

Topics



- Ele - fence
- Russia - North korea and china
- India and myanmar
- **The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India**
- **Mains**



By saurabh Pandey





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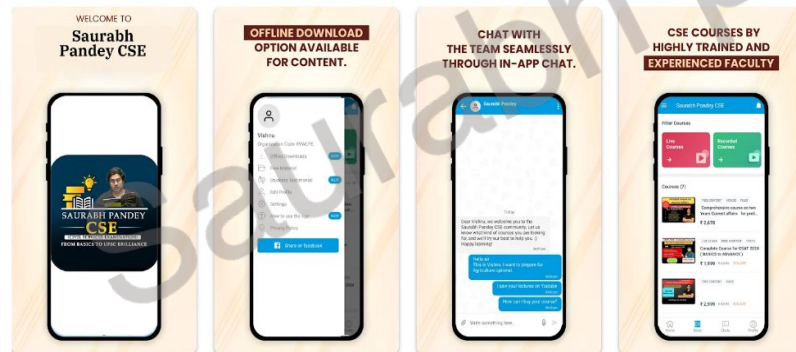


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'Ele-fence' in Kerala seeks to end man-animal conflict

E.M. Manoj
KALPETTA

The installation of country's first artificial intelligence-based smart fence, 'Ele-fence', is under way in Kerala's Wayanad to mitigate the burgeoning cases of human-wildlife conflict in the region.

The pilot project is being implemented by White Elephant Technologies, a Kochi-based R&D firm, with support from the Kerala Forest Department at Chelakkolly, near Pambra, in the Chethalth forest range of the south Wayanad forest division.

The proposed 70-metre Ele-fence incorporates an effective blend of surveillance, real-time monitoring, and control as well as preventive and protective features, says Parrakkal Mohan Menon, CEO, White Elephant Technologies.

The design elements also involved a deep dive and study of elephant behaviour in typical conflict-prone situations. The fence has been installed with six-inch-wide steel girders, each 17 feet high.

The girders are concreted at four feet depth and welded with steel bars under the ground level for strength, he says.



Kerala Forest Minister A.K. Saseendran visiting the installation works of 'Ele-fence' at Chelakkolly in Wayanad. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

The fence is duly equipped with AI-based logical trip wires, which enable early warning of intrusive elephant movements. There are 4K cameras for real-time video and audio dissemination to control rooms and the Rapid Response Teams of the Forest Department.

The fence has sound and alarm lights installed to keep the elephants from approaching the regions around the barrier.

It also has built-in features that will send light and sound alerts to pedestrians and motorists to warn them of elephants' presence in the area. Apart from the loaded AI features, Ele-fence also uses lasher belt technology, which would prevent ele-

phants from physically breaching the fence, Mr. Menon adds.

When the animal reaches within 50 to 60 metres range of the fence, multiple cameras would capture the live visuals and trigger alarm bells, warning local people of the elephant's presence. The system would alert the nearest Rapid Response Team (RRT), forest office and the central forest control room with real-time video of the fenced area. The fence is likely to be commissioned by the end of July, Mr. Menon adds. "We expect the latest project to protect human habitats from wildlife incursion and if it is found effective, it will be expanded to other parts of the State," he adds.

Ele - fence

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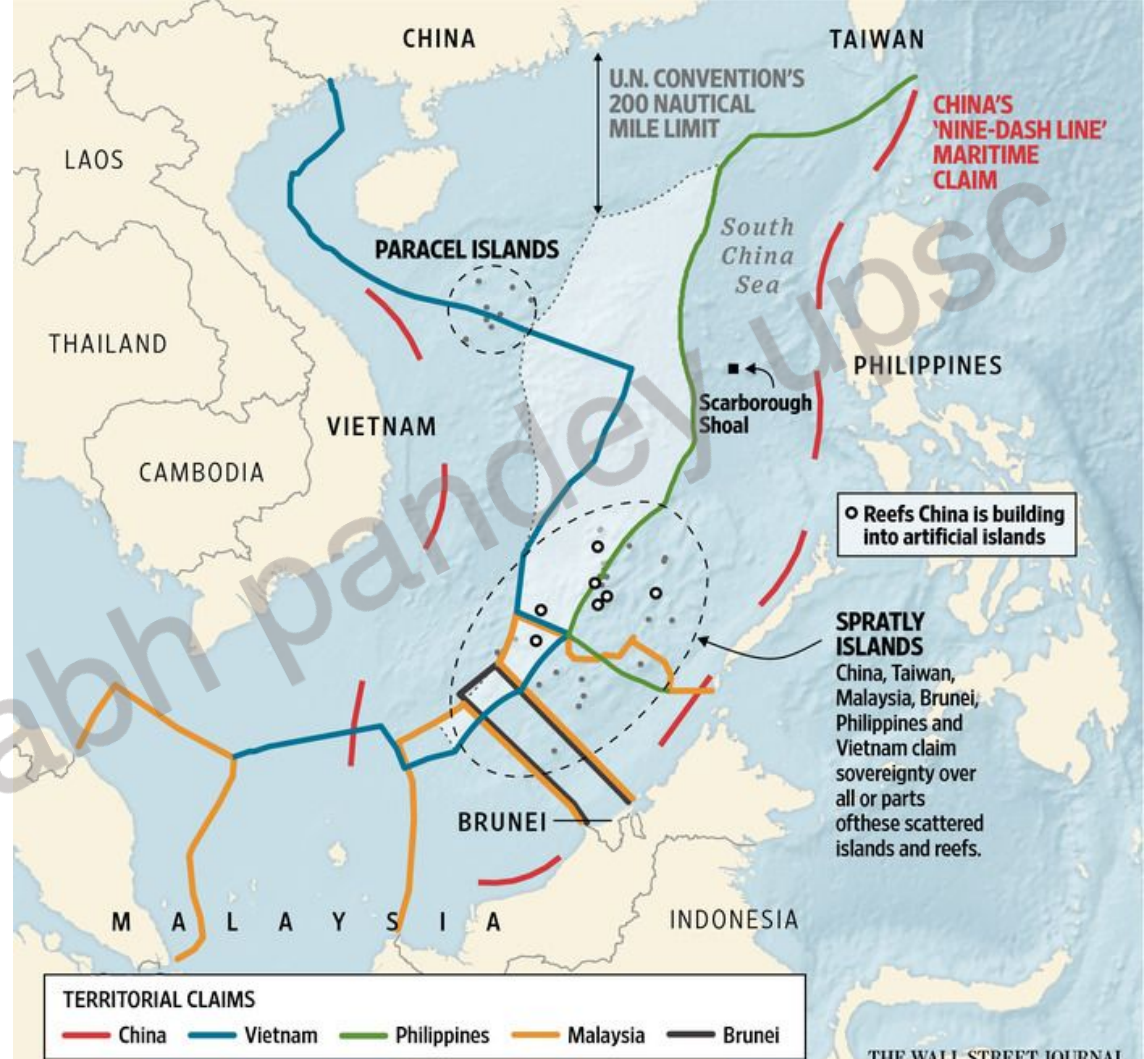
New Cold War

