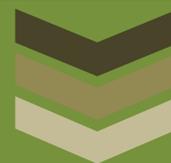


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Success is born of action...

Topic 1. CONSTITUTION (105TH AMENDMENT) ACT

Importance for Prelims: Polity

Empowering the States | The 127th Constitution Amendment Bill benefits 671 castes in the country and restores the States' rights to make their own list of OBCs

<p>1 The Bill seeks to restore the power of the States to identify OBCs that are socially and economically backward after a Supreme Court order in May 2021 empowered only the Centre for this</p>	<p>2 The amendment was thought necessary because the SC, in its order on Maratha reservations, upheld the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which said the President of India, in consultation with Governors, would specify socially and economically backward classes, taking away the powers of the State governments to do so</p>	<p>3 Several parties also demanded a caste-based census to get a real idea of the number of OBCs in the country and to remove the 50% cap on reservations currently in place</p>
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<p>You (BJP) tweaked the Constitution by bringing the 102nd Constitutional Amendment Bill, which gave people the opportunity to go to court and finally the SC removed the States' power</p> <p><small>ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY, CONGRESS LEADER</small></p> 	<p>When the Amendment was brought, the government's intent was that both at the Central and State level, OBC lists will be maintained</p> <p><small>BHUPENDRA YADAV, LABOUR MINISTER</small></p> 
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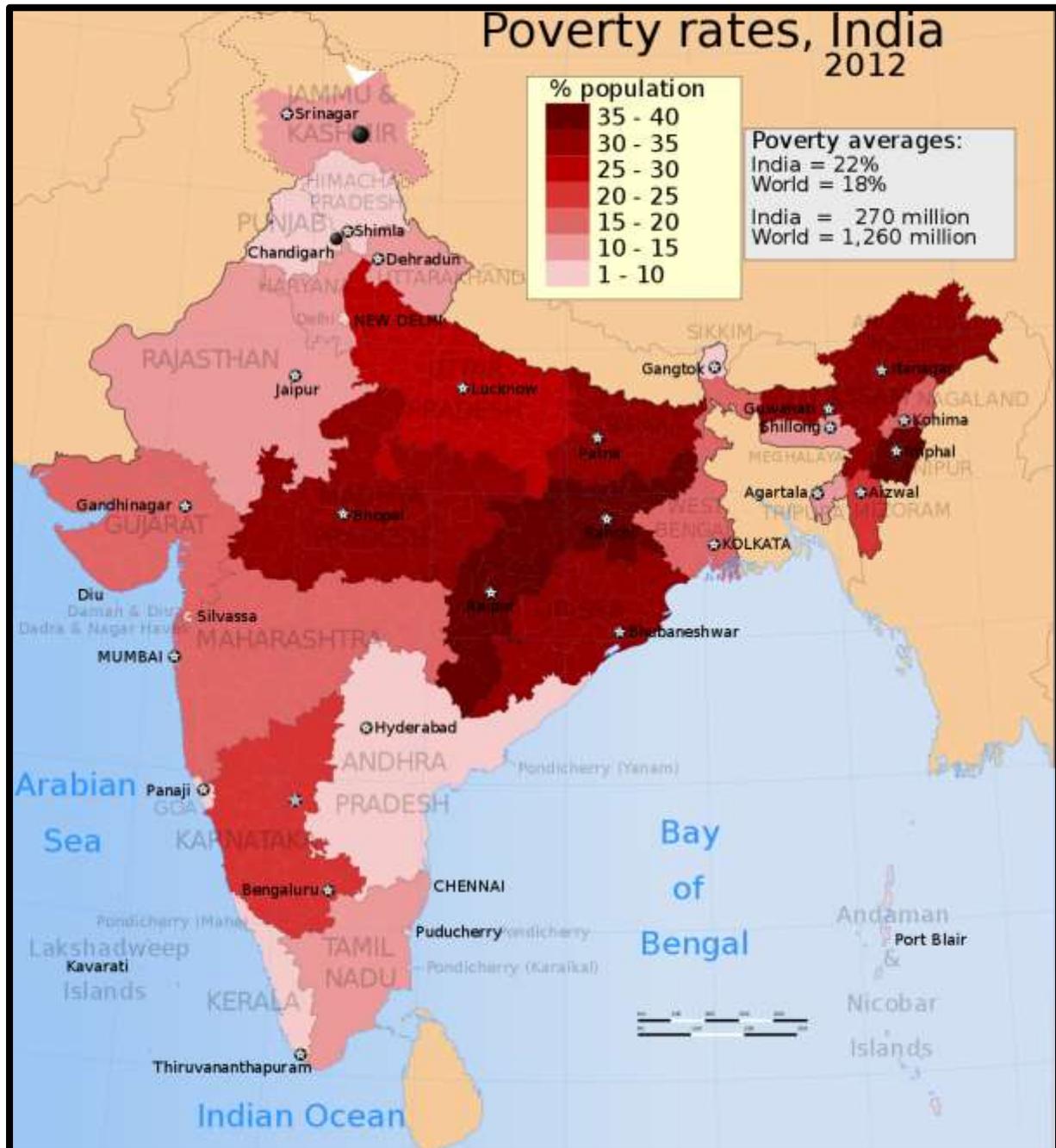
Madras High Court invalidated the separate reservation of 10.5% for the Vanniyar community

- The Constitutional a hundred and fifth amendment can amend clauses one and two of Article 342A and conjointly introduce a new clause 3.
- The bill will amend the Articles 366 (26c) and 338B (9). it's designed to clarify that the states will maintain the “state list” of OBCs as was the system before the Supreme Court judgement.
- The “state list” are utterly taken out of the orbit of the President and can be notified by the state assembly.
- As per the Indian Constitution, Articles 15 (4), 15 (5), and 16 (4) confer power on the state government to declare and determine the list of socially and educationally backward categories.
- As a practice, separate OBC lists are drawn up by the Central Government and every State involved.

- Significance of the one hundred and fifth modification The Bill seeks to revive the ability of State governments to spot OBCs that area unit socially and educationally backward.
- The Union government’s argument has been that the intent of the 102nd modification was solely to make a Central List that might be applied only within the Central government and its establishments.
- It had nothing try to do with the State Lists of backward categories or the State governments’ powers to declare a community backward.
- The bill can profit around 671 OBC communities as a result of if the state list had been abolished, nearly 671 OBC communities would have lost access to reservations in instructional establishments and in appointments. This Bill furthers social empowerment.
- It also reflects our Government’s commitment to ensuring dignity, opportunity and justice to the marginalised sections.
- **Constitutional Provisions for identification of OBCs:** According to the Constitution of India, Articles 15(4), 15(5), and 16(4) confer power on a state to identify and declare the list of socially and educationally backward classes.
- As a matter of practice, separate OBC lists are drawn up by the Centre and every state concerned.
- The modification was thought necessary as a result of the SC, in its order on maratha reservation, upheld the 102nd Constitutional amendment Act.
- It inserted Articles 338B and 342 A (with 2 clauses) when Article 342, that said the President of india, in consultation with the Governors, would specify socially and educationally backward categories, taking away the powers of State governments to try to do so.
- The 105 Amendment aims at restoring the power of the States and the Union Territories to make their own OBC list.

Topic 2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIA'S POVERTY LEVELS

Importance for Prelims: Economy



Gandhi, former president of the Indian National Congress, tweeted the screengrab of a story published on the website of Jansatta, which stated that poverty in India had increased between 2012 and 2020.

What is poverty?

- In 2009, the report on impoverishment estimation, chaired by Late professor Suresh Tendulkar, stated: “Fundamentally, the thought of impoverishment is associated with socially perceived deprivation with reference to basic human needs”.
- Tendulkar committee’s estimation technique is that the last formally recognised technique for arriving at impoverishment numbers in India.
- Poverty could be a “relative” concept.
- Of course, there's such a issue as abject impoverishment and it generally refers to a state wherever an individual is unable to fulfill its most simple desires like eating the minimum quantity of food to remain alive.

What is a poverty line?

- “**poverty line**” — a level of income or consumption expenditure that divides the population between the poor and non-poor.
- It helps policymakers in figuring out what percentage of the population is poor relative to the rest.
- Again, during a comparatively poor country like india — our per capita financial gain is roughly fifth of China’s and one-thirtieth of US’ — the financial gain or consumption levels chosen because the cut-off point for impoverishment (also called the impoverishment line) are usually quite like “starvation” levels (or lines).
- Poverty line instructed by the Tendulkar Committee was Rs twenty nine per day per person in urban areas and Rs twenty two per day per person in rural areas.
- Before the Tendulkar Committee’s recommendation, India’s poverty level was Rs twelve for rural areas and Rs seventeen for urban areas.

How to choose a poverty line?

- The purpose behind selecting a poverty level is two-fold.
- One, to accurately style policies for the poor.
- Two, to assess the success or failure of government policies over time.

What has happened in India's fight against poverty?

- Head-count ratio If one looks at the head count ratio then india created fast strides since 1973.
- Headcount percentage of impoverishment is that the ratio of India's population that was selected to be below the poverty level.
- Incidence of impoverishment fell quite sharply from fifty five per cent in 1973 to under twenty eight per cent in 2004.
- Tendulkar poverty level Tendulkar poverty level was outlined otherwise from the past poverty level.
- In the past, impoverishment lines were basically concerning quantity| of cash needed to fulfill a particular minimum amount of calories.
- But throughout this section, it had been assumed that the govt. would watch out of 2 alternative basic needs — health care and education.
- As such, the committee enclosed the cash needed to fulfill the growing expenses on health care and education.
- This raised the poverty level and primarily told us that india was poorer than what it antecedently believed — that's why the table mentions 2 impoverishment numbers for 2004.
- Absolute number of poor within the country even supposing the ratio of individuals below the poverty level were returning down over the years, absolutely the numbers remained stubbornly at a similar level — because the third column of the table higher than shows — until the beginning of economic reforms within the early Nineteen Nineties.
- Between 1993 and 2004, near to twenty million individuals were brought

higher than the poverty level.

