

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WEEKLY

WEEK: 3

SEPTEMBER

2022

MAINS

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- THE 'HISTORIC' CHICAGO ADDRESS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
- INDIA AND ITS WATER SHARING WITH NEIGHBOURS
- DEATHS BY SUICIDE IN INDIA-AN EMERGING SOCIETAL ISSUE

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- PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS FUND
- NCRB: RISE IN THE CASES OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION
- ADOPTION AND RELATED LAWS IN INDIA
- RAJASTHAN LAUNCHES INDIRA GANDHI URBAN EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME
- CAA AND THE TEST OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY

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- 10 YEARS OF CRISPR

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- Annabhau Sathe's Statue inaugurated in Moscow

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- Food baskets for patients, job training for kin in bid for 'TB mukt Bharat'
- Ayurveda Day

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- India and U.S led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

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- World Dairy Summit 2022
- MeitY Startup Hub and Meta collaborate to accelerate XR Technology Startups

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- Invasive south red-eared slider turtle poses threat to Indian biodiversity

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- Third stealth frigate of Project 17A Taragiri launched
- Ransomware Exercise
- NASA's DART Mission

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- Exercise Parvat Prahar
- Veteran archaeologist B.B. Lal passes away
- Japan-India Maritime Bilateral Exercise – Jimex 2022
- Integration of Child Help-line 1098 with 112

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- India's Energy Security

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— **Disclaimer** —

The current affairs articles are segregated from prelims and mains perspective, such separation is maintained in terms of structure of articles. Mains articles have more focus on analysis and prelims articles have more focus on facts.

However, this doesn't mean that Mains articles don't cover facts and PT articles can't have analysis. You are suggested to read all of them for all stages of examination.

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SECTION: A
(MAINS)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

THE 'HISTORIC' CHICAGO ADDRESS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

CONTEXT:

On September 11, 1893, Swami Vivekananda delivered his famed speech at the 'Parliament of the World's Religions'. It heralded the arrival of one of India's greatest spiritual leaders on the world stage.

• This year marked the 128th anniversary of the historic Chicago Address of Swami Vivekananda.

What is the significance of this event?



- **Focus on Indian philosophy:** His address drew the world's attention to the **ancient Indian philosophy of Vedanta**.
- **Focus on Hinduism:** The Chicago address had dwelt at length on **Hinduism and Indian culture**, and his words continue to remain resonant to date.

About "World's Parliament of Religion":

- The World's Parliament of Religions was a milestone in the history of interreligious dialogue, the study of world religions, and the impact of Eastern religious traditions on American culture.
- The most lasting impression at the conference was made by three colorful, articulate representatives of Hinduism and Buddhism:
 - ▶ Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902),
 - ▶ Anagārika Dharmapāla (1864–1933)
 - ▶ Shaku Sōen (1859–1919)

About Swami Vivekananda:

- Swami Vivekananda was born on 12th January 1863.

In 1984 the Government of India declared that 12th January, the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, will be celebrated as National Youth Day.

- He was a monk and chief disciple of **Ramakrishna Paramhansa**.
- He pushed for national integration in colonial India, and his famous speech remains the one that he gave in Chicago in 1893 (Parliament of the World Religions).

Early life-contributions:

- He was the **first cultural ambassador to the west**. He showed that India has much to contribute to world culture.
- He is known to have **introduced the Hindu philosophies of Yoga and Vedanta to the West**.
- **As a feminist**, Vivekananda glorified the role of women. He considered women as Shakti – the creating force.
- **He played an important role in popularizing Yoga**.
- In 1893, he took the name 'Vivekananda' after Maharaja Ajit Singh of the Khetri State requested him to do so.
- He **founded Ramakrishna Mission** to propagate the teachings of his Guru (teacher) Sri Ramakrishna Paramhans and interpreted many ancient Hindu scriptures in the context of the modern world.
- In 1899, **he established Belur Math**, which became his permanent abode.
- **He preached 'neo-Vedanta'**, an interpretation of Hinduism through a Western lens, and believed in combining spirituality with material progress.

Literary Work:

- 'Lectures from Colombo to Almora' 'Raja Yoga', 'Jnana Yoga', 'Karma Yoga' and 'My Master' are some of the books he wrote.

INDIA AND ITS WATER SHARING WITH NEIGHBOURS

CONTEXT:

As India falls under a strategic lo between the Mountains to the North and Ocean in the South, it tends to hold the flow of several Rivers from its territory to other neighboring countries.

Let us trace important rivers shared by India with its Neighbour countries.

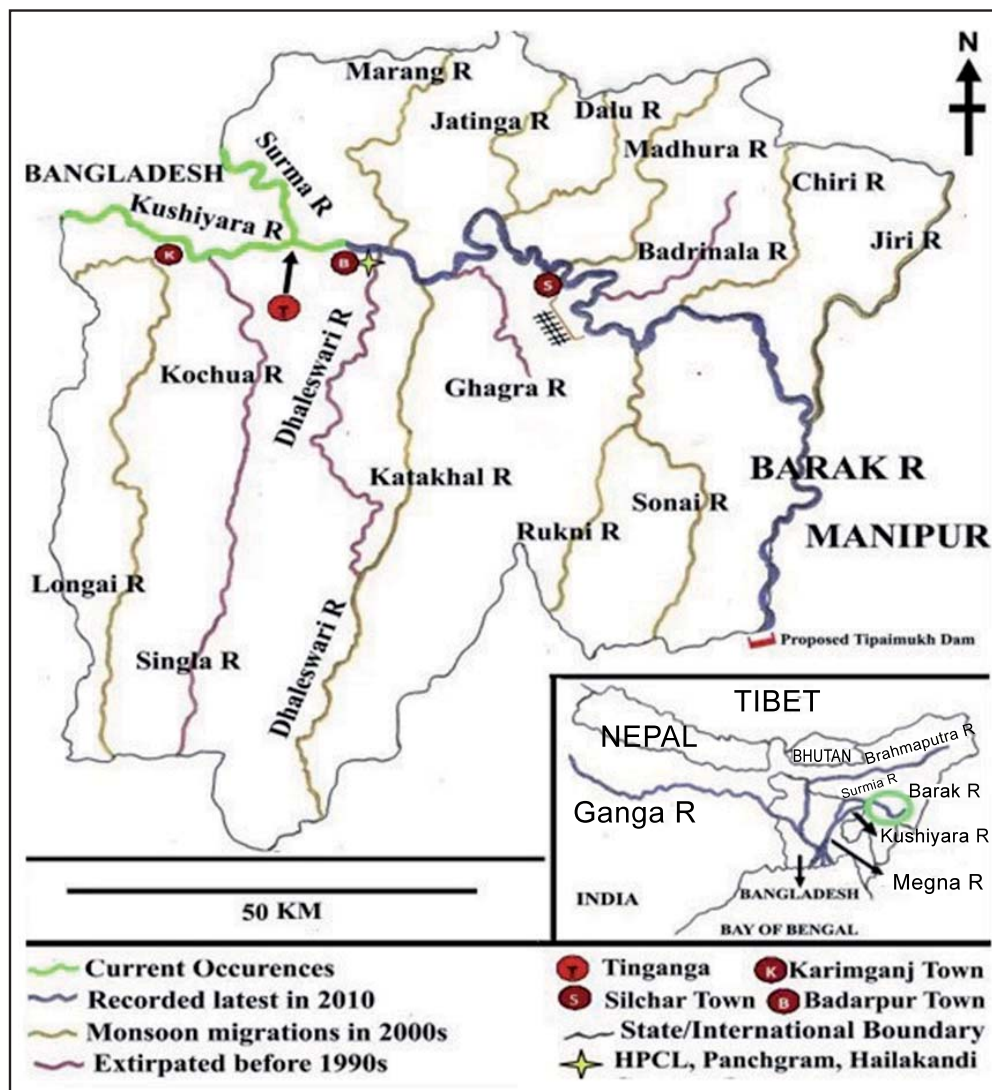
The river web in South Asia

- Perennial rivers have shaped the history, politics, culture, and economy of South Asia for several centuries.
- Several of these perennial South Asian rivers have transboundary basins and watercourses.
- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, and Afghanistan share major rivers among them.
- Indus basin** (consisting of the Indus, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Jhelum, and Chenab rivers) inter-links India, Pakistan, and China.

- The Brahmaputra and the Ganges basins** inter-link China with India, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Bhutan.
- The Kosi, Gandaki, and Mahakali rivers join Nepal with India.
- Major rivers shared between India and Bangladesh are the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Teesta.

India's Water sharing

- India- Bangladesh:**
 - India and Bangladesh share **54 rivers**.



- ▶ India holds the **highest number of rivers** flowing from India to the Bay of Bengal region via Bangladesh.
- ▶ **The Ganga:** The Ganges in (**Bangladesh: Padma**) is a trans-boundary river of Asia that flows through India and Bangladesh.
 - It flows south and east through the Gangetic plain of North India, receiving the right-bank tributary, the Yamuna, which also rises in the western Indian Himalayas, and several left-bank tributaries from Nepal that account for the bulk of its flow.
 - **Teesta** begins its journey in Sikkim and flows through north Bengal before entering Bangladesh.
- **Feni** flows 135 km south of Tripura capital Agartala. In a total catchment area of 1,147 square km of the river, 535 square km falls in India and the rest in Bangladesh.
- The other major rivers include **Bramhaputra, Meghna, Surma, Jamuna, Kushiyara, Barak, etc.**

Kushiyara River

- The Kushiyara River is a distributary river in Bangladesh and Assam, India.

- **Origin:** The waters that eventually form the Kushiyara originate in the uplands of the state of **Assam** and pick up tributaries from **Nagaland and Manipur**.
- From its origin at the mouth of the Barak, also known as the '**Amlshid bifurcation point**'.
- It forms on the **India-Bangladesh border** as a branch of the Barak River when the Barak separates into the Kushiyara and Surma.

India-Pakistan:

- ▶ The water of River Indus and other west-flowing rivers from India were the issues between India and Pakistan since Independence.
- ▶ Indus is a Trans-boundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia.
- ▶ The river rises in **Western Tibet**, flows northwest through the disputed region of Kashmir, and flows south-by-southwest through Pakistan, before emptying into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi.
- ▶ Other major rivers are **Sutlej, Chenab, Jhelum, Beas, Ravi, etc.**



- **India- Nepal:**

- ▶ The **Kosi and Gandak** are one of the major rivers from Nepal entering India.
- ▶ Other Rivers include Rapti, Narayani, Kali, etc.
- ▶ The Rivers entering India via Nepal are mostly originated from the Tibetan plateau and Himalayan ranges.

- **India-China:**

- ▶ The most disputed river in India-China region is the Brahmaputra, which is also known as the **Yarlung Tsangpo** in Tibet.
- ▶ It gets originated in the **Manasarovar Lake region**, near Mount Kailash, on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet.
- ▶ The river drains the Himalayas east of the **Indo-Nepal border**, a south-central portion of the Tibetan plateau above the Ganga basin, the

south-eastern portion of Tibet, the Patkai hills, the northern slopes of the Meghalaya hills, the Assam plains, and the northern portion of Bangladesh.

Important Treaties

- The Indus Water Treaty (1960) specifies the terms of sharing the water of six transboundary rivers between India and Pakistan.
- The Ganges Treaty (1996) between India and Bangladesh brought an end to their longstanding bilateral dispute.
- India and Nepal signed treaties in 1954, 1959, and 1996 for water-sharing and project-development concerning the Kosi, Gandaki, and Mahakali rivers respectively.