Russia's pact with North Korea will
deepen U.S. ties in East Asia

The security pact reached between Russian President Vladimir Putin and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un in Pyongyang, in which both countries promised mutual assistance "in the event of aggression", has echoes from the Cold War era. Russia and North Korea, erstwhile allies, are facing biting sanctions, but for different reasons. And, both are at odds with the West. Now, they seem determined to revive the alliance so that they can stand up to the western-led global order together. Mr. Putin's visit to Pyongyang, his first in 24 years, itself marked a new beginning. The Russian leader has supported multilateral efforts to curb the North's nuclear programme in the past. Moscow has also voted for sanctions at the UN Security Council against Pyongyang over its nuclear arsenals. But the Ukraine war appears to have altered Kremlin's geopolitical arithmetic and provided an opportunity for Pyongyang to make itself useful as an ally. When the Ukraine war dragged on and Russia came under western sanctions, Mr. Putin turned to Mr. Kim for ammunition and ballistic missiles. After Mr. Kim's visit to Russia in September 2023, North Korea reportedly supplied ammunition to Russia. Moscow stepped up supplies of food and fuel, and there was speculation that it could help the North's defence sector with critical technologies. While both have rejected reports of weapons trade, the security pact clearly elevates ties to the level of a de facto alliance.

Ever since the Ukraine war, Mr. Putin has steadily expanded Russia's cooperation with countries that are at odds with the U.S. He reportedly bought kamikaze drones from Iran. China has also emerged as a key economic, technological and energy partner. And, by promising to help North Korea, an isolated, one-family-ruled totalitarian state that is still technically at war with South Korea, in the event of an attack, Russia has signalled its readiness to play a larger role in northeast Asia. Mr. Putin, essentially a cold warrior, wants to build an axis of the 'others' opposed by the West to expedite the churn in the global order. China remains cautious but seems fine with the idea of its closest partners challenging the western order. This will have far-reaching geopolitical consequences. North Korea will now have little incentive to discuss denuclearisation. Russia, which already has tenuous ties with Japan, could see its relationship with South Korea deteriorating. The agreement is also likely to strengthen the emerging tripartite partnership in East Asia among Japan, South Korea and the U.S., further solidifying the new cold war between great powers, which is still in its early stages.







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Case of china



- **China appears to be keeping its distance as Russia and North Korea move closer to each other with a new defence pact that could tilt the balance of power among the three authoritarian states.**
- **Experts say China's leaders are likely fretting over the potential loss of influence over North Korea after its leader Kim Jong-un and Russian President Vladimir Putin signed the deal this week, and how that could increase instability in the Korean Peninsula.**
- **But Beijing may also be struggling to come up with a response because of its conflicting goals: keeping peace in the Koreas while countering the U.S. and its Western allies on the global stage.**

A progressive Indian policy on Myanmar outlined



Three years on, the military in Myanmar, which overthrew the elected civilian government in February 2021, continues to kill, maim and displace its own people. India has steadfastly maintained formal relations with this regime, which has so far murdered more than 5,000 people and displaced some 2.5 million people. In its second tenure, the Narendra Modi government did very little to engage with the pro-democracy resistance, which now has both political and military wings. Indian foreign policy scholars and practitioners have doggedly defended this policy by arguing that India needs to work with the junta if it has to protect its “interests” in Myanmar and not get swayed by an idealistic preoccupation with “values”.

How India can step out of China's shadow

But, in foreign policy, there is no clear line between “values” and “interests” simply because neither has a standard definition. It all depends on how a country defines these terms. This is also the case with India's Myanmar policy. New Delhi has long defined its “interests” in the Southeast Asian country in narrow strategic terms. But now, it needs to leverage a unique set of “values” to better defend its interests. It is possible for India to put in place a more progressive, values-driven Myanmar policy that works in favour, and not against, its national interests.

This new policy should have two key pivots, namely, democracy and human security. The new National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government, therefore, needs to take four interlocking steps immediately.

First, India needs to use its credentials as the largest federal democracy in the region to sharpen its influence in Myanmar. For long, Myanmar's pro-democracy political elites and civil society have looked up to India as a model of a federal democratic union with a well-oiled power-sharing arrangement between the centre and various subnational units. This is even more relevant today as the democratic resistance in Myanmar, which is led by the National Unity Government (NUG), dozens of ethnic revolutionary organisations, civil society organisations, and trade unions, strives to replace the military-drafted 2008 constitution with a



Angshuman Choudhury

New Delhi-based researcher and writer from Assam, and formerly an Associate Fellow at the Centre for Policy Research

New Delhi's stance of defining its 'interests' in the Southeast Asian country in narrow strategic terms needs to change

federal constitution. By helping this vibrant opposition achieve its aim through capacity-building and knowledge exchange programmes, India can distinguish itself from China, its primary regional competitor in Myanmar. Both Beijing and New Delhi can sell military hardware to Myanmar, but only India can sell the spirit of federal cooperation. Here is a chance for the new Indian government to outmanoeuvre the Chinese in their own 'backyard'.

