



Topics



- Solar radiation decreasing
- Curative petition
- DOOARS
- Pataxó
- Mapping
- Carnation Revolution
- SC ON EVM
- Essay topic



By saurabh pandey sir.



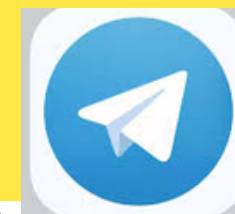
Target Mains 2024/25 - essay topic



Q“From passion comes confusion of mind, then loss of remembrance, the forgetting of duty. From this loss comes the ruin of reason, and the ruin of reason leads man to destruction.”

Q"जुनून से मन का भ्रम होता है, फिर याददाश्त खो जाती है, कर्तव्य भूल जाता है। इस हानि से तर्क का विनाश होता है, और तर्क का विनाश मनुष्य को विनाश की ओर ले जाता है।"

send your answer - Saurabh pandey
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9 महासागर जलवायु को नियंत्रित करता है और जलवायु महासागरी पारिस्थितिकी को आकार देता है चर्चा करें। (10 अंक)

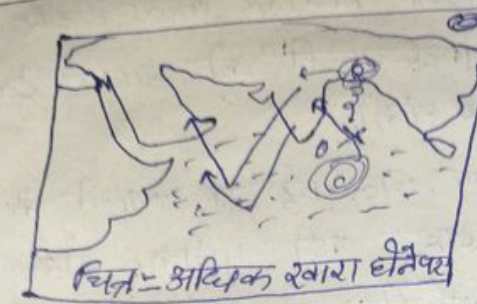
सुचारु रूप से जलवायु को चलने के लिए महासागर की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका होती है।

जिसके कारण नियमित तौर पर कृषि एवं व्यक्ति ~~जिवन~~ जीवन करते हैं जिवन थापन करता है।

यह सत्य है कि महासागर जलवायु को नियंत्रित करता है। वैश्विक तापन से होने वाले जलवायु में परिवर्तन के कारण हिम तैली गति से पीछल रहा है। इससे बड़े हिमनद पर्वतों से आने वाली नदियां कुछ समय बाद शुरू जाएंगी या अपना जल नदी तक नदी पहुंचा पाएंगी।

इस कारण समुद्र का जल और खारा होना चला जाएगा। सूर्य से आने वाली किरण को प्रतिबिंबित कर देगा। इसलिये चक्रवात बनने वाली कारण के खो देगा और कम से कम चक्रवात का निर्माण होगा जिससे वर्षा की कमी को देखा जा सकता है। इस कारण से जलवायु का एक लग में चलना स्वस्थ हो जाएगा।

साथ ही समुद्र के अंदर के जिव भी मरने लगेगी, और समुद्री जलवायु भी स्वस्थ होने लगेगा। कम वर्षा होने से फसलों का उत्पादन भी मुश्किल हो जाएगा। जो लोगी के लिए कठिन परिस्थिति को जन्म दे देगा।
सकता है।



समुद्र में अधिक वर्षा का पानी पहुंचने पर जलीय वाष्पीकरण आसान और अधिक मात्रा में होता है जो स्थल एवं जल में रहने वाली सभी जपातक और परतों के लिए अच्छी जिवन का कारण है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि बदलते पर्यावरण के और वैश्विक तापन होने से रोक जाये। महासागर जलवायु को नियंत्रित करता है और जलवायु समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी को आकार देता है जो स्थल पर रहने वाले जिव-जंतु के साथ-साथ जल के अंदर रहने वाले स्कोलीजी, में दोनों में संतुलन बना कर रखता है।

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Puja Yadav	118.6/200	B	2
Nikki Aggarwal	101.92/200	B	3
MAYANK AWASTHI	101.26/200	B	4th
Renu	93.23/200	C	5th
Asmita	89.94/200	C	6th

Study says solar radiation available for producing power falling in India

Jacob Koshy
NEW DELHI

The quantity of solar radiation available that can be economically converted by solar panels to electricity is showing an “alarming decreasing trend” in several locations in India, says an analysis by scientists at the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and published this month in the organisation’s in-house scientific journal *Mausam*.