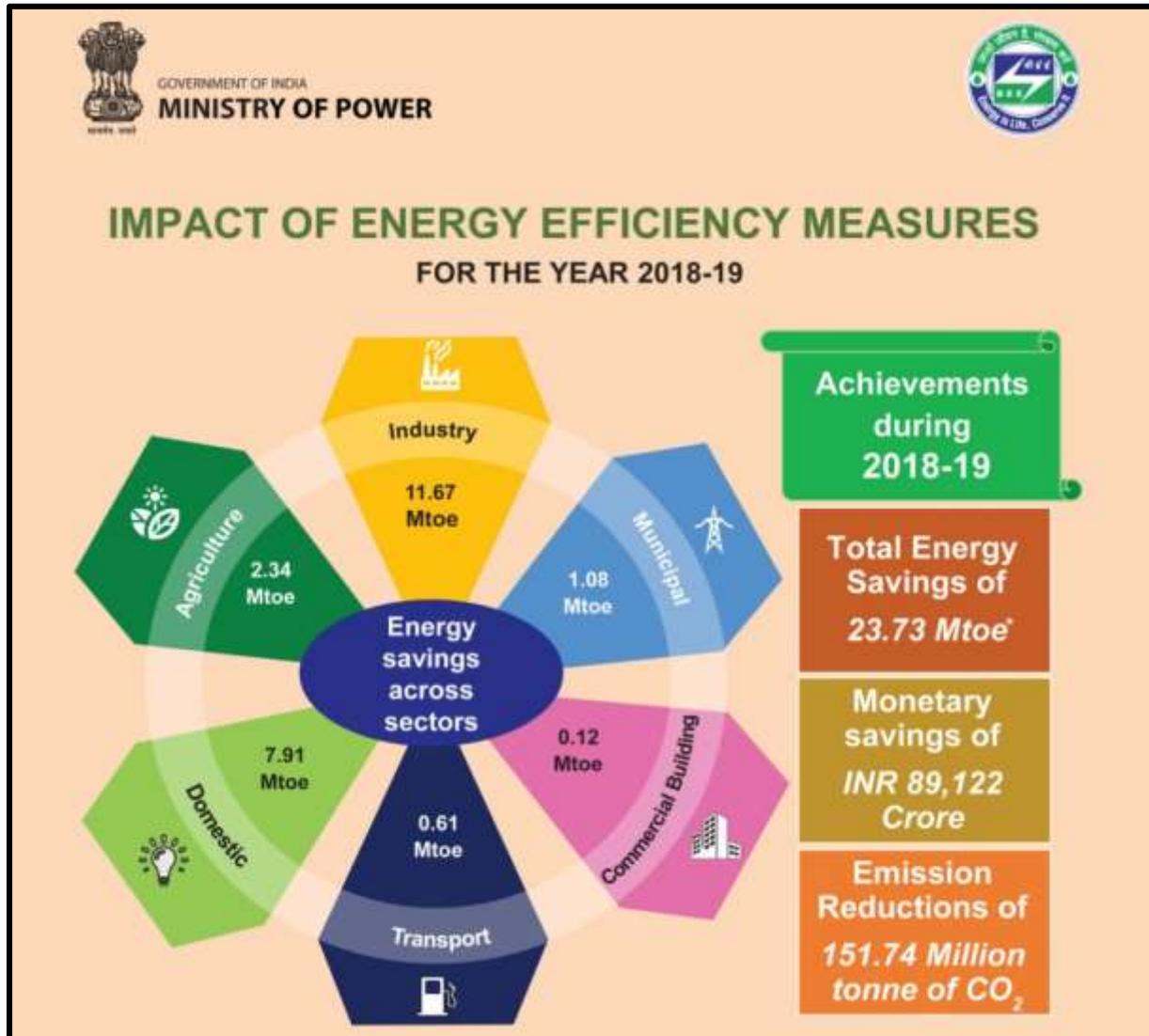
- But the actually remarkable period was between 2004 and 2011 once near to one hundred forty million individuals were brought out of impoverishment in just seven years.

What has happened to poverty levels since 2011-12?

- Unfortunately, even supposing india is home to possibly the biggest range of poor people within the world, there has been no official update on India's impoverishment levels since 2011-12.
- Typically, impoverishment levels are updated by utilize the buyer Expenditure Survey, that is conducted by the National statistical workplace (NSO) once each 5 years.
- The last such survey was conducted in 2017-18.
- That survey reportedly showed that for the primary time in four decades client expenditure in india had fallen.
- If that survey's information was plugged into poverty level calculations, many economists believe it might have shown that impoverishment levels, also because the absolute range of poor, had up between 2011-12 and 2017-18.
- However, the findings of that survey were scrapped by the Modi government in 2019.
- The government claimed that the survey suffered from "data quality" problems.
- According to tan unofficial calculation — that used the Tendulkar poverty level, that is that the last official technique — although the incidence of impoverishment has come down marginally — from 21.9% in 2012 to 20.8% in 2020 — india has witnessed a rise within the absolute range of poor within the country.

Topic 3. POWER SECTOR SCHEMES

Importance for Prelims: Economy



India has Made Massive gains in nationwide Power Supply in Last 6 Years

- DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) The DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana is an Indian government scheme intending to provide an uninterrupted power supply to the rural parts of India.
- The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) theme for village electrification and providing electricity distribution infrastructure within the rural areas has been subsumed within the DDUGJY scheme.

- Rural Electrification Corporation is the Nodal Agency for implementation of DDUGJY.
- Objectives – to {supply|to produce} electrification to all or any villages Feeder separation to make sure sufficient power to farmers and regular supply to different customers Improvement of Sub-transmission and distribution network to boost the standard and reliability of the supply Metering to reduce the losses Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (Saubhagya) Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – “Saubhagya” could be a scheme to make sure electrification of all willing households within the country in rural in addition as urban areas.
- The objective of the ‘Saubhagya’ is to supply energy access to all or any by last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all remaining un-electrified households in rural also as urban areas to realize universal household electrification within the country.
- The Rural Electrification Corporation restricted (REC) can stay the nodal agency for the operationalisation of the scheme throughout the country.
- The Government of india can offer for the most part funds for the scheme to all or any States/UTs.
- Beneficiaries – The beneficiaries at no cost electricity connections would be known using Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 information.
- However, un-electrified households not coated under the SECC information would even be provided electricity connections under the scheme on payment of Rs. five hundred that shall be recovered by DISCOMs in ten instalments through electricity bill.
- The solar power packs of 200 to 300 Wp with battery bank for un-electrified households located in remote and inaccessible areas, comprises of Five LED lights, One DC fan, One DC power plug.

- It also includes the Repair and Maintenance (R&M) for 5 years. A mobile application would be used for the survey of households.
- It provides for onspot registration of identified beneficiaries by obtaining their application for electricity connection with identity proof and photograph.
- The Gram Panchayats or Public Institutions in rural areas are required to take care of the application process and documentation.
- They shall, in consultation with Panchayat Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies be authorized to distribute bills and collect revenue.
- Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) Launch – December 2014.
- Nodal Agency – Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC), a Navratna Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) under the executive management of the Ministry of Power.
- Components – Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution networks in the urban areas. Metering of distribution transformers / feeders / customers within the urban areas. Schemes for Enterprise Resource planning (ERP) and IT enablement of the distribution sector.
- ERP helps in integration the important elements of a business.
- Underground cabling to incorporate extra demand of States and good metering answer for playing UDAY States and star panels on Govt. buildings with net-metering are permissible under the theme.
- **Objectives** – 24×7 Power supplies for consumers.
- Reduction of AT&C (aggregate technical and commercial) losses. Providing access to power to all or any households.
- **Eligibility** – All Power Distribution corporations (Discoms) are eligible for monetary help under the scheme.
- **Funding Pattern:**GoI (Government of India) Grant: hour (85% for

special class States).

- **Additional Grant:** fifteen per cent (5% for special class States) – joined to accomplishment of milestones.

Topic 4. ONE SUN ONE WORLD ONE GRID DECLARATION

Importance for Prelims: IR



The declaration was jointly released by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson at the COP26 Climate Meet in Glasgow.

- The declaration was put together discharged by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and United Kingdom Prime Minister Boris Johnson at the COP26 Climate Meet in glasgow.

What is its objective?

- While the sun is that the supply of all energy and solar power is completely clean and property, it's accessible only during the day time and depends on the weather. OSOWOG is that the answer to this challenge.
- Its objective is to aid in developing a worldwide grid through that clean energy is transmitted anyplace, anytime (use power at night in one a part

of the globe from solar power generated on different side of the globe wherever it's day time).

- It additionally aims to assist in reducing storage desires and enhancing the viability of star projects.
- Its ultimate goal is to cut back carbon footprints and energy prices.

Who all are behind this initiative?

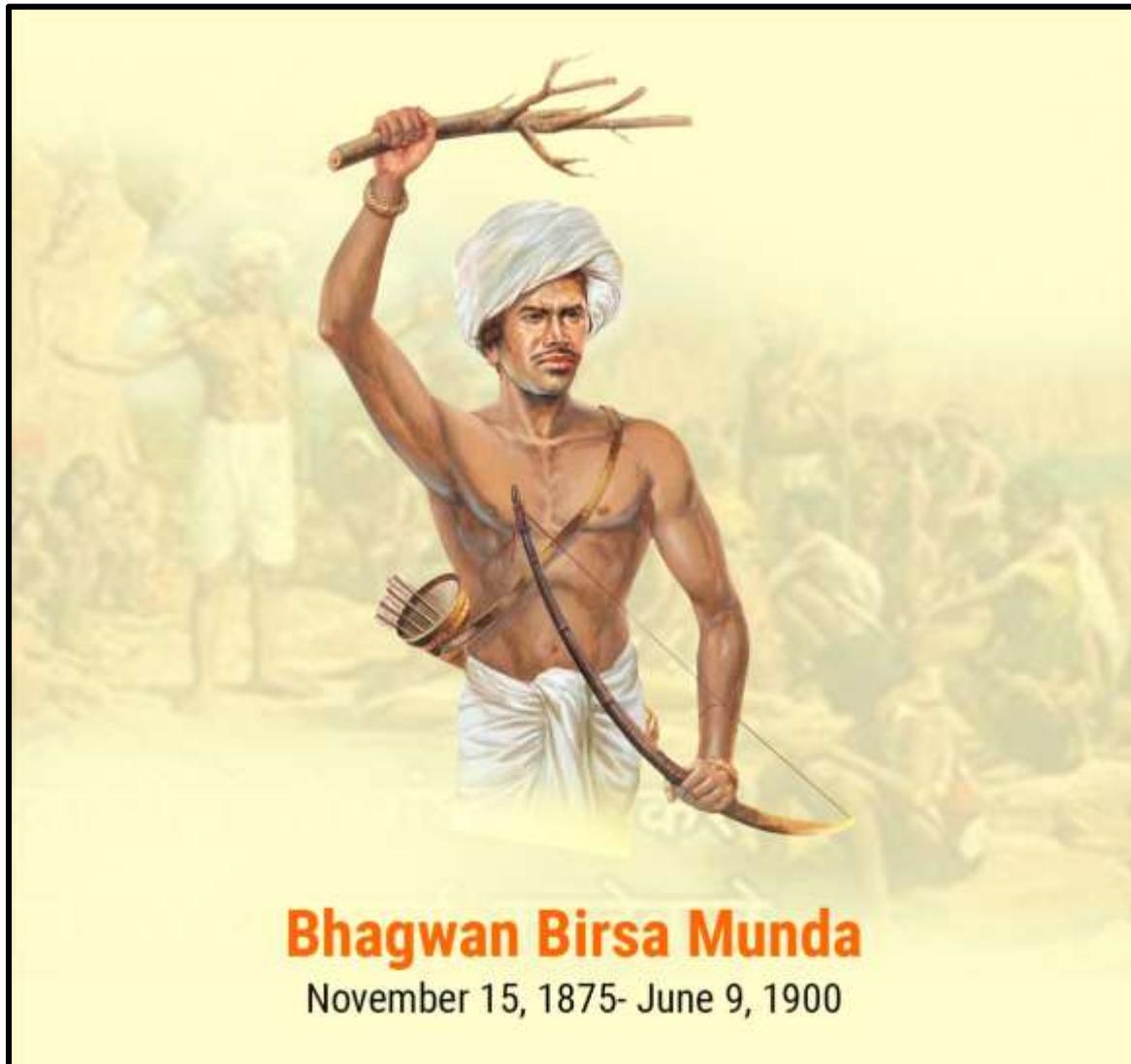
- At the first assembly of the International Solar Alliance (ISA) in October 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi floated the idea of the OSOWOG initiative.
- The United Kingdom and india determined to merge the UK's green Grids Initiative (GGI) and ISA's OSOWOG into GGI-OSOWOG as a part of the UK-India Virtual Summit earlier this year.
- The ISA is an inter-governmental organisation formed by india and France, comprising one hundred and one members, to accelerate the world adoption of solar energy.