DEATHS BY SUICIDE IN INDIA-AN EMERGING SOCIETAL ISSUE

CONTEXT:

According to the NCRB report for 2021, an increase of 7.2% from the previous year has been reported in the number of people who died by suicide. Given the large number of persons taking their own lives, suicide has emerged as a critical public health concern in India with social dimensions.

Highlights of the report:

- Around **1.64 lakh persons in India died by suicide**, an increase of 7.2% from the year 2021.

Reasons for Suicide:

- **33.2%:** Family Problems (other than marriage-related problems)
 - **4.8%:** Marriage-Related Problem
 - **18.6%:** Illness
- Daily wage earners accounted for 42,004 (25.6 per cent) of the total victims. One in four of the recorded 1,64,033 suicide victims during 2021 was a daily wage earner.
 - ▶ They were followed by self-employed people, unemployed people, and those involved in the farming sector were the top categories of people who died by suicide in 2021.
 - Maharashtra topped the country in terms of the number of suicides reported in 2021 followed by Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

Report by WHO:

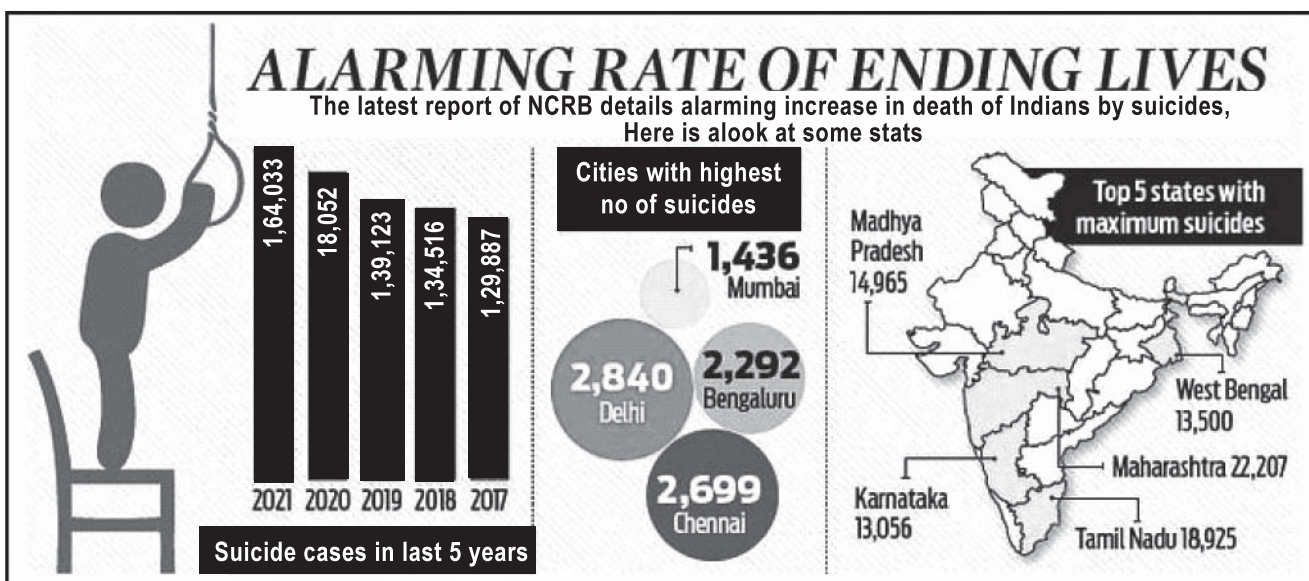
A 2019 report by the WHO said suicide is one of the top four causes of death worldwide, after road injury, tuberculosis, and interpersonal injury.

How is Suicide a Social Problem?

- The problem with only **viewing suicide as an individual problem** is that we neglect the importance of social forces contributing to suicide.
- Suicide is a **serious social problem** whose incidence varies between genders, age groups, geographical distribution, and with the influence of the socio-political structure of society.
- The risk of suicide in a population increases when the **social context fails to provide a healthy sense of purpose and belonging**, contributing to an individual's sense of contribution and connection.

What are the challenges?

- **Under-reporting of such cases** due to fear of social stigma and sometimes to rescue from judicial procedures.
- **Fear of legal action:** Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) makes suicide a punishable offense. The fear of punitive action and added



hassle of having to deal with police and courts often results in a refusal to seek help.

There has been an attempt at the decriminalization of suicide through the **Mental Healthcare Act (2017)**

- **Social stigma:** The social stigma associated with suicide results in the NCRB grossly under-reporting the true numbers of suicide.

Related Initiatives:

- **Mental Healthcare Act, 2017:** It aims to provide mental healthcare services for persons with mental illness.

- **KIRAN:** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has launched a 24/7 toll-free helpline to provide support to people facing anxiety, stress, depression, suicidal thoughts, and other mental health concerns.
- **Manodarpan Initiative:** It is an initiative of the Ministry of Education under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. It is aimed to provide psychosocial support to students, family members, and teachers for their mental health and well-being during the times of Covid-19.

Madhya Pradesh is going to be the **first State in the country** to draft a suicide prevention strategy and the government has formed a task force for it.

PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS FUND

CONTEXT:

To counter financial obstacles, weak infrastructure, scarcity of healthcare, etc, the World Bank Board of Directors has approved setting up a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (PPR).

What is Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF)?

- FIF is aimed to **address critical gaps** through investments and technical support at the national, regional, and global levels.
- The **fund will provide a dedicated stream of additional, long-term financing to strengthen PPR** capabilities in low- and middle-income countries.
- Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) provide the global development community with independently governed multi-contributor collaboration platforms.
- FIFs are designed to **mobilize significant financial support** and **engender collective action** for development priorities, often contributing to global public goods.
- At the heart of each FIF is a type of trust fund for which the World Bank serves as trustee.

Who developed the plan?

- The FIF for pandemic PPR is **put forward by G20 in the presidency of Italy**.
- During a G20 Summit in 2021, under Italy's presidency, it was decided to establish **G20 Joint Finance-Health Task Force for pandemic preparedness**.
- The FIF is also established by the strong support of the G20 nations and beyond.
- At present, calls for the **proposal for investments funded by the FIF will open in November 2022**.

The FIF has commitments from India, the USA, the UK, Australia, Canada, China, the European Commission, the Republic of Korea, France, Germany, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, the United Arab Emirates, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Welcome Trust.

What is the structure of the PPR FIF?

- **PPR FIF will have four main elements:**
 - ▶ **Governing board** - the decision-making body

of the FIF that sets the overall work program and makes funding decisions;

- **A secretariat performing administrative functions**, including support to the governing board in the delivery of its responsibilities,
 - ▶ **Financial trustee** served by the World Bank, and
 - ▶ The FIF implementing entities to carry out the FIF's work program at the country, regional and global levels.
- **Why is there a need for a FIF on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR)?**
 - ▶ **Lack of investment:** Pandemic preparedness and response are quintessential "global public goods". Despite these facts, investment in pandemic preparedness and response has been insufficient.
 - ▶ **Panic-neglect cycle:** The frequency of pandemic events has increased in the past decades and the global pandemic response has typically followed cycles of panic followed by neglect.
- **How would this new fund help?**
 - ▶ **Saving resources:** Investing now will save lives and resources for the years to come.
 - ▶ **Bridging of financial gaps:** The fund will provide **long-term financing to low or middle-income countries** to bridge the gaps that they face during a pandemic.
 - ▶ **Strengthening of the health system:** The **new FIF on PPR will help focus and sustain much-needed high-level attention on strengthening health systems**.
 - ▶ **Building capacity:** As per the WHO, FIF will help in building PPR capacity in zoonotic disease surveillance, emergency communication, management, laboratories, community engagement, critical health workforce, etc.

NCRB: RISE IN THE CASES OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION

CONTEXT:

The latest crime statistics released by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), have reported a rise in Preventive detentions in 2021 of about 23% compared to 2020.

What is Preventive Detention?

Two Types of Detentions:

- **Preventive detention** is when a person is held in police custody only based on a suspicion that they would conduct a criminal act or cause harm to society.
- **Punitive detention**, which means detention as a punishment for a criminal offense. It occurs after an offense is committed, or an attempt has been made towards the commission of that crime.

- Preventive detention refers to taking into custody an individual who has not committed a crime yet but the authorities believe him to be a threat to law and order.

Constitutional safeguard against misuse of preventive detention:

- **Article 22 (2):** Every arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours after arrest.
- **Article 22 (4):** It provides that no law for preventive detention authorizes any individual to be detained for more than three months unless an advisory panel claims a reasonable justification for such detainment.
- **Article 22 (5):** It specifies that the reason for detention shall be conveyed to the individual as quickly as possible by any official when detaining any individual under preventive detention.

Key Highlights of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Data:

- **The Highest number of Detention:** A total of over 24,500 people placed under preventive detention were either in custody or still detained as of the end of 2021, the highest since 2017 when

the NCRB started recording this data.

- **Detentions under the National Security Act:** Over 483 were detentions under the National Security Act, of which almost half (241) were either in custody or still detained as of 2021-end.
- **State and Union Territories:** Tamil Nadu followed by Telangana and Gujarat recorded the most preventive detentions in 2021 among the States while Jammu and Kashmir recorded the highest number of such detentions in Union Territories (UTs).

Various provisions invoked for Preventive Detention (no: of cases)

Among other laws under which the NCRB has recorded data on preventive detentions are the:

- **Goonda Act** (State and Central) (29,306)
- **Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988** (1,331)
- A category classified as "**Other Detention Acts**", under which most of the detentions were registered (79,514).
 - ▶ Since 2017, the highest number of persons to be placed under preventive detention has consistently been under the "**Other Detention Acts**" category.
 - ▶ In addition to the above-mentioned provision, several other laws provide the basis for preventive detentions, for example:
 - Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act
 - Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act also provides for making preventive detentions.

Issues with preventive detention

- **Arbitrariness**
- **Rights violation**
- **Abuse**
- **Tool for suppression**

ADOPTION AND RELATED LAWS IN INDIA

CONTEXT:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has written to State governments, asking them to immediately implement the revised adoption rules requiring adoption orders to be passed by District Magistrates (DMs) instead of courts with effect from September 1.

However, the latest rules have several aspects questioning the adoption procedure in India and its applicability.

◎ ABOUT

Current laws for Adoption in India

- Adoptions in India are governed by two laws —
 - ▶ **The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (HAMA)**
 - ▶ **The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.**

Both laws have separate eligibility criteria for adoptive parents.

