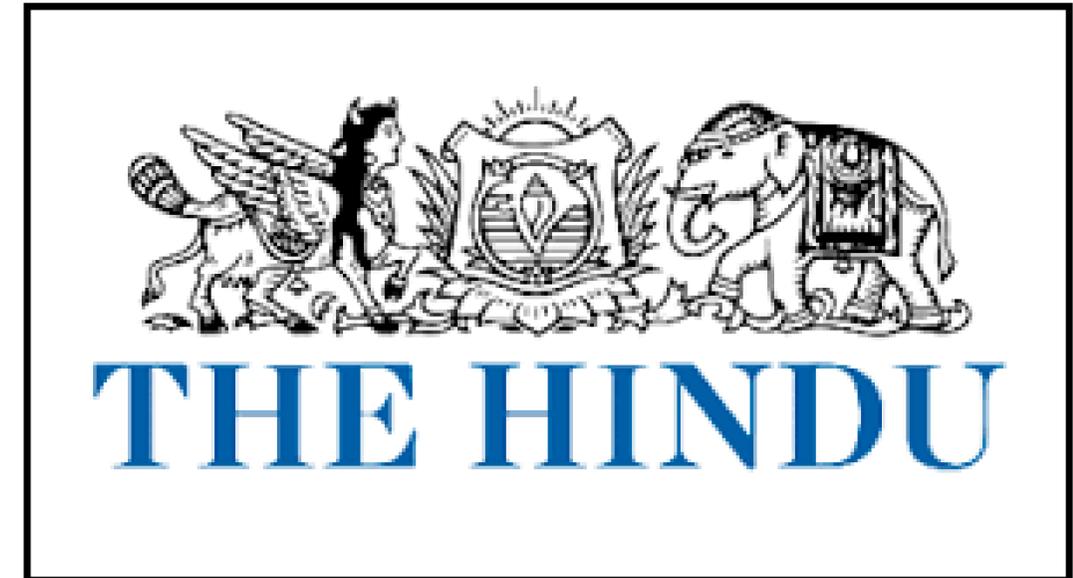




Topics



- **Forest Fire**
- **Dam Burst In russia (mapping, Types of Dam)**
- **UNHRC**
- **Antimicrobial resistance**
- **Essay**



By saurabh pandey sir



Essay Topic



“Resource constraints and Resource distribution will decide new world order”

"संसाधन की कमी और संसाधन वितरण नई विश्व व्यवस्था तय करेंगे"



Answer review



PRACHI

Que "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, inculcate contemporary social changes in criminal justice system" Examine.

Ans - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 replaced the Indian Penal Code 1860, introducing new offences, elevating court-attached-down offences and enhancing penalties for various offences.

③ Mob lynching ← - BNS specifies separate penalty for mob lynching with imprisonment - ment.

① Terrorism - BNS defines terrorism as an act, includes to threaten unity, integrity and security of country.

② Sedition - BNS repeals offences of sedition, which was criticised as colonial relic that curbed free speech.

④ Petty Organised Crime - such as organised pick pocketing, snatching, theft are punishable with imprisonment.

⑤ Community Service - As a form of punishment for specific crimes.

Some Key Changes in BNS 2023

Concerns regarding these changes -

Section 106(2) of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, provides for a max^m 10 years of imprisonment in case of fatal accident if the accused person escapes without reporting to police, seems disproportionate.

• This provision is unconstitutional, because Article 20(3) of Indian Constitution provides the right against self-incrimination.

• Section 112 introduces the offence of 'Petty organised crimes' such as Theft, snatching, cheating, gambling, selling of examination question papers, or any other similar criminal acts.

• However, 'any other similar criminal acts' of the section is undefined and open-ended.

• Section 143 deals with the sufficiency offences.

Sub-secⁿ (6) - deals with sufficiency of a child multiple number of times.

Subsecⁿ (7) - Sufficiency of a person by a public servant or police officer.

• Both provisions provide only for life imprisonment. And do not provide any discretion to judiciary for punishment.

Conclusion - The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 represents a significant contemporary social changes in criminal justice system, aimed to uphold constitutional principles such as justice and dignity of each individual and also aim to enhancing the current legal framework and promote safety and security to all.





Forest staff in Malappuzha clearing the biomass by controlled early burning as part of their drive to prevent forest fires in summer.

Fighting forest fires with a plan and community cooperation

The Forest department has undertaken a process of knowledge-sharing with people who live on the periphery of Kerala's jungles, while a volunteer group is actively helping prevent wildfires. **Abdul Latheef Naha** travels to Palakkad district to understand the means employed to counter the danger

Around 1.30 a.m. on March 10, T.M. Chashil Kumar a.k.a. Unni Varadam's mobile phone was unusually busy. As head of a conservation volunteer group, Kaattuthee Prathirodha Sena (force fighting forest fires), Unni was coordinating the movements of his co-volunteers from different parts of Kerala to address a wildfire call from the Vellakalangara Forest Range in Thrissur.

By 1.40 a.m., Unni was at Palakkad Junction Railway Station scurrying to catch the next train to Thrissur. Another member, Narayana Swami, had already boarded a train from Thiruvananthapuram and Mukundan A. was about to start from Malappuram. Shameer Ali was ready at Mannarkkad. Gokul and Prasad had already reached the Mupiyam forest station, where the fire was reported. Luckily, the fire was doused faster than expected.

The conservation volunteer group functioning under the supervision of Mannarkkad Range Forest Officer N. Subair was the latest in a series of successful experiments in fighting forest fires in Kerala that records relatively fewer fires compared to several States, including Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, and Maharashtra, as per the Forest Survey of India, 2019.

The forest staff across the State are on alert with the onslaught of summer, with temperatures reaching as high as 40-41 degrees Centigrade, unusual for this time. Kerala's 11,524.14 sq km forest cover occupies 29.65% of the land dominated by deciduous and semi-deciduous woods. They are drying up, especially on the forest periphery. Kerala has reported 163 wildfire incidents since January this year in which 230 hectares of forest have burnt. This is, however, much less than the fires reported in the previous years. Around this time last year, there were more than 300 forest fires in

Biomass removal or fuel load reduction is the key to forest fire prevention. We start doing it from December.

K. VIJAYANANTHAN
Chief Conservator of Forests (C2), Eastern Circle

the State; 600 hectares were burnt. According to Global Forest Watch, an open-source web application that monitors global forests in near real-time, there were 97 VIBRS (Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite) fire alerts in Kerala between March 15 and 22 this year, and only 5.2% of them were high-confidence alerts, foresters' jargon for serious alerts. Global Forest Watch data says that fires were responsible for 0.33% forest cover loss in Kerala between 2001 and 2022.

Detailed preparedness
Taking lessons from the fires that ravaged forest covers in previous years, meticulous fire management plans have been made at the block level within each forest range. "Our requirement is at least ₹6 crore for this season. But we are managing with the ₹3 crore that we got," says K. Vijayanathan, Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF), Eastern Circle that covers Nemmara, Palakkad, Mannarkkad, Nilambur South, and Nilambur North forest divisions.

The preparedness against wildfires includes removal of biomass cover, often through controlled or prescribed burning, taking 5.2-metre-wide fire-lines or fire-belts in areas where people have access, engaging fire watchers on a temporary basis, desilting of water sources within the forest, and procuring fire safety equipment. "Biomass removal or fuel load reduction is the key to forest fire prevention. We start doing it from December," says Vijayanathan.