How will it be implemented?

- OSOWOG is divided into three main phases.
- In the first phase, the Indian grid will be connected to the grids of West Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia to develop a common grid.
- This grid will then be used to share solar energy as per need, in addition to other renewable energy sources.
- The second phase can connect the functional 1st phase to the pool of renewable resources in africa.
- The third section can look at achieving true international interconnection.
- The idea are to integrate as several countries as possible to create one power system of renewable energy.

Topic 5. BIRSA MUNDA

Importance for Prelims: History



Remembering Birsa Munda on Janjatiya Gaurav Divas

- Birsa munda lived a brief — just twenty five years — however fearless life.
- Born on Nov fifteen, 1875, in Ulihatu village in current Jharkhand, Birsa spent his childhood in abject impoverishment in a tribal munda family.
- The Britishers introduced a feudalistic zamindari system within the Chhota Nagpur region, destroying the tribal “Khuntkatti” agricultural system.

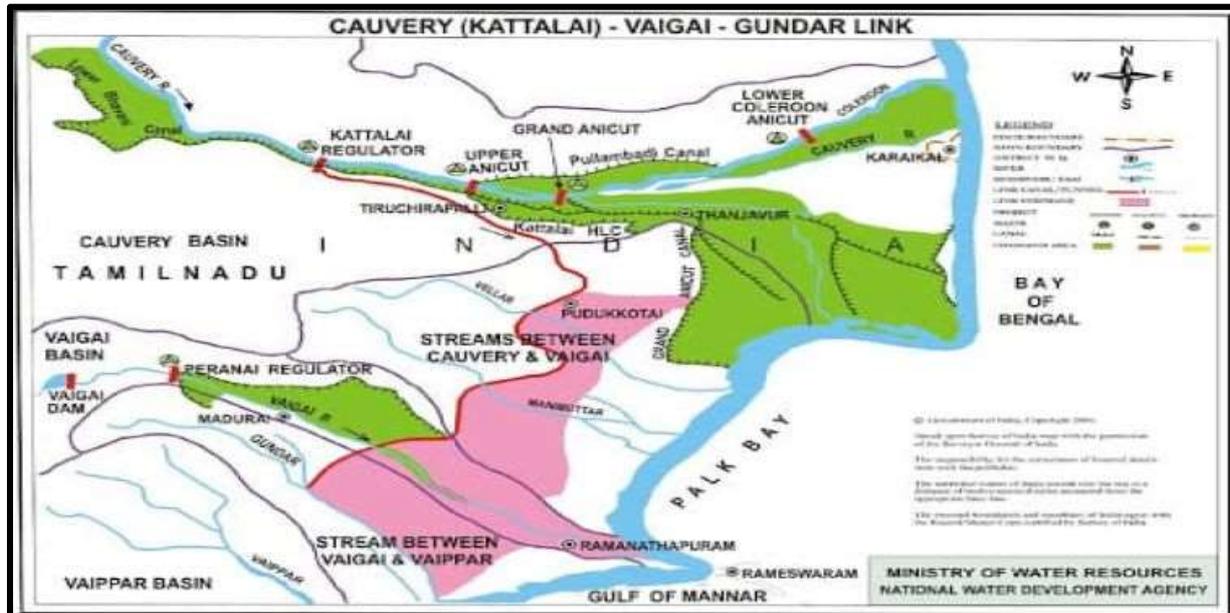
- The raj brought within the outsiders — moneylenders and contractors, also as feudalistic landlords — who assisted the british in their exploitation.
- During the 1880s, Birsa closely witnessed the SardariLarai movement within the region, that demanded the restoration of tribal rights through non-violent strategies like sending petitions to the raj.
- However, the oppressive colonial regime paid no heed the particular demands.
- The zamindari system shortly reduced the tribals from the standing of landowners to it of labourers.
- The feudalistic setup intense the forced labour (vethbigari) within the forested tribal areas.
- This culminated in Birsa taking over the cause of Adivasis.
- He shed new light on the spiritual domain.
- He stood firm against missionaries who were belittling native life and culture.
- At an equivalent time, Birsa worked to refine and reform spiritual practices, discouraged more superstitious rites.
- He brought in new tenets, prayers and worked to renovate tribal pride.
- Birsa affected upon the Adivasis the importance of “sirmarefirun raja jai” or “victory to the ancestral king” — thus invoking the sovereignty of the tribals’ ancestral autonomous dominance over the land.
- Birsa became a mass leader and began to be thought of as Bhagwan and Dharati Aba by his followers.
- The Mundas, Oraons, different Adivasis and non-Adivasis more responsible his call and joined the “Ulgulan” or revolt against the colonial masters and exploitative dikus.
- Birsa asked the individuals to not pay any rent, and attacked the outposts

of feudal, missionary and colonial authorities.

- With conventional bows and arrows, the tribals of Central and eastern India waged an efficient armed resistance against British people.
- Soon, he was captured by British police and lodged in jail, where he died in captivity on June 9, 1900.
- But Bhagwan Birsa Munda's spirited struggle didn't go into vain.
- It compelled the British to require cognizance of the plight and exploitation of tribals, and convey within the Chhota Nagpur Occupancy Act of 1908 for their protection.
- This Act restricted the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, giving Adivasis an enormous relief and has become a landmark legislation for the protection of tribal rights.
- The British regime conjointly took steps to get rid of Veth Bigari or forced labour. India's freedom struggle was reinforced by many tribal communities like Mundas, Oraons, Santhals, Tamars, Kols, Bhils, Khasis, Koyas and Mizos, to name many.

Topic 6. CAUVERY (KATTALAI)-VAIGAI-GUNDAR LINK

Importance for Prelims: Geography



Karnataka opposes T.N.'s river link proposal

- Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar Link that forms an area of the scheme of transfer of surplus stream water of Mahanadi and Godavari rivers to the deficit basins of Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery and Vaigai, is a very important part of the varied inter-basin water transfer proposals envisaged under the peninsular Rivers Development element of the National Perspective Plan.
- **Cauvery–Vaigai Link Canal Project** may be a project envisioned by the govt. of Tamil Nadu, linking Kaveri and Vaigai rivers.
- Tamil Nadu depends heavily on the rivers flowing from the neighboring states of Kerala and Karnataka. The state government started this project linking Kaveri and Vaigai rivers which might profit throughout the drier seasons. The project involves construction of a 60-kilometre (158.82 mi) long canal from Mayanur in Karur district to link watercourse Kaveri with Vaigai.
- National Water Development Agency, the gravity canal can give water for

irrigating an extra space of 3.38 lakh hectares and for domestic and industrial water supply.

- **The Cauvery** – Vaigai – Gundar link project lies entirely in tamil nadu State.
- This link is an integral a part of the Mahanadi – Godavari – krishna - Pennar – Cauvery – Vaigai – Gundar link, that envisages transfer of surplus Mahanadi and Godavari waters that may be brought into the krishna watercourse to Pennar and from there to Palar, Cauvery, Gundar etc.
- Hence, a broad consensus amongst the States of Orissa, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry has to be reached before taking up the project.

Topic 7. ZONAL COUNCILS

Importance for Prelims: Polity

Role of southern States key in country's development: Shah. Use Zonal Councils to settle disputes, says Home Minister

- The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies.
- They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States reorganization Act of 1956.
- The act divided the country into 5 zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for every zone.
- While forming these zones, many factors have been taken into consideration that includes: the natural divisions of the country, the stream systems and means that of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and also the needs of economic development, security and law and order. every zonal council consists of the subsequent members:
 - a) home minister of Central government.
 - b) chief ministers of all the States in the zone.
 - c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone.
 - d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.
- Besides, the following persons can be associated with the zonal council as advisors (i.e., without the right to vote in the meetings):
 - a) a person nominated by the Planning Commission;
 - b) chief secretary of the government of each state in the zone; and
 - c) development commissioner of each state in the zone.
- The home minister of Central government is that the common chairman of the 5 zonal councils.
- Each chief minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding workplace for a amount of 1 year at a time.

- The zonal councils aim at promoting cooperation and coordination between states, union territories and therefore the Centre.
- They discuss and make recommendations regarding matters like economic and social planning, linguistic minorities, border disputes, inter-state transport, and so on.
- They are only deliberative and advisory bodies.
- **The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal councils, in detail, are as follows:** To achieve an emotional integration of the country.
- To assist in impressive the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic trends.
- To facilitate in removing the after-effects of separation in some cases so the method of reorganization, integration and economic advancement might synchronise.
- To authorize the Centre and states to collaborate with one another in social and economic matters and exchange concepts and knowledge so as to evolve uniform policies.
- To collaborate with one another within the successful and speedy execution of major development projects.
- To secure some quite political equilibrium between completely different regions of the country.