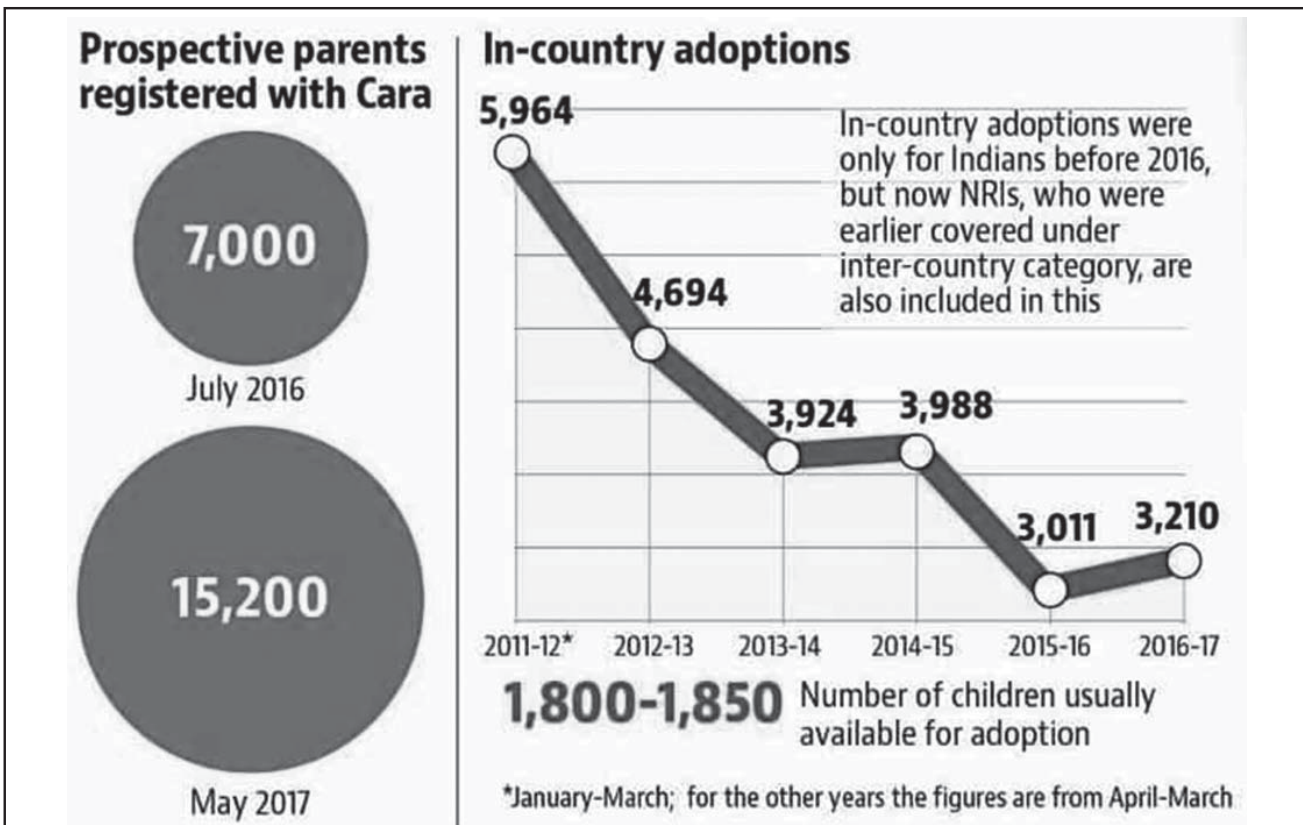
The **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)**, a statutory body of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD), deals with the adoption of orphaned, abandoned, and surrendered children through its associated or recognized adoption agencies. It was set up in 1990.

What is in the new rule?

- From September 1, District Magistrates (DM) have been empowered to give adoption orders instead of courts.
- All cases pending before courts have to be now transferred.

Why is there concern over the revised rules?

- Parents, activists, lawyers, and adoption agencies are worried as cases already before courts will have to be transferred and the process will have to start afresh.
- There is a possibility that the Judiciary will be less informed about adoption and further crimes can be aggravated.
- Further, the complexity of the procedure might increase, due to the possibility of a lack of cooperation among different involved agencies.



Why adoption is a challenge?

- Long delays in the adoption process due to the involvement of several institutions (**Judiciary, Executive, and Legislators**) and lack of coordination among them.
- The involvement of multiple stakeholders (Centre, States, CARA) makes the process complex
- **Loopholes in the adoption system;**
 - ▶ DMs are authorized but are not informed of their duties regarding Adoption and lack of awareness.
 - ▶ Post-adoption and succession-related cases are further heard by courts, which remains a challenge to the legality of passing the order for adoption by DMs.

The numbers:

According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), India has 2.96 crore orphaned or abandoned children. In its annual report 2020-21, the Ministry of Women and Child Development noted that 2.56 lakh children were living in 7,164 child care institutions (CCIs) in the country.

Consequences

- **On Adopted Children:** The children adopted legally or illegally, are vulnerable and hence

need proper management in every step before adoption.

- **On People aspiring for Adoption:** In Indian society, having an adopted child is itself a challenge and the adoption-related process under the law has made it further tedious.
- **On Constitutional Machinery:** As the **executive and judicial powers** have conflicted with the adoption process, it can lead to future problems while the legality of the succession rights would be considered.
- **Steps were taken to overcome the issues of Adoption**
- **Centralization of Adoption laws:** In 2015, the then Minister for Women and Child Development Maneka Gandhi centralized the entire adoption system by empowering CARA to maintain in various specialized adoption agencies, a registry of children, prospective adoptive parents as well as match them before adoption.
- **Involvement of NGOs and Civil society:** NGOs should be allowed to directly give children for adoption after obtaining a **no-objection certificate** from CARA.

RAJASTHAN LAUNCHES INDIRA GANDHI URBAN EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME

CONTEXT:

The Rajasthan government has launched an employment guarantee scheme for people living in cities for 100 days. The scheme is seen based on similar lines as MGNREGA. However, both schemes have several differences.

About Indira Gandhi Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

- **Objective:** It aims to provide economic support to the poor and needy families living in the cities through work to be provided on demand for 100 days in a year.
- **Eligibility:**
 - ▶ Those in the age group of 18 to 60 years residing within the limits of urban local bodies are eligible.
 - ▶ There is no income limit, though the poor and destitute people, especially those who lost their livelihood during the pandemic, will be given preference.
- **The budget allocated:** A budgetary provision of ₹800 crores was announced by Chief Minister.
- **Agencies involved:** At least 50 persons in each ward of urban local bodies will be given employment and the work permitted under the scheme will be approved and executed through committees at the State, district, and local body levels.
- **Implemented by:** The State government's **Department of Local Bodies** will be responsible for the scheme's implementation.

How this scheme is different from MGNREGA?

- **Urban Vs. Rural Beneficiaries:**
 - ▶ Announcing the employment scheme for urban areas on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA for rural areas in his budget speech
 - ▶ While MGNREGA assists people in rural areas, there is no such scheme for **street vendors**, as well as those working at **dhabas** and **restaurants** in urban areas.
- **Type of work:** The work allocated under the scheme will be based on the following considerations:
 - ▶ Environment Conservation, water conservation, Cleanliness and Sanitation-Related Works, etc., which are not included under MGNREGA.
- **Maintain Records:**
 - ▶ To register for it, a **Janaadhar card** or its registration slip is required. Registrations can be done at **e-Mitra centres**.

- ▶ Unlike MGNREGA, where informal registration goes on which leads to misconduct and exploitation of workers at the site.

- **Salary and pay to labours:**

- ▶ The ratio of cost of material to payment for labour work of "**general nature**" will be in the ratio of 25:75, while for **special works**, it will be 75:25.

Why social security is needed in urban areas?

- **Major Contributor to Economy:** Urban areas are an integral part of the development process of the country. As in most countries, India's urban areas make a major contribution to the country's economy.

Other similar initiatives

- Ayyankali Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme in **Kerala**,
- Urban Wage Employment Initiative under UNNATI in **Odisha**,
- Mukhya Mantri Shramik Yojana in **Jharkhand** and,
- Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swabhiman Yojana in **Madhya Pradesh**.

- Indian cities contribute to about **two-third of the economic output**, host a growing share of the population, and are the main recipients of **FDI** and the originators of innovation and technology.
- **A magnet for Businesses:** The cities are a collective magnet for a great diversity of economic activities.
- The cities attract business and people, as a result of scale and agglomeration advantages (supply of educational facilities, presence of suppliers, etc.).
- **Hotbed of Social Capital:** The cities are a hotbed of social capital or a 'melting pot' of culturally or socially diversified groups.
- **Cities are Power Centres:** The city is an ever-expanding power-block, which reinforces its position to the detriment of towns and villages in its hinterland.

CAA AND THE TEST OF INDIA'S CONSTITUTIONAL IDENTITY

CONTEXT:

Recently, Supreme Court agreed to listen to the petitions against the constitutionality of the Citizenship Amendment Act 2019.

◎ BACKGROUND

- **Since 2003**, Indian law has disqualified persons deemed to be "illegal migrants" from citizenship and disqualified their progeny even if they are born in India.
- The Act exempts **non-Muslim immigrants** from being considered "illegal migrants" if they arrived from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan **before 2015**.
- It also provides accelerated 'naturalization' to these non-Muslim immigrants.

Acquisition of Citizenship in India

There are four ways in which Indian citizenship can be acquired: **birth, descent, registration, and naturalisation**. The provisions are listed under the Citizenship Act, of 1955.

What is CAA?

- The CAA provides citizenship on the basis of religion to six undocumented non-Muslim communities (**Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians**) from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh, who entered India on or before **31st December 2014**.
- It exempts the members of the six communities from any criminal case under the **Foreigners Act, of 1946**, and the **Passport Act, of 1920**.

Supreme Court's scrutiny

- The first question for the Supreme Court is whether this "**religious test**" for Indian citizenship is **arbitrary and discriminatory**.
 - ▶ Over this questioning, the government will need to justify limiting CAA's benefits on the basis of religion and countries of origin.

Constitutional Provisions for Citizenship in India

- **Article 5** speaks about the citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949).
- **Article 11** gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. This provision resulted in the enactment of the **Citizenship Act 1955** by the Indian Parliament.

How CAA will be implemented?

- Based on the **National Register of Citizens 1951**, a register prepared after the conduct of the Census of 1951 in respect of each village, showing the houses or holdings in serial order and indicating against each house or holding the number and names of persons staying therein.
- The NRC was published only once **in 1951**. The NRC of 1951 and the Electoral Roll of 1971 (up to midnight of 24 March 1971) are together called **Legacy Data**.
- Persons and their descendants whose names appeared in these documents are certified as '**Indian citizens**'.

INDIA RANKS SLIPS DOWN IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2021

CONTEXT:

India (ranked 132) has registered a decline in its score over two consecutive years in Human Development Index 2021-22.

◎ ABOUT

What is Human Development Index?

- The HDI is a summary measure of human development.
- It measures the average achievement of a country in three basic dimensions of human development i.e.:
 - ▶ Long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy at birth)
 - ▶ Education (measured by mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling)
 - ▶ A decent standard of living (measured by GNI per capita in PPP terms in US\$)
- The Index is part of the Human Development Report 2021-2022 released by the United Nations Development Programme.

What does the latest report Highlighted?

- **Global:**
 - ▶ Ninety per cent of countries have registered a reduction in their Human Development Index value in 2020 or 2021.
 - ▶ **Drop in Life Expectancy:** A large contributor to the Human Development Index's recent decline

is a global drop in life expectancy, down from 72.8 years in 2019 to 71.4 years in 2021.

• Indian Perspective:

- ▶ **Human Development Index:** India's HDI value stood at 0.633 in 2021, which was lower than the world average of 0.732. In 2020, too, India recorded a decline in its HDI value (0.642) in comparison to the pre-Covid level of 2019 (0.645).
- ▶ **Life expectancy:** In 2021, India's life expectancy at birth was recorded at 67.2 years.
- ▶ **Schooling:** Expected years of schooling at 11.9 years; mean years of schooling at 6.7 years;
- ▶ **Gross National Income:** The gross national income per capita stood at USD 6,590.
- ▶ **Gender Inequality Index:** India has been ranked 122 on the Gender Inequality Index.


Reasons for India's declining performance

- **Increasing Income Inequalities:** Income inequalities amplify failings on other HDI indices of human development. Intergenerational income mobility is lower in countries with high-income inequality.