Sporadic groundfires often help prevent large fires because they clear the accumulation of biomass. "Once it is burned or cleared, then it is very difficult for another immediate fire there. That's why sometimes fire experts say small fires are a blessing," says Vijayanathan.

It takes about 20 people to make a 1 kilometre fire-belt or fire-line, a preventive early-burning measure to avoid future fires. The standard width of a fire-belt is 5.2 metres as a normal ground-fire tends not to cross this burned area. In the Palakkad forest division, which caters to Ottappalam, Olavakkode, and Walayar ranges, a 25-km-long fire-line has been taken. Palakkad Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) Joseph Thomas says the next three weeks will be crucial and they will be on an enhanced vigil.

Depending on the vulnerability of the areas and the fire plans of each block, fire watchers are appointed for daily wages during summer. Twelve fire watchers are currently on duty in Olavakkode forest range headed by Imrose Elias Nava. But the needs and plans are different for other forest ranges.

In Mannarkkad range, which had witnessed several fires until 2022, the conservation volunteer concept has made an impact. "We have a 100-odd group of volunteers who are ready to assist us in tackling forest fires anytime, anywhere. We even sent them to Thrissur when a fire was reported there recently," says Mannarkkad Range Forest Officer N. Subair. He believes they were able to ensure a zero-fire year in 2023 in several

had effective results in preventing forest fires. "When people realise that they are being monitored inside the forest, they are cautious. It is a wonderful deterrent," says Subair. As part of sensitising people, forest authorities conducted football tournaments and bicycle rallies. "Taking people into confidence is very important," says Vijayanathan.

Unni says the drone experiment in some sensitive areas has had its result. "We flew the drones in Attappady seven times," he says. Showing people high-resolution videos and still images from the drone cameras, of people inside the forest convinced those living on forest fringes as well as tribespeople living inside the jungle about their vulnerability of being caught for carelessness.

People's involvement

The satellite-based fire alert system offered by the Forest Survey of India (FSI) has made it easy for the forest staff to get to know of any fires inside the forest. But fighting forest fires, especially in rocky terrains, is a challenge. Inside the forest, the staff do not depend on the Fire and Rescue Services that use water to douse flames. Instead, they depend on methods like beating the fire with green, leafy boughs, and counter-fires. When a wildfire advances, forest staff set fire to the area in front of it, and the blaze is extinguished as both the fires meet. The personnel fighting wildfires invariably carry fire beaters and blowers with them. "Blowers are very effective in clearing the dry leaves and other fuel load," says Subair.

Sadik P.Y., watcher attached to Palakkayam forest station, had a tough time when he set out to fight a fire inside the forest on March 15. It took about three hours for Sadik's dozen-odd group to reach the fire because of the steep terrain.

"Reaching the spot is often tougher than fighting the fire. On learning about the fire incident, we started around 2.30 p.m. and reached there by 6 p.m. As the fire was raging, we created a boundary by clearing the undergrowth and the debris. We controlled the fire by 11 p.m., but could not return from the forest that night," says Sadik, describing his latest firefighting experience. Sadik had to skip his Ramadan fasting the next day.

Most incidents reported in Kerala are groundfires, where grass, dry leaves, and undergrowth burn due to the heat. Crown fires rarely happen because of the deciduous nature of the forests. In areas where fires happen frequently, trees are found to be fire hardy. Besides, trees with oil content that can fuel fires are rare in Kerala forests.

Reptiles and rodents are most vulnerable to groundfires. When larger animals find their escape routes, reptiles like snakes get caught in the burning dry leaves on the ground. "Animal casualties are not very common in forest fires that we fight. However, we often find burned snakes," says a forest guard, requesting anonymity.

The biggest fire the State witnessed in recent years was at Parambikulam Tiger Reserve, where 200 hectares were lost in March 2017. It took several days for the Forest department to bring the

rious flowering of bamboo clumps at that time. The dry bamboo clumps gave us a crown fire then," says Vijayanathan.

Better awareness among farmers living on forest fringes has considerably brought down fire incidents. Some farmers who used to graze their cattle in grasslands within the forest would burn the grass for better growth the next year. There were incidents of forest fires breaking out from them. "Cattle grazing inside the forests has reduced now. We have been telling people that forest fires can dry up streams that bring water for some villages," says Fr. Saji Joseph, vicar of the Ponkandam parish near Mangalam Dam in Palakkad district and a patron of the Karshaka Samrakshana Samiti. Fr. Joseph's efforts recently helped Ponkandam to be the first net-zero parish in the country.

Accolades and success

P. Muhammed Shahab, Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Palakkad, says that more than 90% of the forest fires are artificial. However, he says 100% reporting is achieved because of the high alertness of the forest staff and those who help them.

Unni and his volunteer group have won accolades for their conservation efforts. Last year, he received the government's award from the Forest Minister and the Green Project Award of the Thrissur Management Association. "We could work so effectively and with so much pride because of the trust placed on us as well as the wonderful guidance by the RFO," he says.

Most members of the volunteer group are social workers involved in other humanitarian activities, including trauma care. They have undergone training in disaster management as well as basic life support. During a recent training in fire management, they took a pledge not only to fight forest fires, but also to prevent them. Leading the training session, Nazir P., Fire and Rescue Services assistant station officer at Mannarkkad, warned them of the huge consequences if forest fires are allowed to last for days and weeks.

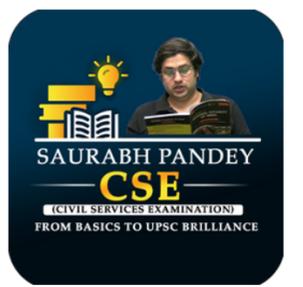
"Out of 500-odd fire calls our station gets a year, about 400 are in February-March-April. So be on your guard now," he told them. Advising them to use personal protective gear available, Nazir said that people living in forest fringes should be prevented from resorting to fireworks during the summer. "No one should be allowed to enter the forest in these months," he said.

The Mahashivratri festival at Malleswaram Mudi in Attappady was incident-free this year largely because of the awareness created by the Forest department and the volunteer corps.

