrella scheme "Atmosphere & Climate Research-Modelling Observing Systems & Services (ACROSS)"

Major impact

The scheme will provide improved weather, climate, ocean forecast and services, and other hazard related services thereby ensuring transfer of commensurate benefits to the end -user through various services like Public weather service, Agro-meteorological Services, Aviation services, Environmental monitoring services, Hydro-meteorological services, climate services, tourism, pilgrimage, power generation, water management, Sports & adventure etc. The whole process from generation of forecast to its delivery requires considerable manpower at every stage, thereby generating employment opportunities to many people.

.

Aspirational Districts'

'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 112 districts from across 28 States. Virudhunagar district ranked 9th among 112 Aspirational Districts

The programme focuses on five main themes

- health and nutrition,
- education,
- agriculture and water resources,
- Financial inclusion and skill development, and basic infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens.
- To enable optimum utilisation of public potential, the program focuses closely on improving people's ability to participate fully in the burgeoning economy.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

The Indian Army is committed to the "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan" initiative of the Government. A number of indigenous design and development projects have been successfully completed with exclusive proprietary rights with the Indian industry. The focus areas are multi capacity drones/UAVs, counter-drone/UAV systems with various capacities, more accurate small arms, better protective equipment, longer reach and advance Artillery weapon systems, Air Defence systems covering entire range of threat spectrum, more potent and futuristic Electronic Warfare measures and better communication. The Indian Army has prioritised its procurement from Indian industry and is handholding numerous indigenisation projects right from design & development stage till the final trials stage. Several endeavours have been undertaken by the Indian Army to boost self-reliance in defence sector. In the current financial year till date, out of 20 AoNs, 19 are 'Buy Indian'. Further, out of 19 contracts signed, 13 are indigenous worth Rs 33,871 crore. The Indian Army has also taken significant steps on leveraging Artificial Intelligence, 5G, Quantum technology to gain an edge over adversaries and for better management of its forces.

AtmaNirbhar India in Defence

- Several major initiatives have been launched during the year to make India self-reliant in the field of Defence manufacturing. Atmanirbharta in Defence is aimed at enhancing domestic manufacturing and making the country a net exporter in this field.

- 'Make in India' and 'Armanirbhar Bharat' have been given a major impetus during planning and procurement of equipment for Indian Army, wherein, there is endeavor to support the emerging defence industry in the Country.

- Induction of LCA (Tejas), Arudhra and Aslesha Radars, Astra Air to Air missile, Akash Surface to Air missile system, Advance Light Helicopter and Light Combat Helicopter etc. systems were added in IAF's inventory proving IAF's commitment to the vision of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat'.

- The MBT 'Arjun' Mk-1A was handed over to the Indian Army by Prime Minister on 14 Feb 2021 and Ministry of Defence (MoD) placed an order with Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF), Avadi, Chennai for supply of 118 Main Battle Tanks (MBTs) Arjun Mk-1A for Indian Army on September 23, 2021.

- Advanced Electronic Warfare System 'Shakti', designed and developed by Defence Electronics Research Laboratory (DLRL) Hyderabad a laboratory of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), was handed over to Indian Navy on 19 Nov 2021 by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi.

- Indigenous Aircraft Carrier '*Vikrant*' successfully accomplished its maiden sea voyage in August 2021. This milestone with few parallels reinforces confidence in the largest indigenously designed platform of Indian Navy and the resolve of countrymen in our quest for 'Atmanirbahar Bharat'. Commissioning of Vikrant is being targeted by August 15, 2022.

- INS Visakhapatnam, first ship of Project 15B, was delivered by Mazagon Dock Limited to Indian Navy on October 28, 2021 at Mumbai and commissioned into *IN* on November 21, 2021 by the Raksha Mantri.

- Two sophisticated and potent platforms *Karanj* and *Vela* were commissioned on 10 Mar 21 and 25 Nov 21 respectively, with over 75 percentage of Indigenous content, having State-of-the-art weapon fit to strengthen our security apparatus in the Western Seaboard.

Women's Empowerment in the Armed Forces

- Several initiatives have been undertaken by the Ministry of Defence towards empowering Women in the Services. Permanent Commission of women officers has been implemented in the Armed Forces.

- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi made an announcement during his Independence Day speech this year that all Sainik Schools, across India, will now be open for girls. All the Sainik Schools are now offering admissions to girls and more than 350 girls have been admitted so far.

- BRO appointed women officers to command important Road Construction Companies (RCC) along border areas. In Apr 2021, EE (Civil) Vaishali S Hiwase, a GREF officer took over the reins of 83 Road Construction Company and was employed on an important Indo-China Road connecting Munisairi-Bughdiar-Milam.

- Government has now allowed girls of the country to appear in the National Defence Academy examination. The necessary administrative training and policy changes have been made. The NDA June 2022 course will have the first batch of women cadets.

- First batch of women Naval Operations officers were inducted into rotary wing and joined the helicopter squadron INAS 336 at INS Garuda, Kochi on February 03, 2021. Lt Kumudini Tyagi and Lt Riti Singh have operated onboard warships as combat aircrew.

cryptocurrency

A cryptocurrency is a basically a digital asset that has been created to function as a medium of exchange, like cash. It uses cryptography to ensure the security of transactions - authentication and prevention of duplicate transactions - and to control the creation of new units of currency. Bitcoin is one of many cryptocurrencies that have gained popularity across the world.

Benefits of cryptocurrency

- A cryptocurrency transaction is generally a quick and straightforward process. For example, Bitcoins can be transferred from one digital wallet to another, using only a smartphone or computer.

- Every cryptocurrency transaction is recorded in a public list called the blockchain, which is the technology that enables its existence. This makes it possible to trace the history of Bitcoins to stop people from spending coins they do not own, making copies or undoing transactions.

- Blockchain aims to cut out intermediaries, such as banks and online marketplaces, which means there are no payment processing fees.

- Cyptocurrency payments are becoming more widely used, amongst large organisations, and in sectors including fashion and pharmaceuticals.

Risks associated with the cryptocurrencies

Sovereign guarantee - Cryptocurrencies pose risks to consumers. They do not have any sovereign guarantee and hence are not legal tender

- Market volatility - Their speculative nature also makes them highly volatile. For instance, the value of Bitcoin fell from USD 20,000 in December 2017 to USD 3,800 in November 2018.

- Risk in security - A user loses access to their cryptocurrency if they lose their private key (unlike traditional digital banking accounts, this password cannot be reset)

- Malware threats - In some cases, these private keys are stored by technical service providers (cryptocurrency exchanges or wallets), which are prone to malware or hacking.

- Money laundering - Cryptocurrencies are more vulnerable to criminal activity and money laundering. They provide greater anonymity than other payment methods since the public keys engaging in a transaction cannot be directly linked to an individual.

- Regulatory bypass - A central bank cannot regulate the supply of cryptocurrencies in the economy. This could pose a risk to the financial stability of the country if their use becomes widespread.

Conclusion

It should be noted that the Supreme Court had overturned the 2018 RBI order saying that under existing laws the RBI does not have the powers required to restrict individuals dealing in cryptocurrencies. However, this does not put an end to the primary uncertainty over the legal status of private cryptocurrencies. Now Governemnt and RBI making move to regularise the crypto currencies.

November 26, 2021 was also Kurien's 100th birth anniversary

There was a time when Kurien seemed to be an improbable architect of a rural revolution that would eventually transform the lives of millions of farmers in Gujarat. There were many who saw him as an outsider to that world. He hailed from distant Kerala, belonged to an upper middle-class Christian family, and was educated in a western university in a subject like metallurgy which is far removed from agriculture.

Cooperative model

Yet, quietly and with self-confidence, Kurien won the farmers over with his professional integrity and his vision of a central role for farmers in India's journey of development. It is on that foundation that Kurien went on to design his idea of Amul as a co-operative, turned it over the years into a global brand, and later launched the White Revolution that would make India the largest milk producing nation in the world. It was all a well-knit plan.

Key Features of 'White Revolution in India'

- Adopting new methods in case of cattle in animal husbandry.

- Changing of composition of feed ingredients in different proportions.

- Fixing of different producer costs on a sliding scale of India.

- Small, farmer controlled network was created through the dairy cooperatives.

- India became highest dairy producer in the world from 1998 onwards surpassing the USA, in 2010-11 India contributed to about 17% of the global output in milk production.

- In 30 years, milk available per person doubled in India.

- India's total milk production output, increased by 4 times due to the successful implementation of the white revolution.

- Helped eliminate middlemen and provided 70-80% of the price by the consumers to the farmers.

- Phenomenal growth in Milk Production in the country from 20 million MT to 100 million MT in a span of 40 years.

- The dairy cooperative movement has spread across the length and breadth of the country, covering more than 125,000 villages of 180 Districts in 22 States.

White Revolution's role in women empowerment

- The approach made it possible to enhance backward and forward linkages in the dairy value chain, paving the way for freeing small farmers from the clutches of middlemen, and guaranteed minimum procurement price for milk.

- A study by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) indicates that 93% of women farmers who receive training alongside financial support succeed in their ventures, compared to the 57% success rate of those who receive financial aid alone.

- Institutionalising such inputs, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) now organises farmer's orientation programmes across the country, under which women farmers are trained in scientific best practices on animal health, fodder quality, clean milk production, and accounts management.
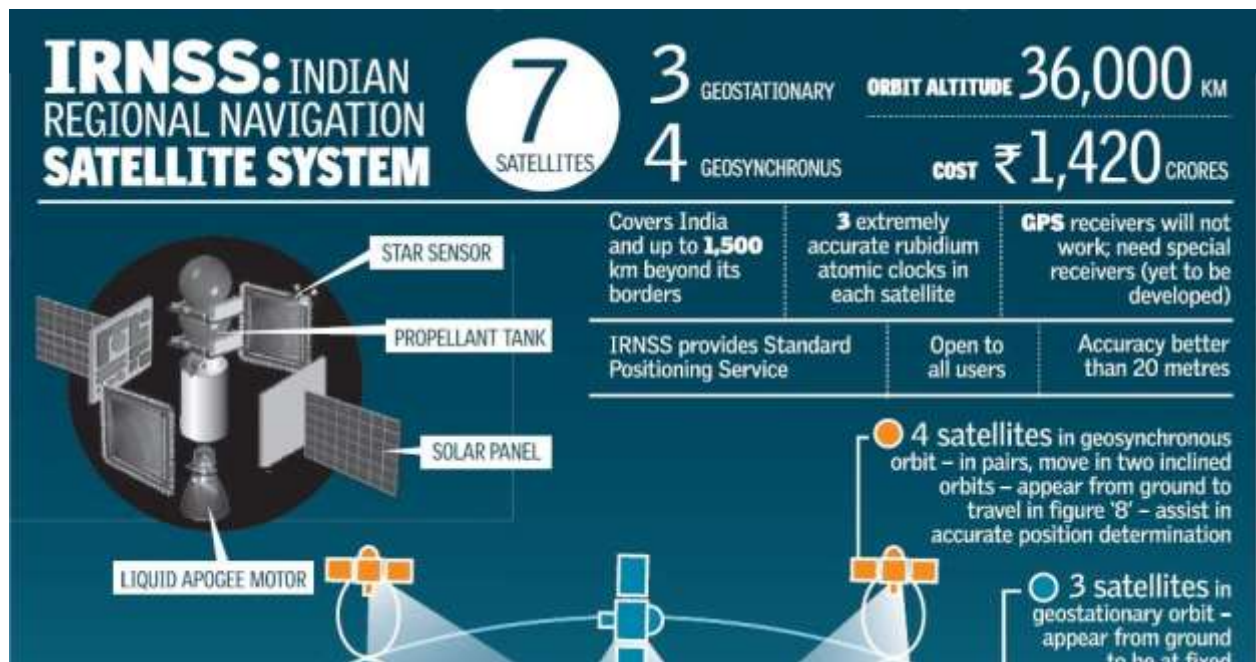
To this end, the NDDB has played a proactive role in setting up women-led producer enterprises like Shreeja Mahila Milk Producer Company, which was started with 24 women and now has more than 90,000 members, with an annual turnover of approximately 450 crore.

India's own GPS System (NaVic)

What is IRNSS?

IRNSS stands for Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System. It is a set of satellites which together can provide India a regional positioning system similar to the GPS. The system is designed to give position accuracy better than 20 metres to users in its primary coverage area. It can also service regions extending up to 1500 km around India's boundary.

ISRO is working jointly with Airport Authority of India (AAI) in establishing the GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation (GAGAN) system

How many IRNSS satellites are up there now?

There are currently seven IRNSS satellites (1A to 1G) in orbit. A, B, F, G are placed in a geosynchronous orbit, which means they seem to be at a fixed location above the Earth and they orbit along with the Earth. The remaining three, C, D, E, are located in geostationary orbit-they seem to be at a fixed location above the Earth along the equator and orbit along with the Earth

IRNSS will provide two types of services:

✓ Standard Positioning Service (SPS), which is provided to all the users.