HOW THEY FARE

The top 10

Rank	Country
1	Switzerland
2	Norway
3	Iceland
4	Hong Kong, China (SAR)
4	Australia
6	Denmark
6	Sweden
8	Ireland
9	Germany
10	Netherlands



India and its neighbours

Sri Lanka	Bhutan	India	Nepal
73	127	132	143
China	Bangladesh	Pakistan	
79	129	161	

- **Gender Inequality:** Numbers show female per capita income in India was only 21.8% of that of males, while it was more than double at **49% in other developing countries.**
- **Economic downfalls:** Increasing inflation and regular fluctuations in structural patterns in a country makes a situation of economic downfall, which affects the common population.
- **Communal Conflicts:** It has been observed in India, that regional conflicts and communalism have increased.
- **Increasing uncertainty due to Natural disasters:** Climate change-induced disasters in India has made the majority population for **forceful migration, lack of basic amenities, and financial strain.**

Impacts and Consequences

- **Major Challenges:** While the devastating effects of **Covid-19** have taken the world's attention, other layered crises, from **climate change to rising inequalities**, continue to take their toll.
- **Challenges Related to Children:**
 - ▶ **Indigenous children** in Cambodia, India, and Thailand show **more malnutrition-related issues** such as stunting and wasting.
- **Displacements in 2020: Disasters continued to trigger most new displacements** in 2020. **Cyclone Amphan** hit Bangladesh and India, driving the largest single displacement event in the first half of the year, triggering 3.3 million pre-emptive evacuations.

INDIAN TOY INDUSTRY

CONTEXT:

Indian Toy Industry is experiencing a positive trend due to the Make-in-India initiative. The import of toys has declined by 70% in the last three years. On the contrary, the exports are touching new highs and have gained by 61% in the same period.

State of Indian Toy Industry:

- The Indian toy industry is estimated to be valued at approximately **1.5 billion USD, whereas the global toy industry is about USD 120 billion**, making up around **1 per cent of the global market share**.
- The toy **manufacturers in India are mostly located** in NCR, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and clusters across central Indian states.
- **The sector is fragmented**, where 90 per cent of the market is lacking organization, and adding to them are 4,000 toy industry units from the MSMEs.
- The domestic toy **demand is forecasted to grow at 10-15% against the global average of 5%**.

Why is Indian Toy Industry attractive for investments?

- **World's second-largest producer of polyester** and related fibers with 8% global share for plush toys.
- **Domestic toy demand is forecasted to grow at 10-15% against the global average of 5%**
- The toys industry in India has the **potential to grow to \$2-3 bn by 2024**.
- According to Census 2011, **there are over 158 million children are in the age group of 0-6 in India, which reflects the huge market for the toy industry**.

Why has the import of toys been witnessing a decline?

The following are the primary reason for the decline of toys.

- **Increasing customs duties** on imported toys.
- **Mandating Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification** requirement for imports.
- Initiatives like *'team up for toys'*, *'Toycathon'*, and *'Vocal for local Toys'* has created awareness among immediate consumers about made-in-India toys.

Trends in the Indian Toy Market:

- **'Made-in-India' toys** have a very clear edge in the domestic market.
- **Demand for toys based on Indian mythological characters** is on the rise.
- **Import of toys into India has declined** sharply from USD 304 million in 2018-19 to USD 36 million in 2021-22.
- **Exports have increased** from USD 109 million in 2018-19 to USD 177 million in 2021-22.
- **The toy sector is also going global**, as manufacturers are scouting new markets and increasing exports to the Middle East and African countries.
- **Indian manufacturers are now scaling up their production** and investing to augment their capacity.

Government measures to increase domestic production and reduce imports of toys:

- **Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)** has mandated sample testing of each consignment.
- **Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on Toys has been increased**.
- Subjects like Maths, Science, and History were integrated into toy product development and production
- Toys have been brought under **compulsory Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) certification**.
- Ministry of Education organized **Toycathon 21**, a unique effort by 6 Ministries & Departments to crowd-sourced solutions to problems faced by the toy industry.
- Under the **Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)** of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), 19 toy clusters have been approved.

SAND MINING AND RIVER'S DETERIORATING HEALTH

CONTEXT:

Recently, several State governments and civil societies have attracted the attention of the policy makers towards the over-exploitation of river sand by mining activities and its impacts on Biodiversity and society.

◎ ABOUT

- Sand mining is a pan-India problem.
- A **United Nations study** calculates that humankind's total consumption of sand—more than 40 billion tons a year—is now double the number of sediments being replenished naturally on the Earth by the sum of the world's rivers.
- UNEP in its report '**Sand and Sustainability**' highlighted that the demand for sand has increased three-fold over the last decades, driven by shifting consumption patterns, growing populations, increasing urbanisation, and rapid infrastructure development.

◎ ANALYSIS

Sand's Geology

- Sand is a granular material composed of finely divided rock and mineral
- The composition of sand is highly variable, depending on the local rock sources and conditions, but the most common constituent of sand in inland continental settings and non-tropical coastal settings is silica (**silicon dioxide, or SiO₂**), usually in the form of **quartz**.
- Sand is classified as a "**minor mineral**" and Sand mining is the extraction of sand, mainly through an open pit (or sand pit) but sometimes mined from beaches and inland dunes or dredged from ocean and river beds.

Why the world is running out of sand?

- **High rate of consumption:** Sand is the most-consumed natural resource on the planet besides water. Its major uses are in brick, concrete and mortar, glass, paint, and paved Roads
- **Static nature:** The quantity of natural generation of sand is static.
- **Illegal dealing:** Due to black marketing and illegal mining of the mineral.

Impact of Sand Mining

- **Alteration of Rivers:** Excessive sand mining can alter the river bed, force the river to change course, eroded banks, and lead to flooding.

- **Damage River Biodiversity:** Degraded stream habitats result in loss of fisheries productivity, biodiversity, and recreational potential.
 - ▶ Sand Mining in Chambal has impacted the population of Gharials (National Chambal Sanctuary has been established for their conservation), a critically endangered species. The mining hurts wildlife by removing basking and egg-laying habitat.
- **Alter Sediment Budget:** As the amount of sand reaching Oceans changes, rivers are not able to replenish the sand on beaches and in deltas.

The sediment budget refers to the balance between sediment added to and removed from the coastal system.

- **Lead to poor water quality:** Increased riverbed and bank erosion increases suspended solids in the water at the excavation site and downstream. Suspended solids may adversely affect water users and aquatic ecosystems.

Other Socio-Economic Impacts

- Worsen water scarcity
- Threat to Coastal Communities
- Damage to Public and Private Property

Provisions for Sand Mining in India

- As **sand is a Minor Mineral**, different State Governments have made different rules for awarding, regulating, and administering the sand concessions.
- To curb Illegal mining, there have been various **judicial interventions** by the Supreme Court (SC) and National Green Tribunal (NGT).
 - ▶ The National Green Tribunal in August 2013 passed an order **banning sand mining without proper environment clearance**.
- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has released "**Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016**" to promote the scientific mining of sand and encourage environmentally friendly management practices.

- Indian government's Ministry of Mines has also developed a **Mining Surveillance System (MSS)** to use space technology for facilitating State governments in curbing illegal mining activities in the country.
- Under **Section 120B read with Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860**, extraction of sand without a legal permit is a punishable offence.

What measures are needed?

- **Strengthen Policy Framework:** Regulations that have been brought, have not worked properly, mainly due to lackadaisical implementation.
- **Alternatives to Sand**
 - ▶ **M-sand** - is sand made from rock by artificial

processes, usually for construction purposes in cement or concrete

- ▶ **Sand segregation** from overburden of coal mines
- ▶ **Reducing consumption** of sand
- ▶ **By optimizing** the use of existing buildings and infrastructure.
- ▶ **Using recycled buildings** and quarry dust material as a substitute for sand.
- ▶ **Reducing** the negative consequences of extraction
- ▶ **By calculating** the total annual bed load and restricting mining activities up to that value or less.

10 YEARS OF CRISPR

CONTEXT:

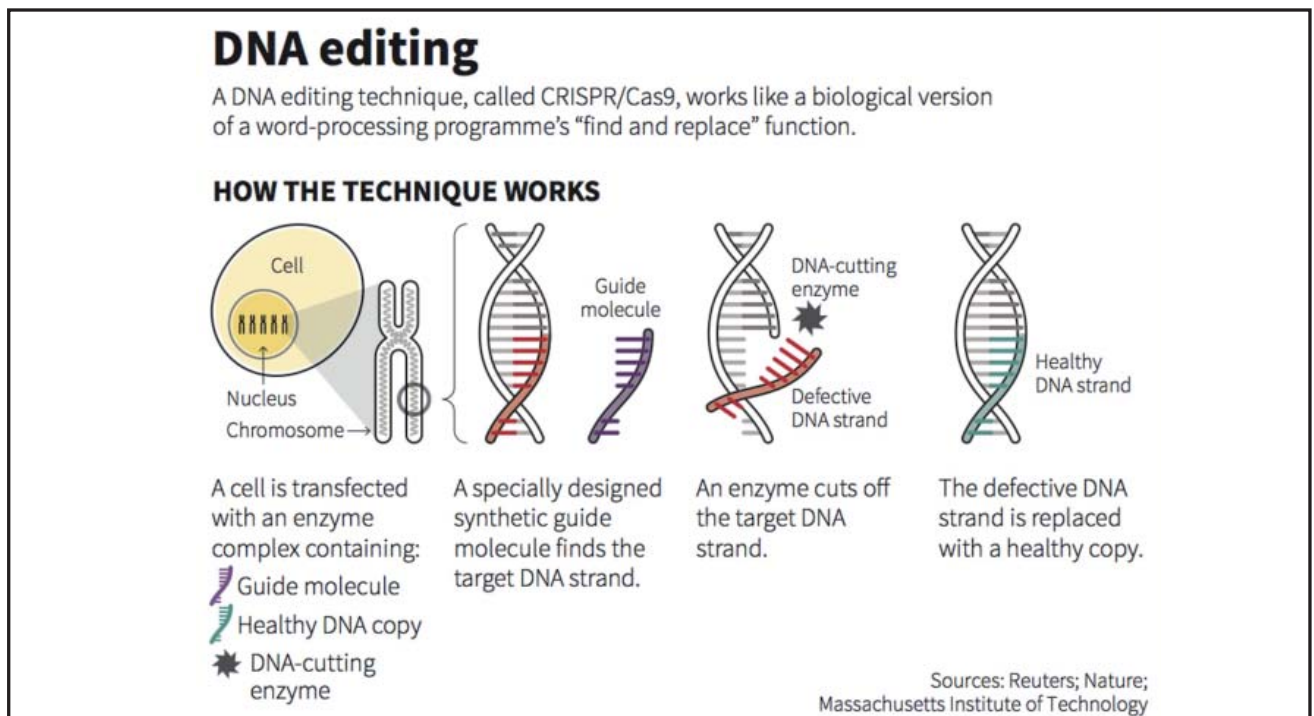
Over the last few years, gene-editing technology has produced flawless results in clinical trials. India has approved a 5-year project to develop CRISPR to cure sickle cell anemia.

What is Genome Editing?