Parallel to preventing and fighting forest fires, Unni and team have been involved in an eco-restoration and afforestation drive. They threw 12,400 seed balls in different parts of the forests. "We did it systematically. From collecting quality seeds of different trees suitable for the forest to preparing the balls and dispersing them at an apt time within the forest was not easy. But it was



Forest Fire



Understanding the

TYPES OF WILDFIRE



GROUND FIRES

Fueled by buried, dead vegetation such as peat

Move slowly underground, but can ignite surface fires

Difficult to extinguish if fuel is abundant

Can last for months or even years

SURFACE FIRES

Fueled by surface detritus, such as fallen leaves, twigs & dry vegetation

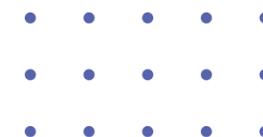
Generally the easiest to extinguish



CROWN FIRES

Burn in the tree canopy

Most dangerous type of wildfire, burning extremely hot & often spreading rapidly



Forest Fire



FOUR WAYS FIRE CAN STOP NATURALLY

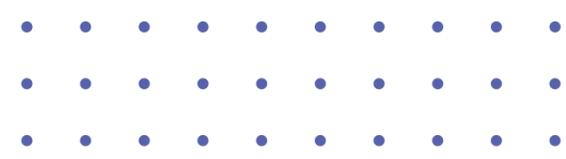
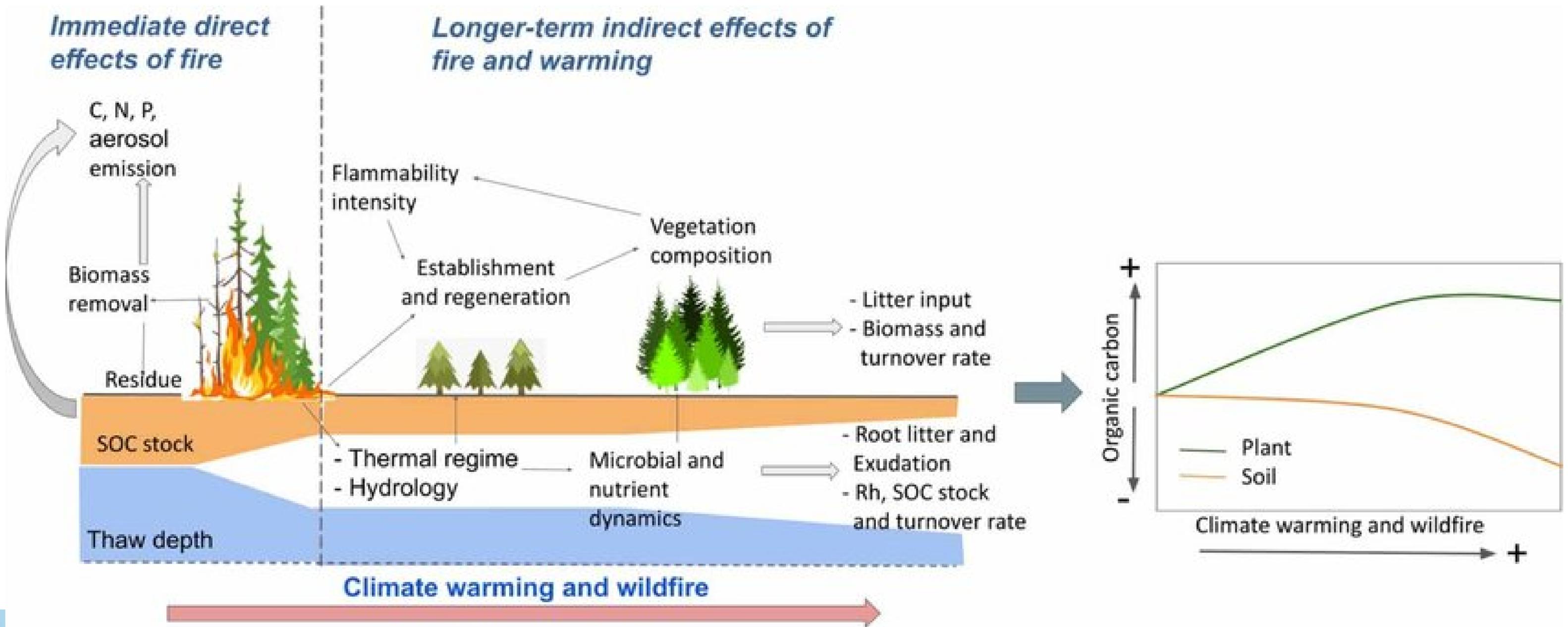
Higher Humidity &
Lower Wind Speeds

Existing Human-Made
Barriers, Such as Roads

Natural Barriers,
Such as Bodies of Water

Lack of Fuel, Such as Areas
with Recent Burns

 WESTERN
FIRE CHIEFS
ASSOCIATION



How Wildfires Can Negatively Impact Water Quality

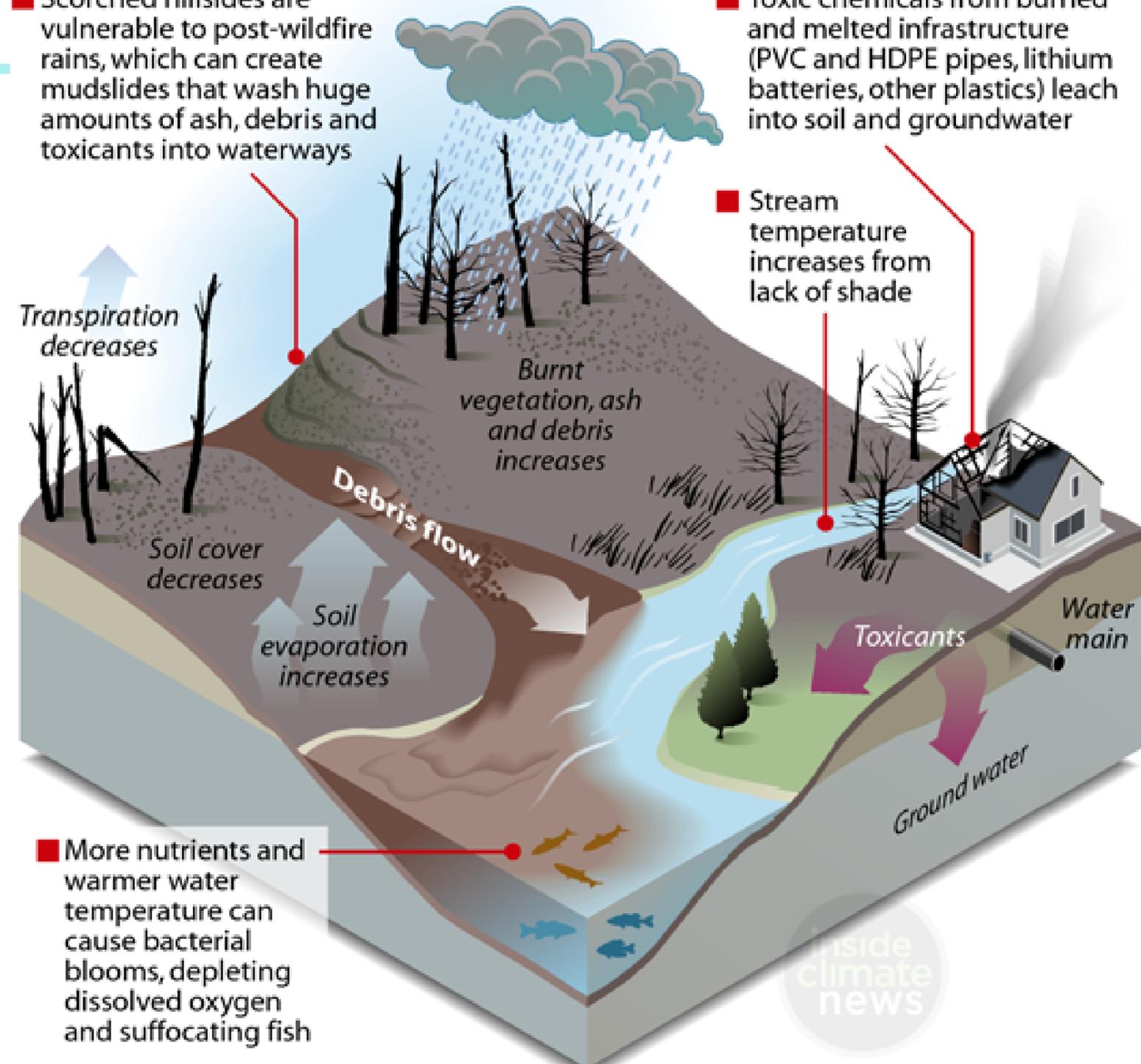
Intense fires cause chemical reactions that release metals, nutrients and other toxicants into the soil. Subsequent rains can wash these contaminants into rivers and reservoirs, which can negatively affect wildlife, agriculture and humans. Here are some examples:



