

# pravahini

MONTHLY CURRENT AFFAIRS



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## NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

1. ED AND THE CENTRAL GOVT. — A SLOPPY CONFLUENCE
2. ISRAEL PALESTINE CONFLICT
3. UAPA: A NEED OR DESIRE?
4. Legal controversy related to powers of Governor
5. Chandrayaan-3: Major event in Indian space
6. ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA Sector.



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## 1. ED AND THE CENTRAL GOVT. — A SLOPPY CONFLUENCE

The Enforcement Directorate (ED), is a central agency and set up on 1-May, 1956 as the Enforcement Unit in the department of economic affairs. In the year (1), Enforcement Unit was renamed as Enforcement Directorate. ED investigates offenses related to money laundering and foreign exchange Laws. The statutory function of directorate includes enforcement of the following statutes:



- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)
- The foreign exchange management act, 1999 (FEMA)
- The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018
- The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA)
- Sponsoring agency under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA).

ED has 5 regional offices at Mumbai, Chennai Chandigarh, Kolkata and Delhi headed by special directors of enforcement. It recruits its officers from different departments and services like IRS, IPS and IAS.

### Why In News

Generally, the tenure of directors of ED is 2 years. But in November 2021 President of India issued two ordinances allowing the extension of tenure from 2 to 5 years with three separate annual extensions. This was challenged in Supreme Court but Supreme Court reaffirmed the move of the Government and for the same purpose Government amended two laws- Delhi special police establishment act, 1946 and Central vigilance commission (CVC) Act, 2003.

### Core Issues Related To ED-

1. Immense discretion given to ED in cases of economic offenses, it doesn't need permission from Central to prosecute individuals.
2. Lack of transparency from selection of a case to investigation.

3. Between 2014 -15 to 2021 - 22, there have been only 23 convictions out of 888 registered cases; conviction rate is abysmal at 2.54%.
4. There have been allegations that ED works with a political bias. And it harasses people from the opposition party. ED shows the next level of proactiveness during elections.

The extensive power given to ED has been a bone of contention for a very long time. There have been allegations like ED works for Govt, Bias in selection of Cases, Prolong investigation in few cases. Power given to ED should not be used for abusing political opponents. ED is a dedicated agency for crimes and offenses related to money laundering so it should try to resolve cases quickly and it should not tarnish the image of innocent accused.

### Q & A SECTION

1) Replace (1) in the above passage with the correct option from below;

- a) 1956                      b) 1957                      c) 1958                      d) 1962

Ans b)

2) Where is Headquarters of ED?

- a) Delhi                      b) Mumbai                      c) Hyderabad                      d) Kolkata

Ans a)

3) Who is new in-charge of ED?

- a) Sanjay Kumar Mishra                      b) Rahul Navin  
c) Praveen Sood                      d) Tapan Deka

Ans b)

4) In which case SC upheld the validity of two amendments made by GOI for extension of tenure of Director of ED?

- a) Rupa Hurra V. Ashok Hurra                      b) Jaya Thakur V. union of India  
c) Ravi Nair V. Union of India                      d) Rajveer singh V. union of India.

Ans b)



## 2. MARATHA QUOTA

The Maratha Quota, also known as the Maharashtra State Reservation (for socially and Educationally Backward Classes) Act, was implemented in Maharashtra, India. It aims to provide reservations in educational institutions and government jobs for the Maratha community, which is considered one of the socially and educationally backward classes in the state.



The Maratha community has long been an integral part of Maharashtra's history and culture. Historically, they were the dominant group in the region and held significant political and economic power. However, over the years, many Marathas have faced educational and socio-economic disadvantages, which have hindered their progress and access to opportunities.

To address these challenges, the Maharashtra government enacted the Maratha Quota in 2018, providing a 16% reservation for the Maratha community in government jobs and educational institutions. This reservation aims to enable the community to have equitable representation and access to opportunities in various sectors. The implementation of the Maratha Quota has been met with mixed reactions. Supporters argue that it is a necessary step towards correcting historical injustices faced by the Maratha community and uplift them socio-economically.

However, critics argue that the Maratha Quota overlooks the principles of meritocracy and may result in the exclusion of qualified candidates from other communities. They believe that reservations should be based on economic criteria rather than caste or community lines.

The Maratha Quota has also faced legal challenges. In 2019, the Bombay High Court upheld the reservation but reduced the percentage from 16% to 12% for education and 13% for government jobs. Subsequently, the matter was taken up by the Supreme Court, which, in 2020, upheld the Maratha reservation but directed it to be reduced to 10% for educational institutions and 12% for government jobs.

Overall, the Maratha Quota reflects the government's efforts to address historical inequalities and uplift the Maratha community. While it has faced criticism and legal challenges, it highlights the ongoing debates surrounding reservation policies in India and the need to strike a balance between social justice and meritocracy. The effective implementation and evaluation of the Maratha Quota will play a crucial role in determining its success in achieving its intended objectives.

### Q & A SECTION

1) What is the population of Marathas in Maharashtra?

- a) 25%                      b) 33%                      c) 28%                      d) 44%

Ans a)

2) How many members were there in the committee which recommended the Maratha reservation in 2017?

- a) 12                      b) 14                      c) 19                      d) 11

Ans d)

3) Which articles were added in the constitution by the virtue of 102nd Amendment act?

- a) 338A & 342                      b) 338B & 342A  
 c) 338A & 342A                      d) 338B & 342B

Ans c)

4) In which year SC pronounced the famous Indira Sawhney Judgement?

- a) 1991                      b) 1992                      c) 1993                      d) 1994

Ans b)

### 3. ISRAEL PALESTINE CONFLICT

The Israel-Palestine conflict is a deeply entrenched and multifaceted geopolitical dispute that has persisted for decades. At its core, this conflict revolves around competing



claims to the same territory in the Middle East. Israel, established in 1948, is home to a significant Jewish population, while the Palestinian territories, including the West Bank and Gaza Strip, are predominantly inhabited by Palestinian Arabs.

The conflict's origins can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as both Jewish and Arab nationalist movements gained momentum. The United Nations' partition plan in 1947 attempted to divide the land into separate Jewish and Arab states, but this plan was met with vehement opposition from Arab nations, leading to a series of wars and territorial changes.

Over the years, the conflict has resulted in numerous wars, uprisings, and a complex web of political, social, and religious tensions. Key issues include the status of Jerusalem, the right of return for Palestinian refugees, security concerns, and the establishment of a viable Palestinian state. Diplomatic efforts to find a lasting solution, such as the Oslo Accords, have been made but have encountered significant obstacles. The conflict has caused immense suffering and loss of life on both sides, and it remains a major source of instability in the region. Resolving this conflict is a formidable challenge, requiring careful negotiations, compromises, and the support of the international community to address the legitimate aspirations and security concerns of both Israelis and Palestinians. Achieving a just and lasting peace in the region continues to be a pressing global concern.

### **Q & A SECTION**

1) What event in 1948 is often considered a catalyst for the Israel-Palestine conflict?

a) The Six-Day War

b) The Balfour Declaration

c) The Oslo Accords

d) The Camp David Accords

Ans b)

2) Which city is at the center of the Israel-Palestine conflict and is claimed as a capital by both Israelis and Palestinians?

a) Tel Aviv

b) Haifa

c) Ramallah

d) Jerusalem

Ans d)

- 3) What is the primary cause of the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians?
- a) Ethnic and religious differences
  - b) Access to natural resources
  - c) Border disputes with neighboring countries
  - d) Economic inequality

Ans a)

- 4) Which Palestinian political and military organization is considered a major player in the conflict and controls the Gaza Strip?

- a) PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
- b) Hamas
- c) Fatah
- d) Islamic Jihad

Ans b)

- 5) The United Nations passed a resolution in 1947 that proposed the partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states. What was this resolution called?

- a) UN Resolution 242
- b) UN Resolution 1701
- c) UN Resolution 181
- d) UN Resolution 338

Ans c)

- 6) The West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem are territories that are central to the Israel-Palestine conflict. Which war in 1967 resulted in Israel gaining control of these areas?

- a) Yom Kippur War
- b) Six-Day War
- c) First Intifada
- d) Lebanon War

Ans b)

#### **4. ELECTORAL BONDS**

Electoral bonds are interest free bearer bonds or money instruments that can be purchased by companies and individuals in India from authorized branches of (1). Electoral bonds came into picture in 2017. And officially they were notified in (2).





Before the introduction of electoral bonds political parties had to reveal all the donations of above rupees 20000. After the introduction of electoral bonds there was a lot of hue and cry about political parties giving benefits to their close business tycoons.

### Main Concerns

- The name and other information of donors are not entered on the instrument and the electoral bonds have the element of anonymity.
- The scheme of electoral bond is violative of article 19(1)( a).
- Government has not fixed the number of bonds which a person or company can purchase?
- As both donor and donee are not bound to reveal any information, it will pose a serious question on political financing and finances of individuals or companies involved.
- The big corporate houses which contribute in the funding of political parties, represent the interest of the company and not the citizens of the country.