Weapons sales and humanitarian outreach

Second, India needs to immediately halt all weapon sales to the Myanmar military. According to the advocacy group, Justice For Myanmar (JFM), Indian state-owned military hardware manufacturers have sold a range of non-lethal and semi-lethal equipment to the junta since the 2021 coup. In its most recent report, published on March 27, the group claimed that on January 2, the Indian Air Force transferred a package which had 52 items, including navigation and communication parts, to its Myanmar counterpart. Another recent investigation by Frontier Myanmar claims that India sold more than \$1.5 million worth of navy-grade diesel to junta-linked entities since the coup. New Delhi needs to immediately put a stop to these, as the Myanmar military continues to use all its three services – the army, air force, and navy – to attack non-combatant civilians using imprecise lethal tactics.

Third, India needs to immediately open cross-border humanitarian corridors to help civilians affected by the conflict along three border provinces – Sagaing Region, Chin State and northern Rakhine State. According to United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) data, Sagaing Region has seen the largest quantum of internal displacement in all of Myanmar since the coup (as of March 25, 2024). Rakhine comes next, while Chin State sits tenth in the list. Continuing air strikes by the junta and clashes between armed groups in these areas have only pushed more civilians across the borders. New Delhi needs to first revoke its plans to fence the India-Myanmar border and reinstate the Free Movement Regime,

or the FMR, which the Union Home Ministry suspended in February 2024. Then, it should engage existing humanitarian aid networks along the India-Myanmar border to send emergency relief assistance including medicines, food and tarpaulin to the other side. Mizoram, where a multi-layered asylum and aid ecosystem is already operational, is a good starting point. India should also collaborate with local and international non-governmental organisations with experience in the field. Best practices from Thailand, which recently started cross-border aid deliveries into Myanmar, should also be adopted. New Delhi should use its clout to ensure that the aid is not distributed by the junta, which not only has a disastrous track record in this field, but is also not even in control of large areas along the India-Myanmar border. It is also possible to run cross-border aid corridors without allowing contraband to pass through, with stringent checks and pre-delivery vetting.

Detention of asylum seekers

Fourth, the Narendra Modi government should immediately halt the detention and deportation of asylum seekers from Myanmar. This is especially so in the case of Manipur, where the BJP-led government has so far deported 115 asylum seekers to Myanmar – the latest round was on June 11. These are people who entered India not because they wanted to or with mal-intent, but because they were forced to. Regardless of the fact that India has not ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention, it is incumbent upon the government to treat them as refugees in need of humanitarian assistance and protection rather than as “illegal immigrants”. Both the Indian Constitution and international law allow the Indian state to do so. In fact, the customary international legal principle of non-refoulement discourages India from deporting refugees back to a home country where they face a threat of persecution or death. The Centre should also urge the BJP-led Assam government to release the 27 Chin refugees detained in the State and house them in a humane refugee shelter.

India, the “Vishwabandhu”, routinely claims to stand with the people of Myanmar. It should now walk the talk.

Myanmar coup

Seizure of power on February 1 follows weeks of tensions and the military's allegations of "huge irregularities" in November parliamentary polls



What we know so far:

- ▶ The army has declared a **one-year state of emergency**
- ▶ Myint Swe, a former general and the current vice president, to become acting president
- ▶ As well as Suu Kyi, **President Win Myint** and other civilian leaders taken into custody hours before parliament due to reconvene after elections
- ▶ Internet and mobile phone communications severely restricted across the country
- ▶ Army pledges it will hold fresh elections
- ▶ All banks closed nationwide



Aung San Suu Kyi

Age 75

- **2010**
Released from house arrest after **15 year detention** by the junta
- **2016**
Assumes **de facto national leadership** in the role of state counsellor
- **2015**
Leads **NLD*** to landslide **election** victory in the country's **first democratic elections**
- **2020**
Leads NLD to **second landslide** victory
- **Feb 1, 2021**
Arrested hours before new parliament due to convene

*National League for Democracy



China's String of Pearls Strategy



Sources: Center for International Maritime Security, Eurasian Times, indiatimes.com

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Major ethnic groups in Myanmar

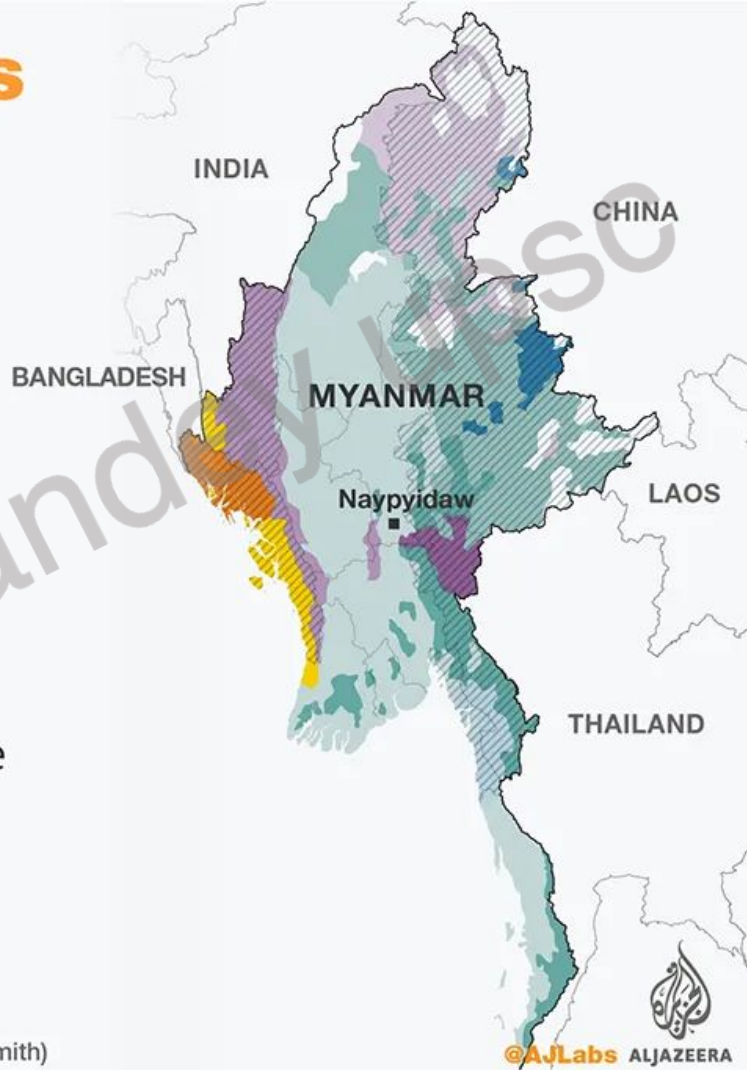
Myanmar officially recognises 135 ethnic groups but Rohingya have been rendered stateless and stripped of their citizenship.