- **Genome editing (also called gene editing)** is a group of technologies that give scientists the ability to change an organism's **Deoxy-Ribonucleic Acid (DNA)**.
- These technologies allow genetic material to be added, removed, or altered at particular locations in the genome.
- Advanced research has allowed scientists to develop the highly effective **Clustered Regularly Interspaced Palindromic Repeat (CRISPR)**, associated proteins-based systems. This system allows for targeted intervention at the genome sequence.

sequences of DNA found in bacteria, whose natural mechanism to fight some viral diseases is replicated in this gene-editing tool.

- In popular usage, "**CRISPR**" (pronounced "**crisper**") is shorthand for "**CRISPR-Cas9**." CRISPRs are specialized stretches of DNA, and the **protein Cas9**, where **Cas** stands for "**CRISPR-associated**", is an enzyme that acts like a pair of molecular scissors, capable of cutting strands of DNA.
- CRISPR is a powerful tool for editing genomes, allowing researchers to easily alter DNA sequences and modify gene function.



- It is currently the simplest, most versatile, and most precise method of genetic manipulation and is therefore causing a buzz in the science world.

The CRISPR technology:

- CRISPR is short for **Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats**, which is a reference to the *clustered and repetitive*

How this Technology is simple from any of its predecessors?

- It is simple, and still far more accurate — and it **does not involve the introduction of any new gene from the outside**.
- Its mechanism is often compared to the '**cut-copy-paste**', or '**find-replace**' functionalities in common computer programs.

- A bad stretch in the DNA sequence, which is the cause of disease or disorder, is located, cut, removed; and then replaced with a 'correct' sequence.
- **And the tools used to achieve this are not mechanical, but biochemical**, specific protein and RNA molecules.
- The **technology replicates a natural defense mechanism** in some bacteria that use a similar method to protect themselves from virus attacks.

Potential of CRISPER-gene editing technology:

- **Correcting genes:** It opens up the possibility of 'correcting' genetic information to cure diseases, prevent physical deformities, or to even produce cosmetic enhancements.
- **Permanent cure to genetic disorders:** This technology opens up the possibility of finding a permanent cure for many of these diseases arising due to genetic disorders, like sickle-cell anemia.
- **Cure to deformities due to abnormalities in gene sequences:** It also works in deformities arising out of abnormalities in gene sequences, like stunted or slow growth, speech disorders, or inability to stand or walk.

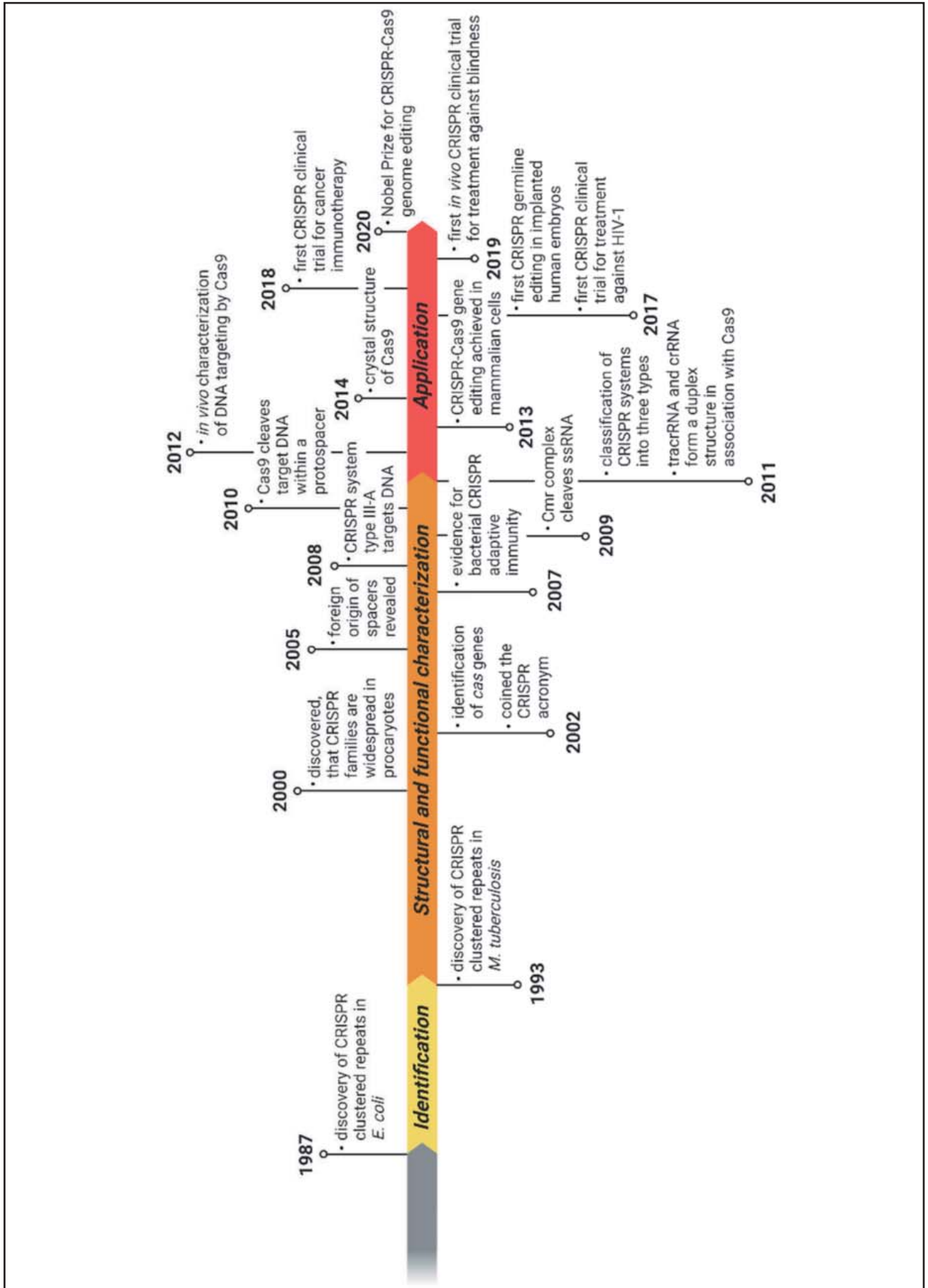
CSIR's Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology has indigenously developed a **CRISPR-based therapeutic solution for sickle cell anemia**, which is now being readied for clinical trials.

CRISPR: Timeline of Key Events:

- **December 1987:** The CRISPR mechanism was first published.

- **March 2002:** The term CRISPR-Cas9 was published for the first time
- **March 2005:** **Jennifer Doudna** and Jillian Banfield started investigating CRISPR.
- **Nov 2005:** American researchers identified new families of Cas genes which appeared to help in protecting bacteria against invading viruses.
- **March 2011:** **Emmanuelle Charpentier** and Jennifer Doudna joined forces to investigate Cas9 enzyme.
- **April 2012:** First commercialization of CRISPR-Cas 9 technology.
- **January 2013:** CRISPR-Cas is used in human genome editing.
- **May 2015:** The first report of genes edited in human embryos ignited the global ethical debate about gene editing technology.
- **October 2015:** UNESCO's International Bioethics Committee called for a ban on genetic editing of the human germline.
- **November 2015:** US scientists genetically modified mosquitos using CRISPR/Cas9 to prevent them from carrying malaria parasites.
- **August 2018:** First CRISPR-Cas9 clinical trial launched.
- **December 2018:** CRISPR-Cas9 editing helped restore the effectiveness of first-line chemotherapies for lung cancer.
- **October 2020:** **Nobel Prize in Chemistry** awarded to **Emmanuelle Charpentier** and **Jennifer Doudna** 'for the development of a method for genome editing.

(See figure on Page No. 21)



CORRUPTION BY THE PUBLIC SERVANT IS AN OFFENSE AGAINST STATE

CONTEXT:

Recently, the Supreme Court has made an observation, that Corruption by a public servant is an offense against the State and society and courts cannot deal with such cases as civil offenses.

According to Kautilya, **human nature poses corruption**. It is the human psyche. He said that as it is impossible not to taste the honey that finds at the tip of the tongue. So, it is impossible for a government servant not to eat up at least a bit of the King's revenue.

On Society:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disregard for Officials • Lack of Respect for Rulers • Lack of Faith and Trust in Governments • Aversion for Joining the Posts Linked to Corruption: • Sincere, honest, and hardworking people develop an aversion for the particular posts deemed corrupt.
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Why do we need to consider corruption as a crime against the state?

- Corruption has a direct impact on the validity of human rights, largely because of two reasons.
 - ▶ **Corruption deprives societies of important resources** that could be used for basic needs, such as public health, education, infrastructure, or security.
 - ▶ **Corruption has direct damaging consequences** in general on the functioning of state institutions, and in particular on the administration of justice.
- The **quality of public service rendered by corrupt public servants** is in direct correlation to the corrupt practices adopted by them. Therefore, the public, who are **recipients of these services, also become victims**.
- **Corruption eats into the heart of democracy**, and nations struggle to function efficiently or prosper at an economic level. It harms poor people more than others, stifles economic growth, and **diverts desperately needed funds** from education, healthcare, and other public services. **This is definitely a crime against democracy, humanity, and the state.**

Ethics Laws: Codes of Ethics & Codes of Conduct

- **The codes of ethics** set out broad high-level principles such as Integrity, Accountability, Responsibility, Trustworthiness, etc., but give little attention to **how these principles are to be applied in specific circumstances**.
- By contrast, **Codes of Conduct** usually **set out specific standards of conduct** expected in a range of realistic circumstances, representing a particular organization's preferred or required interpretation of the core values or principles which are seen as important to its work.

Practice of Administrative Ethics:

- **Administrative Ethics** implies **applying general moral rules to specific spheres of human relations**, that is to say, administrative relations. Some of the most important areas of applied ethics today concern the ethics of administration.
- Some of them are unethical and the **task of administrative ethics is to make a clear distinction between right and wrong standards and values**. The following are the initials to ensure the practice of administrative ethics:
 - ▶ Faith, and determination towards the pursuit of excellence of service in their professional activities.
 - ▶ Infusion of Ethics into Politics
 - ▶ Relations between Citizens and Personnel to Create Favourable Opinions towards Public Services

What is the Impact of corruption?

On People and Public Life:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Quality in Services • Lack of Proper Justice • Poor Health and Hygiene • Failure of Genuine Research
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- ▶ Need for Character Building
- ▶ Impartiality
- ▶ Political Neutrality

Specific strategies to curtail the instances of Administrative Malpractices:

- **Effective laws** which require public servants to give reasons for their official decisions.
- **Management approaches** which encourage all public officials and civil servants to deal positively with corruption and unethical practice when they encounter them.
- **'Whistle-blower' protection law** to protect appropriate 'public interest disclosures of wrongdoing by officials;

- **Ethics audits** to identify risks to the integrity of the most important processes;
- **New Human Resource Management strategies** (which link, for example, ethical performance with entry and advancement, and ethical 'under-performance' with disciplinary processes), merit-based promotion and recruitment, antidiscrimination protections;
- **Application of ethical management principles,** the proper use of official power, the requirements of professional responsibility, and
- **Effective external and internal complaint and redress procedures.**

Section: B
(SPECIALS)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY:

INTRODUCTION:

Energy security is a multidisciplinary field that overlaps with almost every field of study. It has inbuilt dimensions such as sustainability, energy efficiency, mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, accessibility of energy services (energy poverty), etc. This connects energy security with other aspects of developmental processes.

What is Energy Security?

- Energy Security is an attempt to overcome the **vulnerability of vital energy systems**. It is about **reducing the** exposure risks to an external factor, thereby ensuring our energy needs. We can also define energy security as the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price.
- Recently, Prime Minister has also called for "**Energy Atmanirbharta**" by 2040, which is about "**energy security**", touching upon our "**strategic autonomy**".