The primary intent of the government associated with the scheme of electoral bonds is to have a cashless donation in a transparent and accountable manner. Electoral bonds are sold in multiples of RS. 1000, 10000, 100000, 1000000, 10000000 and these bonds can be encashed within the 15 days.

### Suggestions

- The relaxation of non disclosure provided to political parties should be quashed
- There should be no blanket immunity to corporations. Companies must show these donations in their balance sheet as shareholders must be informed about these donations.
- Currently only a limited number of political parties in India can receive donations through electoral bonds. There is no provision about independent candidates and small parties.

### Conclusion

We have the most celebrated democracy in the world. And the essence of this democracy is fair elections.

Every individual who is contributing in National building must know about the sources of funds of the political parties. And the current ecosystem of electoral bonds deprives people from getting this information. Recent uproar has again brought electoral bonds in limelight and

Currently the issue is pending in the apex court since 2019.

### Q & A SECTION

1) What is the name of the bank which is replaced with (1) in passage?

- a) SBI                      b) RBI                      c) ICICI BANK                      d) CANARA BANK

Ans a)

2) Electoral bonds were officially notified in .....?

- a) 2022                      b) 2017                      c) 2018                      d) 2021

Ans c)

3) The maximum cap fixed by Government on cash donations made to political parties:-

- a) 2000                      b) 5000                      c) 20000                      d) 100000

Ans a)

4) Who has introduced the scheme of Electoral Bonds in Parliament?

- a) Arun Jaitley                      b) Nirmala Sitharaman  
c) Piyush Goel                      d) Amit Shah

Ans a)

5) Which city contributes the most in the sale of electoral bonds?

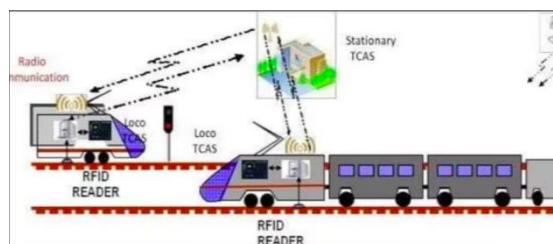
- a) Delhi                      b) Mumbai                      c) Kolkata                      d) Bengaluru

Ans b)

## 5. KAVACH - Traffic Collision Avoidance Systems

The recent collision between two passenger trains in **Andhra Pradesh's Vizianagaram district** drew attention to the absence of the .....(1) (TCAS), specifically the indigenously developed system called 'Kavach,

Which, if installed, could have averted the tragic incident. It is a cab signaling train control system with anti-collision features and is called Kavach (armor).



Developed by – Indian Railways Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) which costs 50 lakh per km

Objective – To enhance safety of running trains by aiding loco pilots to avoid signal passing at danger, over speeding and during inclement weather such as dense fog.

It adheres to Safety Integrity Level-4 (SIL-4) standards and acts as a vigilant watchdog over the existing signaling system, alerting the loco pilot when approaching a 'red signal' and applying automatic brakes if necessary to prevent overshooting the signal.

**It deploys 3 components in the railway route.**

RFID technology in tracks uses radio waves to automatically identify and read information from a distant wireless device without physical contact or a line of sight. Locomotive components driver's cabin is provided with RFID readers, computer, and brake interface equipment.

Radio infrastructure –are the towers and modems which are installed at railway stations.

Working – The 3 components communicate with each other not affected by visual interferences like hilly geography.

There are direct loco-to track IDs, in case both trains are on the same line.

The locomotives have antennas which communicate with towers on railway stations and display warnings to the driver on his monitor.

**Kavach Deployment Strategy:**

The South-Central Railway (SCR) Zone is a pioneer in the KAVACH – (TACS) implementation. Until March 2023, the Kavach system had been implemented over 1,465 km in the SCR limits in 77 locomotives and 135 stations.

**Challenges in Deployment:** Its deployment cost is ₹50 lakh per kilometer, with limited coverage of approximately 1,500 km currently, posing a challenge in comprehensive implementation across the 68,000 km rail network.

### Q & A SECTION

1) Which country has the largest railway network in the world?

- a) India                      b) Russia                      c) China                      d) USA

Ans d)

2) What is the full form of RFID?

- a) Radio frequency identification                      b) Radio frequency identity  
c) Reader frequency identification.                      d) Railway frequency identification

Ans a)

3) When the KAVACH system is activated trains within how many KMs radius will stop automatically?

- a) 7km                      b) 8km                      c) 5km                      d) 9km

Ans c)

4) What should replace (1) in the first paragraph?

- a) Train collision avoidance system                      b) Traffic collision avoidance system  
c) Train collision averting system                      d) Traffic collision avoidance system

Ans a)

5) Who is the current Railway Minister?

- a) Piyush Goyal                      b) Kaushal kishore  
c) Ashwini Vaishnaw                      d) Mahendra Nath Pandey

Ans c)

## 6. UAPA: A NEED OR DESIRE?

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act or UAPA is a stringent anti-terrorism law in India. It was enacted in .....(1) to prevent unlawful activities that pose a threat to the sovereignty and integrity of India.

The law has been amended several times to strengthen its provisions and to keep up with changing security threats.

UAPA empowers the government to declare an organization as a terrorist organization and to



ban its activities. It also allows for the detention of individuals suspected of involvement in terrorist activities without filing charges for up to 180 days. The law also allows for the interception and monitoring of communication for the purpose of preventing unlawful activities.

While UAPA has been effective in preventing and combating terrorism, it has also been the subject of criticism from human rights activists and civil liberties organizations. They argue that the law is often misused to target political activists and dissenting voices. There have been instances where individuals have been arrested and charged under the UAPA for their involvement in peaceful protests and political activities. One of the controversial provisions of the UAPA is the broad definition of "unlawful activities" which includes acts that threaten the security and sovereignty of India. This vague definition leaves room for interpretation and has been used to target individuals and organizations that may not necessarily pose a threat to national security but are critical of the government.

The provision for pre-trial detention for up to 180 days has also been criticized for violating the rights of individuals to a fair trial. The long period of detention without charges being filed can lead to a violation of the individual's right to liberty and due process.

Another contentious issue with UAPA is the provision for intercepted communication. While the law allows for the interception and monitoring of communication for the purpose of preventing unlawful activities, concerns have been raised about the potential abuse of this power.



The lack of proper oversight and safeguards to prevent misuse of this provision has raised concerns about the violation of privacy rights. Despite these criticisms, UAPA has been upheld by the Indian government as a necessary tool in the fight against terrorism. The law has been used to proactively prevent and disrupt terrorist activities, and has been instrumental in bringing those involved in such activities to justice.

### Q & A SECTION

1) Which government body is responsible for enforcing the provisions of UAPA in India?

- a) Ministry of home affairs
- b) Ministry of defense
- c) Ministry of external affairs
- d) Under the direct control of PMO

Ans a)

2) What does UAPA stand for?

- a) Universal anti-terrorism and prevention act
- b) Unlawful activities and Prevention Act.
- c) Undercover activities prevention act
- d) Unlawful activities prohibition act.

Ans b)

3) Replace ...(1) with correct year

- a) 1967
- b) 1968
- c) 1966
- d) 1969

Ans a)

4) What is the central counter terrorism law enforcement agency?

- a) NIA
- b) RAW
- c) CBI
- d) ED

Ans a)

5) Under UAPA, what is the maximum period for which an individual can be detained without filing formal charges?

- a) 30 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 180 days

Ans d)

6) With reference to the Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) 1967 consider the following statements:

1. The act is applicable even if the offense is committed outside India.
2. The Union and state government has the power to designate an individual or an organization as terrorist.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only                      b) 2 only                      c) Both 1 and 2                      d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans a)

## 7. Legal controversy related to powers of Governor

The recent controversy in TamilNadu where governor of the state RN Ravi withheld his assent to 10 pending bills since January 2020 leading to a controversy between Government of Tamilnadu and Governor of the state.

A 3 judge bench headed by chief justice DY Chandrachud expressed displeasure over the fact that the governor only acted on the pending bills after the court's order in the Punjab government case.

### Constitutional provision related to governor:-

**Article.....(?)**- says that there shall be a governor for each state

**Article 155 & 156:-** The governor is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal and holds office under the pleasure of the president.

But the main issue that came into picture is related to **Article 200** which gives power to the Governor to give assent withhold assent or reserve the bill for the consideration of the president passed by the legislative assembly.

### Main Issues

- Governor is often called the *representative of the center* but recent controversy has changed the nomenclature to *center's agent*.
- Misuse of discretionary powers given to the governor
- Another issue is *Appointment Bias*. Recently the appointment of vice chancellor by the government of Kerala was bypassed by the Governor of the state.
- No clear distinction between the constitutional and statutory roles.