While increased aerosol load – fine particles from carbon emissions, fossil fuel burning and dust – and clouding are said to be causative factors, installing more efficient solar panels could help counter this, the scientists say in their paper.

Aerosols absorb the sunlight and deflect it away from the ground and they can also precipitate the formation of dense clouds that again block sunlight. The efficiency of solar panels are significantly influenced by the amount of sunlight falling on them.

For the study, the scientists



Straight from the sun: A worker installs solar panels at a site in Greater Noida, around 45 km from New Delhi. AFP

looked at radiation trends at 45 in-house stations, which have instruments to measure solar radiation but used data from only 13 to compute the changes in solar photovoltaic (SPV) potential as they were the only ones with a continuous record from 1985 to 2019. SPV is the amount of radiation that may be practically available to be converted to electricity by panels.

SPV potential showed a general decline in all stations which included Ahmedabad, Chennai, Goa, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Nagpur, New Delhi, Pune, Shillong, Thiruvananthapuram,

and Vishakhapatnam.

India’s largest solar parks are located in the north-west of the country, particularly Gujarat and Rajasthan, and cities in both these States are also showing a decrease in SPV potential. As of today, India’s installed solar power capacity is about 81 GW (1 GW is 1,000 megawatt), or roughly 17% of the total installed electricity.

India has ambitious plans of sourcing about 500 GW, nearly half its requirement of electricity, from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. This would mean at least 280 GW from

solar power by that year or at least 40 GW of solar capacity being annually added until 2030. In the last five years, this has barely crossed 13 GW though the government has claimed that COVID-19 affected this trajectory and the country was on track to add between 25-40 GW annually in the coming years.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi had earlier this year also announced a major initiative to fund rooftop solar installation in at least one crore houses across the country.

While the role of aerosols in blocking sunlight available on earth has been apparent since the 1980s, several studies have shown that there are variations both over time and location.

Global solar radiation showed a generally decreasing trend from 1981-2006. 1971-2000 showed greater dimming compared to 1981-2006. However, on the whole, there was a reversal in trends after 2001 with the exact causes unclear.