■ Scorched hillsides are vulnerable to post-wildfire rains, which can create mudslides that wash huge amounts of ash, debris and toxicants into waterways

■ Toxic chemicals from burned and melted infrastructure (PVC and HDPE pipes, lithium batteries, other plastics) leach into soil and groundwater

■ Stream temperature increases from lack of shade



■ More nutrients and warmer water temperature can cause bacterial blooms, depleting dissolved oxygen and suffocating fish





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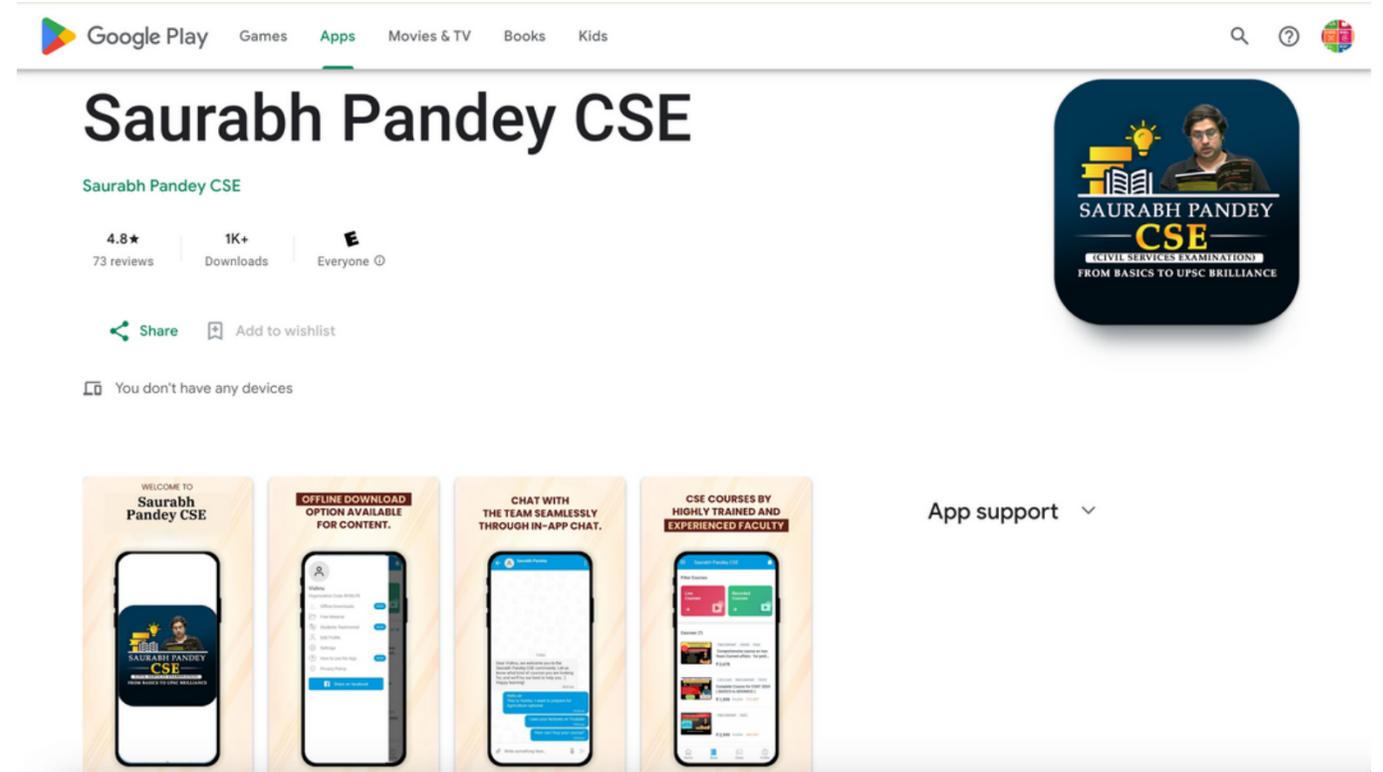


- As per recent UPSC trend
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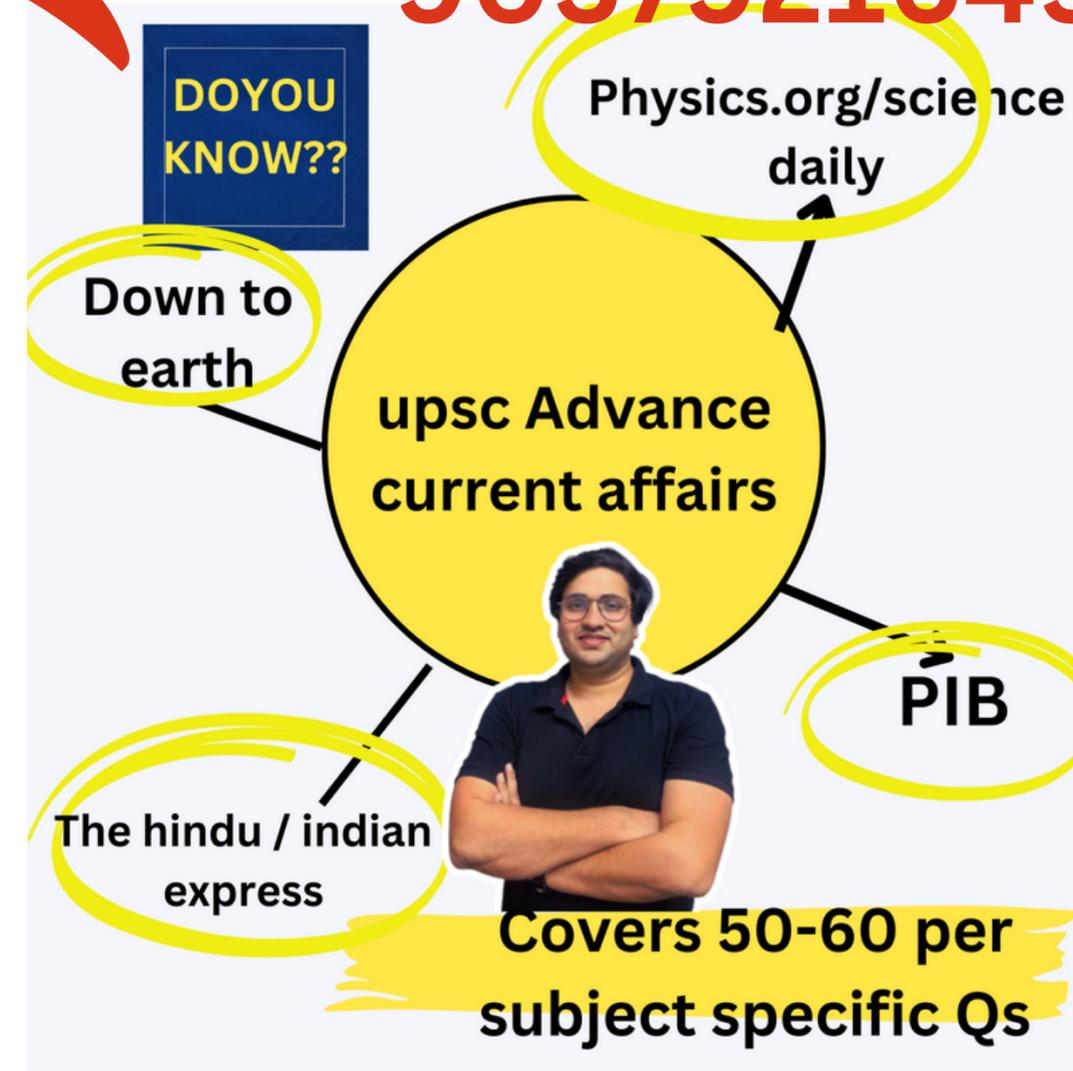
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Dam bursts in Russia's Urals; evacuation under way