✓ Restricted Service (RS), which is an encrypted service provided only to the authorized users

Applications of IRNSS

✓ Terrestrial, Aerial and Marine Navigation

✓ Disaster Management

✓ Vehicle tracking and fleet management

✓ Integration with mobile phones

✓ Precise Timing

✓ Mapping and Geodetic data capture

✓ Terrestrial navigation aid for hikers and travelers

✓ Visual and voice navigation for drivers

What is GPS?

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a satellite-based navigation system made up of at least 24 satellites. GPS works in any weather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day

How GPS works

GPS satellites circle the Earth twice a day in a precise orbit. Each satellite transmits a unique signal and orbital parameters that allow GPS devices to decode and compute the precise location of the satellite. GPS receivers use this information and trilateration to calculate a user's exact location. Essentially, the GPS receiver measures the distance to each satellite by the amount of time it takes to receive a transmitted signal. With distance measurements from a few more satellites, the receiver can determine a user's position and display it electronically to measure your running route, map a golf cours, find a way home or adventure anywhere.

Significance:

- It gives real time information for 2 services i.e standard positioning service open for civilian use and Restricted service which may be encrypted for authorised users like for military.

- India became one of the 5 countries having their own navigation system like GPS of USA, GLONASS of Russia, Galileo of Europe and BeiDou of China. So India's dependence on other countries for navigation purposes reduces.

- It will help scientific & technological advancement in India. It is important for the country's sovereignty and strategic requirements.
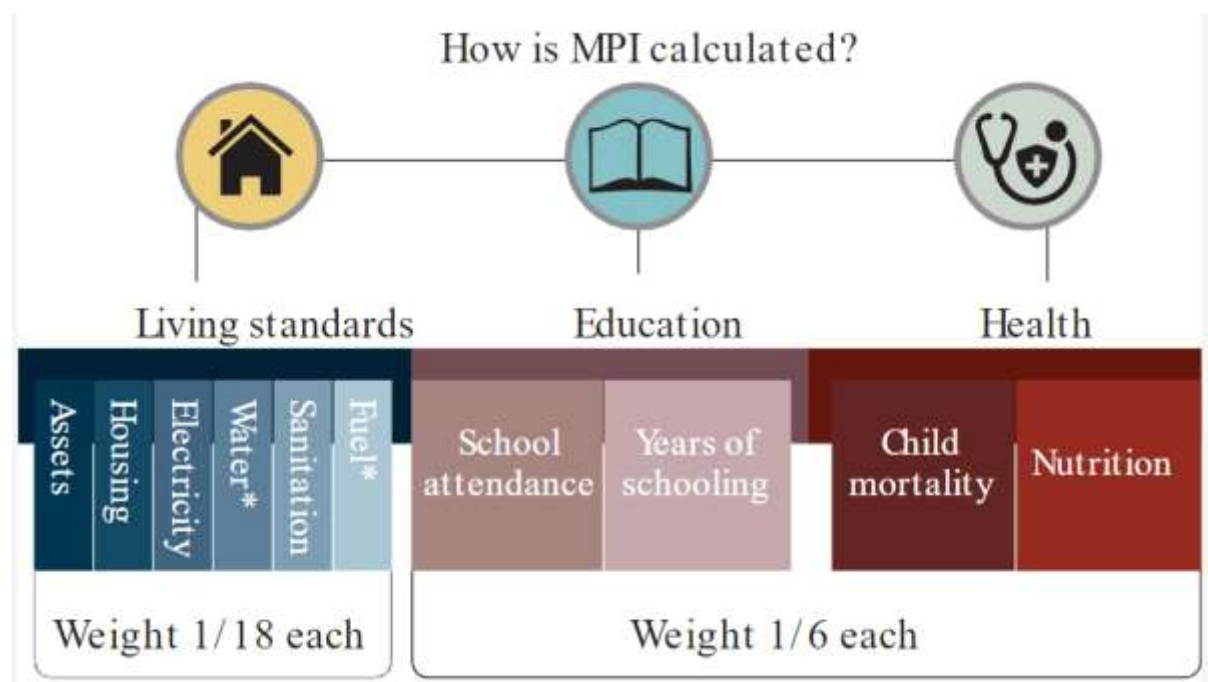
- In April 2019, the government made NavIC-based vehicle trackers mandatory for all commercial vehicles in the country in accordance with the Nirbhaya case verdict.

- Also, Qualcomm Technologies has unveiled mobile chipsets supporting NavIC

- Further with extensive coverage, one of the stated future uses of the project includes sharing of the project with the SAARC nations. This will help in integrating the regional navigation system further and a diplomatic goodwill gesture from India towards countries of the region.

Multidimensional Poverty Index

Kerala, Tamil Nadu among least poor states in India; Bihar, Jharkhand poorest: Niti Aayog. "The development of the National Multidimensional Poverty Index of India is an important contribution towards instituting a public policy tool which monitors multidimensional poverty, informs evidence-based and focused interventions, thereby ensuring that no one is left behind,"

What is Multidimensional Poverty Index?

MPI is a measure that takes into account the incidence of poverty and the extent of deprivation. Going beyond just monetary measures, the MPI takes into account several factors.

How is MPI calculated?

Living standards — Assets, Housing, Electricity, Water*, Sanitation, Fuel* — Weight 1/18 each

Education — School attendance, Years of schooling — Weight 1/6 each

Health — Child mortality, Nutrition

India and Afghanistan relations

India and Afghanistan, neighbours in Asia, have a historic and strong bilateral relationship, and are a part of several regional partnerships, including the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). According to the MEA, the friendly relations can be traced back to January 1950 when a five-year Treaty of Friendship was signed by then Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru and Afghan's then Ambassador to India Mohammad Najibullah.

Challenges for India

- **Issue of Indian Security:** The restoration of Taliban rule in Afghanistan presents some very serious potential challenges for Indian security.

  - The challenges range from securing its development infrastructures to safely evacuating Indians stranded in troubled Afghanistan.

- **Spread of International Terrorism:** For India, a bigger challenge will be about the Taliban's renewed support for international terrorism and Pakistan's re-direction of jihadi groups that have allegedly fought with the Taliban towards India.

- **Religious Fundamentalism:** Like all radical groups, the Taliban will have trouble balancing its religious ideology with the imperatives of state interests.

  - India faces a challenge to deradicalise the region for long lasting peace and stability.

- **New Regional Geopolitical Developments:** There can be new regional geopolitical alignments (such as China-Pakistan-Taliban) which may go against the interests of India.

  - Meanwhile, the US withdrawal compels the creation of a new balance of power system in and around Afghanistan.

- Moreover, the US and the West will try to shape the international attitudes towards the new regime.

- **No Contiguity with Taliban:** Unlike Pakistan, China and Iran, India has no contiguity with Afghanistan.

  - Russia has a security treaty with Tajikistan, for instance, and has deployed more troops there to prevent a destabilising spill over from the turmoil in Afghanistan into Central Asia.

  - India has no such security responsibilities and no direct access to Central Asia.

  - This may give reasons to the Taliban to hit back at India through Pakistan in J&K, given that LeT and Jaish are operating in Afghanistan alongside the Taliban.

Governor's Power to decide on Bills

Recently, the speaker of Tamil Nadu assembly called for setting a binding timeframe within which Bills should be assented to or returned or reserved for the consideration of the President of India by the governors.

Veto Power with regard to Ordinary Bill

Every ordinary bill, after it is passed by the legislative assembly in case of a unicameral legislature or by both the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council in case of a bicameral legislature, is presented to the governor for his assent. In this case Governor has four alternatives -

1. He may give his assent to the bill, the bill then becomes an act.

2. He may withhold his assent to the bill, the bill then ends and does not become an act (Absolute Veto).

3. He may return the bill for reconsideration of the House or Houses. If the bill is passed by the House or Houses again with or without amendments and presented to the governor for his assent, the governor must give his assent to the bill. Thus, the governor enjoys only a 'suspensive veto'.

4. He may reserve the bill for the consideration of the President.

When the governor reserves a bill for the consideration of the President, he will not have any further role in the enactment of the bill and now the power of consideration of the Bill rests solely with the President and Governor has nothing to do with it.

Related Examples:

- o The Speaker's comments assume significance in the backdrop of a Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly in September, 2021 seeking exemption for students from the state from the National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) required for undergraduate medical college admissions.

- o The Tamil Nadu assembly passed a resolution in 2018 regarding the release of the seven prisoners convicted in the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case.

The misuse of the Governor's office to undermine duly elected State governments is a particularly mischievous disruption of federalism.

Illam Thedi Kalvi thittam

The COVID-19 pandemic has been the greatest disruptor in the education sector. ASER 2021 survey shows an increase in dependence on private tuitions and an absence of ready access to smartphones. Illam Thedi Kalvi thittam needed to help make up learning losses, especially in the lowest classes

Significance of the Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme

- focus foundational literacy

- preventing dropouts

- overcome the digital divide

- Bridge the learning loss

Features of the schemes

- Under the initiative, volunteers will engage with students one hour every evening

- students of government as well as private schools can attend these classes

- volunteer-student ratio would be 1:20

- Around six hours of classes will be held through the week

Conclusion

The scheme was evolved to address the learning gap that had arisen among students due to the closure of schools during the pandemic-induced lockdown. The benefits of in-person classes could never be matched by online classes, and the objective of the scheme was to impart education to children at home

<h3 style="text-align:center;color:red;">Chief Minister in your constituency'</h3>

Tamil Nadu government recently announced 'Chief Minister in your constituency' scheme in the state. This announcement was made by Chief Minister Stalin. This scheme is one of the promises made by the DMK party during its electoral period. Various petitions were received by them during the pre-polls period. According to the promise, in case the people's mandate is in favor of the party all their petitions will be addressed and resolved within 100 days of taking over as Chief Minister of the state.

Objectives and Benefits:

- Chief Minister in your Constituency scheme will lead to quick and timely handling of all the petitions received

- Under this scheme the petitions will be addressed and resolved at a faster pace

- As per the electoral promise the under this scheme the petitions will be addressed and resolved thereby within 100 days of getting the mandate and taking over the office as a ruling party.

- This scheme will benefit the general public as their long pending petitions will be addressed at a faster pace

- Complete transparency will be maintained in handling the petitions from the government's end

- Separate department will be constituted to the handle the petitions and CM cell will overlook the activities thereby

- It will lead to faster resolution of the petitions of the general public thereby leading to their comfort and satisfaction.

Key Points:

- Chief Minister in your constituency Scheme is one of the electoral promises of the current ruling party-DMK in Tamil Nadu

- After winning the elections and taking over the office as Chief Minister, Mr. MK Stalin announced various schemes and relief funds as required and promised at the time of elections

- Thereby keeping its promise, CM also announced the Chief Minister in your constituency scheme for handling petitions from the public at a faster pace

- It was promised that if the party gets the mandate and becomes the ruling party in Tamil Nadu then the all the received pending petitions will be addressed and resolved within 100 days of taking over the office.

- Then accordingly, CM has constituted a separate department for handling the petitions

- The department will include some employees from the CM cell and some from the general administration section.

- This department will be headed by an IAS nodal officer.

- CM also granted and announced that required resources and infrastructure will be made available from the Chief Minster's cell as required for the scheme implementation.

- All the actions taken regarding the petitions by the department will be monitored by the CM cell.

- This scheme will thereby be of help to the people as their issues and petitions will be handled at a faster pace.

- It will lead to more trust and satisfaction in the government as the issues and petitions will be resolved timely as promised

- This scheme will lead to satisfaction in the general public due to full transparency in the concerned activities and quicker handling of the petitions.

Free bus travel for women

Tamil Nadu's scheme facilitating free bus travel for women is laudable as it will boost their work participation rate, but the government must evaluate the actual demand and provide transport undertakings with adequate subsidy as compensation.

A gender-disaggregated analysis of Census 2011 data is significant. Among those who travel to work, more women rely on public transit than men. While men's top four modes of commute include bus (29 per cent), moped/scooter (26 per cent), bicycle (18 per cent), and walking (18 per cent), women's top modes include walking (45 per cent), bus (35 per cent), moped/ scooter (8 per cent), and bicycle (4 per cent). Given that four out of five women across rural and urban TN walk or use the public transit to work, the policy measure to make bus travel free for them is a game-changer.

In a month constituting 25 working days and at a maximum bus fare of ₹23 per ride (as set by the state in 2018), the policy of free bus travel helps women save up to ₹1,150 per month. At an average monthly wage of ₹4,000-11,000 — derived from ILO's India Wage Report and data from the National Sample Survey Office — TN's new policy will yield 10-30 per cent savings for women. With both wages and livelihoods severely affected due to the ongoing pandemic — more so for women than men, and notwithstanding the gender wage gap across industries, free travel in public transit is the much-needed impetus to women's socio-economic mobility.