Solar radiation decreasing

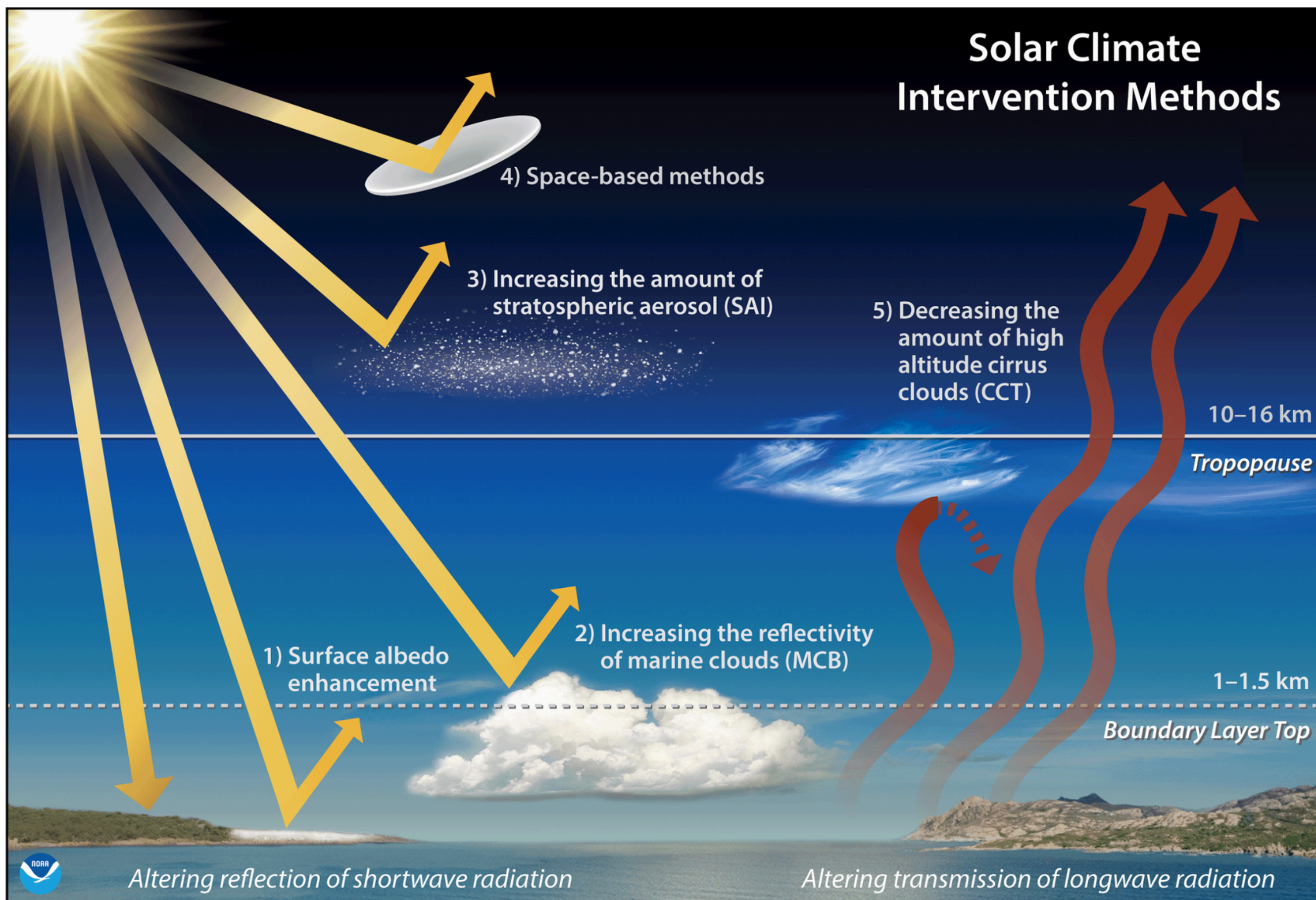
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The Hindu analysis by saurabh pandey sir







- **Aerosols absorb the sunlight and deflect it away from the ground and they can also precipitate the formation of dense clouds that again block sunlight.**
- **The efficiency of solar panels are significantly influenced by the amount of sunlight falling on them.**

The right and the future of India's masjids

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's frequent attempts to allude to the Ram Mandir in the ongoing election campaign as his major achievement indicates the Bharatiya Janata Party's desire to seek electoral benefits from the subject. Seen in the wider context of the ongoing survey of the Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi and claims over the Shahi Idgah Masjid in Mathura, it is apparent that the mandir-masjid conflict may enter a new era in the post-2024 election period.

In June 2022, in the wake of the Gyanvapi controversy, Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh chief Mohan Bhagwat made an appeal in Nagpur – that the present generations of Muslims should not be held responsible for the wrongs committed in history by Muslim rulers. "Why look for Shiv linga in every Masjid?" Bhagwat asked. It was a sensible statement but nothing substantive has followed since then.

Instead, the Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister, Yogi Adityanath, has remained most vocal with regard to Kashi and Mathura. In a speech in the Uttar Pradesh Assembly in February 2024, while drawing parallel with the *Mahabharat*, he said, "Krishna asked for five villages, today's Hindu society asks for three centres: Ayodhya, Kashi and Mathura." He appealed to Indian Muslims to give up claim in Kashi and Mathura. During the Ayodhya movement of the 1980s and 1990s, there was a slogan 'Ayodhya to Jhanki Hei, Kashi Mathura Baaki Hei'. It is now certain that the "Kashi Mathura Baaki Hei" part of that slogan has been politically activated.