Reuters

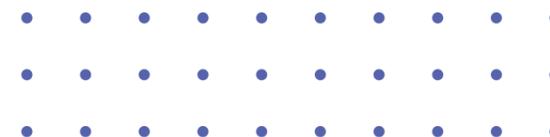
MOSCOW

A dam burst in the Russian Urals mountain city of Orsk on Friday and an evacuation was under way, local emergency services said.

State news agency TASS quoted the Emergencies Ministry as saying that up to 4,000 houses accommodating 10,000 residents of a suburban area of Orsk, which has a total population of around 2,30,000, could be inundated as a result of the dam breach.

Local emergency services said in a statement that they were working to evacuate residents and shore up the dam in Orsk.

A state of emergency has been declared in the Orenburg region, the Emergencies Ministry said.



Dam Burst In Russia

- an emergency was declared across the entire Orenburg region after levels in the Ural River rose dangerously because of melting ice.

The region - which includes Orsk, other Urals provinces and parts of neighbouring Kazakhstan - has been hit by widespread flooding in recent days



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- **The region - which includes Orsk, other Urals provinces and parts of neighbouring Kazakhstan - has been hit by widespread flooding in recent days**



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- Last year Dam Burst in pic shown .

Kakhovka dam and reservoir



- Russian military control
- ▨ Limited Russian military control
- Held or regained by Ukraine since 12 May 2023
- Russia annexed Crimea in 2014

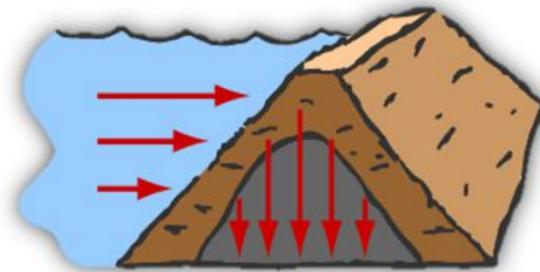
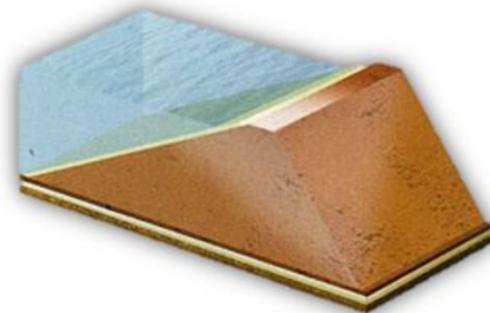
Source: ISW (21:00 GMT, 5 June)

Types of DAM

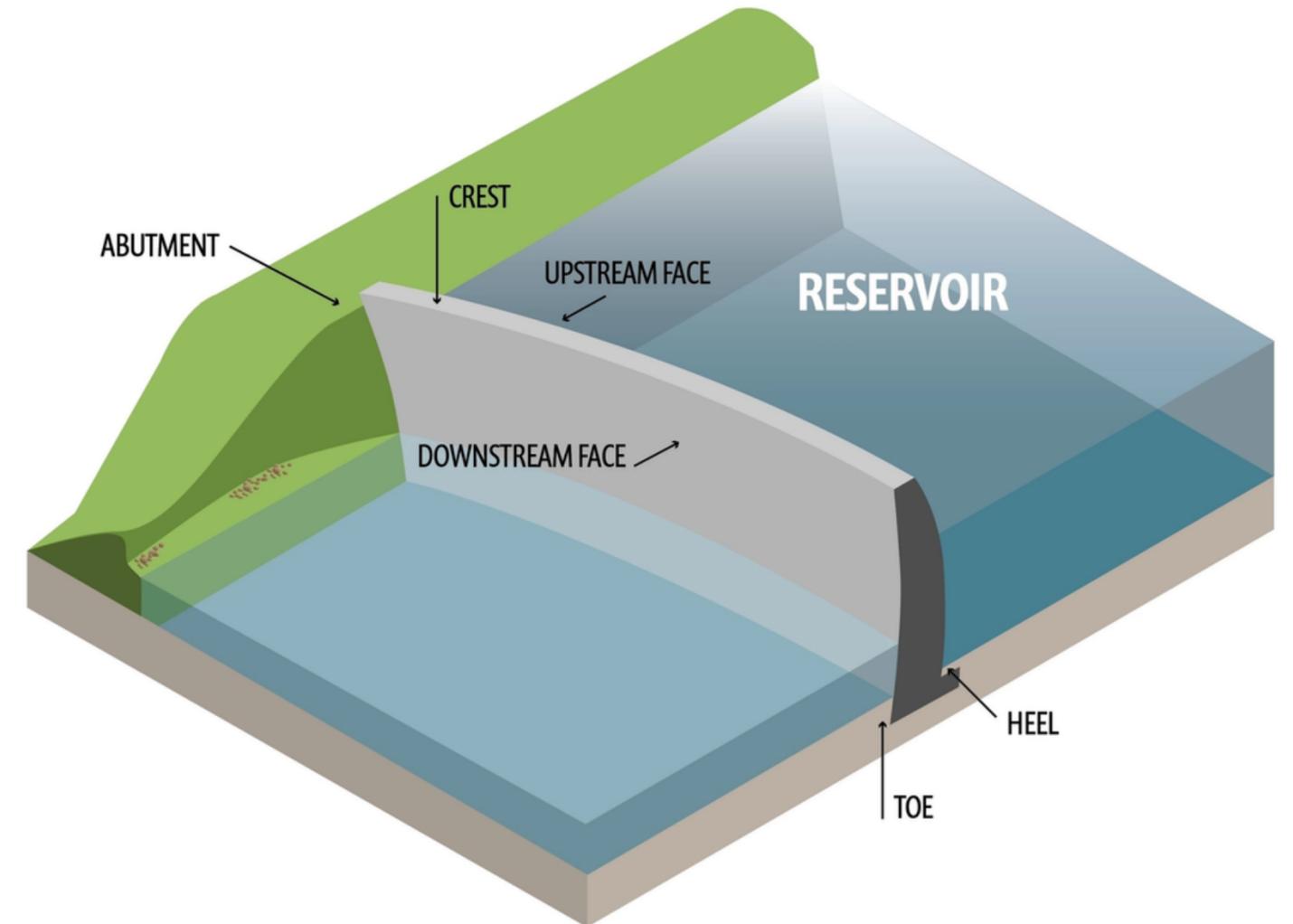


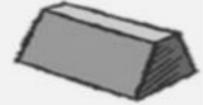
EMBANKMENT DAM

- It is a non-rigid dam which resists the forces acting on it by its shear strength and upto some extent by its own weight
- Earth dams are constructed where the foundation or the underlying material are weak to support the masonry dam.
- They are trapezoidal in shape and mainly built with clay, sand and gravel, hence they are also known as Earth fill dam or Rock fill dam.