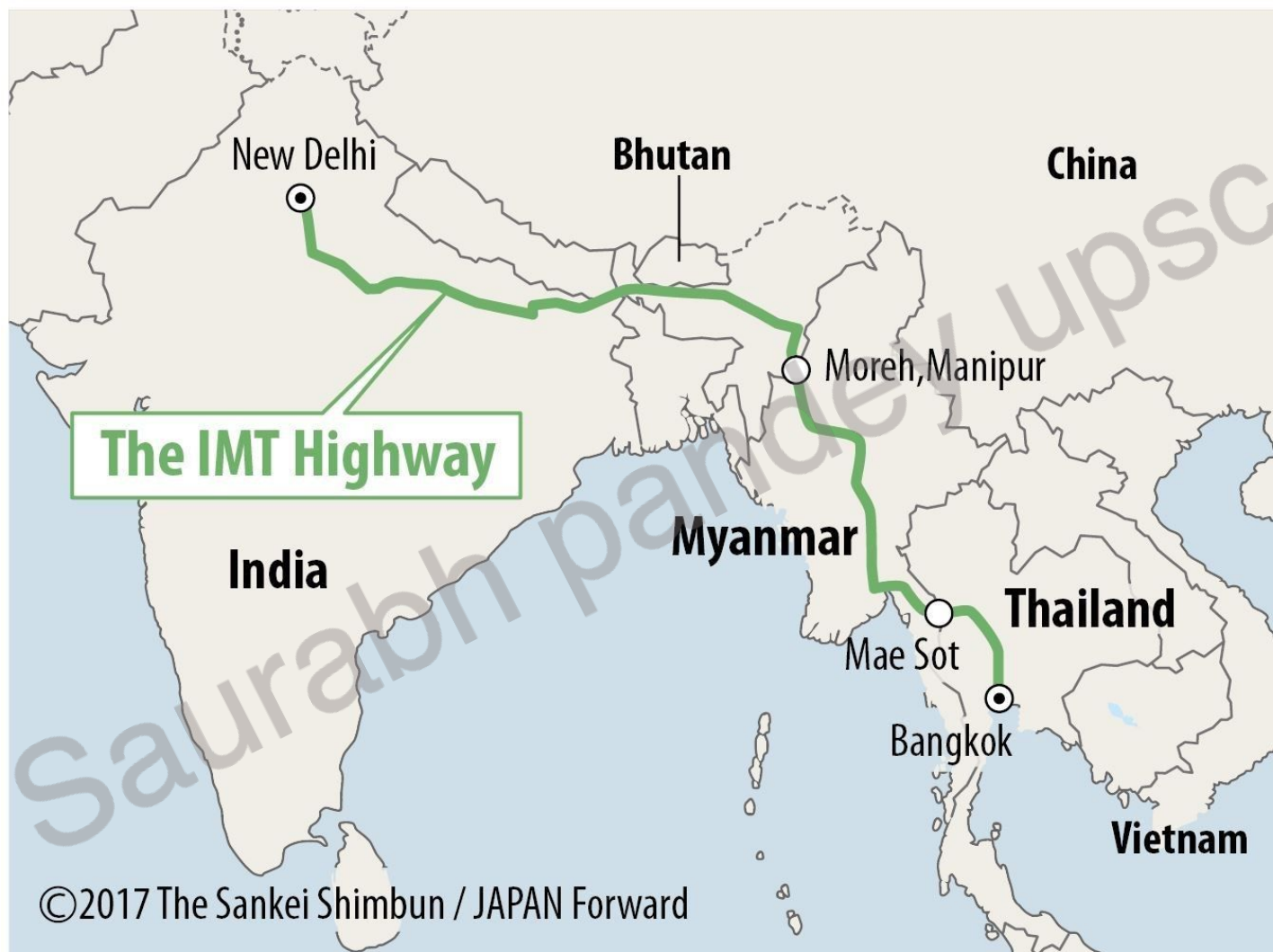
Ethnic Groups

	Bamar		Kachin
	Shan		Chin
	Karen		Karenni
	Rakhine*		Mon
	Rohingya		Wa
			Kokang Chinese

 Ethnic minority states

* Includes other Rakhine Muslim minorities





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- **Second, India needs to immediately halt all weapon sales to the Myanmar military.**

IBBI to strengthen creditors' rights on personal guarantors

K.R. Srivats
NEW DELHI

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India proposes to make it unequivocally clear that the submission or approval of a resolution plan for a corporate debtor under the IBC does not automatically release guarantors from their liability to repay the debt.

The IBBI now seeks to amend its CIRP regulations to ensure that submitting a resolution plan does not prevent creditors from enforcing their rights against the personal guarantor. Insolvency law experts said the IBBI's plan is likely to provide legislative clarity, strengthen creditors' position, and boost recoveries from personal guarantors.