Topic 8. KAISER-I-HIND BUTTERFLY

Importance for Prelims: Environment



Kaiser-i-Hind is Arunachal's State butterfly

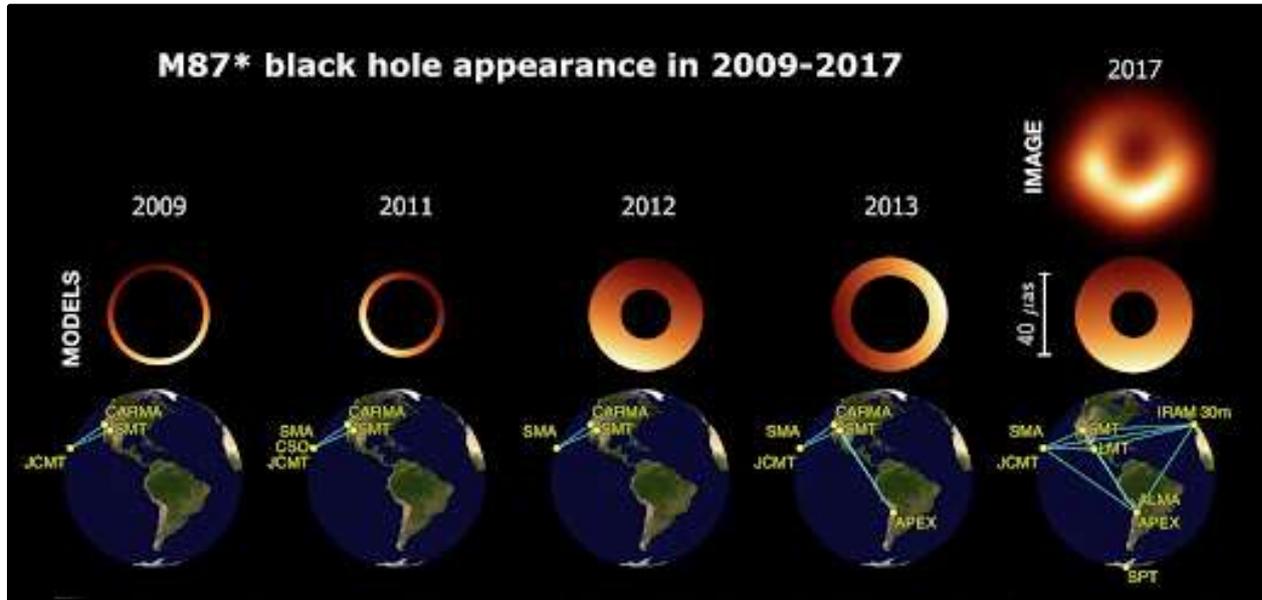
- An elusive swallow-tailed coat butterfly carrying 'India' in its name and located in next-door China can become the State butterfly of Arunachal Pradesh.
- The State cupboard headed by Chief Minister Pema Khandu on Saturday approved the big, bright colored Kaiser-i-Hind as the State butterfly.
- The cupboard meeting was for the 1st time held outside state capital Itanagar at an uncommon location —Pakke Tiger Reserve.
- The cupboard conjointly adopted the Pakke Tiger Reserve 2047 declaration on climate change resilient and responsive Arunachal Pradesh

aimed toward lowering emissions and sustainable development.

- Kaiser-i-Hind (*Teinopalpus imperialis*) literally means Emperor of India.
- This butterfly with a 90-120 mm wingspan is found in six States along the eastern Himalayas at elevations from 6,000-10,000 feet in well-wooded terrain.
- The butterfly also flutters in Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, Laos, Vietnam and southern China.
- Although the Kaiser-i-Hind is protected under Schedule II of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, it's hunted for provide to butterfly collectors.
- The 2 species of Kaiser-i-Hind were listed in CITES Appendix II from 1987 forward.
- The Kaiser-i-Hind would be a keystone species for conservation of high-altitude forest.

Topic 9. MESSIER 87

Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech



The European Physical Journal C brings in an alternative explanation for the compact object that was imaged by the Event Horizon Telescope. The authors say it (M87*) is not necessarily a black hole but could even be a “naked singularity with a gravitomagnetic monopole.

- Black hole: This black hole is calculated to be 6.5 billion times the Sun’s mass and is five million light years away from the planet.
- In 2019, astronomers of the Event Horizon Telescope captured the primary ever image of a supermassive black hole (M87*) which was placed at the centre of a galaxy Messier eighty seven (M87).
- When stars far more huge than the Sun reach the top of their lives, they collapse under their own gravity, and therefore the product of this collapse, most astronomers believe could be a region.
- A black hole has 2 parts: At its core could be a singularity some extent that's infinitely dense, as all the remnant mass of the star is compressed into this time.
- Then there's the event horizon – an fanciful surface surrounding the

singularity, and also the gravity of the thing is specified once something enters this surface, it's cornered forever.

- Not even light will escape the pull of the singularity once it crosses the event horizon, that's why, we will not see the singularity at the heart of a black hole. It can only see points outside the event horizon.
- In many scenarios of stellar collapse, the event horizon does not form, and the singularity is exposed to the outside, without any event horizon shielding it.
- Naked singularity with a gravitomagnetic monopole In general relativity, a naked singularity is a hypothetical gravitational singularity without an event horizon.
- In a black hole, the singularity is totally enclosed by a boundary called the event horizon, within that the gravitational force of the singularity is therefore so strong that light cannot escape.
- Hence, objects within the event horizon as well as the singularity itself can't be directly observed.
- A naked singularity, in contrast, would be discernible from the surface.
- The theoretical existence of naked singularities is very important because their existence would mean that it might be possible to watch the collapse of an object to infinite density.
- In generic black holes, this can be not an issue, as an outdoor viewer cannot observe the space-time among the event horizon.
- Naked singularities haven't been determined in nature. M87* may well be either a black hole or a unadorned singularity and every one of those possibilities may well be possible or as well as what's known as a gravitomagnetic monopole.
- In the nineteenth century, James Clerk Maxwell unified electricity and magnetism mutually combined phenomenon, showing that light is an

electromagnetic wave.

- In 1963, Newman, Tamburino and Unti (NUT) projected a theoretical conception known as a “gravito-magnetic charge” conjointly known as a gravitomagnetic monopole.
- A gravitomagnetic monopole is an imbalance between electricity and magnetism.
- While positive and negative electrical charges are often found to exist independently, the poles of a magnet are continually found in pairs, north and south certain together.
- The Kerr and also the Schwarzschild solutions of Einstein’s equations [namely black holes with spin and having an event horizon] are thought of applicable for describing astrophysical black holes, just like the one imaged in M87.

Topic 10. RANI KAMLAPATI

Importance for Prelims: History

Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister has set the stage for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to the State by renaming the Habibganj railway station after Rani Kamlapati, an 18th century Gond queen

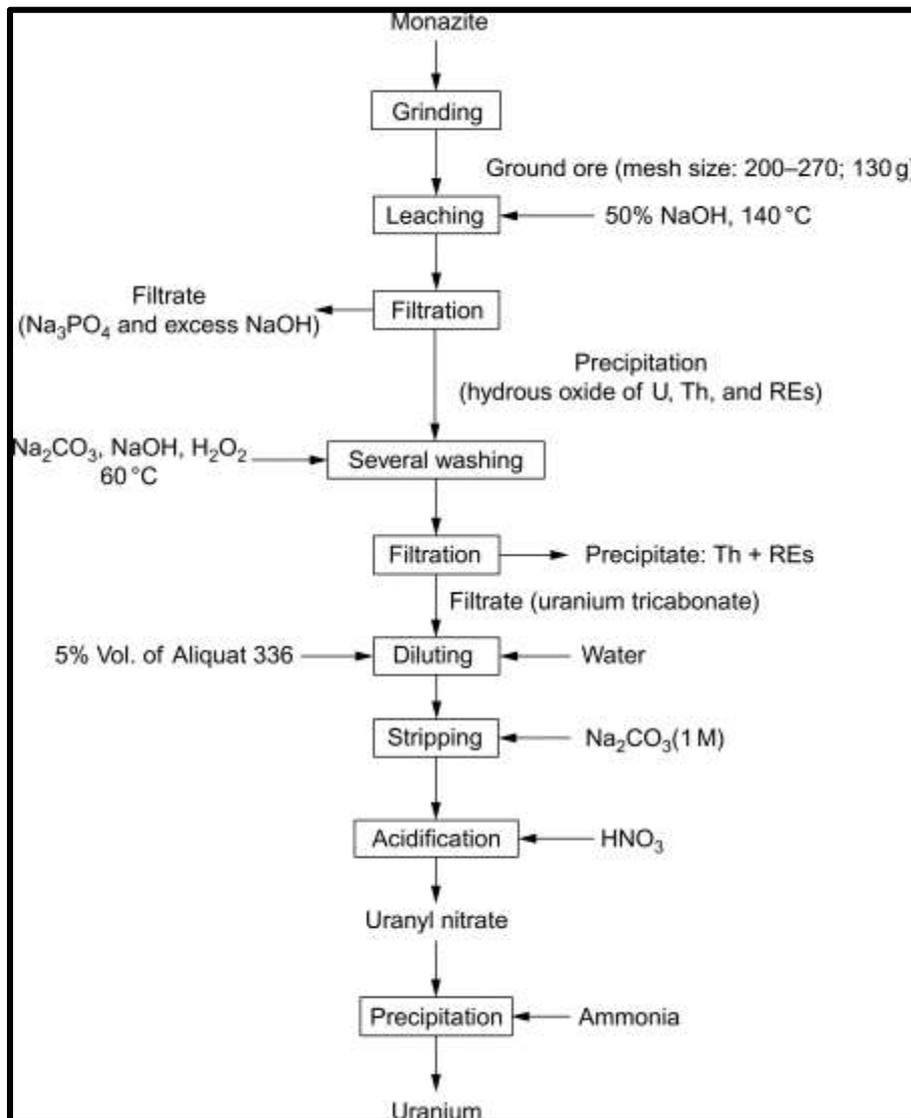
- Rajgonds are the ruling class among the Gond. The name Gondwana named after Gondi people.
- The Gond Tribal dominating Community in Gondwana. Ginnor was considered an impregnable fort, located summit of a steep 2000-foothigh rock and surrounded by thick forest and also area around the upper lake of Bhopal was mainly (1710s) populated by Bhil and Gond tribals.
- Nizam shah, strongest native gond warlords and dominated his territory from the Ginnor fort (Ginnorgarh within the present-day Sehore district).
- Rani Kamlapati (or Kamlavati) was one among the seven wives of NizamShah.
- Kamlapati celebrated for her beauty and skills.
- local legends describe her a lot of beautiful than a pari.
- Nizam shah was poisoned to death by his nephew Alam monarch (known as Chain Shah) the raja Chainpur-Bariand conjointly who needed to marry Kamlapati. Kamlapati offered Dost Mohammed Khana hundred thousand rupees to safeguard her honor, kingdom and to avenge her husband's death.
- Mohammad Khan led a joint army of Afghan and gond troopers to defeat and kill Alam shah.
- Khan accepted the offer, and also Kamlapati tied a rakhi on his hand.
- In lieu of the remainder king's territory was annexed to Kamlapati's kingdom.
- Rani did not have one hundred thousand rupees and so she paid him half

sum and gave the village of Bhopal.