FinTech Policy 2021

The Tamil Nadu government in its FinTech Policy 2021 has announced that a structured package of incentives would be extended to firms which have **invested more than ₹50 crore** and provided direct employment for 300 people or more over a period of less than 3 years, on a case-to-case basis.

Tamil Nadu's Legacy as a Financial Hub

Historically, Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in the financial sector with Chennai being at the forefront of several financial innovations and initiatives. Chennai is known for its financial acumen and had established its first bank, The Madras Bank in 1682 (eventually merged into SBI). The first cooperative bank in India, The Madras Urban Cooperative Bank was set up in Chennai in 1906. The country's first private mutual fund was also set up in Chennai in 1993, subsequent to the Government of India allowing private players to manage and operate mutual funds. The State has

witnessed the growth of several banks and NBFCs, both in the public and private sector, including microfinance vehicles such as Chit Funds

Inherent Advantages of Tamil Nadu

FinTech firms depend on four key pillars, namely, Domain Knowledge in Finance, Information Technology, Infrastructure, and Diversified & Inclusive Markets, all of which are all well established in Tamil Nadu. Today, the financial services sector contributes nearly 5% to Tamil Nadu's GSDP and has grown at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.15% in the last decade. The State boasts of the highest credit-deposit ratio in the country and attracts significant FDI in Banking Financial Services and Insurance (BFSI) services every year.

Need for Policy

India has a growing base of internet users, especially in rural areas, who will play a key role in increasing the internet adoption rate. India stands second in the EY FinTech Adoption Index rankings, with the adoption of FinTech having accelerated from 52% in 2017 to 87% in 2019. In the rankings, India stands next to China and is ahead of other developed countries by a significant margin. As of 2020, India has over two thousand FinTech firms, of which, 5% are from Tamil Nadu. With its inherent advantages, Tamil Nadu has an immense potential to grow in this space.

Objectives

- Increase financial inclusion and fintech adoption rate in Tamil Nadu by promoting digital solutions for the traditional financial sector.
- Develop a comprehensive and concerted program with government agencies to provide a one-stop shop solution to existing and new FinTech firms in the State
- Facilitate seamless and transparent Business-to-Business (B2B), Business-to-Consumer (B2C), Government-to-Government (G2G), Government -to-Business (G2B), and Government-to-Citizen (G2C) financial transactions efficiently.
- Develop industry-academia linkages to create a FinTech knowledge ecosystem comprising universities, research institutions, design & innovation labs, and FinTech firms.
- Develop, attract, and nurture talent in the fields of finance and digital technologies.
- Develop the necessary infrastructure required for attracting and promoting the next generation of FinTech firms.

- Develop partnerships with other leading FinTech centres across the world.

Tamilnadu and Reservation

Constitutional Provisions / அரசியலமைப்பில் செய்யப்பட்ட ஏற்பாடுகள்

Article 15 (4), provides the 'special protection' to 'socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes'. This clause (4) was inserted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951. The amendment was made to enable the implementation of reservation in public employment guaranteed by Article 16 (4)

Cases related to Reservation இட ஒதுக்கீடு தொடர்பான வழக்குகள்

Smt.Champakam Dorairajan (1951) செம்பாக்கம் துரைராஜன் வழக்கு

- ✓ Case was the first major verdict of the Supreme Court on the issue of Reservation.The case led to the First amendment in the constitution.
- ✓ The Supreme Court in the case pointed out that while in the case of employment under the State, Article 16(4) provides for reservations in favour of backward class of citizens, no such provision was made in Article 15.

- Pursuant to the Supreme Court's order in the case the Parliament amended Article 15 by inserting Clause (4).

இந்திரா சஹானி வழக்கு

- ✓ In Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992) case the court examined the scope and extent of Article 16(4).

- The Court has said that the creamy layer of OBCs should be excluded from the list of beneficiaries of reservation, there should not be reservation in promotions; and total reserved quota should not exceed 50%.

- The Parliament responded by enacting 77th Constitutional Amendment Act which introduced Article 16(4A).

OBC Reservation பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோருக்கான இட ஒதுக்கீடு

Reservation for Other Backwards Classes (OBC) was introduced based on the Mandal Commission Report (1991). The quota for OBCs is 27% in government jobs and higher educational institutions.

Tamilnadu and Reservation

- ✓ First backward classes commission headed by Sattanathan of Tamilnadu appointed in 1970 by Chief Minister Karunanithi.
- ✓ The Commission recommended the identification of a separate 'Most Backward Class' category and also an increase in quota to accommodate everyone
- ✓ Based on the recommendation the Backward class recommendation was increased from 25% to 31% and that of SC and ST from 16 to 18 % increased in 1971 by DMK Government
- ✓ To stop the reservation of seats growing into serving the interests of certain communities, the Commission recommended introducing economic criteria to stop the creamy layer from accumulating all benefits of reservation.

Second Backward Classes Commission இரண்டாவது பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோர் ஆணையம்

- ✓ In 1979, the M.G. Ramachandran-led All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam government attempted to introduce the creamy layer concept based on the Sattanathan Commission recommendations, but had to withdraw it later due to stiff political opposition.
- ✓ To overcome the political distress created by this introduction, the government further increased the reservation for backward classes from 31% to 50%. So the Total stood as 68%
- ✓ Thus the MGR government appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission, led by J.A. Ambasankar in 1982

Reservation for MBC மிகவும் பிற்படுத்தப்பட்டோருக்கான இட ஒதுக்கீடு

- ✓ The agitation by the Vanniyar community against such a concentration of reservation among a small section of backward class population forced the Karunanidhi-led DMK government to compartmentalise the reservation of 50% into 30% for backward classes and 20% for Most Backward Classes and de-notified communities, in 1989.
- ✓ And also DMK Government Provided 1% Reservation to Scheduled Tribes

Jeyalalitha and Reservation (76th Constitutional Amendment)

Then came the Jayalalithaa government, which to protect the 69% reservation after the Indra Sawhney judgment restricting the reservations under 50%, passed the Tamil Nadu Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation of Seats in Educational Institutions and of Appointments or Posts in the Services under the State) Act, 1993, the and got it under Ninth Schedule of the Constitution to escape from judicial scrutiny.

Reservation for Muslims /2011

 In 2007 DMK government Implemented 3.5 reservation among the Backward Class quota

Janarthanam Commission

Janarthanam Commission in 2011 in its report 'Justification of Reservation under the Tamil Nadu Act 45 of 1994 on Quantifiable Data' on the basis of data given by state government reiterated the Sattanathan and Ambasankar Backward Class Commission.

Arunthathiyar Special Reservation act 2009

·   In 2009 3 % points out of the 18% reservation for the Scheduled castes

Mullaperiyar dam

The colonial-era Mullaperiyar dam has again become **a source of friction** between Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Though the original dispute was over the appropriateness of the dam's water level.

Background

The Maharaja of Travancore signed a 999-year Periyar Lake lease agreement with the British government on October 29, 1886, for the construction of the Mullaperiyar dam across the Periyar in the present Idukki district. The dam became a reality nine years later. The water supplied from it through a tunnel to the water-scarce southern region of Tamil Nadu, especially the Vaigai basin, would be the lifeline for farmers of Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Sivaganga and Ramanathapuram districts. On an average, 22 thousand million cubic feet (tmc ft) of water is diverted, irrigating about 2.20 lakh acres and meeting the drinking water requirements of people in the region. Concerns over the safety of the gravity dam built using lime-surkhi (burnt brick powder) mortar

came to the fore in 1979. In November that year, a tripartite meeting chaired by the then chairman of the Central Water Commission (CWC), K.C. Thomas, decided that the level had to be brought down from the full reservoir level of 152 feet to 136 feet to enable Tamil Nadu, which owns and maintains it, to carry out dam strengthening works. By the mid-1990s, Tamil Nadu started demanding restoration of the level.

What happened in the legal battles?

Everything went smoothly for nearly 80 years. But, in 1979, a row erupted over the safety of the dam. Consequently, in November 1979, a tripartite meeting chaired by the then head of the Central Water Commission, K.C. Thomas, decided that water level had to be brought down from the full reservoir level of 152 ft to 136 ft, in order to enable Tamil Nadu carry out dam strengthening works. By mid-1990, Tamil Nadu started demanding restoration of the **water level in the Mullaperiyar** as it had completed the task assigned to it. When no consensus was reached through negotiations, the Supreme Court was approached. In two separate judgements, in 2006 and 2014, the apex court held that the water level be raised to 142 ft.

Conclusion

There can be no question of Tamil Nadu giving up its rights over Mullaiperiyar. Its waters are not exclusively Kerala's, but an inter-State resource governed by the principles of inter-State rivers. According to various Committees the dam is safety.

CURRENT AFFAIRS DECEMER -2021

Private member's bill

What is a Private Member's Bill and how is it different from government Bills?

A member of parliament (MP) who is not a minister is a private member. The Bills introduced by private members are referred to as Private Member's Bills. The Bills introduced by ministers are called government Bills. The government bills have the backing of the government and reflect its legislative agenda. Whether the Private Bill has to be admitted or not is decided by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha

What is the procedure?

The Private Member's Bills are either drafted by the member of parliament (MP) or his staff. The MP who wants to move a Private Member's Bill has to give at least a month's notice, for the House Secretariat to examine it for compliance with constitutional provisions and rules on legislation. While a government Bill can be introduced and discussed on any day, a private member's bill is only introduced and discussed on Fridays.

In case of multiple Bills, a ballot system is used to decide the sequence of bills for introduction.The Parliamentary Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions goes through all such Bills and classifies them based on their urgency and importance.

Has any Private Member's Bill ever become a law?

No Private Member's Bill has been passed by the Parliament since 1970, according to PRS Legislative Research. So far, the Parliament has passed 14 such Bills, six of them in 1956. The 16th Lok Sabha (2014-19) witnessed the highest number of Private Member Bills introduced (999) since 2000. As many as 142 members have introduced Bills in the 16th Lok Sabha, of which 34 members have introduced 10 or more Bills.

What are the specific requirements for tabling such a bill?

There are specific stipulations regarding the introduction of a Private Member's Bill when it involves either any expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, delegation of legislative power to any executive authority, or an amendment to a principal Act. Further, for a Bill related to a subject where the previous nod or recommendation of the President is needed, the MP promoting the Bill has to attach a copy of such permission.

Dam Safety Bill

The Bill provides for "surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning".

Why the dam Safety?

Most of the dams in India are constructed and maintained by the states, while some of the bigger dams are managed by autonomous bodies such as Damodar Valley Corporation or Bhakra Beas Management Board of Bhakra-Nangal Project.

The Centre has presented the Dam Safety Bill, 2018 against the backdrop of over 5,200 large dams in India and about 450 dams under construction right now. "Due to lack of legal and institutional architecture for dam safety in India, dam safety is an issue of concern. Unsafe dams are a hazard and dam break may cause disasters, leading to huge loss of life and property," said a June 13 statement, revealing the Cabinet approval for the enactment of the Bill.

Features of the bill

- It aims to "provide for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dam for prevention of dam failure-related disasters, and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

- A National Committee on Dam Safety with a three-year tenure, comprising the chairman of the Central Water Commission, a maximum of 10 representatives of the central government in the ranks of joint secretary, a maximum of seven representatives of the state governments, and three experts, will be formed as part of the Act.

- A state dam safety organisation will be formed as well, which will be responsible for the dam safety. This organisation is empowered to investigate and gather data for proper review and study of the various features of the design, construction, repair and enlargement of dams, reservoirs and appurtenant structures.

- The state dam safety organisation must also report events such as dam failures to the National Dam Safety Authority and also maintain records of major dam incidents of each specified dam.

- The National Dam Safety Authority, to be headquartered in Delhi, will be formed under the Act. It will be headed by an officer not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India to deal with problems relating to dam engineering and dam safety management.

The Reason for Tamilnadu Opposition

In cases where a dam is owned by one state and located in another, or extends over multiple states, or is owned by a central public sector undertaking, the Bill provides that the National Dam Safety Authority will act as the SDSO. This provision is the primary reason for opposition from Tamil Nadu.

"Tamil Nadu's Mullaiperiyar, Parambikulam, Thunakkadavu and Peruvaripallam dams are owned, operated and maintained by the Government of Tamil Nadu by virtue of Inter-state Agreements, but are located in a neighbouring state (Kerala),"

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development.

The objectives of the Scheme are as under:

- To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination

- To ensure survival and protection of the girl child

- To ensure education and participation of the girl child

Strategies

- Implement a sustained Social Mobilization and Communication Campaign to create equal value for the girl child & promote her education.

- Place the issue of decline in CSR/SRB in public discourse, improvement of which would be a indicator for good governance.

- Focus on Gender Critical Districts and Cities low on CSR for intensive & integrated action.