Another important provision of the constitution which comes into picture is **Article 201** which talks about the power of governor regarding **Bills Reserved for consideration**. The governor of India enjoys absolute veto suspensive veto except on money bills but not the pocket veto.

***What will Happen if there is a tussle between the Government of the state and the Governor?***

1. There are no provisions laid down in the Constitution for the manner in which the Governor and the state must engage publicly when there is a difference of opinion.
2. The management of differences has traditionally been guided by respect for each other's boundaries.

***Way forward for a strong federal structure?***

- In order to check misuse of the office of governor, there is a need to strengthen federal setup in India. In this regard, the Inter-State council and the role of Rajya Sabha as the chamber of federalism must be strengthened.
- The appointment can be made from a panel prepared by the state legislature and actual appointing authority should be the Inter-state Council, not the central government.
- This 'Code of Conduct' should lay down certain 'norms and principles' which should guide the exercise of the governor's 'discretion' and his powers which he is entitled to use and exercise on his judgment.
- The Governor is supposed to be an independent, non-partisan person. He/she is supposed to keep the interests of the State in mind and also ensure that the link between the State and the Centre is maintained in a smooth way.

### **Q & A Section**

1. Which of the following cases is not related to powers of Governor under Article 200?
  - a) Vijai Narain Singh V. State of U.P. & others
  - b) Vishweshwar Rao V. State of madhya Pradesh
  - c) P.V. Jeevesh (advocate) V. The Union Of India

d) Rajgopal V. tT State of Tamil Nadu.

Ans d)

2. Which of the following judge was not the member of the bench which gave orders in the Case Of The State of Tamil Nadu V. The governor of Tamilnadu & Anr.?

a) CJI Dy. Chandrachud

b) Justice J.B. Pardiwala

c) Justice Bela M. Trivedi

d) Justice Manoj Mishra

Ans c)

3. Which Article of the constitution of India tells that Governor can exercise executive power on the advice of Council Of minister?

a) Article 153

b) Article 154

c) Article 155

d) Article 156

Ans b)

4. Replace (?) In the above paragraph with the correct constitutional Provision?

a) Article 152

b) Article 158

c) Article 153

d) Article 156

Ans c)

5. Consider the following states

The Governor of a state

1. Is the constitutional head of the State

2. Always acts as an agent of the state

3. Is an integral part of the state legislature

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

a) 1,2, and 3

b) 1 and 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1 and 3 only

Ans d)

6. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the power of Governor to Promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature?

a) 206

b) 213

c) 208

d) 212

Ans b)

## 8. NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY (NSS)- A DOCUMENT FOR THE GEO-POLITICS

Outlines the country's security objectives, and the ways to achieve them. It defines traditional and non-traditional threats and opportunities while introducing accountability for agencies tasked with the implementation of various responsibilities.

The current global landscape is witnessing the rising technological changes which has changed the conventional and non-conventional threats to a country's security which in turn has changed the strategic landscape.

Similarly, India -which has a strategically complex neighborhood must be prepared for any kind of threats that may arise in future.

- Currently, with the increase in war threats from China, state and non- state adversaries from Pakistan, Myanmar's undemocratic military government, Bangladesh's Cross border infiltration and its rising activities in the Indian Ocean has brought India's security concerns to the forefront.
- Additionally, there is a risk of rising technological, chemical and financial warfare.

So, it is important for India to be prepared for any act of surprise.

This requires that India should have a plan of action or strategy to be prepared for any forthcoming threat. Such an action plan should prepare India for any situation that may arise due to the multifaceted nature of emerging threats and the rising uncertainties in the current Geo- politics. Therefore, India has come up with its own National Security Strategy.

- NSS defines the security objectives of a country, defines internal as well external challenges and provides guidance to achieve national objections.
- According to retired lieutenant general H.S. Panag - "NSS is a framework for a nation to employ various instruments of national power- diplomatic, informational, military and economic - to advance and protect its national interests from internal and external threats.



- It is not an inflexible rule, rather NSS will be coordinated with the requirements of the existing strategic environment and thus it will be reviewed from time to time so that this strategy can be updated regularly on the basis of assessment of new situations and new threats.
- National Security Policy is formulated keeping in mind external threats, Geography, Political culture, military capabilities, economic needs, public opinion and views of Political leaders, thus making it a practical and all-weather plan.



### **The outline of NSS document will contain**

- A working definition of national security and national security objectives;
- An appreciation of the emerging security environment taking into account the geopolitical changes in the world;
- an assessment of the national strengths and weaknesses of the country in dealing with the challenges;
- Identification of the military, economic, diplomatic resources needed to meet the challenges.

### **India's Need for National Security Strategy**

India needs a National Security Strategy to address complex traditional and non-traditional threats and uncertainties. Experts emphasize the importance of such a strategy for guiding military reforms and providing a clear direction in the face of evolving challenges and geopolitical tensions. Without it, military reforms lack a solid foundation.

### **MANIPUR AND NSS**

The recent example of Manipur gives India a strong reason why India needs the national security strategy.

With the exception of .....? The northeastern states of India are known as the "seven sisters" and include Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Tripura.

The Northeast, which is home to an incredible diversity of anthropology, is home to around 200 different tribes, the most well-known of which are the Garo, Khasi Jaintia, Adi, Tangkhul, Mizo, Karbis, Angami, Konyak, Bhutias, Kuki, Bodo, and Deori, among many other sub-tribes.

There are a variety of tribes in all of the Northeastern states that, despite a history of significant conflicts, have largely coexisted peacefully.

They have not experienced significant religious disputes despite practicing various religions, including Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, Pangal (Muslim), Ahom, Donyi-Polo, Wancho, and Nocte. Some of them have even been in intermarriages. Major tribes including the Meiteis, Kuki, Nagas, and a few Muslims have coexisted peacefully even in Manipur, the current battle zone, with the exception of two instances in 1993 and 1997 when inter-tribal violence did occur and resulted in many deaths amongst the warring tribes. Surprisingly, Manipur can claim, aside from most Meities, to have had two Naga and one Pangal chief minister in the past. N. Biren Singh, the current chief minister, is a Meitei community member.

The highest political authority in these countries has received strong communication from the Indian government expressing its concerns about Khalistani activity. There were certain benefits to India's good interactions with the governments of the West. Still, more work needs to be done. India must step up its efforts to stop similar tragedies from happening again because the Khalistanis are expanding their activities overseas and the host nations appear to be turning a blind eye.

### Q & A SECTION

1. Which of the below is not an essential part of the National Security Strategy?

- a) Unambiguous imprimatur of a senior government
- b) Accurate reflection of national values
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Ans c)

2. The Defense Planning committee (DPC) which was created in ....? The main task of DPC is to prepare a NSS?

- a) April, 2018                      b) April, 2016                      c) April, 2022                      d) April, 2023

Ans a)

3. Which of the following is the guiding principle of the National Security Strategy?

- a) Rulings of the Apex court                      b) Indian Legislature  
c) Indian Constitution                      d) All of the Above.

Ans c)

4. Which North-Eastern state is not a Part of the Seven Sisters, replace? With the correct answer?

- a) Sikkim                      b) Meghalaya                      c) Manipur                      d) Arunachal Pradesh

Ans a)

5. Who has coined the term Geo-Politics?

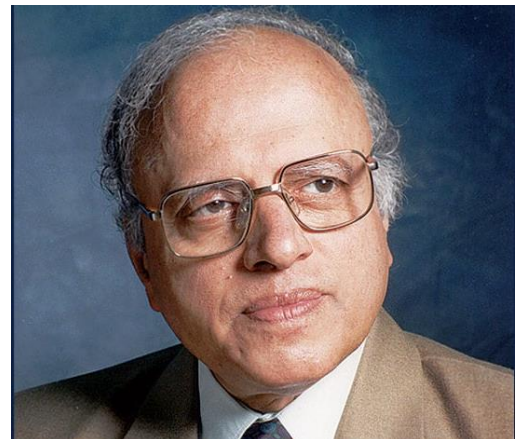
- a) Rudolf Kjellen                      b) Rudolf fox                      c) Mitchell Kiare                      d) None of these

Ans a)

## 9. MS SWAMINATHAN: FATHER OF GREEN REVOLUTION

Monkomb Sambasivan (MS) Swaminathan, hailed as the 'Father of India's Green Revolution,' passed away at the age of 98 on 23rd of September.

The Green Revolution was an endeavor initiated by Norman Borlaug in the 1960s. He is known as the 'Father of Green Revolution' in world. In India, the Green Revolution was mainly led by S. Swaminathan.



The Green Revolution, spreading over the period from (.....?), changed India's status from a food-deficient country to one of the world's leading agricultural nations.