- Rani Kamlapati committed suicide in 1723 close to her palace (present-Kamla Park in Bhopal) and additionally Dost initially insincere allegiance to the Rani's son Nawal shah, who controlled Ginnor fort and was invited to live within the fort.
- The unprejudiced guards of Nawal shah let him within the fort while not examining him and at night, Khan's soldiers killed Nawal shah and his guards.
- Mohammad Khan then took the management of Ginnor fort, different territories and of Kamlapati's kingdom.
- The larger part of Gondwana, was incorporated into the dominions of the Bhonsle rajas of Nagpur and nizams of Hyderabad.
- The Gonds in the eighteenth century were conquered by the Marathas.

Topic 11. MONAZITE

Importance for Prelims: Geography



Nearly 37,024 tons of Monazite can be extracted from beach sand stored by private miners in Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and KanyaKumari districts of Tamilnadu claims amicus curiae.

- Since 2000, banned mining and transportation of mineral, Ilmenite, Rutile, Zirem, Sillemante and Leucoxene were happening despite the State government's complete ban in these 3 districts.
- In 2016, the Madras HC ordered strict implementation of ban.
- However, the prohibited mineral monazite are clandestinely sold-out by

mix it with processed minerals.

- **Monazite:** Monazite is one of the beach sand minerals that contains rare earths like, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium etc.
- It also contains thorium which is a “prescribed substance”, the list of which was revised in 2006 under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.
- While completely different rare earths are used for producing of varied elements of the pc, mobile phones, magnet for electrical motors fitted in automobiles and gas mantle etc, thorium is vital for the country’s third stage nuclear energy programme and has the potential to emerge as next generation fuel for nuclear energy plants.
- It is being stockpiled for future use, said chairman-cum decision maker, IREL RN Patra.
- It may be a rare phosphate mineral sometimes happens in little isolated grains in Igneous and Metamorphic rocks like granite, pegmatite, schist, and gneiss.
- It is translucent and one in all the foremost resistant minerals to weathering. Stream sediments, deposit terraces, beach sediments, beach terraces, and shallow water sediments have all been dredged for significant minerals.
- But all monazite mining is focused on placer deposits as a result of they're easier to mine, and also the monazite is commonly present in higher concentrations than in hard rock deposits.
- Other significant minerals that accumulate with mineral embody Gold, Platinum, Magnetite, Ilmenite, Rutile, zircon and a range of gemstones.
- Today, most of the world’s monazite is produced in the offshore waters of India, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Brazil.
- Southern India and Sri Lanka have the most extensive offshore monazite resources known.

- It could be a radioactive atomic mineral used for production of Th (as high as five hundred ppm) and has the potential to be used as fuel within the nuclear energy system.
- World Distribution: india guangdong, China Mount Weld, Australia Kangankunde, malawi Zandkopsdrift, SA Steenkampskaal, SA Recent studies discovered that Thorium-232 may well be an economical and safe fuel different to uranium to get nuclear energy for business functions for 2 major reasons:
 - 1) Abundance of thorium in nature is three or four times higher than uranium compared to uranium fuels,
 - 2) Thorium fuels produce much less plutonium and minor actinides therefore, induced radiotoxicities are lower by more than two orders of magnitude.

Topic 12. PADMA AWARDS

Importance for Prelims: Governance



President gives 7 Padma Vibhushan, 16 Padma Bhushan, 122 Padma Shri awards

- The Padma Awards are one among the best civilian honours of India announced annually on the eve of Republic Day.
- Padma Awards, that were instituted within the year 1954, is proclaimed per annum on the occasion of Republic Day apart from brief interruption(s) throughout the years 1978 and 1979 and 1993 to 1997.
- **The Awards are given in 3 categories:** Padma Vibhushan – for exceptional and distinguished service), Padma Bhushan – distinguished service of higher order) and Padma Shri – distinguished service. The award seeks to acknowledge achievements altogether fields of activities or disciplines wherever an element of public service is concerned.
- The Padma Awards are presented on the recommendations created by the Padma Awards Committee, that is established by the Prime Minister each year.

- The nomination method is open to the general public. Even self-nomination are often created.
- All persons while not distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards.
- However, Government servants including those operating with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, aren't eligible for these Awards.
- The award is generally not presented posthumously.
- However, in extremely deserving cases, the govt might consider giving a present posthumously.
- A higher class of Padma award will be given on an individual solely wherever a amount of a minimum of 5 years has progress since giving of the sooner Padma award.
- However, in extremely worthy cases, a relaxation will be created by the Awards Committee.
- The awards are conferred by the President of India sometimes within the month of March/April per annum wherever the awardees are conferred a Sanad (certificate) signed by the President and a medallion.
- The recipients are given a little reproduction of the medallion, that they'll wear throughout any ceremonial/State functions etc., if the awardees thus need.
- The names of the awardees are revealed within the Gazette of India on the day of the presentation ceremony.
- The total range of awards to be given during a year (excluding posthumous awards and to NRI/foreigners/OCIs) mustn't be over one hundred twenty.
- The award doesn't quantity to a title and can't be used as a suffix or prefix to the awardees' name.

Who decides?

- All nominations received for Padma Awards are placed before the Padma Awards Committee, that is established by the Prime Minister each year.
- The Padma Awards Committee is headed by the cabinet Secretary and includes home secretary, Secretary to the President and 4 to 6 eminent persons as members.
- The recommendations of the committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and also the President of India for approval.
- Bharat Ratna is that the highest civilian award of the country.
- It is awarded in recognition of outstanding service/performance of the very best order in any field of human endeavour.
- It is treated on a unique footing from Padma Award.
- The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are created by the Prime Minister to the President of India.
- The range of Bharat Ratna Awards is restricted to a most of 3 during a specific year.

Topic 13. INDIAN SUBMARINES

Importance for Prelims: Defence and Security



Last week, the CBI filed two chargesheets against serving and retired naval officers, and some others, for allegedly sharing details of the ongoing modernisation project of India's Kilo Class submarines.

- The kilo category submarines includes foreign submarines that are being retrofitted.
- Currently, India has fifteen standard diesel-electric submarines, classified as SSKs, and one nuclear ballistic submarine, classified as SSBN.
- Of the SSKs, four are Shishumar category, that were bought then in-built India in collaboration with the Germans beginning 1980s; eight are Kilo category or Sindhughosh category bought from Russia (including erstwhile USSR) between 1984 and 2000; and 3 are Kalvari category Scorpene submarines designed at India's Mazagon Dock in partnership with France's armed service cluster, earlier called DCNS.
- The SSBN, INS Arihant, is a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, built indigenously.
- A second SSBN, INS Arighat, an upgraded version of Arihant, is likely to be commissioned within the next few months.

- Most of India's submarines are over twenty five years recent, and plenty of are becoming refitted.
- History of india's submarine acquisition India got its 1st submarine, INS Kalvari of the Foxtrot category, from the ussr in Dec 1967.
- By 1969, it had four of these. throughout the 1971 war with pakistan, the submarines were baptized into war.

Why have there been delays in modernisation?

- The 30-year arrange (2000-30) for autochthonous submarine construction, approved by the cupboard Committee on Security in 1999, envisaged 2 production lines of six submarines every, in-built india in partnership with a foreign Original equipment Manufacturer (OEM).
- The projects were known as P-75 and P-75I. however the contract for P-75 was signed solely by 2005, with France's DCNS, currently the naval service cluster.

What are the current projects underway?

- Of the six being built, P-75 has delivered 3 Kalvari category Scorpene submarines thus far.
- P-75I is yet to require off.
- Why ar nuclear submarines therefore coveted? SSNs have infinite capability to remain dived.
- As they're not propelled by batteries, they have not emerge for charging by a diesel motor.
- Propelled by a nuclear-powered engine, these submarines solely need to come to the surface for replenishing provides for the crew.
- SSNs also are ready to move quicker underwater than standard submarines.
- All this permits a navy to deploy them at farther distances, and faster.

- They are just like the fighter jets of the underwater world.

How many does India have?

- India is among Six Nations that have SSNs, alongside the United States, the UK, Russia, France and China.
- India got its 1st SSN in 1987 from the Soviet Navy, that it rechristened INS Chakra, that was decommissioned in 1991.
- In 2012, india got another Russian SSN on a ten-year lease, known as INS Chakra two, that has since been came back to Russia.
- The government has additionally determined that of the twelve submarines to be built indigenously when the P75 and P75i projects, six would be SSNs rather than SSK.
- India is taking 2 SSNs on lease from Russia, however the 1st of them is predicted to be delivered solely by 2025.
- But, throughout now india has developed its own SSBNs, INS Arihant and INS Arighat.
- Unlike the other submarines, the SSBNs are strategic programmes and fall under the Strategic Forces Command, the tri-services command responsible for India's nuclear weapons.
- India is building at least two larger SSBNs that will have bigger missiles, called S4 and S4* projects.
- The four SSBNs are expected to be commissioned before 2030.