History and the Jama Masjid

Though the oldest Masjid in India is located in Kerala, no other Masjid has been connected with Muslim history as closely as Delhi's Jama Masjid. During the 1857 Rebellion, it was a site of enormous activities and was defiled and desecrated by the colonial army. We learn that on



Shaikh Mujibur Rehman

is the author of a forthcoming book, 'Shikwa-e- Hind: The Political Future of Indian Muslims' and teaches at the Jamia Millia Central University, New Delhi

In the aggressive quest for electoral gains using the trump card of religion, there ought to be a quiet realisation that masjids are central to the religious lives of Muslims

September 20, 1857, the British sepoys danced around a victory fire inside the Masjid. It was transformed into a military barrack.

Unspeakable forms of defilement took place inside the Masjid premises during its military occupation. In numerous ways Muslims paid a disproportionate price with their lives and property. They were humiliated for their participation in what many historians call India's First War of Independence. Sadly, the Hindutva right barely recognises Muslim sacrifice. Many months later, the Jama Masjid was returned to Muslims. Ilyse R. Morgenstein Fuerst's book, *Indian Muslim Minorities and the 1857 Rebellion*, provides vivid details about various aspects of the uprising and how it has impacted Muslim identity.

Interestingly, there were discussions to demolish the Jama Masjid during the 1857 rebellion. It was revealed by William Howard Russell, who served as the Indian correspondent for *The Times* during 1857-59. In his diary titled *My Diary in India, in the Year 1858-9*, Russell wrote: "It has been warmly suggested that we should destroy the Jumma Masjid. The fact is that the Mohammedan element in India is that which causes us the most trouble...." Mr. Russell goes on to add, "if we could eradicate the traditions and destroy the temples of Mahomed by one vigorous effort, it would be well for the Christian faith and for the British rule."

The Jama Masjid still stands in Delhi and has been a witness to the challenges that Indian Muslims have faced ever since. On December 6, 1992 when the Babri Masjid was demolished, hundreds of Muslims gathered that evening at Delhi's Jama Masjid and were addressed by the Shahi Imam. Nothing much was reported on January 22, 2024, the inauguration of the Ram Mandir in Ayodhya.

Ever since the Supreme Court of India's verdict

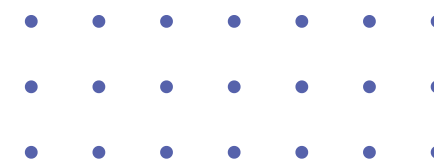
in November 2019 on the Ayodhya dispute, Muslims all over India have conducted themselves with great dignity in the hope that it would close the mandir-masjid conflict chapter forever. But that does not seem to be the case given the way the issue is still raised in the Bharatiya Janata Party's campaign by its tallest leaders.

For the Jama Masjid's renovation, a request was made to the United Progressive Alliance government to approve financial assistance from abroad, which was turned down on the ground that it could have security concerns. No security concerns are seen in the global mobilisation of resources by the Hindutva right for its activities. In 2021, in response to a question raised in Parliament on the state of the Jama Masjid and its need for renovation, the Modi government declined to do so.

The danger of further polarisation

The fact remains that masjids are central to the religious lives of Muslims. The first Masjid of Islam was built in Madina called Quba during the Prophet's time. At this point, the Hindutva right has a template based on politics, mobilisation and judicial intervention to grapple with future mandir-masjid disputes based on what took place between December 6, 1992 and January 22, 2024 or even prior to it.

Standing in its way is the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 that aims to maintain the religious character of places as they existed on August 15, 1947. Given that changing this Act of 1991 is far easier than the dilution of Article 370, it is not hard to imagine what its fate could be. Whatever it may be, the mandir-masjid controversy may take centre stage and go beyond Kashi and Mathura, deepening religious polarisation even further and undermining India's fledgling secularism.