The IBBI has released a discussion paper addressing, among other things, the "release of guarantees in a resolution plan." The last date for public comments through electronic mode is July 10, IBBI has said.

SC's approach

To clarify that approving a resolution plan does not automatically discharge a personal guarantor's liabilities from an independent contract, the IBBI has followed the Supreme Court's approach in Lalit Kumar Jain vs Union of India.

In the Lalit Kumar Jain vs Union of India judgment, the Supreme Court upheld the November 15, 2019, MCA notification enforcing the IBC's provisions on personal guarantors' insolvency.



Bringing clarity: The regulator has issued a discussion paper and sought public comments by July 10. GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCK

The court also ruled that approving a resolution plan does not absolve personal guarantors from their obligations or extinguish their liability.

Experts' take

Sushmita Gandhi, Partner, INDUSLAW, said the case of Lalit Kumar is one of the many instances where judicial interpretation bridged the lacuna in the IBC, which is still a nascent law.

"The proposal indicates that the IBBI is cognisant of such gaps and is attempting to bridge the same to avoid ambiguity relating to the position of release of guarantees," she added.

'Raises concerns'

Misha, Partner, Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas & Co., said the language of the proposed amendment raises concerns.

"On a plain reading, it suggests that a resolution plan cannot prevent creditors from enforcing their rights against the guarantors of the corporate debtor. This should not be the case where the creditors have agreed to discharge the guarantor along with

the corporate debtor," she observed.

Hari Hara Mishra, CEO of the Association of ARCs in India, said the IBBI proposal, if implemented, will be a shot in the arm for creditors and a boost to improve recovery from the enforcement of guarantees.

'Sanctity of contracts'

"This will reinforce the sanctity of contractual obligations, the backbone of a robust framework of credit culture," he said.

Sumit Khanna, Partner, Deloitte India, said, "By prohibiting resolution applicants from extinguishing guarantees, this change strengthens creditors' positions, promising a more efficient recovery process. With creditors recovering close to 2 per cent of claims from PGs, this amendment is crucial for bolstering recovery."

Vishwas Panjiar, Partner, Nangia Andersen in India, said personal guarantors remain liable for the guarantees they have provided.

(The writer is with The Hindu businessline)

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India was established on 1st October, 2016 under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code).
- It is a key pillar of the ecosystem responsible for implementation of the Code that consolidates and amends the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner for maximization of the value of assets of such persons, to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit and balance the interests of all the stakeholders.

-

- It is a unique regulator: regulates a profession as well as processes.
- It has regulatory oversight over the Insolvency Professionals, Insolvency Professional Agencies, Insolvency Professional Entities and Information Utilities.

- It writes and enforces rules for processes, namely, corporate insolvency resolution, corporate liquidation, individual insolvency resolution and individual bankruptcy under the Code.
- It has recently been tasked to promote the development of, and regulate, the working and practices of, insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities and other institutions, in furtherance of the purposes of the Code.
- It has also been designated as the 'Authority' under the Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules), 2017 for regulation and development of the profession of valuers in the country.

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Saurabh pandey upsc

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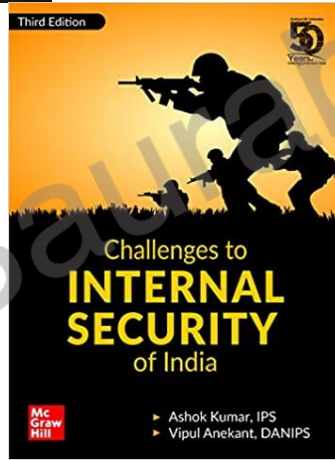
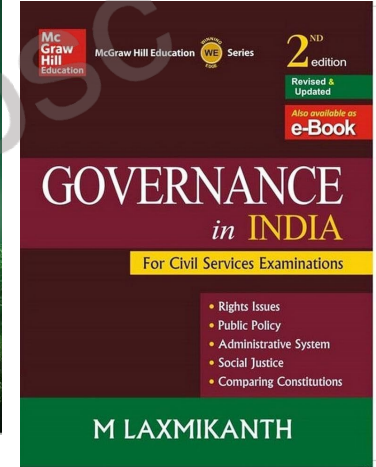
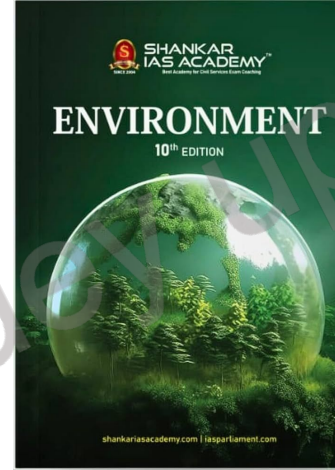
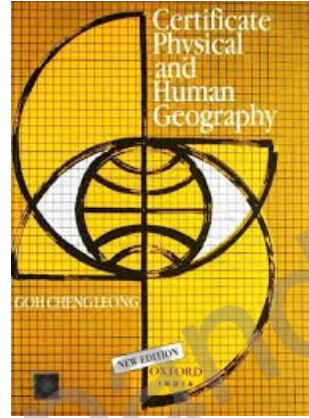
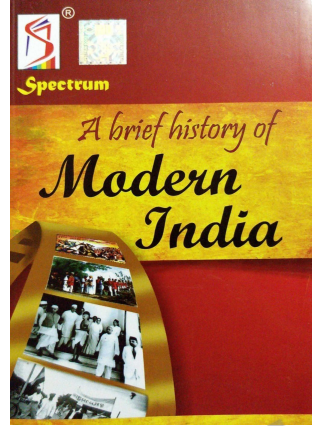
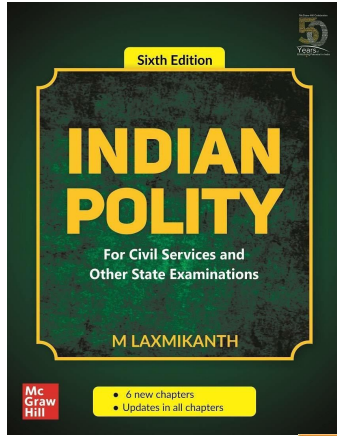
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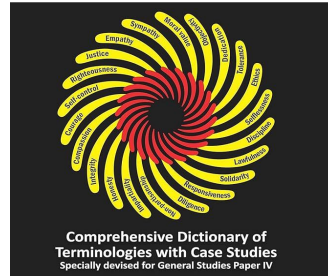