Topic 14. THE FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (IMPORT) FIRST AMENDMENT REGULATIONS 2021

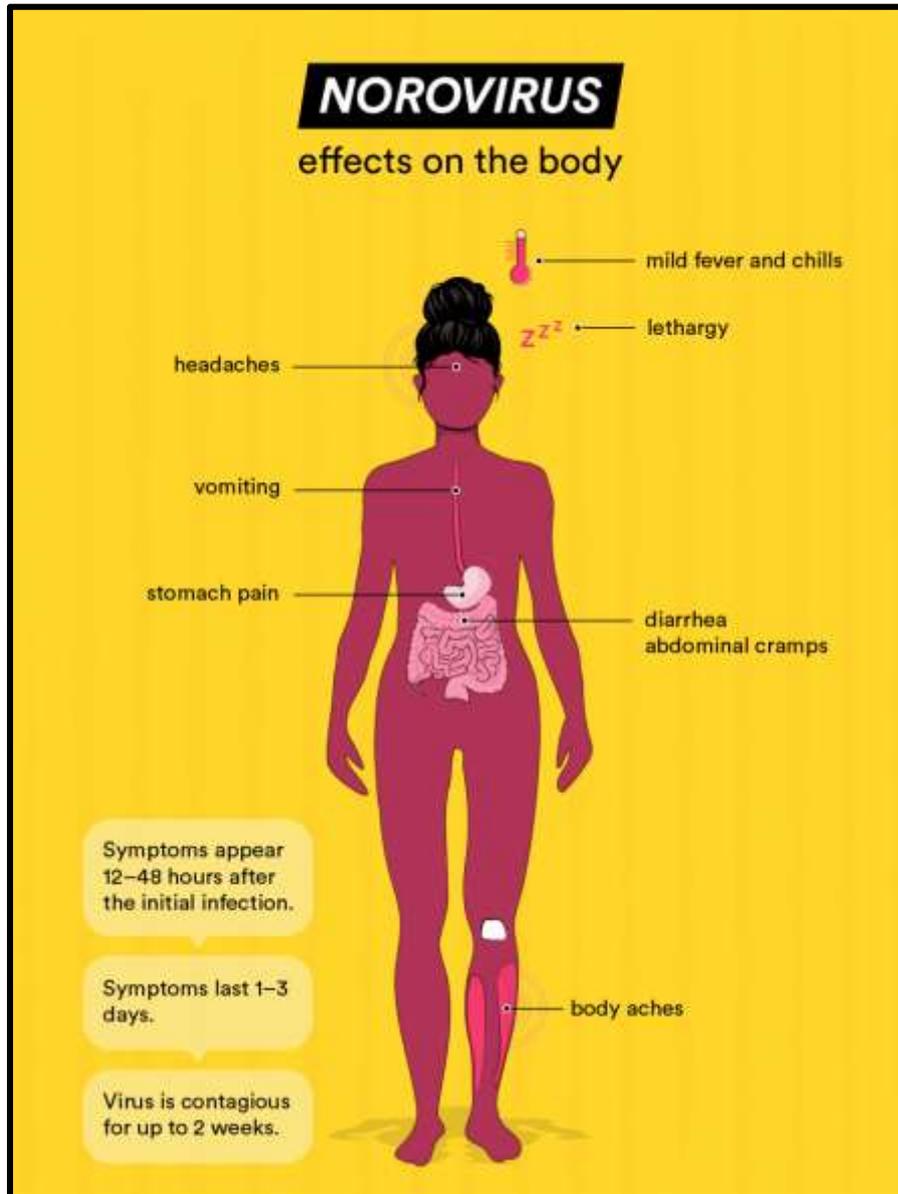
Importance for Prelims: Governance

FSSAI tightens norms for global firms bringing food products into India

- To guarantee import of safe food product, the FSSAI has notified a new restrictive framework for foreign facilities that bring food things to india.
- Under the laws, foreign food producing facilities that build product in certain classes for export to {india|India|Republic of india|Bharat|Asian country|Asian nation} can need to register with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India and will even be subjected to examination by Indian food safety officials.
- Officials from FSSAI and relevant ministry or organisation or department or recognised auditing agency shall be nominative by the Food Authority for the aim of examination of foreign food producing facilities.
- The Food Safety and Standards (Import) first amendment laws, 2021, can get into impact from June one.
- This is similar to the protocols followed by international food safety agencies such as the US Food and Drug Administration.
- The FSSAI said that it will specify the categories of food products from time-to-time based on its risk assessment for which international factories will need to register with the regulator.
- The registration are given for 2 years.
- The examination will be done even when the registration is obtained by these producing facilities.

Topic 15 NOROVIRUS

Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech



13 infected with Norovirus in Kerala

- Norovirus, that infects individuals across age teams, may be a bug the same as the diarrhoeainducing rotavirus.
- Disease outbreaks usually occur aboard cruise ships, in nursing homes, dormitories, and different closed areas.
- Symptoms of Norovirus The initial symptoms of Norovirus are vomit and/or diarrhea, that show up one or 2 days once exposure to the virus.

- Patients additionally feel nauseating, and suffer from abdominal pain, fever, headaches and bodyaches.
- In extreme cases, loss of fluids may lead to dehydration.
- Treatment for Norovirus The disease is self-limiting — the infection, even though it takes tons out of the patient, usually lasts solely 2 or 3 days, and most people who aren't terribly young, very old, or malnourished will ride it out with sufficient rest and hydration.

How do you get Norovirus?

- Norovirus is extremely contagious, and may be transmitted through contaminated food, water, and surfaces.
- The primary route is oral-faecal. One might get infected multiple times because the virus has completely different strains.
- Norovirus is resistant to several disinfectants and warmth up to 60°C.
- Therefore, simply steaming food or chlorinating water doesn't kill the virus. The virus may survive several common hand sanitisers.

How common is Norovirus infection?

- It is that the commonest pathogen implicated in outbreaks of gastrointestinal disease (inflammation of the abdomen and intestines), consistent with the globe Health Organization.
- The United States Centers for disease management and prevention estimates that regarding one out of each 5 cases of acute gastroenteritis worldwide is caused by Norovirus.
- Prevention of Norovirus the essential precaution is additionally the foremost obvious — repeatedly laundry hands with soap when exploitation the lavatory or changing diapers.
- During outbreaks, surfaces should be disinfected with an answer of hypochlorite at 5,000 elements per million.
- Diagnosis is completed by time period reverse transcription polymerase

chain reaction.

- No vaccines are available for the illness.

Topic 16. NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

Importance for Prelims: IR

NAM at 60 marks an age of Indian alignment

- The Non-Aligned Movement was shaped throughout the conflict as a corporation of States that didn't seek to formally align themselves with either the US or the soviet union, however sought to stay freelance or neutral.
- It was established in 1961 in Belgrade, former Yugoslavia under the leadership of the then Indian Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of Egypt Gamal Abdel Nasser and the President of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito.
- The basic conception for the group originated in 1955 throughout discussions that took place at the Asia-Africa metropolis Conference control in indonesia. the 1st NAM Summit Conference took place in belgrade, Yugoslavia, in Sep 1961.
- It has one hundred twenty members as on April 2018 comprising fifty three countries from africa, thirty-nine from Asia, twenty six from latin america and also the Caribbean and two from Europe (Belarus, Azerbaijan).
- There are seventeen countries and ten international organizations that are Observers at NAM.
- The Non-Aligned Movement was founded and control its 1st conference (the Belgrade national Conference) in 1961 under the leadership of josip broz leader Tito of Yugoslavia, Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, jawaharlal nehru of india, Kwame Nkrumah of ghana, and sukarno of indonesia.
- The purpose of the organization was enumerated in havana Declaration of 1979 to confirm “the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries” in their struggle against

imperialism, neocolonialism, colonialism, racism, and every one types of foreign subjugation.

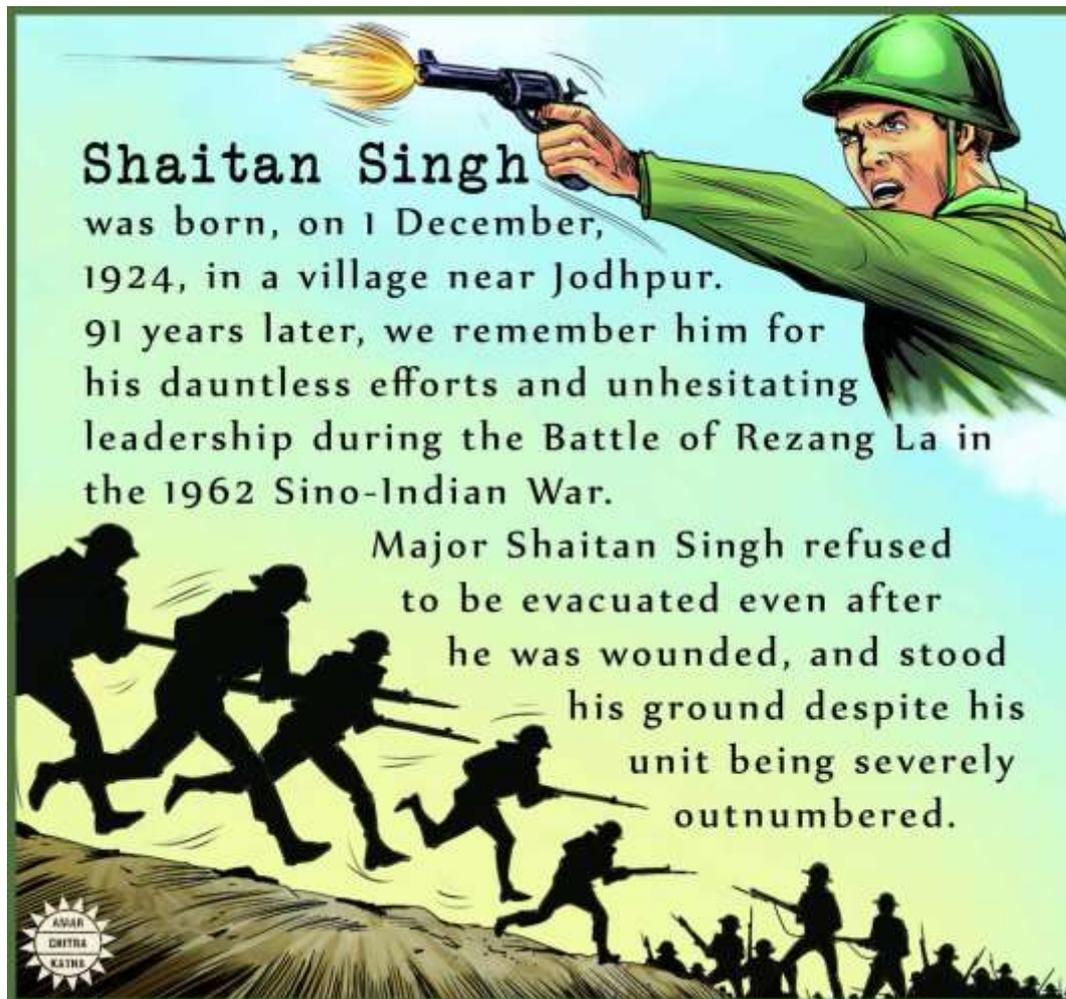
- During the cold war era the NAM compete an important role in stabilising the globe order and conserving peace and security.
- Non alignment of NAM doesn't mean the neutrality of state on international problems, it had been invariably a peaceful intervention in world politics.
- NAM Functioning NAM doesn't have a permanent secretariat or a proper hierarchy.
- Its administration is rotational and non-hierarchy. NAM takes selections by agreement, which require not be universal, however solely needs substantial agreement.
- It has a coordinative Bureau that is predicated at the United Nations in new york town.
- NAM meets each 3 years at the NAM Summit Conference of Heads of State.
- At the Summit, a chair is chosen, that could be a post command for 3 years. In NAM, each member country has equal weight.
- The current chairperson of NAM is Ilham Aliyev, the President of azerbaijan. He holds the post until 2022.
- The ten Principles of Bandung: Respect for elementary human rights and of the objectives and principles of the Charter of the united nations.
- Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries. Recognition of equality among all races and of the equality among all nations, each massive and little.
- Non-interference of non-intervention into the inner affairs of another country.
- Respect the right of each nation to defend itself, either separately or

jointly, in conformity with the Charter of the UN.