How can we accomplish the goal of 'strategic autonomy' in energy?

- **Prioritize Access to fossil fuels:** Although there are perks of renewable energy, due to the lower rate of installation of renewable energy infrastructures, the transition to a green energy system will take a long.
 - ▶ So, we must **continue to emphasize affordable and secure access to oil and gas**. This could be achieved by **intensifying domestic exploration**.
- **Nuclear Power:** Nuclear power is produced from radioactive fuels like uranium. However, we have very limited deposits of uranium within the country. The alternative is to convert thorium into uranium and then use it for the generation of nuclear power.
 - ▶ India has the world's third-largest reserves of thorium and it can be converted into its usable "fissile" form after a series of reactions.
- **Ethanol Blending:** It is a step ahead towards energy security and self-sufficiency measures. The government of India has advanced the target for 20 per cent ethanol blending in petrol (also called E20) to 2025 from 2030.
- **Removing the obstacles to domestic mining:** India has some resources such as cobalt, nickel, copper, and heavy rare earth metals but we have done little to expedite their mining and processing. They are essential raw materials when it comes to building EVs, solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries.

Note: 38 percent of copper is produced in Chile and Peru. These countries have **left-wing governments** unreceptive to private-sector mining. Further, **China controls 47 percent of copper smelting and 42 percent of copper refining.**

- **Infrastructure Development:** Infrastructure development is crucial to **attaining strategic autonomy in energy**.
 - ▶ We must **expand our strategic petroleum reserves** to cover at least 30 days of consumption.
 - ▶ We must **upgrade the transmission grid** and battery storage systems to scale up renewables and smoothen its supplies.
- **Developing Innovative financing mechanisms:** To fund green infrastructure projects we must work out financing mechanisms.
- **Green Incentives:** The government's **production-linked incentive scheme (PLI)** offers benefits for investment in green energy. The investor response has so far been encouraging.
- **Energy Diplomacy:** Because of our dependence on the international energy supply chains, our diplomats should include more arrows of energy diplomacy in their arsenals.
- **Holistic Governance.** The age-old structures of energy governance are obsolete in the present times. Institutions should be created to facilitate integrated energy planning and implementation.

Focus on non-fossil Fuels:

- **Solar Energy:** It **supports the government agenda of sustainable growth**, while, emerging as an integral part of the solution to meet the nation's energy needs and an essential player for energy security.

About **5,000 trillion kWh per year of energy** is incident over India's land area with most parts receiving **4-7 kWh per sq. m per day**. Solar photovoltaic power can effectively be harnessed providing huge scalability in India.

- **Green Hydrogen:** We import 85 percent of our oil and 53 percent of our gas. A **shift to large-scale use of hydrogen fuel can help bolster India's geopolitical heft and bolster energy security.**
- **Wind Power:** In India, the wind and solar generation profiles complement each other, and an adequate mix is essential to achieve sustainability targets in a cost-competitive manner. This can potentially satisfy our quest for energy security to some extent.

Threats to Energy Security:

- Political Instability of Several Energy-Producing Countries
- Manipulation of Energy Supplies

- Competition over Energy Sources
- Attacks/Accidents on supply infrastructure
- Natural Disasters
- Terrorism
- Reliance on Foreign Countries for Oil

◎ CONCLUSION:

India faces an energy and environmental problem that is acknowledged by everyone. India has to carve out an **independent energy policy** capturing all the aspects of the sector posing as a stumbling block in the passage of becoming self-reliant.

India has set a net zero target, at the Glasgow summit to cut emissions to net zero by 2070. This target would be impossible to achieve without securing our energy needs first. Only then we shall be in a position to be called a "*strategically autonomic*" country in terms of energy security and shall be a step closer to "*Energy Atmanirbharta*".

Section: C

(Prelims)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

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RAJPATH TO KARTAVYA PATH

© **CONTEXT:** Prime Minister inaugurated the 'Kartavya Path' (the revamped Central Vista Avenue) at the India Gate and renamed it from 'Rajpath' denoting the freedom from the slavery and terms used during British Raj.

© **ABOUT**

- Rajpath (formerly known as Kingsway), is a ceremonial path in New Delhi, India, that runs from Rashtrapati Bhavan on Raisina Hill through Vijay Chowk and India Gate to National Stadium, Delhi.
- The avenue is lined on both sides by huge lawns, canals and rows of trees.
- Considered to be one of the most important roads in India, it is where the annual Republic Day parade takes place on 26 January.

History related to the Name

- When built the road was built, named as the King's Way, or Kingsway, in honour of the Emperor of India George V, who had visited Delhi during the Durbar of 1911.
- Following the independence of India, the road was given its Hindi name, 'Rajpath', in place of its English designation. However, it was mere a translation of the English word to Hindi.

Design

The area of the present-day central vista was designed by British architects **Sir Edwin Lutyens and Herbert Baker** from (1921-1927).

The Redevelopment Project:

- The **Central Vista Redevelopment Project** started construction on 4 February 2021 and is planned to be finished in 2026 in phases.

The New Kartavya Path (Indianised feeling)

- There is not only change in the names but also several features were added for glorifying the beauty of Azaadi ka Amrit Mahostav.
- The statue of **Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**, is being installed which was crafted by **Arun Yogiraj**, the main sculptor, carved from a monolithic granite stone and weighs 65 metric tonnes.
- It also envisages a new triangular Parliament building, a common central secretariat, revamping the three-km Rajpath, a new prime minister's residence and office, and a new vice-president's enclave.

Eliminating the Colonial Hangover

These are several recent steps taken by the government for Shifting from terms used, symbols and other works at that time;

- Renaming of Andaman Islands after **Netaji Bose**,
- To rename the Race Course Road as **Lok Kalyan Marg**
- The Indian Navy has also adopted **Chhatrapati Shivaji's symbol**
- The time and date of the Indian Budget, which was following the times of the British Parliament for so many decades, have also been changed.
- Inclusion of Regional Languages in the **New Education Policy**.

ANNABHAU SATHE'S STATUE INAUGURATED IN MOSCOW

◎ CONTEXT:

In a rare honour, a statue of Marathi litterateur and social reformer "Lokshahir" Annabhau Sathe, considered the Father of Dalit Literature, got inaugurated in Russian capital of Moscow.

About Annabhau Sathe:

- Annabhau Sathe (real name: Tukaram Bhaurao Sathe) was born in 1920 in Maharashtra's Satara district.
- He is widely regarded as the Father of Dalit literature and has contributed extensively to the Ambedkarite movement.
- In 1934, Sathe participated in a workers' strike under the leadership of **Lal Bawta Mill Workers Union**.
- It was during his days at the Matunga Labour Camp that Sathe got to know RB More, an associate of **Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar** in the famous 'Chavdar Lake' Satyagraha at Mahad, and joined the labour study circle.
- Progressive Writers Association was formed at the national level at the same time with the likes of **Premchand, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Manto, Ismat Chughtai, Rahul Sankrutyayan, Mulkraj Anand** as its members.
 - The group would translate the Russian work of Maxim Gorky, Anton Chekhov, Leo Tolstoy, Ivan Turgenev into Marathi, which Sathe got hooked on.
 - It is here that he was inspired to write street plays, stories, novels etc. In 1939, he wrote his first ballad 'Spanish Povada'.



His Work:

- Several of his works like '**Aklechi Goshta**,' '**Stalingradacha Povada**,' '**Mazi Maina Gavavar Rahili**,' '**Jag Badal Ghaluni Ghav**' were popular across the state.
- Almost six of his novels were turned into films and many translated into other languages, including Russian.
- His '**Bangalchi Hak**' (**Bengal's Call**) on the Bengal famine was translated into Bengali and later presented at London's Royal Theatre.
- Sathe's work was immensely inspired by the **Russian revolution and the Communist ideology**.
- He was a member of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and featured among the selected authors from India whose work was translated in Russian.

- Sathe is also regarded as the '**Maxim Gorky**' of Indian literature.
- He was the first Indian whose books including Powada of Stalingrad and My Journey to Russia were prescribed in Russian universities.
- In 1943, he was part of the process that led to the formation of the **Indian Peoples Theatre Association (IPTA)**. He became its national president in 1949.

FOOD BASKETS FOR PATIENTS, JOB TRAINING FOR KIN IN BID FOR 'TB MUKT BHARAT'

◎ CONTEXT:

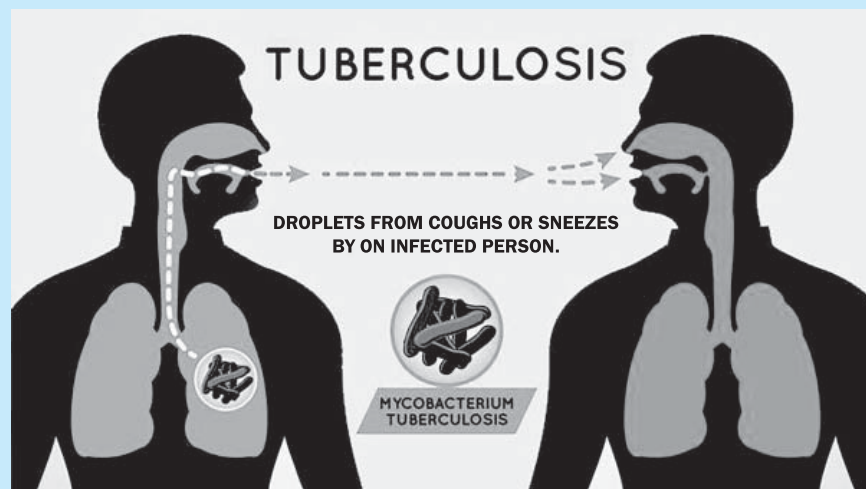
President Droupadi Murmu has launched the 'Pradhan Mantri TB MukT Bharat Abhiyaan' which aims at working towards TB elimination from the country by 2025.

About the Abhiyaan:

- The virtual event is expected to be attended by the representatives from the State & district health administration, corporates, industries, civil society and NGOs.
- **Objective:** Pradhan Mantri TB MukT Bharat Abhiyaan' has been envisioned to bring together all community stakeholders to support those on TB treatment and accelerate the country's progress towards TB elimination.
- **Need of the initiative:** It stated that 79,144 deaths due to tuberculosis were reported in 2019, which is much lower than the WHO estimate of 4.4 lakh fatalities. Hence, is important to eliminate Tuberculosis (TB).
- **Components of the scheme:** The **Ni-kshay Mitra initiative** will also be launched, which forms a vital component of the 'Abhiyaan'.
 - **The Ni-kshay Mitra portal** provides a platform for donors to provide various forms of support to those undergoing TB treatment.
 - The three-pronged support includes nutritional, additional diagnostic and vocational support.
 - The donors, called Ni-kshay Mitras who can be a wide range of stakeholders from elected representatives, political parties, to corporates, NGOs, and individuals.

Tuberculosis (TB)

- Tuberculosis (TB) is a **bacterial infection** spread through inhaling tiny droplets from the coughs or sneezes of an infected person.



- It mainly affects the lungs, but it can affect any part of the body, including the tummy (abdomen), glands, bones and nervous system.
- **Vaccination for TB:**
 - ▶ The BCG vaccine offers protection against TB, and is recommended on the NHS for babies, children and adults under the age of 35 who are considered to be at risk of catching TB.
 - ▶ The BCG vaccine is not routinely given to anyone over the age of 35 as there's no evidence that it works for people in this age group.