- Adopt Innovative Interventions/Actions by the districts as per their local needs, context and sensibilities.

- Mobilize & Train Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban local bodies/ Grassroot workers as catalysts for social change, in partnership with local community/women's/youth groups.

- Engage with Communities to challenge gender stereotypes and social norms.

- Ensure service delivery structures/schemes & programmes are sufficiently responsive to issues of gender and children's rights.

- Enable Inter-sectoral and inter-institutional convergence at District/Block/Grassroot levels.

Background

The Census (2011) data showed a significant declining trend in the Child Sex Ratio1(CSR) between 0-6 years with an all time low of 918. The issue of decline in the CSR is a major indicator of women disempowerment as it reflects both, pre-birth discrimination manifested through gender biased sex selection, and post birth discrimination against girls (in form of their health, nutrition, educational needs).

Issues with the Indian judicial system

The Indian judicial system, a part of world's largest democracy, is very old to follow. Right from the monarchical rule to the British era and the modern system of the independent India, the Indian judicial system has always tried to seek justice for the innocent and punishment for the guilty.

Various levels of judicial bodies in India

- The Supreme Court.

- The High Courts.

- The District Courts.

All these courts have their jurisdictions and are to follow the laws according to the Constitution of India. It is their duty, as mandated by the Constitution, to be its watchdog. They do so by calling into scrutiny any act of the legislature or the executive, who otherwise, are free to enact or implement these, from overstepping the boundaries set for them by the Constitution. The Indian judicial system is independent from legislative and executive bodies in India.

Issues with the Indian judicial system

Despite the independence of the judiciary from the executive and legislative bodies, the Indian judicial system faces a lot of problems.

- The pendency of cases.

- Corruption.

- Lack of transparency (particularly in the appointment of judges).

- Judicial vacancies.

- Under trials of the accused.

- Lack of information and interaction among people and courts.

Reforms to be made in the working of the judiciary

- Switching to the hybrid mode
- Increase in the strength of judges
- Strengthening the disposal of the tribunals
- Establishment of fast track courts
- The appointment of judges should be transparent

Accessible and Affordable Justice has been enshrined in DPSP under **article 39 (A)**. A sound judicial system is one based on an objective enquiry, practical and unbiased analysis of evidence and delivery of timely and even-handed justice to all citizens.

What is zero budget natural farming?

Zero budget natural farming (ZBNF) is a method of chemical-free agriculture drawing from traditional Indian practices.

It was originally promoted by Maharashtrian agriculturist and Padma Shri recipient Subhash Palekar, who developed it in the mid-1990s as an alternative to the Green Revolution's methods driven by chemical fertilizers and pesticides and intensive irrigation. He argued that the rising cost of these external inputs was a leading cause of indebtedness and suicide among farmers, while the impact of chemicals on the environment and on long-term fertility was devastating. Without the need to spend money on these inputs — or take loans to buy them — the cost of production could be reduced and farming made into a "zero budget" exercise, breaking the debt cycle for many small farmers.

Pillars of Zero Budget Natural farming

- **Jeevamrutha:** It is a mixture of fresh cow dung and aged cow urine (both from India's indigenous cow breed), jaggery, pulse flour, water and soil; to be applied on farmland.

- **Bijamrita:** It is a concoction of neem leaves & pulp, tobacco and green chilies prepared for insect and pest management, that can be used to treat seeds.

- **Acchadana (Mulching)**: It protects topsoil during cultivation and does not destroy it by tilling.

- **Whapasa**: It is the condition where there are both air molecules and water molecules present in the soil. Thereby helping in reducing irrigation requirement.

Four-pronged plan on Sri Lanka crisis

India and Sri Lanka agreed to a four-pronged approach to discuss initiatives on food and energy security to help mitigate Sri Lanka's economic crisis.

Four-pillar initiative

- It comprising lines of credit for food, medicines and fuel purchases granted by India

- A currency swap agreement to deal with Sri lanka's balance of payment issues

- An "early" modernisation project of the Trinco oil farms that India has been pursuing for several years, and

- A Sri Lankan commitment to facilitate Indian investments in various sectors.

James Webb Space Telescope

The James Webb Space Telescope (JWST), hurled into space by the Ariane 5 rocket from European Space Agency's Spaceport in French Guiana, South America, on December 25

Objectives of the Webb space telescope:

- Search for the galaxies that formed the very beginning after the Big Bang

- Determine the evolution of galaxies from their earlier formation until now.

- Observe the stages of the formation of stars until the formation of planetary systems.

- Measure the physical and chemical properties of planetary systems and investigate the potential for life in such systems.

Gaganyaan programme

The objective of the Gaganyaan programme is to demonstrate the capability to send humans to low earth orbit on board an Indian launch vehicle and bring them back to earth safely. The initial target was to launch the human spaceflight before the 75th anniversary of India's independence on August 15, 2022.

The Mission

- Under the Gaganyaan schedule, three flights will be sent in orbit. Of the three, there will be two unmanned flights and one human spaceflight.

- The human space flight programme, called the Orbital Module will have three Indian astronauts, including a woman.

- It will circle Earth at a low-earth-orbit at an altitude of 300-400 km from earth for 5-7 days.

- The payload will consist of:

    o Crew module - spacecraft carrying human beings.

    o Service module - powered by two liquid propellant engines.

- It will be equipped with emergency escape and emergency mission abort.

- GSLV Mk III, also called the LVM-3 (Launch Vehicle Mark-3) the three-stage heavy lift launch vehicle, will be used to launch Gaganyaan as it has the necessary payload capability.

- The mission is expected to cost around Rs 10,000 crore.

Impact

- The success of the mission will rekindle public imagination and get the young generation interested in space in particular and science in general.

- The astronauts would carry out a series of experiments, particularly microgravity experiments.

- India's quest to undertake human space flight and its earlier Moon and Mars missions proves the growing sophistication of India's space program and ensures a seat at the high table of global governance of outer space.

- The mission would create 15,000 new employment opportunities, 13,000 of them in private industry.

- If India does launch the Gaganyaan mission, it will be the fourth nation to do so after the United States, Russia and China.

India's maiden human spaceflight mission 'Gaganyaan' would be a major turning point in the country's space programme

SMILE Scheme

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is expected to launch a SMILE Scheme for the rehabilitation of persons engaged in begging and for providing support to transgender persons.

About SMILE Scheme

- It includes two sub-schemes - 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation for Welfare of Transgender Persons' and 'Central Sector Scheme for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of persons engaged in the act of Begging'.

- **Coverage**

    o This umbrella scheme covers several comprehensive measures including welfare measures for both transgender persons and persons who are engaged in the act of begging.

    Focus

    o It is extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, education, skill development, economic linkages etc with the support of State Governments/UTs/Local Urban Bodies, Voluntary Organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and institutions and others. The Scheme is expected to be launched soon.

Banking Laws (Amendment Bill 2021)

- The Bill aims to amend banking companies acquisition and transfer laws of 1970 and 1980 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to achieve privatisation of two PSBs to meet disinvestment targets as stated by the finance minister in the Union Budget 2021-22.

    o These laws had led to the nationalisation of banks, so relevant provisions of these laws have to be changed to pave the way for the privatisation.

- This move will bring down the minimum government holding in the PSBs from 51% to 26%.

Privatisation:

The transfer of ownership, property or business from the government to the private sector is termed privatisation. The government ceases to be the owner of the entity or business.

Nationalisation:

- Nationalisation is the process of taking privately-controlled companies, industries, or assets and putting them under the control of the government.

Reasons for Privatisation:

- Degrading Financial Position of Public Sector Banks
- Part of a Long-Term Project
- Strengthening Banks
- Bad Debts
- Creation of Big Banks

Issues in Privatisation

- Rewarding Crony Capitalism
- Job Losses
- Financial Exclusion of Weaker Sections
- Bailout operation
- Governance Issues

The governance and management of PSBs has to improve. The way to do this was outlined by the PJ Nayak committee, which recommended distancing between the government and top public sector appointments (everything the Banks Board Bureau was supposed to do but could not).

Rather than blind privatisation, PSBs can be made into a corporation like Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). While maintaining government ownership, this will give more autonomy to PSBs.

Mission SAGAR

As part of yet another deployment undertaken by Indian Navy since May 2020 under Mission SAGAR, Indian Naval Ship Kesari entered Port of Maputo, Mozambique on 25 December 2021.

Mission SAGAR

- Mission SAGAR is a major milestone in India's engagement with the countries in the Indian Ocean Region, in line with 'SAGAR — Security and Growth for All in the Region'.

- Launched on May 10, 2020, Mission SAGAR is India's initiative to deliver COVID-19 related assistance to the countries in the Indian Ocean Region.

- Mission SAGAR is in line with India's role as the first responder in the region and builds on the excellent relations existing between these countries to battle the COVID-19 pandemic.

- As part of this Mission, INS Kesari successively visited Maldives, Mauritius, Madagascar, Comoros and Seychelles during May-June 2020 to deliver assistance to our maritime neighbors in dealing with the COVID crisis.

- India's humanitarian assistance included supplies of essential food items, medicines, Ayurvedic medicines and deployment of medical assistance teams to Mauritius and Comoros.

- As part of Mission SAGAR-II, Indian Naval Ship Airavat delivered food aid to Sudan, South Sudan, Djibouti and Eritrea.

What is SAGAR policy?

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi introduced the concept of SAGAR — 'Security and Growth for All in the Region' during his visit to Mauritius in March 2015.

- It is a high-level articulation of India's vision for the Indian Ocean. SAGAR has distinct but inter-related elements and underscores India's engagement in the Indian Ocean.

- The principles enshrined in SAGAR provide a coherent framework to address some of the challenges related to economic revival, connectivity, security, culture and identity.

- During his address in Maldives Parliament in June 2019, Modi said SAGAR is also a blueprint for cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.

- Under the broad vision of SAGAR, relations have been augmented with partners in the region in defence and security, development partnership, training and capacity building. The Indian Ocean Region received priority in COVID assistance.

Key features of SAGAR:

- Enhancing capacities to safeguard land and maritime territories and interests.
- Deepening economic and security cooperation in the littoral.
- Promoting collective action to deal with natural disasters and maritime threats like piracy, terrorism and emergent non-state actors.
- Working towards sustainable regional development through enhanced collaboration.
- Engaging with countries beyond shores with the aim of building greater trust and promoting respect for maritime rules, norms and peaceful resolution of disputes.
- The 'Blue Economy' has emerged as a promising new pillar of prosperity in the region, with immense economic and employment potential. India is engaging with its neighbours in Blue Economy initiatives, particularly in the areas of marine bio-technology, exploration and sustainable exploitation of ocean mineral resources, sustainable fishing practices, and harnessing of ocean energy.

Fourth Edition of State Health Index

On overall ranking based on the composite index score in 2019–20, the top-ranking states were Kerala and Tamil Nadu among the 'Larger States', Mizoram and Tripura among the 'Smaller States', and DH&DD and Chandigarh among the UTs.

The State Health Index is annual tool to assess the performance of states and UTs. It is a weighted composite index based on 24 indicators grouped under the domains of 'Health Outcomes', 'Governance and Information', and 'Key Inputs/Processes'. Each domain has been assigned weights based on its importance with higher score for outcome indicators.

To ensure comparison among similar entities, the ranking is categorized as 'Larger States', 'Smaller States' and 'Union Territories'.

Increase the age of marriage of women to 21

In the recent session of Parliament, the government introduced the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021, to raise the age of marriage for women from 18 years to 21 years.

Marriage laws in India

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, prescribe the age of 18 years for the bride and 21 years for the groom. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937, allows marriage if the boy and the girl have attained puberty. The Special Marriage Act, 1954, which governs inter-faith marriages also lays down 18 years for women and 21 years for men as the age of marriage. There is also the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, which prohibits marriage below 18 years for women and 21 years for men.

Reasons for raising age

- gender-neutrality
- avoid consequent early pregnancies
- nutritional levels of mothers and their children
- Infant Mortality Rate
- Maternal Mortality Rate
- access to education
- Livelihood after an early marriage.
- Avoid child marriage

Criticism about raising age limit

- The first myth to eliminate is that the move means gender parity simply because it equates the marriage ages for men and women. Given the extreme precarity of women's positions in our patriarchal society, this facile 'equality' means nothing for real empowerment.
- Second, fiddling with legal age won't fix the multitude of underlying issues that force women into early marriage. Families fear escalating dowries and social stigma. They fear for the safety of unmarried daughters. They fear inter-caste/ community love affairs. They fear having to keep feeding an extra mouth. Not one of these is addressed by changing 18 to 21. It only casts the net of criminality wider — drawing more distressed women and families into the downward spiral of cops and courtrooms.
- Third, the new law is being offered as a solution to improve maternal and infant mortality rates (MMR & IMR). This reasoning is incomplete and not backed by robust data. According to a 2019 report of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the average age of women's marriage in India is already 22.1 years. Yet, while falling within this average, Kerala's MMR is 43 (national average 113) and IMR is 10 (33). Clearly, the reasons for Kerala's

far better health indices must be sought elsewhere — in how it has tackled poverty, female education, reproductive health, and awareness levels.