Curative petition

- A curative petition is a petition that requests the court to review its own decision even after a review petition is dismissed.
- Curative Petition was first evolved by the Supreme Court of India in Rupa Ashok Hurra Vs. Ashok Hurra & another (2002).
- The question involved in this case was whether an aggrieved person was entitled to any relief against the final judgment of SC, even after the dismissal of the review petition.

- The Curative Petition concept is supported by Article 137 of the Indian Constitution which states "It says that, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have the power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it".
- The limitation for filing a curative petition is 30 days from the date of judgment.
-

- A curative petition is usually decided by judges in the chamber but if a request for an open-court hearing is made, then such a hearing is allowed.
- If the petition lacks any grounds for reasonable consideration then the court could impose “exemplary costs” on the petitioner.
- Curative Petition will be entitled only after establishing that there is a violation of the principles of Natural Justice

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DOOARS

- The Dooars or Duars are the alluvial floodplains in eastern-northeastern India and southern Bhutan that lie south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas and north of the Brahmaputra River basin.
- This region is about 30 km (19 mi) wide and stretches over about 350 km (220 mi) from the Teesta River in West Bengal to the Dhansiri River in Udalguri district of Assam.
- The region forms the gateway to Bhutan. It is part of the Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands ecoregion.

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Continued struggles



Brazilian indigenous people from the Pataxo ethnic group march in Brasilia as part of the Acampamento Terra Livre (Free Land Camp) on Thursday. Thousands of indigenous people take part in the largest annual demonstration, held since 2004, to demand their rights. AFP



Pataxó

- . □The Pataxó are an indigenous people in Bahia, Brazil with a population of about 11,800 individuals.
- They once spoke the Pataxó language, but now speak Portuguese and a revitalized version of the Pataxó language called Patxohã.
- The Pataxó's territory is part of a wider region traditionally inhabited by the group.
- The region was mainly converted into private farms by settlers who persecuted the Pataxó, and in 1961, they were expelled from the largest remaining forest and integrated into the dominant society, losing their indigenous identity and settling in cities.

Sri Lanka leases its white elephant airport

Agence France-Presse

COLOMBO

Sri Lanka said on Friday it had leased Mattala Rajapaksa International Airport, a white elephant international airport built with Chinese loans, to a foreign joint venture, as the island nation's bankrupt government seeks to offload loss-making assets.

The small airport near a wildlife sanctuary on the southern coast opened in 2013 but was immediately plagued by problems, and has been a running sore on state coffers since.

Government spokesperson Bandula Gunawardana told presspersons that Cabinet had awarded a 30-year lease to a joint venture between India's Shaurya Aeronautics and Russia's Airports of Regions Management Company.

He did not give further financial details, but said only four other companies had shown an interest in managing the isolated airport, which currently has no scheduled flights.

The airport is named after former President Mahinda Rajapaksa.





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Guns and roses



Spirit of revolution: A child holding a red carnation on top of a military vehicle during the 50th anniversary of the Carnation Revolution, a military coup that put an end to Europe's longest dictatorship and 13 years of colonial wars, in Lisbon on Friday. AFP



Carnation Revolution

- The Carnation Revolution , also known as the 25 April , was a military coup by military officers that overthrew the authoritarian Estado Novo government on 25 April 1974 in Lisbon, producing major social, economic, territorial, demographic, and political changes in Portugal and its overseas colonies through the Processo Revolucionário Em Curso.
- It resulted in the Portuguese transition to democracy and the end of the Portuguese Colonial War.

SC backs EVMs, rules out revival of paper ballots

Court says ‘blind distrust’ not helpful, declines plea for cross-verification of VVPAT-EVM count

It tells the EC to explore possibility to devise an ‘electronic machine’ to count VVPAT slips

It also advocates provision where key losing candidates can request and pay for verification

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Friday upheld the electronic voting machine (EVM) system of polling and refused a plea to revive paper ballots.