Other initiatives

National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme is aligned with the ambitious goal; the programme has been renamed from the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) to National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme (NTEP).

- **The Nikshay Ecosystem:** It is the National TB information system which is a one-stop solution to manage information of patients and monitor program activity and performance throughout the country.
- **Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY):** This scheme is aimed at providing financial support to TB patients for their nutrition.
- **TB Harega Desh Jeetega Campaign:** Launched In September 2019 it is showcasing the highest level of commitment for the elimination of TB.
- **The Saksham Project:** It is a project of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) that has been providing psycho-social counselling to DR-TB patients.

AYURVEDA DAY

◎ CONTEXT:

All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA), under the Ministry of Ayush, recently launched the Ayurveda Day 2022 programme.

About Ayurveda Day:

- The Ayurveda Day is being observed every year from 2016, on the day of Dhanwantri Jayanti.
- For the year 2022, it will be celebrated on 23rd October 2022.
- Objective: The main objectives of the day are:
 - To focus on strengths of Ayurveda and its unique treatment principles,
 - To work towards reducing the burden of disease and related mortality by utilising the potential of Ayurveda
 - To tap into the potential of Ayurveda to contribute towards National Health Policy and National Health programmes
 - To promote Ayurvedic principles of healing in society.
- Thus, Ayurveda Day is more an occasion of re-dedication to the profession and the society, than one of festivities or celebrations.
- AIIA has been chosen as the nodal agency for driving the Ministry's mandate for Ayurveda Day in 2022.
- **Theme 2022:** Har Din Har Ghar Ayurveda.

About Ayurveda:

- The word Ayurveda derived from AYU and VEDA.
- AYU means 'life' VEDA means 'science or knowledge'. Ayurveda means the science of life.
- Charaka defines "That science is designated as Ayurveda which deals with advantage and disadvantage as well as happy and unhappy states of life along with what is good and bad for life, its measurement and the life itself".
- **Branches of Ayurveda**
 - ▶ Kaya Chikitsa- Medicine.
 - ▶ Shalya Tantra- Surgery.
 - ▶ Shalakya Tantra- ENT and Ophthalmology.
 - ▶ Kaumarbhritya- Paediatrics and Obstetrics.
 - ▶ Agad Tantra- Toxicology.
 - ▶ Bhut Vidya- Psychiatry.
 - ▶ Rasayan- Rejuvenation therapy and geriatrics.
 - ▶ Vajikaran- Sexology (Including Aphrodisiac for better progeny)

All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA):

- The AIIA serves as a central government establishment and as an apex institute for Ayurveda.
- It serves as a state of the art facility for Ayurveda treatment.

INDIA AND U.S LED INDO-PACIFIC ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

◎ CONTEXT:

India has decided to join three pillars of the United States-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)--supply chains, tax and anti-corruption and clean energy--while opting out of the trade pillar for now.

◎ ABOUT

- India was the only country not to join the declaration on trade.
- Members: India, USA, Australia, Brunei, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF):

- The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) was launched by United States (US) President Biden in Tokyo in May, 2022.
- The IPEF has four pillars:
 - Trade
 - supply chains
 - clean energy, decarbonisation and infrastructure
 - tax and anti-corruption
- Except Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, other Southeast Asian nations are a part of the IPEF.
- The Framework will advance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness, and competitiveness for our economies.

- Through IPEF, the partners aim to contribute to cooperation, stability, prosperity, development, and peace within the region.
- The Framework will also offer tangible benefits that fuel economic activity and investment, promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and benefit workers and consumers across the region.
- The 14 IPEF partners represent 40 percent of global GDP and 28 percent of global goods and services trade.

Trade Pillar	Supply Chain Pillar	Clean Energy Pillar	Fair Economy Pillar
<p>In the Trade Pillar, the IPEF partners will seek high-standard provisions in areas that are foundational to resilient, sustainable, and inclusive economic growth, including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour, • Environment, • Digital economy, • Agriculture, • Transparency and • Good regulatory Practices 	<p>In the Supply Chain Pillar, the countries will seek to coordinate actions to mitigate and prevent future supply chain disruptions and secure critical sectors and key products for our manufacturers</p>	<p>In the Clean Energy Pillar, the countries will seek to expand investment opportunities, spur innovation, and improve the livelihoods of citizens as the partners unlock the region's abundant clean energy resources and substantial carbon sequestration potential.</p>	<p>In the Clean Energy Pillar, the countries will seek to expand investment opportunities, spur innovation, and improve the livelihoods of citizens as the partners unlock the region's abundant clean energy resources and substantial carbon sequestration potential.</p>

WORLD DAIRY SUMMIT 2022

◎ **CONTEXT:**

Prime Minister officially inaugurated the International Dairy Federation World Dairy Summit (IDF WDS) 2022, being held at the India Expo Centre and Mart in Greater Noida.

◎ **ABOUT**

- Theme of the IDF WDS is 'Dairy for Nutrition and Livelihood'.
- Last time India hosted the International Dairy Congress in 1974.
- The dairy summit is a congregation of global and Indian dairy industry leaders, experts, farmers, and policy planners.

International Dairy Federation

- IDF is the leading source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy chain.
- Since 1903, IDF's network of dairy experts has provided a mechanism for the dairy sector to reach global consensus on how to help feed the world with safe and sustainable dairy products.

Indian Dairy Sector:

- India is self-sufficient in milk and the world's top milk producer as well as consumer.

- India accounts for 23 per cent of the global output.
- The annual domestic production of milk in the country is estimated at 220 million tonne.
- India is home to about 19 percent of in-milk cattle and 63 percent of in-milk buffaloes in the world.
- 50 well-defined breeds of cattle and 19 of buffaloes are well adapted to the local environment.

MEITY STARTUP HUB AND META COLLABORATE TO ACCELERATE XR TECHNOLOGY STARTUPS

◎ **CONTEXT:** Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) Startup Hub in collaboration with Meta will launch a program to support and accelerate XR technology startups across India.

- ◎ **ABOUT:**
- India is uniquely placed to play a pivotal role in the metaverse with a large talent pool of creators, developers and a vibrant technology ecosystem.
 - The world looks to it for supply technology, innovation and talent to cater to the greater demand for digital products.
 - This collaboration is part of the Indian Government's efforts for skilling in emerging and future technologies.

MeitY Startup Hub:

- The MeitY Startup Hub is a national platform focused on promoting technology innovation, start-ups, and the creation of intellectual properties. It was launched in 2019.
- **MeitY Startup Hub (MSH)** aims to serve as an integrating platform for startups and incubators.
- According to the government, it has supported more than 3,000 startups, with a vision to ramp it up to more than 10,000 in the next three to five years.

XR Technology:

- Extended reality, or XR, is an emerging realm of technology that combines real and virtual environments.
- Extended Reality (XR) is an umbrella term encapsulating Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), Mixed Reality (MR), and everything in between.
- The term is also used to refer to human-machine interactions generated through wearables and computer technology.
- It includes representative forms such as augmented reality, mixed reality and virtual reality and the areas interpolated among them.
- The term first popped up in the 1960s when Charles Wyckoff filed a patent for his silver-halide "XR" film, intended for photographing extremely bright light events, such as nuclear explosions.

INVASIVE SOUTH RED-EARED SLIDER TURTLE POSES THREAT TO INDIAN BIODIVERSITY

◎ **CONTEXT:** Recently, it has been observed that the presence of invasive and non-native south red-eared slider turtles would lead to the extinction of native species of their own kind in Indian waters.

◎ **ABOUT:**

- The red-eared slider are native to south-eastern USA and Mexico, but have found their way across the globe.
- These species are brought **for sale and trading** purposes to different countries **including India**.

Is it legal?

- In India, keeping indigenous turtles as pets is prohibited under the **wildlife protection act**. But the foreign breeds are **not restricted** and are kept as pets in many families across the country.

Features:

- Scientific name: *Trachemys scripta elegans*
- It is considered to a good pet, as it needs less maintenance.
- As they grow bigger, people sometimes release them into waterbodies.

India is home to **29 freshwater turtles** and tortoise species of the **356 turtle species** recognised worldwide and around 80 per cent of them are threatened, according to a 2020 report.

Existence in India

- This species is already spread across many Indian states and poses a threat to indigenous species of its kind, including soft-shell and hard-shell
- It is widely found in urban wetlands, such as — Sukhna lake in Chandigarh, temple ponds of Guwahati, lakes of Bengaluru, Sanjay Gandhi national park in Mumbai, Yamuna river in Delhi — among other water bodies.

Invasive species, also called introduced species, alien species, or exotic species, any non-native species are those that significantly modifies or disrupts the ecosystems it colonizes.

How it acts as an Invasive species?

- The species is considered as one of the world's 100 worst invasive non-native species.
- It has been brought to India during the British era.
- Initially introduced in Kolkata, the plant is now present across the water bodies in the country, choking them and affecting the local biodiversity.
- These species tend to survive on weeds and food of indigenous turtle population, and destroys the natural ecosystem for them.

THIRD STEALTH FRIGATE OF PROJECT 17A TARAGIRI LAUNCHED

◎ **CONTEXT:** Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd (MDL) recently launched the third Stealth Frigate of Project 17A "Taragiri".

About Taragiri:

- Taragiri is the **indigenously-designed Nilgiri-class stealth guided-missile frigate** constructed by **Mazgaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL)**.
- Taragiri is the **third stealth frigate** built as part of **Project 17A** under which a series of such guided-missile frigates are being constructed for the Navy.
- The 149-metre-long and 17.8-metre-wide ship is propelled by a combination of two gas turbines and two main diesel engines which are designed to achieve a speed of more than 28 knots at a displacement of as much as 6,670 tonnes
- The steel used in the hull construction of P17A frigates is indigenously developed DMR 249A, which is a low carbon micro-alloy grade steel manufactured by the Steel Authority of India Limited.



- **Construction methodology:** This ship has been built using integrated construction methodology.
- In this method, several modules of the vessel are pre-constructed and later fitted on the ship.

Important Features

- **Base-design:** It has been built with Nilgiri-like features.
- **Stealth and modular profile:** The two key features of the Taragiri ship are expected to be stealth and modular profile.
- **Undetectable:** The vessel has been constructed using composite materials which can decrease its infrared signal and maintain a low radar cross-section, making it almost undetectable.
- **Missile system:** It will be fitted with supersonic surface-to-surface missile system.
- **Air defence capability:** The ship's air defence capability, designed to counter the threat of enemy aircraft and anti-ship cruise missiles will revolve around the vertical launch and long range surface to air missile system.

- **Gunfire support:** Two 30 mm rapid-fire guns will provide the ship with close-in-defence capability while an SRGM Gun will enable her to provide effective naval gunfire support.
- **Torpedo and rocket launcher:** Indigenously developed triple tube light weight torpedo launchers and rocket launchers will add punch to the ship's anti-submarine capability.

What is Project 17A of the Indian Navy?

- **Project 17 Alpha frigates (P-17A)** were launched by the Indian Navy in 2019.
- **Objective:** To construct a series of stealth guided-missile frigates, which are currently being constructed by two companies - Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders (MDL) and Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE).
- **Nilgiri:** The first stealth ship launched under Project 17A was launched in 2019 and is expected to be commissioned in the Indian Navy by the end of this year.
- **Udaygiri:** The second ship was launched in May 2022, and likely to be commissioned in 2024.