The Green Revolution led Norman Borlaug, winning the Nobel Peace Prize in (.....1) for his work in developing High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of wheat.

### **About**

Born on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 1925, in Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu

He initially aimed to pursue a medical career but shifted his focus to agriculture due to the Bengal famine of 1942-43, a tragic event that left a profound impact on him and stirred his passion for improving India's agricultural sector.

### **CAREER**

He served as the Director General of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), where he played a crucial role in advancing agricultural research and education in India.

He also served as the Independent Chairman of the Food and Agricultural Organization Council and held leadership roles in international conservation and agricultural organizations.

### **CONTRIBUTION**

- **Role in the Green Revolution-** He was well-known for playing a crucial part in the Green Revolution, a revolutionary period in Indian agriculture that raised crop output dramatically and guaranteed the country's food security.
- **High-Yielding Wheat and Rice-** India's agriculture was changed in the 1960s and 1970s by Swaminathan and Norman Borlaug's revolutionary work in creating high-yielding wheat and rice varieties, particularly the semi-dwarf wheat types.
- **Farmer Welfare:** Swaminathan advocated for the welfare of farmers, emphasizing fair prices for agricultural produce and sustainable farming practices.
- **Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act 2001:** He played a pivotal role in developing the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act 2001.

- In 1988, he also founded the M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) to advance rural development and sustainable agriculture.
- He will be always known for his role in the global recognition of Gulf Of Mannar Marine Biosphere (GMMB).

## AWARDS

- For his exceptional services to agriculture, he has won various honors and recognitions, including the 1987 World Food Prize Laureate title.
- Numerous international awards, such as the Albert Einstein World Science Award and the Ramon Magsaysay Award (1971) (1986).

## Q & A Section

1. What was the period of the green revolution in India, replace (?) with the correct answer.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) 1967-68 to 1978-79 | b) 1967-68 to 1977-78 |
| c) 1969-70 to 1978-79 | d) 1967-68 to 1976-77 |

Ans b)

2. In which year Norman Borlaug won the Nobel Prize?

- |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| a) 1974 | b) 1977 | c) 1970 | d) 1978 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

Ans c)

3. The benefits of green revolution in india were only limited to-

- |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a) Wheat and rice     | b) Barley and Jowar |
| c) Barley and cereals | d) More than one    |

Ans a)

4. Who among the following coined the term 'Evergreen Revolution' for increasing agriculture Production in India?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| a) Norman Borlaug | b) M.s. Swaminathan |
| c) Raj Krishna    | d) R.K.V Rao        |

Ans b)



5. Why was the second green revolution launched by the Government?

- a) To boost agriculture production with the sustainable approach
- b) To boost exports of the economy
- c) To boost tertiary sector contribution.
- d) To boost industrial production with a sustainable approach

Ans a)

## 10. Chandrayaan-3:- Major event in indian space Sector.

Mission Operator- Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro)

Project Director- Dr. P. Veeramuthuvel

Isro Chairman- S. Somnath

Mission Type- Lunar Landing (2<sup>nd</sup> Soft Landing)

Spacecraft- Chandrayaan-3

Cost of the Mission- 74 Million USD \$

Point where Rover Landed- {.....?}.

Launch Vehicle- Launch Vehicle Mark-3 (LVM-III)

Launch Space Port- Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh



### Time Line Of Chandrayaan-3

Launched: July 14, 2023

Inserted Into Lunar Orbit: August 05

Separation Of The Lander Module From The Propulsion Module: August 17

First Deboosting: August 18

Second Deboosting On August 20

Deboosting- To Make A Spacecraft Go Slower By Reducing The Force It Uses To Move.

Soft Landing On August 23

Rover Started Its Exploration On August 24

The Lander Module Consists Of A Lander (Vikram) And A Rover (Pragyan). The Lander Module Made The Soft Landing Using The Automatic Landing Sequence (Als), Where The Lander Started Its Engine (Thrusters) And Maneuvered The Speed And Direction Of The Module As Well As The Position Of The Landing Site. The Total Lifespan Of The Mission (Lander And Rover) Is Lunar Day (14 Earth Days).

### **The Objectives Of The Chandrayaan-3 Mission**

- Safe And Soft Landing On The Lunar Surface By The Lander
- Roving On The Moon By The Rover
- In-Situ Scientific Experiments By The Rover.

### **Q & A Section**

1. What was the name of the point where the rover landed?

- a) Jai Shakti Point                      b) Shiv shakti point  
c) Atal Vishwas Point                  d) Shiv prahar Point.

Ans b)

2. What is the name of India's first aircraft Dedicated to study the Sun?

- a) Aditya L1                      b) Aditya M1                      c) Aditya N1                      d) Aditya S1

Ans a)

3. India's first lunar mission was chandrayaan-1, it was launched in (..?..) from which place?

- a) 2009 & Kerala                      b) 2008 & Kerala  
c) 2008 & Andhra Pradesh                  d) 2008 & Odisha

Ans c)

4. What is the primary objective of Chandrayaan3?

- a) Search for the possibility of human settlement on the moon
- b) To study the moon's atmosphere and temperature
- c) To look for water residues on the moon's surface
- d) To make a soft landing on the south pole region of the moon

Ans d)

5. When does India celebrate its national space day?

- a) 21st August
- b) 22nd August
- c) 23rd August
- d) 24th August

Ans c)

## **11. 18TH G-20 SUMMIT: Is India On the way of Becoming Vishwaguru?.**

The 18<sup>th</sup> G20 Summit was held at Bharat Mandapam, New Delhi, India on September 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup>, 2023. This was the first time India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit.

The theme of the summit was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam", which means "The world is one family".



G20 Leaders' New Delhi Declaration achieved unanimous consensus, addressing diverse global issues, from Russia-Ukraine tensions to sustainable development, food security, and launching the Global Biofuel Alliance.

The 18th G20 Summit was successfully conducted at Bharat Mandapam in New Delhi during 9-10 September, 2023.

At the Closing Ceremony, on 10<sup>th</sup> of September, 2023 G20 Leaders will share their collective vision for a sustainable and equitable 'One Future', together like 'One Family', for a healthier 'One Earth'.

### **What are the Major Outcomes of G20 Summit 2023?**

Admittance of the African Union (G20 now G21)

1. Global Biofuels Alliance (GBA) - GBA is an India-led initiative that aims to develop an alliance of governments, international organizations, and industry to promote the adoption of biofuels. 19 countries and 12 international organizations have already agreed to join GBA.
2. India – Middle East – Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between the Governments of India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, the UAE, France, Germany and Italy to establish the IMEC.
3. The G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion document prepared by the World Bank has lauded the transformative impact of India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) over the past decade under the Central Government.

### **Key highlights**

1. Tripling the Global Renewable Energy Capacity By 2030
2. The agriculture working group during the G20 Presidency reached a historic consensus on two aspects: Deccan G20 High-level principles on Food Security and Nutrition and the Millet initiative called MAHARISHI.
3. The 2023 New Delhi Declaration builds upon previous G20 declarations, especially the 2015 Turkiye declaration, which strongly denounced terrorism. Unlike the 2022 G20 Bali Leaders Declaration, which primarily focused on the financing of terrorism and the strengthening of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the New Delhi Declaration encompasses a wider range of concerns.
4. It commits to strengthening the global health architecture to create more resilient, equitable, sustainable, and inclusive health systems. The World Health Organization (WHO) is at the core of this effort.

### **Quick facts about G-20**

G-20 is also known as group of 20.

Foundation year- 26th september, 1999

Chairman (incumbent) of G-20- Lula Da silva

Membership- 19 sovereign nations, the European Union (EU) and The African union (AU)

First G-20 Summit- in 2000 in washington DC

19th G-20 Summit- Rio De Janerio, Brazil in the month of november, 2024

### Q & A Section

1. In which year the first G20 Summit took place?

- a) 2006                      b) 2007                      c) 2008                      d) 2009

Ans c)

2. Which of the following is not an objective of the G-20 Summit?

- a) Promoting global economic growth  
b) Enhancing financial regulation  
c) Improving international trade relations  
d) Promoting religious harmony

Ans d)

3. Which country hosted the first-ever virtual G-20 Summit in 2020?

- a) Australia                      b) Indonesia                      c) Saudi Arabia                      d) Canada

Ans c)

4. Which of the following is a key theme for the G-20 Summit in 2023?

- a) Empowering women and youth                      b) Promoting sustainable agriculture  
c) Addressing climate change                      d) Improving public health

Ans c)

5. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding the G 20?