“The weakness of the ballot paper system is well known and documented. Keeping in view the vast size of the Indian electorate of nearly 97 crore, the number of candidates who contest the elections, the number of polling booths where voting is held, and the problems faced with ballot papers, we would be undoing the electoral reforms by directing reintroduction of the ballot papers. EVMs offer significant advantages,” the Supreme Court reasoned.

EVMs were first used in 1982 in the Assembly constituency of Paravur in Kerala in 50 out of 123 booths.

The court said that “blind distrust” of an insti-

tution or a system breeds unwarranted scepticism and impedes progress.

“We acknowledge the right of voters to question the working of EVMs, which are but an electronic device that has a direct impact on election results. However, it is also necessary to exercise care and caution when we raise aspersions on the integrity of the electoral process. Repeated and persistent doubts and despair, even without supporting evidence, can have the contrarian impact of creating distrust. This can reduce citizen participation and confidence in elections, essential for a healthy and robust democracy,” Justice Sanjiv Khanna observed.

The judgment of the Bench, also comprising Justice Dipankar Datta, who penned a separate but concurring opinion, coincided with the second phase of the ongoing Lok Sabha election.

The court refused the

Vote of trust

The Supreme Court has said that the EVM system has served the vast Indian electorate well. Other key observations:



■ Over 118 crore electors have cast their votes since EVMs were introduced in 1982

■ In the 2019 General Elections, about 61.4 crore people cast their votes; 23.3 lakh

ballot units, 16.35 lakh control units and 17.40 lakh VVPAT units were used

■ For 2024, 97 crore people are registered to vote; 21.60 lakh ballot units, 16.80 lakh control units and 17.7 lakh VVPAT units will be used

petitioners’ suggestion that paper slips from Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) units be handed over to electors to take a leisurely look before inserting them into the ballot boxes.

It further dismissed the plea by the petitioners – the Association for Democratic Reforms and Arun Kumar Agarwal – for cross-verification of all EVMs and VVPATs across the country. Now, only 5% of EVM-VVPAT counts are random-

ly verified in any constituency.

“While we acknowledge the fundamental right of voters to ensure their vote is accurately recorded and counted, the same cannot be equated with the right to 100% counting of VVPAT slips or a right to physical access to the VVPAT slips,” Justice Khanna noted.

The court refused to strike down Rule 49 MA of the Conduct of Election Rules, which exposes a voter to penal proceedings

Campaign for VVPATs to continue: Cong.

NEW DELHI

The Opposition parties, including the Congress, on Friday said that they would continue with their political campaign on greater use of voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) to increase the public’s trust in the electoral process. » PAGE 3

under Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code for submission of false information if his complaint of mismatch between the votes cast and votes counted is not proved.

Key suggestions

The court suggested that the Election Commission (EC) explore the possibility of devising an “electronic machine” to count the VVPAT paper slips.

“Manual counting of VVPAT slips is cumber-

SC’s judgment a tight slap to Opposition: Modi

NEW DELHI

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday termed the Supreme Court judgment on EVMs as a “tight slap” to Opposition parties, including the Congress. He also demanded an apology from them for “committing the sin of creating distrust” over EVMs. » PAGE 3

some at every step. The process cannot be expedited or hurried,” the EC had said in its affidavit.

The court also suggested that political parties could be identified with unique bar codes, along with their symbols.

In a separate direction to the EC, the top court ordered that, from May 1, 2024, Symbol Loading Units should be sealed and secured after the process of loading symbols into VVPATs is over.

The court directed that the ‘burnt’ or uploaded memory of the microcontrollers of 5% of EVMs can be checked and verified by a team of engineers from the EVM manufacturers in case of any suspicion of tampering.

Such an exercise would be initiated on the basis of a written request from candidates who have come second or third in the vote tally. The application for verification should be sent within seven days of the declaration of the election results. The District Election Officer concerned, in consultation with the team of engineers, should verify the authenticity of the burnt memory of the microcontrollers of the EVMs. The expenses of the verification will be undertaken by the applicant candidates or their representatives. They will be refunded in case it is found that the EVMs have been tampered with, the court directed.