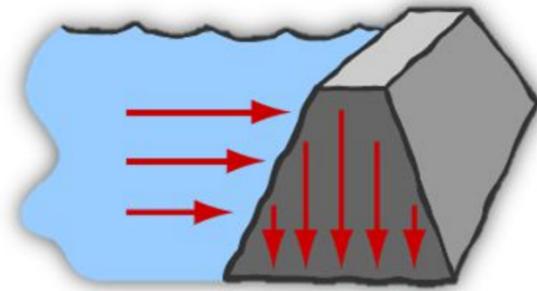
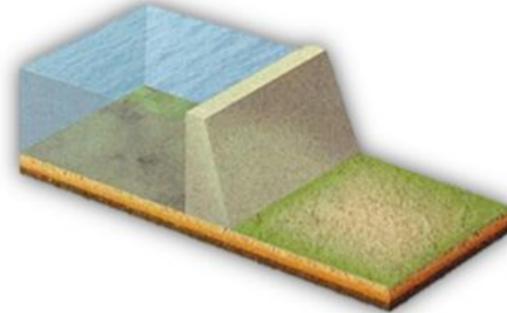
ARCH DAM





GRAVITY DAM

- It is a masonry or concrete dam which resists the forces acting on it by its own weight.
- These dams are heavy and massive wall-like structures of concrete in which the whole weight acts vertically downwards. Its c/s is approximately triangular in shape.
- As the entire load is transmitted on the small area of foundation, such dams are constructed where rocks are competent and stable.



BUTTRESS DAM

- It is a masonry or concrete dam which resists the forces acting on it by series of structural supports called buttresses.
- Buttresses transmit force from wall of dam to wider area of ground. These buttresses are in the form of triangular or multiple arch masonry or reinforced concrete walls.
- This type of structure can be considered even if the foundation rocks are little weaker.



Stop selling or shipping arms to Israel, UNHRC tells nations

The rights body also called on UN-backed independent investigators to report on shipments of weapons, munitions and 'dual use' items that could be used by Israel against Palestinians

Associated Press
GENEVA

The UN's top human rights body called on countries to stop selling or shipping weapons to Israel in a resolution passed on Friday that aims to help prevent rights violations against Palestinians amid Israel's blistering military campaign in Gaza.

The 47-member-country Human Rights Council voted 28-6 in favour of the resolution, with 13 abstentions.

The sweeping measure takes aim at an array of Israeli actions such as impeding access to water and limiting shipments of humanitarian aid into Palestinian areas. It also calls on UN-backed independent



A screen showing the result of the UNHRC vote on a resolution on the Israeli military campaign in Gaza, in Geneva on Friday. AP

investigators to report on shipments of weapons, munitions and "dual use" items – that have both civilian and military applications – that could be used by Israel against Palestinians.

While non-binding, the resolution is bound to raise

international pressure on Israel as a sign of widespread concern about its military campaign in Gaza, begun in response to the attacks in Israel by armed militants on October 7, that has led to the killings of nearly 33,000 Palestinians.

Western countries were divided. The U.S. and Germany opposed the resolution, France and Japan abstained, while Belgium, Finland and Luxembourg voted in favour.

Tough line

In a sign of Washington's growing impatience with Israel's handling of the military campaign, U.S. President Joe Biden issued a stark warning to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu on Thursday that future U.S. support for Israel's Gaza war depends on the swift implementation of new steps to protect civilians and aid workers.

On Friday, Israel announced it would allow "temporary" aid deliveries into famine-threatened northern Gaza.



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About UNHRC

- The Human Rights Council is the main intergovernmental body within the United Nations responsible for human rights.
- Established in 2006 by the General Assembly, it is responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe.
- The Council, composed of 47 Member States, provides a multilateral forum to address human rights violations and country situations. It responds to human rights emergencies and makes recommendations on how to better implement human rights on the ground.
- The Council benefits from substantive, technical, and secretariat support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- The Human Rights Council replaced the former United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

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Functions

- Serves as an international forum for dialogue on human rights issues with UN officials and mandated experts, states, civil society, and other participants;
- Adopts resolutions or decisions during regular sessions that express the will of the international community on given human rights issues or situations. Adopting a resolution sends a strong political signal which can prompt governments to take action to remedy those situations;
- Holds crisis meetings known as special sessions to respond to urgent human rights situations, 36 of which have been held to date;
- Reviews the human rights records of all United Nations Member States via the Universal Periodic Review;

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Membership and Election

- **The Human Rights Council consists of 47 Member States elected directly and individually by a majority of the 193 states of the UN General Assembly. Elections take place every year.**
- **Seats are equitably distributed among the five UN regional groups, with one-third of the members being renewed each year.**
- **Each member serves a three-year term. Membership is limited to two consecutive terms.**
- **As of December 2022, 123 of the 193 Member States of the United Nations have served as Council members.**





If not checked, AMR is expected to reduce life expectancy by an average of 1.8 years by 2035. ИСТОКРНТО

Should take action against antimicrobial resistance, says report

Agence France-Presse
GENEVA

Political leaders are ignoring the growing danger of antimicrobial resistance, which could lead to an unprecedented health and economic catastrophe, a high-level task force warned on Thursday.

“The world now has a limited and critical window of opportunity to respond at the scale and with the urgency proportionate to the rapidly increasing threats posed by AMR,” according to a report published on Thursday by the Global Steering Group on Antimicrobial Resistance.

Resistance to antimicrobials (AMR) – antibiotics, antifungals, and antiparasitics – is already wreaking havoc, and is the result of the massive use of these products to treat humans, animals and food. Evidence is mounting that “changes occurring in the natural environment due to the climate crisis are increasing the spread of infectious disease, potentially including drug resistant infections”, the report added.

The report is part of an effort to spur action by global leaders ahead of a meeting in New York on September 26.

Microbes that are not completely eradicated by a given substance can develop resistance to that product, gradually reducing the arsenal of drugs available to treat infections. AMR is already one of the world’s leading causes of death, directly responsible for 1.27 million deaths a year, the report said.