- a) Now the G20 summits are attended by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the member countries only.  
b) India never hosted any G20 summit  
c) Its main aim is to eliminate poverty from the world  
d) Its meetings are held annually

Ans c)

6. What is the theme of the G20 summit happening in India?



- a) Shaping an Interconnected World
  - b) Fighting poverty with rigidity
  - c) "One Earth-One Family-One Future".
  - d) Making the world together
- Ans c)

## **12. INTERNATIONAL SOLAR ALLIANCE (ISA): An organization to look for in 21st Century**

**CONTEXT-** Recently, [.....?] became the 95th member of International Solar Alliance (ISA): - Chile handed over the Instrument of ISA ratification during the meeting of Ambassador Juan Angulo of Chile with Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs Abhishek Singh. ISA was established by PM Modi and the President of France in 2015. ISA's objective is to scale up solar energy, reduce the cost of solar power generation through aggregation of demand for solar innovation and investment.

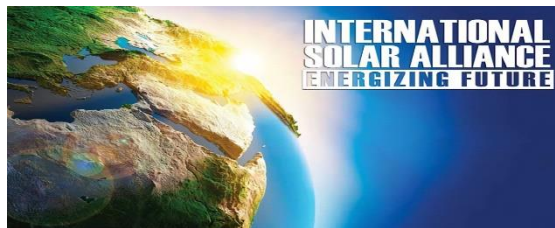
In order to improve energy access, guarantee energy security, and promote energy transition in its member nations, the International Solar Alliance (ISA) provides a collaborative platform that is action-oriented, member-driven, and focused on increasing the deployment of solar energy technology.

The ISA's "Towards 1000" plan serves as its compass. It seeks to install 1,000 GW of solar energy capacity and mobilize USD 1,000 billion in investments in solar energy solutions by 2030, all while providing sustainable energy solutions to 1,000 million people. By doing this, annual worldwide solar emissions might be reduced by 1,000 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

India and France came up with the idea for the ISA together in an attempt to coordinate efforts to combat climate change by using solar energy alternatives. It was conceived during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 21st Conference of Parties (COP21), which took place in Paris in 2015. Following the 2020 revision to its Framework Agreement, all United Nations members are now qualified to join the ISA. Currently, 94 of the 116 nations that have signed the ISA Framework Agreement have turned in the required ratification documents to join the ISA as full members.

## What is the governance structure of the ISA?

- ❖ ISA Assembly: It is the apex decision-making body that comprises representatives from each Member Country. The Assembly deliberates matters of substance, such as the selection of the Director General, the functioning of ISA, approval of the operating budget, etc.
- ❖ The first Assembly of the ISA was held in October 2018 in Greater Noida, India.
- ❖ Steering Committee: The Steering Committee is responsible for providing strategic guidance to the ISA and overseeing its operations. The Steering Committee meets to review progress and make recommendations to the Assembly.
- ❖ Secretariat: The Secretariat is the administrative arm of the ISA and is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Assembly and the Steering Committee.
- ❖ Head of ISA: It is headed by the Director General.
- ❖ The Director General leads the operations and carries out the functions of the ISA Secretariat.
- ❖ He is responsible for the ISA Assembly.
- ❖ Director General will have a tenure of 4 years, and he is eligible for re-election.



## About International Solar Alliance

Formation: - 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2015

Headquarter: - Gurgaon

Director: - ??????????

Vision:- Let Us Together Make The Sun Brighter.

Mission:- Every Home No Matter How Far Away, Will Have A Light At Home

## Q & A SECTION

1. Which of the following countries is not a member of ISA?

- a) Australia      b) Mozambique      c) Pakistan      d) china

Ans a)

2. Most of the countries in International Solar Alliance lie between
- Above the tropic of cancer
  - Below the tropic cancer
  - In the northern hemisphere
  - Between the tropic of cancer and capricorn.

Ans d)

3. Who is the director of the International solar Alliance?

- Ajay Rastogi
- Ajay Mathur
- Ajay Sinha
- Ajay Dalmia

Ans b)

4. Recently which country has become the 95th member of ISA?

- Egypt
- Turkey
- Chile
- South Africa

Ans c)

5. Which country is in the process of setting up the largest Integrated solar wind energy park of 30 GW capacity?

- India
- China
- France
- Chile

Ans a)

### 13. ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

Context: - Recently, the Election Commission provided the facility to voters above 80 years of age & Divyanga to vote from home.

Background: - Chief Electoral Officer Anupam Rajan informed that the Election Commission has provided the facility to voters above 80 years of age and those with more than 40 per cent Divyanga to vote from home in the assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh.

Similarly, service voters also have the facility to cast their vote before voting.

**About Election Commission: -**



1. The Election Commission is a permanent and independent body established by the Constitution of India.
2. Objective: to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
3. Article 324 of the Constitution: provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

### **Composition Election Commission of India: -**

**Members:** The election commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and a such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the President may from time-to-time fix.

The commission is made up of two election commissioners and one chief election commissioner.

**Appointment:** The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the

**Head:** When any other election commissioner is so appointed the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission.

**Regional commissioners:** The president may also appoint after consultation with the election commission such regional commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the election commission.

### **Powers and Functions of the Election Commission**

The Indian Election Commission compiles and regularly updates electoral rolls, registers all eligible voters, announces election dates and schedules, and examines nomination papers.

The commission determines the geographic limits of electoral seats across the country based on the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.

The commission is responsible for the creation of an electronic photo identity card and the preparation of an election list.

It requests that the governor or president for the staff required to conduct elections. Additionally, it enrolls political parties for electoral purposes and grants them national or state party status based on the results of polls.

It provides advice to the governor on issues of the disqualification of members of state legislatures as well as the president on issues of the disqualification of members of Parliament.

In the event of rigging, booth capturing, violence, or other irregularities, the commission selects officers to conduct inquiries into complaints relating to electoral arrangements and to call off elections.

Political parties are given recognition and are given election symbols by the commission.

ECI establishes the code of conduct that the parties and candidates will adhere to during the election.

### **How Independence of ECI assured?**

The chief election commissioner cannot be dismissed from his position other than in the same way and for the same reasons as a Supreme Court judge.

After being appointed, the chief election commissioner's service requirements cannot be changed to his detriment.

A regional commissioner or another election commissioner cannot be dismissed from their positions unless the chief election commissioner recommends it.

### **Procedure of Removal:**

1) The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through a process of removal similar to that of a Supreme Court judge by Parliament. Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court, CEC, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) may be removed from office through a motion adopted by Parliament on grounds of 'Proven misbehavior or incapacity'. Removal requires a special majority of 2/3rd members present and voting supported by more than 50% of the total strength of the house.

Conditions of service: it shall be such as the President may by rule.

Tenure of office: The President may by rule determine it.

### **FACTS RELATED TO ECI**

Sukumar Sen Was The Election Commissioner Of India.

V.S. Ramadevi Became The First Female Election Commissioner Of India.



Election Commission Of India Was Formed On 25th January 1950, Which Is Now Known As National Voter's Day.

Present chief election commissioner of India is Rajiv Kumar.

### Q & A SECTION

1. Article 329 of the constitution of India deals with the

- a) Amending power of the Parliament
- b) Taxing Power of Parliament
- c) Delimitation of Electoral Commission
- d) None of the above

Ans c)

2. Right to vote in a Election to Parliament is a-

- a) Fundamental right
- b) Constitutional right
- c) Legal right
- d) Natural right

Ans c)

3. In which case it was held that Article 325 is of crucial significance for maintaining the secular character of the constitution?

- a) Lok Prahari v. Union of India
- b) R.C. Poudyal V. Union Of india
- c) Kamal Nath V. union of india
- d) S.S. Dhannoa V. Union Of India

Ans b)

4. Which Article of the constitution of India tells that election to the Parliament and state legislature should be based on the Universal adult Suffrage?

- a) 326
- b) 327
- c) 324
- d) 325

Ans a)

5. Choose the correct statement about Election Commission

- i) It was a single member body
- ii) The commission consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners
- iii) Earlier there was only one election commissioner but after Election Commissioner Amendment Act 1989, it became a multi member body.

a) i and ii

b) ii and iii

c) i, ii and iii

d) None of the above

Ans b)

## **14. Igla-S Defense System: A hightech weapon for modern day warfares**

India Is All Set To Procure A Powerful Anti-Aircraft Missile System From Russia, India's Top Arm Supplier. It Will Boost India's Defense Capabilities Alongside The China, Pakistan Border.



The Igla-S Is A Man-Portable Air Defense System (?????)-- Which Is Capable Of Taking Down An Enemy Aircraft. Interestingly, The Weapon Can Be Fired By An Individual Or Crew.

### **Some Facts About Igla-S**

The Igla-S Is A Man Portable Air Defense System (?????) That Can Be Fired By An Individual Or Crew To Bring Down An Enemy Aircraft.

The Hand-Held Defense System Has A Capability Of Bringing Down Low Flying Aircraft; It Can Also Identify And Neutralize Air Targets Such As Cruise Missiles And Drones.

The Report Said That Manpads Became Popular After Being Successfully Deployed By Ukraine To Thwart The Russian Air Superiority In The Ongoing War. The Igla-S Entered Into Service In Russia In 2004.