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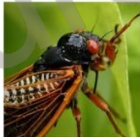




The periodical mass emergence of cicadas in eastern North American forests can "rewire" forest food webs and initiate a cascade of impacts that propagates throughout the food chain, as per a study that quantified effects of the 2023 Brood X cicada emergence. The study found that when insect-eating birds have prey in the form of cicadas and thus shift their focus away from their usual repeat – leaf-eating caterpillars – the caterpillars feast more heavily upon the leaves of oak saplings, doubling insect leaf damage.

- The periodical mass emergence of cicadas in eastern North American forests can “rewire” forest food webs and initiate a cascade of impacts that propagates throughout the food chain, as per a study that quantified effects of the 2021 Brood X cicada emergence.

The cicadas are a superfamily, the Cicadoidea, of insects in the order Hemiptera.



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states as per ARTICLE 244(2).

- Scheduled Areas cover 11.3% of India's land area, and have been notified in 10 States: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh

- The President of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas. States with Scheduled Areas need to constitute a Tribal Advisory Council with up to 20 ST members.
- They will advise the Governor on matters referred to them regarding ST welfare.
- The Governor will then submit a report every year to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.

- The national government can give directions to the State regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
- The Governor can repeal or amend any law enacted by Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly in its application to the Scheduled Area of that State.

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Sreeparna Chakrabarty
NEW DELHI

Gujarati's traditional dance form 'Garba' was on Wednesday included in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The popular dance form from India to make it to the UNESCO list, Kolkata's Durbar Sahitya, the one added two years ago.

The inclusion has been made under the provisions of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The international cultural body described the 'Garba' as a ritualistic and devotional dance performed in India.

- Gujarat's traditional dance form 'Garba' was on Wednesday included in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- The popular dance form is the 15th cultural item from India to make it to the UNESCO list. Kolkata's Durga Puja was the last one added two years ago.
- The inclusion has been made under the provisions of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- The international cultural body described the 'Garba' as a ritualistic and devotional dance performed India.



Climate change is making the world sick

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- Que-3 With reference to exercise 'Mitra Shakti', consider the following statements
- Between India and Nepal.
 - The aim of the exercise is to jointly rehearse sub-conventional operations under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which authorises the Security Council to take enforcement measures, including the use of military force, to address threats to international peace and security.
 - "Exercise MITRA SHAKTI-2023" recently commenced in Goa.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None



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- Ans 3- (a)
- "Exercise MITRA SHAKTI-2023" recently commenced in Aundh (Pune).
 - Between India and Sri Lanka.



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PRELIMS 18th N...



- The Constituent Assembly debated whether fundamental rights including this one could be suspended or limited during an Emergency. The Article cannot be suspended except during the period of Emergency.

Can High Courts be approached in cases of violation of fundamental rights?

- Both the High Courts and the Supreme Court can be approached for violation or enactment of fundamental rights through five kinds of writs:
- Habeas corpus (related to personal liberty in cases of illegal detentions and wrongful arrests)
- Mandamus — directing public officials, governments, courts to perform a statutory duty;
- Quo warrant — to show by what warrant is a person holding public office;

- Prohibition — directing judicial or quasi-judicial authorities to stop proceedings which it has no jurisdiction for; and
- Certiorari — re-examination of an order given by judicial, quasi-judicial or administrative authorities.
- In civil or criminal matters, the first remedy available to an aggrieved person is that of trial courts, followed by an appeal in the High Court and then the Supreme Court.
- When it comes to violation of fundamental rights, an individual can approach the High Court under Article 226 or the Supreme Court directly under Article 32.
- Article 226, however, is not a fundamental right like Article 32.

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1023 Nobel Prize In Economic Sciences Awarded To Claudia Gold

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Que-2 Consider the following statements

- Article 244, pertaining to the administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas, is the single most important constitutional provision for STs.
 - Articles 244(1) provides for the application of Fifth Schedule provisions to Scheduled Areas notified in any State other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, the Sixth Schedule applies to these states as per Article 244(3).
 - The Prime Minister of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All three
 - None

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Ans- (b)
The President of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas.

- Scheduled Areas cover 11.3% of India's land area, and have been notified in 10 States: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh. In 2015, Kerala proposed to notify 2,133 habitations, five gram panchayats, and two wards in five districts. It awaits the Indian government's approval.
- The President of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas. States with Scheduled Areas need to constitute a Tribal Advisory Council with up to 20 ST members. They will advise the Governor on matters referred to them regarding ST welfare. The Governor will then submit a report every year to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
- The national government can give directions to the State regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas. The Governor can repeal or amend any law enacted by Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly in its application to the Scheduled Area of that State. The Governor can also make regulations for a Scheduled Area, especially to prohibit or restrict the transfer of forest land by or among members of the STs, and regulate the allotment of land to STs and money-lending to STs.

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India World Opinion Sports e-Paper



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Ethics vs privilege committee

- Objective: It oversees the moral and ethical conduct of members and examines cases of misconduct referred to it.
- Appointment of members in Lok Sabha: The members of the Ethics Committee are appointed by the Speaker for a period of one year.

Procedure for complaints

- Any person can complain against a Member through another Lok Sabha MP, along with evidence of the alleged misconduct, and an affidavit stating that the complaint is not "false, frivolous, or vexatious".
- If the Member himself complains, the affidavit is not needed.
- The Speaker can refer to the Committee any complaint against an MP.
- The Committee does not entertain complaints based only on media reports or on matters that are sub-judice.
- The Committee makes a prima facie inquiry before deciding to examine a complaint. It makes its recommendations after evaluating the complaint.