- Non-use of collective defence pacts to profit the particular interests of any of the good powers.
- Refraining from acts or threats of aggression and use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any nation.
- Settlement of all international disputes by peaceful means. Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.
- Respect for justice and international obligations.

Topic 17. BATTLE OF REZANG LA

Importance for Prelims: History



Revamped war memorial to open soon

- Defence Minister Rajnath Singh can inaugurate the revamped war memorial at Rezang La in eastern Ladakh.
- The memorial, dedicated to those that laid down their lives within the Battle of Rezang La throughout the 1962 war, currently includes the names of Army personnel who lost their lives within the violent clash at Galwan last year.
- **1962 battle of Rezang La** –Rezang La was the site of a major battle of the 1962 SinoIndian War, where a company of India’s 13 Kumaon battalion fought to the last man in an effort to block the Chinese PLA

troops from crossing the ridge into the Chushul Valley.

- 2020 border standoff – throughout border standoff in summer, the Indian Army deployed troops on the line of Actual management south of the Pangong Tso, as well as at Rezang La and Rechin La.
- This was said to provide them a commanding read of the Spanggur Gap and China’s “Moldo sector” (the deployments round the Spanggur Lake).
- About Rezang La Rezang La, conjointly known as Rechin La may be a mountain pass on the line of Actual management between indian-administered Ladakh {and the|and therefore the|and also the} Chinese-administered Spanggur Lake basin that's also claimed by India.
- The pass is found on the eastern watershed ridge of the Chushul valley that China claims as its boundary.
- It is at the head of the RezangLungpa valley, that homes a stream draining into the Spanggur Lake.

Topic 18. ISSI SAANEQ

Importance for Prelims: Environment

A plateosaurid discovered in Greenland in 1994 (apparently the northernmost yet record) has just been re-described and given its own name: Issi saaneq

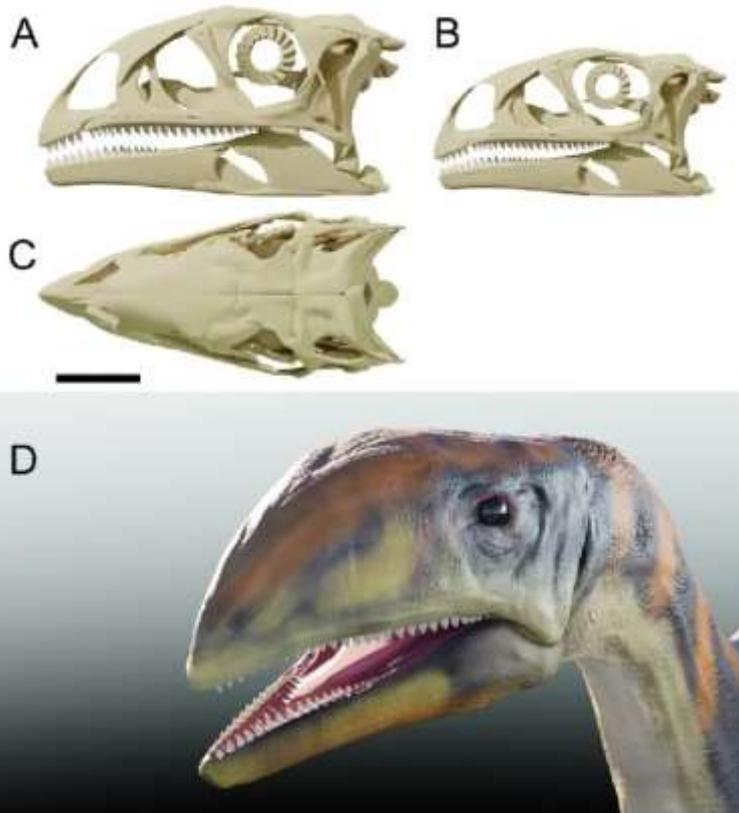


Figure 38. Digital interpretative reconstruction of the skulls NHMD 164741 and NHMD 164758 and living representation of *Issi saaneq*. (A) Digital interpretative reconstruction of the skull NHMD 164741 in left lateral view. (B) Digital interpretative reconstruction of the skull NHMD 164758 in left lateral view. (C) Digital interpretative reconstruction of skull NHMD 164741 in dorsal view. (D) Living representation of *Issi saaneq*. Scale bar = 50 mm.

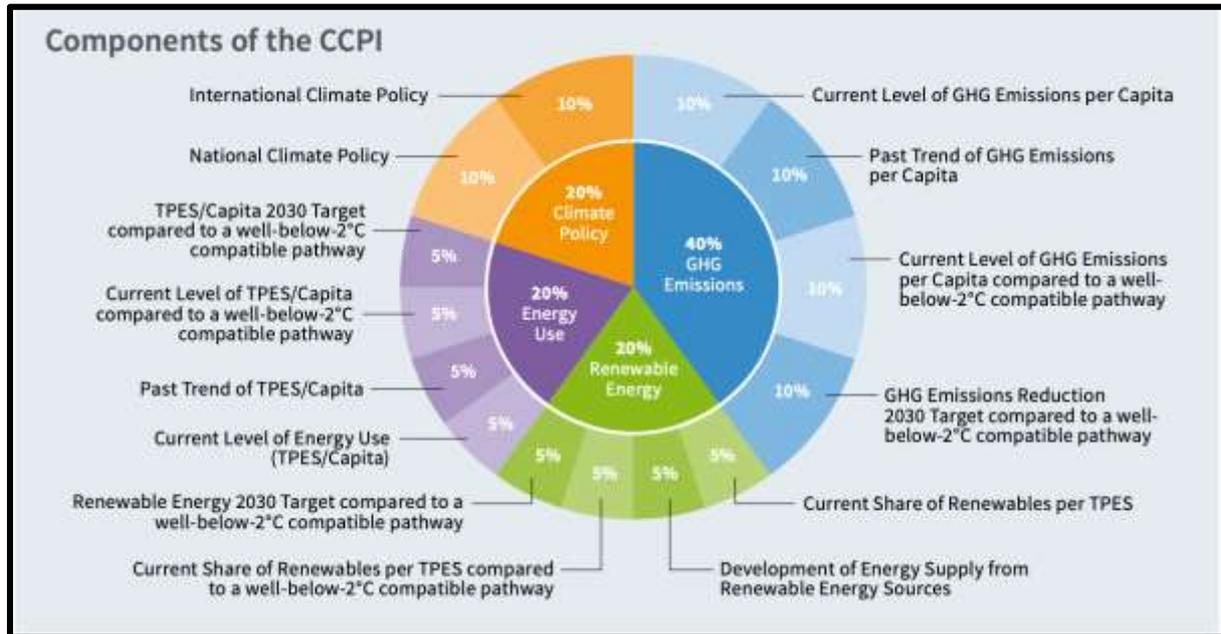
Issisaaneq: New dinosaur species, which roamed Greenland 214 mn years ago

- The two-legged Issisaaneq lived regarding 214 million years past in what's currently greenland.
- It was a medium-sized, long necked herbivore and a predecessor of the sauropods, the biggest land animals ever to measure.
- The name of the new dinosaur pays tribute to Greenland's inuit language and means that "coldbone"

- The new findings are the 1st proof of a definite Greenlandic dinosaur species.
- The dinosaur differs from all different sauropodomorphs discovered thus far, however is similar with dinosaurs found in Brazil, like the Macrocollum and Unaysaurus, that are virtually fifteen million years older.

Topic 19. CLIMATE CHANGE PERFORMANCE INDEX (CCPI)

Importance for Prelims: Environment



Sweden, UK lead the way in climate change performance

- The seventeenth edition of the global climate change Performance Index 2021, compiled by German watch, the New Climate Institute, and also the Climate Action Network, was discharged.
- The index, that monitors climate mitigation progress of fifty seven countries and also the european union, places sweden on top, whereas countries like Morocco and therefore the United Kingdom also are ranked high.
- The 1st 3 ranks of the overall rankings were kept empty as a result of no country had performed well enough adequate degree } altogether index classes to achieve an overall very high rating.
- The bottom-ranked country, the US, therefore, was placed at sixty one.
- In the overall rankings, india is at range ten with a score of 63.98.
- It may be a high performer except within the renewable energy class, during which it's ranked “medium”.
- The report says that india is profiting from its comparatively low per-

capita emissions.

- About CCPI The CCPI is developed by not-for-profit organisations German watch and New Climate Institute (Germany) in conjunction with the Climate Action Network (CAN International).
- It is a very important tool to enhance transparency in international climate politics and allows comparison of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.
- The latest list is prepared by assessing performances of 57 countries and European Union (as a whole) in four categories – GHG emissions (40%), renewable energy (20%), energy use (20%) and climate policy (20%). These 57 countries and the EU collectively are responsible for about 90% of global GHG emissions.

Topic 20. AY.4.2 VARIANT

Importance for Prelims: Science and Tech

AY.4.2 variant is rapidly spreading.

- Viruses perpetually change. and also the same is that the case with SARS-CoV-2, the novel Coronavirus that causes Covid-19.
- The AY.4.2 could be a sublineage of the Delta variant of the SARS-CoV-2 virus or B.1.617.2.
- This sub-lineage contains 2 mutations in its spike protein.
- As of currently, there's no biological basis for increased transmissibility of AY.4.2, as judged epidemiologically, and any examination goes on The INSACOG weekly bulletin says vaccine effectiveness doesn't seem to be different for AY.4.2, compared to alternative Delta variants. 4.2 frequency in india is simply too low to be a variant of concern at this time in time.
- It is a smaller amount than 0.1 per cent of all variants of concern (VOC) or variant of interest (VOI), consistent with INSACOG.
- Most virulent variant of Covid thus far – Delta is that the most contagious among all variants thus far.
- It is considered a variant of concern by the World Health Organization and CDC (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) as a result of it seems to be a lot of simply transmitted from one person to a different.

Topic 21. HEADLINE INFLATION VS CORE INFLATION

Importance for Prelims: Economy



‘Tax cut on fuels positive for inflation management’

- Headline Inflation Headline Inflation is that the measure of total inflation inside an economy.
- It includes value rise in food, fuel and every one different commodities. The rate of inflation expressed in Wholesale price index (WPI) typically denotes the headline inflation.
- Though client price index (CPI) values are typically higher, WPI values historically build headlines.
- Core Inflation (Underline Inflation or Non-food Inflation) Core inflation is additionally a term wont to denote the extend of inflation in an economy.
- But Core inflation doesn't think about the inflation in food and fuel.
- This can be an idea derived from headline inflation.
- There isn't any index for direct measure of core inflation and currently it's measured by excluding food and fuel things from Wholesale price index (WPI) or client price index (CPI). Core inflation = Headline inflation –

(Food and Fuel) inflation.