Against the backdrop of continued tensions with China and Pakistan, the Indian Army this year added a few Igla-S systems under the emergency acquisition channel, strengthening its defense capabilities.

### **SPECIFICATIONS OF IGLA-S**

1. IGLA-S Entered into service with the Russian army in 200..?.
2. The weight of the full system is 17.9kg and the missile weighs around 10.8kg.
3. The missile is powered by a solid-fuel rocket motor engine.
4. Length of this system is 1.574m, Diameter is 72mm.

5. IGLA-S has contact and grazing fuze detonation mechanism.
6. This new variant has an operational range of 6km.
7. The maximum Peak speed of the missile is about Mach 1.9.
8. For Guidance, it uses a Dual waveband infrared guidance system.
9. As per the manufacturer, this system has a hit probability of 0.8 to 0.9.

According To The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Sipri), Moscow Supplied Almost 45% Of India's Defense Requirement Between 2018 And 2022, With France Providing 29% And The United States 11%. IGLA MAN portable missiles are already in the arsenals of the Army, Navy, and Indian Air Force.

India is set to procure the Iгла-S, a powerful hand-held anti-missile system from Russia to boost defense infrastructure along borders with China and Pakistan. The weapon has been designed to attack low-flying aircraft and can engage all sorts of visually detectable aircraft and helicopters. December 2020 saw the signing of the deal, and December 2021 saw the delivery of the equipment.

The Iгла-S is a man-portable air defense system (????????) that can be fired by an individual or crew to bring down an enemy aircraft. The weapon, an advanced variant of the Iгла MANPADS, can engage low-flying aircraft and helicopters and identify air targets such as cruise missiles and drones. The weapon system comprises the 9M342 missile, the 9P522 launching mechanism, the 9V866-???? mobile test station, and the 9F719-2 test set.

### Q & A SECTION

1. Iгла-s defense system entered into the Russian army in which year?

- a) 2001                      b) 2002                      c) 2003                      d) 2004

Ans b)

2. What does MANPADS stand for?

- a) Man Portable Air Defense System  
b) Man Portable Air destructive system  
c) Multi National Air defense system  
d) Multi Portable Air Detective System.

Ans a)

3. Where are the HQs of SIPRI located?

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Solna, Sweden      | b) Solna, Denmark     |
| c) Solna, Netherlands | d) Solna, Switzerland |

Ans a)

4. What is the term used for the Igla-S Defense system in WEST?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) SA-24 Grinch | b) SA-23 Grinch |
| c) SA-25 Grinch | d) SA-27 Grinch |

Ans a)

5. What is the name of the mobile test station used for the Igla-S Defense system?

- |            |            |    |
|------------|------------|----|
| a) 9V866-3 | b) 9V866-2 | c) |
| 9V866-5    | d) 9V866-4 |    |

Ans b)



### 15. Justice M Fatima Beevi:- A woman of Many Firsts

Justice M Fatima Beevi was born On April 30, 1927, she was born in Pathanamthitta, Travancore, India (now Kerala, India). At the age of 96, she passed away in Kollam, Kerala, India, on November 23, 2023.

#### CAREER

In May 1958, she was appointed as a Munsiff in the Kerala Subordinate Judicial Services, marking the beginning of her distinguished service on the bench.

Her exemplary performance led to successive promotions- Subordinate Judge in 1968, Chief Judicial Magistrate in 1972, and District & Sessions Judge in 1974.5 Justice Fathima Beevi's expertise and dedication did not go unnoticed, and in January 1980, she was appointed as the Judicial Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. On 04-08-1983, she reached another pinnacle in her career when she was elevated to the High Court as a Judge.

Her appointment as a permanent Judge of the High Court on 14-03-1984 marked a significant chapter in her judicial career. Undoubtedly, her crowning achievement came with her elevation to the Supreme Court as a Judge on 01-10-1989, when she became the first woman to be elevated to Supreme Court.

A pioneering figure in the country's judicial history and the first woman judge of the Supreme Court passed away in Kollam. In 1950 she made history by becoming the first woman in Kerala to earn a law degree.

### **Major Turmoil As a Governor**

In 1996...? When Justice Fatima Beevi was appointed as the governor of Tamilnadu she became the first woman from the Muslim community to hold the position of a Governor. A significant dispute surrounding Jayalalithaa's selection as Tamil Nadu's chief minister disrupted her tenure as governor. Following the assembly elections, Jayalalithaa was found guilty of corruption and banned from running for office for six years. Despite this, she had acknowledged her majority as governor. Invoking Article 164 of the Constitution, Fathima Beevi accepted Jayalalithaa's assertion that she represented "the desire of the people" and therefore became the chief minister.

### **Timeline Of Her Professional Career**

- **1950:** She enrolled as an Advocate and began her career in the subordinate courts in Kerala.
- **1958:** She was appointed as the Munsiff in the Kerala Subordinate judicial services.
- **1974:** She was promoted to the position of Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- **1974:** She was promoted to the position of District and Sessions Judge.
- **1980:** She was appointed as the Judicial Member of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.
- **1983:** She was elevated to the Kerala High Court.
- **1989:** She was elevated to the Supreme Court of India where she served for three years and retired on 29 April 1992

**Q & A Section**

1. In which year Justice Fatima was appointed as the governor of Tamil Nadu?

- a) 1997                      b) 1998                      c) 1996                      d) 1999

Ans a)

2. On which date, Justice Fatima was appointed as the Justice of the Supreme Court?

- a) 07/10/1989                      b) 06/10/1989                      c) 05/10/1989                      d) 08/10/1989

Ans a)

3. In which year Justice Fatima Beevi was honored with Kerala Jyoti Prabha award?

- a) 2020                      b) 2021                      c) 2022                      d) 2023

Ans d)

4. In which of the following districts Justice Fatima Beevi enrolled herself first for litigation?

- a) Kozhikode                      b) Calicut                      c) Kollam                      d) Warangal

Ans c)

**16. 26th November- Constitution Day.**

Constitution Day which is also known as Law Day. Constitution Day in India is being observed on 26th November. The year marks the 132nd birth anniversary of Ambedkar, who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played a vital role in the drafting of the Constitution. Previously this day was celebrated as Law Day. In 2015 the government of India modified Law Day in the gazette notification and it has been called Constitution Day. The year 2015 marks the 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who is popularly known as the Father of the Constitution of India.



- ★ The Constitution Day, also known as National Law Day or Samvidhan Diwas, is celebrated in India on 26<sup>th</sup> November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India.
- ★ On 29<sup>th</sup> August, 1947, the Constituent Assembly set up a Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar to prepare a Draft Constitution for India.
- ★ On 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.
- ★ The day is observed to spread the importance of the constitution and the thoughts and ideas of B. R. Ambedkar, the chief architect of the constitution.

### KEY FACTS ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION DAY

- The Constitution of India is the longest-written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.
- Originally, the Constitution of India was written in English and Hindi.
- The Constitution of India was handwritten by Prem Behari Narain Raizada in a calligraphy font, and each page was decorated by artists from Shantiniketan under the guidance of Nandalal Bose.
- The framing of the Constitution took over 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.
- The basic structure of the Indian Constitution stands on the Government of India Act, 1935.
- The Constitution of India declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic and assures its citizens justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavors to promote fraternity.
- The Constitution of India was drafted by a committee of (#) members, headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who is regarded as the father of the Indian Constitution.
- The Constitution of India was inspired by various other constitutions, such as the US Constitution, the UK Constitution, the Irish Constitution, the French Constitution, the Canadian Constitution, the Australian Constitution, and the Japanese Constitution.



BR Ambedkar, known for championing the cause of the downtrodden, was the head of the committee that finalized the draft of the Indian Constitution. The completion of the draft had taken 2 years, 11 months and 1? days.

1. In how many days the Indian constitution was completed, replace? With correct no. of days.

- a) 18                                      b) 16                                      c) 15                                      d) 14

Ans a)

2. From which constitution the idea of emergency was adopted in the Indian constitution?

- a) Weimar constitution                                      b) The constitution of USA  
c) The constitution of Russia                                      d) The constitution of Norway.

Ans a)

3. Replace (#) with no. members in the drafting committee of the constitution?

- a) 5                                      b) 8                                      c) 7                                      d) 6

Ans c)

4. The present constitution has taken maximum provisions from which of the following documents?

- a) Govt. of India Act, 1919                                      b) Indian independence act  
c) Govt. of India Act, 1935                                      d) None of the Above

Ans c)

5. Which Article of the indian constitution says "India, that is Bhara":-

- a) 1(1)                                      b) 1(2)                                      c) 1(3)                                      d) 1(3)(a)

Ans d)

6. Who amongst the following was not a member of the drafting committee?

- a) N. Gopalaswami      b) K.M. Munshi                                      c) B.L. Mittar                                      d) B.N. Rau

Ans d)

## 17. CRICKET WORLD CUP 2023- India's Unfortunate Run Continues In ICC Tournaments?



After a 12-year break, India, a country of 1.4 billion people, is hosting the Cricket World Cup for the 13th time. Under the leadership of Dhoni, The Indian cricket team won the World Cup in this very country during the event's last hosting, ending a 28-year drought.