- Fourth, from the 70s onwards, a theory has been doing the rounds that raising the age of marriage will result in population control. This tacit aim remains alive, based on the entirely false premise that India's population rate is galloping. It is not. The census shows that replacement fertility level is down to 2.2 compared to a global standard of 2.1. In fact, States like Bengal and Delhi are below 2. And this is true across religious communities.

- Targeting female fertility and controlling female sexuality is a classic patriarchal solution to problems created by patriarchy. Why do girls drop out of school at puberty? Who gets better nutrition in families? Can a poor, rural family ensure its daughter will be able to study or work safely if she stays single? Will a man demand lower dowry because his bride is 22 instead of 19? Will the number of 'child brides' magically drop just because their marriage age has been legally raised?

- Marriage is not why girls drop out of schools. Rather, enormous societal pressure forces them into early marriage. So let's focus on what needs to be fixed first — accessible and flexible education, safe occupations and workplaces, vocational training and job creation, cash incentives to families whose daughters study up to Class 12 or undergraduate levels. Only these can delay marriage and improve women's overall health and agency. Globally, 18 is considered adulthood. There is no need to infantilise Indian women.

A new number that won't solve anything but will only endanger the life and liberty of the poorest people with the least recourse to legal, social and financial safeguards, exposing them to further brutal policing. If the government really wants to help, it should forget legal tinkering and ensure legal enforcement and social transformation instead.

What is the Jaya Jaitly committee?

In June 2020, the Ministry for Women and Child Development set up a task force to look into the correlation between the age of marriage with issues of women's nutrition, prevalence of anemia, IMR, MMR and other social indices.

India's Coronavirus Vaccines

Recently, India has approved two **Vaccines Corbevax and Covovax**, one pill **Molnupiravir** for treating **Covid-19** patients.

Corbevax - Protein Subunit Vaccine:

- It is a protein subunit vaccine, which means that instead of the whole virus, it uses fragments of it to trigger an immune response.

- In this case, the subunit vaccine contains a harmless Spike (S) protein.

  - The S protein is a highly glycosylated and large type I transmembrane fusion protein that is made up of 1,160 to 1,400 amino acids, depending upon the type of virus.

  - The S protein plays a crucial role in penetrating host cells and initiating infection.

- Once the immune system recognises the protein, it produces antibodies to fight a real infection when it happens.

Covavax - Recombinant Nanoparticle Vaccine

- Manufactured by Serum Institute of India (SII), is also a protein subunit vaccine, but uses Recombinant Nanoparticle Technology (RNT). It has been developed by US-based Novavax.

  - Recombinant protein vaccine is another proven approach against Covid-19 virus. This technology teaches the body how to develop immunity against the virus using spike protein.

- Harmless copies of the spike protein are grown in insect cells; the protein is then extracted and assembled into virus-like nanoparticles.

- Novavax has used an immune-boosting compound (adjuvant). The same technology is used in HPV and the Hepatitis B vaccine.

Molnupiravir - Oral Antiviral Drug:

- It works by introducing errors into the virus's genetic code, which prevents replication.

Agni Prime'.

Recently, the **Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)** successfully test-fired the new generation nuclear-capable ballistic missile **'Agni Prime'.**

o Agni-P is a two-stage canisterised solid propellant missile with dual redundant navigation and guidance system.

o It has been termed as a new generation advanced variant of Agni class of missiles with improved parameters, including manoeuvring and accuracy.

- Canisterisation of missiles reduces the time required to launch the missile while improving the storage and ease of handling.

o The surface-to-surface ballistic missile has a range of 1,000 to 2,000 km.

Other Ranges of Agni Missiles:

- Agni I: Range of 700-800 km.
- Agni II: Range more than 2000 km.
- Agni III: Range of more than 2,500 Km
- Agni IV: Range is more than 3,500 km and can fire from a road mobile launcher.
- Agni-V: The longest of the Agni series, an Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) with a range of over 5,000 km.

Recommendations of Kasturirangan Committee in Western Ghats

- The Kasturirangan committee report proposes 37 per cent of the total area of Western Ghats, which is roughly 60,000 square kilometres, to be declared as eco-sensitive area (ESA).
- The report recommended a blanket ban on mining, quarrying, setting up of red category industries and thermal power projects.
- It also stated that the impact of infrastructural projects on the forest and wildlife should be studied before permission is given for these activities.
- It also stated that the UNESCO Heritage tag is an opportunity to build global and domestic recognition of the enormous natural wealth that exists in the Western Ghats.

Significance of Western Ghats

The Western Ghats is an extensive region spanning over six States, 44 districts and 142 taluks. It is the home of many endangered plants and animals. Western Ghats host India's richest wilderness in 13 national parks and several sanctuaries. Recognised by UNESCO as one of the world's eight most important biodiversity

hotspots, these forested hills are also sourcing to numerous rivers, including the Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery.

Manjapai Iyakkam

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister MK Stalin launched an environment-friendly initiative Meendum Manjapai Vizhipunarvu Iyakkam - reviving the yellow coloured cloth bag that was an integral part of daily life in the past.

Objective of the movement

This awareness campaign on using 'yellow' cloth bag or 'manjapai' as it is called in Tamil, is aimed at encouraging the people to return to the use of this eco-friendly bag and discard the plastic bags.

Traditionally the manjapais were used for shopping, carrying books, ration and even cash. The state government had enforced a ban on the production, use, storage, distribution, transportation or sale of 14 types of plastics with effect from January 1, 2019.

Why plastic should be banned?

- Plastic waste is not homogenous. Different types of plastics demand special attention from a waste management point of view. - Most commonly found plastics in rural areas (polythene bags, bottles, etc.) are thermoplastics.

- They are relatively easy to recycle but difficult to collect viably at scale given the low density in rural areas. –

- Plastics found in electrical and cooking appliances are mixture of thermos/thermosetting plastics. They are technically challenging to recycle at scale, but also not very common in rural areas. –

- Plastics in India are produced by over 30,000 units, 90-95% of them being small-scale informal entities. This proves it challenging to enforce quality standards and recycling processes. –

- 60%1 of all plastics produced in India are currently recycled. PET bottles have a recycling rate of 90%. There is a strong network of informal scrap dealers who recycle plastics but they are susceptible to macroeconomic shocks and taxation policies. –

- Plastics continue to threaten the quality of our land, water and air. Unsafe disposal of plastics in rural areas is becoming prevalent and will come at massive costs to the rural ecology and economy. –

- Some kinds of plastic do not decompose at all, others could take up to 450 years to break down, leaving a vexing problem to address

Challenges & Opportunities in Plastic Management in India

Plastic products have become an integral part in our daily life as a basic need. It produced on a massive scale worldwide and its production crosses the 150 million tonnes per year globally. In India approximately 8 Million tonnes plastic products are consumed every year which is expected to rise 12 milllion tones by 2020. Its broad range of application is in packaging films, wrapping materials, shopping and garbage bags, fluid containers, clothing, toys, household and industrial products, and building materials. It is a fact that plastics will never degrade and remains on landscape for several years.

Environmental issues on disposal of Plastic Waste

- During polymerization process fugitive emissions are released.

- During product manufacturing various types of gases are released.

- Indiscriminate dumping of plastic waste on land makes the land infertile due to its barrier properties.

- Burning of plastics generates toxic emissions such as Carbon Monoxide, Chlorine, Hydrochloric Acid, Dioxin, Furans, Amines, Nitrides, Styrene, Benzene, 1, 3- butadiene, CCl_4, and Acetaldehyde.

- Lead and Cadmium pigments, commonly used in LDPE, HDPE and PP as additives are toxic and are known to leach out.

- Non-recyclable plastic wastes such as multilayer, metalised pouches and other thermoset plastic poses disposal problems.

- etc. pose problem in collection and recycling. Sub-standard plastic carry bags, packaging films

- Littered plastics give anaesthetic look in the city, choke the drain and may cause flood during monsoon.

- Garbage mixed with plastics interferes in waste processing facilities and also cause problems in landfill operations.

- Recycling industries operating in non-conforming areas are posing threat to environment to unsound recycling practices.

Innuyir Kappom - Nammai Kakkum 48

Chief Minister M.K. Stalin launched 'Innuyir Kaapoom-Nammai Kaakkum 48' through which the State government will bear the expenses of emergency care for accident victims for the first 48 hour.

Objectives

- paying special attention to reducing road accidents
- preventing fatalities
- improving road safety.

' Tamizh Thaai Vaazhthu'

The Tamil Nadu Government declared the Tamil Thai Vaazhthu, penned by Manonmaniam Sundaranar, the State song of Tamil Nadu. Everyone except the differently abled should rise when the song is sung at educational institutions, government offices and public functions.

' Tamizh Thaai Vaazhthu', the Tamil Anthem, is played now at the start of every official Government event in the State and many other gatherings as well. the song should compulsorily be sung at the beginning of events organised by all educational

institutions, government offices and public sector undertakings, among other public organisations. The song should be sung in 55 seconds in Mullaipaani Ragam (Mohana Raagam).

A part of the verses under the title 'Tamil Dheiva Vanakkam' from Manonmaniam, **penned by Manonmaniam Sundaranar** and published in 1891, eventually came to be known as the Tamil Thai Vaazhthu. In 1913, the annual report of the Karanthai Tamil Sangam made the demand for singing the song at all functions.

The Tamil Thai Vaazhthu is being sung at Karanthai Tamil Sangam since 1914. It is also being sung at all Tamil Sangams associated with the Karanthai Tamil Sangam. The Karanthai Tamil Sangam had appealed to the then Chief Minister, C.N. Annadurai, to declare Tamil Thai Vaazhthu the State song.

நீராரும் கடலுடுத்த நிலமடந்தைக் கெழிலொழுகும்

சீராரும் வதனமெனத் திகழ்பரதக் கண்டமிதில்

தெக்கணமும் அதிற்சிறந்த திராவிடநல் திருநாடும்

தக்கசிறு பிறைநுதலும் தரித்தநறும் திலகமுமே!

அத்திலக வாசனைபோல் அனைத்துலகும் இன்பமுற

எத்திசையும் புகழ்மணக்க இருந்தபெரும் தமிழணங்கே!

உன் சீரிளமைத் திறம்வியந்து செயல்மறந்து

வாழ்த்துதுமே! வாழ்த்துதுமே! வாழ்த்துதுமே!"

Namakku Naame scheme

The DMK government will implement a wage employment scheme, on a pilot basis, to provide gainful employment to the urban poor by engaging them in the creation and maintenance of public assets such as parks, playgrounds, stormwater drains, roads and buildings and rejuvenation of waterbodies,

The scheme is based on the recommendations made by a committee led by former RBI Governor C. Rangarajan. An initial allocation of ₹100 crore has been made during 2021-22 for the scheme.

India's Rooftop Solar Program

According to the data available on the website of the Union Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), India could install just 6GW of Rooftop Solar (RTS) power by the end of October 2021 under the rooftop solar scheme.

Rooftop Solar Scheme:

✓ The major objective of the scheme is to generate solar power through the installation of solar panels on the roof of the houses.

✓ Also, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has announced the implementation of Phase 2 of the grid-connected Rooftop Solar Scheme.

✓ The aim of the scheme is to achieve the final capacity of 40 GW from Rooftop Solar Projects by 2022.

✓ The 40GW goal is part of India's ambitious target to achieve 175GW renewable energy (RE) capacity that includes 100GW of solar power by 2022.

- According to a report released in September, 2021, the lockdowns slowed renewable energy installations in the country and the pace of such installations is lagging India's 2022 target.

.

Challenges

- Availability of Financing
- Solar Equipment Leasing
- Contract
- Rooftop Leasing
- Role of Government on Framing Policy

Schemes for Promoting Solar Energy | சூரிய உற்பத்தியை அதிகரிப்பதற்கான திட்டங்கள்

▪ Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

▪ Scheme for Development of Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Power Parks

▪ National Wind-Solar Hybrid Policy

- Atal Jyoti Yojana (AJAY)

- International Solar Alliance

- One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG):

- National Solar Mission

- Suryamitra Skill Development Programme:

National Air Sports Policy

India has the potential to be among the leading nations in the world of air sports. It has a large geographical expanse, diverse topography and fair weather conditions. It has a large population, especially the youth. It has a growing culture for adventure sports and aviation. Other than the direct revenue from air sports activities, the multiplier benefits in terms of growth of travel, tourism, infrastructure and local employment, especially in hilly areas of the country, are several times greater. Creation of air sports hubs across the country will also bring in air sports professionals and tourists from across the world.