- The Rules (for example, the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha) applicable to the Committee of Privileges also apply to the ethics panel.
- An allegation of corruption against an MP can be sent to either body, but usually more serious accusations go to the Privileges Committee.
- The mandate of the Privileges Committee is to safeguard the "freedom, authority, and dignity of Parliament".
- These privileges are enjoyed by individual Members as well as the

House as a whole.

- An MP can be examined for breach of privilege; a non-MP too can be accused of breach of privilege for actions that attack the authority and

Santiniketan finds its place on UNESCO's World Heritage List

Should body makes announcement on Sunday, Santiniketan, named by Tagore, has been reported by Bengali Culture Ministry says it will be important inheritance to human values

By India Staff

Santiniketan, a town established by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, has been named on UNESCO's World Heritage List, the Bengali Culture Ministry said on Sunday. The town, which was founded by Tagore in 1901, is a place where he laid the foundations of Visva-Bharati University.



By India Staff

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which meets in Paris, will decide on the town's status on Sunday. The town, which was founded by Tagore in 1901, is a place where he laid the foundations of Visva-Bharati University.

The UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which meets in Paris, will decide on the town's status on Sunday. The town, which was founded by Tagore in 1901, is a place where he laid the foundations of Visva-Bharati University.

Santiniketan, a town established by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, made it to the UNESCO's World Heritage List on Sunday.

Located in West Bengal's Birbhum district, Santiniketan, which means "abode of peace", started taking shape in 1901 and is the place where Tagore laid the foundations of Visva-Bharati University.

EU chief promises a plan of action as migrants flock to Italian island

Urges von der Leyen, along with Italian PM Giorgio Meloni, visits Lampedusa where more than 2000 people have arrived this week. 1,200 migrants have arrived in Italy this year, almost double the figure by the corresponding period in 2022.

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ceramics and glasses, greases, metallurgical powders, polymers and other uses.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one b) Only two
c) All three d) None

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Que-2 With reference to Parliaments special sessions, consider the following statements

- There is specific provision in the Constitution that deals with special sessions.
- Article 352, which deals with the proclamation of Emergency, refers to a 'special sitting' of the House, this clause was added through the 44th Amendment Act in 1978, which included safeguards against the Emergency.
- The Question Hour was suspended during the session.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one b) Only two
c) All three d) None



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Que-3 Consider the following statements about Sacred Ensembles of the Hoysala

- This includes five temples in Karnataka, has been recently inscribed on the UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- The Hoysala Temples, built in the 12th and 13th centuries by the Hoysala kings, are dedicated to Shiva and Vishnu.
- The temples became targets of plundered and destruction by the Delhi Sultanate army of Ala-ud-din Khaji in the early 14th century and another Delhi Sultanate army of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughluq in 1326 AD.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one b) Only two
c) All three d) None



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Que-4 Consider the following statements about SHREYAS scheme

- It comprises 4 central sector sub-schemes.
- The objective of the Scheme is to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) candidates to enable them appear in competitive and entrance examinations.
- The ceiling of the total family income under the scheme is 2 lakhs per annum and 3500 slots are allotted per annum.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one b) Only two
c) All three d) None

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Que-5 Consider the following statements about Women's Reservation Bill

- The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023, seeking to reserve 33% of seats in Lok Sabha and state Assemblies for women.

Que-5 With reference to Shumang Leela, consider the following statements

- 1- Shumang Leela is a traditional form of theatre in Tripura.
- 2- In this the roles of women are all played by men, called Nupi Shabis.
- 3- It is performed in an open courtyard surrounded by spectators on all four sides.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

Ans- (d)

- Shumang Leela is a traditional form of theatre in Manipur.
- In the case of women's theatre groups, the roles of men are played by women.
- Shumang Leela translates to "courtyard performance".
- Today, Shumang Leela is of two types: Nupa Shumang Leela, performed only by men, and Nupi Shumang Leela, performed only by women.

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furniture, handicrafts and musical instruments in China and Japan. The red dye obtained from the wood is used as a colouring agent in the textiles, medicine and food industries.

Que-7 Consider the following statements about Compressed biogas (CBG) and compressed natural gas (CNG)

- 1- Chemically, CBG is the same as CNG — both are compressed methane — and has the same calorific value.
- 2- CNG is a by-product of petroleum, CBG can be produced from any biomass, be it crop residue, cattle dung, sugarcane press mud, municipal wet waste or effluents from a sewage treatment plant.
- 3- CBG cannot be transported through cylinders or pipelines to retail outlets.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

Que-6 Consider the following statements about Red Sanders also called Red Sandalwood

- 1- It is a species found in the southern tropical dry deciduous forest of Telangana.
- 2- The tree reaches an average height of 10 to 15 metres.
- 3- The species is listed as 'Endangered' in the International Union for Conservation of Nature and falls in Appendix II of CITES.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

Ans- (d)

- It is a species found in the southern tropical dry deciduous forest of Andhra Pradesh (AP).
- CITES (shorter name for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, also known as the Washington Convention).
- In India, it has been enlisted under Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
- The heartwood of Red Sanders is in demand in the domestic and international markets for making

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- c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 3 only

Ans- (b)

- In the union budget of FY 2023-24, it is announced to launch a mission to eliminate sickle cell anemia by 2027.

Que-7 Lamu Archipelago, recently in News, belongs to which country

- a) Somalia
b) Malaysia
c) Indonesia
d) Kenya

Ans- (d)

- The Lamu Archipelago is located in the Indian Ocean close to the northern coast of Kenya, to which it belongs. The islands lie between the towns of Lamu and Kiunga, near the Coast Province. It is a part of Lamu District.