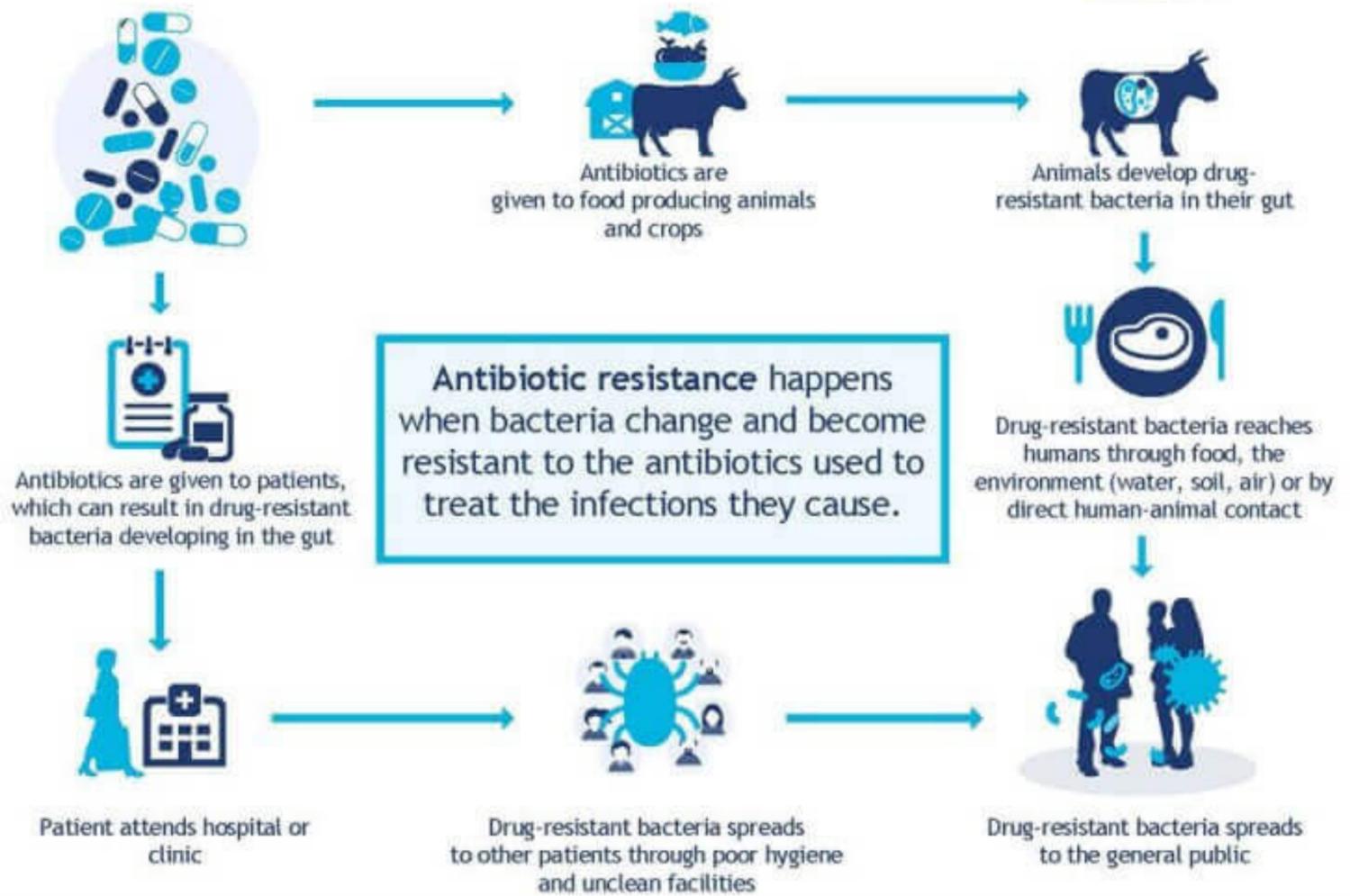
If left unchecked, AMR is expected to reduce life expectancy by an average of 1.8 years by 2035, leading to unprecedented healthcare costs and economic losses. Within a decade, AMR is estimated to cost the world \$412 billion a year in additional health costs and \$443 billion a year in lost labour productivity, according to an economic impact study commissioned by the Global Steering Group.



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ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE HOW IT SPREADS



www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance



CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



Antibiotic resistance happens when bacteria change and become resistant to the antibiotics used to treat the infections they cause.



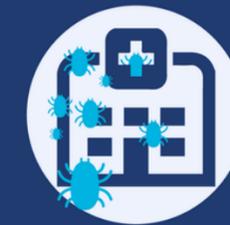
Over-prescribing of antibiotics



Patients not finishing their treatment



Over-use of antibiotics in livestock and fish farming



Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics



Lack of hygiene and poor sanitation



Lack of new antibiotics being developed

www.who.int/drugresistance

#AntibioticResistance



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Antimicrobial resistance

- **Resistance to antimicrobials (AMR) – antibiotics, antifungals, and antiparasitics – is already wreaking havoc, and is the result of the massive use of these products to treat humans, animals and food.**
- **Evidence is mounting that “changes occurring in the natural environment due to the climate crisis are increasing the spread of infectious disease, potentially including drug resistant infections”**

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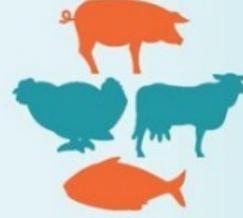
CAUSES OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE



Over-prescribing of antibiotics



Patients not taking antibiotics as prescribed



Unnecessary antibiotics used in agriculture



Poor infection control in hospitals and clinics



Poor hygiene and sanitation practices



Lack of rapid laboratory tests

Consequences of AMR

Greater number of AMR deaths (currently 5mn per year)



Economic loss

Routine treatment becomes riskier to perform



Steps taken

India

- **Chennai declaration (2012):** It promotes antibiotic stewardship
- **Red-line campaign**
- **National action plan on AMR (2017-21)**

Global

- **EU:** ban on preventive mass medication in animals using antibiotics or other drugs.
- **UN:** One Health Approach
- **WHO:** AWaRe Classification of antibiotics