Topic 22. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (MPLADS)

Importance for Prelims: Governance

Centre to resume MPLADS

- Under MPLADS MPs will advocate works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of sturdy community assets within the areas of drinking water, primary education, public health, sanitation and roads in their constituencies.
- MPLAD could be a Central Sector theme that was declared in Dec 1993.
- The recommendations of the works are made by the Members of Parliament for the betterment of the community.
- These works are executed by District Authorities in accordance with the respective State Government's financial, technical and administrative rules.
- Initially, the Scheme was under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development and Planning.
- In October, 1994, the scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- Under this scheme, every MP is entitled to spend Rs 5 crore annually.
- MPs to get ₹2 cr. each instead of previously approved ₹5 cr.
- According to the 'Guidelines on Members of Parliament native space Development theme (MPLADS)' revealed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in June 2016, the MPLAD funds also can be used for implementation of the schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan), conservation of water through rain water harvest and Sansad Aadarsh Gram Yojana, etc.
- Functioning every year, MPs receive Rs. five crore in 2 instalments of Rs. 2.5 crore every.

- Funds under MPLADS are non-lapsable. Lok Sabha MPs get to advocate the district authorities in their Lok Sabha constituencies, whereas Rajya Sabha MPs get to pay it within the state that has elected them to the House.
- Nominated Members of each the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha will advocate works anywhere within the country.
- MPs are to advocate per annum, works costing a minimum of fifteen per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas occupied by ST population.
- The District Authority would be responsible for overall coordination and supervising of the works below the theme at the district level and examine a minimum of ten per cent of the works under implementation each year.

Topic 23. COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA (CCI)

Importance for Prelims: Economy

Cabinet okays Rs 17,409 crore to CCI for cotton procurement in 7 seasons to 2020-21

- Cotton Corporation of India was established in 1970 under the Cotton Corporation Act 1956.
- It's a Government of India's company agency, engaged in various activities associated with trade, procurement, and export of cotton.
- CCI is ruled by Textile Policy 1985 issued by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.
- **CCI operates within the following states as of currently** – Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Orissa.
- The major role of the CCI is to undertake subsidy operations, whenever the market costs of cotton falls below the minimum support costs (MSP).
- Cotton could be a kharif crop which needs six to eight months to mature. Its time of sowing and harvest differs in different elements of the country relying upon the weather conditions.
- Cotton is that the crop of tropical and sub-tropical areas and needs uniformly warm temperature varied between 21°C and 30°C.
- The growth of cotton is retarded when the temperature falls below 20°C.
- Cotton is a drought – resistant crop ideal for arid climates and requires an average annual rainfall of 50- 100 cm.
- It requires at least 210 frost free days in a year.
- It occupies just 2.1 % of the world's arable land, yet it meets 27% of the world's textiles need.
- In addition to its fibre utilized in textiles and apparel, food products are derived from cotton like edible oil and animal feed from the seed.

- India is that the second largest producer of cotton within the world when China.
- Between 2011 and 2018, india enforced a Cotton Technical help Programme (Cotton TAP-I) for seven African countries specifically benin, burkina faso, mali and Chad and additionally uganda, malawi and nigeria.
- The technical assistance targeted on up the competitiveness of the cotton and cotton-based textiles and apparel industry in these countries through a series of interventions that had important outcomes resulting in a requirement for a follow on project.

Topic 24. ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION (APEC)

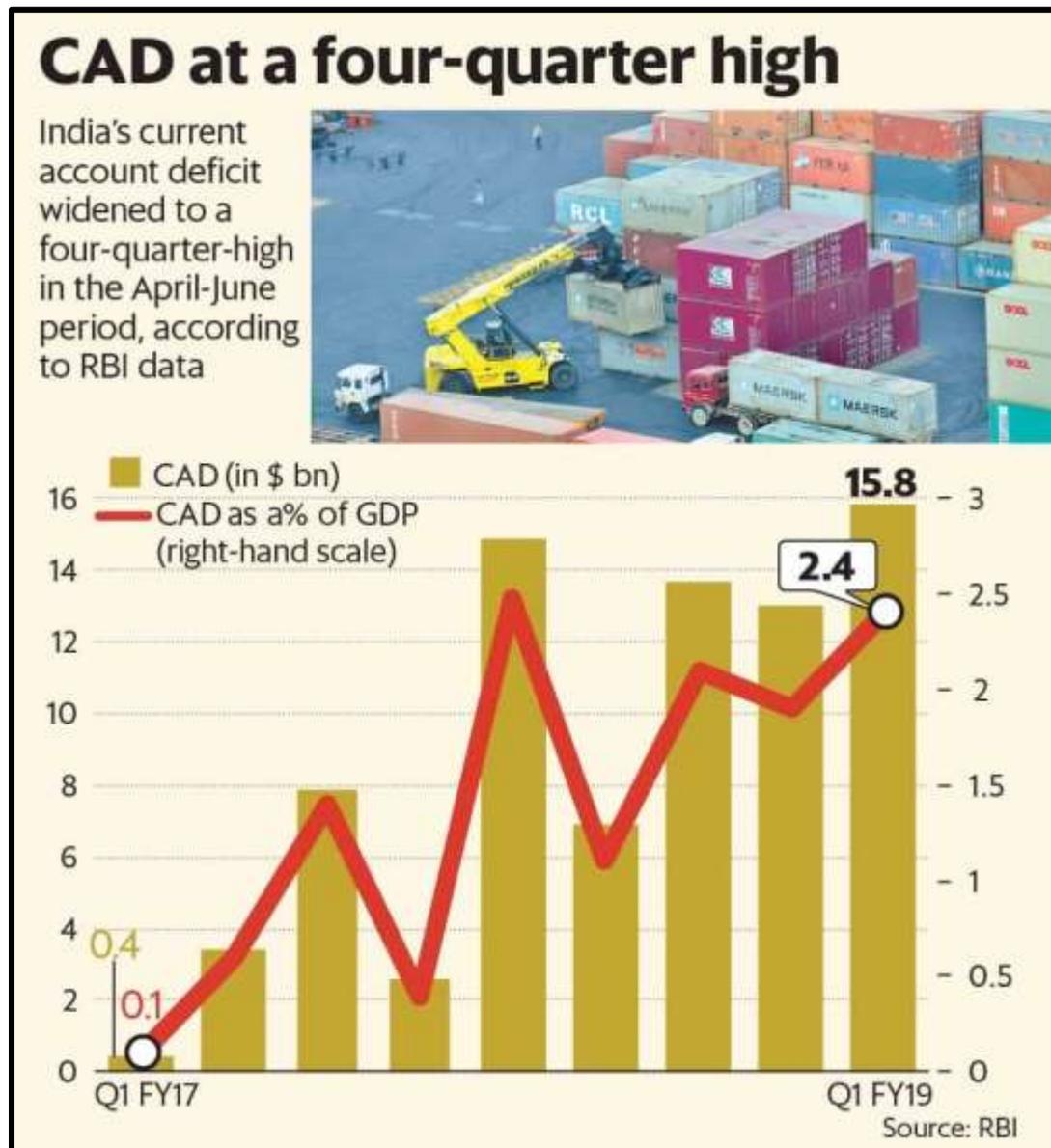
Importance for Prelims: IR

Xi warns against Cold War in Asia Pacific

- Established: 1989 Members: twenty one india isn't a Member. Member Nations: Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, south korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New zealand, papua new guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese taipei, Thailand, Vietnam and also the US.
- Its 21 member economies are home to around 2.8 billion people and represented approximately 59% of world GDP and 49% of world trade in 2015.
- India and APEC India had requested membership in APEC, and received initial support from the United States, Japan, Australia and Papua New Guinea.
- Officials have determined to not permit india to join as India doesn't border the pacific ocean, that all current members do.
- India was invited to be an observer for the 1st time in Nov 2011.

Topic 25. CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT (CAD)

Importance for Prelims: Economy



CAD seen at 1.4% by March as crude soars

- The current account measures the flow of products, services, and investments into and out of the country.
- It represents a country's foreign transactions and, just like the capital account, may be a element of a country's Balance of Payments (BOP).
- There may be a deficit in current account if the worth of the products and services foreign exceeds the worth of these exported.

- A nation's current account maintains a record of the country's transactions with different nations that includes net profit, together with interest and dividends, and transfers, like economic aid.
- **It includes of following components:** Trade of products, Services, and net earnings on overseas investments and internet transfer of payments over a period of your time, like remittances.
- It is measured as a percentage of GDP.
- **The formulae for calculative CAD is:** current account = trade gap + internet current transfers + net income abroad
trade gap = Exports – Imports
a country with rising CAD shows that it's become uncompetitive, and investors might not be willing to invest there.
- In India, this Account Deficit may be reduced by boosting exports and curbing non-essential imports like gold, mobiles, and electronics.
- Current Account Deficit and financial Deficit (also called “budget deficit” may be a situation once a nation's expenditure exceeds its revenues) are along known as twin deficits and each usually reinforce one another, i.e., a high financial deficit ends up in higher CAD and vice versa.

Topic 26. PRADHAN MANTRI GARIB KALYAN ANN YOJANA

Importance for Prelims: Government Schemes

MODI GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE FREE FOOD GRAINS UNDER PM GARIB KALYAN ANN YOJANA FOR MAY AND JUNE 2021

- **5 kg free** food grains to be provided to the poor for the months of May & June 2021
- Around **80 crore beneficiaries** to get free food grains
- In line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's commitment to the poor, Govt will provide free food grains to **80 crore** beneficiaries, on the same pattern as last year's PM Garib Kalyan Yojana, at a cost of **Rs 26,000 crore**
- PM Narendra Modi stressed that it is important that the poor of the country have nutritional support when the country is facing the second wave of coronavirus



Centre decided to stop PMGKAY

- PMGKAY may be a part of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) to assist the poor fight the battle against Covid-19.
- Its nodal Ministry is that the Ministry of Finance. It had been at the start declared for a 3 month period (April, May and June 2020), covering eighty crore ration cardholders.
- Later it had been extended until Nov 2020.
- However in Apr 2021, the govt. had announced its call to restart the

PMGKAY.

- The theme aimed toward providing every person who is roofed under the National Food Security Act 2013 with an extra five kilo grains (wheat or rice) for free, additionally to the five kilo of subsidised food grain already provided through the public Distribution System (PDS).
- The new version of the PMGKAY lacks one amongst its important elements that was there in 2020 PMGKAY i:e free-of-cost one kilo pulses per month to every household lined under the NFSA.
- Government of india can bear all expenditure of over Rs. 26,000 crore on account of food grant and Central help to states/UTs on account of intra-state transportation etc