The key features of the Draft National Air Sports Policy are:

1. NASP 2022 covers sports like aerobatics, aeromodelling, amateur-built and experimental aircraft, ballooning, drones, gliding, hang gliding and paragliding; microlighting and paramotoring; skydiving and vintage aircraft.

2. The vision is to make India one of the top air sports nations by 2030. The mission is to provide a safe, affordable, accessible, enjoyable and sustainable air sports ecosystem in India.

3. NASP 2022 seeks to leverage India's huge potential for air sports given its large geographical expanse, diverse topography and fair weather conditions.

4. An Air Sports Federation of India (ASFI) will be established as the apex governing body. Associations for each air sport will handle day to day activities e.g. Paragliding Association of India or Skydiving Association of India etc.

5. The air sports associations shall be accountable to ASFI with respect to the regulatory oversight and for providing safe, affordable, accessible, enjoyable and sustainable conduct of their respective air sport.

6. ASFI shall represent India at FAI and other global platforms related to air sports. Greater participation and success of Indian sportspersons in global air sports events will be facilitated.

7. Domestic design, development and manufacturing of air sports equipment will be promoted in line with the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

8. The Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI), headquartered in Lausanne, Switzerland is the world governing body for air sports. All competitions in India will be conducted as per the guidelines laid down by FAI.

9. Air sports by their very nature involve a higher level of risk than flying a regular aircraft. NASP 2022 places strong focus on ensuring international best practices in safety.

10. Inability to enforce safety standards by an air sports association may lead to penal action by the ASFI against such association including financial penalties, suspension or dismissal.

11. All persons and entities providing air sports services shall be required to register as members of the respective air sports associations. Key equipment used for air sports shall be registered with the respective air sports association, till such equipment is decommissioned, damaged beyond repair or lost.

12. An airspace map of India has been published on DGCA's DigitalSky Platform (https://digitalsky.dgca.gov.in). The map segregates the entire airspace of India into red zone, yellow zone and green zone. Air sports practitioners may rely on this easily accessible map for guidance. Operation in red and yellow zones requires permission from Central Government and the concerned Air Traffic Control authority respectively. Operation in green zones for aircraft with all-up weight up to 500 kg does not require any permission.

13. For air sports centred around a fixed location – for instance, Bir-Billing in Himachal Pradesh, Gangtok in Sikkim, Hadapsar in Maharashtra or Vagamon in Kerala – the said location can be declared as a 'Control zone' for air sports with necessary permissions from the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Ministry of Defence (MoD), State Government and the local Air Traffic Control authority. This will enable hassle-free flying by air sports enthusiasts in such

control zones without creating any risk to national security or safety of other manned aircraft.

14. During peak winters, the level of air sports reduces in Europe and North America and the air sports aficionados migrate to milder climates. ASFI and the air sports associations will work towards developing a hassle-free process to enable their movement to India. This will enable Indian air sports enthusiasts to learn from the experience of the visiting professionals, get exposed to global best practices and create opportunities to host global competitions in India.

15. The Government will consider allowing import of air sports equipment without any import duty for a particular number of years. Import of previously used air sports equipment may also be allowed free import, subject to laid down norms of airworthiness.

16. Schools, colleges and universities will be encouraged to have air sports included in their curriculum.

17. Long term funding for development of air sports in India shall come from corporate investors, sponsors, membership fees, events and media rights. ASFI may seek financial support from Government of India for promotion of air sports, especially in the initial years.

18. To make air sports affordable to the common public, the Government will request the GST Council to consider rationalising the GST rate on air sports equipment to 5% or less.

<p style="text-align:center">Green Energy Corridor Phase-II</p>

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, today approved the scheme on Green Energy Corridor (GEC) Phase-II for Intra-State Transmission System (InSTS) for addition of approximately 10,750 circuit kilometres (ckm) of transmission lines and approx. 27,500 Mega Volt-Amperes (MVA) transformation capacity of substations. The scheme will facilitate grid integration and power evacuation of approximately 20 GW of Renewable Energy (RE) power projects in seven States namely, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

Significance:

o It will contribute to the long-term energy security of India and will promote ecologically sustainable growth by reducing carbon footprint.

o It will facilitate in generating large direct and indirect employment opportunities for both the skilled and unskilled personnel.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is a multilateral development bank that aims to improve economic and social outcomes in Asia. The bank currently has 105 members, including 16 prospective members from around the world

Goals

- To foster sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity in Asia by investing in infrastructure and other productive sectors.

- To promote regional cooperation and partnership in addressing development challenges by working in close collaboration with other multilateral and bilateral development institutions.

- To promote investment in the public and private capital for development purposes, in particular for development of infrastructure and other productive sectors.

- To utilize the resources at its disposal for financing such development in the region, including those projects and programs which will contribute most effectively to the harmonious economic growth of the region;

- To encourage private investment in projects, enterprises and activities contributing to economic development in the region when private capital is not available on reasonable terms and conditions.

Drone Technology

Whether you call them Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), Miniature Pilotless Aircraft or Flying Mini Robots, drones are rapidly growing in popularity. Over the past few years, drones have become central to the functions of various businesses and governmental organizations and have managed to pierce through areas where certain industries were either stagnant or lagging behind. From quick deliveries at rush hour to scanning an unreachable military base, drones are proving to be extremely

beneficial in places where man cannot reach or is unable to perform in a timely and efficient manner.

Applications of drone technology:

- Aerial Photography
- Agriculture
- Search and rescue
- Construction
- Shipping and Delivery
- Fire Fighting
- Science & Research

Police Commission

Tamil Nadu CM MK Stalin forms state's fourth Police Commission headed by retired judge CT Selvam

Aim

- Improving the relationship between police personnel and the public

- Studying service conditions, duties, responsibilities of the police personnel

- Modernisation of the police force

- Studying extensively various aspects of police departments and the welfare of the police personnel

Significance of the Commission

The constitution of a police commission for the fourth time gains importance due to the recent police atrocities such as the alleged custodial deaths in Namakkal, where a differently-abled man died in a custody, and the extra-judicial killings in Kanchipuram and Chengalpattu, where two murder suspects and a chain snatcher were shot dead. Besides the human rights violations like the police slapping a youth, who had staged a demonstration before the Villupuram collectorate for delaying his community certificate and much more such incidents.

Recommendation of Earlier Commission

- Reforms in the recruitment
- Modernising the department

- issue of custodial deaths
- forming special units to deal with extremist activities
- welfare of the police personal
- Training Method

Tamil Nadu State New Policy for Women 2021

The planned Tamil Nadu State New Policy for Women 2021 includes features such as compulsory martial arts training for school and college females, 50 additional person-days under MGNREGS for all single- and women-headed households, and 33.3 percent representation in registered parties.

Objective of the policy

Improve the nutritional outcomes of adolescents while addressing anemia and underweight by atleast half.

- Bring additional 1 crore women into the SHG fold. Atleast 1,00,000 women enterprises would be formed by graduating from livelihoods through intensive mentoring and extensive networking and handholding through mentors.
- Bridge the Digital gender Gap among women by increased internet accessibility and availability in both urban and rural areas.
- To facilitate data driven and evidence based policy making, all Departments shall be committed to provide gender disaggregated data annually.
- Decrease dropouts by 10% every year in secondary and by increasing tertiary enrollment rates of girl students by 5% every year.
- Support to at least 1000 women Student researchers every year especially in STEM from amongst disadvantaged sections of society.
- Reach out to 10,000 women to reduce the skill gap with the appropriate technology training to allow for lateral entry at the mid career level - second career entry for women who have quit their career for raising family or mobility issues.
- Enhance Institutional credit access and availability to women in need through establishment of Women's Bank. (வாழ்ந்து காட்டு பெண்).
- Improve self worth of women through increased confidence levels by training all school and College students in martial arts. All schools, colleges and other institutions shall ensure non-discrimination of gender and move towards gender equality.

- Promote entrepreneurship and innovation, inclusive targeting to handhold and mentor 1 lakh women owned enterprises.

- Increased women's participation in workforce leading to 40% share of state GSDP

- Provide safe and women friendly public spaces and work spaces including Government Departments with a functional Internal Complaints Committee and Local Complaints Committee with regular third party gender safety audit.

- Ensure filing of FIRs and reporting within 24 hours of the crime incident coming to light.

- Establish a system of Victim support to all cases of abuse that focuses on rehabilitation and identity protection at the first instance without delay to ensure that women do not feel abandoned.

- Make available support systems for women at every 10km radius who are in need of emotional support mechanisms.

- All women Headed Households in Tamil Nadu would be covered under Social security schemes based on their requirement.

- Improve sex ratio at birth in Tamil Nadu the best in India.

- Encourage private, public sector listed companies, quasi government organizations, boards to provide 50% women in leadership positions

- To encourage women to participate in political space without hindrance a finishing school to learn the basics of polity and various acts and provisions would be set up.

- Strengthen women grievance redressal through a direct phone-in programme with the Hon'ble Chief Minister would be conducted once in six months

No. 172, Thirugnanasambandar St, near Annachi Kadai, Tiruvalleeswarar Nagar, Anna Nagar West Extension, Chennai - 600040

9952521550, 9840281550

www.iyachamy.com

Telegram: https://t.me/iyachamyacdemy

TNPSC GROUP 1 MAINS – 2021

MODEL TEST 1

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER –1

Unit -1 Modern history of India and Indian culture

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. **"The victory in the battle of Buxar made the East India Company as sovereign power in India." Explain.**

   "பக்சர் போரில் கிடைத்த வெற்றி கிழக்கிந்திய கம்பெனியை இந்தியாவில் இறையாண்மை கொண்ட சக்தியாக மாற்றியது." விளக்குக

2. **Do you agree with the view that the scheme of constitutional changes introduced in 1909 Act was designed as a milestone in the divide and rule strategy.**

   1909 சட்டத்தில் அறிமுகப்படுத்தப்பட்ட அரசியலமைப்பு மாற்றங்கள் பிரித்தாளும் கொள்கை உத்தியின் ஒரு மைல் கல்லாக வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டது என்ற கருத்தை நீங்கள் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறீர்களா?

3. **Critically analyse the Major Trends in Swadeshi Movement. Do you thing it anticipated some features of Gandhiyan Strategy**

சுதேசி இயக்கத்தின் முக்கிய போக்குகளை விமர்சன ரீதியாக பகுப்பாய்வு செய்யுங்கள். காந்திய வியூகத்தின் சில அம்சங்களை இது எதிர்பார்த்தது என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா?

4. State the recommendations of Mandal Commission.

   மண்டல் குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகளை எழுதுக

5. Is it fair to say thar Rajaram Mohan Roy was the father of modern India

   ராஜா ராம் மோகன்ராய் நவீன இந்தியாவின் தந்தை என்று சொல்வது நியாயமா?

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

6. "The great rising of 1857 could not have been the result of a chance cause only. The Greased Cartridges merely precipitated the crisis." Comment on the above statement and bring out clearly the causes which led to the so-called Sepoy Mutiiny.

   "1857 இன் பெரும் எழுச்சியானது ஒரு சந்தர்ப்ப காரணத்தால் மட்டுமே ஏற்பட்டிருக்க முடியாது. கொழுப்பு தடவிய தோட்டாக்கள் நெருக்கடியை துரிதப்படுத்தியது." மேற்கூறிய கூற்றைப் பற்றி கருத்துரைத்து, சிப்பாய் கலகம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவதற்குக் காரணமான காரணங்களைத் தெளிவாக வெளிப்படுத்தவும்.

7. evaluate the work of Subash Chandrabose towards India's freedom

   இந்தியாவின் சுதந்திரத்திற்காக சுபாஷ் சந்திரபோஸின் பணியை மதிப்பிடுக

8. Answer the following

   a) Which sections of the society did the educated Indians came from? Write in five lines.

b) List the aim and objectives of the Congress as defined by its first President.

c) Mention four resolutions passed by the first Congress.

கீழ்ககண்டவற்றிற்கு விடையளிக்க

a) படித்த இந்தியர்கள் சமூகத்தின் எந்தப் பிரிவுகளைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்? ஐந்து வரிகளில் எழுதுங்கள்.

b) காங்கிரஸின் முதல் தலைவரால் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட நோக்கம் மற்றும் நோக்கங்களை பட்டியலிடுங்கள்.

c) முதல் காங்கிரஸ் நிறைவேற்றிய நான்கு தீர்மானங்களைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.

d)

9. Discuss about the leaders and associations during the swadeshi movement in Tamilnadu

சுதேசி இயக்கத்தின் போது தமிழக தலைவர்கள் மற்றும் கூட்டமைப்புகளை விவாதிக்க

10. Give a latest status report on Kavery Water Dispute between Tamilnadu and Karnataka

தமிழகம் மற்றும் கர்நாடகா இடையே காவிரி நதிநீர் பிரச்சனை குறித்த சமீபத்திய நிலையை தருக

Unit -2 Social issues in India and Tamil Nadu

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

11. Highlight the Major policy measures initiated by Tamilnadu government to retain children aged 6–14 years in school.

16 முதல் **14** வயது வரையிலான குழந்தைகளை பள்ளியில் தக்கவைக்க தமிழக அரசு தொடங்கியுள்ள முக்கிய கொள்கை நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துரைக்கவும்.