Que-8 Consider the following statements about "Operation Sadbhavana", recently in News

- 1- Launched by an Indian Army.
- 2- For development of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 3- Some of the objectives achieved through Operation Sadbhavana are national integration, tourism, women's empowerment, employment generation, education, and

development activities geared towards nation-building.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 only

Ans- (b)

- For development of Ladakh.
- The Indian Army is organising multiple welfare activities, such as running schools and infrastructure development projects, as part of "Operation Sadbhavana" in the Union Territory of Ladakh.

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Que-1 Consider the following statements

- 1- A spy balloon is literally a gas-filled balloon that is flying quite high in the sky, more or less where we fly commercial airplanes.
- 2- Disadvantage that low Earth orbit satellites have is that they are continually moving around the Earth.
- 3- Geosynchronous orbit satellite has the disadvantage that it's harder to see things clearly when you're very, very far away.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 3 only

Ans- (c)

- The disadvantage these low Earth orbit satellites have is that they are continually moving around the Earth.

of what we call persistence, allowing satellites to capture images continuously.

Que-2 With reference to Paris Club, consider the following statements

- 1- The Paris Club is a group of mostly western creditor countries.
- 2- It grew from a 1956 meeting in which Brazil agreed to meet its public creditors in Paris.
- 3- Their objective is to find sustainable debt-relief solutions for countries that are unable to repay their bilateral loans.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

Ans- (b)

- It grew from a 1956 meeting in which

Exchange traded fund

- An exchange-traded fund (ETF) is a pooled investment security that can be bought and sold like an individual stock.
- ETFs can be structured to track anything from the price of a commodity to a large and diverse collection of securities.
- ETFs can even be designed to track specific investment strategies.

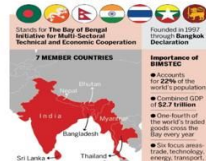
- ETF share prices fluctuate all day as the ETF is bought and sold; this is different from mutual funds, which only trade once a day after the market closes.
- ETFs offer low expense ratios and fewer broker commissions than buying the stocks individually.
- An ETF must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Pros and Cons of Exchange-Traded Funds



BIMSTEC

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW



X 12th august 2023



DELIMITATION COMMISSION

DELIMITATION literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high power body. Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission

In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times - in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.

The Delimitation Commission in India is a high power body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court. These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India in this behalf.

The copies of its orders are laid before the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them.



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productivity, uphold good health and prevent poverty.

The second set consists of policies to reduce inequality and promote economic security at older ages in a fiscally sustainable manner, considering pensions and health care.

While many older persons are in excellent health or economically active stages, others live with ailments or are in poverty. Public spending in most countries has not been sufficient to cover the growing demand for long-term care, the analysis pointed out.

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Question 5 With reference to Doppler radar network, consider the following statements

- 1 It is named after Christian Doppler, the physicist who first proposed the concept of the Doppler effect.
- 2 It is a system of multiple radar stations that work together to provide comprehensive coverage of a specific area.
- 3 The entire stretch of India will be covered under the Doppler Weather Radar Network to better predict extreme weather events more accurately.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only

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- 5- (c)
- It is named after Christian Doppler, the physicist who first proposed the concept of the Doppler effect. The Doppler effect is the change in frequency or wavelength of a wave (such as sound or light) as it approaches or moves away from an observer.

What is a Doppler radar network?

- A Doppler radar network is a system of multiple radar stations that work together to provide comprehensive coverage of a specific area. The system uses the Doppler effect to detect and track moving objects, such as weather systems, aircraft, and vehicles.

How does a Doppler radar network work?

- Each station in the network includes a radar transmitter, which sends out a microwave signal, and a radar receiver, which detects the reflected signal. The transmitter and receiver are typically located at the same site, but they can also be separated by a significant distance. The radar signal reflects off any moving objects in its path and the change in frequency of the signal due to the Doppler effect is used to determine the speed and direction of the moving object.

What are the uses of a Doppler radar network?

- Doppler radar networks are widely used for weather forecasting and severe weather warning, tracking of aircraft and vehicles, and also used in meteorology and atmospheric sciences. These radar networks provide detailed information about storm systems, including the location, size, and movement of thunderstorms, tornadoes, and other severe weather events.

CURRENT AFFAIRS BY SAURABH PANDEY SIR

Question 6 Consider the following statements about Army Day

- 1 India celebrates Army Day on January 15 every year.
- 2 The Army Day is celebrated every year to honour Carriappa and the defence forces.
- 3 75th Army Day was held in Hyderabad this year.

Which of the following given above is/are correct

- a) 1 and 2 only b) 1 and 3 only
c) 1, 2 and 3 d) 2 and 3 only



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- In 1997 Bangkok Declaration launched a modest grouping (of Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand), with the acronym, BIST-EC.
- Originally formed as BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation) in 1997, it became BIMST-EC after Myanmar joined, and BIMSTEC in 2004, with the inclusion of Nepal and Bhutan. This unique set of five countries from South Asia and two from Southeast Asia are parents to an institution with an unwieldy name but lofty ambitions.

- The portal ensures end-to-end coverage of all the linked schemes.
- Anyone can apply for a loan.

- Any serving or retired three-star officer from either of the three services, below 62 years on the date of projected appointment, would be eligible to be elevated as the CDS and will superannuate at the age of 65. Earlier, the post was only open for four-star generals.

- The Chief of Defence Staff is principally responsible for getting the armed forces better integrated rather than operating in silos as has been the case for decades.
- The job includes the creation of new military commands which integrate the Army, Air Force, and Navy to fight together.
- According to the government, the CDS acts as the Principal Military Adviser to the Defence Minister only on tri-services matters. The three service chiefs will continue to advise the Defence Minister exclusively on the matters concerning their respective services.
- The CDS will not hold any military command, including over the three service chiefs.
- As the Permanent Chairman of the Chief of Staff Committee, the CDS brings about jointness in operation, logistics, transport, training, support services, communications, repairs and maintenance of the three services.



Target Mains -2024/25 -

Essay topic

"The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it"

"कठिनाई जितनी बड़ी होगी, उससे पार पाने में उतनी ही अधिक महिमा होगी"

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