Ten major Indian cities will host 48 matches over the course of the 46-day World Cup event, which got underway on October 5. Forty percent of the matches have already been completed. Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Dharamsala, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad are some of these host cities.

Australia Clinches Their 6th World Cup Title Defeating India By 6 Wickets In World Cup Final 2023 Held At Narendra Modi International Cricket Stadium.

### IMPACT OF WORLD CUP ON INDIAN ECONOMY

**Travel and hospitality:** The tournament is expected to attract millions of visitors from both India and abroad, which will boost the travel and hospitality industries. According to a report by Kotak Securities, the Cricket World Cup 2023 could add up to ₹13,500 crore to the Indian economy, with a significant portion of this coming from the travel and hospitality sectors.

One of the most anticipated sporting events of the year is the Cricket World Cup, which is predicted to draw large audiences in India. Because broadcasters and marketers must invest extensively in order to reach the vast audience, this will positively impact the media and entertainment sector. According to Kotak Securities, the 2023 Cricket World Cup might bring in up to ₹4,500 crore for the media and entertainment sector.

### **NOT A FINAL INDIAN FANS WOULD HAVE EXPECTED**

Despite their heartbreaking loss at the end of the tournament due to Rohit Sharma's top-order fireworks and Virat Kohli's comeback to his legendary form, India's cricket captured the attention of hundreds of millions of fans. There were lots of other things to be happy about, like our bowling.

Some Facts About Cricket World Cup 2023

**Host:** India

**Edition:** 13th

**Man Of The Tournament:** Virat Kohli (765 Runs); Most No. Of 4s

**Most Wickets:** Mohammad Shami ( 24 Wickets); He Has Best Bowling Average In The Tournament.

**Player Of The Match In World Cup Final:** Travis Head

**Total No. Of Matches:** 48

### **Q & A SECTION**

1. How many teams participated in the qualification process of Cricket World Cup, 2023?

- a) 28                      b) 24                      c) 32                      d) 34

Ans c)

2. Against which team England played the first match of the cricket world cup, 2023?

- a) Afghanistan                      b) Australia                      c) Netherlands                      d) NewZeeland

Ans d)



3. Who has taken most no. of wickets in ICC ODI WORLD CUP history?

- a) Glenn Macgrath
- b) Mitchell Starc
- c) Mohammad Shami
- d) Wasim Akram

Ans a)

4. Which player has scored most no. of centuries in a Single edition of world cup?

- a) Sachin Tendulkar
- b) Kumar Sangakara
- c) Quinton de Cock
- d) Rohit sharma

Ans d)

5. In which year India hosted the cricket world cup for the first time?

- a) 1991
- b) 1987
- c) 2011
- d) 1999

Ans b)

6. Which is the only country to win both 60 and 50 overs cricket world cup?

- a) India
- b) West Indies
- c) Australia
- d)

None of these

Ans a)

## **18. India to host World Telecommunication Standardisation Assembly in 2024**

The World Telecommunications Standardisation Assembly-20 is a four-yearly global conference of ITU dedicated to standardization of the Information and Communications Technologies. India is going to host the World Telecommunication



Standardisation Assembly next year, a step to move forward in 5G and 6G networks, said Union Communication & IT Minister, Ashwini Vaishnav.

The esteemed World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) will be held in India in 2024.

The statement was made today at the India Mobile Congress by Ashwini Vaishnaw, Minister of Electronics and Information Technology. This is a major turning point in the country's deployment of 5G and 6G networks.

The ITU Standardization Sector is governed by the WTSA, which is held every four years (ITU-T). Geneva, Switzerland hosted the previous WTSA.

### **SIGNIFICANCE OF WTSA**

The ITU Standardization Sector's governing convention is held every four years and is called the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA) (ITU-T). The International Telecommunication Union, a body within the United Nations system, is organizing three global conferences, this one being one of them.

- The WTSA is an important milestone for India because it is an event that sets worldwide standards for telecommunications. Like many other nations, India has trouble with connection, especially in rural and underdeveloped areas.
- Minister Vaishnaw stated that the government is committed to resolving this issue while acknowledging its existence. In order to solve these issues and encourage more access to technology across the country, hosting the WTSA is a step in the right direction.

On March 3, 2022, Vaishnaw and Houlin Zhao, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), signed the Host Country Agreement (HCA) to establish an Area Office and Innovation Centre of ITU in New Delhi.

The HCA outlines the legal and financial framework for setting up and operating the area office, further cementing India's standing in the global telecommunication arena.

The historical shift in India's mobile device landscape, pointing out that the country, which used to import approximately 70 percent of mobile phones a decade ago, has now emerged as a mobile export hub with exports worth Rs 90,000 crore in the past year.



**Q & A SECTION**

1. WTSA is a turning point for the Indian telecom sector, it will help India in developing two types of Networks efficiently?

- a) 4g and 5g                      b) 4g and 6g                      c) 5g and 6g                      d) None of these  
Ans c)

2. Where is the Headquarters of the International telecom union (ITU), located?

- a) Geneva                      b) Washington DC                      c) Sweden                      d) Mauritius  
Ans a)

3. Replace? In the last paragraph with the correct Number?

- a) 96                      b) 97                      c) 98                      d) 99  
Ans c)

4. In which year International Telecom Union Was Established?

- a) 16th October, 1948                      b) 17th October. 1948  
c) 17th May, 1948                      d) 17th May, 1865  
Ans d)

5. India aims to launch a .....times Faster 6G Network by 20....?

- a) 2000 & 2030                      b) 1000 & 2030  
c) 100 & 2030                      d) 50 & 2030  
Ans b)

**19. Lionel Messi A Real Goat Of The football**

36-year-old clinched his eighth Ballon d'Or award, at the Theatre du Chatelet in Paris. Messi dedicated the trophy to late Argentina legend Diego Maradona. Messi is 36 and won his first Ballon d'Or in 2009.

With eight, he is now three ahead of his old rival Cristiano Ronaldo, the next most decorated player in the award's history. Aitana Bonmati clinches women's award. [No]. Of goals scored by Lionel Messi at the 2022 World Cup is 7. Last winter, Messi led Argentina to victory in the 2022 World Cup in Qatar. It was the first time he had won the competition, ending a 36-year drought for La Albiceleste. With this accomplishment, he achieved his 14th top-three finish in the renowned prize. Jude Bellingham, Aitana Bonmati (women's Ballon d'Or), and Emiliano Martinez (world's best goalkeeper) were among the other winners (best Under-21 player). Club of the Season honors went to Manchester City and FC Barcelona Femeni, demonstrating their supremacy in both men's and women's football.

### LIFE OF LIONEL MESSI

- Messi began playing football at a young age and joined Newell's Old Boys' youth squad in 1995. (A Rosario-based top-division football club).
- Reputable teams from both sides of the Atlantic were drawn to Messi because of his extraordinary abilities.
- In the 2004–05 season Messi, then 17, became the youngest official player and goal scorer in the Spanish La Liga (the country's highest division of football).
- Messi maintained close ties to his native country despite holding two passports and enjoying professional success in Spain. He played a significant role in several Argentine national teams starting in 2005.
- He participated in the 2005 FIFA World Youth Championship team for Argentina, played in the 2006 World Cup on behalf of the nation, and scored two goals in five games as Argentina won the gold medal in the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games.
- Argentina was ousted by Germany in the World Cup quarterfinals in 2010 after Messi helped the team advance. This was Argentina's second consecutive World Cup loss.



**Q & A SECTION**

1. Currently Lionel Messi is Associated with which football club?

- a) Inter Miami                      b) Al Hilal                      c) Psg                      d) Manchester united

Ans a)

2. Which are the two countries with which Lionel Messi has been associated during his professional career?

- a) Spain and Argentina                      b) Argentina and switzerland  
c) Argentina and Brazil                      d) Argentina and Spain.

Ans a)

3. In which year Lionel Messi won his first Ballon d'Or?

- a) 2008                      b) 2010                      c) 2011                      d) 2009

Ans d)

4. Who has scored most no. of goals in International Football History?

- a) Lionel Messi                      b) Pele                      c) Ronaldo                      d) Ronaldhino

Ans c)

5. The governing body of Football is FIFA which was founded in 1904, is headquartered in?

- a) Stockholm                      b) Zurich                      c) Netherlands                      d) Germany

Ans b)

**20. Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Pvtg) Development Mission**

Prime Minister Narendra Modi Launched The Pradhan Mantri Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (Pvtg) Development Mission, A Scheme With A Budget Of 24,000 Crore Rupees.