12. How is unemployment measured in India? Explain the impact of educated unemployment on society in India.

இந்தியாவில் வேலையின்மை எவ்வாறு அளவிடப்படுகிறது? இந்தியாவில் சமூகத்தில் படித்த வேலையின்மையின் தாக்கத்தை விளக்குக.

13. How would you respond to the view that the family is the primary site for the oppression of women? Elaborate

குடும்பமே பெண்களை ஒடுக்கும் முதன்மையான தளம் என்ற கருத்துக்கு நீங்கள் எவ்வாறு பதிலளிப்பீர்கள்? விரிவாக எழுதுக

14. Highlight the main problems of street and working children. Discuss the role of NGO's in tackling their problems

தெருவோர மற்றும் வேலை செய்யும் குழந்தைகளின் முக்கிய பிரச்சனைகளை முன்னிலைப்படுத்தவும். அவர்களின் பிரச்சனைகளை கையாள்வதில் தன்னார்வ தொண்டு நிறுவனங்களின் பங்கைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க.

15. Define health. Discuss the importance of sex education in School and Colleges

சுகாதாரம் வரையறுக்க. பள்ளி மற்றும் கல்லூரிகளில் பாலியல் கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப் பற்றி விவாதி

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

16. Explain the role of education in women Empowerment

   பெண்கள் அதிகாரமளிப்பதில் கல்வியின் பங்கை விளக்குக

17. Do you think poverty and Unemployment are inter related problems? If so , how our national economic planners have been attempting to alleviate poverty – Explain

   வறுமையும் வேலையின்மையும் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று தொடர்புடைய பிரச்சனைகள் என்று நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா? அப்படியானால், நமது தேசியப் பொருளாதாரத் திட்டமிடுபவர்கள் வறுமையைப் போக்க எப்படி முயற்சி செய்கிறார்கள் – விளக்குக

18. Do you think that urbanization leads to rise of slums? Discuss.

   நகரமயமாக்கல் சேரிகளின் எழுச்சிக்கு வழிவகுக்கிறது என்று நீங்கள் நினைக்கிறீர்களா? விவாதிக்க

19. Discuss the factors responsible for the rise of regional disparity in India

   இந்தியாவில் பிராந்திய ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு அதிகரிப்பதற்கு காரணமான காரணிகளைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்க

20. Publicly naming and shaming might be a flawed process but it is the only option available for any hope of justice for many victims of sexual harassment. Critically examine

   பொதுவில் பெயரிடுவதும் அவமானப்படுத்துவதும் ஒரு குறைபாடுள்ள செயலாக இருக்கலாம், ஆனால் பாலியல் துன்புறுத்தலுக்கு ஆளான பலருக்கு நீதி கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கைக்கு இதுவே ஒரே வழி. விமர்சன ரீதியாக ஆராய்க

Unit –3 General Aptitude & Mental Ability

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையனிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

21. A) An Organisation plans to plant saplings in 25 streets in a town in such a way that one sapling for the first street, three for the second, and nine for the third and so on. How many samplings are need to complete the work

ஒரு நிறுவனம் 25 தெருக்களில் செடிகளை நடத் திட்டமிட்டது. முதல் தெருவில் 1 செடியும் ,இரண்டாவது தெருவில் 3 செடியும் , மூன்றாவது தெருவில் 9 செடியும் நட முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது. இவ்வேலை நிறைவடைய எத்தனை செடிகள் தேவை

B) A and B are two candidates seeking admission to IIT. The probability that A getting selected is 0.5 and the probability that both A and B getting selected is 0.3. Prove that the probability of B become selected atmost 0.8.

A மற்றும் B ஆகிய இரு விண்ணப்பதாரர்கள் IIT யில் சேர்வதற்காக காத்திருப்பவர்கள். இவர்களில் A தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.5 . A மற்றும் B இருவரும் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதற்கான நிகழ்தகவு 0.3 எனில் , B தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவதற்கான அதிகபட்ச நிகழ்தகவு 0.8 என நிரூபிக்க

22. Arun took certain amount as a loan from a bank at the rate of 8% p.a. Simple interest and gave the same amount to vishal as a loan at the rate of 12% p.a. If at the end of 12 years, he made a profit of Rs.960 in the deal, then the original amount was

அருண் என்பவர் ஒரு வங்கியில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தொகையை 8% வட்டி வீதத்தில் கடனாக பெற்று அதே தொகையை விஷால் என்பவரிடம் 12% வட்டி வீதத்தில் கடனாக அளிக்கிறார். 12 வருடங்கள் முடிவில் அவருக்கு ரூ.960 லாபமாக கிடைத்தால் அவர் கடன்பெற்ற தொகை.

23. Calculate the Mean for the Following Data :

பின்வரும்விவரத்திலிருந்துகூட்டுச்சராசரிகாண்க

Marks/ மதிப்பெண்கள்	20	30	40	50	60	70
No of Students / மாணவர்கள்எண்ணிக்கை	8	12	20	10	6	4

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any two questions out of three questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

24. Write short notes on
    a) **Near Field Communication Technology?**

    அருகமை தொடர்பு தொழில் நுட்பம்

    b) **What is VOIP?**

    VOIP என்றால் என்ன

    c) **What is "digital signature" and what is it used for?**

    டிஜிட்டல் கையயழுத்து என்றால் என்ன அது எதற்கு பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது

25. An urn contains 3 Blue, 3 red and 4 green marbles. If three marbles are picked at random

    a) **What is the probability that two are green and one is red**
    b) **What is the probability one Blue, one Red and one green**
    c) **What is the probability all are green?**

    ஒரு பாதத்தில் 3 நீலம், 3 சிவப்பு மற்றும் 4 பச்சை நிற பளிங்கு கற்கள் உள்ளன. அவற்றிலிருந்து மூன்று பளிங்கு கற்கள் ஒன்றன்பின் ஒன்றாக எடுக்கப்படுகிறது எனில் அவை

    a) இரண்டு பச்சை நிறமாகவும் ஒன்று சிவப்பு நிறமாகவும் இருக்க நிகழ்தகவைக் காண்க?
    b) ஒன்று நீலமாகவும், ஒன்று சிவப்பாகவும், ஒன்று பச்சையாகவும் இருக்க நிகழ்தகவைக் காண்க?
    c) மூன்றும் பச்சை நிறமாக இருக்க நிகழ்தகவைக் காண்க?

26. **Answer the Following**

    a) If product of two numbers is 800 and their LCM is 200, then the HCF is

    இரு எண்களின் பெருக்கற்பலன் 800 மற்றும் அவ்விரு எண்களின் மீ.சி.ம 200 எனில், மீ.பெ.வ

    b) Three bells toll at intervals of 48, 60 and 64 seconds respectively. They start ringing together at a particular time. What is the least time after that they will again toll together?

    மூன்று மணிகள் 48, 60 மற்றும் 64 வினாடிகள் இடைவெளியில் அடிக்கின்றன. அவை மூன்றும் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் ஒன்றாக அடிக்கத் துவங்கினால் எவ்வளவு நேரம் கழித்து மீண்டும் ஒன்றாக அடிக்கும்?

சொல்லுக சொல்லைப் பிறிதோர்சொல் அச்சொல்லை வெல்லுஞ்சொல் இன்மை அறிந்து.

வேறொரு சொல் அந்தச் சொல்லை வெல்லும் சொல்லாக இல்லாதிருந்தால் அறிந்த பிறகே சொல்லக்கருதியதைச் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆனால் முதன்மைத் தேர்வில் சொல்லாக இல்லாமல் எழுத்தாக இருக்கவேண்டும்

TNPSC GROUP 1 MAINS – 2021
MODEL TEST 1
GENERAL STUDIES PAPER –2

Unit -1 Indian Polity and emerging political trends across the world affecting India

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. How far you do you agree with the demand of states that the office of Governor should be abolished altogether? Give reasons to support of your answer

    ஆளுநர் பதவியை முற்றிலுமாக ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற மாநிலங்களின் கோரிக்கையை நீங்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறீர்கள்? உங்கள் பதிலை ஆதரிப்பதற்கான காரணங்களைக் கூறுக

2. Comment on the significance of the Golaknath case.

    கோலக்நாத் வழக்கின் முக்கியத்துவம் பற்ற கருத்துரைக்க

3. What is citizenship? What are the provisions related to citizenship in the Indian Constitution?

    குடியுரிமை என்றால் என்ன? இந்திய அரசியலமைப்பில் குடியுரிமை தொடர்பான விதிகள் என்ன?

4. Directive principles and fundamental rights cannot be separated from each other – Discuss

வழிகாட்டு நெறிமுறைகள் மற்றும் அடிப்படை உரிமைகளை ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று பிரிக்க இயலாது – வாதிக்க

5. Write a short note on

   a) Lilly Thomas Case   b) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy

சிறுகுறிப்பு வரைக

அ) லில்லி தாமஸ் வழக்கு   அ) நீதிபதி கே எஸ் புட்டசாமி வழக்கு

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

6. India is a federation with strong unitary features– Discuss

இந்தியா வலுவான ஒற்றையாட்சி அம்சங்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கூட்டாட்சி– விவாதிக்க

7. Write short notes on
   a) Philosophy of Indian Constitution
   b) Basic Structure doctrine
   c) Speaker of Lok sabha

குறிப்புகள் வரைக

அ) இந்திய அரசமைப்பின் தத்துவம்

அ) அரசமைப்பின் அடிப்படைக் கோட்பாடு

அ) மக்களவை சபா நாயகர்

8. Explain the role of India in achieving the aims and objectives of SAARC.

சார்க் அமைப்பின் நோக்கங்களை அடைவதில் இந்தியாவின் பங்களிப்பை விளக்குக

9. Discuss critically the collegiums system for the appointment of the Higher Judiciary.

உயர் நீதித்துறை நீதிபதிகளை நியமிக்கும் கொலிஜியம் முறையை தீவிரமாக விவாதிக்க

10. Indian Electoral system is having many shortcoming but there is a scope of electoral reforms too, write down the short falls and reforms to restore the electoral process in India.

இந்தியத் தேர்தல் முறை பல குறைபாடுகளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது ஆனால் தேர்தல் சீர்திருத்ததிற்கான வாய்ப்புகளும் உள்ளன. தேர்தல் முறையில் உள்ள குறைபாடுகள் மற்றும் தேர்தல் முறையை மீட்டெடுக்கும் வழிமுறைகளையும் எழுதுக.

Unit -2 Role and impact of Science and Technology in the development of India

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

11. What is INSAT Programme? Explain the different satellites launched under INSAT Programme.

இன்சாட் திட்டம் என்றால் என்ன? இன்சாட் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஏவப்பட்டுள்ள பல்வேறு செயற்கைக் கோள்களை விளக்குக

12. In October 2020, the Nobel prize for Chemistry awarded to the CRISPR technology. Explain how CRISPR functions in nature and how it has been adapted for research and clinical application.

அக்டோபர் 2020 இல், வேதியியலுக்கான நோபல் பரிசு CRISPR தொழில்நுட்பத்திற்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது. இயற்கையில் CRISPR எவ்வாறு செயல்படுகிறது மற்றும் அது ஆராய்ச்சி மற்றும் மருத்துவப் பயன்பாட்டிற்கு எவ்வாறு மாற்றியமைக்கப்பட்டது என்பதை விளக்குக.

13. Traditional Methods of in-Person education have been disrupted by the Covid-19 Pandemic. How can India's Space Program help in restoring the and expanding access to education in India?

கோவிட்-19 தொற்றுநோயால் தனிநபர் கல்வியின் பாரம்பரிய முறைகள் சீர்குலைந்துள்ளன. இந்தியாவில் கல்விக்கான அணுகலை மீட்டெடுக்கவும் விரிவுபடுத்தவும் இந்தியாவின் விண்வெளித் திட்டம் எவ்வாறு உதவும்?

14. What is Green Hydrogen. List out the advantages and dis advantages of Green Hydrogen.

பச்சை ஹைட்ரஜன் என்றால் என்ன. பசுமை ஹைட்ரஜனின் நன்மைகள் மற்றும் தீமைகளை பட்டியலிடுங்கள்.

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

15. What is quantum computer? How quantum computing is different from traditional computing? What can be the possible application of quantum computing.

குவாண்டம் கணினி என்றால் என்ன? பாரம்பரிய கணினியிலிருந்து குவாண்டம் கணினி எவ்வாறு வேறுபடுகிறது? குவாண்டம் கணினியின் சாத்தியமான பயன்பாடு என்னவாக இருக்கும்.