SC ON EVM

- Supreme Court says it's has given two directions -- one direction is after the completion of the symbol loading process, the Symbol Loading Unit (SLU) should be sealed and they should be stored at least for a period of 45 days.
- The burnt memory in the microcontroller EVM shall be checked by a team of engineers after the declaration of results on a request by candidates in serial numbers 2 and 3, such a request is to be made within 7 days after the declaration of results.
- “The actual cost to be borne by the candidate making the request. Expenses to be refunded in case the EVMs are found to be tampered with,

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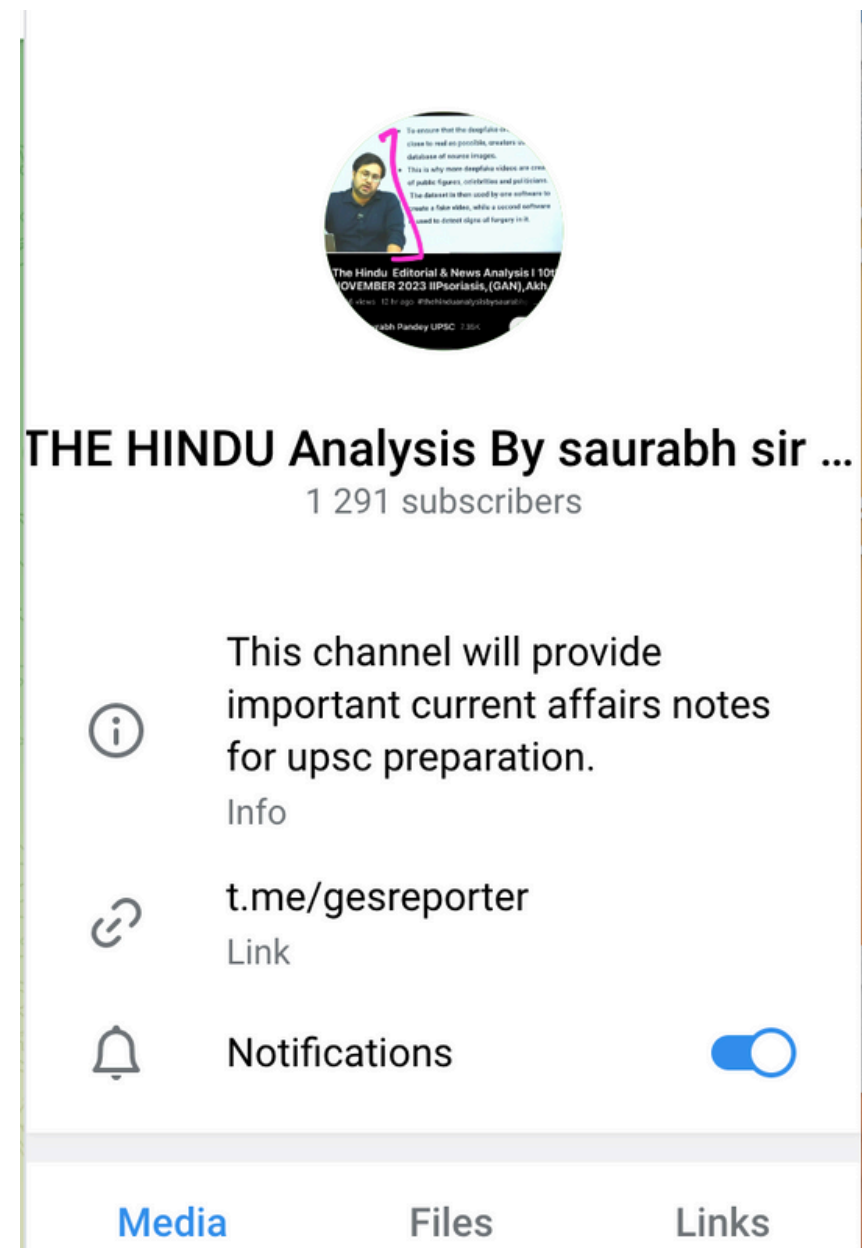
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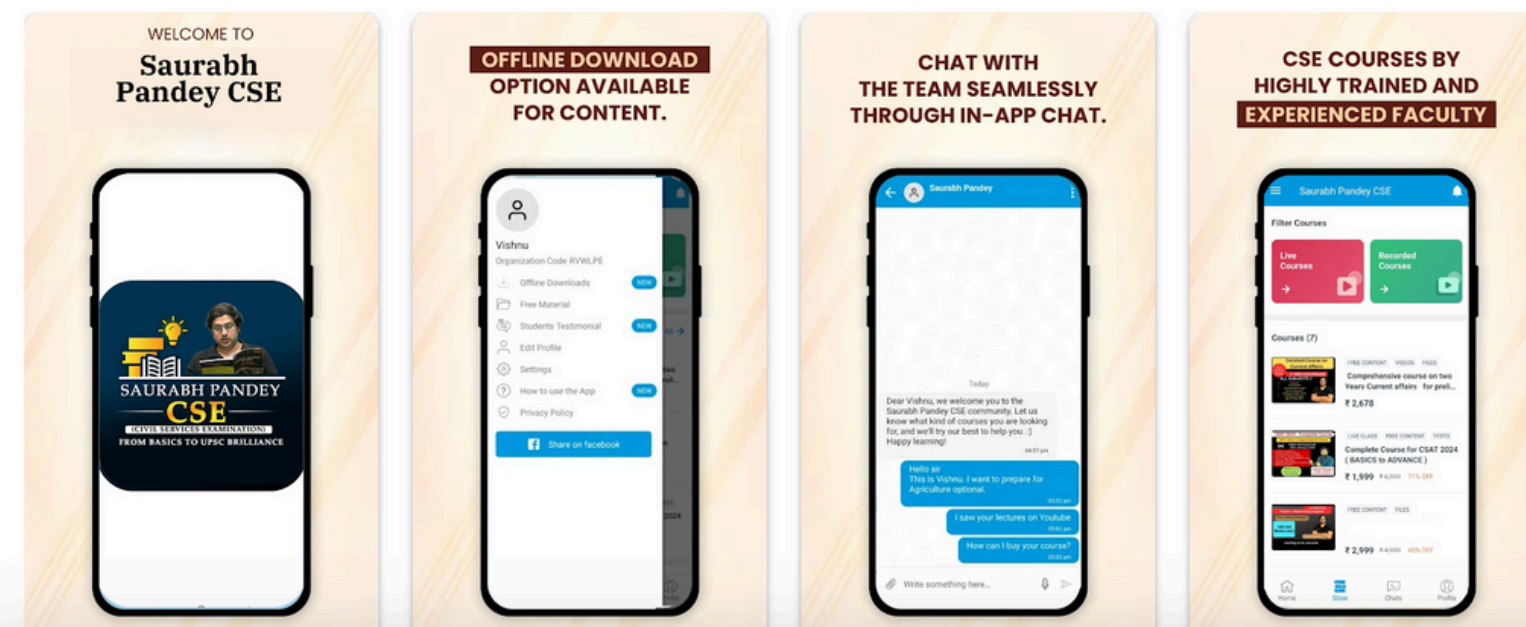
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Target Mains 2024/25 - essay topic



Q“From passion comes confusion of mind, then loss of remembrance, the forgetting of duty. From this loss comes the ruin of reason, and the ruin of reason leads man to destruction.”

Q"जुनून से मन का भ्रम होता है, फिर याददाश्त खो जाती है, कर्तव्य भूल जाता है। इस हानि से तर्क का विनाश होता है, और तर्क का विनाश मनुष्य को विनाश की ओर ले जाता है।"

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