- The Launch Took Place On November 15, 2023, During The Third Janjaatiya Gaurav Diwas In The Khunti District Of Jharkhand.

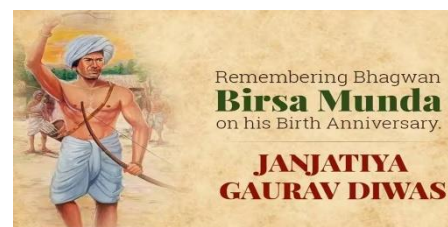
- The Pvtg Development Mission Aims To Benefit 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups In 18 States And Union Territories, Residing In 22,544 Villages Across 220 Districts, With A Total Population Of Approximately 28 Lakhs.
- Janjatiya Gaurav Divas Is Celebrated On ....? November To Remember The Contribution Of Tribal Freedom Fighters In Indian Independence. November 15 Is The Birthday Of The Great Tribal Warrior Birsa Munda.

### Who are PVTGs?

- PVTGs are a more vulnerable group among tribal groups in India.
- These groups have primitive traits, geographical isolation, low literacy, zero to negative population growth rate and backwardness.
- Moreover, they are largely dependent on hunting for food and a pre-agriculture level of technology.
- In 1973, the .....???Commission set up a separate category for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). In 1975, the Centre identified 52 tribal groups as PTGs. In 1993, 23 more groups were added to the list. Later, in 2006, these groups were named PVTGs.
- Currently, there are 2.8 million PVTGs belonging to 75 tribes across 22,544 villages in 220 districts across 18 states and Union Territories in India.
- According to the 2011 Census, Odisha has the largest population of PVTGs at 866,000. It is followed by Madhya Pradesh at 609,000 and Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) at 539,000.
- The largest PVTG is Odisha's Saura community, numbering 535,000

### FACTS ABOUT PVTG SCHEME

The establishment of PVTGs is the purpose of the Rs 24,000-crore initiative. It is intended to provide vital infrastructure—such as housing, healthcare, education, and power—to the PVTG residents who reside in isolated villages. Through the combined efforts of nine ministries, approximately eleven interventions, including the PM-Gram Sadak Yojana, PM-Gram Awaas Yojana, Jal Jeevan Mission, and others, will be implemented in these target villages.



Furthermore, plans like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna, PM Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Surakshit Matritva Yojana, PM Matru Vandana Yojana, TB Elimination, 100% immunization, and PM Poshan will all guarantee saturation.

### **Need for Special Support**

- Due to their vulnerability, PVTGs require greater support and development compared to other tribal groups.
- The more developed and assertive tribal groups often receive a larger portion of tribal development funds, leaving PVTGs in need of more targeted support.
- The programme for the welfare of PVTGs began in the 1970s and there is an absence of a proper policy that considers their culture, practices, livelihood and other aspects of their lives for their welfare.

### **Criteria for identification of PVTGs:**

- a. Pre-agricultural level of technology
- b. Low level of literacy
- c. Economic backwardness
- d. A declining or stagnant population.

## **Q & A SECTION**

1. PVTG development mission is based on the sidelines of which scheme?

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) Vanbandhu Kalyan Scheme       | b) Vanbandhu Punarutthan Scheme |
| c) Vanbandhu sabka kalyan Scheme | d) Vanbandhu Samman Yojana      |

Ans a)

2. On the recommendations of which of the following commissions, Central Govt. started identifying Particular tribal groups?

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Satyabrat commission | b) Munda Commission  |
| c) Dhebar Commission    | d) None of the Above |

Ans c)

3. Out of the total estimated budget of 24000 crore, the contribution of states will be..?

- a) 8798 crore                      b) 8767 crore                      c) 8777 crore                      d) 8768 crore.

Ans d)

4. According to the last census of 2011, which state has the maximum and minimum population of scheduled tribes in India?

- a) Madhya Pradesh and Mizoram                      b) Jharkhand and Manipur  
c) Madhya Pradesh and Manipur                      d) Jharkhand and himachal Pradesh

Ans c)

5. Which is the largest Tribal Group of India?

- a) The Bhils                      b) The Gonds                      c) The Garos                      d) The Mundas

Ans b)

6. On which day Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas Is celebrated?

- a) 14th November                      b) 15th November  
c) 16th November                      d) 17th November

Ans b)

## 21. NISAR MISSION

### Quick Review

The NASA-ISRO SAR (NISAR) Mission will measure Earth's changing ecosystems, dynamic surfaces, and ice masses providing information about biomass, natural hazards, sea level rise, and groundwater, and will support a host of other applications.

NISAR will observe Earth's land and ice-covered surfaces globally with 12-day regularity on ascending and descending passes, sampling Earth on average every 6 days for a baseline 3-year mission.

The Nasa-Isro Synthetic Aperture Radar (Nisar) Mission, A Collaborative Effort Between Nasa And Isro, Is Making Significant Progress As It Prepares For Its Scheduled Launch In The First Quarter Of 2024.



Scientists And Engineers Working On The Mission Have Successfully Completed Critical Tests, Including Thermal Vacuum Testing, Bringing Them One Step Closer To Their Mission Goals.

Nisar, A Low Earth Orbit Observatory Jointly Developed By Nasa And Isro, Is Set To Launch From The Satish Dhawan Space Centre In Sriharikota Aboard Isro's Gslv Mark-Ii Launch Vehicle. Once Operational, Nisar Will Play A Vital Role In Monitoring A Wide Range Of Changes On Earth's Surface In Unprecedented Detail.

One Of The Key Milestones Recently Achieved Is The Completion Of Thermal Vacuum Testing In Bengaluru. Phil Barela, Nasa Nisar Project Manager From The Jet Propulsion Laboratory (Jpl), Expressed His Satisfaction With This Accomplishment.

### **OBSERVATORY**

- Two fully functional synthetic aperture radar instruments (???) cm wavelength L-SAR and 10 cm wavelength S-SAR), each intended as array-fed reflectors to function as SweepSAR scan-on-receive wide swath mapping systems, will be carried on board the NISAR spacecraft.
- The spacecraft is scheduled to fly into a polar sun-synchronous dawn-dusk orbit using an ISRO GSLV-III launch vehicle. The L-band SAR equipment, which includes the full octagonal instrument frame and a 12-m diameter deployable mesh reflector and 9-m deployment boom, was made possible by NASA.
- Additionally, in order to coordinate command and data handling with the ISRO spacecraft control systems, NASA is providing a high capacity solid-state recorder (about 9 Tbits at end of life), GPS, 3.5 Gbps Ka-band telecom system, and an engineering payload. The spacecraft, launch vehicle, and S-band SAR electronics that will be installed on the instrument structure are all provided by ISRO.
- The NISAR system comprises a dual frequency, fully polarimetric radar, with an imaging swath greater than 150 miles (240 km).



- This design permits complete global coverage every 12-days, allowing researchers to create time-series interferometric imagery and systematically map the changing surface of Earth.
- After a 90-day commissioning period, the mission will conduct a minimum of three full years of science operations with the L-band radar to satisfy NASA's requirements, while ISRO requires five years of operations with the S-band radar. If the system does not use all its fuel reserves during the mission, operations may be extended further for either radar instrument.

### MISSION CONCEPT

NISAR is the first satellite project to gather radar data in the L-band and (?) -band microwave bandwidth ranges in order to assess surface changes on our planet, including centimeter-scale motions. This makes it possible for the mission to monitor a variety of Earth events, such as the dynamics of earthquakes and volcanoes and the flow rates of glaciers and ice sheets. Synthetic aperture radar is a complex information-processing technology used by NISAR to create incredibly high-resolution images. NISAR is able to gather data day or night and in any weather condition because radar can see through clouds and darkness. With an imaging swath of more than 150 miles (240 kilometers), the device can survey the entire Earth in 12 days. Imaging swath is the breadth of the strip of data acquired along the length of the orbit track.

### Q & A SECTION

1. Who is the project Manager of the NISAR mission?

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| a) Sanghamitra Dutta | b) Phil Barela |
| c) Wendy Edelstein   | d) Paul Rosen  |

Ans b)

2. NISAR is the first satellite Project to gather radar data in L-Band and (?) -band microwave bandwidth ranges.

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| a) S | b) N | c) U | d) V |
|------|------|------|------|

Ans a)

3. What is the length of the L-SAR synthetic aperture radar instrument, replace (???) with the correct answer?

- a) 18                      b) 20                      c) 22                      d) 24

Ans d)

4. Where did the send off ceremony for the NISAR mission take place?

- a) Kerala                      b) Odisha                      c) California                      d) New york

Ans c)

5. In which year India and USA signed an Agreement For NISAR mission?

- a) 2015                      b) 2016                      c) 2013                      d) 2014

Ans d)