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Prelims Vijay Series

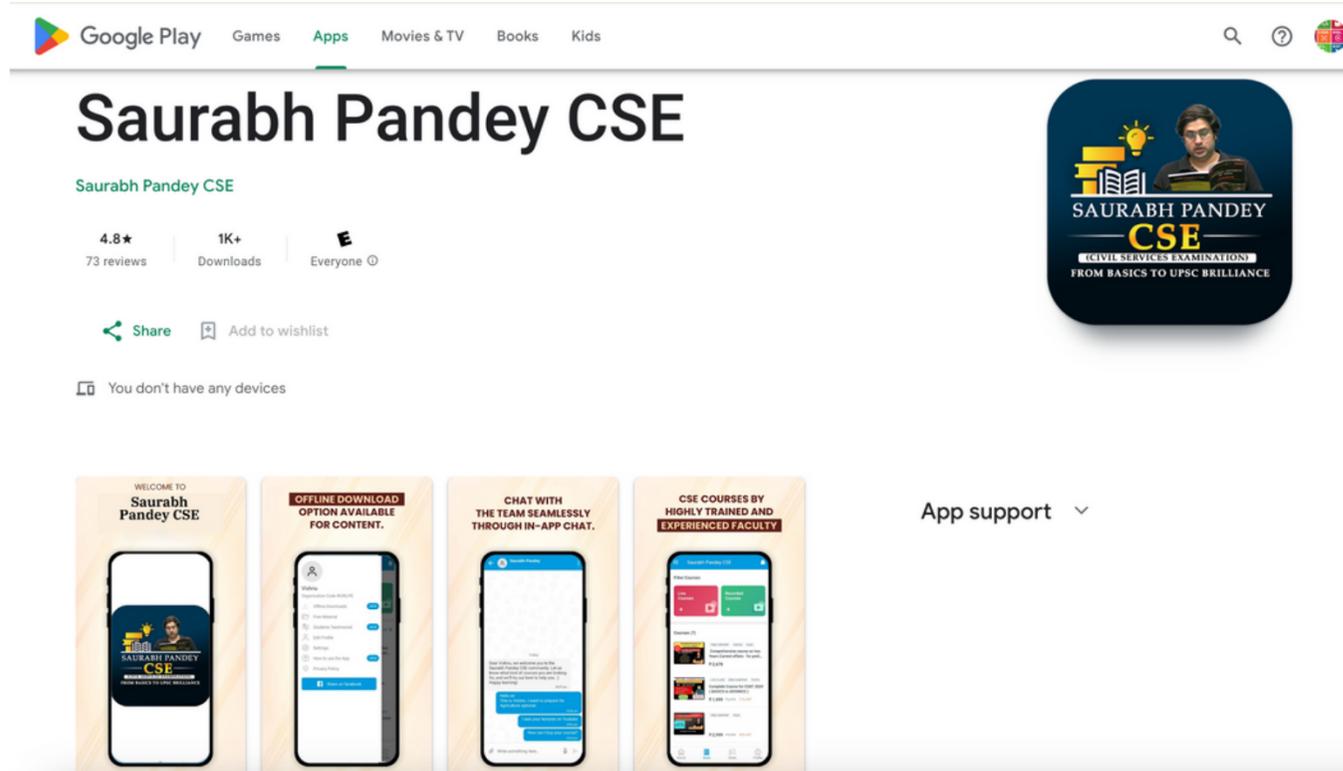
10 full length Tests (Static + Advance current affairs)



- As per recent UPSC trend
- Video Solution
- Revision pdf
- PYQs coverage



BY SAURABH PANDEY SIR



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must for upsc prelims 2024

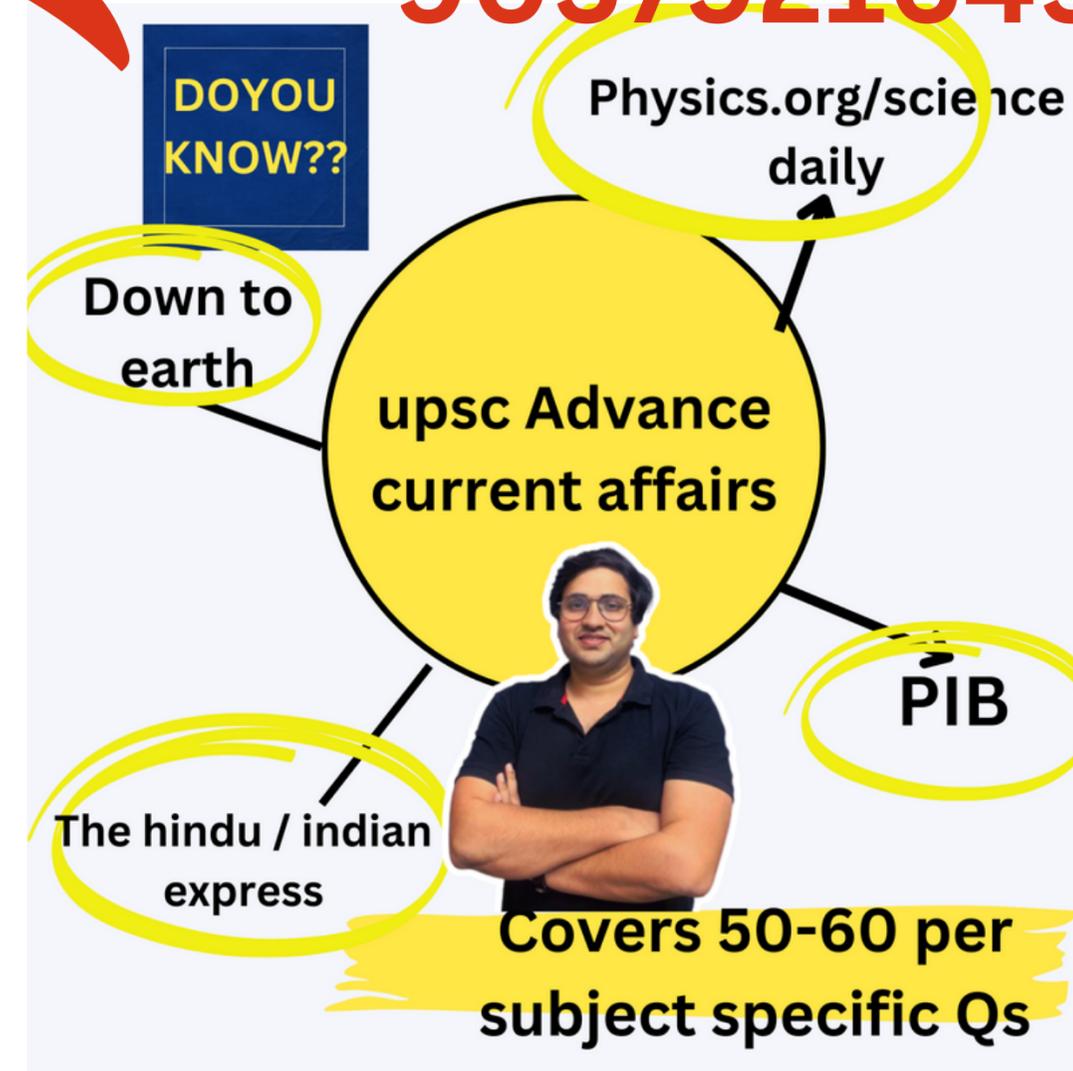
Detailed Course on Current Affairs

2 YRS COVERAGE

ALL SUBJECTS !!

- POLITY
- ECONOMY
- GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT
- SCIENCE AND TECH
- INTERNATIONAL RELATION ETC

PDF WILL BE PROVIDED FOR EVERY CLASS



The Hindu analysis by saurabh pandey sir





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International Relations

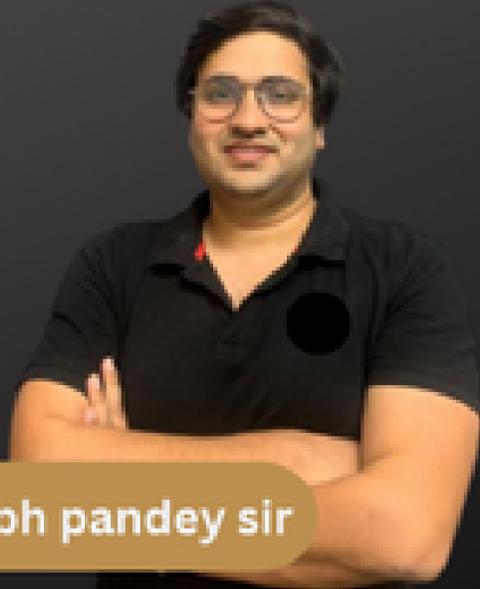
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Essay Topic



“Resource constraints and Resource distribution will decide new world order”

"संसाधन की कमी और संसाधन वितरण नई विश्व व्यवस्था तय करेंगे"