RANSOMWARE EXERCISE

◎ CONTEXT:

India's National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) and the UK Government in collaboration with BAE Systems successfully designed and conducted the Cyber Security Exercise for 26 Countries.

◎ ABOUT

- The exercise has been conducted as part of the International Counter Ransomware Initiative- Resilience Working Group which is being led by India under the leadership of National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC).
- The exercise has been facilitated by BAE Systems (a British multinational arms, security, and aerospace company) through the Immersive Labs platform.
- The scenario has been written specifically for the participants based on Threat Intelligence and operational experiences.
- The theme of the exercise is based on Energy Sector in which the respective National Cyber Crisis Management Teams of the CRI Partner Nations will have to deal with a ransomware attack on multiple electricity distribution companies.
- The aim to organise this virtual Cyber Exercise on Ransomware Resilience is to simulate a large, wide-spread cyber security incident affecting organisations within a country.

Important terms:

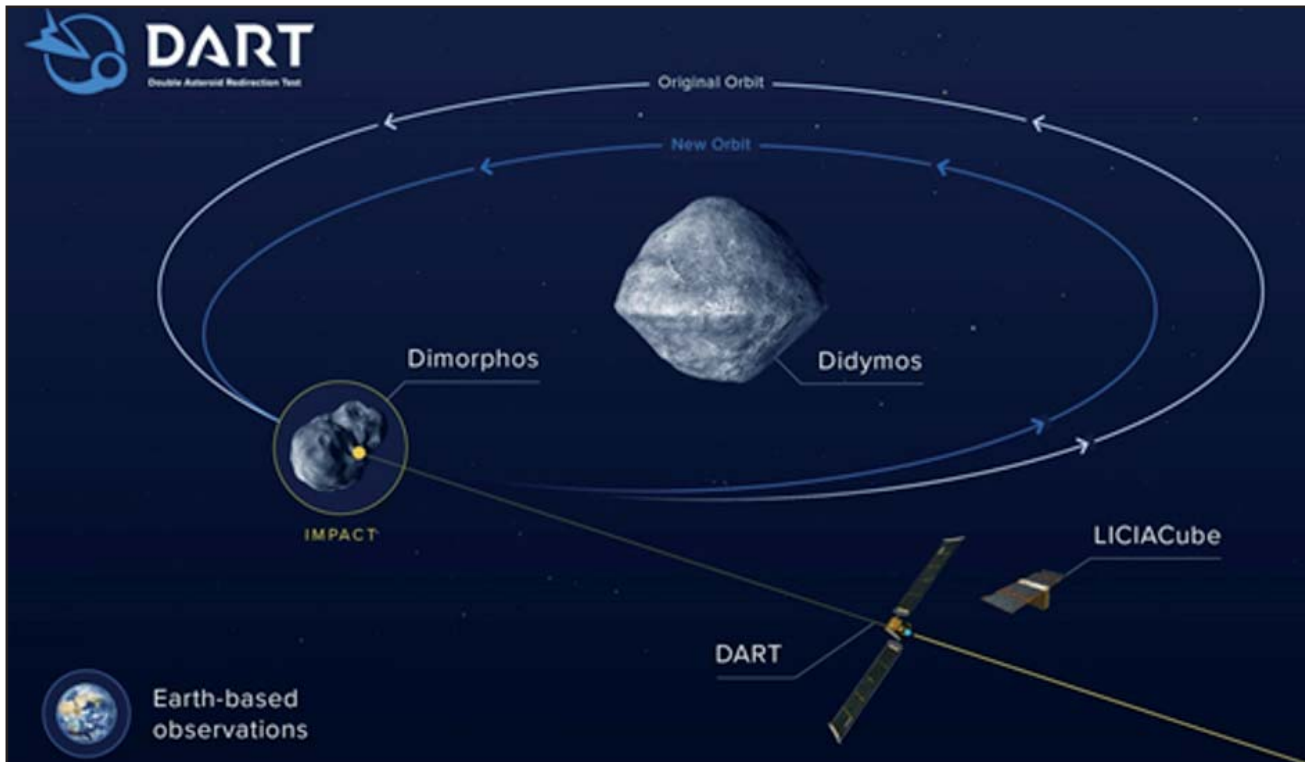
- **Ransomware attack:** A ransomware attack is a cyber-attack using malware that encrypts the victim's files and requires users pay a ransom to decrypt the files.
- **Virus:** Viruses attach themselves to clean files and infect other clean files. They can spread uncontrollably, damaging a system's core functionality and deleting or corrupting files.
- **Trojans:** This kind of malware disguises itself as legitimate software, or is included in legitimate software that has been tampered with. It tends to act discretely and create backdoors in your security to let other malware in.
- **Spyware:** It hides in the background and takes notes on what you do online, including your passwords, credit card numbers, surfing habits and more.
- **Worms:** Worms infect entire networks of devices, either local or across the internet, by using network interfaces. It uses each consecutive infected machine to infect more.
- **Botnets:** Botnets are networks of infected computers that are made to work together under the control of an attacker.

NASA'S DART MISSION

© **CONTEXT:** Recently, NASA's DART will intentionally crash into Dimorphos, the asteroid moonlet of Didymos.

- While the asteroid poses no threat to Earth, this is the **world's first test** of the kinetic impact technique, using a spacecraft to deflect **an asteroid** for planetary defense.

Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART)



- DART is the **first-ever mission** dedicated to **investigating and demonstrating one method of asteroid deflection** by changing an asteroid's motion in space through kinetic impact.
- This method will have DART deliberately collide with a target asteroid which poses no threat to Earth, in order to change its speed and path.
- DART's target is the binary, near-Earth asteroid system **Didymos**, composed of the roughly 780-meter (2,560-foot) -diameter "Didymos" and the smaller, approximately 160-meter (530-foot)-size "**Dimorphos**," which orbits Didymos.
- DART will impact Dimorphos to change its orbit within the binary system.
- DART is also carrying a cubesat that will film the larger spacecraft's impact and beam the footage back to researchers on Earth.
- At the time of DART's impact, Didymos will be visible enough to be a good candidate for study and distant enough to be no danger, at approximately 6.8 million miles (11 kilometers) away from Earth.

Key Objectives

- DART is a test of our ability to achieve a kinetic impact on an asteroid and observe the asteroid's response.
- After DART's kinetic impact with its target asteroid Dimorphos, an investigation team will measure how much the impact changed the asteroid's motion in space using

telescopes on Earth.

- This mission engages the international planetary science community and embraces worldwide cooperation to address the global issue of planetary defense.
- **DART's Mission Objectives:**
 - Demonstrate a kinetic impact with Dimorphos.
 - Change the binary orbital period of Dimorphos.
 - Use ground-based telescope observations to measure Dimorphos' period change before and after impact.
 - Measure the effects of the impact and resulting ejecta on Dimorphos.

What is an Asteroid?

- Asteroids are small, airless rocky worlds revolving around the sun that are too small to be called planets.
- They are also known as planetoids or minor planets.
- In total, the mass of all the asteroids is less than that of Earth's moon. But despite their size, asteroids can be dangerous.
- Many have hit Earth in the past, and more will crash into our planet in the future.

Section: D
(QUICK BYTES)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

NEERAJ CHOPRA DIAMOND LEAGUE 2022

◎ **CONTEXT:** Neeraj Chopra becomes first Indian to win Diamond League.

About Neeraj Chopra's achievements:

- In 2014, he won the first-ever international medal (silver) in the Youth Olympics Qualification in Bangkok.
- In 2015, he received his first medal in a national senior championship during the Inter-State event in Chennai with a throw of 77.33 metres.
- In 2018, he won the gold medal in Commonwealth Games with a season-best effort of 86.47 metres and threw his personal best of 87.43m at the Diamond League in Doha in the same year.
- In 2021, Neeraj Chopra emerged as India's first track-and-field Olympic gold-medallist. He gave his best throw of 87.58m.
- Neeraj Chopra also became the first Indian to win silver at the world athletics championships in July 2022.
- Neeraj Chopra's standing national record is 89.94m, achieved at the Stockholm Diamond League 2022.
- In September 2022, Neeraj Chopra won the Zurich Diamond League Final 2022 with an 88.44m throw.

EXERCISE PARVAT PRAHAR

◎ **CONTEXT:** Army chief General Manoj Pande visited the Ladakh sector recently to review Exercise Parvat Prahar and was briefed on operational preparedness by Commanders on ground.

◎ **ABOUT**

- The exercise used newly inducted all-terrain vehicles transported by Chinook heavy lift helicopters and K9-Vajra howitzers.
- The exercise comes as India and China are undertaking disengagement from Patrolling Point-15 in eastern Ladakh.
- On the western front, Exercise Gagan Strike culminated with a fire power display of attack helicopters supporting deep operations by Strike Corps.

VETERAN ARCHAEOLOGIST B.B. LAL PASSES AWAY

◎ **CONTEXT:** Veteran archaeologist and Padma Vibhushan awardee B B Lal died recently aged 101.

◎ **ABOUT**

- Lal served as the director general of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) from 1968 to 1972.
- He had reportedly found temple-like pillars during excavation at the Ayodhya site in the mid-70s, where the Ram temple is now being built.
- He has also served on several UNESCO committees and was awarded the Padma Bhushan by the president of India in 2000.
- In 2021, President Ramnath Kovind felicitated Professor BB Lal with Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian award.

JAPAN-INDIA MARITIME BILATERAL EXERCISE – JIMEX 2022

◎ **CONTEXT:** The sixth edition of Japan India Maritime Exercise 2022 (JIMEX 22) hosted by Indian Navy commenced in the Bay of Bengal recently.

About JIMEX 2022:

- JIMEX series of exercises was started in January 2012. It mainly focuses on maritime security cooperation.
- JIMEX 22 seeks to consolidate the high degree of interoperability that exists between maritime forces of the two countries, through complex exercises in the surface, sub-surface and air domains.
- The Indian Navy is being represented by three indigenously designed and built warships;
- Sahyadri, a multi-purpose stealth frigate and
- Anti-Submarine Warfare Corvettes Kadmat and Kavaratti.
- Japan is represented by Japan Maritime Self Defence Force (JMSDF) ships Izumo, a Helicopter Carrier, and Takanami, a Guided Missile Destroyer.
- **Significance:**
- The sixth edition of JIMEX is not only significant due to India and Japan's involvement in the Quad, but the occasion also marks 10 years since the exercise's first edition.
- It is also 70 years since diplomatic relations between India and Japan were established.

INTEGRATION OF CHILD HELP-LINE 1098 WITH 112

◎ **CONTEXT:** The only dedicated helpline for children, Childline 1098, running successfully for the past 26 years as a partnership between civil society and the government, will be integrated with national emergency number 112.

About the new circular:

- The Ministry of Women & Child Development (WCD) has decided to integrate the **Child Helpline (1098) with Emergency Response Support System (ERSS)** with telephonic short code 112 and 112 India App and their linkage with District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) with the help of Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC).

Issues with the initiative:

- **Childline 1098** is a very effective and successful project, meant exclusively for children, unlike 112, which deals with emergencies related to police matters, health and women's safety.
 - Police becoming first responders to calls from children, there might be a drop in the reporting of offences.
- Childline units typically have a **phone operator**, who are sometimes children rescued from the streets, a social worker, or a counsellor.
- It will **provide a range of services to children** and, therefore, the transfer from MWCD to MHA is very odd.

Do You Know?

- Childline 1098 was set up in **1996** as a project at the **Tata Institute of Social Sciences**.
- Childline is run as a private trust called Childline India Foundation which is **funded by WCD**.

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