16. Chennai has the potential to become a capital for capital of medical tourism explain the challenges and Possibilities

சுற்றுலா தலை நகரமாக சென்னை மாறுவதற்கான ஆற்றல் உள்ளது - இதில் உள்ள சவால்கள் மற்றும் சாதகங்கள் குறித்து விளக்குக

17. What is artificial Intelligence? Discuss the merits and demerits of AI and also mention the Application of Artificial Intelligence

செயற்கை நுண்ணறிவு என்றால் என்ன? அதன் நன்மை தீமைகளை விவாதி மற்றும் பல்வேறு பயன்பாடுகளை குறிப்பிடுக

18. Scientific temper that India require for Inclusive Growth – comment

இந்தியாவின் உள்ளடக்கிய வளர்ச்சிக்கு அறிவியல் பாங்கு தேவையான ஒன்றாகும் - விமர்சனம் செய்க

Unit -3 Tamil Society - Its Culture and Heritage

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

19. Evaluate the Significance Archaeological sources for the study of Ancient History of Tamilnadu.

தமிழ்நாட்டின் பண்டைய வரலாற்றை ஆய்வு செய்வதற்கான முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்த தொல்பொருள் ஆதாரங்களை மதிப்பிடுக

20. What do you mean by Social Justice? How far the Dravidian Parties succeeded ensuring social Justice in Tamilnadu - Explain

சமூக நீதி என்றால் என்ன? தமிழகத்தில் சமூக நீதியை உறுதி செய்வதில் திராவிட கட்சிகள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் வெற்றி பெற்றன - விளக்குக

21. Explain the influence of mass media on Tamil society and culture.

வெகுஜன ஊடகங்கள் தமிழக சமூகம் மற்றும் கலாச்சாரத்தில் ஏற்படுத்திய தாக்கத்தினை விளக்குக

22. Examine the causes for the growth of Non-Brahmin movement also mention the impact of the movement

தமிழகத்தில் பிராமணர் அல்லாதோர் இயக்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கான காரணங்களை ஆராய்க மேலும் இந்த இயக்கத்தின் தாக்கதினை குறிப்பிடுக

Section - B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

23. Explain the importance of Tamilnadu Human development Index 2017

தமிழக மனிதவள மேம்பாட்டு அறிக்கை 2017ன் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்குக

24. **Tamil cinema is the reflection of society – comment**

தமிழ் சினிமா சமூகத்தின் பிரதிபலிப்பாகும் – கருத்திடுக

25. **Comment on the importance of the city of Madurai.**

மதுரை நகரின் முக்கியத்துவத்தைப் பற்றி கருத்திடுக

26. **Explain the Political , Social and Religious Conditions of the Twin epics period**

இரட்டைக் காப்பியங்களின் காலத்திய அரசியல், சமூக, சமய நிலையை விளக்குக

சொலல்வல்லன் சோர்விலன் அஞ்சான் அவனை
இகல்வெல்லல் யார்க்கும் அரிது.

தான் கருதியவற்றை நன்கு சொல்ல வல்லவனாய் சொல்லும் போது சோர்வு இல்லாதவனாய், அஞ்சாதவனாய் உள்ளவனை மாறுபாட்டால் வெல்வது யார்க்கும் முடியாது.

IYACHAMY ACADEMY
Institution For Competitive Exam

TNPSC GROUP 1 MAINS – 2021
MODEL TEST
GENERAL STUDIES PAPER –3

Unit -1 Geography of India with special reference to Tamil Nadu

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

1. **Access significance of the Coastal regions in economic development of India**

   இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் கடலோரப் பகுதிகளின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை மதிப்பிடுக

2. **Describe the Himalayas with special reference to its extent and ranges.**

   இமயமலையை அதன் தொடர்கள் மற்றும் பரப்பினை விவரிக்க

3. **Explain why the coastal areas of Bay of Bengal receives rain during retreating southwest monsoon while rest of India is rainless.**

   தென்மேற்குப் பருவமழை பின்வாங்கும் போது வங்காள விரிகுடாவின் கடலோரப் பகுதிகள் ஏன் மழையைப் பெறுகின்றன என்பதை விளக்குக

4. Describe the characteristics and distribution of moist tropical evergreen forest

வெப்பமண்டல பசுமைமாறா காடுகளின் பண்புகள் மற்றும் பரவலை விவரிக்கவும்

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

5. The diversity of physiographic divisions has made an impact on culture and economic activities". Justify.

"இயற்கை அமைப்பு பிரிவுகளின் பன்முகத்தன்மை கலாச்சாரம் பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகளில் தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளது". நியாயப்படுத்து.

6. Describe the distribution of coal in India with the help of appropriate map.

இந்தியாவில் நிலக்கரி பரவலை பொருத்தமான வரைபடத்தின் உதவியுடன் விவரிக்கவும்.

7. India is covered by ocean from three sides. What kind of benefits India receives from Ocean?

இந்தியா மூன்று பக்கங்களிலிருந்தும் கடலால் சூழப்பட்டுள்ளது. பெருங்கடலில் இருந்து இந்தியா என்ன வகையான நன்மைகளைப் பெறுகிறது?

8. Linking of river has been suggested as solutions for the problem of draught and flood in many areas. Examine whether it is beneficial or not with appropriate reasons.

பல பகுதிகளில் வறட்சி மற்றும் வெள்ளப்பெருக்கு பிரச்னைக்கு நதிகளை இணைப்பது தீர்வாக பரிந்துரைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. தகுந்த காரணங்களுடன் அது பலனிக்குமா இல்லையா என்பதை ஆராயுங்கள்.

Unit -2 Environment, Bio Diversity and Disaster Management

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

9. Ozone constitutes very less part of the volume of atmosphere but its role is very critical for lives on earth." Justify the statement.

   ஓசோன் வளிமண்டலத்தில் மிகக் குறைவான பகுதியாகும் ஆனால் பூமியில் வாழும் உயிர்களுக்கு அதன் பங்கு மிகவும் முக்கியமானது." இக்கூற்றை நியாயப் படுத்துக

10. "Untreated discharge from industries is a major threat for water pollution." Explain this statement with examples.

    "தொழிற்சாலைகளில் இருந்து சுத்திகரிக்கப்படாத வெளியேற்றம் நீர் மாசுபாட்டிற்கு பெரும் அச்சுறுத்தலாக உள்ளது." இக்கூற்றினை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளுடன் விளக்குக.

11. Discuss "deforestation results in desertification"

    " காடுகளை அழிப்பது பாலைவனமாதலுக்கு வழிவகுக்கும்" விவாதிக்க

12. Recently, the Tamil Nadu government launched a campaign called 'Meendum Manja Pai' aimed at encouraging people to use cloth bags instead of plastic. In the light of above statement explain the Tamilnadu Government initiative to protect environment

    பிளாஸ்டிக்கிற்குப் பதிலாக துணிப் பைகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதை ஊக்குவிக்கும் நோக்கில், சமீபத்தில் தமிழக அரசு 'மீண்டும் மஞ்ச பை' என்ற பிரச்சாரத்தைத் தொடங்கியது. மேற்கண்ட கூற்றின் வெளிச்சத்தில் சுற்றுச்சூழலைப் பாதுகாக்க தமிழக அரசின் முயற்சியை விளக்குக

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any three questions out of four questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

13. All member states of the UN adopted 17 goals in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Name any four of these goals and explain how India can reach them.

ஐநாவின் அனைத்து உறுப்பு நாடுகளும் நிலையான வளர்ச்சிக்கான 2030 நிகழ்ச்சி நிரலில் 17 இலக்குகளை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டன. இந்த இலக்குகளில் ஏதேனும் நான்கை குறிப்பிடவும், அவற்றை இந்தியா எவ்வாறு அடைய முடியும் என்பதை விளக்குங்கள்.

14. Describe environmental impact assessment (EIA) as an environmental management tool.

சுற்றுச்சூழல் தாக்க மதிப்பீட்டை (EIA) சுற்றுச்சூழல் மேலாண்மைக் கருவியாக விவரிக்கவும்.

15. When do cyclones occur in India? Describe the measures adopted for protection from the cyclones.

இந்தியாவில் எப்போது புயல்கள் ஏற்படும்? சூறாவளிகளில் இருந்து பாதுகாப்புக்காக எடுக்கப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை விவரிக்கவும்.

16. What is One Sun One World One Grid (OSOWOG) Declaration? Explain the outcome of COP 26

ஒரே சூரியன் ஒரே உலகம் ஒரே தடம் பிரகடனம் என்றால் என்ன? பருவ நிலை மாற்ற உச்சி மாநாடு 26ன் முடிவுகளை விளக்குக.

Unit -3 Indian Economy - Current economic trends and impact of global economy on India

Section – A

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 150 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 150 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 10 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 10 marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

17. State the recommendation of 15th Finance Commission

    15வது நிதிக்குழுவின் பரிந்துரைகளை எழுதுக

18. Explain the important Pillars of "**Atma Nirbar Bharath Abhiyan**"

    ஆத்ம நிர்பார் பாரத் அபியானின் முக்கிய தூண்களை விளக்குக

19. How Universal Basic Income may be a tool of reducing income inequality and poverty? Give your Opinion.

    அனைவருக்குமான அடிப்படை வருமானம் எவ்வாறு வருமான சமத்துவமின்மை மற்றும் வறுமையைக் குறைப்பதற்கான ஒரு கருவியாக இருக்கலாம்? உங்கள் கருத்தை தெரிவிக்க

20. Do you think agricultural sector is contributing its best towards Indian economy? If your answer is yes then elaborate the positive aspects of Indian agriculture and if your answer is negative explain the reasons for that.

    இந்தியப் பொருளாதாரத்தில் விவசாயத் துறை மிகச் சிறந்த பங்களிப்பைச் செய்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா? உங்கள் பதில் ஆம் எனில், இந்திய விவசாயத்தின் நேர்மறையான அம்சங்களை விரிவாகவும், உங்கள் பதில் எதிர்மறையாக இருந்தால் அதற்கான காரணங்களை விளக்கவும்.

21. Explain the importance of Socio – Economic Infrastructure in Tamilnadu

தமிழ்நாட்டின் சமூக – பொருளாதார உள்கட்டமைப்பின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை விளக்கவும்

Section – B

விரிவாக விடையளிக்கும் வினாவகை

Detailed answer type question

ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் 250 சொற்களுக்கு மிகாமல் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer not exceeding 250 words each

ஒவ்வொரு வினாவிற்கும் 15 மதிப்பெண்கள்

Each Question carries 15marks

Answer any four questions out of five questions.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஐந்து வினாக்களில் எவையேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்

22. **In the light of the problems faced by Public Private Partnership. Explain the National Monetization pipeline**

அரசுத் தனியார் கூட்டு எதிர்கொள்ளும் பிரச்சனைகளின் வெளிச்சத்தில். தேசிய பணமாக்க திட்டத்தை விளக்குக

23. "**The payment of tax is compulsory and legal liability of the common people in a country. Taking the statement into account, discuss the structure of taxes in India.**

"ஒரு நாட்டில் உள்ள சாமானியர்களுக்கு வரி செலுத்துவது கட்டாய மற்றும் சட்டப்பூர்வமான பொறுப்பு. கூற்றினை கவனத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, இந்தியாவில் வரிகளின் கட்டமைப்பைப் பற்றி விவாதிக்கவும்.

24. **Central Bank of India plays an important role to control the inflationary situation of the economy. In the light of statement explain the role of various instrument like bank rate, open market operations, and cash reserve ratio and margin requirements of credit to control the situation by credit control policy measures.**

பொருளாதாரத்தின் பணவீக்க நிலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துவதில் இந்தியாவின் மையவங்கி முக்கியப் பங்காற்றுகிறது. இக்கூற்றின் வெளிச்சத்தில் வெளிச்சத்தில் வங்கி விகிதம், திறந்த சந்தை செயல்பாடுகள், ரொக்க இருப்பு விகிதம் மற்றும் நடவடிக்கைகள் மூலம் நிலைமையை கட்டுப்படுத்த கடன் விளிம்பு தேவைகள் போன்ற

பல்வேறு கருவிகளின் மூலம் கடன் கட்டுப்பாடு கொள்கையை செயல்படுத்துவதில் மைய வங்கியின் பங்கை விளக்கவும்.

25. **Comment on the salient features of the Tamil Nadu Export Promotion Strategy 2021 and its implications on the Roadmap to $1 trillion economy**

தமிழ்நாடு ஏற்றுமதி ஊக்குவிப்பு உத்தி 2021 இன் முக்கிய அம்சங்கள் மற்றும் $1 டிரில்லியன் பொருளாதாரத்திற்கான செயல்திட்டத்தில் அதன் தாக்கங்கள் குறித்து கருத்து தெரிவிக்கவும்

26. **Highlight some of the important WTO agreements**

உலக வர்த்தக நிறுவனத்தின் முக்கிய ஒப்பந்தங்களைச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுக