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ISSUE **8** September
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in

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Issue : 8 September, 2022
M.R.P.: 50/-

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Printed at : **Core Publishing Solution**

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EDITORIAL

Certain events that happen in a country can affect the happenings going on in other parts of the world. Hence, current affairs have an important role in our daily life. Owing to this importance and its dynamic nature, current affairs is a section that we can find in every competitive exams. This is to test a student's ability to be abreast of what is happening in the world.

Current affairs comprises topics like **National and International Affairs, Economics, Environment, Law & Justice, Science and Technology, and myriad others like important Personalities, Places, Organisations, Military Exercises, Awards, Appointments, Agreements, Sports** etc. which are related to competitive exams.

The "**CURRENT DRISHTI**" is a Monthly Magazine presented by **Sam Samayik Ghatna Chakra** encapsulates all the dimensions of the current affairs in a single book.

A New feature "**Concept 360^o**" is added in this magazine, under which different dimensions of the current topics are depicted like - Historical, Geographical, Constitutional etc.

For the preparation of Civil Services Examinations, special sections of **Mains Answer Writing Practice, Ethics Booster Series, Learning through Maps** etc. have been initiated in this magazine.

This compendium of current affairs will definitely be beneficial for not only the aspirants of the civil services examinations, but to every reader who wants to be updated about the contemporary international and national events.

Hope You Will Enjoy This...



INDIA: 75 Landmarks in 75 Years

❑ 1947-1948: Princely States 1

- ➔ One of the most significant achievements of the nascent nation 'India' was the relatively peaceful integration of more than 550 princely states (approx. 565) with the Union of India.
- ➔ The accession process was largely peaceful except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and Hyderabad.
- ➔ The princely states covered 48% of the area of pre-independent India and constituted 28% of its population.

❑ 1951: 1st five-year plan 2

- ➔ The First Five-Year Plan was presented before the Parliament on 9 July 1951 by then PM Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ➔ It was based on the Harrod-Domar model.
- ➔ In the first five-year plan, many irrigation projects were started, including Bhakra Dam and Hirakud Dam.
- ➔ Five Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) were established.
- ➔ The University Grant Commission (UGC) was established.

❑ 1951-52: 1st General elections 3

- ➔ Independent India's first general elections held between Oct 25, 1951 and March 27, 1952
- ➔ A total of 1,949 candidates competed for 489 seats in the Lok Sabha.
- ➔ The Indian National Congress (INC) won a landslide victory, winning 364 of the 489 seats and 45% of the total votes polled.

❑ 1951: 1st IIT begins journey 4

- ➔ With the recommendations of the Sarkar committee, the first Indian Institute of Technology was born in May 1950 in Hijli, Kharagpur (IIT, Kharagpur).
- ➔ The present name 'Indian Institute of Technology' was adopted before the formal inauguration of the Institute on August 18, 1951, by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

❑ 1951: Asian Games 5

- ➔ India hosted the first-ever Asian Games in the year 1951 in New Delhi.

❑ 1948-52: 1st Planned 6

City Commissioned – Chandigarh

- ➔ In March, 1948, the Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Government of India, approved founding for the new capital, Chandigarh.
- ➔ The foundation stone of the city was laid in 1952.
- ➔ At the time of reorganization of the state in 1966 into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the city assumed the unique distinction of being the capital city of both, Punjab and Haryana.

❑ 1955: SBI Nationalised 7

- ➔ State Bank of India (SBI) is the oldest commercial bank in India. It was constituted under the State Bank of India Act, 1955.
- ➔ It is an Indian Multinational public sector bank and financial services statutory body with its headquarter in Mumbai, Maharashtra.
- ➔ Through this Act, SBI replaced the Imperial Bank of India, which was the largest commercial bank at that time and acted as Central Bank for British India.

❑ August 4, 1956: APSARA 8

- ➔ India designed, and built, Asia's first nuclear reactor Apsara nuclear reactor in on August 4, 1956.
- ➔ It was a pool type reactor of 1 MW power with highly enriched uranium as fuel (4.5 kg) in the form of plates.

❑ 1956: LIC formed and 1st AIIMS set up 9

- ➔ 245 Indian and foreign insurers and provident societies are taken over by the central government and nationalised.

- ➔ LIC formed by an Act of Parliament, viz. LIC Act, 1956, with a capital contribution of Rs. 5 crore from the Government of India.
- ➔ All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) was established by an Act of Parliament of 1956, as an autonomous institution of national importance and its objectives and functions were defined.

❑ 1957: Decimalisation of Indian currency 10

- ➔ Indian coinage went decimal on April 1, 1957, ten years after it gained Independence from the British.
- ➔ The rupee remained unchanged in value and nomenclature. It, however, was now divided into 100 'paise' instead of 16 annas or 192 paise.

❑ 1958: Mother India 11

- ➔ Mother India film was directed by Mehboob Khan in the year 1957.
- ➔ The film was nominated for the 'Best Foreign Language Film' in 1958 in the 30th Academy Awards. The film lost to Nights of Cabiria by one vote.

❑ 1960: Indus Water Treaty 12

- ➔ A water distribution treaty between India and Pakistan signed on 19 September 1960 by Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Pakistani president Ayub Khan.
- ➔ The Treaty gives control over the waters of the three "eastern rivers" — Sutlej, Beas and Ravi to India, while control over the waters of the three "western rivers" — the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum to Pakistan.

❑ 1960s: Green Revolution 13

- ➔ The term "Green Revolution" was first used in 1968 by former USAID director William Gaud.
- ➔ In India, the Green Revolution was mainly led by M.S. Swaminathan.
- ➔ It was the set of research technology transfer initiatives occurring between 1950 and the late 1960s, including adoption of new technologies, including high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of cereals, especially dwarf wheat and rice etc.

❑ 1962: Indo- China war 14

- ➔ The Sino-India war began on October 20, 1962 when the People's Liberation Army of China invaded Ladakh and Arunachal Pradesh (then known as the North East Frontier Agency) in a synchronised move.
- ➔ With a three-week ceasefire, the war lasted till November 21, 1962 when China unilaterally withdrew from Indian territories before the snow could block safe passage to its forces.

❑ 1963: 1st rocket launched 15

- ➔ The beginning of Indian space programme marked in November 21, 1963, when INCOSPAR launched the US Nike Apache sounding rocket from Thumba, near Thiruvananthapuram.
- ➔ The Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) was set up by Dr. Vikram Sarabhai in 1962 to formulate the Indian Space Programme.
- ➔ Indian Space Research Organisation, formed in 1969, superseded the erstwhile INCOSPAR.

❑ 1965: Indo-Pak war 16

- ➔ The 1965 war between India and Pakistan was the second conflict between the two countries over the status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ➔ The UN Security Council passed Resolution 211 on September 20 calling for an end to the fighting and negotiations on the settlement of the Kashmir problem.
- ➔ India accepted the ceasefire on September 21 and Pakistan on September 22.

❑ 1959: Doordarshan first Telecasted 17

- ➔ Doordarshan actually began with a modest experiment in public service telecasting on September 15, 1959.
- ➔ The experiment became a service in 1965 when Doordarshan started beaming signals to reach television sets in and around New Delhi.
- ➔ By 1972, services were extended to Mumbai and Amritsar and then on, to seven other cities by 1975.

❑ 1966: First woman PM 18

- ➔ On January 24, 1966, Indira Gandhi sworn in as the Prime Minister (first woman to take charge), taking charge from Gulzari Lal Nanda.
- ➔ Indira Gandhi served as the PM for four terms for a period spanning a total of 5,829 days, becoming the second-longest serving PM so far.

- ➔ Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was the first woman to receive the Bharat Ratna.
- ➔ She was also awarded Bangladesh's highest civilian award "Bangladesh Swadhinata Samman" in 2011.

❑ 1969: Nationalisation of 14 banks 219

- ➔ Nationalization is a process whereby the national government takes over the private assets into public ownership by an Act or an ordinance.
- ➔ 14 commercial banks were nationalized by the Government of India on July 19, 1969, through an ordinance under Article 123 of the Indian constitution which was replaced by the Banking Companies Act (Acquisition and transfer of undertakings).

❑ 1970: White revolution 220

- ➔ 'Operation flood' a program started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in 1970 made India the largest producer of the milk in the world.
- ➔ This program with its whopping success was called as 'The White Revolution'.
- ➔ The main architect of this successful project was Dr. Verghese Kurien, also called the father of White Revolution in India.

❑ 1972: Shimla Agreement 221

- ➔ The Simla Agreement signed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on 2nd July 1972 was much more than a peace treaty seeking to reverse the consequences of the 1971 war.
- ➔ Under the Simla Agreement both countries undertook to abjure conflict and confrontation and to work towards the establishment of durable peace, friendship and cooperation.

❑ 1973: The Chipko Andolan 222

- ➔ The Chipko Andolan was a forest conservation movement in India.
- ➔ The first Chipko action took place in April 1973 in the village of Mandal in the upper Alakananda valley.
- ➔ With encouragement from a local NGO (non-governmental organization), DGSS (Dasoli Gram Swarajya Sangh), under the leadership of an activist, Chandi Prasad Bhatt, the women of the area went into the forest and formed a circle around the trees preventing the men from cutting them down.

❑ April 1973: Project Tiger 223

- ➔ The Govt. of India had launched "Project Tiger" on 1st April 1973 to promote conservation of the tiger. Project Tiger has been the largest species conservation initiative of its kind in the world.
- ➔ Considering the urgency of the situation, Project Tiger has been converted into a statutory authority (NTCA) by providing enabling provisions in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 through an amendment, viz. Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006.
- ➔ Tiger population in the country totaled a dismal 1200 in the 1970s, a figure which has risen to 2,967 in 2018 (Tiger Census of 2018).

❑ 1974: Pokhran I Nuclear Test 224

- ➔ On 18 May 1974, India conducted its first nuclear explosion.
- ➔ The Indian government claimed the test was for peaceful purposes only, naming it "Smiling Buddha".
- ➔ With this, India broke into the list of five nuclear-powered nations.

❑ March 15, 1975: Hockey World Cup 225

- ➔ India won the Hockey World Cup 1975 held in Malaysia. India's hockey team is the most successful team ever in the Olympics, having won eight gold medals, five of which have been won after independence.
- ➔ The 1948 gold was even more special as it came against former colonisers Great Britain, a comprehensive 4-0 win in the final match played in London.

❑ April 19, 1975: Aryabhata 226

- ➔ India designed its first space satellite, 'Aryabhata', named after the famous Indian astronomer.
- ➔ It was completely designed and fabricated in India and launched by a Soviet Kosmos-3M rocket from Kapustin Yar on April 19, 1975.

❑ 1975: National Emergency 227

- ➔ On June 25, 1975, President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared the National Emergency by invoking Article 352 of the Indian Constitution and citing internal disturbances in the country as the sole reason for declaring an emergency.

- ➔ The emergency period from 25th June, 1975 to 21st March, 1977 is referred to as the “darkest period” of independent India as all civil rights were suspended and the freedom of speech and expression muzzled.

❑ June 25, 1983: Cricket World Cup 28

- ➔ India, under Kapil Dev, defeated two-time champions West Indies by 43 runs in the World Cup final to win its first Cricket World Cup.
- ➔ Lord's was the venue for India's triumph as Kapil became the first Indian skipper to lift the trophy.

❑ 1983: INSAT-1B 29

- ➔ India developed the INSAT system, which is one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems owned by any country in the Asia Pacific region.
- ➔ INSAT-1B formed part of the Indian National Satellite System. It was launched on 30 August 1983, it was operated in geostationary orbit at a longitude of 74 degrees east.

❑ 1984: 1st Indian To Enter Space 30

- ➔ In 1984, Mr. Rakesh Sharma made history by becoming the first Indian to travel to space.
- ➔ He was part of the Soviet Union's Soyuz T-11 expedition, which was launched on April 2, 1984.
- ➔ Astronaut Rakesh Sharma spent seven days, 21 hours and 40 minutes in space as part of a joint programme between the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the Soviet Interkosmos space programme.

❑ 1988: First Grandmaster from India 31

- ➔ Vishwanathan Anand became the first grandmaster from India in 1988.
- ➔ He was the FIDE World Chess Champion from 2000 to 2002.
- ➔ He became World Champion in 2007 and defended his title in 2008.
- ➔ In 2007, he became the first sports person to be awarded India's second highest civilian award, Padma Vibhushan. He is also nicknamed the "Tiger of Madras".

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❑ 1989: Voting age reduced to 18

- ➔ The 61st Amendment Act, 1988 of the Indian Constitution reduced the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from 21 to 18 years. The act came into force on 28 March 1989.
- ➔ The act attempted to modify Article 326 of the Indian Constitution. The proposal to lower the voting age to 18 years was made in order to encourage youth involvement in the country's electoral process.

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❑ 1990-91 Kashmiri Pandit exodus

- ➔ Under shadow of militancy in Kashmir valley, exodus of Kashmiri pandits started in January 1990, and continued for several months.
- ➔ More than 60000 families were displaced from January 1990 onwards to other states from Kashmir.

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❑ 1991: Economic liberalization

- ➔ On 24 July 1991, the then Finance Minister Manmohan Singh presented his first ever Union budget.
- ➔ The government unveiled a game-changing new industrial policy removing many roadblocks that hindered industries from flourishing.
- ➔ The government also announced committees under former RBI governor M. Narasimham for proposing financial sector reforms; and committee under Raja Chelliah for recommending tax reforms.

❑ 1991: PARAM Supercomputer

- ➔ In 1991, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC), for the first time unveiled PARAM 8000 supercomputer which had a speed of one giga flop (1,000 giga flop is equivalent to one tera flop).
- ➔ The setting up of C-DAC March in 1988 itself was to build Supercomputers in context of denial of import of Supercomputers by USA

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❑ 1990: Mandal Commission

- ➔ On January 1, 1979, the Morarji Desai government chose Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal, a former chief minister of Bihar, to head the Second Backward Class Commission. Mandal submitted his report two years later, on December 31, 1980.

- ➔ It was on 6th August 1990, the government of India took historic decision to introduce 27% reservations for “socially and educationally backward groups” in central services and public enterprises, based on the Mandal Commission Report.
- ➔ The National Front administration headed by V.P. Singh announced it in the Parliament on 7 August 1990

❑ 1992: 73rd Constitution Amendment Act 36

- ➔ The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992, added a new Part IX to the constitution titled “The Panchayats” covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.
- ➔ It took effect on April 24, 1993.
- ➔ The Act gave state governments the authority to take the procedures necessary to formalize Gram Panchayats and enable them to function as self-governing bodies.

❑ 1992: Babri Masjid Demolition

- ➔ The then BJP president L.K. Advani embarked on a Rath yatra between September 25 and Oct 30, 1990, from Gujarat to Ayodhya for construction of a Ram temple at Babri Masjid site, resulting in tensions.
- ➔ Later, on 6 December 1992, in the northern Indian town of Ayodhya, a historic mosque Babri Masjid, standing on ground believed to be the birthplace of the god Rama, demolished by riotous mob (elements).

❑ July 31, 1995: First mobile Call 37

- ➔ Two politicians - West Bengal Chief Minister Jyoti Basu and Union Communications Minister Sukh Ram - were the first official users of cellphones in India.
- ➔ Basu called up Ram on July 31, 1995, to inaugurate India's first cellular service (Modi Telstra, in Calcutta).

❑ 1995: Metro Rail in Delhi 38

- ➔ The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) was registered on 3rd May 1995 under the Companies Act, 1956 with equal equity participation of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) and the Central Government to implement the dream of construction and operation of a world-class Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS).

- ➔ The DMRC opened its first Metro corridor between Shahdara and Tis Hazari on 25th December, 2002.

❑ 1995: Internet in India 39

- ➔ On August 15, 1995, Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) formally launched public Internet service in India.
- ➔ Gateway Internet Access Service or GIAS was started by the state-owned VSNL on August 15 1995, with the help of a satellite link with the US telecom giant MCI International. At the time, the service was launched in selected cities, including Mumbai, Delhi etc.

❑ August 15, 1995: Mid-Day Meal Scheme 40

- ➔ Mid-day meal aims at supplying free lunches to children in primary and upper primary classes in government-aided schools, local bodies, innovative education centres and Madarsas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and National Child Labour Project Schools.
- ➔ It is one of the largest programs across the globe where approximately 120,000,000 children in over 1,265,000 schools are served the meal.
- ➔ The scheme was enacted on August 15, 1995.

❑ June 1997: PDS System 41

- ➔ India's Public Distribution System (PDS), launched in 1997, is the largest distribution network of its kind in the world.
- ➔ The National Food Security Act (NFSA), together with state schemes in which it also contributes in some manner, ensures cheap ration to over 1 billion people.

❑ 1998: Operation Shakti 42

- ➔ Between May 11 and 13, 1998, India conducted a series of five nuclear bomb tests at Pokhran, Rajasthan, under the code name "Operation Shakti".
- ➔ On 11 May, 1998, India declared itself a full-fledged nuclear armed state.
- ➔ This was accomplished by the detonation of a thermonuclear weapon design, one of three nuclear devices with kiloton-range yields detonated simultaneously under the surface of the Thar Desert of Rajasthan near the Indo-Pakistani border.

43 **1998: First Call centre in India**

- ➔ In the late 1990s Indian entrepreneur Pramod Bhasin had an idea: why couldn't English speaking Indians answer the customer calls coming into US businesses on the other side of the world and charge a fraction of the price of home grown services.
- ➔ Mr. Bhasin set up India's first call centre in 1998 with just 18 employees taking calls in an office where the booths were divided by saris hanging from the ceiling.

44 **1999: Delhi-Lahore bus service**

- ➔ In response to an invitation by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, visited Pakistan from 20-21 February, 1999, on the inaugural run of the Delhi-Lahore bus service.
- ➔ The bus service was started to foster better relationships between India and Pakistan.

45 **1999: Kargil War**

- ➔ Kargil War, was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir.
- ➔ The cause of the war was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers and Kashmiri militants into positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control, which serves as the de facto border between the two nations
- ➔ In May, 1999, an operation was launched by the Indian Army named 'Operation Vijay'.
- ➔ On 26 July, Kargil Vijay Diwas is celebrated every year to commemorate the victory in the war against Pakistan.

46 **December 13, 2001: Attack on Indian Parliament**

- ➔ On December 13, 2001 there was attack on the Indian Parliament that left the entire nation aghast. Two Pakistan-based groups, namely Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM), were responsible for the horrific attack that claimed the lives of six Delhi Police personnel, and others.
- ➔ Then winter session of the Parliament was going on.

47 **October 12, 2005: RTI Act**

- ➔ The Right to Information Act (RTI) Act was passed by Parliament in 2005, throwing government departments open to scrutiny and helping people to acquire any information they want from government officials.

- ➔ The Act is hailed as one of the most powerful tools that the citizens have been granted to make democracy accessible and governance transparent.

48 **2005: MGNREGA Act**

- ➔ The Indian Parliament passed the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act on 23rd August 2005.
- ➔ The MGNREGA Act, which is the largest work guarantee programme in the world, was started with the primary objective of guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment per year to rural households.
- ➔ The act came into force on February 2, 2006 in 200 backward districts.

49 **2007: First Woman President**

- ➔ Pratibha Devisingh Patil made history as she took oath as India's first woman President on July 25, 2007.
- ➔ Previously, on November 8, 2004, Patil became the Governor of Rajasthan, the first woman to occupy the post.

50 **2008: Abhinav Bindra Gold Medal**

- ➔ Abhinav Bindra became the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal in Beijing on August 11, 2008.
- ➔ Abhinav, who became a World champion in 2006 in Zagreb, beat defending champion Zhu Qinan in his backyard for the gold in the Beijing Olympics in 2008.

51 **2008: Chandrayan-I launched**

- ➔ Chandrayaan-1, India's first mission to Moon, was launched successfully on October 22, 2008 from SDSC SHAR, Sriharikota.
- ➔ The spacecraft was orbiting around the Moon at a height of 100 km from the lunar surface for chemical, mineralogical and photo-geologic mapping of the Moon.
- ➔ The spacecraft carried 11 scientific instruments built in India, USA, UK, Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria.

52 **2009: RTE Act, 2009**

- ➔ The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

- ➔ The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.
- ➔ It requires all private schools to reserve 25 per cent of seats for poor children.

❑ 2013: Food Security **53**

- ➔ The enactment of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 on July 5, 2013 marks a paradigm shift in the approach to food security from welfare to rights based approach.
- ➔ The Act legally entitles up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population to receive subsidized food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System.
- ➔ Foodgrains under NFSA were to be made available at subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively for an initial period of three years.

❑ November 5, 2013: Mangalyaan Launched **54**

- ➔ Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) successfully launched Mars Orbiter Mission (MoM) to probe Mars.
- ➔ It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt.
- ➔ One of the most cost-effective large-scale space missions, the Mangalyaan mission, was budgeted around 450 crore rupee.

❑ 2014: India became Polio free **55**

- ➔ South-East Asia Region of WHO (including India) has been certified polio free by "The Regional Certification Commission (RCC)" on 27th March 2014.
- ➔ India reported its last polio case from district Howrah, West Bengal in January, 2011.
- ➔ WHO on 24th February 2012 removed India from the list of "endemic countries with active polio virus transmission"

❑ 2015: NITI Aayog formed **56**

- ➔ The Union Government on January 1, 2015 established NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), as replacement for the Planning Commission.

- ➔ NITI Aayog has been set up "to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process".

❑ August 28, 2014: PM Jan Dhan Yojana **57**

- ➔ The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) is a financial inclusion programme of the Government of India for Indian citizens, which was launched in 2014.
- ➔ The programme aims to offer them affordable access to financial services such as bank accounts, remittances, credit, insurance and pensions.
- ➔ As on 10th August, 2022 number of total PMJDY Accounts: 46.25 crore and Total deposit balances under PMJDY Accounts stand at Rs. 1,73,954 crore

❑ December 11, 2014: International Yoga Day announced **58**

- ➔ Yoga is an ancient gift that the world has received from India, a country at whose behest the United Nations proclaimed 21st June as the International Day of Yoga by resolution on 11 December 2014.
- ➔ The International Day of Yoga aims to raise awareness worldwide of the many benefits of practicing yoga.

❑ 2015: UJALA **59**

- ➔ In January 2015, the Indian government introduced the UJALA (Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All) scheme, which is also known as the LED-based Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme (DELDP), to promote energy efficiency in all households.
- ➔ Distribution of 36.79 Crore (as on 16.03.2022) LED bulbs resulted in energy saving of 47,784 million units of electricity per annum, peak demand reduction of 9,566 MW and 38.70 million tonnes of CO2 emission reduction annually.

❑ 12 July 2016: Aadhar Act **60**

- ➔ The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is a statutory authority established under the provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 on 12 July 2016 by the Government of India.
- ➔ UIDAI was created to issue Unique Identification numbers (UID), named as "Aadhaar", to all residents of India.

- ➔ Before its establishment as a statutory authority, UIDAI was functioning as an attached office of the then Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog)
- ➔ The first UID number was issued on 29 September 2010 to a resident of Nandurbar, Maharashtra.

❑ October 21, 2016: UDAN **61**

- ➔ The Government of India launched the UDAN Scheme in October 2016 to enable the common citizens to have access to air travel.
- ➔ In April 2017, the first flight from Shimla to Delhi under the UDAN scheme was flagged off by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi himself.

❑ August 28, 2016: Scramjet Rocket Engine tested **62**

- ➔ ISRO successfully tested a Scramjet Rocket Engine, in 2016, which essentially uses atmospheric oxygen from the surroundings to burn it with the fuel to produce a forward thrust.
- ➔ This technology is in stark contrast to the conventional chemical rocket systems that carry both oxygen and fuel together. The development of the high-speed technology system will be a game-changer in India's futuristic space transportation sector.

❑ August 2016: Indian Nuclear Submarine Commissioned **63**

- ➔ The Arihant-class is a class of Indian nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines being built for the Indian Navy.
- ➔ The lead vessel of the class, INS Arihant was launched in 2009, and after extensive sea trials, was confirmed to be commissioned in August 2016.
- ➔ India became the only country outside the UN Security Council to Commission a nuclear submarine in 2016.

❑ November, 2016: Demonetisation in India **64**

- ➔ On 8 November 2016, the Government of India announced the demonetisation of all ₹500 and ₹1,000 banknotes.
- ➔ It also announced the issuance of new ₹500 and ₹2,000 banknotes in exchange for the demonetised banknotes.

- ➔ According to a 2018 report from the Reserve Bank of India, approximately 99.3% of the demonetised banknotes, or ₹15.30 lakh crore (15.3 trillion) of the ₹15.41 lakh crore that had been demonetised, were deposited with the banking system

❑ February 15, 2017: ISRO launched 104 Satellites **65**

- ➔ In its thirty ninth flight (PSLV-C37), ISRO's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle successfully launched the 714 kg Cartosat-2 Series Satellite along with 103 co-passenger satellites on February 15, 2017 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR, Sriharikota.
- ➔ India successfully put a record 104 satellites from a single rocket into orbit in 2017. This is the highest number of satellites ever launched in a single mission by any country in the world.

❑ July 1, 2017: One Nation One Tax - GST **66**

- ➔ Before the 1st July, 2017, Indian indirect tax regime was highly fragmented. Centre and States were separately taxing Goods and services. There were many taxes like excise duty, service tax, VAT, CST, purchase tax, entertainment tax, octroi.
- ➔ The Goods and Services Tax (GST), the biggest tax reform, was rolled out on July 1, 2017 from precincts of the Central Hall of Parliament.
- ➔ The idea of "One Nation, One Tax" was first propounded by Atal Bihari Vajpayee in the year 2000.

❑ September 6, 2018: Section 377 struck down **67**

- ➔ Section 377 of the IPC categorised consensual sexual intercourse between same sex people as an "unnatural offence" which is "against the order of nature".
- ➔ Naz Foundation (India) Trust challenged the constitutionality of Article 377 under Article 14, 15, 19 and 21 before the Delhi High Court.
- ➔ On September 6th, 2018 the five-judge Bench partially struck down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, decriminalising same-sex relations between consenting adults.

❑ 2019: Instant Triple Talaq Banned 68

- ➔ The Supreme Court had declared the practice of instant triple talaq unconstitutional and a divorce pronounced by uttering Talaq three times in one sitting void and illegal.
- ➔ Later, Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill was passed by the parliament on July 30, 2019 to make a law that criminalised instant triple talaq.

❑ August 5, 2019: Revocation of Article 370 69

- ➔ On August 5, 2019, the President of India issued the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019, pursuant to article 370(1) of the Constitution of India.
- ➔ On August 6, the President implemented the resolution and revoked Jammu and Kashmir's special status through Presidential Order, which stated that, as of August 6, 2019, "all clauses of the said article 370 shall cease to be operative".
- ➔ During the same period, the Parliament of India also passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.

❑ 12 December 2019: CAA Enacted 70

- ➔ The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) was enacted by the Government of India on 12 December 2019.
- ➔ The act grants citizenship to Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhist, Jains and Parsis - from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Bangladesh who had arrived in India before December 31, 2014.
- ➔ The move sparked a widespread national and overseas ongoing protests against the act and its associated proposals of the National Register of Citizens (NRC).

❑ October 02, 2019: Open Defecation Free (ODF) 71

- ➔ To accelerate the efforts to achieve universal sanitation coverage and to put the focus on sanitation, the Prime Minister of India had launched the Swachh Bharat Mission on 2nd October 2014.

- ➔ Under the mission, all villages, Gram Panchayats, Districts, States and Union Territories in India declared themselves "Open-Defecation Free" (ODF) by 2nd October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing over 100 million toilets in rural India.

❑ 2020: India's Climate Change Mitigation Commitments 72

- ➔ India is the only country on track among the G20 nations to meet its climate change mitigation commitments, according to the 2020 Climate Transparency report published on November 18, 2020.

❑ 2021: Vaccine Maitri Programme 73

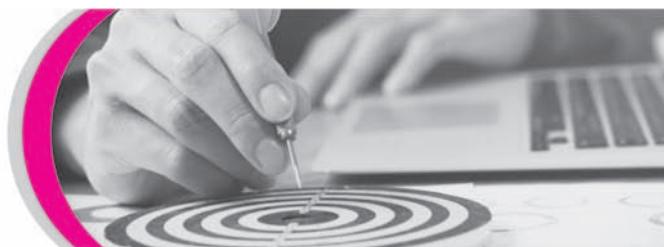
- ➔ India supplied COVID-19 related medical and other assistance, to over 150 countries since the beginning of COVID-19 pandemic.
- ➔ Since the start of Vaccine Maitri Programme in January, 2021, India has supplied 723.435 lakh doses of COVID vaccine to 94 countries and 2 UN entities in the form of grant, commercial export or through COVAX till 29th November, 2021.

❑ August 7, 2021: Javelin gold to Neeraj Chopra 74

- ➔ On August 7, 2021, Neeraj Chopra won the men's javelin throw gold medal at the Tokyo 2020 Olympics.
- ➔ It was India's first-ever Olympic medal in athletics and the realisation of a long-standing dream - one which legends like Milkha Singh and PT Usha had also chased but fallen short of by agonisingly narrow margins.
- ➔ Moreover, Neeraj Chopra's Tokyo crown was India's second individual gold medal at the Summer Games after Abhinav Bindra's shooting title at Beijing 2008.

❑ 2022: Droupadi Murmu 1st tribal President 75

- ➔ On July 25, 2022 Droupadi Murmu scripted history when she sworn-in as 15th President of the Republic of India.
- ➔ She is India's first Adivasi (tribal) and second woman President.



11 New Ramsar Sites in India

The Convention on Wetlands is an intergovernmental treaty adopted on 2 February 1971 in the Iranian city of Ramsar. The name of the Convention is usually written “Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran, 1971)”, but it has become known popularly as the Ramsar Convention. Recently, in August 2022, India added 11 more wetlands in to the list of Ramsar Sites.

The addition of 11 more wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites takes India’s overall tally of such sites to 75 on the occasion of the 75th year of Independence.

□ On July 26, 2022, India has designated five new wetlands of International importance. These are-

- ➔ Karikili Bird Sanctuary, Pallikaranai Marsh Reserve Forest & Pichavaram Mangrove in Tamil Nadu.
- ➔ Pala wetland in Mizoram.
- ➔ Sakhya Sagar in Madhya Pradesh.

□ Key Points About Ramsar Sites in India

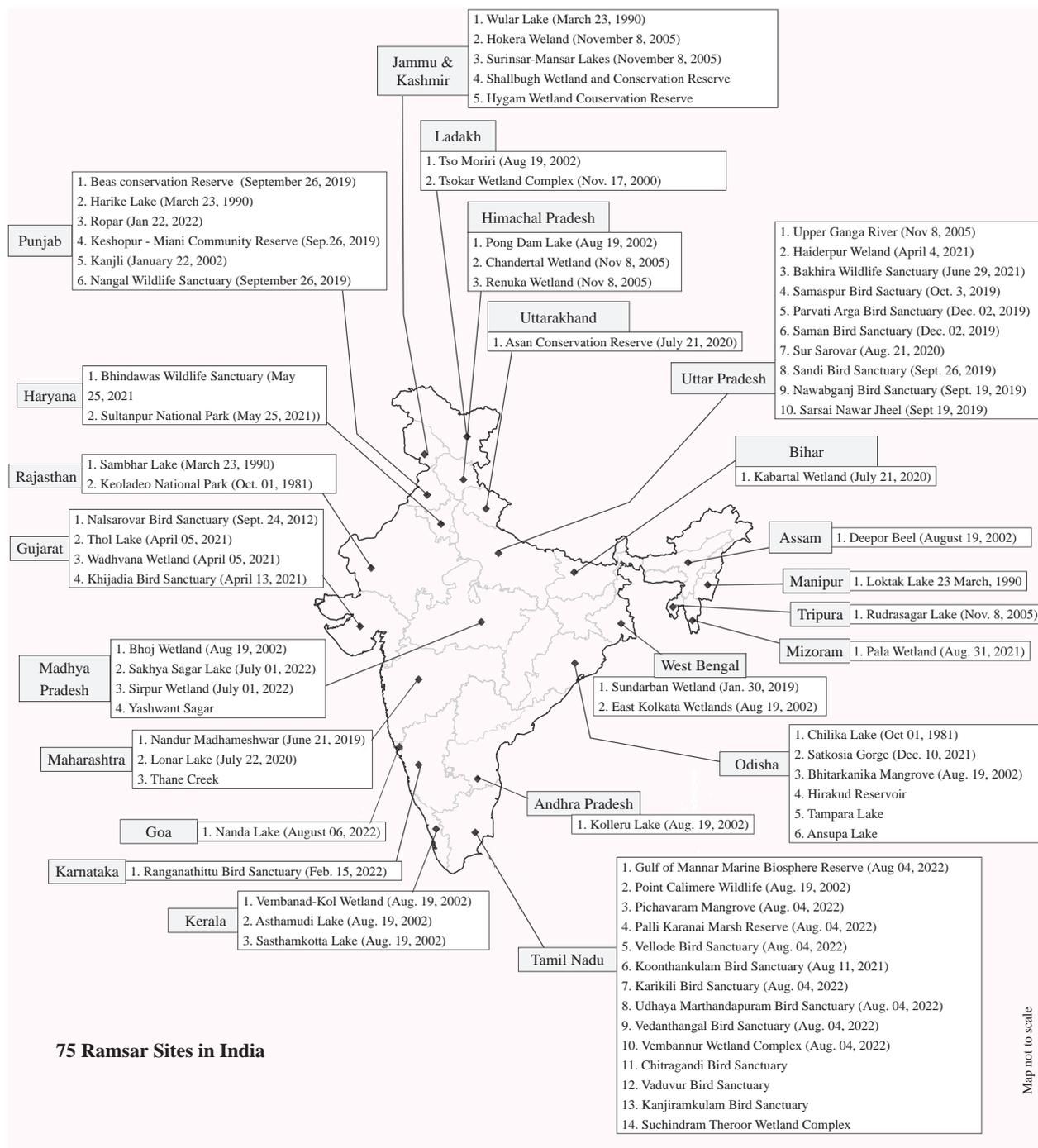
- ➔ **Number of Newly added Sites in Ramsar list:** 11
- ➔ **11 new sites included from States:** Tamil Nadu - 4, Odisha – 3, Jammu & Kashmir – 2, and One (1) each from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- ➔ **Total Ramsar sites in India at Present:** 75
- ➔ **State having the most number of Ramsar sites:** Tami Nadu (14) (And in U.P. - 10)
- ➔ **Largest wetland under the Ramsar convention (in India):** Sundarbans, West Bengal (423,000 hectares)
- ➔ **Smallest wetland under the Ramsar convention (in India):** Renuka Wetland, Himachal Pradesh (20 hectares)
- ➔ **First wetland under the Ramsar convention (in India):** Chilka Lake (1981) and Keoladeo National

Park (Rajasthan)

	Name of Wetlands Added	Area (in Ha.)	State
1	Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary	260.47	Tamil Nadu
2	Suchindram Theroor Wetland Complex	94.23	
3	Vaduvur Bird Sanctuary	112.64	
4	Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary	96.89	
5	Tampara Lake	300	Odisha
6	Hirakud Reservoir	65400	
7	Ansupa Lake	231	Jammu and Kashmir
8	Hygam Wetland Conservation Reserve	801.82	
9	Shallbugh Wetland Conservation Reserve	1675	M a d h y a Pradesh
10	Yashwant Sagar	822.9	
11	Thane Creek	6521.08	Maharashtra
	Total area of 11 sites	76316	

□ Key Highlights

- ➔ India is one of the Contracting Parties to Ramsar Convention, signed in Ramsar, Iran, in 1971.
- ➔ India signed it on 1st Feb 1982.
- ➔ During 1982 to 2013, a total of 26 sites were added to the list of Ramsar sites, however, during 2014 to 2022, the country has added 49 new wetlands to the list of Ramsar sites.
- ➔ During this year itself (2022) a total of 28 sites have been declared as Ramsar sites.
- ➔ 75 Ramsar sites covering an area of 13,26,678 hectares in the country.
- ➔ Goa, Karnataka and Mizoram got there First Ramsar Sites, this year (in 2022).
- ➔ Addition of new sites takes India’s total number of Ramsar Sites to 75, is the most of any South Asian country.



❑ What is Wetlands?

- ➔ The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands defines wetlands as “areas of marsh, fen, peat land or water, whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed 6 meters.”
- ➔ The Indian government’s definition as per The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 excludes river channels, paddy fields and other

areas where commercial activity takes place.

- ➔ Five major wetland types are generally recognized:
 - **Marine** - Coastal wetlands including coastal lagoons, rocky shores, and coral reefs.
 - **Estuarine** - Including deltas, tidal marshes, and mangrove swamps.
 - **Lacustrine** - Wetlands associated with lakes.
 - **Riverine** - Wetlands along rivers and streams.
 - **Palustrine** - Meaning “marshy” - marshes, swamps and bogs.

- ➔ **Human-made wetlands** - such as fish and shrimp ponds, farm ponds, irrigated agricultural land, salt pans, reservoirs, gravel pits, sewage farms and canals.

❑ Wetlands in India

- ➔ Globally, wetlands cover 6.4 per cent of the geographical area of the world.
 - ➔ In India, according to the **National Wetland Inventory and Assessment** compiled by the **Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)**, wetlands are spread over 1,52,600 square kilometres (sq km) which is 4.63 per cent of the total geographical area of the country.
 - ➔ Of the 1,52,600 sq km, inland-natural wetlands account for 43.4% and coastal-natural wetlands 24.3%.

- ➔ In state-wise distribution of wetlands:
 - ➔ **Gujarat** is at the top with 34,700 sq km (17.56% of total geographical area of the state), or 22.7% of total wetlands areas of the country thanks to a long coastline.
 - ➔ It is followed by **Andhra Pradesh** (14,500 sq km), **Uttar Pradesh** (12,400 sq km) and **West Bengal** (11,100 sq km).

❑ Other Facts

- ➔ The countries with the most Ramsar Sites are the **United Kingdom (175)** and **Mexico (142)**, as per the Ramsar List.
- ➔ **Bolivia** has the largest area with 148,000 sq km under the Convention protection.
- ➔ **Canada, Chad, Congo** and the **Russian Federation** have also each designated over 100,000 sq km.

Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

*The Global Gender Gap Index benchmarks the current state and evolution of gender parity across four key dimensions (Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment). It is the longest-standing index which tracks progress towards closing these gaps over time since its inception in **2006**.*

❑ About Global Gender Gap Report, 2022

- ➔ **Published on** : July 13, 2022 (WEF)
- ➔ **Global Gender Gap Report 2022 covers** : 146 countries.
- ➔ The Global Gender Gap Index was first introduced by the World Economic Forum in **2006**.

❑ Key Findings

- ➔ The global gender gap has been closed by **68.1% in 2022**.
- ➔ At the current rate of progress, it will take 132 years to reach full parity.
- ➔ Across the 146 countries covered by the 2022 index, the Health and Survival gender gap has closed by 95.8%, Educational Attainment by 94.4%, Economic Participation and Opportunity by 60.3% and Political Empowerment by 22%.

The top 5 countries in Global Gender Gap Report 2022

Rank	Country	Score
1	Iceland	0.908
2	Finland	0.860
3	Norway	0.845
4	New Zealand	0.841
5	Sweden	0.82

Bottom 5 countries

Rank	Country	Score
142	Chad	0.579
143	Iran	0.576
144	Congo, Demo. Rep	0.575
145	Pakistan	0.564
146	Afghanistan	0.435

❑ India

- ➔ **India ranks 135 among a total of 146 countries** and is the worst performer in the world in the “health and survival” sub-index where it is ranked 146.
- ➔ In 2021, **India ranked 140 out of a total 156 countries**.
- ➔ India also ranks poorly among its neighbours and is behind **Bangladesh (71), Nepal (96), Sri Lanka (110), Maldives (117) and Bhutan (126)**.

- ➔ Only **Pakistan (145)** and **Afghanistan (146)** perform worse than India in South Asia.

□ The gender score

- ➔ India ranked 135 in gender parity out of 146 countries, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2022 released by the World Economic Forum. A look at India's ranking in the four sub-indexes based on which the overall ranking was determined

India	Rank 2022*
Global gender gap index	135
Economic participation and opportunity	143
Educational attainment	107
Health and survival	146
Political empowerment	48
*out of 146 countries	

□ Regional results and time to parity

- ➔ **North America** is the most advanced region in terms of closing the gender gap.
 - ☉ The population weighted average score for the region is 76.9%, which reduces the number of years it will take to close the gap from 62 to 59 years.
- ➔ **Europe has the second-highest level of gender parity**, currently standing at 76.6%.
 - ☉ The region has a 60-year wait to close the gender parity gap.
- ➔ **Latin America and the Caribbean ranks** third of all regions, after North America and Europe.
 - ☉ The region has bridged 72.6% of its gender gap.

- ☉ Based on the current pace of progress, Latin America and the Caribbean will close the gap in 67 years.

- ➔ In **Central Asia**, overall progress in closing the gender gap is unchanged from the last year, at 69.1%.
 - ☉ At this pace, it would take 152 years to close the regional gender gap.
- ➔ **East Asia and the Pacific** has closed 69% of its gender gap.
 - ☉ At this pace, the region will need 168 years to close the gender gap.
- ➔ **Sub-Saharan Africa** has the sixth-highest regional score and has bridged 67.9% of its gender gap.
 - ☉ At the present rate it would take 98 years to close the gender gap in the region.
- ➔ With an average population-weighted score of 63.4%, **Middle East and North Africa has the second-largest gender gap yet to close**, after South Asia.
- ➔ **South Asia ranks the lowest**, with only 62.3% of the gender gap closed in 2022.
 - ☉ This lack of progress extends the wait to close the gender gap to 197 years, due to a broad stagnation in gender parity scores across most countries in the region.

□ About World Economic Forum

- ➔ The World Economic Forum is the International Organization for Public-Private Cooperation.
- ➔ The Forum engages the foremost political, business, cultural and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.
- ➔ It was **established in 1971** as a not-for-profit foundation.
- ➔ It is **headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland**.

Basic Road Statistics in India 2018-19

Road network works as arteries of economic, social and cultural health of a country by transporting men and materials both during peace and war. Road infrastructure improves the effectiveness and efficiency of country and increase the standard of living of people and make their lives easier. India has one of the largest road network in the world with road length of around 63.31 lakh km.

□ About Basic Road Statistics in India 2018-19

- ➔ **Released on** : July 20, 2022

- ➔ **Released by** : Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (Transport Research Wing)

□ Key Facts Road Network in India

- ➔ The country's road network consists of National Highways, Expressways, State highways, District roads, urban roads, village roads, rural roads etc.
- ➔ India has a total road network of **63,31,757 kilometres as on 31st March 2019**.
- ➔ It is the second largest in the world, after the United States with 66,45,709 kilometres of roads.

- ➔ The share of road transport in India's transport sector is 3.06 per cent to GVA against the total transport sector contribution of 4.58 percentages for the year 2019-20.
- ➔ Whereas, the share of Railways was at 0.74 per cent, Air Transport at 0.12 per cent and Water Transport at 0.08 per cent.

□ Road Network as on March 31, 2019

Road Category	Length of Road (in KM)	% share in total road
National Highways	1,32,499	2.09
State Highways	1,79,535	2.84
District Roads	6,12,778	9.68
Rural Roads (Include JRY Road)	45,22,228	71.42
Urban Road	5,41,554	8.55

□ State/UT Wise Distribution of Total Road (excluding JRY roads) (As On March 31, 2019)

State	Length of the Road (Km)	Share in country (%)
1. Maharashtra	6,36,887 km	11.72%
2. Uttar Pradesh	4,42,907 km	8.1%
3. Assam	3,99,122 km	7.3%
4. Madhya Pradesh	3, 65,045 km	6.7%
5. Karnataka	3,58,300 km	6.5 %

- ➔ These five States with the largest road networks accounted for a combined share of 41% of road length in India.
- ➔ Road density of country, is defined as average road length per 1000 Sq. Km.
- ➔ Road density/availability has increased from 1422.63 per 1000 Sq. Km in 2011- 12 to 1926.02 per 1000 Sq. Km in 2018-2019.

□ National Highways

- ➔ The **Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH)** is mandated with the construction, development and maintenance of the National Highways (NH).

- ➔ The total length of NHs is **1.32 lakh km .**
- ➔ Maharashtra has the highest NH network with 17,757 km (13.4%) followed by **Uttar Pradesh** and **Rajasthan** with 11,737 km (8.9 %) and 10,342km (7.8 %) respectively
- ➔ **Madhya Pradesh** with 8772 km (6.6%) and **Karnataka** 7335 km (5.5%) rank fourth and fifth respectively.
- ➔ These 5 States share **42.2** per cent of total National Highways network in the country during 2018-19.

□ State Highways

- ➔ State Highways are constructed and managed by State Governments through the State Public Works Departments.
- ➔ Total State Highways constructed was 1,79,535 km as on 31st March 2019, which constitute 2.8 percent of total road network in the country.
- ➔ **Maharashtra** has the highest share of State Highways network in the country i.e. 17.83 per cent (32005 Km) followed by Karnataka 10.85 per cent (19473 Km), Gujarat 9.33 per cent (16746 Km), Rajasthan 8.39 per cent (15061 Km) and Andhra Pradesh 7.52 per cent (13500 Km).
- ➔ These five States accounted for about 53.9% of the total length of SHs in the country.

□ District Roads

- ➔ District Roads are key roads within a district, which connects Taluk headquarters and major rural areas to District headquarters.
- ➔ District Roads are constructed & maintained by Public Works Department of States and UTs.
- ➔ The total length of District Roads as on 31st March, 2019 was 6,12,778Km.
- ➔ Maharashtra topped the States in the total length of District Roads in the country with 1,08,419 km (17.7%) followed Uttar Pradesh 55,816 km (9.1%), Madhya Pradesh 50,714 km (8.3%), Karnataka 49,555 km (8%) and Tamil Nadu 48,236 (7.9%).
- ➔ These five States together account for about 51% of the total length of District Roads in India.

India Top Remittance Recipient in 2021 : WHO

The first 'World report on the Health of Refugees and Migrants', published by the 'World Health Organisation (WHO)', placed India as the top recipient in remittances in 2021.

□ Key Facts

- ➔ **Report :** World report on 'Health of Refugees and Migrants'
- ➔ **Published by :** The World Health Organisation (WHO) in July, 2022
- ➔ **Theme :** 'Health for all, including refugees and migrants : time to act now'.

□ Findings of the Report : Remittances

- ➔ India had received 87 billion dollars, which is a way ahead of the countries like Mexico and China.
- ➔ India has been the largest recipient in remittances since 2008.
- ➔ Recently, Mexico replaced China and became the second largest recipient in remittances.

□ Top Remittance Recipients (Among Low & Middle Income countries)

Countries	Funds (USD)
1. India	87
2. China	53
3. Mexico	53
4. The Philippines	36
5. Egypt	33

- ➔ The largest source countries are—
 - ☞ The US (accounting for 20% of these funds), UAE, Saudi Arabia & Switzerland.

- ➔ A remittance is described as a sum of money sent by someone working abroad to his or her family back home.
- ➔ Remittances account for a large fraction of the global movement of funds.

□ Migration

- ➔ The WHO's first report on the 'Health of Refugees and Migrants' describes about one in eight of the global population (around 1 billion) are migrants.
- ➔ 82.4 million, among the total international migration, are forcibly displaced (48 million internally, 26.4 million refugees, 4.1 million asylum seekers)

- ➔ Total number of international migrants (1990-2020) increased from 153 million to 281 million
 - ☞ About 48% of international migrants are women.
- ➔ Europe and North America hosted the greatest number of international migrants.
- ➔ Migrations is expected to grow due to poverty, lack of security, lack of access to basic services, conflicts (Ukrainian crisis), environment degradation and disasters.

□ WHO & India

- ➔ India become members to the WHO on January 12, 1948.
- ➔ The regional office for South East Asia of the WHO is in New Delhi.
- ➔ With the help of the WHO, India eradicated Smallpox in 1977.
- ➔ India received 'Polio-free Certification' by the WHO in the March 27, 2014.

□ Remittance : Significance to India

- ➔ India has the largest diaspora population in the world with 18 million people from India living outside.
- ➔ The UAE, the US and Saudi Arabia host the largest number of migrants from India.
- ➔ Remittances are an important and positive result of migration for migrants and their families.
- ➔ Once migrants have accessed economic opportunities they often send remittances to their families.
- ➔ Despite prediction of falling due to travel restrictions of COVID-19, it has proved to be resilient.
- ➔ It often exceeds the amount of FDI and Official Development Assistance (ODA).
 - ODA :** It defines as the government aid to promote welfare and economic development of developing countries.
- ➔ As India holds the largest diaspora, the increasing remittance is going to improve its Foreign Exchange Reserves.
- ➔ Increasing remittances will also help in reducing its Current Account Deficit.

President of India Election, 2022

The term of office of Shri Ram Nath Kovind, President of India, ended on 25th July, 2022. On 21st July 2022 with declaration of result of presidential election, Shrimati Droupadi Murmu became 15th President of India. As per Article 62 of the Constitution of India, an election to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the outgoing President is required to be completed before the expiration of the term.

□ About 16th Presidential Election

- ➔ **Won by :** Shrimati Droupadi Murmu (NDA candidate)
- ➔ **Runner-up :** Yashwant Sinha (UPA candidate)
- ➔ **Elections conducted by :** Election Commission of India
- ➔ **Schedule of Elections :** 15 June-22 July



□ Related Constitutional Provisions

- ➔ Article 54 : Election of President
- ➔ Article 55 : Manner of election of President.
- ➔ Article 56 : Term of office of President
- ➔ Article 57 : Eligibility for re-election.
- ➔ Article 58 : Qualifications for election as President
- ➔ Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952

□ Procedure for filing candidature

- ➔ To fight the election, candidate must file the nomination along with a signed list of 50 proposers and 50 seconders.
- ➔ These proposers and seconders can be anyone from the total members of the electoral college from the State and national level.
- ➔ The rule for securing 50 proposers and seconders was implemented by EC in 1974.

- ➔ An elector cannot propose or second the nomination of more than one candidate.

□ Method of Election

- ➔ The Indian President is elected through an electoral college system, wherein the votes are cast by national and State-level lawmakers.
- ➔ The electoral college is made up of all the elected members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha (MPs) and the elected Members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and Union Territories (MLAs).
- ➔ Article 55 (3) of the Constitution provides that the election shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.
- ➔ To win, the candidate must secure 50% of the total votes cast + 1.

□ Value of Vote of Each Member in Electoral College

- ➔ A vote cast by each MP or MLA is not calculated as one vote.
- ➔ Each MP in the Electoral College has 700 as fixed value to their vote.
- ➔ The value of vote of each MLA in electoral college is calculated by dividing the population of the State by the number of MLAs in its legislative Assembly, and the quotient achieved is further divided by 1000.
- ➔ MLA's from UP have highest value to their vote, i.e. 208.

□ 16th Vice-Presidential Election

- ➔ Shri Jagdeep Dhankar became the 14th Vice-President of India.
- ➔ He replaces Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, whose term ended on 10th August, 2022.
- ➔ As per Article 66 of the Constitution of India, the Vice-President is elected by the members of the Electoral College consisting of members of both houses of Parliament.
- ➔ Value of vote of each Member of Parliament for VP election is 1.

India Bioeconomy Report 2022

The bio-economy can be defined as "the production of renewable biological resources and the conversion of these resources and waste streams into value added products, such as food, feed, bio-based products and bioenergy. Bioeconomy -the emerging cross-cutting economic sector that produces, transforms, and uses bio-based materials and products – is at the center of sustainable economic strategies of countries worldwide.

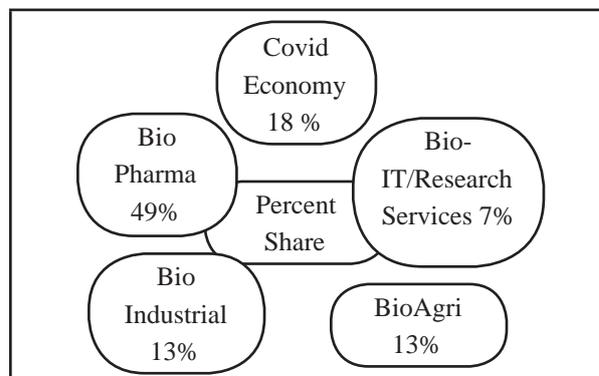
□ About India Bio-economy Report, 2022

- ➔ **Released on :** July 19, 2022
- ➔ **Released by :** Dr Jitendra Singh (Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences)
- ➔ **Report prepared for :** “Make In India Facilitation Cell for Biotechnology” of Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) by Association of Biotechnology Led Enterprises (ABLE).

□ Key Highlights

- ➔ India's Bio-Economy in 2021 registered **14.1% growth** over 2020.
- ➔ The Indian Bio-Economy for the period January-December 2021 is valued at **\$80.12 billion** over \$70.2 billion in 2020.
 - ⊖ Indian Bio-Economy share in India's GDP is about **2.6 percent** in 2021.
- ➔ **Three Biotech Startups** were incorporated everyday in 2021.
 - ⊖ A Total of 1,128 Biotech Startups were setup in 2021.
- ➔ India is among the **top 3 in South Asia** and **top 12** destinations for biotechnology in the world, with approximately **3% share** in the global Biotechnology industry.
- ➔ **India has 2nd highest number of USFDA** approved manufacturing plants outside the US.
- ➔ Biotech industry invested over \$ 1 billion in Research & Development in 2021.
- ➔ As per report, India's Bioeconomy will touch **300 billion US dollars** by **2030** from **80 billion US Dollars** in 2021.
- ➔ **BioPharma** sector accounts for the largest share of the Bio-Economy.
 - ⊖ It accounted for 49 percent share of the Bio-Economy.

□ Bio-Economy Key Segment (% Share) 2021



□ About Association of Biotechnology Led Enterprises (ABLE)

- ➔ It is a not-for-profit pan-India forum that represents the Indian Biotechnology Sector.
- ➔ It was launched in **April 2003**, after industry leaders felt a need to form an exclusive forum to represent the Indian Biotechnology Sector.
- ➔ The primary focus of ABLE is to accelerate the pace of growth of the Biotechnology sector in India, through partnering with the Government.
- ➔ It helps government in biotechnology initiatives to deliver optimal policies and create a positive regulatory environment, encouraging entrepreneurship and investment in the sector.

□ About BIRAC

- ➔ Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) is a not-for-profit **Section 8, Schedule B**, Public Sector Enterprise, set up by Department of Biotechnology (**DBT**), Government of India.
- ➔ It works as an Interface Agency to strengthen and empower the emerging Biotech enterprise to undertake strategic research and innovation, addressing nationally relevant product development needs.
- ➔ It aims “to stimulate, foster and enhance the strategic research and innovation capabilities of the Indian biotech industry, particularly start-ups and SME's, for creation of affordable products addressing the needs of the largest section of society”

Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam (Higher Education Summit) in Varanasi

Focus

Ministry of Education organized a three day summit on higher education from 7 to 9 July 2022, in Varanasi. The higher education summit was inaugurated by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi**.

□ About the Higher Education Summit

- ➔ **Organised by:** Ministry of Education in association with the University Grants Commission (UGC) and Banaras Hindu University (BHU)
- ➔ **Organised at:** Rudraksh International Convention Centre, Varanasi
- ➔ **Timeline:** 7 July to 9 July, 2022
- ➔ **Official Name:** Akhil Bharatiya Shiksha Samagam
- ➔ **Purpose:** Discussion on New Education Policy (NEP) 2020

□ Rudraksh International Convention Centre

- ➔ **Became functional:** May 2021
- ➔ **Located at :** Varanasi
- ➔ **Build by:** Indo-Japan Cooperation
- ➔ **Functions as:** Major centre for cultural and modern gatherings

□ Purpose of the Summit

- ➔ Summit brought together over 300 Vice-Chancellors and Directors from public and private universities as well as educationists, policymakers and industry representatives.

- ➔ Delegation discussed about the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020.
 - ➔ At the end of the summit **Varanasi Declaration** on higher education was adopted.
- ### □ Key Highlights of the Summit
- ➔ Summit concluded with a resolve to work collectively to transform India into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society.
 - ➔ It was mutually accepted that India need to develop forward looking, responsive, world class higher educational institutions to prepare 21st century-ready students.
 - ➔ Institutions were asked to work to ensure access, inclusivity, equitability, affordability and quality in higher education.

□ National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- ➔ It was launched by Government of India in July 2020.
- ➔ **NEP committee** which gave its recommendations for the policy was headed by Dr. Kasturirangan.
- ➔ NEP 2020 replaces the **10+2 structure** of school curriculum with a **5+3+3+4 curriculum** structure corresponding to age groups **3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively**.

Global Findex Database 2021

*Higher financial inclusion not only plugs people into the global economy, it also enables them to be more resilient to crises. **Global Findex measures people's access to financial services**, which means having safe, private and easy ways to store money, to save, access credit and make payments.*

□ About Global Findex Database 2021

- ➔ **Global Findex Database 2021 released on:** June 29, 2022
- ➔ **Global Findex 2021 Surveyed :** About 128,000 adults in 123 economies during Covid-19

- ➔ **Released by:** World Bank
 - ➔ **Global Findex Database being published since:** 2011
- ### □ Important Findings World scenario
- ➔ Worldwide, account ownership has reached **76 percent** of adults-and **71 percent of adults** in developing economies.
 - ➔ Worldwide, account ownership grew by **50 percent** over the past decade.
 - ➔ Mobile money helped increase account ownership, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa

- ➔ COVID-19 pandemic catalyzed growth in the use of digital payments. In developing countries in 2021, 18 per cent of adults paid utility bills directly from an account.
- ➔ Governments, private employers, and financial service providers—including fintechs—could help expand financial access and usage among the unbanked by lowering barriers and improving infrastructure.

❑ Indian Scenario

- ➔ India is among seven countries home to half the world's 1.4 billion adults without access to formal banking.
- ➔ India, more than 80 million adults made their first digital payment to merchant during pandemic.
- ➔ Most of the newly account opened in India and China.
- ➔ In developing countries like India and Bangladesh, there is virtually no difference in account ownership between adults in urban and rural areas.

❑ Financial Inclusion

- ➔ According to the World Bank, financial inclusion means that individuals and businesses have access to affordable financial products and services that meet their needs.
- ➔ Accessibility, affordability and availability of financial services are 3 pillars of financial inclusion.

❑ Challenges to financial inclusion in India

- ➔ Social conditions of low income households.
- ➔ In the Eastern, North - Eastern and Central areas of the country partly due to poor infrastructure.
- ➔ The lack of infrastructure and cost effective technology.
- ➔ Lack of documents availability.
- ➔ The absence of basic education prevents people from following even simple information related to financial inclusion.

❑ Government measures for financial inclusion

- ➔ Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- ➔ Swabhiman Campaign
- ➔ Insurance & Pension schemes: Government has launched many insurance. This includes Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Jan Suraksha Yojana.
- ➔ Digital initiatives: Initiatives like Digital India, Payments Banks and Small Finance Banks
- ➔ RBI has also started various initiatives like Priority Sector Lending, Opening of no-frills accounts, Relaxation on know-your-customer (KYC) norms, Business correspondents (BCs) services etc.

Indian Antarctic Act, 2022

The Indian Antarctic Bill, 2022, was passed by parliament (Lok Sabha – July 22, 2022 and Rajya Sabha – August 01, 2022) to become an act. The Act give effect to the Antarctic Treaty, Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, and the protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

❑ Key Provisions of the Act

Applicability

- ➔ The provision of the act will apply to any person, vessel or aircraft that is a part of an Indian expedition to Antarctic.

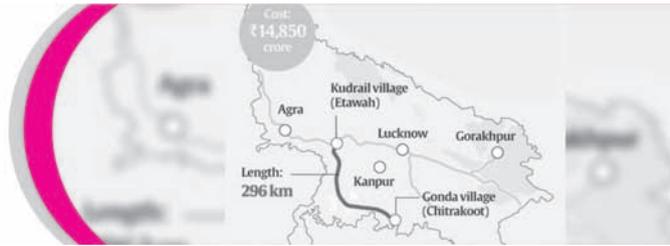
Prohibited Activities

- ➔ It aims at ensuring de-militarization of the region along with getting it rid of mining or illegal activities.
- ➔ It has a provision that there should not be any nuclear test/explosion in the region.

Constitution of Committee

- ➔ The Bill also proposed to set up the Indian Antarctic Authority (IAA).
- ➔ Committee on Antarctic Governance and Environmental Protection consist of following that are:
 - ☉ Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, Chairperson, ex officio;
 - ☉ Ten members not below the rank of Joint Secretary, nominated by Central Government, from any of the Ministries or Department dealing with, Defence, External Affairs, Finance, Environment etc.
 - ☉ Two members from the fields of Antarctic Environment and Geo-political.
 - ☉ An officer, not below the rank of Join Secretary in the Ministry of Earth, Sciences.

NATIONAL



Bundelkhand Expressway

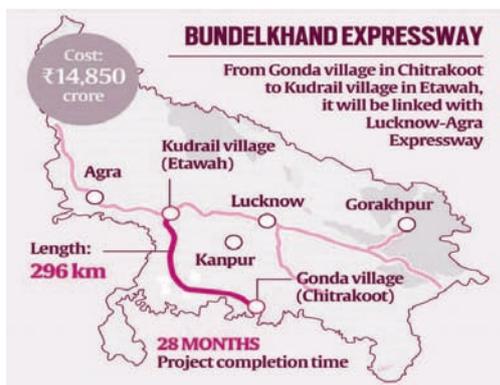
Roads make a huge contribution to economic development, and bring important social benefits too. India has the second largest road network in the world of about 63.86 lakh Km. This comprises National Highways, Expressways, State Highways, District Roads, Rural Roads, Urban Roads and Project Roads.

□ About Bundelkhand Expressway

- ➔ **Inaugurated on :** July 16, 2022
- ➔ **Inaugurated by :** Prime Minister of India
- ➔ **Inaugurated at :** Kaitheri village in Orai tehsil of Jalaun, Uttar Pradesh.
- ➔ **It has been completed in record 28 months :** 8 months ahead of its deadline.

□ Key facts

- ➔ Bundelkhand Expressway is a 296.07 Km four-lane expressway.
- ➔ It has been constructed at a cost of around Rs 14,850 crores.
- ➔ It was constructed under the aegis of **Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)**.
- ➔ It can later be expanded up to six lanes as well.
- ➔ **Starting Point :** Near Bharatkoop at the Jhansi-Prayagraj NH-35 in Chitrakoot district.
- ➔ **End Point :** Near Kudrail village in Etawah district, where it merges with the Agra-Lucknow expressway.
- ➔ Bundelkhand Expressway **passes through seven districts, viz. Chitrakoot, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Auraiya and Etawah.**



□ Significance of Bundelkhand Expressway

- ➔ It will boost the economic activity of Bundelkhand region.
- ➔ Area covered under the project will be economically and socially developed as well as enhancement in agriculture, commerce, tourism, and industrial income will also be experienced.
- ➔ Opportunities will be available for establishment of Industrial Training Institutes, Teaching and Training Institutes and Medical Institutes, etc. near expressway.
- ➔ Expressway will act as a catalyst for establishment of Handloom industry, food processing units, storages, market, and Milk-based industries.

□ About Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA)

- ➔ The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up UPEIDA, under UP Industrial Area Development Act 1976, on December 27, 2007.
- ➔ UPEIDA act as a Nodal Agency for implementation of Expressway projects in the State.
- ➔ Presently, Government of Uttar Pradesh has entrusted UPEIDA to implement two Greenfield Access Controlled Expressway projects on Engineering Procurement & Construction (EPC) mode.

Quick Bits

□ Jagriti

- ➔ The **Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA)** on July 15, 2022 has launched “Jagriti”, a mascot for empowering consumers and generating awareness of their rights.
- ➔ Jagriti will be projected as an empowered consumer who is spreading awareness about consumer rights & addressing solutions to the problems faced by the consumers.
- ➔ Jagriti mascot shall be shown along with tagline “Jago Grahak Jago” in all its media campaigns.

Swanirbhar Naari scheme

The **Assam Government** is making efforts in the state to provide some valuable support to the economically vulnerable and deprived women sections. In a recent development, Assam Government has launched the **second phase of Swanirbhar Naari scheme**.

□ Swanirbhar Naari Scheme (Second Phase)

- ➔ **Launched on :** July 19, 2022
- ➔ **Launched in :** Assam
- ➔ **Beneficiaries :** Weavers of the state
- ➔ **Involved Department :** Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Assam
- ➔ **Objective :** To empower financially disadvantaged women.
- ➔ **First Phase was launched in :** October 2020

□ Features of the scheme

- ➔ The scheme is prioritized the handloom sector, particularly for indigenous women weavers.
- ➔ This scheme will assist these individuals to expand their businesses and support their families financially.
- ➔ It has been stated that there will be an online website that will enable them to sell their goods on an internet basis with no intermediaries.
- ➔ This scheme comes under the department of handloom textiles and sericulture to conserve the state's cultural heritage and promote people who have inherited this skill from their ancestors.

➔ Handloom & Textile sector of Assam has been playing an important role in the state economy.

National

Burhanpur (MP) : First District to Certify 'Har Ghar Jal'

Madhya Pradesh's Burhanpur popularly known as the '**Darwaza of Dakhin**', became the first Certified '**Har Ghar Jal**' district in the Country.

□ About Certification

- ➔ **Certified in:** July, 2022
- ➔ **District certified:** Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh
- ➔ **Certification based on:** Self declaration by all the 254 villages in Burhanpur
- ➔ **Related Scheme:** Jal Jeevan Mission

□ Jal Jeevan Mission

- ➔ Jal Jeevan Mission, is envisioned to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by **2024** to all households in rural India.
- ➔ It was launched in **August 2019** and envisages 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household by 2024.
- ➔ Mission functions under Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jalshakti.
- ➔ The programme will also implement source sustainability measures as mandatory elements, such as recharge and reuse through grey water management, water conservation, rain water harvesting.
- ➔ The Jal Jeevan Mission will be based on a community approach to water.

➔ It will include extensive Information, Education and communication as a key component of the mission.

□ What does the certificate indicate?

- ➔ The certificate confirms that every household is getting a regular supply of water of prescribed quality.
- ➔ It also indicates of no leakages from the distribution pipeline in the village, and that all the roads dug up to lay the water pipeline was restored .
- ➔ Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), responsible for the operation, maintenance, and repair of water supply infrastructure developed under the 'Har Ghar Jal' programme, has been formed in all 254 villages.

➔ **In August 2022, Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu (D&NH and D&D)** becomes the **first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified State and UT** in the country respectively.

- ➔ Where people from all the villages have declared their village as 'Har Ghar Jal' through a resolution passed by Gram Sabha, certifying that all households in the villages have access to safe drinking water through taps, ensuring that 'No One is Left Out'.
- ➔ All 2.63 lakh rural households of Goa & 85,156 of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have access to potable water through tap connection.

SMILE - 75 Initiative

Recently, Government of India has formulated a policy to address the persisting problem of destitution and beggary among marginalised section of the society. The initiative started by the government is named as **“SMILE-75” (SMILE- Support for Marginalised Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise)**.

□ About

- ➔ **Launched on :** August 12, 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India

□ Objectives

- ➔ The aim of SMILE- 75 is to make cities/town and municipal areas begging-free.
- ➔ The objective of the initiative is to make a strategy for comprehensive rehabilitation of the persons engaged in the act of begging through the coordinated action of various stakeholders.

□ Key Highlights

- ➔ The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment has identified 75 Municipal Corporations to implement SMILE- 75 initiative.

- ➔ The identified 75 Municipal Corporations, experts from the field of beggary and eminent NGOs will participate in this initiative.
- ➔ Under the SMILE-75 initiative, seventy five Municipal Corporations in collaboration with NGOs and other stakeholders will cover several comprehensive welfare measures for persons who are engaged in the act of begging.
- ➔ The initiative will focus extensively on rehabilitation, provision of medical facilities, counselling, awareness, education, skill development, economic linkages and convergence with other Government welfare programmes etc.
- ➔ The Ministry has allocated a total budget of Rs.100 crore for this initiative for coming years till 2025-26.

□ Conclusion

- ➔ Through this project, the Government envisions to develop a support mechanism for holistic rehabilitation of those engaged in the act of begging and build an India where no person is forced to beg in order to survive and fulfill their basic needs.

e-Court Mission Mode Project

On August 5, 2022 Minister for Law and Justice, **Shri Kiren Rijiju** briefed about the ongoing developments under e-Courts Mission Mode Project.

□ e-Courts Mission Mode Project

- ➔ **Conceptualized By :** "National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary-2005".
- ➔ **Implemented Since :** 2007
- ➔ **As a part of :** National E-Governance Plan
- ➔ **Monitored and Funded by :** Department of Justice, Ministry of Law and Justice,
- ➔ **Vision :** To transform the Indian Judiciary by ICT (Information and Communication Technology) enablement of Courts.
- ➔ **Examples :** Virtual Hearing, SUVAS (Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software), SUPACE (Supreme Court Portal for Assistance in Court Efficiency)

- ➔ The e-Committee of the Supreme Court has been overseeing the implementation of the e-Courts Project.

□ What are E-Courts?

- ➔ E-Courts are electronic courts where matters of law are adjudicated in the presence of a qualified judge. They are different from a computerised court.
- ➔ In E-courts, the litigants can file their plaint electronically, view their status of cases online, pay court fee and fines online.
- ➔ E-courts are not virtual courts.

□ Advantages of E-courts

- ➔ They make the courts affordable to all sections of the society.
- ➔ It makes litigation faster
- ➔ The experience of E-courts are personalised and private.

CHEERAG Scheme

In August 2022, Teachers bodies in Haryana raised questions on the State government's newly launched scheme called Chief Minister Equal Education Relief, Assistance and Grant (CHEERAG)

❑ CHEERAG SCHEME

- ➔ **Launched in :** July 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** School Education department of Haryana
- ➔ **Objective :** To provide free education to the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) students of government schools in private schools.
- ➔ **Beneficiaries :** Economically weak students of Haryana.

❑ Key Highlights of the scheme

- ➔ Under the CHEERAG scheme, students of government schools can take admission in private schools from class 2 to 12.
- ➔ The maximum number of Students that may join the CHEERAG Yojana is 25,000.
- ➔ The government will reimburse Rs 700 per student from Classes II to V, Rs 900 per student from Classes VI to VIII, and Rs 1,100 per student from Classes IX to XII.
- ➔ The admissions under this scheme are in addition to the Right to Education (RTE) Act.

National

UP Cabinet Approves Formation of Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Development Board

On August 16, 2022 the Uttar Pradesh cabinet, chaired by Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath approved the formation of the Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Development Board.

❑ About the Uttar Pradesh Eco-Tourism Development Board

- ➔ **Approved on :** 16th August 2022
- ➔ **Approved by :** State Government of Uttar Pradesh
- ➔ **Purpose :** To harness the immense potential hidden in ecotourism
- ➔ **Nodal Department :** Tourism department , UP
- ➔ **Proposed headquarter at :** Lucknow
- ➔ **To be headed by :** Chief Minister

❑ Need of the Board

- ➔ As per industry estimates, approx 35% tourist tends to visit ecotourism zones.
- ➔ UP has vast natural areas with historic, religious and spiritual heritage.
- ➔ These areas can be developed/cultivated as ecotourism zones and hence the board.

❑ Ecotourism

- ➔ According to the International Ecotourism Society (TIES), ecotourism can be defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserve the environment,

sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education”.

- ➔ Such travelling can generate employment for locals, help in conserving the natural habitat and overall increase the sustainable development potential of the area.

❑ Structure of the board

- ➔ The Chief Minister will chair the Board, Ministers of 10 departments will be the members and the Chief Secretary will be its Member-Secretary.
- ➔ The composition of the Board will be the Eco-Tourism Development Board and the Eco-Tourism Executive Committee.
- ➔ The Executive Committee will be responsible for the necessary action to fulfill the objectives of the Environment Tourism Development Board.

❑ What will board do?

- ➔ It will provide for a roadmap for the development and management of tourism infrastructure facilities in the permissible areas outside the forest sanctuaries of the state.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ Developing ecotourism in UP will be a game changer in terms of generating employment as well as conserving natural areas.

Right To Be Forgotten

Recognising 'right to be forgotten' as part of 'right to privacy', the Supreme Court on 18 July, 2022 ordered its registry to work out a mechanism to remove personal details of litigants entangled in matrimonial litigation.

❑ What is Right to be forgotten?

- ➔ The right to be forgotten appears in **Article 17 of the GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation)**.
- ➔ It states, "The data subject shall have the right to obtain from the controller the erasure of personal data concerning him or her without undue delay".
- ➔ It allows a person to seek deletion of private information from the Internet.
- ➔ In India, no such law has been made that provides for the right to be forgotten,.
 - ☉ However, the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 (recently withdrawn by government) recognised this right.

❑ Right to Privacy : The KS Puttaswamy vs. UOI Judgment, 2017

- ➔ In 2017, a nine-judge constitutional bench headed by then Chief Justice of India JS Khehar (44th CJI of India) ruled that "right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the Right to life and personal Liberty under Article 21 as a Fundamental Right.
- ➔ This ruling was an outcome of a petition challenging the constitutional validity of the government's Aadhaar Scheme.
- ➔ "The right of the citizen to erasure of data or the right to be forgotten is severely affected by such regulation", the SC noted in its judgment.
 - ☉ **Development after this ruling**
- ➔ It had helped the SC in reading down Section 377 of the IPC to decriminalise consensual same sex

relations, which was a greater relief to the LGBTQ community (Navtej Singh Johar Vs. Union of India, 2018).

- ➔ The SC also struck down Section 497, which made adultery a crime (Joseph Shine vs. Union of India, 2018).

❑ Pros of Right To Be Forgotten

- ➔ It will give you edge of self determination of our online presence.
- ➔ It will give opportunity for a fresh start.
- ➔ It will provide ability to remove libelous, embarrassing and stigmatizing information from a past post.
- ➔ It can remove illegally uploaded content by a third party.
- ➔ It will give peace of minds whenever channelize our energy after acquittal without guilt.
- ➔ It will guarantee the right to remove illegally uploaded 'revenge porn' by the third party.

❑ Cons of Right To Be Forgotten

- ➔ The individuals need for privacy may be overridden by compromising the overall public interest in viewing and accessing information.
- ➔ It will pose a potential restraint on the freedoms afforded to media journalism and other parties.
- ➔ Google and other search engines may be backed up with request to remove information. So it may not be removed immediately.
- ➔ It will bring lack of transparency surrounding important information about business or person.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ Data is a precious resource in this era that should not be left uncontrolled.
- ➔ It also required a balancing approach with other competing rights.

Badhe Chalo Movement

With the great spirit of celebrating the 75th Independence day, Ministry of Culture has started a youth centric activation for greater outreach of Amrit Mahotsav named Badhe Chalo Movement.

❑ Badhe Chalo Movement

- ➔ **Movement started on :** 05 August, 2022
- ➔ **Ended on :** 12 August, 2022(Grand Finale)
- ➔ **Grand Finale was held at :** Talkatora Stadium, New Delhi

- ➔ **Organised by :** Ministry of Culture
- ➔ **Objective :** Connecting with the youth of the nation, and to instill a deeper sense of patriotism among them.

□ Key Highlights

- ➔ Badhe Chalo will feature Flash Dances where dancers will perform on a specially created 'Youth Anthem'.

- ➔ Through these Flash Dances the Ministry aims to spread the message and spirit of the Amrit Mahotsav in an entertaining and enthusiastic manner.

The movement is designed to involve the youth of the country encouraging them to come forward and imbibe the true spirit of our democracy.

Assam 'Mission Bhumiputra'

Chief Minister of Assam Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma Unveiled "Mission Bhumiputra" Under the mission digitalized caste certificates will be issued to students in a simplified and digital way.

□ About the Mission

- ➔ **Launched on :** 1st August, 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** Assam Government
- ➔ **Implemented by :** Department of Tribal Affairs and Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- ➔ **Objective :** Obtaining Caste Certificate

□ Highlights of the Mission

- ➔ Mission Bhumiputra will continue the government's mission of providing easy public service to the public.

- ➔ This mission will do away the manual system of issuing caste certificates

□ Under Mission Bhumiputra

- ➔ The Deputy commissioners will provide format of applications of caste certificates to the headmasters of all educational institutions from August 8, 2022.
- ➔ They will required to fill up the application formats and submit to the Deputy commissioners who will forward it to the Boards of respective caste or tribe.
- ➔ Caste certificates will be available in Digi locker, as per it Act.
- ➔ It will be digitally signed by respective Deputy Commissioner.
- ➔ This portal can be used by student from class 8th to get the caste certificates from year 2023.

Country's First Night Safari to Begin in Lucknow

On August 16, 2022, the cabinet meeting chaired by Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath approved the proposal of the Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department to start the country's first night safari in the capital Lucknow. Currently, there are 13 safaris in the country but they are all Day Safaris.

□ Background

- ➔ In August 2013, the Uttar Pradesh cabinet has approved the proposal to build the Night Safari on a **public-private partnership (PPP) model**. This was suppose to open for public in 2017-18.
- ➔ Later, The Night Safari project was scrapped by the Greater Noida Authority on the basis of environmental issues and the offered land for film city project.

□ Country's First Night Safari Project

- ➔ **Approved in :** August 2022

- ➔ **To be open in :** Kukrail forest area ,Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
- ➔ **Objective :** Promoting eco-tourism in the state
- ➔ **Inspired from :** Singapore's night safari

□ Key Points

- ➔ This night safari will be developed on 350 acres in Kukrail forest area spread over an area of 2027.46 hectare and a zoological park will be built in 150 acres.
- ➔ Here separate safaris will be made for Tiger, Leopard and Bear. Leopard Safari in 75 acres, Bear Safari in 60 acres and Tiger Safari in 75 acres.
- ➔ Lucknow's historic Nawab Wajid Ali Shah Zoological Garden will be shifted from the present place to Night Safari.
- ➔ In the safari at night, arrangements will be made for the animals in dim light like the light of the moon.

PARIMAN

National Capital Region (NCR) is spread over 55,083 Sq. Kms. and has four participating states (24 Districts and entire NCT of Delhi) as its constituent area. With a view to effectively use GIS technology and remote sensing technology, National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has made the Geo-Portal "PARIMAN" open to Public.

□ PARIMAN (Portal for Analytical Regional Information and Mapping of NCR)

- ➔ **Launched on :** 31 August 2021 (Only for government officials)
- ➔ **Developed by :** National Informatics Centre (NIC)
- ➔ **Objectives of the portal :** NCR Geo-portal (PARIMAN) is a robust system to facilitate better sub-regional and local planning.

□ How this will work

- ➔ The Portal consists of around 179 Layers presented as Line, Point & Polygon with Base Maps, Satellite Image services and Night Light Data of different time spans.
- ➔ These layers cover details of various sectors like Land Use, Transport, Industries, Water, Power, Health, Shelter, Heritage & Tourism, Disaster Management, etc.
- ➔ Terrain map provides the Elevation Profile of a route. Administrative units like State Boundaries to Village Boundaries, various Headquarters to Habitations, Parliamentary and Assembly Constituency Boundaries are integrated in this portal.

□ Conclusion

- ➔ This Geo-portal is an important platform to know where and what exist in National Capital Region (NCR) that enables better planning.

Quick Bits

□ Gujarat Semiconductor Policy, 2022-27

- ➔ On July 27, 2022 the government of Gujarat state unveiled 'Gujarat Semiconductor Policy 2022-27.
- ➔ The policy launched in a bid to strengthen its electronics system design and manufacturing ecosystem and become part of the sector's global value chain.
- ➔ Gujarat is the first state in India to release a dedicated semiconductor policy.
- ➔ The policy aims created at least 2,00,000 new employment opportunities over the five years.
- ➔ Government has also proposed to develop a special 'Semicon City' as a part of Dholera Special Investment region.

□ National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions

- ➔ Union Minister Dr. Jitendra Singh in July, 2022, launched the "National Standards for Civil Service Training Institutions (NSCSTI)".

- ➔ After this, India became the first country in the world to come out with a unique model to create standards for civil service training institutions at national level.
- ➔ NSCSTI is developed by Capacity Building Commission (CBC).
- ➔ CBC was Constituted on 1 April 2021, by the Government of India.

□ New Delhi SAH-BHAGITA' scheme

- ➔ Delhi Lieutenant Governor VK Saxena in July 2022, launched a SAH-BHAGITA scheme to increase the involvement of the Residential Welfare Association (RWAs) in optimal tax collection and waste management systems.
- ➔ The scheme will incentivise RWAs on achieving 90 per cent tax collection from total number of properties in their societies or colonies, allowing them to recommend development work to the tune of 10 per cent of the collected tax amount, with a cap of Rs one lakh.



First I2U2 (India-Israel-UAE-USA) Leaders' Virtual Summit

The I2U2 Grouping was conceptualised during the Foreign Ministers' meeting of the four countries, held on the 18th of October 2021. Recently, the leaders of a new quadrilateral forum met (virtually) for the first time.

□ About I2U2 Leaders' Virtual Summit

- ➔ **Virtually held on :** 14th July, 2022
- ➔ **Members of I2U2 are :** India, Israel, UAE and USA

□ Significance of the Initiative

- ➔ The I2U2 was conceived to encourage joint investments in six mutually identified areas such as – water, energy, health, transportation, space and food security.
- ➔ I2U2 seeks to empower the partners and encourages them to collaborate more closely, resulting in a more stable region.
- ➔ India is seen as a large consumer market as well as a large producer of high-tech and highly sought-after items in the United States.
- ➔ This has led India to enhance its relationship with Israel without jeopardising its ties with the UAE and other Arab states.

□ Abraham Accords

- ➔ The Israel-UAE normalization agreement is officially called the Abraham Accords Peace Agreement.
- ➔ It was initially agreed to in a joint statement by the United States, Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) on August 13, 2020.
- ➔ The UAE thus became the third Arab country, after Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994, to agree to formally normalize its relationship with Israel as well as the first Persian Gulf country to do so.

As reported by the MEA, "This unique grouping of countries (I2U2) aims to harness the vibrancy of our societies and entrepreneurial spirit to tackle some of the greatest challenges confronting our world, with a particular focus on joint investments and new initiatives in water, energy, transportation, space, health, and food security".

Jeddah Summit for Security and Development

Recently, the Jeddah Security and Development Summit was organised to underscore the historic partnership among different countries of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), US Iraq etc to deepen their countries' joint cooperation in all fields.

□ About Jeddah Summit for Security and Development

- ➔ **Hosted on :** July 16, 2022
- ➔ **Organised in :** Jeddah city of Saudi Arabia
- ➔ **Hosted by :** Saudi Arabia
- ➔ **Summit attended by :** Leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and the US.
- ➔ **Summit Emphasised on :** Importance of taking required measures to protect the security and stability in the Middle East.

□ Highlights of the Summit

- ➔ This summit highlighted the historic ties shared by the countries and aimed towards boosting the countries' joint cooperation in all areas.
- ➔ The leaders also emphasised the need for supporting the Palestinian economy and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA).
- ➔ The leaders renewed their commitment to building joint projects between their countries to achieve sustainable development.
 - ➔ They collectively addressed the global issue of climate change and talked of accelerating climate ambition, supporting innovation and partnerships, including the "Circular Carbon Economy Framework."

Henley Passport Index 2022

The Henley Passport Index is the ranking of all the world's passports according to the number of destinations their holders can access without a prior visa. The index is based on data from the International Air Transport Association (IATA). Latest ranking are available in the Global Mobility Report 2022 Q3.

☐ Henley Passport Index 2022 Q3

- ➔ **Published on :** 19 July 2022
- ➔ **Published by :** Henley & Partners (An immigration consultancy)
- ➔ **Objective :** Index Defines The Strength Of Diplomatic Relations of Any One Country With Others.
- ➔ **India's Position :** 87th

☐ How it is prepared?

- ➔ The Henley Passport Index compares the visa-free access of 199 different passports to 227 travel destinations and updated quarterly.
- ➔ If no visa is required, then a score with value = 1 is created for that passport.
- ➔ Where a visa is required, whether it is e-visa before departure, a score with value = 0 is assigned. This also applies if you need pre-departure government approval for a visa on arrival.

- ➔ The total score for each passport is equal to the number of destinations for which no visa is required (value = 1).

☐ Latest Rankings

- ➔ Japan has the most powerful passport in the world which provides visa-free entry to 193 countries.
- ➔ Singapore and South Korea both are at the second spot on the Index. Spain and Germany ranked third together.
- ➔ India ranked 87th which allows Indian passport holders visa-free access to 60 countries including Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, and Macau. Last year India was ranked 90th.
- ➔ Afghanistan has the least powerful passport providing free access to only 27 countries.
- ➔ India's neighbours as China at No.69 (80 nations), Nepal (No.106), Pakistan (No.109) and Bangladesh stands at 104.

☐ Henley & Partners Group

- ➔ Founded In 1997, Henley & Partners Is An Investment Migration Consultancy Based In London.
- ➔ Originally Created By Dr. Christian H. Kaelin (Chairman Of Henley & Partners).
- ➔ The firm releasing the index since 2006.

Asia Pacific Sustainability Index, 2021

Recently the Asia Pacific Sustainability Index 2021 was released by Knight Frank. It is located in London, UK. Four Indian cities were included in top - 20 list in Asia - Pacific Sustainability Index.

☐ About Asia - Pacific Sustainability - 2021

- ➔ **Launched in -** July, 2022
- ➔ **Launched by -** Knight Frank, an international property consultant based in London, UK.
- ➔ **Titled -** Active Capital Asia - Pacific Rising Capital in Uncertain Times.
- ➔ The index is divided in 3 category :-
 - ☉ Platinum
 - ☉ Gold
 - ☉ Silver

- ➔ The index standards refers to the willingness of cities in accepting and adapting to environment social and government metrics based on
 - ☉ Urbanisation Pressure
 - ☉ Carbon emissions
 - ☉ Climate Risk
 - ☉ Government Initiatives

☐ Top 5 Cities in the Index

Rank	Cities	Category
1	Singapore	Platinum
2	Sydney	Platinum
3	Wellington	Platinum
4	Perth	Platinum
5	Melbourne	Platinum

Indian Scenario - Among Indian cities following are cities topped in Index

Rank	Cities	Category
14	Bengaluru	Gold
17	Delhi	Silver

18	Hyderabad	Silver
20	Mumbai	Silver

As per report, India's green bond issuances increased 523% on a yearly basis from US \$ 1.1 billion in 2020 to US & 6.8 billion in 2021.

World Population Prospects 2022

Understanding population trends and anticipating demographic change are crucial for national development planning and for implementing the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. Recently, *World Population Prospects 2022* was released which form a comprehensive set of demographic data to assess population trends at the global, regional and national levels.

About World Population Prospects 2022

- ➔ **Released on :** July 11, 2022 (World Population day)
- ➔ **Released by :** Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division , United Nations
- ➔ **Released :** 27th edition of World Population Prospects 2022

Key Findings

Population grows, but the pace of growth is slowing down.

- ➔ The world's population is projected to reach **8 billion** on **15 November 2022**, and India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country in 2023.

World Population	Year
1 Billion	1804
2 Billion	1927
3 Billion	1959
4 Billion	1974
5 Billion	1987
6 Billion	1998
7 Billion	2011
8 Billion	2022

- ➔ As per report, the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 10.4 billion in 2100.
- ➔ In 2020, the growth rate of the global population fell under **1 per cent** per year for the first time **since 1950**.
- ➔ Globally, life expectancy add- at birth reached 72.8 years in 2019, an increase of almost 9 years since 1990.
- ➔ Life expectancy at birth for women exceeded that for men by **5.4 years globally**, with female and male life expectancies standing at 73.8 and 68.4, respectively.
- ➔ In 2021, the average fertility of the world's population

stood at 2.3 births per woman over a lifetime, having fallen from about 5 births per woman in 1950.

- ➔ Global fertility is projected to decline further to **2.1** births per woman by 2050.

Rates of population growth vary across countries

- ➔ In 2022, the two most populous regions were both in Asia: Eastern and South-Eastern Asia with 2.3 billion people (29 per cent of the global population), and Central and Southern Asia with 2.1 billion (26 per cent).
- ➔ **China** and India, with more than **1.4 billion** each, accounted for most of the population in these two regions.
- ➔ More than half of the projected increase in global population up to **2050 will be** concentrated in just **eight countries**: the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Republic of **Tanzania**.
- ➔ India is projected to surpass China as the world's most populous country during 2023.
- ➔ The share of the global population aged 65 years or above is projected to rise from 10 per cent in 2022 to 16 per cent in 2050.

Top 10 Populous Countries (Population In Billion)

	1990	2022	2050
1	China (1,144)	China (1,426)	India(1,668)
2	India (861)	India (1,412)	China (1,317)
3	US (246)	US (337)	US (375)
4	Indonesia (181)	Indonesia (275)	Nigeria (375)
5	Brazil (149)	Pakistan (234)	Pakistan (366)
6	Russia (148)	Nigeria (216)	Indonesia (317)
7	Japan (123)	Brazil (215)	Brazil (231)
8	Pakistan (114)	Bangladesh (170)	DRC (215)
9	Bangladesh (106)	Russia (145)	Ethiopia (213)
10	Nigeria (94)	Mexico (127)	Bangladesh(204)

World Investment Report 2022

Global flows of foreign direct investment recovered to pre-pandemic levels last year (2021), reaching \$1.6 trillion, as estimated by recently released World Investment Report, 2022: International Tax Reforms And Sustainable Investment. Report finds that India jumped one position to 7th among the top recipients of foreign direct investment (FDI).

□ About World Investment Report, 2022

- ➔ **Released on:** 09 June, 2022
- ➔ **Released by:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- ➔ **Report focuses on:** Trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and country levels.

□ Global Investment Trends And Prospects

- ➔ Singapore (27.01%) and USA (17.94%) have emerged as top 2 sourcing nations in FDI equity flows into India in FY2021-22 followed by Mauritius (15.98%), Netherlands (7.86%) and Switzerland (7.31%).
- ➔ Global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows in 2021 were \$1.58 trillion.
- ➔ It is up 64 per cent from the level during the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic of less than \$1 trillion.
- ➔ The war in Ukraine – on top of the lingering effects of the pandemic – is causing a triple food, fuel and finance crisis in many countries around the world.
- ➔ The share of developing countries in global flows remained just above 50 per cent.
- ➔ In 2021, multinational enterprises from developed economies more than doubled their investment abroad to \$1.3 trillion, from \$ 483 billion.
- ➔ Their share in global outward FDI rose to three quarters of global outflows.
- ➔ International investment in sectors relevant for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in developing countries increased substantially in 2021, by 70 per cent.

□ UNCTAD

- ➔ United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964.
- ➔ It aims to promote development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.

➔ UNCTAD is a permanent intergovernmental body headquartered at Geneva in Switzerland.

- ☉ Some of the reports published by it are:
- ☉ Trade and Development Report
- ☉ World Investment Report
- ☉ The Least Developed Countries Report
- ☉ Information Economy Report
- ☉ Technology and Innovation Report
- ☉ Commodities and Development Report

➔ FDI inflows, top 5 host economies, 2020 and 2021 (Billions of dollars)

1. United States (1)
2. China (2)
3. Hong Kong, China (3)
4. Singapore (6)
5. Canada (12)

➔ FDI outflows, top 5 host economies, 2020 and 2021 (Billions of dollars)

1. United States (1)
2. Germany (6)
3. Japan (5)
4. China (2)
5. United Kingdom (166)

□ Trend on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India

- ➔ India has improved one position to 7th rank among the top 20 host economies for 2021.
- ➔ India is rapidly emerging as a preferred country for foreign investments in the manufacturing sector.
- ➔ FDI Equity inflow in Manufacturing Sectors have increased by 76% in FY 2021-22 (USD 21.34 billion) compared to previous FY 2020-21 (USD 12.09 billion).
- ➔ Karnataka and Maharashtra are the top 2 States in receiving FDI.
- ➔ Despite the ongoing pandemic and global developments, India received the highest annual FDI inflows of USD 84,835 million in FY 21-22 overtaking last year's FDI by USD 2.87 billion. Earlier, FDI inflows increased from USD 74,391 million in FY 19-20 to USD 81,973 million in FY 20-21.

G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)

On June 27, 2022 the G7 countries, who met at Leaders' Summit in Germany, have officially launched the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). It is a joint initiative to fund infrastructure projects in developing countries. The project is being seen as the bloc's counter to China's 'Belt and Road Initiative'. Group of Seven leaders pledged to raise \$600 billion in private and public funds over five years to finance needed infrastructure in developing countries.

□ About the Project

- ➔ The infrastructure plan was first announced in June 2021 during G7 Summit in the UK.
- ➔ Back then, US President Joe Biden had called it the Build Back Better World (B3W) framework.
- ➔ The stated purpose of both the PGII is the help secure funding for countries to build critical infrastructure such as road, ports, bridges communications setup, etc. to enhance global trade and cooperation.
- ➔ However, the G7 say their initiative is meant to be transparent, focused on building climate change-resilient infrastructure, and help in achieving objectives of gender equality and health infrastructure development.

□ Funding of the project

- ➔ United States would mobilize \$200 billion in grants, federal funds and private investment over five years .
- ➔ It will support projects in low- and middle-income countries that help tackle climate change as well as improve global health, gender equity and digital infrastructure.
- ➔ Europe will mobilize 300 billion euros (\$317.28 billion) for the initiative over the same period to build up a sustainable alternative to China's Belt and Road Initiative scheme.

- ➔ Italy, Canada and Japan also spoke about their plans, some of which have already been announced separately.

□ Areas of Investment

- ➔ The projects to be funded under the G7 initiative fall into four broad categories —
 - ➔ Clean energy,
 - ➔ Health systems,
 - ➔ Information and communications technology,
 - ➔ Gender equality.

□ G7 flagship/deliverable projects

- ➔ A commitment of \$2 billion for a solar project in Angola has been pledged.
- ➔ Second, \$600 million for a US company to build a submarine telecommunications cable that will connect Singapore to France through Egypt and the Horn of Africa, delivering high-speed internet.
- ➔ Up to \$50 million from the US to the World Bank's Childcare Incentive Fund has been announced.
- ➔ A \$3.3 million fund for technical assistance from the US to the Institut Pasteur de Dakar in Senegal for the development of an industrial-scale, multi-vaccine manufacturing facility in the country.

□ Investment in India

- ➔ In India, the US International Development Finance Corporation, the development bank of the country, will invest up to \$30 million in the Omnivore Agritech and Climate Sustainability Fund

Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) will aim to complement infrastructure development need in developing economies and thus counter the Chinese influence over them. But timely delivery and funding of the projects will be key in this regard.

Amendment in Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)

On 1st July 2022, the Central government has made seven amendments to existing rules of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA) rules 2011.

□ Amendments in the FCRA Act

- ➔ The principal rules were published on April 29, 2011, and subsequently amended on April 12, 2012;

December 14, 2015; March 7, 2019; September 16, 2019; November 10, 2020, and January 11, 2021.

- ➔ Presently, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 48 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010 Central Government makes the rules further to amend the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011.
- ➔ The Central government has made seven amendments to existing rules of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.

The seven amendments-

- ➔ The new rules, now renamed Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2022, came into effect on July 1.
- ➔ Explaining the rule, an MHA official told, "In order to reduce compliance burden, rule 6, rules 9(1)(e), 9(2)(e), and Rule 20 amended."
- ➔ There are two amendments in rule 6 by substituting the words "one lakh rupees" with the words "ten lakh rupees"; and the words "thirty days" with the words "three months".
- ➔ There is also an amendment in rule 9, in sub-rule (1), in clause (e), for the words "fifteen days", the words "forty-five days" shall be substituted.
- ➔ And in sub-rule (2), in clause (e), for the words "fifteen days", the words "forty-five days" shall be substituted.
- ➔ Clause (b) of rule 13 has been omitted from the fresh rules;
- ➔ In rule 17A, for the words "fifteen days", the words "forty-five days" shall be substituted.
- ➔ The last amendment is done in rule 20, and it mentions

that for the words "on a plain paper", the words "in such form and manner, including in electronic form as may be specified by the Central Government" shall be substituted.

❑ What is the FCRA?

- ➔ The FCRA regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security.
- ➔ First enacted in 1976, it was amended in 2010 when a slew of new measures were adopted to regulate foreign donations.
- ➔ The FCRA is applicable to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations.
- ➔ The Act extends across India and also applies to the NRIs.
- ➔ It is mandatory for all such NGOs to register themselves under the FCRA.
- ➔ The registration is initially valid for five years and it can be renewed subsequently.
- ➔ Registered associations can receive foreign contributions for social, educational, religious, economic and cultural purposes.
- ➔ Filing of annual returns, on the lines of Income Tax, is compulsory.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ The FCRA aims at regulating the forging contribution to India in order to promote socio economic causes and at the same time protect the internal security and peace and stability in the country. The present amendment in FCRA will contribute in improving the balance between two.

Quick Bits

❑ EU-India Human Rights Dialogue

- ➔ The 10th EU-India Human Rights Dialogue was held on 15th July 2022 in New Delhi. India and the EU reiterated their commitment to protecting and promoting all human rights.
- ➔ The Human Rights Dialogue was co-chaired by Joint Secretary for Europe West in the Ministry of External Affairs of India, Mr. Sandeep Chakravorty, and the Ambassador of the European Union to India, Mr. Ugo Astuto.
- ➔ As open and democratic societies, EU and India both emphasised the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights.

❑ Varanasi: First 'Cultural and Tourism capital of SCO'

- ➔ Varanasi will be the first city in Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) region to be granted the rotating title of 'Cultural & Tourism capital of SCO' under a new mechanism during India's SCO Presidency from September 2022 to September 2023.
- ➔ The title aims to promote people-to-people contacts and tourism among the member states.
- ➔ Each year a city of the cultural heritage of a member country that will take over the rotating Presidency of the organisation will get the title to highlight its prominence.



11th Agriculture Census

The Eleventh Agricultural Census (2021-22) was launched on 28 July, 2022 by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, **Shri Narendra Singh Tomar**.

□ Key Features

- ➔ This is the first time that data collection for agricultural census will be conducted on smart phones and tablets, so that data is available in time.
- ➔ Most of the States have digitized their land records and surveys, which will further accelerate the collection of agricultural census data.
- ➔ The use of digitized land records and the use of mobile apps for data collection will enable the creation of a database of operational holdings in the country.

□ 11th Agriculture Census

- ➔ Agriculture Census is a large-scale statistical operation for collection of requisite data and derivation of quantitative information about the structural characteristics of agriculture in the country.
- ➔ Agricultural Census is being organized quinquennially (occurring or being done every five years), since 1970-71. The field work of agricultural census started in August 2022.
- ➔ It is being conducted in collaboration with the States and Union Territories as part of programme of World Census of Agriculture.
- ➔ Agriculture Census is organized by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture.

Power Sector's Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme

On 30th July, 2022 addressing the Grand Finale marking the culmination of 'Ujjwal Bharat Ujjwal Bhavishya – Power @2047', **Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched** the Power Sector's Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme.

□ Power Sector's Revamped Distribution Sector Scheme

- ➔ **Launched on :** 30 July, 2022
- ➔ **Aimed at :** Improving the operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of the DISCOMs and Power Departments.
- ➔ **With an outlay of :** Over Rs. 3 lakh crore
- ➔ **Period Five years from FY 2021 :** 22 to FY 2025-26
- ➔ **Implementing Ministry :** Ministry of Power.

□ Key Highlights:

- ➔ The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to DISCOMs for modernization and strengthening of distribution infrastructure.

- ➔ It also focuses on the improvement of the reliability and quality of supply to end consumers.
- ➔ The target is to reduce the AT&C (Aggregate Technical and Commercial) losses to pan-India levels of 12-15% and the ACS-ARR (Average Cost of Supply-Average Revenue Realized) gap to Zero by 2024-25.
- ➔ It is going to have done by improving the Operational Efficiencies and Financial Sustainability of all state-sector DISCOMs and Power Departments.

□ Strategy

- ➔ A DISCOM eligible for financial bailout.
- ➔ Currently ongoing and approved projects under the various Schemes would be subsumed.
- ➔ Scheme focuses on funding for feeder segregation for unsegregated feeders, which would enable solarization under KUSUM scheme.
- ➔ The Scheme enables consumer empowerment by way of prepaid smart metering.

Google Startup School India Initiative

With nearly 70 thousand startups, India is the third largest base for startups in the world. To give entrepreneurs a platform Google has started a program called Startup School India Initiative.

Startup School India Initiative

- ➔ **Launched on :** July 6, 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** Google India
- ➔ **Aim :** To gather relevant information on startup building into a systematic curriculum to help 10,000 startups in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.
- ➔ **Duration of the program :** July 6 to September 15, 2022 (nine-week programme)

Key highlights of the programme

- ➔ Startup School is a series of guided online trainings designed to help early-stage startups with strategies that they can grow more.

- ➔ This session was launched in ten small cities. It will target 1,000 students in each city.
- ➔ The programme is open to students pursuing their final year of a university course or those who have graduated and are about to launch their first tech startup.
- ➔ In the coming weeks and months, the initiative will expand to other cities and eventually reach India's whole startup ecosystem.
- ➔ Entrepreneurs will receive intensive training from mentors and industry experts through workshops, lectures, mentorship and hands-on experience.

Google's initiative is an effort to create a better environment for startups across the country and help them become a part of the young and dynamic ecosystem of India.

National Portal for Rooftop Solar

The government of India on July 30, 2022 launched National Solar Rooftop Portal for their ambitious Grid Connected Solar Rooftop programme or Solar Rooftop Subsidy Scheme.

National Solar Rooftop Portal

- ➔ Here any Consumer or their chosen solar companies can apply for solar net-metering and subsidy.
- ➔ It would allow for online monitoring of the construction of rooftop solar plants, from the application stage through the distribution of funding into residential users' bank accounts.

Solar Rooftop Subsidy Scheme

- ➔ **Launched in :** Year 2021
- ➔ **Launched by :** Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE)
- ➔ **Implementation Agencies :** State DISCOMs
- ➔ **Objective :** For achieving cumulative capacity of 40,000 MW from Rooftop Solar (RTS) Projects by the year 2022.
- ➔ Thus, the scheme offers financial assistance in the form of subsidies.
- ➔ **Period till :** 31 December 2022

Key Highlights Central Financial Assistance (CFA)/ Subsidy:

- ➔ The government has set subsidy levels under the national simplified subsidy programme in accordance with the following slabs-

Plant Capacity	Applicable Subsidy
Up to 3kW	Rs-14588/kw
Above 3kW and up to 10kW or 20%	Rs. 14588/ for first 3kW and thereafter Rs.7294/- per kW
Above 10kW	Rs. 94822/- fixed or 20%

National Solar Mission (NSM)

- ➔ Initially known as Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM), was launched in January 2010.
- ➔ It has launched with an aim to generate 20 GW solar power capacity by year 2022 but later increased to 100 GW.
- ➔ The 100 GW solar power capacity has been divided into:
 - Roof top solar electricity generation – 40 GW
 - Large and Medium Scale grid-connected solar projects – 60 GW
- ➔ The mission is one of the mission among 8 mission under of the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

NAMASTE Scheme

By creating an enabling ecosystem that recognizes sanitation workers as one of the key contributors in operations and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure Government has formulated a National Action Plan for Mechanized Sanitation Ecosystem (NAMASTE).

□ NAMASTE Scheme

- ➔ **Launched on :** 17 August 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJE)
- ➔ **Collaboration with :** Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- ➔ **Implementing agency :** National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSKFDC)
- ➔ **Type :** Central Sector Scheme
- ➔ **Budget :** The Scheme has been approved with an outlay of Rs. 360 crore for four years from 2022-23 to 2025-26.

□ Objectives

- ➔ Zero fatalities in sanitation work in India.
- ➔ All sanitation work is performed by skilled workers.
- ➔ No sanitation workers come in direct contact with

human faecal matter.

- ➔ Sanitation workers are collectivized into SHGs and are empowered to run sanitation enterprises.
- ➔ All Sewer and Septic tank sanitation workers (SSWs) have access to alternative livelihoods.

□ Key Highlights of the scheme

- ➔ Five hundred cities (converging with AMRUT cities) will be taken up under this phase of NAMASTE.
- ➔ NAMASTE envisages identifying the Sewer/Septic Tank Workers (SSWs) with a focus on informal workforce who are engaged in hazardous cleaning operations.

□ Conclusion

- ➔ The intent of NAMASTE is to strengthen convergence amongst both Ministries for governance and implementation of the NAMASTE components. The Action Plan leverages the available financial allocations of existing SRMS, SBM, DAY-NULM and NSKFDC and brings in a focused approach to provide occupational, social and financial safety nets to the SSWs.

Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP)

On July 27, 2022, the Supreme Court, directed status quo on the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP), including land acquisition process. A Bench comprising Justice A.M. Khanwilkar, A.S. Oka and J.B. Pardiwala clarified that all steps taken by the concerned authorities in respect of KLIP would be subject to its final decision.

□ About the Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project (KLIP)

- ➔ The Kaleshwaram Lift Irrigation Project or KLIP is a multi-purpose irrigation project on the Godavari River in Kaleshwaram, Bhupalpally, Telangana.
- ➔ Currently the world's largest multi-stage lift irrigation project, its farthest upstream influence is at the

confluence of the Pranahita and Godavari rivers.

- ➔ The Pranahita River is itself a confluence of various smaller tributaries including the Wardha, Painganga, and Wainganga rivers.
- ➔ On 21 June 2019, the project was opened by Telangana governor and Chief Ministers of Telangana, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

□ Project Benefits

- ➔ This project aims at an ambitious target of diverting 195 TMC of water to the backward areas in the state of Telangana.
- ➔ It brings large extents of lands in the basin under irrigation.

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme

In July 2022, the Central Government has released Rs 206 crore to states for the promotion of exports under the Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) initiative. 27 export infrastructure projects have been approved for financial support under the TIES from FY 2019–20 to 2022–23.

Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)

- ➔ **Launched in :** March 2017
- ➔ **Associated Ministry :** The Department of Commerce
- ➔ **Operation Since :** FY 2017-18
- ➔ **Objective :** Assisting Central and State Government agencies in the creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports.

More about the scheme

- ➔ The scheme can be availed by States through their implementing agencies, for infrastructure projects with significant export linkages like Border Haats, Land customs stations, quality testing and certification labs, cold chains, trade promotion centres, export warehousing and packaging, SEZs and ports/airports cargo terminuses.
- ➔ For the purpose of building infrastructure, the Central Government will offer grants-in-aid, often not exceeding the equity supplied by the implementing agency or 50% of the project's total equity.
- ➔ This grant may make up to 80% of the total equity for projects in North Eastern and Himalayan States, including the UT of J&K and Ladakh.

Quick Bits

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) Awards 2022

- ➔ On July 30, 2022, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare organized the AIF Award Ceremony to felicitate the Banks and States for their contribution to the scheme.
- ➔ Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) was launched two years ago under the ambitious Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package as a dedicated Central Government scheme that provides medium-long term credit facility for investment in creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets.

BSNL-BBNL Merger

- ➔ The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, had approved the merger of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) on July 27, 2022.
- ➔ BSNL has an optical fibre cable network of over 6.83 lakh kilometre, and with this merger, the telco will get an additional 5.67 lakh kilometre of optical fibre which has been laid across 1.85 lakh village panchayats in the country using the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

"Jute Mark India" logo

- ➔ The government on July 9, 2022 introduced certification of authenticity for jute products with the unveiling of "Jute Mark India" logo by the Union Textile Secretary U P Singh.
- ➔ The Jute Mark India (JMI) will be a hallmark of the jute products manufactured in India.
- ➔ National Jute Board (NJB) is the nodal agency for promotion of Indian Jute. It was set up under the National Jute Board Act, 2008. It is chaired by the Secretary of the Union Ministry of Textiles.

Natural Farming Conclave

- ➔ The Natural Farming Conclave was organised on July 10, 2022.
- ➔ Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressed the conclave in virtual mode and noted that 'Sabka Prayaas' is the base to boost India's development.
- ➔ The Conclave was organised in Surat, Gujarat.

Mission Kushal Karmi

- ➔ Manish Sisodia, the deputy chief minister of Delhi, started Mission Kushal Karmi to help construction workers improve their abilities.
- ➔ Delhi government developed this programme with assistance from the Delhi Skill and Entrepreneurship University (DSEU) and Delhi Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.
- ➔ The government aims to train 2 lakh workers in a year under this programme.



Web 5.0

In July 2022, Twitter announced its vision for a new decentralized web platform that is being called Web 5.0. It is being built with an aim to return “ownership of data and identity” to individuals.

□ About Web 5.0

- ➔ It's in an nascent stage as being developed by Dorsey's Bitcoin business unit, The Block Head (TBH).
- ➔ Web 5.0 is aimed at “building an extra decentralized web that puts one in control of ones's data and identity”.
- ➔ Web 5.0 is Web 2.0 plus Web 3.0 that will allow users to ‘own their identity on the Internet and ‘control their data’.
- ➔ Both Web 3.0 and Web 2.0 envision an Internet without the threat of censorship – from governments or big tech, and without fear of significant outages.

□ Various versions of Web

- ➔ Web 1.0 was the first generation of the global digital communications network. It is often referred to as the “read-only”, Internet made of static web-pages that only allowed for passive engagement.
- ➔ Web 2.0 was the “read and write” Internet. Users were now able to communicate with servers and other users leading to the creation of the social web. This is the World Wide Web that we use today.
- ➔ Web 3.0 is an evolving term that is used to refer to the next generation of Internet – a “read-write-execute” web – with decentralization as its bedrock. It leverages the blockchain technology and will be driven by Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning.
- ➔ Web 4.0 is not really a new version, but is a alternate version of what we already have. Web needed to adapt to its mobile surroundings. Web 4.0 connects all devices in the real and virtual world in real-time.

Forever Chemicals

According to a recent study, scientists have found that rainwater from many places across the globe is contaminated with "per - and Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAs)"

□ What are PFAs?

- ➔ PFAs are synthetic chemicals used to create nonstick cookware, water- resistant clothing, stain-resistant fabrics, cosmetics, and a variety of other products.
- ➔ During the course of their manufacturing and usage, PFAs can move to the land, water, and air.
- ➔ The majority of PFAs do not degrade, therefore they linger in the environment for a long time.

□ Issues with the PFAs

- ➔ A variety of health risks that are attributed to PFA exposure, including decreased fertility, developmental effects in children, interference with body hormones and more.

□ Way Forward

- ➔ There are several methods of removing PFAs on which scientists are working on, some are like-

Incineration, Supercritical Water Oxidation and Plasma Reactors.

- ➔ That shows a hope that researchers will find more simple and cost-effective solutions for breaking down these chemicals in future.

□ Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

- ➔ It is an international environmental treaty, signed in 2001 in Stockholm.
- ➔ It gets effective from 17 May 2004, that aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
- ➔ POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife.
- ➔ India ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2006 as per Article 25(4).

ISRO'S SSLV-D1EOS-02 Mission

ISRO's maiden Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV), carrying Earth Observation Satellite (EOS-02) and a student-made satellite-AzaadiSAT, lifted off from the Sriharikota spaceport. Though it was launched successfully but Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said the satellites are no longer usable as they deviated from their circular orbit.

Key Highlights

- ➔ **Launched on :** August 7, 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
- ➔ **Launched :** EOS-02 (Earth observation satellite-02) and a co- passenger satellite , AzaadiSAT, into low earth orbit
- ➔ **Launched from :** Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota (Andhra Pradesh)

SSLV

- ➔ ISRO developed a Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) to cater the launch of up to 500 kg satellites into Low Earth Orbits on 'launch-on-demand' basis.
- ➔ SSLV is configured with three solid stages 87 t, 7.7 t and 4.5 t.
- ➔ SSLV is capable of launching Mini, Micro, or Nano-satellites (10 to 500 kg mass) to a 500 km planar orbit.
- ➔ SSLV provides low-cost access to Space on demand basis.

SSLV-D1 Vehicle Characteristics

- ➔ Vehicle Height - 34m
- ➔ Vehicle Diameter - 2m
- ➔ Lift off Mass - 120t
- ➔ Vehicle Configuration -SS1 + SS2 + SS3 + VTM

EOS-02

- ➔ EOS-02 is an experimental optical remote sensing satellite with a high spatial resolution. The objective of EOS-02 is to realise and fly an experimental imaging satellite with a short turn-around time and to demonstrate launch on demand capability.
- ➔ EOS-02 belongs to microsatellite series of spacecrafts.
- ➔ The bus configuration is derived from IMS-1 bus.

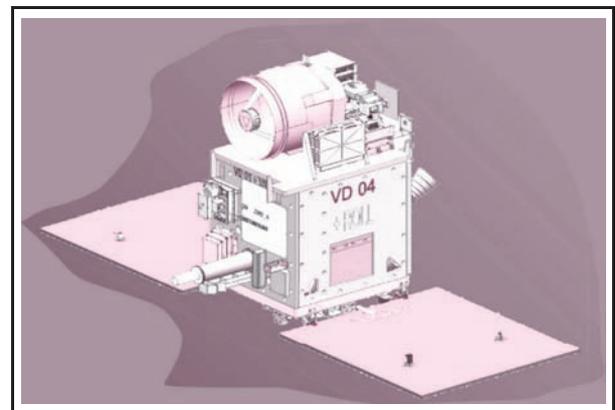
Mission Objectives

- ➔ Design and development of an agile and experimental satellite with an imaging payload.

- ➔ Providing inputs on thermal anomalies towards supporting applications in the domains of geo-environmental studies, forestry, hydrology, agriculture, soil, coastal studies, etc.

New Technologies

- ➔ New technologies realised for the Microsat series of spacecrafts include:
- ➔ Payloads with a common fore optics and metallic primary mirror realised with the limited mass and volume of Microsat Bus.



Configuration Summary

- ➔ The structural construction is of aluminum honeycomb. Cuboid structure of 552 mm x 600 mm x 600 mm is designed and qualified for a total spacecraft mass of 145 kg.
- ➔ The two solar panels generating 350 W power are the only deployable appendages.
- ➔ The platform is highly agile with a manoeuvrability of 3.5°/s and a pointing accuracy of 0.1°.
- ➔ The payload data transmission rate is 32 Mbps in X-Band.

AzaadiSAT

- ➔ AzaadiSAT is a 8U Cubesat weighing around 8 kg.
- ➔ It carries 75 different payloads each weighing around 50 grams and conducting femto-experiments.
- ➔ The payloads are integrated by the student team of "Space Kidz India".
- ➔ This is the first of its kind space mission with an all-women concept to promote women in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) as this year's UN theme is 'Women in Space'.

First indigenous vaccine for cervical cancer

In a recent development, The Drugs Controller General of India granted market authorisation to Serum Institute of India to manufacture the indigenously-developed India's first cervical cancer vaccine.

□ First indigenous vaccine for cervical cancer

- ➔ **Approved on :** 12 July 2022,
- ➔ **Approved by :** The Drugs Controller General of India (DGCI)
- ➔ **Prepared by :** Serum Institute of India
- ➔ **Name of vaccine :** CERVAVAC
- ➔ **Speciality :** India's first Quadrivalent Human Papillomavirus vaccine (qHPV) against cervical cancer.

□ What is Cervical Cancer?

- ➔ Cervical cancer is a type of cancer that occurs in the cells of the cervix, the lower part of the uterus that connects to the vagina.
- ➔ Various strains of the human papillomavirus (HPV), a sexually transmitted infection, play a role in causing most cervical cancer.
- ➔ While the body's usually gets rid the HPV infection naturally within two years, in small percentage of

people the virus can linger over time. It can turn normal cells into abnormal cells and then cancer.

□ Current Scenario

- ➔ Till now, for the vaccine of cervical cancer, one has to depend on other countries.
- ➔ These vaccines can be given to - adolescents girls between the ages of 9 and 14 years to protect them from cancer.
- ➔ Right now the cervical cancer vaccine is available only in private hospitals, that too are very expensive.
- ➔ One dose of it costs up to Rs 4,000. There is very less awareness among people about this cancer.

□ Need of the indigenous vaccine

- ➔ Cervical cancer is a major disease in women. It is the second most common cancer in India after breast cancer in women aged 15 to 44 years.
- ➔ About 1.23 lakh cases of cervical cancer and 67000 deaths occur in India every year.

□ Way Forward

- ➔ This indigenous cervical vaccine can be launched in the market by the end of this year. According to SII, It has had a very good effect during the trial.

Marburg Virus

Recently, Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) was notified to health authorities of Ghana as suspected Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) cases and tested positive for Marburg virus . An outbreak of MVD has only been reported once previously in West Africa, and this is the first time MVD has been notified in Ghana.

□ Why in News?

- ➔ On June 28, 2022, two suspected viral hemorrhagic fever (VHF) cases were notified to health authorities in the Ashanti region, Ghana .
 - ☞ This region is located in the middle belt of Ghana and is the most populated region in the country.

□ Marburg Virus Disease (MVD)

- ➔ Marburg virus disease was initially detected in 1967 after simultaneous outbreaks in Marburg and Frankfurt in Germany; and in Belgrade, Serbia.
 - ☞ Due to its detection in Marburg, it got its name (Marburg).
- ➔ Marburg virus disease (MVD), formerly known as Marburg haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans.
 - ☞ The virus causes severe viral haemorrhagic fever in humans.
 - ☞ The average MVD case fatality rate is around 50% . on virus strain and case management.

- ➔ Marburg and Ebola viruses are both members of the Filoviridae family (filovirus).
 - ☉ Though caused by different viruses, the two diseases are clinically similar.

❑ What are the hosts for the Marburg virus?

- ➔ Rousettus aegyptiacus, fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family, are considered to be natural hosts of Marburg virus.
- ➔ According to WHO, African green monkeys imported from Uganda were the source of the first human infection.

❑ Transmission

- ➔ Initially, human MVD infection results from prolonged exposure to mines or caves inhabited by Rousettus bat colonies.

❑ Symptoms of Marburg virus disease

- ➔ The incubation period (interval from infection to onset of symptoms) varies from 2 to 21 days.
- ➔ Illness caused by Marburg virus begins abruptly, with high fever, severe headache and severe malaise.

❑ Prevention and control

- ➔ Outbreak can control through contact tracing, safe and dignified burials, and social mobilization.
- ➔ Community engagement is key to successfully controlling outbreaks.
- ➔ Raising awareness of risk factors for Marburg infection and protective measures that individuals can take is an effective way to reduce human transmission.

China's Pilot Reusable Spacecraft

On 5th August 2022, China successfully launched its pilot reusable spacecraft.

❑ About the Chinese Mission

- ➔ **Launched by:** Chinese Space Agency
- ➔ **Launched from:** Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in the northwest China
- ➔ **Launched using:** Long March-2F carrier rocket
- ➔ **Objective:** Technology demonstrator for reusable spacecraft

❑ What is special about the spacecraft

- ➔ It is a reusable craft that means that the spacecraft after its launch will return to a planned landing site

after operating in the orbit for some time to provide technical validations for reuses.

❑ India and Reusable Space Launch Vehicles

- ➔ India's ISRO is also working on such a technology.
- ➔ ISRO successfully tested its Reusable Launch Vehicle – Technology Demonstrator (RLV-TD) way back in 2016 for the first time as part of its development program for reusable rockets.
- ➔ India is still working on the tech and in near future it is expected to have a reusable vehicle.

Having a reusable vehicle in its arsenal will prove game changing for any country.

National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS)

The Union Home Minister has inaugurated the 'National Automated Fingerprint Identification System' (NAFIS).

❑ About the NAFIS

- ➔ **Launched by :** Union Home Minister
- ➔ **Launched on :** August 17, 2022
- ➔ **Developed by :** National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

❑ Highlights of the NAFIS

- ➔ The project is a country wide searchable database of crime and criminal - related fingerprints.
- ➔ The web-based application functions as a central information repository by consolidating fingerprint data from all states and union territories.
- ➔ In April 2022, Madhya Pradesh become the first state

in the country to identify a deceased person through NAFIS.

□ Utility of NAFIS

- ➔ It enables law enforcement agencies to upload, trace and retrieve data from the database in real time on a 24x7 basis.
- ➔ It would help in the quick and easy disposal of cases with the help of centralised fingerprint database.

□ How does it work ?

- ➔ NAFIS assigns a unique 10 - digit National Fingerprint Number (NFN) to each person arrested for a crime.
 - ⊖ This unique ID will be used for the person's lifetime.

- ➔ By automating the collection, storage and matching of fingerprints, along with digitizing the records of fingerprints.
- ➔ NAFIS will provide the much needed unique identifier for every arrested person in the **CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks Systems)** database as both are connected at the backend.

□ Evolution of National Automated Fingerprint

- ➔ Upon the recommendations of the National Police Commission in 1986, the Central Fingerprint Bureau first began to automate the fingerprint database.
- ➔ India First Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFI) was setup in 1992.

Nikshay Poshan Yojana

According to a report in August 2022, Only two-thirds of people living with tuberculosis benefitted from the Union government's Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY) sole Nutrition Support Scheme, in 2021, which raises major public health concern.

□ Nikshay Poshan Yojana (NPY)

- ➔ **Launched in :** April 2018
- ➔ **Launched by :** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- ➔ **Objective :** Eradicate Tuberculosis from India by 2025.
- ➔ **Type :** Centrally Sponsored Scheme under National Health Mission (NHM).
- ➔ It is a direct benefit transfer (DBT) scheme for nutritional support to Tuberculosis (TB) patients.

□ Key highlights:

- ➔ This scheme is implemented across all States and UTs in India.
- ➔ All TB patients notified on or after 1st April 2018 including all existing TB patients under treatment are eligible to receive incentives.
- ➔ The patient must be registered/notified on the NIKSHAY portal.

□ Performance

- ➔ As per India TB Report 2022, only 62.1 % of 2.1 million notified cases across the country received at

least one payment in 2021.

- ➔ In **Delhi**, which has the highest burden of all forms of TB at 747 cases per 100,000 people, only 30.2 % of patients have got at least one DBT.
- ➔ Other poor performers are Punjab, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In the North East, Manipur and Meghalaya fared the worst.

□ Way Forward

- ➔ A larger strategy is required to prevent TB; programmes should include food assistance for individuals who are in close proximity to the sick because they also have a greater risk of catching the illness.

□ Status of TB in India

- ➔ According to the India TB Report 2022, there were over 19 lakh TB patients overall in 2021. It increased by 19% to be over 16 lakhs in 2020.
- ➔ Between 2019 and 2020, the death rate in India from all forms of tuberculosis climbed by 11%.
- ➔ The predicted total number of TB-related deaths in 2020 was 4.93 lakh, which is 13% more than the 2019 forecasts.
- ➔ The comorbidities that affect a person with TB include malnutrition, HIV, diabetes, alcoholism, and tobacco use.

Kala-azar Elimination by 2023

Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL), also known as Kala-Azar is fatal, if left untreated in over 95% cases. Most of the cases occur in Brazil, East Africa and in India. As per WHO, an estimated 700000 to 1 million new cases occur annually. Recently, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare has informed the Lok Sabha that Government has set the target to eliminate Kala-azar by year 2023 from the country. Whereas World Health Organisation (WHO) has set the target for Kala-azar elimination is 2030.

❑ Elimination of Kala-azar

- ➔ According to the government, out of 633 Kala-azar endemic blocks, 625 blocks have achieved the elimination target in 2021.
- ➔ The National Health Policy-2002 set the goal of Kala-azar elimination in India by the year 2010 which was revised to 2015.
- ➔ It was later extended to 2017, again in 2020 and now government has decided to eradicate the Kala-azar by 2023.

- ➔ The disease is endemic in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

❑ Spread of Kala Azar

- ➔ The parasite spreads to humans by the bite of infected female phlebotomine sandflies.
- ➔ Caused by Protozoan parasites of the Leishmania genus, migrates to the internal organs such as the liver, spleen (hence “visceral”), and bone marrow.

❑ Challenges

- ➔ Lack of access to health care, drug and pesticide resistance, absence of a kala azar vaccine, and the difficulty in controlling the insect spreading the infection.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ A program to eliminate kala azar would only work with strong support from local communities. Public health surveillance is necessary for years to identify cases as soon as possible for treatment and to prevent spread. There is a need for pharmacovigilance to ensure drug safety for using the medications.

(Draft) New Drugs, Medical Devices and Cosmetics Bill 2022

The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 is a pre-independence legislation enacted by the Central Legislative Assembly. A committee constituted under the recommendation of central government, has submitted the report regarding the review and updating of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

❑ New Drugs, Medical Devices and Cosmetics bill 2022 (Draft)

- ➔ **Released on :** 8 July 2022
- ➔ **Released by :** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- ➔ **Feedback received within :** 45 days from issued date.

❑ Key Highlights of the draft Online Pharmacies:

- ➔ No person shall himself or by any other person on his behalf sell, or stock or exhibit or offer for sale, or distribute, any drug by online mode except under and in accordance with a license or permission issued in such manner as may be prescribed.

Clinical trials and investigations

- ➔ The draft Bill prohibits clinical trials or clinical investigations of drugs and medical devices without permission from the central licensing authority.

Medical devices

- ➔ The draft bill creates a Medical Devices Technical Advisory Board on the lines of the existing drugs technical advisory board.

The board will have officials from

- ➔ Director General of Health Services, Chairperson, ex officio
- ➔ Drug Controller General, Member Secretary, ex officio.
- ➔ Several other members nominated by different bodies like dept of animal husbandry, executive committee of pharmacy council of India, National Medical commission etc.
- ➔ The right of citizens to participate in decision-making should be guaranteed by a contemporary regulatory structure.



Carbon Zero Challenge(CZC) 2022

The IIT Madras Carbon Zero Challenge 2022 launched with focusing on 'Resource depletion and pollution and aims to help in the development of Sustainability Innovations and Eco-ventures.

□ Carbon Zero Challenge(CZC) 2022

- ➔ **Type :** All India eco-innovation and entrepreneurship competition.
- ➔ **Launched in :** August 2022
- ➔ **Launched by :** IIT Madras
- ➔ **Theme-CRC :** Circularity in Resources Conservation
- ➔ **Objective :** To accelerate lab-to-market transition of eco-innovations in India.
- ➔ It is going to be done through funding innovations from proof-of-concept, lab-scale solutions to working prototypes or pilot
- ➔ **Focus area :** Resource depletion and pollution,

accelerated by climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.

□ Key highlights:

- ➔ The idea is to highlight the need to balance demand and earth's supply through resource conservation, rethinking design and materials to enable reduction, recycling, recovery and reuse of resources.
- ➔ The competition is expecting a good mix of applications from academic/ research labs and early-stage start-ups.

□ Way Forward:

- ➔ Through this challenge eligible candidates can get facilitated with funding and propose some real ideas for overall environmental health.

Indian Oil- NTCA MoU on Project Cheetah

On August 2, 2022, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the transcontinental translocation of cheetahs from Africa to India was signed by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and Indian Oil Corporation.

□ Background

- ➔ This is a continuation of the MoU signed on July 20, 2022, between Indian Government and Republic of Namibia on wildlife conservation.
- ➔ It may be noted that Indian Oil adopted Indian Single Horned Rhino as its mascot in 2021.

□ Key Highlights

- ➔ According to the MoU, the IOC would give Rs 50.22 crore over four years for the project. The project now costs Rs 75 crore in total.
- ➔ Indian Oil Corporation is funding this project under his Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR).

□ Cheetah Relocation in India

- ➔ Cheetahs got extinct in 1952 due to hunting activities and habitat loss, thus Union government initiated the 'Cheetah Relocation' project.
- ➔ Under the action plan, **50 African Cheetah** from Namibia will be located to India in next 5 years. 10-12 Cheetah will be relocated during first year, in the Kuno National Park of Madhya Pradesh.

□ NTCA (National Tiger Conservation Authority)

- ➔ This is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change.
- ➔ It was established in **2005 following** the recommendations of Tiger Task Force.
- ➔ It was constituted under provisions of wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

India's first Geo thermal energy project in Ladakh

Geological Survey of India (GSI) estimate suggests that there could be 10 GW geo-thermal power potential in our country. In a recent development Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) started drilling for India's first geo thermal energy project in Ladakh.

□ India's first geo thermal energy project in Ladakh

- ➔ **Project initiated by :** ONGC
- ➔ **Place :** Puga valley, Ladakh
- ➔ **Background :** The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in February, 2022.
- ➔ This MoU was signed by ONGC Energy Centre (OEC) with the Union Territory of Ladakh and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council.

□ Geothermal Energy

- ➔ Geothermal energy is a renewable source of energy stored beneath the surface of the Earth in the form of heat.
- ➔ This energy is clean, sustainable, carbon free, continuous, uninterrupted, and environment-friendly, and is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

□ Indian Scenario

- ➔ Though, India has been one of the earliest countries to begin geothermal projects way back in the 1970s, but there is also no installed geothermal electricity

generating capacity as of now and only direct uses (e.g. Drying) have been detailed.

- ➔ An experimental geothermal power plant of 5 kW capacity has been set up at Manikaran in HP.
- ➔ Some of the prominent places where a power plant can be established based on geothermal energy are Puga Valley and Chhumathang in Jammu and Kashmir, Manikaran in HP, Jalgaon in Maharashtra, Tapovan in Uttarakhand, Bakreshwar in WB, Tuwa in Gujarat and Tattapani in Chhattisgarh.

□ Conclusion

- ➔ Geothermal energy and India would play a bigger role in the following years in order to progress in this field. It could be a important step towards India's Clean energy target and Fuel Atmanirbharta (Cutting fuel imports).

□ There are 7 geothermal provinces and a few geothermal springs in India

- 1) Panamik in Nubra valley
- 2) Kheer Ganga in Kullu, Himachal
- 3) Manikaran Sahib, Himachal
- 4) Tattapani, Chhattisgarh
- 5) Gaurikund, Uttarakhand
- 6) Yumthang, Sikkim
- 7) Reshi, Sikkim

Forest Conservation Rules, 2022

Forest Conservation Act (FCA), 1980 was enacted by the Parliament to control the ongoing deforestation of the forests of India. In a recent development, new set of rules have been notified by MoEFCC (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change) under Forest Conservation Act, 1980.

□ Forest Conservation Rules, 2022

- ➔ **Issued in :** July, 2022
- ➔ **Issues by :** Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- ➔ **Issued Under :** Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
- ➔ **Replaces :** The earlier rules notified in 2003.

□ Main Provisions

- ➔ The Rights of the forest dwellers would be settled before a project receives sanction.
- ➔ The State Government will be responsible for the settlement of Forest rights.
- ➔ For monitoring the Act, the following committees will be constituted:
 - ☉ An advisory committee
 - ☉ A regional empowered committee and
 - ☉ A screening committee at the State/UT
- ➔ Allows for Compensatory Afforestation (CA) in other states:
- ➔ CA is to be carried out in states with Forest Cover <20% in case a state already has,

- ☉ 2/3rd (66%) under Green Cover or
- ☉ 1/3rd (33%) under Forest Cover
- ➔ Time Frame will be attached for quicker review of the project.

❑ Concerns/ Challenges

- ➔ There is no written clause to take a NOC (no-objection Certificate) from the Gram Sabha before the diversion of lands in a forested area.
- ➔ All claims of Forest Rights (FRs) will be deemed to be settled once the project receives final approval.
- ➔ The state governments will be under even greater pressure from the Centre to accelerate the process of diversion of forest land.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ A balanced approach must be taken to safeguard the Forest Rights and allow for timely approval of the projects by following due process. Only then, sustainable development can be ensured.

❑ Indian Forest Policy, 1952

- ➔ The first document that highlights to increase the forest cover to one-third of the total land area.

❑ Forest Conservation Act, 1980

- ➔ It says Central permission is necessary to practice sustainable agro-forestry in forest areas and violation or lack of permit was treated as a criminal offence.

❑ National Forest Policy, 1988

- ➔ It envisages a goal of achieving 33% of the geographical area of the country under forest and tree cover.
- ➔ Ultimate objective to maintain environmental stability and ecological balance through conservation of forests as a natural heritage.

❑ Forest Rights Act, 2006

- ➔ The Forest-dwelling communities were to be consulted before sanctioning of any projects.
- ➔ The approval of Gram Sabha became important.

India's roadmap for Climate Protection

The Union Minister has inaugurated the International Conference on "Systems Analysis for Enabling Integrated Policy Making". In the conference he mentioned the India's roadmap for Climate Protection.

❑ About Conference on "Systems Analysis for Enabling Integrated Policy Making"

- ➔ **Organized on :** 10 August 2022
- ➔ **Organized by :** Technology Information, Forecasting & Assessment Council (TIFAC), an autonomous body under the Department of Science and Technology (DST)
- ➔ **Collaboration with :** International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
- ➔ **Objective :** To formulate ideas and identify complex issues of climate change, pollution, clean energy, livelihood, and digitalization widely shared by countries across Asia.

❑ Key highlights from conference India: Targets

- ➔ India is committed to reducing its aggregate greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by one billion tonnes by 2030, decreasing its dependency on fossil fuels by 50 per cent of the total consumption in 2030.

- ➔ The country is planning to reduce carbon to GDP intensity by 45 per cent from the 2005 levels and making entire country Carbon Neutral by 2070.

❑ India: Management Leader

- ➔ India has been traditionally vulnerable to natural disasters but recent events have become erratic with an unpredictable frequency and intensity that are being attributed to climate change.

❑ Conclusion

- ➔ Climate Change cannot be fought alone and the scientific communities need to talk in harmony toward a shared goal of mitigating climate change and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

❑ International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

- ➔ It is an independent international research institute located in Laxenburg, near Vienna, Austria.
- ➔ The institute analysis and applies its research methods to identify policy solutions to reduce human footprints, enhance the resilience of natural and socioeconomic systems, and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Quick Bits

Environment

❑ 13th Petersberg Climate Dialogue

- ➔ The 13th Petersberg Climate Dialogue held between 17 to 19 July 2022, in Berlin, Germany.
- ➔ The Dialogue was co-hosted by Egypt, as the UN Climate Change Conference 2022 (COP 27) incoming Presidency, and the German Federal Foreign Office.
- ➔ The Petersberg Climate Dialogue was launched in 2010 by former German Chancellor Angela Merkel and brings together selected states on an annual basis to prepare the ground for successful negotiations at the UNFCCC climate change conferences.

❑ First India Animal Health Summit, 2022

- ➔ On July 06, 2022, the Union Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, and Dairying inaugurated the First India Animal Health Summit 2022, in New Delhi.
- ➔ The Summit was focused on understanding the significance of animal health towards the broader objective of the country's food and nutrition security, rural incomes and prosperity and overall economic development.
- ➔ Its India's first-ever Animal health Summit organized by the Indian Chamber of Food and Agriculture (ICFA) and the Agriculture Today Group.

❑ Uttar Pradesh Aam Mahotsav-2022

- ➔ Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath on July 4, 2022, launched the four-day 'Uttar Pradesh Aam Mahotsav-2022' at Awadh Shilp Gram, Lucknow .
- ➔ The festival was held till July 7, 2022.
- ➔ All dimensions of increase in production, processing, marketing, export and quality of mangoes was communicated through the Mango Festival by the concerned Departments/Officers/Scientists etc.

Science

❑ INS Sindhudhvaj

- ➔ On July 16, 2022, INS Sindhudhvaj was decommissioned from Indian Navy, after providing service for 35 years. It was commissioned into the Navy in 1987.
- ➔ Vice Adm Biswajit Dasgupta Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command was the Chief Guest for the ceremony.
- ➔ Sindhudhvaj, as the name suggests, was the flag bearer of indigenization and the Indian Navy's efforts towards achieving Atmanirbharta in the Russian-built Sindhughosh class submarines.

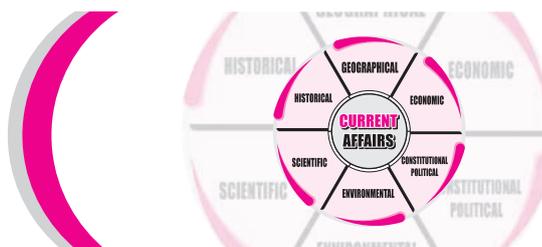
❑ TiHAN

- ➔ India's first Autonomous Navigation Testbed (Aerial & terrestrials) facility, TiHAN was inaugurated by Dr. Jitendra Singh, Hon'ble Minister of State for Science and Technology & Earth Sciences at IIT Hyderabad on 4th July, 2022
- ➔ TiHAN (Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation) is a multidisciplinary initiative that will make India a global player in the futuristic and next generation 'smart mobility' technology.

❑ India's first indigenously developed lithium-ion cell

- ➔ Ola Electric on July 12, 2022, unveiled India's first indigenously developed lithium-ion cell, NMC 2170.
- ➔ It will start mass production from its upcoming Gigafactory by 2023.
- ➔ The use of specific chemicals and materials enables the cell to pack more energy in a given space and also improves the overall life cycle of the cell.
- ➔ Ola is building the world's most advanced cell research centre that will enable us to scale and innovate faster, and build the most advanced and affordable EV products in the world with speed.

CONCEPT 360°



Clean, Healthy Environment as a Universal Human Right

Contemporary Dimension

In a historic move, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on July 28, 2022, adopted a resolution recognising the right to a healthy environment for all. It said the move is an important step in countering the alarming decline of the natural world.

- ➔ The text, originally presented by **Costa Rica**, the **Maldives**, **Morocco**, **Slovenia** and **Switzerland** and is now co-sponsored by over 100 countries.
- ➔ It notes that the right to a healthy environment is related to existing international law.
 - The right affirms that its promotion requires the full implementation of multilateral environmental agreements.
- ➔ The resolution adopted was five decades in the making. From a foothold in the **1972 Stockholm Declaration**, the right has been integrated into constitutions, national laws, and regional agreements.

In **October 2021**, the **UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC)** recognized for the first time, that having a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment is a human right.

□ About the Resolution

- ➔ The newly recognised right will be crucial to tackling the triple planetary crisis: **climate change**, **pollution and biodiversity loss**.
 - It demonstrates that the member states can unite in the collective fight against this triple planetary crisis.
- ➔ The resolution reads every person on the planet has the right to live in a clean healthy environment.

- ➔ Climate change and environmental degradation are the most critical threats awaiting humanity in the future.
- ➔ The declaration adopted by **161 votes in favour**, including **India** (and eight abstentions from vote).
 - India voted for the **resolution and pointed out that the resolutions do not create any binding obligations**.
 - **Russia Iran** and **China** along with five other countries abstained from voting.

□ Significance of the move

- ➔ The resolution will help reduce environmental injustices, close protection gaps and empower people, especially those that are in vulnerable situations, including environmental human rights defenders, children, youth, women and indigenous people.

□ Criticism

- ➔ The words 'clean', 'healthy' and 'sustainable' lack an internationally agreed definition.
- ➔ The text fails to refer to the foundational principle of equity in international environmental law, added the country's representative.
- ➔ The resolutions do not create any binding obligations, so there will be no penal action against any violations.

Environmental Dimension

Triple planetary crisis: Climate Change, Pollution and Biodiversity Loss.

□ Climate Change

- ➔ Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

- These shifts may be natural, such as through variations in the solar cycle.
- ➔ But since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change.
- It is primarily due to **burning fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas.**
- Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperatures.
- ➔ Greenhouse gas concentrations are at their highest levels in 2 million years and emissions continue to rise.
- As a result, the **Earth is now about 1.1°C warmer** than it was in the late 1800s. The last decade (2011-2020) was the warmest on record.
- ➔ To reduce the impact of climate change, UN have global frameworks and agreements to guide progress, such as the **Sustainable Development Goals, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change** and the **Paris Agreement.**
- ➔ Three broad categories of action are: **cutting emissions, adapting to climate impacts and financing required adjustments.**

❑ Likely results, if temperature rise cannot be kept within 1.5°C:

- ➔ The **UK** and **Europe** will be vulnerable to flooding caused by extreme rainfall
- ➔ Countries in the **Middle East** will experience extreme heatwaves and farmland could turn to desert
- ➔ Island nations in the **Pacific region** could disappear under rising seas
- ➔ Many **African nations** are likely to suffer droughts and food shortages
- ➔ Drought conditions are likely in the western **US**, while other areas will see more intense storms
- ➔ **Australia** is likely to suffer extremes of heat and drought

❑ Pollution

- ➔ Pollution is the introduction of harmful materials into the environment.

- ➔ These harmful materials are called **pollutants.**
- ➔ Pollutants can be natural, such as **volcanic ash.**
- ➔ They can also be created by human activity, such as trash or runoff produced by factories.
- ➔ Pollutants damage the quality of air, water, and land.

Types of Pollution

- ➔ **Air Pollution:** Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter, or biological materials that cause harm or discomfort to humans or other living organisms, or cause damage to the natural environment or built environment, into the atmosphere.
- ➔ **Water Pollution:** Water Pollution is defined as alteration in physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of water through natural or human activities and thus making it unsuitable for its designated use. Water pollution is caused by industrial waste products released into lakes, rivers etc.
- ➔ **Noise Pollution:** Noise pollution include aircraft noise, noise of cars, buses, and trucks, vehicle horns, loudspeakers, and industry noise, as well as high-intensity sonar effects which are extremely harmful for the environment.
- ➔ **Soil Pollution:** Soil pollution, is a result of acid rain, polluted water, fertilizers etc., which leads to bad crops. Soil contamination occurs when chemicals are released by spill or underground storage tank leakage which releases heavy contaminants into the soil.

❑ Biodiversity

- ➔ Biodiversity comes from two words 'Bio' meaning life and 'diversity' meaning variability.
- ➔ Biodiversity is the variety of all living things; the different plants, animals and microorganisms, the genetic information they contain and the ecosystems they form.

❑ Levels of Biodiversity

- ➔ **Genetic diversity** is all the different genes contained in all individual plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms. It occurs within a species as well as between species.
 - E.g. butterflies, roses, parakeets or coral in a myriad hue.

- ➔ **Species diversity** is all the differences within and between populations of species, as well as between different species.
 - ☞ For example: the Western Ghats have a greater amphibian species diversity than the Eastern Ghats.
- ➔ **Ecosystem diversity** is all the different habitats, biological communities, and ecological processes, as well as variation within individual ecosystems.
 - ☞ Example: deserts, forests, mangroves, coral reefs, wetlands etc.

❑ Why is Biodiversity Important?

Humans have always depended on the Earth's biodiversity for food, shelter, and health. Biological resources that provide goods for human use include:

- ➔ **Food** - species that are hunted, fished, and gathered, as well as those cultivated for agriculture, forestry, and aquaculture;
- ➔ **Shelter and warmth** - timber and other forest products and fibers such as wool and cotton;
- ➔ **Medicines** - both traditional medicines and those synthesized from biological resources and processes.

Legal/Constitutional Dimension

❑ What Are Human Rights?

- ➔ Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.
- ➔ In order to live with dignity certain basic rights and freedoms are necessary, which all Human beings are entitled to, these basic rights are called Human Rights.
- ➔ Human rights include civil and political rights, such as - right to freedom of expression; right to freedom of religion or conscience; right to privacy; right to vote etc.
- ➔ Human rights also cover economic and social rights, such as - right to an adequate standard of living; right to adequate food, housing, water and sanitation; right to education etc.

❑ Comparison between Human Rights, Fundamental Rights

- ➔ Fundamental rights are the rights of a country's

citizens that are stated in the constitution and enforced by the law.

- ☞ Human rights, on the other hand, are the safeguards that a human being seeks in order to live in dignity and equality.

Basis For Comparison	Fundamental Rights	Human Rights
Meaning	Fundamental Rights means the primary rights of the citizens which are justifiable and written in the constitution.	Human Rights are the basic rights that all the human beings can enjoy, no matter where they live, what they do, and how they behave, etc.
Includes	Basic Rights Only	Basic and Absolute Rights
Scope	It is country specific.	It is universal.
Basic Principle	Right of freedom	Right of life with dignity
Guarantee	Constitutionally guaranteed	Internationally guaranteed
Origin	Originated from the views of democratic society.	Originated from the ideas of civilized nations.

❑ Background of Human Rights in India

- ➔ India is signatory of the **Universal Declaration on Human Rights**. Part III of the Constitution of India also referred as '**Magna Carta**' contains the Fundamental rights.
- ➔ These are the rights which are directly enforceable against the state in case of any violation.
- ➔ India through its parliament passed landmark legislation namely the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 which came into force from 28th September, 1993.
- ➔ **National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** was established in conformity with the **Paris Principles**,

adopted for the promotion and protection of human rights in Paris (October 1991) and endorsed by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1993.

❑ National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

- ➔ It is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and five full time members and seven deemed members.
- ➔ A person who has been the Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court is a chairman.
- ➔ The chairman and members are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a six-member committee
 - ⌚ The Committee consists of the Prime Minister as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the Houses of Parliament and the Union Home Minister.

❑ Why must human rights be protected by the rule of law?

- ➔ Human Rights and national security are at times perceived to be odds with one another. When Govt. officials speak about national security, their arguments rest primarily upon the premise that protecting human rights and civil liberties is at times subservient to protecting national security.
- ➔ The international human rights framework, conventions or treaties to which India was signatory or ratifying party, also justified the limitations on governmental powers.
- ➔ However, the contemporary reality of Indian executive governance demonstrates the weakness and inadequacies of the treaties and conventions.
- ➔ As a result, police, military and para-military forces continue to violate human rights.
- ➔ This problem underscore the need to develop a culture amongst law enforcement officials that respects human rights as a sine qua non for the preservation of law.
- ➔ Passing certain laws under the guise of protecting

national security in India offers an occasion to examine the human rights understanding in a constitutional sense.

- ➔ These laws granted significant powers to the Indian executive, thus providing greater opportunity for abuse and violation of fundamental rights.

❑ Fundamental Rights Extended After Judicial Interpretations

- ➔ The judicial interpretation of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and judicial activism on the part of the Supreme Court of India.
- ➔ It examines the reasons for judicial creativity and justifies the role played by the Supreme Court of the India in protection of the fundamental rights of the citizens, when the legislative and executive failed in performing their duties. Some of the major judicial interpretations of Fundamental Right are as follows:

Rights Included	Case Law
Right to live with Human Dignity	PUCL & Anr. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors.
Right to Clean Air	M.C. Mehta (Taj Trapezium Matter) Vs. Union of India
Right to Clean Water	M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & Ors
Right to freedom from Noise Pollution	In Re: Noise Pollution
Right to Speedy Trial	Hussainara Khatoon & Ors. Vs. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
Right to Free Legal Aid	Khatri And Others Vs. State of Bihar & Ors.
Right to Livelihood	Olga Tellis & Ors. Vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation
Right to Food	Kishen Patnayak Vs. State of Odisha
Right to Medical Care	Pt. Parmanand Katara Vs. Union of India & Ors.
Right to Clean Environment	Rural Litigation And Entitlement Kendra Vs. State Of U.P. & Ors
Right to Privacy	K .S. Puttaswamy & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors

LEARNING THROUGH MAP



Iran

Iran is bounded to the north by Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkmenistan, and the Caspian Sea; to the east by Pakistan and Afghanistan; to the south by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman; and to the west by Turkey and Iraq.

Lake Urmia, an endorheic salt lake, is the largest body of water in Iran that once had a surface area of 5,200 square kilometers (2,000 square miles).

The populous western part is the most mountainous, with ranges such as the **Zagros and Alborz Mountains**.

The most significant river is the **Karun**, in the southwestern corner of the country. Lake Urmia (in the far-northwest) is the country's largest body of water.



The tallest peak in the Iran is the snow-clad **Mount Damāvand (Demāvend)**, which is also Iran's highest point.

The central and eastern portion is covered by the Plateau of Iran. The eastern part of the plateau is covered by two salt deserts, the Dasht-e Kavir (Great Salt Desert) and the Dasht-e Lut.

The only large plains are found along the coast of the Caspian Sea and at the northern end of the Persian Gulf, where Iran borders on the mouth of the **Arvand River (Shatt al-Arab)**.

At the **Deltas of the Rud-e-Gaz and Rud-e-Hara rivers** sits an important wetland for wintering waterbirds. A Ramsar Convention site.

The eastern half consists mostly of uninhabited desert basins with the occasional salt lake.

Chabahar Port

- ➔ Chabahar Port is a seaport in Chabahar located in southeastern Iran, on the Gulf of Oman. It serves as Iran's only oceanic port, and consists of two separate ports named Shahid Kalantari and Shahid Beheshti.
- ➔ India and Iran first agreed to plans to further develop Shahid Beheshti port in 2003, but did not do so on account of sanctions against Iran.
- ➔ In May 2016, India and Iran signed a bilateral agreement in which India would refurbish one of the berths at Shahid Beheshti port, and reconstruct a 600 meter long container handling facility at the port.



1. The Port of Chabahar is located in southeastern Iran in the Gulf of Oman.
2. It is the only Iranian port with direct access to the ocean.
3. It's located in the Sistan-Balochistan province on the energy-rich Iran's southern coast.
4. The Chabahar port is considered a gateway to golden opportunities for trade by India, Iran and Afghanistan with central Asian countries.

Caspian Sea

The Caspian Sea is the Earth's largest inland body of water, when measured by surface area. It lies at the junction of Europe and Asia, with the Caucasus Mountains to the west and the steppes of Central Asia to the east.



- ➔ It is bordered by **Russia** to the northwest, **Azerbaijan** to the west, **Iran** to the south, **Turkmenistan** to the southeast and **Kazakhstan** to the northeast.
- ➔ The **Kara - Bogaz Gol** is situated on the eastern coast of the Caspian Sea and bites deep into the Hinterland.
- ➔ **Baku** is the largest port on the Caspian Sea and the largest capital city on the southern shore of the Absheron Peninsular.

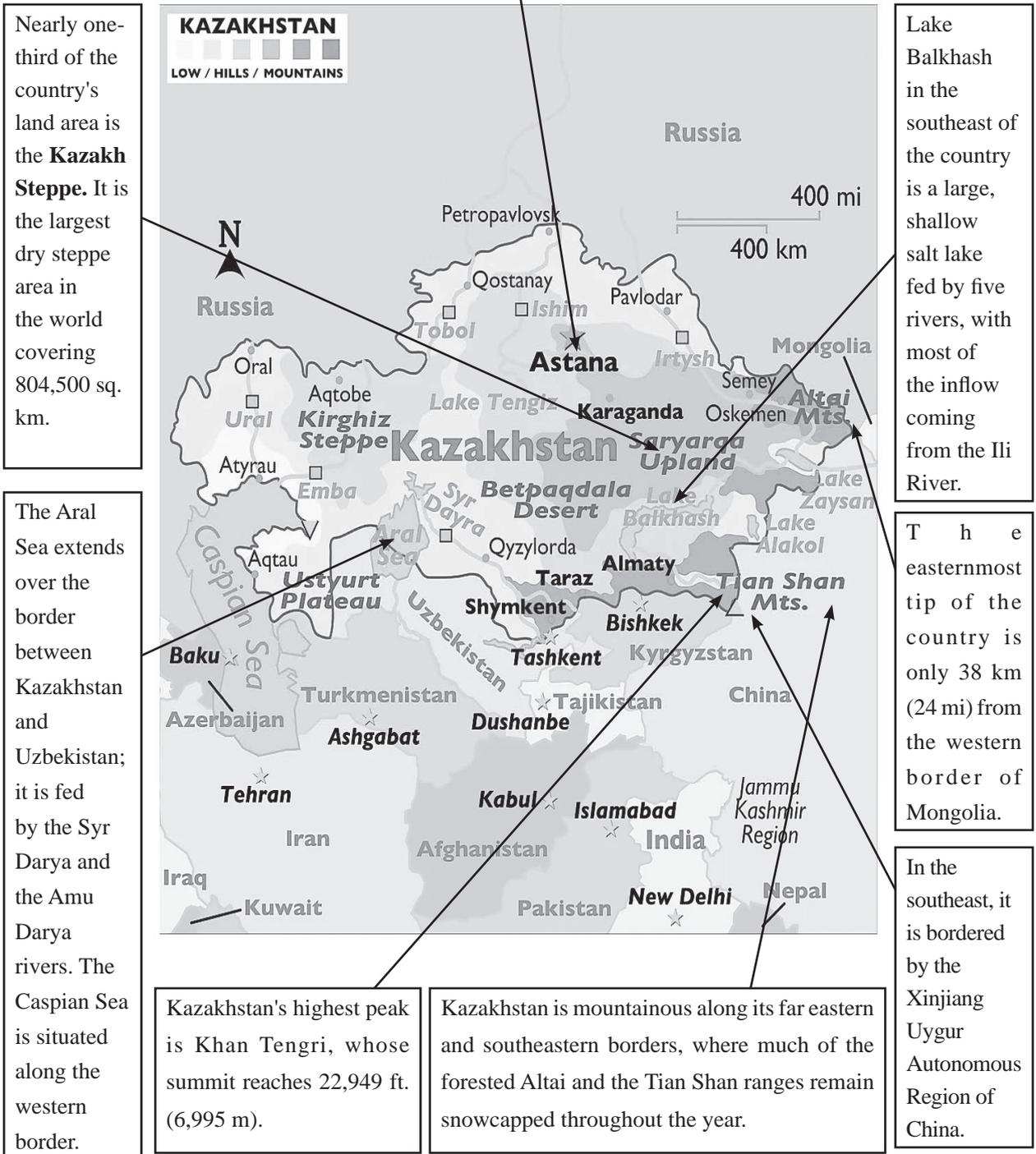
Facts

- ➔ Surface area: About 386, 400 square kilometers
- ➔ Maximum depth: 1025 meters
- ➔ Average depth: 208 meters
- ➔ Length: 1,030 km
- ➔ Maximum width: 435 km
- ➔ Minimum width: 196 km
- ➔ Coastline area: Around 7000 kms
- ➔ The **Caspian Depression**, a flat, lowland region encompassing the northern area of the Caspian Sea, is one of the lowest points on Earth.

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan is the world's largest landlocked country without any coastline. Kazakhstan is located in Central Asia, next to the Caspian Sea. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Russia and on the east by China. In the south, it also borders the countries of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Kyrgyzstan.

The second-largest city is Nur-Sultan (first is Almaty), since 1997 the new capital of Kazakhstan, a planned city named Astana and renamed in 2019 to Nur-Sultan.



Nearly one-third of the country's land area is the **Kazakh Steppe**. It is the largest dry steppe area in the world covering 804,500 sq. km.

The Aral Sea extends over the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan; it is fed by the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya rivers. The Caspian Sea is situated along the western border.

Kazakhstan's highest peak is Khan Tengri, whose summit reaches 22,949 ft. (6,995 m).

Kazakhstan is mountainous along its far eastern and southeastern borders, where much of the forested Altai and the Tian Shan ranges remain snowcapped throughout the year.

Lake Balkhash in the southeast of the country is a large, shallow salt lake fed by five rivers, with most of the inflow coming from the Ili River.

The easternmost tip of the country is only 38 km (24 mi) from the western border of Mongolia.

In the southeast, it is bordered by the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China.

MAINS

ANSWER WRITING



GS - I

Q. The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss.

A. Bhakti movement is an important landmark in the cultural history of medieval India. The main features of the movement were the **unity of God or one God though known by different names, intense love, and devotion the only way to salvation, repetition of the True Name, and self-surrender etc.**

➔ The social base of the bhakti saints ranged from the low castes such as Kabir to the high castes such as Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

About Mahaprabhu

➔ The greatest saint of the Bhakti movement was Shri Chaitanya, popularly known as Gouranga Mahaprabhu. He was born in 1486 A.D. at Navadweep in West Bengal in a Brahmin family.

➔ Chaitanya was influenced by the doctrines of Nimbikara, Vishnuswami, the poetry of Jayadeva and Vidyapala.

➔ Chaitanya's teachings centred round 'love' – from intense human love to divine love. He opened the doors of divine love to all by chanting and singing the glories of Lord Krishna in the form of Kirtans.

Re-orientation in Bhakti movement

Some of the aspects which were introduced through the Chaitanya movement in the Bhakti movement at a larger scale are –

➔ Chaitanya was a champion of social liberation. He denounced caste system and stood for the universal brotherhood of man.

➔ At the same time he was very much opposed to the domination of the priestly class and superfluous rituals and ceremonies.

➔ Unlike most bhakti saints, Chaitanya's associates ranged from the higher caste to lower castes.

➔ Yet Chaitanya cult became popular among all the people including some Muslim followers. It was because of the emphasis on the purity of thought and action which Chaitanya had emphasized in his teachings and thoughts. His teachings were simple and, therefore, had a universal appeal.

➔ On the request of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu his selected six disciples called Goswamis started systematically presenting the theology of Bhakti.

The Chaitanya movement is a cornerstone of Vaishnavism movements that happened in the northeast after the 16th century. It is rightly called the first renaissance movement in Bengal.

It transverse the caste barriers and at the same, time kept the social structures within the order. It provided a means to bridge the gap between the upper and the lower castes rather than relinquishing the social identities altogether.

Q. Discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and explain their importance in maintaining coastal ecology.

A. India has mangroves along more than 30% of its coastline and almost half of the country's total mangrove forests are in the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, thanks to the Sundarban mangrove ecosystem.

➔ Very Dense Mangrove comprises 1,475 sq km (29.55%) of the Mangrove cover; Moderately Dense Mangrove is 1481 sq km (29.67%) while Open Mangroves constitute an area of 2,036 sq km (40.78%).

➔ Whereas, according to UN, the escalating destruction and degradation of mangroves - driven by land conversion for aquaculture and agriculture, coastal development, and pollution - is occurring at an alarming rate, with over a quarter of the earth's original mangrove cover now lost.

Reasons of Declining Mangroves –

- ➔ **Shrimp Farming:** By far the greatest threat to the world's mangrove forests is the rapidly expanding shrimp aquaculture industry. Hundreds of thousands of acres of lush wetlands have been cleared to make room for artificial ponds that are densely stocked with shrimp.
- ➔ **Agriculture:** Many thousands of acres of mangrove forest have been destroyed to make way for rice paddies, rubber trees, palm oil plantations, and other forms of agriculture. Farmers often use fertilizers and chemicals, and runoff containing these pollutants makes its way into water supplies.
- ➔ **Coastal Development:** Everyone loves being near the sea, but as streams and wetlands are filled by roads and concrete, they can no longer process natural chemicals.
- ➔ **Sea level rise and coastal erosion:** Due to global warming, the sea levels are continuously rising. The rising sea levels have flooded large areas of mangrove forests. This has resulted in their depletion.
- ➔ **Pollution:** Mangroves also face severe threats due to fertilisers, pesticides, discharge of domestic sewage and industrial effluents carried down by the river systems.

Importance of Mangroves

- ➔ The sturdy root systems of mangrove trees help form a natural barrier against violent storm surges and floods. River and land sediment is trapped by the roots, which protects coastline areas and slows erosion.
- ➔ Mangroves act as shock absorbers. They reduce high tides and waves and protect shorelines from erosion and also minimise disasters due to cyclones and tsunami.
- ➔ Coastal forests help the fight against global warming by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, most of which is stored within the plant.
- ➔ Mangrove forests act as water filters and purifiers as well.
- ➔ Many people living in and around mangroves depend on them for their livelihood. The trees are a reliable source of wood for construction and fuel, which is prized for its hardy resistance to both rot and insects.
- ➔ The tons of leaves that fall from each acre of mangrove

forest every year are the basis of an incredibly productive food web. As the leaves decay, they provide nutrients for invertebrates and algae.

- ➔ A huge variety of wildlife lives or breeds in the mangrove ecosystem, including numerous fish, crab and shrimp species, molluscs, and mammals like sea turtles.

Protecting natural ecosystems like mangrove forests not only helps preserve biodiversity, it also helps preserve a vital resource for local communities.

GS - II

Q. IR Coelho case is a landmark case which upheld authority of the judiciary to review laws, – including the ones under the 9th Schedule – against violation of basic structure of the constitution. Discuss.

- A.** Judicial Review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and to declare any such law or order of the legislature and executive void, if it finds them in conflict the Constitution of India.
- ➔ The IR Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007) is one of the most important judgments of the Supreme Court of India to date. It determined the importance of judicial review and the powers of the judiciary in this aspect.
 - ➔ The case is also referred to as the '9th Schedule Case' and involved an exhaustive discussion on Article 31-B of the Indian Constitution. This case removed the shield that the legislature took to shield the laws violative of the fundamental rights, from judicial review.

Background

- ➔ This case arises because Supreme Court struck down the reserved land in the Janman Estates in the state of Tamil Nadu as per Gudalur Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1969 in Balmadies Plantations Ltd vs. State of Tamil Nadu because this was not found to be an agrarian reform protected under Article 31-A of the Indian Constitution.

IR Coelho Case Judgement

- ➔ Court held that it was not possible for the legislature to escape the scrutiny of the Doctrine of Basic Structure.

- ➔ This doctrine is an essence of the Indian Constitution and any act, rule and regulation that violates its essence cannot be allowed in this way.
- ➔ If any law in the 9th Schedule were inconsistent with Part III, they are liable to be struck down by the court. Therefore, the court has the power to review schedule 9 with effect of 24th April, 1973 (Keshavananda Bharti Case).

Impact of the Judgement

- ➔ All amendments to the Constitution made after April 24, 1973 must be tested to see if they are in accordance with the essential features of the Constitution as reflected in Article 21 read with Article 14 and Article 19.
- ➔ Judicial review is a fundamental component of the legal system, and no law is immune from it.
- ➔ The Ninth Schedule's validity has already been upheld by this court, and it will not be open to challenges based on the principles stated in the judgement.
 - ⊖ However, any law added to the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973 that violates Article 21 read with Article 19 and Article 14, as well as the principles underlying them, can be challenged.

Doctrine of Basic Structure

- ➔ Doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded in Keshavananda Bharti Case. It includes many features – federalism, right to equality, Fundamental Rights, Secularism, independence of Judiciary etc.
- ➔ Judicial Review one of these features is of key importance.
- ➔ Judicial review subjects any tyrannous law to judicial scrutiny which tests it for the violation of all features of the basic structure of the constitution- including abrogation of judicial review itself.

Criticism of the Judgement

- ➔ This judgement was criticised for further solidifying the concept of basic structure which has no textual basis in the Constitution.
- ➔ Critics argue that such judgements are chipping away at the power of the legislature to enact laws in order to further their legitimate policies.

Conclusion

- ➔ The sole purpose of introducing the ninth schedule was to bring about land reforms, but it quickly lost focus

and became a shield in the hands of the legislature, which abused this power.

- ➔ Through this case, the judiciary stated unequivocally that anything that violates the basic structure would be overturned. As a result, the shield highlighting the basic structure doctrine is removed.

Q. Is the National Commission for Women able to strategize and tackle the problems that women face at both public and private spheres? Give reasons in support of your answer.

- A.** The National Commission for Women was set up as statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to review the Constitutional and legal safeguards for women; recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.
- Some important issues taken up by the Commission include-Gender and Law Enforcement; Impact of Displacement of Women; Sexual Harassment at Workplace; Women in Detention; Issues concerning Prostitution etc.

Role of National Commission for Women to tackle problems faced by women

- ➔ Legal Cell of the Commission has proposed amendments to a number of Acts and has proposed a number of new bills.
- ➔ The Commission has proposed amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and the Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- ➔ The Commission has also proposed bills such as the Marriage Bill of 1994, the Domestic Violence to Women (Prevention) Bill of 1994 and the Prevention of Barbarous and Bestly cruelty against Women Bill, 1995 amongst others.
- ➔ Some of these bills, such as the Domestic Violence to Women (Prevention) Bill, have recently been passed.
- ➔ The Commission has also intervened in a number of court cases running and won them for rape survivors, acid attack victims etc.
- ➔ The Research Cell of the Commission has carried out a number of studies pertaining to topics such as

social mobilisation, maintenance and divorcee women, women labour under contract, gender bias in judicial decisions, family courts, violence against women, etc.

- ➔ A number of inquiry commissions have also been established by the Commission, under Section 8 (1) of the Act of 1990, to look into matters such as Law and legislation, Political empowerment, Custodial justice for women, Social security, Panchayati Raj, Women and media, Development of Scheduled Tribe Women, Development of women of weaker sections, etc.
- ➔ The commission was instrumental in the campaign against Triple Talak and conducted detailed studies about the practice in various nations. It sought to protect women from arbitrary divorces. There are examples which shows that the Commission has not been able to come up to the expectations of women in India.
- ➔ In 2002, when there was large-scale sexual violence against Muslims for a good two months in Gujarat, the NCW did not send its team.
- ➔ Similarly, in the case of public molestation of a young girl in Guwahati on July 10, 2012, the then chairperson Mamta Sharma of the commission almost blamed the victim when she said that "Be comfortable, but at the same time, be careful about how you dress... aping the West blindly is eroding our culture and causing such crimes to happen."
- ➔ Members have at times, exhorted bias and prejudice due to influence of the prevalent patriarchy in our society.
- ➔ Even after the Delhi gang-rape of December 16, 2012, the NCW neither made enough noises nor led the movement for reforms in law.
- ➔ The NCW has denied the fact of sexual harassment by security forces. It made no statement against Major Leetul Gogoi who was recently demoted by the Army court martial for fraternising with a local Kashmiri girl.
- ➔ In the Delhi Domestic Working Women Forum case (1994), where some girls were raped by army officers in the Muri Express, the SC noted the NCW's shameful statement that 'framing policy for compensation in such matters is beyond its mandate'.
- ➔ Ideally, the selection of the chairperson and members

should be transparent and democratic. But in reality all governments appointed NCW chairpersons from their own parties.

- ➔ Moreover, NCW has been criticised as toothless and spineless. The body is only recommendatory and has no power to enforce its decisions.
 - ➔ However, this is named as toothless and how come a toothless tiger protect the rights of women therefore it needs empowerment because -
 - ➔ Women related issues like Uniform Civil Code, the NCW must be allowed to be a stakeholder and support the women's cause.
 - ➔ Should be allowed to suo motu draft and introduce laws which deal primarily with women as stakeholders like the Marital rape laws.
 - ➔ Creation of a judicial wing in the NCW while providing it judicial powers will aid in speedy immediate justice and quick relief to the victim. It will also allow the frivolous and fake cases to be shunted out at the primary stage
- Within the short span the Commission has fulfilled or managed to fulfill most of the responsibilities laid down in its mandate. The different public hearings, outreach programs, counseling and legal function have definitely improved conditions of the Indian woman.

GS - III

Q. What is Dark-Net ? Tell about the various challenges & significance related to it.

- A. Dark Net is part of the Internet that cannot be accessed through traditional search engines like Google Chrome, Yahoo etc.

Challenges Related to Dark Net

- ➔ Safe Haven for illegal activity :- The dark bad actors like terrorists, cyber - criminals & state - sponsored spies.
- ➔ Anonymity privacy - The darknet offers a high level of anonymity due to their end to end encryption, making nearly impossible to monitor it.
- ➔ Crypto Currency - Most financial transactions on the dark web are performed in crypto currencies which provide further anonymity.
- ➔ Technical Challenges : There numerous complexity

and stand out in way of investigation since it is technically difficult so to create digital evidence in courts because the majority of users are tracked to other nations.

- ➔ **Ethical Concerns** : Since it would put every one's data that is stored on dark web at risk, because activists have opposed decrypting communications in order to prosecute criminals.

Despite above issues, there is following significance of it.

- ➔ **Law Enforcement** : It is very important for law enforcement agency for sting operations.
- ➔ **To avoid sponsorship Journalist** - It is very useful for those journalists who work in oppressive government censorship e.g. whistle blowers.
- ➔ **Privacy** : To maintain privacy of sensitive information belonging to National Security & Sovereignty.
- ➔ **Researchers** - for researchers & students, it act as virtual libraries for security of their research on sensitive topics.

Conclusion - Thus it has both pros & cons. Government is doing their best efforts to tackle concerns of Dark Net. The modifications to Evidence Act & IT Act - 2000 & initiative of Kerala 'Police's Cyber - Dome is boosting the strength of government to tackle concern of Dark Net.

Q. What is Naxalism ? Discuss various reasons of naxalism & government efforts to root out naxalism from the country.

A. Naxalism is a form of armed insurgency against the State, motivated by leftist/Maoist ideologies & thus is also known as left wing extremism.

- ➔ Naxal insurgency started in India in **1967 in Naxabari Village** (West Bengal) under the leadership Kanu Sanyal & Jagan Santhal.

Following are factors/reasons for Naxalism in country.

- ➔ **Political Factors** - indifferences in political system & nature of tribal people.
- ➔ Apart from that evasion of land ceiling laws, encroachment of government & community land were also major reasons.
- ➔ **Economic Factors** : The naxal effected areas facing challenge of poverty, economic inequality & under-development. In addition to that advantage of the resources extraction is not shared with native people. Despite that native tribal population have

been uprooted from their homes & stripped of their territories.

- ➔ **Governance related factors** : corruption in access to public services, misuse of power by police & unsatisfactory working of local governments institutions.

Livelihood related causes :

- ➔ **Disruption of traditional occupations & lack of alternative work opportunities** etc are prime factors for emergence of Naxalism.

Government Efforts to curb Naxalism

- ➔ Government working on two fold strategy-hard & soft.
- ➔ **Soft Policy** : Emphasis on development skill development, capacity building & lucrative surrender & rehabilitation policy.
- ➔ **Skill development schemes** like Roshini livelihood, colleges etc.
- ➔ **Infrastructure development initiatives** like Road Requirement Plan, Mobile tower project.
- ➔ **National policy & Action Plan** in 2015.
- ➔ **Civic Action Programme**

Hard Policy

- ➔ **SAMADHAN** : It was launched in 2017.

The acronym stands for following

S	→	Smart Leadership
A	→	Aggressive Strategy
M	→	Motivation & Training
A	→	Actionable Intelligence
D	→	Dashboard Based KPIs & KRAS
H	→	Harnessing Technology
A	→	Action plan for each Theatre
N	→	No Access to financing

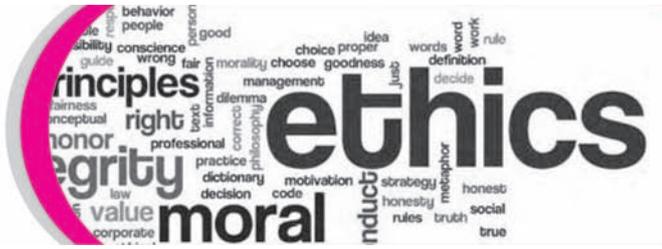
- ➔ **Institutional measures** like Black Panther combat force & Bastariya Battalion.
- ➔ **Modernization of police forces.**
- ➔ **Leveraging technologies.**

Way Forward -

- ➔ **Learning from best practices & success stories** like that of Grey Hounds in Andhra Pradesh.
- ➔ **Eliminating root causes** like lack of financial empowerment, infrastructure & forest rights issues.
- ➔ **However number of LWE violence** has Comedown in recent past, but there is need for continued effort & focus to eliminate such groups.

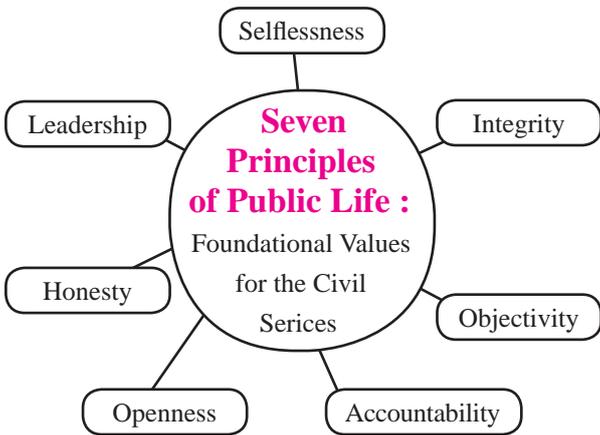
ETHICS BOOSTER

SERIES-8



The Seven Principles of Public Life

- ➔ The Seven Principles of Public Life (also known as the Nolan Principles) apply to anyone who works as a public office-holder.
- ➔ This includes all those who are elected or appointed to public offices, nationally and locally, and all people appointed to work in the civil services, local governments, the police, courts and probation services, non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), and in the health, education, social and care services. All public office-holders are both servants of the public and stewards of public resources.
- ➔ The principles also apply to all those in other sectors delivering public services.



- ➔ **Selflessness:** Holders of public office should act solely in terms of the public interest.
- ➔ **Integrity:** Holders of public office must avoid placing themselves under any obligation to people or organisations that might try inappropriately to influence them in their work. They should not act or take decisions in order to gain financial or other material benefits for themselves, their family or their friends. They must declare and resolve any interests and relationships.
- ➔ **Objectivity:** Holders of public office must act and take decisions impartially, fairly and on merit, using the best evidence and without discrimination or bias.
- ➔ **Accountability:** Holders of public office are accountable to the public for their decisions and

actions and must submit themselves to the scrutiny necessary to ensure this.

- ➔ **Openness:** Holders of public office should act and take decisions in an open and transparent manner. Information should not be withheld from the public unless there are clear and lawful reasons for doing so.
- ➔ **Honesty:** Holders of public office should be truthful.
- ➔ **Leadership:** Holders of public office should exhibit these principles in their own behaviour and treat others with respect. They should actively promote and robustly support the principles and challenge poor behaviour wherever it occurs.

Integrity

- ➔ Integrity, said author C.S. Lewis, “is doing the right things, even when no one is looking.” Integrity is a foundational moral virtue, and the bedrock upon which good character is built.
- ➔ Acting with integrity means understanding, accepting, and choosing to live in accordance with one’s principles, which will include honesty, fairness, and decency. A person of integrity will consistently demonstrate good character by being free of corruption and hypocrisy.
- ➔ Integrity is revealed when people act virtuously regardless of circumstance or consequences. This often requires moral courage. Indeed, integrity is the critical connection between ethics and moral action. There are three types of Integrity—

- (i) **Intellectual Integrity :** To be consistent and maintaining certain standards.
- (ii) **Professional Integrity :** It refers to the commitment to ethics of one's profession.
- (iii) **Organizational Integrity :** It refers to the commitment to the rules of the organization.

A civil servant should be guided solely by public interest in their official decision making and not by any financial or other consideration in respect of themselves, their personal concerns. So, all intellectual, professional and organisational integrity is a must.

There are following ways to ensure integrity-

- (i) **Integrity as a parameter** for performance evaluation.
- (ii) **Integrity pact** - a tool developed by Transparency International as a mutual agreement.
- (iii) **Integrity survey** - Identifying honest officers and rewarding them.
- (iv) **Strengthening anti - corruption agencies** like CVC, CBI, etc.
- (v) **Promoting Standard work culture** where honesty is perceived as a reward.

Integrity enhances the credibility of a civil servant. It removes fear and makes a civil servant more confident. Thus, integrity is the basis of ethical governance.

❑ How to inculcate integrity?

Though, the source of integrity, as a guide to our behavior, is moral reasoning, but it is a value which can be developed in the similar ways like other values. Some of the ways are discussed below:

1. **Through Learning From Role Model** : If young recruit's first posting is made under an honest officer, then he's more likely to remain honest because of mentoring by a good role model.
2. **Reward and Punishment**: To consolidate a newly developed value, appropriate behavior must be rewarded and inappropriate should be punished accordingly. This is called 'carrot and stick' policy.
3. **Sensitivity Training**: Under this kind of training, the person is made to learn the desired value through role-playing, so that he understands the nuances of it.
4. **Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct**: 2nd ARC recommends setting up code of ethics for all departments of the government. It'll have broad principles- that all participants have to follow and its reports will be given to and evaluated by the departmental head.

❑ Benefits of Integrity

- ➔ A workforce comprised of people with integrity is one where you can trust the staff to perform to the best of their ability.
 - They don't compromise on their ideals, cut corners, cheat, or lie.
 - They behave according to an internally consistent code of values.
- ➔ Integrity in business can strengthen relationships with vendors and customers because they can trust you'll keep your promises and act honorably if something goes wrong.
 - Corruption, which can cause scandals and shake a corporation's reputation, is incompatible with integrity.

- ➔ Regularly discussing dilemmas of integrity with your employees gives them a chance to learn your expectations and also helps develop a culture of integrity in the workplace.

❑ Suggestions of Second ARC on Integrity

❑ A Person must not-

- ➔ Misuse official positions by using information acquired in the course of his duties.
- ➔ Accept gifts or hospitality which might compromise his judgements.
- ➔ Disclose information without the authority.

❑ A Person must-

- ➔ Fulfil his duties and obligations responsibly
- ➔ Act in a way that is professional and deserves and retain public confidence
- ➔ Make sure public money and resources are used efficiently.
- ➔ Be transparent and open in his public dealings.
- ➔ Comply with law and uphold the administrative justice

Impartiality and Non-partisanship

❑ Impartiality

It refers to unbiased conduct-

- The decision of a civil servant must not be based on any stereotype or prejudice.
- Impartiality is the principle of justice that ensures that decisions are fair and just.
- It is essential because India is a multi-religious and multi-cultural society.
- **Article 14 of the Constitution** guarantees the Right to Equality - that state will not discriminate on the grounds of religion, caste, gender, etc. So, impartiality is a constitutional obligation also.

❑ Examples

- A judge cannot presume a person guilty simply because he/she belongs to a particular community or based on the social media reports and has to follow due process of law.
- If a police officer favours a wealthy person in a case against him/her by a poor person then this action of the police officer would not be counted as impartial.
- Impartiality is important in civil services for following reasons—
 - (i) For acceptance and legitimising authority of the bureaucracy, because it must be committed to constitutional principles.
 - (ii) Credibility and trustworthiness—It ensures the 'faith' of people in bureaucracy.

(iii) It enables a civil servant to ask questions and stops the corrupt person or organization on legal grounds like in the case of Sahara, Vijay Malya etc.

(iv) Impartiality ensures objective and evidence-based advice to Minister.

(v) It ensures mutual trust between civil servant and the public.

However, corruption & nepotism are the main hurdles in ensuring impartiality. So 'Code of Conduct' must be strictly followed.

❑ Non-Partisanship

- The decision of civil servants must be ideological and agnostic.
- Civil Services must be apolitical. Non-partisanship is essential for civil services because there is a multi-party democratic system in India.

❑ Example:

- TN Seshan is remembered for his non-partisan role as Chief Election Commissioner.
- Former President of India, Mr. K. R. Narayanan underscored his non-partisanship by declining the United Front Prime Minister's recommendations to dismiss the BJP government of UP.

There are **following advantages** of non-partisan bureaucracy-

- (i) Faith of political parties in the bureaucracy.
- (ii) Ministers will have complete trust in their secretary as objective and evidence-based advice is given.
- (iii) There is 'mutual trust' between ministers and civil servants. It brings synergy in public policy formulation and implementation.
- (iv) High morale of civil servants as promotion, transfer and others service conditions are based on merit and not on political consideration.
- (v) An administration insulated from politics is ensured by non-partisanship.

However, there are **following challenges** while ensuring non-partisanship :

- (i) Politicisation of bureaucracy - select of top official on political considerations.
- (ii) An officer who does not fit for a party at power's ideology gets sideline posting.
- (iii) Officers align with the ruling party due to reward or fear of transfer.
- (iv) There is often a nexus between politicians and civil servants results in scams like 2G and Coalgate scams.

(v) Career prospects appear to become more important than commitment to public service.

(vi) There is factionalism, group rivalry and casteism among ministers and civil servants alike.

The conflict must be resolved by way of 'code of conduct'. Impartiality and non-partisanship are essential values for a civil servant.

Non-Partisanship	Impartiality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a kind of attitude. ● It deals with relationship of civil servants with political executives and thus a narrower concept. ● It is political neutrality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is a kind of behaviour in a particular situation. ● It deals with relationship of civil servants not only with political executives, but people as well and thus a broader concept.

❑ How are Non-Partisanship and Impartiality ensured?

1. **The Central Civil Services Conduct Rules, 1964 and The All India Services Conduct Rules 1968:** To maintain integrity in public service the conduct rules were notified in 1964, which stipulate certain guidelines for the Civil servant to perform the duty with full devotion; and shall not adopt dilatory tactics in their dealings with the public & the likes that are uncalled for like accepting bribe etc. from a civil servant.
2. Though we have these Conduct Rules for the Civil Servants in the form of certain guide lines to follow while discharging of one's duty, however they do not lay down the values & morals in the form of a Code of Ethics that they should imbibe in their persona to do justice with public service.
3. **Code of Ethics, 1997:** It was the first initiative to introduce the code of ethics for public servants in India, which was considered a step towards better governance. The salient features of the code were as follows:
 - Uphold the rule of law & respect human rights
 - Maintain objectivity & transparency in their conduct with the public & in discharge of their duties
 - Maintain utmost impartiality in respect of service matters

SHORT NEWS



Persons in News

National

Sanjay Arora

- ➔ Sanjay Arora, a Tamil Nadu-cadre IPS officer, has been appointed as Delhi Police commissioner. (31 July, 2022)
- ➔ He is scheduled to retire in 2025.
- ➔ He succeeded Delhi Police Commissioner Rakesh Asthana.

Satyendra Prakash

- ➔ Satyendra Prakash has been appointed as the Principal Director General of the Press Information Bureau (PIB).
- ➔ A 1988 batch Indian Information Service (IIS) officer, Prakash, the Principal Director General of the Central Bureau of Communication, will succeed Jaideep Bhatnagar.

Suresh N Patel

- ➔ Vigilance Commissioner, Suresh N. Patel was appointed as the Central Vigilance Commissioner.
- ➔ He has been working as the acting Central Vigilance Commissioner (CVC) since June, 2022.

Shweta Singh

- ➔ Shweta Singh was appointed as a director in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- ➔ The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) approved Singh's appointment for a period of three years from the date of her joining.

Nalin Negi

- ➔ Nalin Negi has been appointed as the new chief financial officer (CFO) of Fintech startup BharatPe.
- ➔ In his new role, Negi will be working towards making the company's EBITDA positive by March 2023. (3 August, 2022)

Nallathamby Kalaiselvi

- ➔ Senior electrochemical scientist, Nallathamby Kalaiselvi has become the first woman director general of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Her appointment is for a period of two years with effect from the date of assumption of charge of the post or until further orders, whichever is earlier.
- ➔ Kalaiselvi succeeds Shekhar Mande, who superannuated in April, 2022.

Piyush Goyal

- ➔ IAS officer of the Nagaland cadre, Piyush Goyal has been appointed by the Central Government as the new CEO of NATGRID (National Intelligence Grid). (August, 2022)
- ➔ NATGRID is the central organization for intelligence gathering data with the aim of enhancing India's counter-terrorism capabilities.

Alkesh Kumar Sharma

- ➔ UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has named India's Electronics and Information Technology Secretary, Alkesh Kumar Sharma to a panel of eminent experts on internet governance. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Internet pioneer Vint Cerf and Nobel Prize-winning journalist Maria Reesa were also appointed to the 10-member Internet Governance Forum (IGF) Leadership Panel.

Rajkiran Rai

- ➔ The Centre appointed Rajkiran Rai G as managing director (MD) of National Bank for financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID) for the next five years. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He took charge on August 8, 2022 and will hold the top post till May 18, 2027.

❑ Ashish Dhawan

- ➔ Indian philanthropist Ashish Dhawan has been named to the board of trustees of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Ashish Dhawan is the founder and CEO of Convergence Foundation, and along with him, Dr Helene D Gayle, President of Spelman College, US, has also been appointed.
- ➔ The Gates Foundation has been working in collaboration with the Indian government and other partners since 2003 on various issues, including health care, sanitation, gender equality, agricultural development etc.

❑ Debasisa Mohanty

- ➔ Odia scientist, Debasisa Mohanty has been appointed as Director of the National Institute of Immunology (NII). (August, 2022)
- ➔ The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet has approved the appointment, with effect from the date of assumption of charge of the post and up to the age of his superannuation.
- ➔ The post fell vacant after Rajesh Verma, a 1987 batch IAS officer of Odisha cadre, was appointed as Secretary to President Droupadi Murmu on August 18, 2022.

❑ Vikram Doraiswami

- ➔ Vikram K. Doraiswami appointed as India's new High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Vikram K. Doraiswami is Indian High Commissioner to Bangladesh currently.
- ➔ He is an Indian Foreign Service officer from the 1992 batch.

❑ Samir V Kamat

- ➔ Distinguished scientist Samir V Kamat was appointed as Secretary of the Department of Defence Research and Development and Chairman of the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). (August, 2022)
- ➔ He will succeed DRDO Chief G Satheesh Reddy who has been named as scientific adviser to Defence Minister Rajnath Singh.

❑ Mahendra Shah

- ➔ The IDFC Ltd board has approved the appointment of Mahendra N Shah as managing director-designate of the company with effect from October 1, 2022, till September 30, 2023. (August, 2022)
- ➔ The term of Sunil Kakar as managing director & CEO of the company will end on 30 September 2022.

❑ K Subramanian

- ➔ Former Chief Economic Adviser, KV Subramanian was appointed as the Executive Director for India at the International Monetary Fund (IMF). (August, 2022)
- ➔ His term will begin from November, 2022 and will continue for a period of three years or until further orders, whichever is earlier.
- ➔ He will replace Surjit S Bhalla.

❑ Sourav Ganguly

- ➔ DreamSetGo, a sports experiences and travel platform, has announced Sourav Ganguly as its first brand ambassador. (August, 2022)
- ➔ It was founded in 2019.
- ➔ The startup is focused on delivering seamless, end-to-end, world-class personalized experiences for sports fans in India, giving them an opportunity to fully immerse themselves in the sport.

❑ Justice Uday Umesh Lalit

- ➔ Justice Uday Umesh Lalit took oath as the 49th Chief Justice of India. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Newly elected President of India Smt Droupadi Murmu administered him the oath of office at a ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.
- ➔ Uday Umesh Lalit is a law graduate from Government Law College, Mumbai.
- ➔ He enrolled with Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa as an advocate in June 1983.

❑ Eknath Shinde

- ➔ Eknath Shinde has elected as the new chief minister of Maharashtra (July, 2022)
- ➔ The dissident Shiv Sena faction led by Eknath Shinde and the BJP has formed Maharashtra's new government after nearly ten days of intense power struggles.

❑ Sandeep Kumar Gupta

- ➔ Sandeep Kumar Gupta has appointed as chairman of India's largest gas utility, GAIL (India) Ltd.
- ➔ He succeeded Manoj Jain, who is scheduled to retired on August 31, 2022.
- ➔ He was appointed by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) headed by Prime Minister.

❑ Rahul Narwekar

- ➔ Mumbai lawyer and first-time legislator, Rahul Narwekar has been elected as the youngest Speaker of Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He also becomes the youngest ever in India to hold this august Constitutional post.

❑ Lt. General Mohan Subramanian

- ➔ India's Lieutenant General, Mohan Subramanian has been appointed the Force Commander in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). (July, 2022)
- ➔ He succeeds Lieutenant General Shailesh Tinaikar of India.

❑ Brajesh Kumar Upadhyay

- ➔ The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has approved the appointment of Brajesh Kumar Upadhyay as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) of Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL). (July, 2022)
- ➔ GSL is a PSU under the Ministry of Defence.
- ➔ Upadhyay has been appointed to the post for a period of five years from the date of his assumption of charge of the post, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

❑ Rajendra Prasad

- ➔ Rajendra Prasad has assumed the charge of the Managing Director of National High-Speed Rail Corporation Limited (NHSRCL). (July, 2022)
- ➔ He replaced Satish Agnihotri.

❑ R K Gupta

- ➔ Senior bureaucrat R K Gupta was appointed as the deputy election commissioner. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He comes in place of T Sreekanth.
- ➔ He will serve as deputy election commissioner till 28 February 2023, the date of his superannuation.

❑ Paritosh Tripathi

- ➔ SBI General Insurance has appointed Paritosh Tripathi as managing director and chief executive officer, effective from July 5, 2022.
- ➔ He succeeds P.C. Kandpal, who has been posted as Deputy Managing Director (DMD)-(P&RE) at the Corporate Center, State Bank of India (SBI).

❑ R Dinesh

- ➔ R Dinesh has been elected as the Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) President. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was appointed for the years 2022–2023.

❑ Jahnvi Dangeti

- ➔ 19-year-old Jahnvi Dangeti has scripted history by becoming the youngest to complete the Analog Astronaut programme from the Analog Astronaut Training Centre (AATC) at Krakow in South Poland. (July, 2022)
- ➔ She has completed the two-week training programme (June 14 to 25) at the AATC, a private agency set up by European Space professionals to carry out spaceflight scientific studies.

❑ Mustafizur Rahman

- ➔ The Bangladesh Government has appointed Mustafizur Rahman as the next High Commissioner of Bangladesh to India. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He will succeed Muhammad Imran as the new High Commissioner.

❑ Ashish Kumar Chauhan

- ➔ The National Stock Exchange (NSE) has appointed Ashish Kumar Chauhan as its new managing director and CEO.
- ➔ He will succeed Vikram Limaye whose 5-year term ended on 16 July 2022.
- ➔ He is best known as the father of modern financial derivatives in India due to his work at NSE.

❑ Manoj Kumar

- ➔ Manoj Kumar has been appointed as the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC).(July, 2022)
- ➔ KVIC's former Chairman Vinai Kumar Saxena has moved on to take charge as the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi.

❑ Lt Gen (Retd) Raj Shukla

- ➔ Retired Army officer Raj Shukla has been appointed as a member of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). (July, 2022)
- ➔ The UPSC recommends candidates to the government for appointment to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and the Central Services — Group A and Group B.

❑ Vineet Saran

- ➔ Former Supreme Court judge, Vineet Saran has taken over as the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) ethics officer and ombudsman. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He has succeeded Justice (Retd) D. K. Jain, whose term ended in June, 2021.
- ➔ Saran is a former Chief Justice of Odisha High Court, and also served as a judge in Karnataka and Allahabad High Court.

❑ Draupadi Murmu

- ➔ Draupadi Murmu has been elected as the 15th President of India.
- ➔ The 2022 Indian Presidential Election was the 16th presidential election that was held in India on the 18th of July 2022.
- ➔ Murmu becomes India's first woman tribal president.
- ➔ She also becomes the second woman to hold the post after Pratibha Patil.
- ➔ The tenure of incumbent president Ram Nath Kovind ended on 25 July, 2022.

❑ Jayanti Prasad

- ➔ The Central Government has appointed, Jayanti Prasad as a whole-time Member of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI) for five years. (July, 2022)
- ➔ This period of five years will be counted from the date of assumption of charge of the post i.e July 5, 2022, or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is the earliest.

❑ Rajarshi Gupta

- ➔ Rajarshi Gupta has been appointed as Managing Director of ONGC Videsh.

- ➔ Gupta spent 13 years in ONGC Videsh during 2006-2019, working across the globe in diverse geographical and fiscal regimes.

❑ Kamal Haasan

- ➔ Kamal Haasan, a prominent figure in the Tamil cinema industry, has been given the prestigious Golden Visa by the United Arab Emirates. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The UAE Golden Visa is an extended resident visa programme which lasts between five and ten years.
- ➔ It is given to high performers in a variety of industries, as well as to professionals, investors, and those with potential skills.

❑ Akshaya Moondra

- ➔ Vodafone Idea, a telecom Company, has appointed Akshay Moondra as the Chief Executive Officer with effect from August 19, 2022.
- ➔ He replaced Ravinder Takkar.

❑ Indermit Gill

- ➔ The World Bank has appointed Indermit Gill, as its chief economist and senior vice-president for development economics at the multilateral development bank.
- ➔ His appointment is effective on September 1, 2022.
- ➔ Gill will be only the second Indian to serve as chief economist at the World Bank.
- ➔ Kaushik Basu was the first, having served in the job from 2012-2016.

❑ Nakul Jain

- ➔ Paytm's parent One97 Communications has appointed Nakul Jain as the CEO of Paytm Payments Services Ltd (PPSL).
- ➔ Praveen Sharma, who is now serving as the acting CEO of PPSL, has been promoted to oversee the organisation's commerce vertical in addition to his other duties.

❑ Pranay Kumar Verma

- ➔ Pranay Kumar Verma has been chosen to serve as India's next High Commissioner to Bangladesh. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He is currently the ambassador of India to Vietnam.

Persons in News

International Personalities

❑ Auguste Tano Kouamé

- ➔ The World Bank has appointed Auguste Tano Kouamé (Coted' Ivoire) as the Country Director for India.
- ➔ He replaced Junaid Kamal Ahmad who recently completed a five-year term.

❑ Gustavo Petro

- ➔ Gustavo Petro has been sworn in as the first leftist president of Colombia. (August, 2022)
- ➔ The 62-year-old is a former member of Colombia's M-19 guerrilla group as well as a former senator and mayor of Bogota.
- ➔ He succeeds Ivan Duque.

❑ Guillermo Pablo Rios

- ➔ An experienced Argentinean navy officer, Rear Admiral Guillermo Pablo Rios has been named Head of Mission and Chief Military Observer for the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). (August, 2022)
- ➔ He was appointed by UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres .
- ➔ Major General José Eladín Alcain of Uruguay steps down in favour of Rear Admiral Guillermo Pablo Rio of Argentina as Head of Mission and Chief Military Observer for UNMOGIP, whose task is about to be completed.

❑ William Ruto

- ➔ Kenyan Deputy President, William Ruto is now the country's president-elect after he was declared the winner of the last presidential election over five-time contender Raila Odinga. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Ruto received 50.49% of the vote while Odinga received 48.85%.

❑ Ferdinand Marcos Jr.

- ➔ Ferdinand Marcos Jr. has been elected as the 17th President of the Philippines. (June, 2022)
- ➔ He took the oath at the National Museum of Fine Arts in Manila before the Supreme Court Justice, Alexander Gesmundo.

- ➔ Sara Duterte Carpio was elected as vice president of Philippines.

- ➔ The two will be serve nation until 2028.

❑ Ketanji Brown Jackson

- ➔ Ketanji Brown Jackson was sworn in as the first Black woman to serve on the Supreme Court of USA. (June, 2022)
- ➔ With this United States made history as the nation's highest court for the first time appointed a black women in Supreme Court.

- ➔ Four of the justices on the nine-member court are now women.

❑ Yair Lapid

- ➔ Leader of Yesh Atid Party, Yair Lapid officially became the 14th prime minister of Israel.
- ➔ He replaced the Naftali Benett. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He is a former journalist who was serving as PM of Israel since 1 July 2022.
- ➔ Yair Lapid's term could be the short one as he take over the caretaker government ahead of Israel's election which was scheduled to take place on November 1.

❑ T. Raja Kumar

- ➔ T. Raja Kumar of Singapore has been appointed as the president of Financial Action Task Force (FATF). (July, 2022)
- ➔ He has replaced Marcus Pleyer who was holding the post till now, and will serve his service for next two years.

❑ Peter Brook

- ➔ Peter Brook, one of the world's most innovative theatre directors who perfected the art of staging powerful drama in bizarre venues, has died aged 97. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The British director mounted productions ranging from challenging versions of Shakespeare through international opera to Hindu epic poems.
- ➔ He brought a stunning nine-hour adaptation of the Sanskrit epic "The Mahabharata" from France to New York in 1987.

❑ **Alvaro Lario**

- ➔ Alvaro Lario has been appointed as the new President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). (July, 2022)
- ➔ Lario will take office on 1 October 2022 and serve a four-year term.
- ➔ He will succeed Gilbert Hounbo who has led the organisation since 2017.

❑ **Gita Gopinath**

- ➔ India-born Gita Gopinath became the first woman and second Indian to feature on the 'wall of former chief economists' of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). (July, 2022)
- ➔ The first Indian to achieve the honour was Raghuram Rajan who was Chief Economist and Director of Research of IMF between 2003 and 2006.
- ➔ Gopinath was appointed as IMF Chief Economist in October 2018 and was later promoted as the IMF's First Deputy Managing Director in December last year.

❑ **Ranil Wickremesinghe**

- ➔ Veteran Sri Lankan politician and six-time Prime Minister, Ranil Wickremesinghe has been elected as the 9th President of Sri Lanka. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The 73-year-old Wickremesinghe will serve the remaining term of former President Gotabaya Rajapaksa, which ends in 2024.

❑ **Sheikh Mohammed Sabah Al Salem**

- ➔ Kuwait's Emir Sheikh Nawaf Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah has issued a decree to appoint Sheikh Mohammed Sabah Al Salem as a new Prime Minister. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The appointment of a new PM comes three months after former Prime Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Khaled Hamad Al-Sabah submitted his resignation, the fourth in the past two and a half years .
- ➔ Sheikh Mohammed Sabah is the fourth son of the 12th Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah Al Salem Al Sabah, who ruled Kuwait from 1965 until 1977.

❑ **Dinesh Gunawardena**

- ➔ Senior politician, Dinesh Gunawardena has been appointed as the new and 15th Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, by President Ranil Wickremesinghe.

- ➔ He succeeds former prime minister Ranil Wickremesinghe, who has been sworn in as the country's 9th president.

❑ **Wasifa Nazreen**

- ➔ Mountaineer Wasifa Nazreen became the first person from Bangladesh to ascend Pakistan's administered K2, the second-highest mountain peak.
- ➔ She scaled the K2 mountain peak, which is 8611 metres (28,251 ft) high, and then descended to the base camp.
- ➔ When a climber descends from the mountain and returns to base camp, the summit is said to have been reached.

Persons in News

Obituary

❑ **Nirmala Mishra**

- ➔ Renowned Bengali singer Nirmala Mishra has passed away. (30 July, 2022)
- ➔ She was born in 1938 in West Bengal's South 24 Parganas district.
- ➔ She sang various songs in Bengali, Odia, and Assamese films.
- ➔ The West Bengal government has awarded her 'Sangeet Samman', 'Sangeet Mahasamman' and 'Bangabhibhushan' awards.
- ➔ She has been conferred with the Sangeet Sudhakar Balakrushna Das Award for her lifetime contribution to Odia music.

❑ **Rudi Koertzen**

- ➔ Rudi Koertzen, the former international cricket umpire, has passed away in a car crash. (August, 2022)
- ➔ Koertzen, who took up umpiring in the year 1981 and stood in his first international match back in 1992-93 between India and South Africa at Port Elizabeth, went on to officiate in 331 international matches, a record that stood tall until he retired in the year 2010.

❑ **Rakesh Jhunjhunwala**

- ➔ Veteran stock market investor, Rakesh Jhunjhunwala passed away at the age of 62. (August, 2022)

➔ Often referred to as 'India's Warren Buffett' and the Big Bull of Indian share markets, Jhunjhunwala's net worth was \$5.5 billion.

➔ An investor with a Midas touch, Jhunjhunwala was the 36th richest man in the country according to Forbes rich list.

❑ **Amitabh Choudhary**

➔ Amitabh Choudhary the former BCCI acting secretary and president of Jharkhand State Cricket Association (JSCA) has passed away. (August, 2022)

➔ He served as acting secretary of the BCCI until 2019.

➔ Choudhary also served as BCCI's joint-secretary from 2013 to 2015 during Anurag Thakur's reign as BCCI president.

❑ **Narayan**

➔ Kerala's first tribal novelist and short story writer Narayan has passed away at the age of 82 in Kochi. (August, 2022)

➔ He was born in the Malayaraya community in Kadayathur hills in Thodupuzha taluk in 1940.

➔ His debut novel, 'Kocharethi' published in 1998, was selected for the Kerala Sahitya Akademi award in 1999.

➔ The novel has been translated to English, Hindi and South Indian languages.

❑ **Syed Sibtey Razi**

➔ Former Jharkhand Governor, Syed Sibtey Razi has passed away. (August, 2022)

➔ He served as the Governor of Jharkhand from the year 2004- 2009.

➔ He also served as a governor of Assam, 2009

➔ He was associated with Congress.

➔ He was a member of the Rajya Sabha thrice.

❑ **Abdul Gaffar Nadiadwala**

➔ Veteran filmmaker, Abdul Gaffar Nadiadwala passed away at the age of 91. (August, 2022)

➔ Abdul Gaffar Nadiadwala was known for backing over 50 Hindi films including 1965 film "Mahabharat" and hit comedies in the 2000s such as "Hera Pheri" and "Welcome".

❑ **Ambika Rao**

➔ Malayalam actor and assistant director Ambika Rao passed away at the age of 58. (June, 2022)

➔ She has assisted several directors, including Balachandra Menon, Anwar Rasheed, Shafi, and Vinayan.

➔ She made a mark with her performances in hit films like Virus and Kumbalangi Nights.

❑ **EN Sudhir**

➔ EN Sudhir, who played as a goalkeeper for India in the 1970s, died in Mapusa, Goa. (July, 2022)

➔ Sudhir, who made his international debut against Indonesia in Rangoon (currently Yangon) in the Olympic qualifiers in 1972, represented India in 9 matches.

➔ He was also part of the national team in the 1973 Merdeka Cup and the Asian Games squad in 1974.

❑ **Tarun Majumdar**

➔ Veteran Bengali film director, Tarun Majumdar has passed away at the age of 92. (August, 2022)

➔ Tarun Majumdar was known for helming popular Bengali films such as Smriti Tuku Thak, Shriman Prithviraj, Kuheli, Balika Badhu etc.

➔ He created a significant impact in uplifting the Bengali film industry during the 60s, 70s and 80s.

➔ Tarun Majumdar was the recipient of the prestigious Padma Shri Award in 1990.

❑ **P Gopinath Nair**

➔ Freedom fighter P. Gopinathan Nair has passed away at the age of 100. (July, 2022)

➔ He was known for following Gandhian ideology in his life and was honoured with the Padma award.

➔ He had participated in the freedom struggle.

➔ He had taken part in the Quit India Movement of 1942 and had worked alongside Vinoba Bhave to promote Bhoodan and Gramdan movements.

❑ **Shinzo Abe**

➔ Shinzo Abe, Former Japan's Prime Minister, who was shot at during an election campaign in western Japan's Nara city, has passed away. (July, 2022)

➔ Abe was the country's longest-serving prime minister until he resigned in 2020.

➔ It was the first assassination of a sitting or former

Japanese premier since the days of pre-war militarism in the 1930s.

❑ **Monty Norman**

- ➔ Monty Norman, a British composer who wrote the theme tune for the James Bond films, has died at the age of 94. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was hired by producer Albert “Cubby” Broccoli to compose a theme for the first James Bond film, “Dr. No,” released in 1962.

❑ **Barry Sinclair**

- ➔ Former New Zealand cricket captain and batter Barry Sinclair died at the age of 85. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The former skipper was the third Kiwi batter after Bert Sutcliffe and John R Reid to score 1,000 runs in Test cricket.
- ➔ Sinclair played 21 Tests for New Zealand between 1963 and 1968, scoring 1148 runs at 29.43, including three centuries – against South Africa, Pakistan and England.

❑ **Avdhash Kaushal**

- ➔ Padma Shri winning noted social worker Avdhash Kaushal passed away. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was the founder of the NGO named Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (based in Dehradun, Uttarakhand).
- ➔ He was known for his fight against human rights and the conservation of the environment.

❑ **Nirmal Singh Kahlon**

- ➔ Former Punjab Speaker and Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) leader, Nirmal Singh Kahlon has passed away at the age of 79. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was the Rural Development and Panchayat Minister from 1997 to 2002 and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly from 2007 to 2012.

❑ **Bhupinder Singh**

- ➔ Legendary ghazal singer, Bhupinder Singh passed away due to suspected colon cancer and COVID-19-related complications. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was best known for songs such as ‘Duniya Chhute Yaar Na Chhute’ (“Dharam Kanta”), ‘Thodi Si Zameen Thoda Aasman’ (“Sitara”) etc.

❑ **Achuthan Kudallur**

- ➔ Noted artist Achuthan Kudallur has passed away recently at the age of 77. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was a part of the Madras Art Club, which operated within the Government College of Art, Chennai and later shifted to painting abstracts.

❑ **Anant Yashwant Khare**

- ➔ Marathi writer Anant Yashwant Khare, better known as Nanda Khare, has passed away at the age of 76 (July, 2022).
- ➔ He wrote 19 books on various topics like science, sociology, and geography with some of his most noted works being ‘Antajichi Bakhar’, ‘Bakhar Antakalachi’ and ‘Udya’.
- ➔ He had also worked on the editorial board of ‘Aajcha Sudharak’ newspaper for close to eleven years and was a member of the Marathi Science Council.

❑ **Atulananda Goswami**

- ➔ Veteran Assamese litterateur and winner of the Sahitya Akademi Award, Atulananda Goswami, has passed away at the age of 87. (July, 2022)
- ➔ He was known as a short story writer, a litterateur and a novelist par excellence.
- ➔ He was awarded the Sahitya Academy award for his novel ‘Seneh Jorir Ganthi’ in 2006.
- ➔ Some of his other notable works include ‘Namgharia’ ‘Hamdoi Pulor Jon’, ‘Rajpaat’, ‘Polatok’ and ‘Ashray’. He had translated many English, Bengali and Odia works into Assamese, and also Assamese texts into English.

❑ **David Trimble**

- ➔ Former Northern Irish first minister David Trimble, a pro-British leader who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998 for his role as a key architect in ending three decades of bloodshed in the region, has passed away at the age of 77. (July, 2022)
- ➔ Trimble and John Hume, former leaders of the Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1998 for their roles in helping end the sectarian violence that claimed some 3,600 lives.

❑ **Sushovan Banerjee**

- ➔ Padma Shri Sushovan Banerjee famous as Bengal's 'one rupee doctor' has passed away at the age of 84. (July, 2022)
- ➔ Based in Bolpur, Birbhum district, Banerjee was known for treating patients for nearly 60 years at Re 1 per visit.
- ➔ In 2020, he was conferred with the Padma Shri for his contribution in the field of medicine.
- ➔ In the year 2020, his name found a place in the Guinness World Records for treating the maximum number of patients.

Places in News

World

❑ **Hambantota**

- ➔ Sri Lankan government has allowed a high-tech Chinese research ship to dock at the southern port of Hambantota in August, 2022 for replenishment purposes.
- ➔ Earlier the Sri Lankan foreign ministry requested to China to postpone the vessels visit following security concerns raised by India.
- ➔ The Chinese ballistic missile and satellite tracking ship Yuan Wang 5 was earlier scheduled to arrive on 11th August, but both India and U.S.A. raise concerns that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) can use it to track satellites and ballistic missiles.

❑ **Odesa**

- ➔ The first Cargo ship carrying grain has left Ukraine's Odesa port in line with the agreement. (1 August, 2022)
- ➔ On 22nd July, 2022 Ukraine and Russia reached an agreement (brokered by Turkey and United Nations) to allow export of grain and other agricultural products from selected Ukraine Black Sea Ports.
- ➔ The resumption of Ukraine's grain export would help to prevent a global food crisis, contribute to Ukrainian economy and pave the way for farmers to prepare for next year harvest.

❑ **Bangkok**

- ➔ External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar visited a Hindu Temple Devasthanam of Bangkok, Thailand. (18 August, 2022)
- ➔ Jaishankar arrived here to attend the 9th India-Thailand joint commission meeting.
- ➔ The temple is the official centre of Hinduism in Thailand.
- ➔ The Brahmins of temple are descended from an ancient lineage of priests from Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu.

❑ **Arctic**

- ➔ According to Finnish Meteorological Institute recent study, Arctic is heating four times faster than the rest of the planet. (11 August, 2022)
- ➔ The warming is more concentrated in Eurasian part of the Arctic.
- ➔ Any change in surface air temperature tend to produce larger changes at the poles, known as polar amplification.

❑ **Israel and Turkey**

- ➔ Israel and Turkey decided to restore full diplomatic tie. (17 August, 2022)
- ➔ The two countries expelled ambassadors in 2018 over the killing of 60 Palestinians during protest against opening of the US Embassy in Jerusalem.

❑ **Antarctica**

- ➔ Antarctica's coastal glaciers are shedding icebergs more rapidly than nature can replenish it.
- ➔ The first of its kind study, led by NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, raises new concern about how fast climate Change affect Antarctica. (10 August, 2022)
- ➔ Thinning and Calving have reduced the mass of Antarctica's ice shelves by 12 trillion tons since 1997, double the previous estimate.

❑ **Lake Garda**

- ➔ Lake Garda of northern Italy has shrunk to its lowest level ever recorded. (16 August, 2022)
- ➔ It is largest lake in Italy.

❑ Greenland

- ➔ Greenland's rapidly melting ice sheet will raise global sea level by at least 27 cm. (29 August, 2022)
- ➔ Zombie ice is dead or doomed ice, no longer getting replenished by the parent glacier.
- ➔ In absence of replenishment, it is melting from climate change.

❑ Zaporizhzhia

- ➔ Russia has turned down Ukraine's request to demilitarise Zaporizhzhia nuclear site.
- ➔ Both sides accuse one another of bombarding the area.
- ➔ It is Europe's largest nuclear plant.

❑ Bangladesh

- ➔ Bangladesh cuts school and office hours to save electricity. (24 August, 2022)
- ➔ The decision has only applied to government sector.
- ➔ Bangladesh foreign currency reserves has been declining rapidly in recent months.
- ➔ Government offices and banks cut their work days to 7 hours (Previously 8 hours).

❑ Kotka

- ➔ Small amounts of radioactive isotopes have been detected in air of Kotka in Finland. (31 August, 2022)
- ➔ The source of radiation was unknown.
- ➔ Finland, Sweden and Russia have many nuclear power reactors.

❑ Soloman Island

- ➔ Soloman Island has suspended visits from all foreign navies. (30 August, 2022)
- ➔ In recent years the Solomon's growing ties with China wary western countries.
- ➔ Soloman Island could provide China with a military foothold.
- ➔ The Soloman Islands are an island country in Oceania.

❑ Singapore

- ➔ Singapore to decriminalize Gay sex. (21 August, 2022)
- ➔ Singapore is the latest place in Asia to move on LGBT rights, after India, Taiwan and Thailand.

❑ Ashgabat

- ➔ The 6th Caspian Summit has taken place at Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. (29 June, 2022)
- ➔ The group, made up of Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran and Azerbaijan.
- ➔ They aimed to formalize the legal status of the Caspian sea following USSR's collapse.

❑ Lisbon

- ➔ United Nations Ocean Conference 2022 has taken place in Lisbon, Portugal between 27th June - 1st July, 2022.
- ➔ The Ocean conference co-hosted by the Government of Kenya and Portugal.
- ➔ All 198 members of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Lisbon Declaration on Ocean Conservation on 1st July, 2022.

❑ Karakalpakstan (Uzbekistan)

- ➔ A month-long state of emergency has been declared in Karakalpakstan, an autonomous, mostly desert region near the Aral sea.
- ➔ The outbreak of violence was prompted by plans to remove the region's constitutional right to secede.
- ➔ Like Uzbeks, the Karakalpak are Turkic people but they are linguistically and culturally closer to Kazakhs.

❑ Bali

- ➔ The G20 foreign ministers meeting has been taken place at Bali, Indonesia with USA secretary of State Antony Blinken and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov in attendance. (7 & 8 July, 2022)
- ➔ This is the first gathering of the top U.S. and Russian envoys since the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

❑ Abu Dhabi

- ➔ The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) announced that it will established its first overseas office outside Beijing, as the AIIB aimed to expand its global presence. (7 July, 2022).
- ➔ Abu Dhabi in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) will be preferred location for AIIB's interim operational hub.

- ➔ The establishment of the hub as an interim base of operations would offer experience for the AIIB to establish its long-term global presence.

❑ Lake Mead (USA)

- ➔ NASA has released images that show the sharp decline in water levels in America's Lake Mead.
- ➔ One of the largest reservoir in the US, Lake Mead is one of the primary sources of water for California, Arizona and Nevada.
- ➔ As of 18th July, 2022, Lake Mead was filled of its 27% capacity, according to NASA.

❑ Sydney

- ➔ Sydney Energy Forum was held between 12-13 July, 2022 in Sydney, Australia.
- ➔ The Forum, co-hosted by Australia and the International Energy Agency for securing clean energy supply in the Indo-Pacific
- ➔ India's Union Minister of Power R.K. Singh attend the forum.

❑ Faroe Islands (Denmark)

- ➔ 100 bottlenose dolphins have been brutally hunted in the Faroe Islands. (July, 2022)
- ➔ It is believed to be the largest mass hunting of bottlenose dolphins in 120 years.
- ➔ Earlier in this year the government has limited the annual catch of white-sided dolphins to 500 for the next two years.
- ➔ Faroe Islands is a self-governing archipelago, part of Kingdom of Denmark, located halfway between Norway and Iceland.

❑ Namibia

- ➔ India and Namibia signed a MoU to reintroduce Cheetah in India. (20 July, 2022)
- ➔ As per MoU, 8 Cheetah will be brought to Kuno National Park (M.P.) in August, 2022.
- ➔ Cheetah declared extinct in India in 1952 due to over-hunting and habitat loss.
- ➔ In 2016, the global Cheetah population was estimated at around 7100 in the wild, listed a vulnerable of IUCN Red list.

Places in New

India

❑ Manipur

- ➔ The Manipur Assembly unanimously adopt two private member resolutions to set up a State Population Commission (SPC) and implement the National Register of Citizens (NRC). (5 August, 2022)
- ➔ About 19 apex tribal organisations and their affiliates had on July 12 written to Prime Minister and Home Minister, demanding NRC and other mechanism to insulate the indigenous people from the "ever-increasing number of non-local residents.

❑ Hasdeo Aranya

- ➔ Hasdeo Aranya is a forest in the Indian state of Chhattisgarh. (26 July, 2022)
- ➔ Over the past one year, protests agaisnt coal mining in the region have erupted several times.
- ➔ The Chhattisgarh Legislative Assembly unanimously passed a resolution urging the centre to cancel allocation of all coal mining blocks in the ecologically sensitive area.

❑ Kavaratti

- ➔ The National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) is setting up an Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Plant (65 Kilowatt) in Kavaratti, Lakshadweep. (4 August, 2022)
- ➔ The plant will provide power to low-temperature thermal desalination plant.

❑ Delhi and Kolkata

- ➔ Air Quality and Health in Cities, a State of Global Air report was released on 17 August, 2022.
- ➔ The report focusing on two of the most dangerous pollutants : fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2).
- ➔ When PM 2.5 levels were compared, Delhi and Kolkata were top two most polluted cities in the world.
- ➔ The report examines more than 7000 cities worldwide.

❑ **Baansera**

- ➔ The Delhi's first bamboo theme park titled 'Baansera' is going to set up at the Yamuna flood plain. (9 August, 2022).
- ➔ Over 25000 special varieties of bamboo from Assam will be planted at the park.

❑ **Agasthyamalai**

- ➔ Tamil Nadu State Government notified the 31st Elephant Reserve of the country. (August, 2022)
- ➔ The new Elephant Reserve will be spread over area of 1197 km² in Agasthyamalai in Tamil Nadu.
- ➔ It is 5th Elephant Reserve in Tamil Nadu

❑ **Reasi**

- ➔ The world's highest railway bridge - chenab river bridge's Golden joint has been launched.
- ➔ It is a steel and concrete arch bridge between Bakkal and Kouri in Reasi district of J&K.
- ➔ The bridge is constructed by Afcons Infrastructure Ltd.
- ➔ The bridge is 1315 m (1.3 km) in length and 359 m (above the river bed) high.

❑ **Puga (Ladakh)**

- ➔ The leakage of geothermal fluid and contamination of Puga Nullah, a tributary of Indus, is a major cause of concern for wildlife conservation. (16 August, 2022)
- ➔ ONGC Energy Centre (OECT) and the Iceland Geosruvey (ISOR) are developing the geothermal plant in Puga, Ladakh.
- ➔ It is India's first geothermal energy project.

❑ **Bhuj**

- ➔ PM Modi dedicated India's first earthquake memorial, named Smriti van at Bhuj in Gujarat. (28 August, 2022)
- ➔ Smriti Van is a unique memorial carrying the names of more than 12 thousand people who lost their lives in the devastating earthquake in January, 2001.

❑ **Haridwar**

- ➔ The NITI Aayog has awarded the first rank to Haridwar in basic infrastructure category among aspirational districts in India.

- ➔ Under the programme, the Central Government takes steps to improve the socio-economic condition of identified districts.

❑ **Ahmedabad**

- ➔ PM Modi has inaugurated the pedestrian only Atal Bridge over the Sabarmati river in Gujarat's Ahmedabad. (27 August, 2022)
- ➔ The bridge is nearly 300m long and 14m wide.
- ➔ It named after the late former Prime Minister Atal Bihar Vajpayee.

❑ **Anang Tal (Delhi)**

- ➔ Anang Tal lake declared as monument of national importance. (25 August, 2022)
- ➔ The lake was built by the 11th Century Tomar king Anang Pal Tomar.

❑ **Ramagundam**

- ➔ India's largest floating solar plant becomes operational at Ramagandam in Telangana's Peddapalli district. (1 July, 2022)
- ➔ The 100 MW floating solar power photovoltaic project was commissioned by NTPC and spread over 600 acres of reservoir.

❑ **Mahuli (Satara)**

- ➔ The National Monument Authority (NMA) is preparing a report on comprehensive development of Mahuli group of temples. (3 July, 2022)
- ➔ The famous mahuli group of temples - known as Dakshin Kashi, are located near Satara, Maharashtra.
- ➔ It comprise of 5 temples belonging to 11th and 12th century AD in Hemadpanthi style of architecture.
- ➔ The samadhis of great Maratha queens Rani Tarabai Bhosle and Rani Yesho Bai Bhosle are also situated at Mahuli.

❑ **Gandhinagar**

- ➔ The Rashtriya Raksha University (RRU) has set up a 'Remote Pilot Training Centre' to teach drone flying to defence and security forces personnel as well as citizens at its campus in Gandhinagar. (5 July, 2022)
- ➔ A MoU has signed between RRU and DroneAacharya Aerial Innovations to set up a training centre on a private partnership model.

❑ Srinagar

- ➔ A Statute of Peace of Swami Ramanujacharya made of marble was inaugurated through video conferencing in Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir) by Union Home & Cooperation Minister, Amit Shah. (7 July, 2022)
- ➔ It is notable that Prime Minister Narendra Modi had unveiled 'Statue of Peace' of Jainacharya Shree Vijay Vallabh Surishwer Ji Maharaj on 16th November, 2020 at Jetpura, Pali, Rajasthan.

❑ Ahmedabad & Kerala

- ➔ The State of Kerala and Ahmedabad city has been listed by Time magazine among the "50 extraordinary destinations to explore" in its list of the world's greatest places of 2022. (13 July, 2022)
- ➔ Other destinations features in TIME's list - Ras Al Khaimah (UAE), Park City (Utah, US), Galapagos Islands (Pacific Ocean), Dolni Morava (Czech Republic), Seoul, Great Barrier Reef (Australia), Doha and Detroit.

❑ Vadodara & Satara

- ➔ The National Monument Authority (NMA) has recommended two sites associated with Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar in Gujarat and Maharashtra to be declared as monuments of national importance. (8 July, 2022)
- ➔ The Sankalp Bhumi Banyan tree campus in Vadodara in Gujarat where Dr. Ambedkar had taken a resolve to eradicate untouchability.
- ➔ Pratap Rao Bhosle High School in Satara (Maharashtra) where he had received his primary education.
- ➔ The 160 year old banyan tree in Vadodara got its name in 2006 and was identified as a tree of historical importance by the Vadodara Municipal Corporation.

❑ Kanaganahalli

- ➔ The Archeological Survey of India (ASI) has come up with a plan for the conservation of the ancient Buddhist site on the bank of Bhima river near Kanaganahalli (part of Sannati Site) in Kalaburagi district of Karnataka. (9 July, 2022)
- ➔ Excavation of the site had taken place between 1994 and 2001.

❑ Banni Grassland

- ➔ The Gujarat State Forest Department intends to restore 76000 hectares of Banni grasslands in the coming decade. (July, 2022)
- ➔ The total grassland area is about 250000 hectares, spread in 8 districts and three climatic regions - Kutch, Saurashtra and Central Gujarat.
- ➔ The grassland has been victim of heavy uncontrolled grazing and more significantly excessive access of an invasive tree Prosopis juliflora.
- ➔ Prosopis juliflora is a harmful exotic tree species, which is reportedly encroaching on about 30% of the grassland area.

❑ Pappankuzhi Village (Tamil Nadu)

- ➔ 100% saturation of Grey Water achieved in Pappankuzhi village of Tamil Nadu. (15 July, 2022)
- ➔ The grey water management system include individual household soak pits and community soak pits which effectively treat about 42000 litres of grey water generated per day from kitchens and bathrooms (except from toilets) of the village.
- ➔ The initiative is a part of the Swachh Bharat Mission Grameen (SBM-G) phase II, of which grey water management is an integral component.

❑ New Delhi

- ➔ India's first e-waste eco park will be developed in Holambi Kalan in Delhi in an area of 21 acres. (8 July, 2022)
- ➔ Delhi produces over two lakh tonnes of e-waste every year, about 9.5% of total e-waste of India, and only 5% of its is properly recycled.
- ➔ Delhi is 5th largest e-waste producer in India after Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

❑ Varanasi

- ➔ Varanasi will be declared the first 'Cultural and Tourism Capital of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) for 2022-23 under a new rotating initiative. (15 July, 2022)
- ➔ Under this initiative, each year, a city of the cultural heritage of a member country that will take over the rotating Presidency will get the title.

❑ Chhatrapati Sambhajanagar

- ➔ The Maharashtra government has decided to rename Aurangabad as Sambhajanagar and Osmanabad as Dharashiv. (19 June, 2022)
- ➔ The State government also cleared a proposal to name the upcoming Navi Mumbai international airport after late D.B. Patil.

❑ Padmanabhaswamy Temple

- ➔ Temple is located in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala.
- ➔ The Supreme Court extended the time for completion of the special audit of 25 years of accounts of the temple and its trust to 31st August, 2022. (18 July, 2022)
- ➔ The Supreme Court in July, 2020, while upholding the Travancore royal family's claim of Shebaitship of Sri Padmanabha, had ordered the special audit of the temple and allied trusts.

❑ Jawaharlal Nehru Port

- ➔ Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT) has become the first 100% Landlord Major Port of India having all births being operated on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. (19 July, 2022)
- ➔ JNPT Commissioned in May, 1989 is the premier container port of India, located in Nhava-Sheva in Raigad district of Navi Mumbai.
- ➔ JNP ranked 26th among the top 100 global ports as per Lloyds List Top 100 Ports 2021 report.

❑ Burhanpur

- ➔ Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh has become the first district in the country certified as "Har Ghar Jal" district. (July, 2022)
- ➔ People from each 254 villages in Burhanpur have declared their villages as 'Har Ghar Jal' through a resolution passed by Gram Sabhas.

Awards and Honours

❑ AVRA Technology Award - 2021

- ➔ **Date** - 01 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Indian Institute of Chemical Technology (IICT, Hyderabad)
- ➔ **Winner** - Krishna M. Ella (Chairman, Bharat Biotech)

- ➔ The award is instituted in honour of Dr. A.V. Rama Rao, former director of CSIR-IICT, and founder of AVRA Laboratories.

- ➔ CSIR-IICT sponsored the award.

❑ Karnataka Ratna Award

- ➔ **Winner** - Puneeth Rajkumar
- ➔ The Karnataka government has decided to present the Karnataka Ratna award to late Kannada film star Puneeth Rajkumar.

❑ Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur (The Legion of Honour)

- ➔ **Winner** - Shashi Tharoor
- ➔ The French government is honouring Shashi Tharoor with France's highest civilian award for his writings and speeches.
- ➔ Shashi Tharoor is Senior Congress leader and M.P. for Thiruvananthapuram (Tamil Nadu).

❑ Liberty Medal 2022

- ➔ **Winner** - Volodymyr Zelenskyy (President of Ukraine)
- ➔ The National Constitution Centre (NCC) will honor Ukrainian President at 34th Annual Liberty Medal ceremony on 7 November, 2022.
- ➔ The Liberty medal is an annual award administered by NCC of the USA to recognise leadership in pursuit of freedom.

❑ Miss India USA-2022

- ➔ **Date** - 7 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - New Jersey, USA
- ➔ **Established** - 1980
- ➔ **Winner** - Aarya Walvekar
- ➔ Miss India USA is a beauty pageant for young women of Indian decent who are residents of the United States.
- ➔ The winner of the Pageant represent USA at the miss India Worldwide Pageant.

❑ Heritage Wall of Fame of SPSP in USA

- ➔ **Winner** - Professor Ramadhar Singh (Amrut Mody School of Management of Ahemdabad University)

➔ The extraordinary contribution to social psychology and management by the Indian Professor has been recognised by the Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP) in USA.

➔ He is only social psychologist from India to receive the honour.

❑ **Blue Plaque Honour**

➔ **Winner** - The South London home of Dadabhai Naoroji.

The plaque reads “Dadabhai Naoroji 1825-1917 Indian nationalist and M.P. lived here.

➔ London’s famous blue plaques link the people of the past with the buildings of the present.

➔ The scheme; estated in 1866, run by English Heritage charity.

❑ **Lisbon Triennale Millennium bcp Lifetime Achievement Award**

➔ **Winner** - Marina Tabassum (Bangladesh)

➔ The Bangladeshi architect, researcher and educator Marina Tabassum became the first South Asian to win the prestigious award.

➔ The award recognises individuals or studio whose work and ideas have deep impact on present architectural practice and thought.

❑ **UNESCO Peace Prize-2022**

➔ **Winner** - Angela Merkel

➔ Former German Chancellor has awarded for her efforts to welcome refugees.

➔ Since 1991, UNESCO’s Felix Houphouet-Boigny Prize for Peace has honored 20 eminent persons and institutions who contributed to bring peace by solving International conflicts.

❑ **Miss Diva 2022**

➔ **Date** - 28 August, 2022

➔ **Place** - Mumbai

➔ **Results** -

Miss Diva Universe 2022

Winner - Divita Rai (Karnataka)

➔ Divita Rai will be representing India at the 71st Miss Universe competition.

Miss Diva Supranational 2022

Winner - Pragnya Ayyagari (Telangana)

➔ Pragnya Ayyagari will represent India at 14th Miss Supranational competition.

Miss Popular Choice 2022

Winner - Ojasvi Sharma

➔ The audience cast their votes to determine winner from a pool of selected talents.

❑ **67th Filmfare Awards 2022**

Date - 31 August, 2022

Place - Jio World Centre, Mumbai

Important Winners-

➔ **Best Film** - Shershaah (Director-Vishnuvardhan)

➔ **Best Film (Critics)** - Sardar Udham (Director-Shoojit Sircar)

➔ **Best Actor in leading role** - Ranveer Singh (83)

➔ **Best Actor (Critics)** - Vicky Kaushal (Sardar Udham)

➔ **Best Actress in leading role** - Kriti Sanon (Mimi)

➔ **Best Actress (Critics)** - Vidya Balan (Sherni)

➔ **Best Director** - Vishnuvardhan (Shershaah)

➔ **Best Supporting Actor** - Pankaj Tripathi (Mimi)

➔ **Best Supporting Actress** - Sai Tambankar (Mimi)

➔ **Best Music Album** - Tanishk Bagchi, B. Praak, Jaani, Jasleen Royal, Javed-Mohsin and Vikram Montrose (Shershaah)

➔ **Best Lyrics** - Kausar Munir (Lehra Do, 83)

➔ **Best Playback Singer (Male)** - B. Praak (Maan Barrayaa, Shershaah)

➔ **Best Playback Singer (Female)** - Asees Kaur (Raataan Lambiyan, Shershaah)

➔ **Best Choreography** - Vijay Ganguly (Chaka Chak, Atrangi Re)

➔ **Best Story** - Abhishek Kapoor, Supratik Sen and Tushar Paranjape (Chandigarh Kare Aashiqui)

➔ **Best Debut Director** - Seema Pahwa (Ramprasad Ki Tehrvi)

➔ **Best Debut Female** - Sharvari Wagh (Bunty Aur Bable 2)

- **Best Debut Male** - Ehan Bhat (99 Songs)
- **Lifetime Achievement Award** - Subhash Ghai

❑ **Indian Film Festival of Melbourne 2022**

Dates - 12-30 August, 2022

Place - Melbourne, Australia

➔ **Winners-**

- **Best Film** - 83 (Director-Kabir Khan)
- **Best Indie Film** - Jaggi (Director-Anmol Sidhu)
- **Best Actor** - Ranveer Singh (83)
- **Best Actress** - Shefali Shah (Jalsa)
- **Best Director** - Shoojit Sircar (Sardar Udham)
- **Best Director** - Aparna Sen (The Rapist)
- **Best Film from the Subcontinent** - Joyland (Pakistan)
- **Best Documentary** - A Night of Knowing Nothing
- **Disruptor in Cinema** - Vaani Kapoor (Chandigarh Kare Aashiqui)
- **Equality in Cinema** - Jalsa
- **Leadership in Cinema Award** - Abhishek Bachchan
- **Lifetime Achievement Award** - Kapil Dev
- **Best Actor in a Series** - Mohit Raina (Mumbai Diaries 26/11)
- **Best Actress in a Series** - Sakshi Tanwar (Mai)
- **Best Series** - Mumbai Diaries 26/11
- **Winner of Worldremit short film competition** - Parole (Director-Param Walia)

❑ **dPal rNgam Duston Award-2022**

- ➔ **Winner** - Dalai Lama
- ➔ Tibetan spiritual leader honoured with the highest civilian award of Ladakh for his contribution towards humanity.

❑ **1st Gaj Gaurav Award 2022**

- ➔ **Winner** - Mahouts from Malasar tribal community, working in the Anamalai Tiger Reserve (Tamil Nadu)
- ➔ The award is given to individuals working for conservation of wild elephants.
- ➔ Five elephant men (Mahouts) from the community received the award from MoEFCC Minister Bhupendra Yadav during the World Elephant Day (12 August) celebration at Periyar Elephant Reserve, Kerala.

❑ **Fields Medals 2022**

- ➔ 4 mathematicians have been awarded the fields medals including Ukrainian women Maryna Viazovska at Helsinki, Finland.

➔ **Winners -**

- Hugo Duminil - Copin (France)
- June Huh (USA)
- James Maynard (UK)
- Maryna Viazovska (Ukraine)

- ➔ The fields medal is awarded by International Mathematical Union (IMU) to recognize outstanding mathematical achievement.

- ➔ The fields medal is awarded every four years the one or more mathematicians under the age of 40 at the International Congress of IMU.

❑ **Japan's Order of Rising Sun, Gold and Silver Star**

➔ **Winner -**

- Narayanan Kumar (Vice-Chairman of Sanmar Group)

- ➔ The award is given by Japanese government to people who have rendered distinguished service to the state in various field except military service.

❑ **Mrs. Universe Divine 2022**

- ➔ **Place** - Yeosu City, South Korea
- ➔ **Winner** - Pallavi Singh (India)
- ➔ Pallavi Singh was the only contestant from Asia.

❑ **Shiromani Award 2022**

- ➔ **Place** - NRI World Summit 2022, Dorchester, UK
- ➔ **Winner** - Michelle Poonawalla
- ➔ Michelle Poonawalla was a key note speaker at the House of Lords and accepted the award for her contribution to the field of Art.
- ➔ Apart from her, the Shiromani award was also awarded to Falguni and Shane Peacock, Shri Sadhu Bhramvihari, Lord Rami Ranger, Rita Hinduja Chhabria, Dr. Kamel Hothi OBE.

❑ **Femina Miss India World 2022**

- ➔ **Date** - 03 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Jio World Convention Centre, Mumbai
- ➔ **Winner** - Sini Shetty (Karnataka)

- ➔ Sini Shetty will represent India at Miss World Beauty Peagent.

❑ Ayurveda Ratna Award 2022

Winner - Tanuja Manoj Nesari

- ➔ Tanuja Manoj Nesari, Director of All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) was awarded with the Ayurveda Ratna awarded by UK Parliament, recognising her contribution to the growth of Ayurveda in India and abroad.

❑ Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum 2022

Winner - Shinzo Abe (Posthumously)

- ➔ Apart from the Imperial Family, only seven Japanese citizens have been decorated with Japan's highest order which was established in 1876 by emperor Meiji.
- ➔ Shinzo Abe is the 4th postwar PM to be awarded the order of the Chrysanthemum, following Shigeru Yoshida, Eisaku Sato and Yasuhiro Nakasone.

❑ J.C. Daniel Award 2021

Winner - K.P. Kumaran

- ➔ Malayalam Filmmaker Kumaran won the award for his contribution to the Malayalam film industry.
- ➔ J.C. Daniel award is Kerala's highest award in Malayalam cinema.

❑ 68th National Film Awards 2020

- ➔ **Date** - 22 July, 2022, announced the winner for year 2020.
- ➔ **Organised by** - Directorate of Film Festival, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

➔ **Winners - Feature Films**

- ➔ **Best Feature Film** (Swarna Kamal) — Soorairai Pottru
- ➔ **Indira Gandhi Award for Best Debut Film of a Director** (Swarna Kamal) — Mandela (Tamil) (Director : Madonne Ashwin)
- ➔ **Best Popular Film providing wholesome Entertainment** (Swarna Kamal) — Tanhaji : The Unsung Warrior
- ➔ **Best Direction** (Swarna Kamal) — A.K. Ayyappanum Koshiyum (Malayalam) (Director - Sachidanandan KR)

- ➔ **Best Actor** (Rajat Kamal) — Suriya (Soorairai Pottru) & Ajay Devgan (Tanhaji : The Unsung Warrior)
- ➔ **Best Actress** (Rajat Kamal) — Aparna Balamurali (Soorairai Pottru)
- ➔ **Best Children's Film** (Swarna Kamal) — Sumi (Marathi)
- ➔ **Best Child Artist** (Rajat Kamal) — Anish Mangesh Gosavi (Tak-Tak-, Marathi) Akanksha Pingle and Divyesh Indulkar (Sumi)
- ➔ **Best Male Playback Singer** (Rajat Kamal) — Rahul Deshpande (Mi Vasantao, Marathi)
- ➔ **Best Female Playback Singer** (Rajat Kamal) — Nanchamma (A.K. Ayyappanum Koshiyum)
- ➔ **Best Lyrics** (Rajat Kamal) — Manoj Muntashir (Saina), Hindi
- ➔ **Best Hindi Film** (Rajat Kamal) - Toolsidas Junior
- ➔ **Best Film on Social Issues** (Rajat Kamal) - Funeral (Marathi)
- ➔ **Best Film on Environment Conservation** (Rajat Kamal) - Taledanda (Beheading a Life) (Kannada)
- ➔ **Best Costume Designer** (Rajat Kamal) — Nachiket Barve & Mahesh Sherla (Tanhaji)

➔ **Winners - Non-Feature Films**

- ➔ **Best Non-Feature Film** (Swarna Kamal) - Testimony of Ana (Dangi)
- ➔ **Best Direction** (Swarna Kamal) - Oh That's Bhanu (English, Tamil, Malayalam & Hindi) (Director - R.V. Ramani)
- ➔ **Special Juri Award** (Rajat Kamal) - Admitted (Hindi & English)
- ➔ **Best Music Direction** (Rajat Kamal) - Vishal Bhardwaj (1232 kms : Mareng Toh Wahin Jaakar)
- ➔ **Best Investigative Film** (Rajat Kamal) - The Saviour : Brig. Pritam Singh (Punjabi)
- ➔ **Best Exploration/Adventure Film** (Include Sports) - Wheeling the Ball (English & Hindi)
- ➔ **Best Educational Film** (Rajat Kamal) - Dreaming of Words (Malayalam)

- **Best Film on Social Issue** (Rajat Kamal) - Justice Delayed but Delivered (Hindi) & Three Sisters (Bengali)
- **Best Science & Technology Film** (Rajat Kamal) - On the Brink Season 2-Bats
- **Best Debut Non-Feature Film of a Director** - Pariah (Marathi & Hindi) (Director - Vishesh Iyer)

❑ ICCR Distinguished Indologist for 2021 award

- **Winner** - Jeffrey Armstrong (Canada)
- The award was instituted by Indian Council for Cultural Relation (ICCR) in 2015 to promote the scope of Indian studies abroad.

❑ National Highways Excellence Award 2021

Theme - Innovation & Excellence in Road Construction

Category	Winner
Excellence in Project Management - PPP (Gold)	Welspun Enterprises Ltd. (Delhi-Meerut Expressway) (Delhi & U.P.).
Excellence in Project Management - EPC (Gold)	BIPL - BVEPL JV Bordumsa - Namchikroad of NH-215 (Arunachal Pradesh)
Green Highway (Special Award)	GR Infra Projects Ltd. Four Laning of NH-56 bypass connecting NH-2 with NH-56 as part of Varanasi Ring Road (U.P.)
Excellence in Toll Management (Gold)	Lakshmipur Toll Plaza & Bagasarai Toll Plaza (West Bengal)
Excellence in Highway Safety - Plain	Simhapuri Expressway Ltd. (Andhra Pradesh)
Outstanding Work in Challenging Condition (Gold)	Dineshchandra R.Agrawal Infracon Pvt. Ltd. (Andaman & Nicobar) Dibang Infra Projects Ltd. Dibang river system and connecting road and bridge across river Lohit (Arunachal Pradesh)

❑ Mother Teresa Memorial Award 2021

- **Winner** - Dia Mirza and Afroz Shah
- The award instituted by the Harmony Foundational were presented to Dia and Afroz for their outstanding work for the protection of the environment.

❑ Global Energy Prize 2022

- Kaushik Rajashekara, an Indian origin professor of engineering at the Houston University is one of the winner.
- **Winners** -
 - Kaushik Rajashekara (USA)
 - Mercouri Kanatzidis (USA)
 - Viktor Orlov (Russia)
- Global Energy Prize is awarded for outstanding scientific research and developments in the field of energy which promote greater efficiency and environment security.
- The awarding ceremony will be held during Russian Energy week in Moscow on 12-14 October, 2022.

❑ Sir Winston Churchill Leadership Award 2022

Winner - Volodymyr Zelenskyy (President of Ukraine)

Organisations/Institutes

World

❑ Counter-Terrorism Committee

- India is currently chair UNSC's Counter-Terrorism Committee for 2022.
- UN Security Council Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC) has decided to held a special meeting in India on 29 October, 2022.
- **Established** - 2001, in the wake of 9/11 terrorist attacks.
- CTC is a subsidiary body of United Nations Security Council.
- India is currently a non-permanent member of the 15 nation UNSC and its two year term will end on 31 December, 2022.

❑ Global Peace Commission

- ➔ Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador suggested to create a commission which must include
 - Pope Francis
 - Antonio Guterres (UN Secretary General), and
 - Mr. Narendra Modi (Indian PM)
- ➔ The aim of the commission would be to present a proposal to stop the wars and various conflicts currently raging in the world.

❑ European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)

- ➔ The Large Hadron Collider Beauty (LHCb) experiment has observed three new exotic particles. (5 July, 2022)
- ➔ CERN is a European research organisation that operates the largest particle physics laboratory in the world.
- ➔ **Established** - 1954
- ➔ **Site** - France-Switzerland border near Geneva.
- ➔ **Member** - 23 (Israel is only non-European Country)
- ➔ Physicists and engineers at CERN use the world's largest and most complex scientific instrument to study the basic constituents of matter-fundamental particles.

❑ Interpol

- ➔ International Criminal Police Organisation.
- ➔ CBI has joined the Interpol's International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) database. (08 July, 2022).
- ➔ ICSE initiative will allow it to collaborate with investigators in other countries for detecting child sex abuse Online and identifying abusers, victims and crime scenes from audio-visual clips using specialised software.
- ➔ India is the 68th country to have access to this database and software.
- ➔ Interpol is an international, inter-governmental Organisation that facilitates worldwide police cooperation and crime control.
 - **Established** - September, 1923
 - **Headquarters** - Lyon, France
 - **Countries** - 195
- ➔ Each member country hosts and Interpol National Central Bureau that connects their national law enforcement to it. In India, the CBI is that nodal agency.

❑ Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

- ➔ Iran and Belarus are likely to be the two new members of SCO, officials said on 1st July, 2022.
- ➔ SCO is an intergovernmental international political, economic and security organisation.
 - **Established** - 2001 (Preceded by Shanghai Five)
 - **Official Languages** - Russian & Chinese
- ➔ 2 permanent bodies—
 - (i) SCO Secretariat – Beijing
 - (ii) Executive Committee of the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) - Tashkent.
- **Members** - 8 (China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India, Pakistan)
- **Observer** - 4 (Iran, Belarus, Mongolia & Afghanistan).
- **Secretary General** - Zhang Ming (China)

❑ UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

- ➔ From 23-28 May the 7th Session of Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction 2022 (GP2022) took place in Bali (Indonesia).
- ➔ **Established** - 1999
- ➔ **Headquarters** - Geneva (Switzerland)
- ➔ **Assistant Secretary-General** - Mami Mizutori (Japan)
- ➔ UNDRR is part of the United Nations Secretariat and it support the implementation and review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted in 2015.
- ➔ The UN General Assembly recognizes the Global Platform as the global multi-stakeholder forum to review progress on the implementation of the Sendai framework.

Organisations/Institutes

India

❑ Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

- ➔ Market regulator SEBI has proposed the concept of blue bond as a mode of sustainable finance,. (4 August, 2022).

- ➔ Such securities can be utilised for various blue economy-related activities Eg.—Oceanic resource mining, sustainable fishing.
- ➔ World Bank defines blue economy as sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth.
- ➔ **Established** - 1988
- ➔ **Statutory status** - 1992 (SEBI Act, 1992)
- ➔ **Headquarters** - Mumbai
- ➔ **Type** - Regulatory body
- ➔ **Chairperson** - Madhabi Puri Buch

❑ **Indian Virtual Herbarium**

- ➔ On 1st July, 2022 India's largest Online herbarium database, the Indian Virtual Herbarium has launched.
- ➔ The portal has been developed by the Botanical Survey of India.
- ➔ The portal includes about one lakh images of herbarium specimens.
- ➔ Botanical survey of India is planning to provide a platform to all the herbaria in the country.
- ➔ Only five weeks since its launch, the portal has nearly 2 lakhs hits from 55 countries.

❑ **Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)**

- ➔ Ministry of Tribal Affairs organized 'Samvaad' a virtual interaction of students of EMRS. (9 August, 2022)
- ➔ 378 EMRSs joined the 'Samvaad' on the occasion of International Day of the World's Indigenous peoples.
- ➔ **Started** - 1997-98
- ➔ **Board** - CBSE
- ➔ **Campus** - Residential
- ➔ **Beneficiaries** - Scheduled Tribes of India
- ➔ EMRSs are set up in States/UTs with grants under 275(1) of the Constitution of India.

❑ **Indian Patent Office**

- ➔ Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade marks (CGPDTM) is generally known as Indian Patent Office.
- ➔ National Intellectual Property Awareness Mission (NIPAM), launched on 8th December, 2021, has achieved its target of imparting IP awareness and basic training to 1 million students on 31st July, 2022.

- ➔ **Established** - 1856
- ➔ **Head Office of CGPDTM** - Mumbai
- ➔ **Head office of Patent Office** - Kolkata
- ➔ **Trade Mark registry** - Mumbai
- ➔ **Design Office** - Kolkata
- ➔ **Office of Patent Information System** - Nagpur
- ➔ **National Institute of Intellectual Property Management** - Nagpur
- ➔ The Indian Patent Office is an agency under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

❑ **National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)**

- ➔ NIOT has invented India's first Saline Water Lantern called 'Roshni'. (13 August, 2022)
- ➔ Saline Water Lantern uses seawater as the electrolyte between specially designed electrodes to power the LED lamps.
- ➔ **Established** - 1993
- ➔ **Headquarters** - Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- ➔ **Director** - Dr. G.A. Ramadass

❑ **Financial Services Institutions Bureau (FSIB)**

- ➔ The government has transformed Bank Board Bureau (BBB) into FSIB by making some amendments. (1 July, 2022)
- ➔ FSIB has been established as an entity for making recommendations for appointments of whole time directors and non-executive Chairman of government owned banks and financial institutions.
- ➔ The amendments were required as the Delhi High Court ruled that BBB is not a competent body to select the general managers and directors of government owned general insurers.

❑ **National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI)**

- ➔ Union Agriculture Minister, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, inaugurates centenary year (100th) celebration of NDRI at Karnal, Haryana. (1st July, 2022)
- ➔ **Established** - 1923 (at Bangalore)

- ➔ **Shifted to Karnal - 1955**
- ➔ The NDRI has developed considerable expertise in different areas of Dairy Production, Processing, Management and Human Resource Development.

❑ **Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission**

- ➔ Union Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya released the 9th edition of Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP). (1st July, 2022)
- ➔ **Established - 2009**
- ➔ **Headquarters - Ghaziabad (UP)**
- ➔ It is an autonomous institute of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which sets standards for all drugs that are manufacture, sold and consumed in India.
- ➔ Indian Pharmacopoeia is the official book which prescribes the official standards for drugs. (1st Edition - 1955).

❑ **Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI)**

- ➔ DRI detects customs duty 'evasion' of Rs. 4389 crore by Oppo India, a China based company. (13 July, 2022)
- ➔ DRI said 'royalty' and 'licence fees' paid by Oppo India to various multinational companies, including those based in China, were not being added in the transaction value of the goods imported by them.
- ➔ **Established - 1957**
- ➔ **Pr. Director General - Alok Tiwari**
- ➔ DRI is the apex anti-smuggling agency of India, working under the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, Ministry of Finance.

❑ **Directorate of Enforcement**

- ➔ A penalty of Rs. 51.72 crore has imposed against Amnesty India for violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) by Enforcement Directorate (ED).
- ➔ **Established - 1956**
- ➔ **Director - Sanjay Kumar Mishra**
- ➔ The ED is a multidisciplinary organisation mandated with investigation of offence of money laundering and violation of foreign exchange laws.

❑ **National Internet Exchange of India (NIXI)**

- ➔ NIXI has established two new Internet Exchange Points (IXP) in West Bengal's Durgapur and Vardhman. (10 July, 2022)
- ➔ **Established - 2003**
- ➔ The NIXI is a not for profit organisation under the companies Act, 2013 with an objective of facilitating improved Internet services in the country.

❑ **India International Bullion Exchange (IIBX)**

- ➔ IIBX is India's first International Bullion Exchange set up at GIFT City in Gandhinagar, Gujarat, inaugurated by PM Modi on 29 July, 2022.
- ➔ IIBX is the third exchange of its kind in the world.
- ➔ It will facilitate the transition of the Indian bullion market towards a more organised structure by granting qualified jewellers direct access to import gold directly through the exchange mechanism.

Important days

❑ **National Small Industry Day**

- ➔ In India, the National Small Industry Day is celebrated on 30 August every year.
- ➔ These small businesses offer employment to a large number of people in India.
- ➔ The day motivates and shapes government policies to enhance the efficiency of the small-scale sector.

❑ **International Day against Nuclear Tests**

- ➔ International Day against Nuclear Tests is celebrated on 29th August.
- ➔ It is celebrated to raise awareness about the devastating effects of testing nuclear weapons.
- ➔ On 2 December 2009, the 64th session of the United Nations General Assembly declared 29 August the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

❑ **The National Sports Day or Rashtriya Khel Divas**

- ➔ It is celebrated on 29th August in India as a tribute to hockey legend Major Dhyan Chand.
- ➔ He was born on this date in 1905.

❑ Women's Equality Day 2022

- ➔ Women's Equality Day 2022 will be celebrated on the 26th of August.
- ➔ It is celebrated all over the world to celebrate women's empowerment and equality.
- ➔ The theme for this year is "Gender Equality Today for a Sustainable Tomorrow".
- ➔ In 1971, New York Congresswoman Bella Abzug proposed that 26th August be declared as Women's Equality Day.

❑ The International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition

- ➔ It is an international day celebrated on August 23 of each year.
- ➔ The day was chosen by the UNESCO to memorialize the transatlantic slave trade.
- ➔ The theme "stories of courage Resistance to slavery and unity against racism".

❑ World Senior Citizens' Day

- ➔ It is celebrated on August 21 every year.
- ➔ As noted by the United Nations (UN), the elderly population is projected to reach more than 1.5 billion by 2050.

❑ World Mosquito Day:

- ➔ It is observed On 20th August.
- ➔ World Mosquito Day is recognised in honour of Sir Ronald Ross, who in year 1897 identified the connection between mosquitoes and the spread of malaria.

❑ Akshay Urja Diwas or Renewable Energy Day

- ➔ Every year on the 20th of August India observes Akshay Urja Diwas or Renewable Energy Day.
- ➔ Akshay Urja Diwas 2022 or Renewable Energy Day aims to spread awareness about the development and adoption of renewable energy in India.
- ➔ Akshay Urja Diwas was first established in 2004.

❑ World Humanitarian Day

- ➔ It is celebrated on August 19 every year to recognise all aid and health workers.
- ➔ The 2022 campaign, according to the United Nations, shines a light on "thousands of volunteers, professionals and crisis-affected people who deliver urgent health care, shelter, food, protection, water and much more."

❑ World Sanskrit Day,2022

- ➔ It is celebrated on the occasion of Shraavana Poonima.
- ➔ In 2022, World Sanskrit Day is celebrated on 12th August 2022.

❑ World Elephant Day

- ➔ It observed globally on 12 August.
- ➔ On 12 August 2012, World Elephant Day was co-founded by Canadian filmmaker Patricia Sims and the Elephant Reintroduction Foundation of Thailand.

❑ International Youth Day

- ➔ It is celebrated on 12 August every year.
- ➔ The theme for 2022's edition of International Youth Day is "Intergenerational solidarity: creating a world for all ages."

❑ World Biofuel Day

- ➔ It is observed globally on 10 August.
- ➔ It was on 10 August in 1893 that German inventor Sir Rudolf Diesel successfully.

❑ World Lion Day

- ➔ It was observed globally on 10th August.
- ➔ Lions are designated as a vulnerable species on the Red List of Threatened Species by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

❑ Nagasaki Day

- ➔ World observed Nagasaki Day on 09th August.
- ➔ On August 9, 1945, the United States of America dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki, Japan.

❑ International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples

- ➔ It is celebrated on 09th August across the world
- ➔ The theme of International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples this year is "The Role of Indigenous Women in the Preservation and Transmission of Traditional Knowledge."

❑ 'Javelin Throw Day'

- ➔ India observes 2nd 'Javelin Throw Day' on August 07, 2022.
- ➔ The Athletics Federation of India (AFI) is celebrating the second 'Javelin Throw Day' on August 7, 2022.
- ➔ The day was first observed in 2021 in honour of Javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra.

❑ World Lung Cancer Day

- ➔ It was observed globally on 01st August.

❑ Muslim Women's Rights Day 2022

- ➔ It is observed on 01st August.

- ➔ The Central Government of India on 01 August 2019, enacted a law against the Triple Talaq.

❑ **World Breastfeeding Week 2022:**

- ➔ It is observed on 1-7 August.
- ➔ This year's World Breastfeeding Week, under its theme 'Step Up for Breastfeeding: Educate and Support.

❑ **World Ranger Day 2022**

- ➔ It is observed globally on 31 July.
- ➔ The International Ranger Federation was founded in 1992.
- ➔ The first World Ranger Day took place in 2007 representing the 15th anniversary of when the IRF was founded.

❑ **World Day Against Trafficking**

- ➔ It is observed annually on 30 July to make people aware of who is being trafficked.
- ➔ This year's theme "Use and abuse of technology".
- ➔ In 2010, the United Nations General Assembly had adopted the Global Plan of Action to deal.

❑ **International Friendship Day**

- ➔ It is celebrated annually on July 30.
- ➔ The International Day of Friendship was proclaimed in 2011 by the UN General Assembly.

❑ **World Nature Conservation Day**

- ➔ It is observed on July 28 every year.
- ➔ This year World Nature Conservation Day will be celebrated under the theme "Cut Down on Plastic."

❑ **International Tiger Day**

- ➔ It is observed globally on 29th July every year.
- ➔ This year's theme for International Tiger Day 2022 is "India launches Project Tiger to revive the tiger population".
- ➔ International Tiger Day was introduced in 2010 at the Saint Petersburg Tiger Summit in Russia.

❑ **World Hepatitis Day 2022**

- ➔ It is observed globally on 28th July.
- ➔ The theme for world hepatitis day 2022 is 'Bringing hepatitis care closer to you.'

❑ **International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem**

- ➔ It is observed every year on July 26.
- ➔ The UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) General Conference adopted the day in 2015.

❑ **Kargil Vijay Diwas**

- ➔ It is the celebration of India's historic win over Pakistan on July 26, 1999.

❑ **World Drowning Prevention Day**

- ➔ It is observed every year on July 25.
- ➔ It was established by the UN General Assembly Resolution "Global drowning prevention" from April 2021.

❑ **The World Fragile X Awareness Day**

- ➔ It is marked on 22 July every year

❑ **The World Federation of Neurology (WFN)**

- ➔ It is celebrated World Brain Day on every July 22.
- ➔ World Brain Day (WBD) 2022 is dedicated to the theme "Brain Health for all"

❑ **World Chess Day**

- ➔ It is celebrated annually on July 20 globally.
- ➔ The day marks the date of the establishment of the International Chess Federation (FIDE) in Paris in 1924.
- ➔ International Chess Federation President is Arkady Dvorkovich.
- ➔ International Chess Federation Founded on 20 July 1924, in Paris, France
- ➔ International Chess Federation Headquarters is located Lausanne, Switzerland.

❑ **International Moon Day**

- ➔ It is observed on 20 July.

❑ **World Day for International Justice**

- ➔ It is observed on July 17.

❑ **Nelson Mandela International Day**

- ➔ Every year on July 18 the world marks Nelson Mandela International Day.
- ➔ The tag line for Nelson Mandela International Day 2022 is "Do what you can, with what you have, where you are".

❑ **World Youth Skills Day 2022**

- ➔ It is observed annually on July 15.
- ➔ The theme for 2022 is 'Transforming youth skills for the future'..
- ➔ In 2014, the United Nations General Assembly declared 15 July as World Youth Skills Day.

❑ **International Malala Day**

- ➔ It is celebrated every year on July 12.
- ➔ On July 12, 2013, then 16-year-old Pakistani activist delivered a moving speech at the headquarters of the United Nations.

- ➔ Since July 12 was her birthday, therefore the UN promptly declared that the day will be celebrated as 'Malala Day' to honour the young activist.

❑ National Fish Farmers Day

- ➔ It is celebrated on 10th July every year
- ➔ It is 65th National Fish Farmers Day.
- ➔ Every year, this annual event is celebrated to commemorate Professor Dr Hiralal Chaudhury and his colleague Alikunhi.
- ➔ It was celebrated for their contribution in achieving the successful induced breeding of major carps on 10th July 1957.
- ➔ It introduced at Angul in Odisha for the first time in the country.

❑ World Population Day

- ➔ It is observed every year on July 11.
- ➔ The theme for this year is "A world of 8 billion: Towards a resilient future for all – Harnessing opportunities and ensuring rights and choices for all".
- ➔ It was founded in 1989 by the then-Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme.

❑ World Zoonoses Day

- ➔ It is marked annually on 6 July.
- ➔ World Zoonoses Day was instituted on 6 July 1885.

❑ International Day of Cooperatives

- ➔ It is marked annually on the first Saturday of July.
- ➔ This year, the day will be observed on 2 July
- ➔ It was first celebrated under the auspices of the United Nations in 2005.

❑ National Doctor's Day

- ➔ India celebrates National Doctor's Day on July 1, the birth anniversary of Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy.
- ➔ For 2022, the theme for National Doctor's Day is "Family Doctors on the Front Line."

Exercises

❑ Ex VINBAX 2022

- ➔ The 3rd edition of Vietnam-India Bilateral Army Exercise "Ex VINBAX 2022" is conducted at Chandimandir, Haryana from August 1 to 20, 2022.
- ➔ The theme of Ex VINBAX 2022 is the "Employment and deployment of an Engineer Company and a Medical Team as part of United Nations Contingent for Peace Keeping Operations".
- ➔ The conduct of Ex VINBAX – 2022 as a field training

exercise and it will strengthen mutual confidence, and inter-operability and enable sharing of best practices between the Indian Army and Vietnam People's Army.

AL NAJAH-IV

- ➔ The 4th Edition of India-Oman Joint Military Exercise 'AL NAJAH-IV' begins in Rajasthan at the Foreign Training Node of Mahajan Field Firing Ranges.
- ➔ The exercise takes place between contingents of the Indian Army and the Royal Army of Oman from August 01 to 13, 2022.
- ➔ The 3rd edition of Ex AL NAJAH IV was held at Muscat from 12 to 25 March 2019.
- ➔ The Indian Army will be represented by troops from the 18 Mechanised Infantry Battalion at the AL NAJAH-IV.
- ➔ The Royal Army of Oman contingent will be represented by the Sultan of Oman Parachute Regiment.

Pitch Black 2022

- ➔ India will be part of the mega air combat exercise "Pitch Black 2022" among 17 nations, to be held in the Northern Territory of Australia.
- ➔ Over 100 aircraft and 2,500 military personnel from 17 nations will be part of the drill.
- ➔ The exercise is scheduled to take place from August 19 to September 8.
- ➔ This year's participants include Australia, Canada, India, France, Germany, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Thailand, UAE, UK and the US.

Yudh Abhyas

- ➔ The Indian Army and the US Army will conduct the 18th edition of the fortnight-long mega military exercise "Yudh Abhyas" from October 14 to 31, 2022, at Auli in Uttarakhand.
- ➔ The previous edition of the exercise took place in Alaska, the US, in October 2021.
- ➔ The exercise is aimed at enhancing understanding, cooperation and interoperability between the armies of India and the US.

Vajra Prahar 2022

- ➔ The India-US Joint Special Forces exercise "Ex Vajra Prahar 2022", began on August 08, 2022, at the Special Forces Training School in Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh Exercise concluded on 28th August, 2022.

- ➔ Ex Vajra Prahar 2022 is the 13th edition of the annual exercise.
- ➔ The main objective of this joint exercise is to share the best practices and experiences in areas such as joint mission planning and operational tactics.

Udarashakti

- ➔ Indian Air Force (IAF) contingent left for Malaysia to participate in a four-day (17-21 August) bilateral exercise 'Udarashakti' with the Royal Malaysian Air Force (RMAF). (August, 2022)
- ➔ The exercise will give an opportunity to the IAF contingent members to share and learn best practices with some of the best professionals from the RMAF.
- ➔ From the Indian Air Force Su-30, MKI and C-17 aircraft will be participating while the RMAF will be flying Su-30 MKM aircraft.

India-Japan conducted a Maritime Partnership exercise (MPX)

- ➔ A Maritime Partnership Exercise (MPX) was conducted between Japan Maritime Self Defense Force and Indian Navy in the Andaman Sea.
- ➔ INS Sukanya, an offshore patrol vessel and JS Samidare, a Murasame class destroyer, undertook various exercises including seamanship activities, aircraft operations and tactical manoeuvres as part of the operational interaction.
- ➔ The two countries have been carrying out regular exercises in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) aimed towards reinforcing maritime association.
- ➔ The exercises conducted were aimed at enhancing interoperability and streamlining seamanship and communication procedures.

Books

Book	Authors
The Lost Diary of Kastur, My Ba	Tushar Gandhi
The Hero of Tiger Hill	Capt. Yogendra Singh Yadav
The Longest Kiss : The Life and Times of Devika Rani	Kishwar Desai
Kashmir : Lands of Regrets	Moosa Raza
Cold Justice	Vish Dhamija
Rusty Skies and Golden Winds	Sannidhya Sharma

Lockdown Lyrics	Sanjukta Dash
Sojourn	Amit Chaudhuri
India, Bharat and Pakistan. The Constitutional Journey of a Sandwiches Civilisation.	J. Sai Deepak
In Free Fall : My Experiments with Living	Mallika Sarabhai
Indian Bankin in Retrospect : 75 years of Independence	Dr. Ashutosh Raravikar
Satyajit Ray Miscellany	Satyajit Ray
From Space to Sea : My ISRO Journey and Beyond	Abraham E. Muthunayagam
Mind Master : Winning Lessons form a Champion's Life	V i s w a n a t h a n Anand
The McMahon Line : A Century of Discord	General J.J. Singh
Connecting through Culture	Editors - Vinay Sahasrabuddhe, ICCR and Sachchidanand Joshi, IGNSA
Lion of the Skies : Hardit Singh Malik, the Royal Air Force and the First World War	Stephen Barker
Dangerous Earth	Ellen Prager
Getting the Bread : The Gen-Z way to Success	Prarthna Batra
Beyond the Misty Veil : Temple Tales of Uttarakhand	Aradhana Johri
The Architect of the New BJP : How Narendra Modi Transformed the Party	Ajay Singh
Anand : Happiness without Reason	Acharya Prashant
Just Keep Buying : Proven Ways to Save Money and Build Your Wealth	by - Nick Maggiulli
Dilip Kumar : In the Shadow of a Legend	Faisal Farooqui



Commonwealth Games, 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 28 July - 8 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Birmingham, England (U.K.)
- ➔ **Edition** - 22nd
- ➔ **Teams** - 72
- ➔ **Athletes** - 4500
- ➔ **Sports** - 19 sports and 8 para-sports.
- ➔ **Debut sports** - Women's T20 Cricket, Mixed Synchronised Diving, 3 × 3 Wheelchair Basketball and 3 × 3 Basketball.
- ➔ **Mascot** - Peery (A Multi-coloured Bull)
- ➔ **Queen's Baton Relay** - Began on 7 October, 2021 and Visited all the commonwealth nations in 294 days.

Medal Table (Top 5)

Territory/Team	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Australia	67	57	54	178
2. England	57	66	53	176
3. Canada	26	32	34	92
4. India	22	16	23	61
5. New Zealand	20	12	17	49

Emma Mckeon : Most decorated athlete in CWG

- ➔ Australian Swimmer, Emma Mckeon becomes the most successful athlete of Commonwealth Games 2022
- ➔ She won 8 medals (6 Gold, 1 Silver and 1 Bronze)
- ➔ She also becomes all time medal record holder with total 20 medals, including 14 golds, in the history of commonwealth games.

❑ Feng Tianwei : David Dixon Award

- ➔ Singapore's woman table tennis player received David Dixon Award.
- ➔ David Dixon Award has been given to the outstanding athlete of each commonwealth games since 2002.
- ➔ The Award not only acknowledges performance but also fair play and contribution to team's success.
- ➔ Feng Tianwei is the first table tennis player to win the award and also first from Singapore.

India at Birmingham

- ➔ **Total Athletes** - 215
- ➔ **Youngest Indian Athlete** - Anahat Singh, 14 year, Squash
- ➔ **Oldest Indian Athlete** - Sunil Bahadur, 45 years, Lawn Bowls.
- ➔ **Flag bearers (Opening ceremony)** - Manpreet Singh and P.V. Sindhu
- ➔ **Flag bearers (closing ceremony)** - Nikhat Zareen and Achanta Sharath Kamal.
- ➔ **Indian Athletes participated in** - 16 sports
- ➔ **Indian Athletes did not participate in** - 3 × 3 Basketball, Beach Volleyball, Netball and Rugby Sevens.
- ➔ **India's first Medal** - Sanket Sargar (Weightlifting), Silver
- ➔ **India's first Gold Medal** - Mirabai Chanu (Weightlifting)
- ➔ Indian Athletes won medal in 12 different sports, including para-power lifting.

❑ India won her first medal in following Sports/Events-

- ➔ **Lawn Bowls** -
 - ➔ **Women's Team** - Gold Medal (Lovely Choubey, Rupa Rani Tirkey, Pinki Singh and Nayanmoni Saikia)
 - ➔ **Men's Team** - Silver Medal (Sunil Bahadur, Navneet Singh, Chandan Kumar Singh and Dinesh Kumar)
- ➔ **Athletics-**
 - ➔ **3000m steeplechase** - Avinash Sable (Silver)
 - ➔ **10000m Race walk** - Priyanka Goswami (Silver) and Sandeep Kumar (Bronze)
 - ➔ **High jump** - Tejaswin Shankar (Bronze)
 - ➔ **Women's Javelin throw** - Annu Rani (Bronze)
- ➔ **Para Table Tennis** - Bhavina Patel (Gold) and Sonalben Patel (Bronze)
- ➔ **Women's T20 Cricket** - Silver

❑ Achanta Sharath Kamal

- ➔ 40 years old table tennis player won total 4 medals and becomes the most successful Indian Athlete at Birmingham 2022.
- ➔ Achanta won 3 Golds in Men's Singles, Men's Team and mixed team events and 1 silver in Men's Doubles.

- ➔ India topped the medal table in following 4 sports in commonwealth games 2022 - wrestling, Table tennis & para table tennis, weightlifting and Badminton

Commonwealth Games, 2022 : Performance of India

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Wrestling	6	1	5	12
2. Table Tennis & Para Table Tennis	4	1	2	7
3. Weightlifting	3	3	4	10
4. Boxing	3	1	3	7
5. Badminton	3	1	2	6
6. Athletics	1	4	3	8
7. Lawn Bowls	1	1	0	2
8. Para - Power lifting	1	0	0	1
9. Judo	0	2	1	3
10. Hockey	0	1	1	2
11. Cricket	0	1	0	1
12. Squash	0	0	2	2
	22	16	23	61

Eldhose Paul : Triple Jump

- ➔ Eldhose Paul won India's first gold medal (17.03 m) in Men's Triple jump event in the history of commonwealth games, before him the silver by Mohinder Singh Gill in 1974 was the India's best performance.
- ➔ Abdulla Aboobacker of India won silver medal of the event.

- ➔ PV Sindhu's women's singles badminton gold medal was India's 200th gold medal in the history of CWG.

- ➔ In the all time medal table of CWGs, India stands at number 4 with 203 golds while Australia (1003 golds), England (773 golds) and Canada (510 golds) are the top three.

- ➔ India's first Gold medal in the CWGs was won by Milkha Singh at the Commonwealth Games 1958.

India's Gold Medal Winners

Wrestling

1. **Vinesh Phogat** - Women's Freestyle, 53kg
2. **Sakshi Malik** - Women's Freestyle, 62kg
3. **Ravi Kumar Dahiya** - Men's Freestyle, 57kg
4. **Bajrang Punia** - Men's Freestyle, 65kg
5. **Naveen** - Men's Freestyle, 74kg
6. **Deepak Punia** - Men's Freestyle, 86kg

Table Tennis & Para Table Tennis

1. **Achanta Sharath Kamal** - Men's Singles
2. **Achanta Sharath Kamal & Sreeja Akula** - Mixed Team
3. **Sharath Kamal, S. Ghanasekaran, Harmeet Desai, Sunil Shetty** - Men's Team
4. **Bhavina Patel** - Women's Single 3-5 (Para)

Weightlifting

1. **Mirabai Chanu** - Women's 49kg
2. **Jeremy Lalrinnunga** - Men's 67kg
3. **Achinta Sheuli** - Men's 73kg

Boxing

1. **Nikhata Zareen** - Women's Light Flyweight
2. **Nitu Ghanghas** - Women's minimum weight
3. **Amit Panghal** - Men's Flyweight

Badminton

1. **PV Sindhu** - Women's Singles
2. **Lakshya Sen** - Men's Single
3. **Satwik Sairaj Rankireddi & Chiran Shetty** - Man's Doubles

Athletics

1. **Eldhose Paul** - Men's Triple Jump

Lawn Bowl

1. **Sunil Bahadur, Navneet Singh, Chandan Kr. Singh & Denesh Kumar** - Men's Fours team

Para - Powerlifting

1. **Sudhir** - Men's Heavyweight

SPORTS



Cricket

Indian Cricket team in Zimbabwe

- ➔ **Date** - 18-22 August, 2022
- ➔ During the tour India has played an ODI series comprising of 3-matches.
- ❑ **Result**
- ➔ **Winner** - India (3-0)
- ➔ **Captain of Indian team** - KL Rahul
- ➔ **Player of the series** - Shubman Gill (India), 245 Runs.
- ➔ During the last match of the series Shubman Gill has completed his maiden ODI century.

Indian Cricket team in West Indies

- ➔ **Dates** - 22 July - 7 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Trinidad and Tobago, St Kitts and Nevis with last two T20I at Florida (USA)
- ➔ During the tour India has played an ODI series and a T20I series against West Indies.
- ❑ **Result** - ODI Series-
- ➔ India has won the 3-match ODI series with 3-0.
- ➔ **Player of the series** - Shubman Gill (India), 205 Runs
- ➔ **Captain of Indian team** - Shikhar Dhawan
- ❑ **Result** - T20I Series
- ➔ India has also won the T20I series with 4-1.
- ➔ **Player of the Series** - Arshdeep Singh (India)
- ➔ **Captain of Indian team** - Rohit Sharma

Commonwealth Games 2022

- ➔ It was first inclusion of women's cricket in the commonwealth games.
- ➔ **Cricket format** - Women's T20 International
- ➔ **Teams** - 8
- ➔ **Total matches** - 16
- ➔ **Venue** - Edgbaston, Birmingham (29 July - 7 August)

❑ Results -

- ➔ **Winner** - Australia (Gold Medal)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - India (Silver Medal)
- ➔ New Zealand won the bronze medal match against England.
- ➔ **Most Run scorer** - Beth Mooney (Australia), 179 runs
- ➔ **Most wicket taker** - Renuka Singh (India), 11 wickets
- ➔ **Indian Captain** - Harmanpreet Kaur

5th Test of India-England Test Series-2021

- ➔ The Indian cricket team toured England in August & September, 2021 to play a test series of 5 matches.
- ➔ India led the series by 2-1 at the end of 4th test.
- ➔ 5th Test had been postponed due to corona outbreak and rescheduled 1-5 July, 2022 at Edgbaston, Birmingham.

❑ Results -

- ➔ England won by 7 wickets.
- ➔ Test series drawn 2-2
- ➔ **Player of match** - Jonny Bairstow (England) - 106 & 114
- ➔ **Player of the series** - Joe Root (England) & Jasprit Bumrah (India)
- ➔ **Highest wicket** - Jasprit Bumrah (23 wickets)
- ➔ **Indian Captain for 5th Test** - Jasprit Bumrah.
- ➔ Jasprit Bumrah become the first pacer to lead India in test since Kapil Dev.
- ➔ **Note** - The 2nd edition of ICC World Test Championship (2021-2023) has started on 4 August, 2021 with India-England Test Series, 2021.

Indian Cricket Team in England 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 7-17 July, 2022
- ➔ The Indian cricket team toured England in July, 2022 to play 3 match T20I series and 3 match ODI series against England team.
- ➔ **Indian Captain** - Rohit Sharma

❑ Result of T20I series -

- ➔ India won the T20I series by 2-1.

Awards

- ➔ **Player of the series** - Bhuvneshwar Kumar (India)
- ➔ **Most runs** - Surya Kumar Yadav (171 runs)
- ➔ **Most wickets** - Chris Jordan (England) - 8 wickets

❑ Result of ODI series -

- ➔ India won the ODI series by 2-1.

Awards -

- ➔ **Player of the series** - Hardik Pandya
- ➔ **Most runs** - Rishabh Pant (125 runs)
- ➔ **Most wickets** - Reece Topley (England) - 9 wickets
- ➔ Rohit Sharma became 3rd Indian Captain to win an ODI series in England after Mohammed Azharuddin (1990) and M.S. Dhoni (2014).

Tennis

Cincinnati Open 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 14-21 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Cincinnati, Ohio (USA)
- ❑ **Results -**
- ❑ **Men's Singles -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Borna Coric (Croatia)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Stefanos Tsitsipas (Greece)
- ❑ **Women's Singles -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Caroline Garcia (France)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Petra Kvitova (Czech Republic)
- ❑ **Men's Doubles -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Rajeev Ram (USA) & Joe Salisbury (Britain)
- ❑ **Women's Doubles -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Lyudmyla Kichenok (Ukraine) & Jelena Ostapenko (Latvia)

Canada Masters (National Bank Open) 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 8-14 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - For Men's - Montreal (Canada)
- ➔ **For Women's** - Toronto (Canada)
- ❑ **Results -**
- ❑ **Men's Singles -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Pablo Carreno Busta (Spain)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Hubert Hurkacz (Poland)

❑ Women's Singles -

- ➔ **Winner** - Simona Halep (Romania)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Beatriz Haddad Maia (Brazil)

❑ Men's Doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Wesley Koolhof (Netherlands) & Neal Skupski (Britain)

❑ Women's Doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Coco Gauff & Jessica Pegula (Both USA)

Wimbledon-2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 27 June - 10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - All England Lawn Tennis & Croquet Club, Wimbledon, London (England)
- ➔ **Edition** - 135th
- ➔ **Court** - Grass Court, (only Grand slam tournament played on grass Court).

❑ Results-

❑ Men's single -

- ➔ **Winners** - Novak Djokovic (Serbia)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Nick Kyrgios (Australia)

❑ Women's single -

- ➔ **Winners** - Elena Rybakina (Kazakhstan)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Onus Jabeur (Tunisia)

❑ Men's double -

- ➔ **Winners** - Matthew Ebden & Max Purcell (Both Australia)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Nikola Mektic & Mate Pavic (Both Croatia)

❑ Women's doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Barbora Krejckova & Katerina Siniakova (Both Czech Republic)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Elise Martens (Belgium) & Shuai Zhang (China)

❑ Mixed Doubles

- ➔ **Winners** - Neal Skupski (UK) & Desirae Krawczyk (USA)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Matthew Ebden & Samantha Stosur (Both Australia)
- ❑ **Important facts :**
- ➔ Djokovic Win gave him 4th successive and total 7th Wimbledon titles.
- ➔ Djokovic equalled William Renshaw (Britain) and Pete Sampras (USA) each has 7 Wimbledon titles.

- ➔ Roger Federer (Switzerland) has won most number (8) of Wimbledon titles.
- ➔ This is overall 21st Grand Slam title for Djokovic.
- ➔ Most Grand Slam title winners (Big three)—
 1. Rafael Nadal - 22
 2. Novak Djokovic - 21
 3. Roger Federer - 20
- ➔ Russian born Elena Rybakina becomes the first tennis player from Kazakhstan to win a Grand Slam singles title.
- ➔ During the Wimbledon 2022, Elencis Russian identity created a controversy as the “All England Club” had banned the players from Russia and Belarus to participate in the tournament.

Hamburg European Open 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 16-24 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Hamburg, Germany
- ☐ **Results** -
- ☐ **Men's Single** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Lorenzo Musetti (Italy)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Carlos Alcaraz (Spain)
- ☐ **Men's Double** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Harri Heliövaara (Finland) & Lloyd Glasspool (Britain)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Rohan Bopanna (India) & Matwe Middelkoop (Netherlands)
- ☐ **Women's Single** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Bernarda Pera (USA)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Anett Kontaveit (Estonia)
- ☐ **Women's Doubles** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Sophie Chang & Angela Kulikov (Both USA)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Miyu Kato (Japan) & Aldila Sutjiadi (Indonesia)
- ➔ **Note** : This is Lorenzo Musetti's first ATP title.

Hockey

Commonwealth Games, 2022 : Hockey

Men's Hockey -

- ➔ **Gold** - Australia
- ➔ **Silver** - India
- ➔ **Indian Captain** - Manpreet Singh

Women's Hockey -

- ➔ **Gold** - England
- ➔ **Silver** - Australia
- ➔ Indian women beat New Zealand to win bronze medal.
- ➔ This was India's first medal in 16 years. In CWG 2006 Indian women won silver.
- ➔ **Indian Captain** - Savita Punia

FIH Hockey Women's World Cup 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 2-18 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Spain & Netherlands
- ➔ **Final Match Venue** - Terrassa Olympic Stadium Spain
- ➔ **Teams** - 16
- ➔ **Total Matches** - 44
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Netherlands (Record 9th title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Argentina
- ➔ Indian women hockey team did not perform up to the mark and finished the world cup at 9th position, jointly with China.
- ➔ Australia beat Germany in 3rd spot match.
- ➔ It was Netherlands seventh straight hockey world cup final.
- ➔ **Top scorer** - Agustina Gorzelany (Argentina), 8 Goals
- ➔ **Indian Captain** - Savita Punia (Goal Keeper)

Football

SAFF U-20 Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 25 July - 5 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Bhubaneswar (India)
- ➔ **Teams** - 5 (India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka)
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - India (2nd title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Bangladesh
- ☐ **Awards** -
- ➔ **Top scorer** - Gurkirat Singh (8 goals)
- ➔ **Most valuable player** - Gurkirat Singh (India)
- ➔ **Best Goalkeeper** - Som Kumar (India)

Women's Africa Cup of Nations (WAFCON) 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 2-23 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Morocco
- ➔ **Teams** - 12 (African)
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - South Africa (1st title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Morocco
- ☐ **Awards** -
- ➔ Player of Tournament - Ghizlane Chebbak (Morocco)
- ➔ Goalkeeper of the tournament - Andile Dlamini (South Africa)
- ➔ Fair Play Award - South Africa

UEFA Women's Euro 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 6-31 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - England
- ➔ **Teams** - 16 (European)
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - England (1st title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Germany
- ☐ **Awards** -
- ➔ **Golden Boot** - Beth Mead (England)
- ➔ **Player of tournament** - Beth Mead (England)
- ➔ **Young Player of the tournament** - Lena Oberdorf (Germany)

Women's Copa America Cup 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 8-30 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Colombia
- ➔ **Team** - 10 (South America Only)
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Brazil (Record 8th title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Colombia
- ☐ **Awards** -
- ➔ **Most Valuable Player** - Linda Caicedo (Colombia)
- ➔ **Goalkeeper of the tournament** - Lorena (Brazil)
- ➔ **Top scorer** - Yamila Rodriguez (Argentina)
- ➔ **Fair Play Award** - Chile

Badminton

Commonwealth Games 2022

- ➔ Indian Shuttlers won total 6 medals, including 3 golds, and top the medal tally of the badminton at Birmingham.

- ➔ This was India's best performance in badminton in commonwealth games history.

☐ Medal winners -

- ➔ **Gold** - P.V. Sindhu (Women's Singles)
- ➔ **Gold** - Lakshya Sen (Men's Singles)
- ➔ **Gold** - Chirag Shetty & Satwik Sairaj Rankireddi (Men's doubles)
- ➔ **Silver** - Mixed Team
- ➔ **Bronze** - Kidambi Srikanth (Men's Singles)
- ➔ **Bronze** - Gayatri Gopichand & Treesa Jolly (Women's doubles)
- ➔ **Note**—India has not won medal only in mixed doubles event.

BWF World Championships 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 22-28 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Tokyo, Japan
- ➔ The Indian men's doubles pair of Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy settled for the bronze after losing semi-final against Malaysian pair Aron Chia and Soh Wooi Yik.
- ➔ This was India's 13th medal in the history of world badminton championship but the first in men's double.

☐ Results -

☐ Men's Singles -

- ➔ **Winner** - Viktor Axelsen (Denmark)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Kunlavut Vitidsarn (Thailand)

☐ Women's Singles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Akane Yamaguchi (Japan)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Chen Yu Fei (China)

☐ Men's Doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Aaron Chia & Soh Wooi Yik (Both Malaysia)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Mohammad Ahsan & Hendra Setiawan (Both Indonesia)

☐ Women's Doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Chen Qing Chen & Jia Yi Fan (Both China)
- ➔ **Runners-up** - Kim So Yeong & Kong Hee Yong (Both South Korea)

☐ Mixed Doubles -

- ➔ **Winners** - Zheng Si Wei & Huang Ya Qiong (Both China)

- ➔ **Runners-up** - Yuta Watanabe & Arisa Higashino (Both Japan)

Singapore Open 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 12-17 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Singapore
- ☐ **Results** -
- ☐ **Men's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Anthony Sinisuka Ginting (Indonesia)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Kodai Naraoka (Japan)
- ☐ **Women's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - P.V. Sindhu (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Wang Zhi Yi (China)
- ☐ **Men's Doubles** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Leo Rolly Carnando & Deniel Marthin (Both Indonesia)
- ☐ **Women's Doubles** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Apriyani Rahayu & Siti Fadia Silva Ramadhanti (Both Indonesia)
- ☐ **Mixed Doubles**
- ➔ **Winners** - Dechapol Puavaranukroh & Sapsiree Taerattanachai (Both Thailand)

Malaysia Masters 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 05-10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- ☐ **Results** -
- ☐ **Men's Single** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Chico Aura Dwi Wardoyo (Indonesia)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - NG Ka Long Angus (Hong Kong)
- ☐ **Women's Single** -
- ➔ **Winner** - AN Se Young (South Korea)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Chen Yu Fei (China)
- ☐ **Men's Doubles** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Fajar Alfian & Muhammad Rian Ardianto (Both Indonesia)
- ☐ **Women's Doubles** -
- ➔ **Winners** - Chen Qing Chen & Jia Yi Fan (Both China)
- ☐ **Mixed Doubles**
- ➔ **Winners** - Zheng Si Wei & Huang Ya Qiong (Both China)

Wrestling

UWW U-20 World Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 15-21 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Sofia, Bulgaria
- ➔ India concluded their campaign at the U-20 World Wrestling Championship 2022 with best ever performance, winning total 16 medals (1 Gold, 4 Silver and 11 Bronze).

Antim Panghal -

- ➔ Antim Panghal, 17, became the first Indian woman to win gold medal (53 kg category) in the history of U-20 world wrestling Championship.

Mahendra Gaikwad -

- ➔ Mahendra Gaikwad becomes first Indian to reach final of the U20 World Championship.

☐ Team Ranking -

☐ Women's Freestyle -

1. Japan (230 Points)
2. India (160 Points)
3. United States (124 Points)

☐ Men's Freestyle -

1. Iran (159 Points)
2. United States (132 Points)
3. India (112 Points)

Chess

44th FIDE Chess Olympiad 2022

- ➔ **Date** - 28 July - 10 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Mamallapuram/Mahabalipuram, Chennai (First time in India)
- ➔ **Teams** - Open - 188, teams from 187 Nations
- ➔ **Women** - 162 teams from 160 Nations
- ➔ **Players** - 1737
- ➔ **Mascot** - Thambi (a Chess Knight dressed in the traditional Tamil male attire vetti with a white shirt)
- Torch Relay**
- ➔ 1st time in Chess Olympiad history
- ➔ Started on 19 June, 2022 from Indira Gandhi International Stadium, New Delhi

- ➔ FIDE President Arkady Dvorkovich handed the torch to the PM Narendra Modi, who in turn handed it over to G.M. Vishwanathan Anand.
- ➔ The torch was then taken to 75 cities, including Leh and Srinagar, in 40 days and finally culminated at Mahabalipuram near Chennai on 27th July.

❑ Results -

❑ Men's -

- ➔ **Gold Medal** - Uzbekistan
- ➔ **Silver Medal** - Armenia
- ➔ **Bronze Medal** - India B

Members of India B Team (Open)

- ➔ GM D. Gukesh, GM Nihal Sarin, GM R. Praggnanandhaa
GM Raunak Sadhwani and GM Adhiban B

❑ Women's -

- ➔ **Gold Medal** - Ukraine
- ➔ **Silver Medal** - Georgia
- ➔ **Bronze Medal** - India A

Members of India A team (Women)

- ➔ GM Koneru Humpy, GM R. Vaishali, GM Tania Sachdev, GM Bhakti Kulkarni and GM Harika Dronavalli

❑ Individual Board Prizes

- ➔ Although the Chess Olympiad is a team event, board prizes were awarded for best performances.
- ➔ India has won following 7 board prizes.

Board 1 (Open)	D. Gukesh	Gold
Board 2 (Open)	Nihal Sarin	Gold
Board 3 (Open)	Arjun Erigaisi	Silver
	R. Praggnanandhaa	Bronze
Board 3 (Womens)	R. Vaishali	Bronze
Board 4 (Womens)	Tania Sachdev	Bronze
Board 5 (Womens)	Divya Deshmukh	Bronze

Nona Gaprindashvili Cup -

- ➔ **Winner** - India
- ➔ Established in 1997, awarded to the country's men's and women's teams for the best overall result at a Chess Olympiad.
- ➔ It is awarded for a combined rank total of the open & women's section.
- ➔ G.M. Vishwanathan Anand was not taking part in the Olympiad as he was mentor of Indian teams.

- ➔ A record 30 players represent India in the Olympiad, they divided into 6 teams (3 open & 3 women).
- ➔ 45th Chess Olympiad 2024 - Budapest (Hungary)

FIDE Candidates Tournament 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 16 June to 5 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Madrid (Spain)
- ❑ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Ian Nepomniachtchi (Russia)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Ding Liren (China)
- ➔ It was a chess tournament to decide the challenger for the World Chess Championship 2023.
- ➔ Now, Ian Nepomniachtchi will take on Champion Magnus Carlsen for the world title in 2023.
- ➔ Nepomniachtchi competed under a neutral flag due to ban on Russian player.

Paracin Open A Chess Tournament 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 8-16 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Paracin, Serbia
- ❑ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - R. Praggnanandha (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Alexandr Predke (FIDE)

Biel International Chess Festival 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 10-24 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Biel, Switzerland
- ❑ **Important Results** -

Grandmaster Triathlon-

- ➔ **Winner** - Le Quang Liem (Vietnam)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Andrey Esipenko (FIDE)
- ➔ Indian Grandmaster D. Gukesh finished the event at number 3.

Accentus Quadriathlon (Women's)

- ➔ **Winner** - Zhuang Yongzhe (Switzerland)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Iris Ciarletta (France)

Master Tournament

- ➔ **Winner** - Muradli Mahmmad (Azerbaijan)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Alekseenko Kirill (FIDE)
- ➔ Indian Grandmaster Vishakh N.R. was ranked at number 4 in the event.

Amateur Tournament

- ➔ **Winner** - Manmay Chopra (India)

- ➔ **Runner-up** - Harisurya Bharadwaj Gundepudi (India)
- ➔ The Amateur tournament of the Chess festival was dominated by Indian players, with Manmay Chopra on the top.

Swiss Rapid Fischer Random Championship

- ➔ **Winner** - Surya Shekhar Ganguly (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - S.P. Sethuraman (India)

Formula-1 Race

Belgian Grand Prix 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 28 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Stavelot, Belgium
- ☐ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Max Verstappen (Netherlands) - Red Bull
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Sergio Perez (Mexico) - Red Bull

British Grand Prix 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 03 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Silverstone, England (UK)
- ☐ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Carlos Sainz (Spain) - Ferrari
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Sergio Perez (Mexico) - Red Bull

Austrian Grand Prix 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Red Bull Ring, Spielberg (Austria)
- ☐ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Charles Leclerc (Monaco) - Ferrari
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Max Verstappen (Netherlands) - Red Bull

French Grand Prix 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 24 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Le Castellet, France
- ☐ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Max Verstappen (Netherlands) - Red Bull
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Lewis Hamilton (United Kingdom) - Mercedes

Hungarian Grand Prix 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 31 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Mogyorod, Hungary
- ☐ **Result** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Max Verstappen (Netherlands) - Red Bull
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Lewis Hamilton (UK) - Mercedes

Shooting

WSPS Parashooting World Cup-Changwon 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 15-25 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Changwon, South Korea
- ➔ Indian para-shooters conclude their campaign successfully at Changwon with 10 medals, including one gold.

☐ Medal Table (Top-5)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. South Korea	11	9	8	28
2. France	6	5	0	11
3. Iran	3	2	1	06
4. India	1	4	5	10
5. Mongolia	1	0	1	02

☐ Indian Medals (Gold & Silver Only)

Event	Shooter/Team	Medal
1. P3 Mixed 25 m Pistol SH 1	Rahul Jakhar	Gold
2. R2 Women's 10m Air Rifle Standing SH1	Avani Lekhara	Silver
3. P1-Men's 10 m Air Pistol SH 1	Singhraj Deepender Singh Sandesh Kondakrindi	Silver
4. P2-Women's 10 m Air Pistol SH 1	Rubina Francis Nisha Kanwar Sumedha Pathak	Silver
5. P4 Mixed 50 m Pistol SH 1	Rahul Jakhar Singhraj Deepender Singh	Silver

1st Digvijay Singh Memorial Shooting Championship (Shotgun)

- ➔ **Dates** - 25-31 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Range, New Delhi
- ☐ **Results** - Skeet -

Clay Pigeon Skeet Shooting (ISSF)

- ☐ **Men's Individual**
- ➔ **Winner** - Mairaj Ahmad Khan
- ☐ **Men's Team** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Madhya Pradesh
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Uttar Pradesh

- ❑ **Women's Individual –**
- ➔ **Winner -** Raiza Dhillon
- ❑ **Women's Team –**
- ➔ **Winner -** Rajasthan
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Madhya Pradesh
- ❑ **Results -** Trap -

Clay Pigeon Trap Shooting (ISSF) -

- ❑ **Men's Individual –**
- ➔ **Winner -** Kynan Chenai
- ❑ **Men's Team -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Punjab
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Rajasthan
- ❑ **Women's Individual –**
- ➔ **Winner -** Preeti Rajak
- ❑ **Women's Team –**
- ➔ **Winner -** Madhya Pradesh
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Rajasthan

ISSF World Cup (Rifle/Pistol/Shotgun) Changwon 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 9-21 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place -** Changwon, South Korea
- ➔ Indian shooters topped the medal tally at Changwon with 5 gold, 6 silver and 4 bronze medals.

❑ Medal Tally (Top 5)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. India	5	6	4	15
2. South Korea	4	5	3	12
3. Czech Republic	4	0	2	6
4. China	3	2	2	7
5. Serbia	3	0	0	3

❑ Indian Gold Medal Winners—

1. **10m Air Rifle men –** Arjun Babuta
2. **10m Air Rifle mixed team –** Sahu Tushar mane and Mehuli Ghose
3. **10m Air Rifle Team Men –** Arjun Babuta, Shahu Tushar Maned and Paarth Makhija
4. **50m Rifle 3 position men –** Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar
5. **Skeet Men (Shotgun) –** Mairaj Ahmad Khan
Mairaj Ahmad Khan become first Indian shooter to win a gold medal in men's skeet event at an ISSF world cup.

Golf

Women's British Open (LPGA) 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 4-7 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place -** Muirfield, Scotland
- ❑ **Result -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Ashleigh Buhai (South Africa)

Icons Series Golf Tournament 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 30 June - 1 July
- ➔ **Place -** New Jersey, USA
- ❑ **Result -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Team USA
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Rest of the World (ROTW)
- ➔ Two teams - Team USA and ROTW pitted against each other. Each team fielded 12 players.
- ➔ Yuvraj Singh represent ROTW, captained by golf legend Ernie Els. AB de Villiers (South Africa), Ricky Ponting (Australia) and Brian Lara (West Indies) are other cricketers of the team ROTW.

150th Open Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 14-17 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place -** St. Andrews, Scotland (UK)
- ❑ **Result -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Cameron Smith (Australia)
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Cameron Young (USA)

Genesis Scottish Open 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 7-10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place -** Scotland (UK)
- ❑ **Result -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Xander Schauffele (USA)
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Kurt Kitayama (USA)

Barbasol Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates -** 7-10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place -** Kentucky (USA)
- ❑ **Result -**
- ➔ **Winner -** Trey Mullinax (USA)
- ➔ **Runner-up -** Kevin Streelman (USA)

Table Tennis

WTT Youth Contender Cuenca 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 19-31 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Cuenca, Ecuador
- ☐ **Results** -
- ☐ **U-19 Girl's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Yashaswini Ghorpade (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Sally Moyland (USA)
- ☐ **U-17 Girl's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Suhana Saini (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Giulia Takahashi (Brazil)
- ☐ **U-15 Girl's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Shary Munoz (Dominican Republic)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Rachel Wang (USA)
- ☐ **U-13 Girl's Singles** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Hansini Mathan (India)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Mariana Rodriguez (Colombia)

Boxing

5th Youth National Boxing Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 5-12 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Chennai, Tamil Nadu
- ☐ **Men's Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Services Sports Control Board (SSCB)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Haryana
- ➔ SSCB boxers won 9 gold & 2 silver and claimed the team Championship.
- ☐ **Women's Results** -
- ➔ **Winner** - Haryana
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Maharashtra
- ➔ Haryana's woman boxers won 8 gold medals and topped the table.

Athletics

World Athletics Championships - 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 15-24 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Eugene, Oregon (USA)
- ☐ **Results** -
- ➔ America topped the medal tally at Oregon with 33 medals, including 13 golds.

- ➔ India placed at 33th position with only one silver medal.

☐ Medal Tally (Top 5)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. U.S.A.	13	9	11	33
2. Ethiopia	4	4	2	10
3. Jamaica	2	7	1	10
4. Kenya	2	5	3	10
5. China	2	1	3	6
33. India	0	1	0	1

- ➔ India's star javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra won silver medal with his 88.13m throw.
- ➔ The Gold medal of Javelin throw event was won by Anderson Peters (Grenada) with 90.54 m throw.
- ➔ Three world records were broken at Oregon—
 - Armand Duplantis (Pole Vault, Sweden) 6.21m
 - Sydney McLaughlin (Women's 400m Hurdles, USA) - 50.68 seconds
 - Tobi Amusan (Women's 100m hurdles, Nigeria) - 12.12 seconds

World Masters Athletics Tempere 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 29 June - 10 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Tempere, Finland
- ➔ **Age** - Male & Female Athletes ages 35 years and over.
- ➔ First Edition - 1975
- ➔ Nations - 89
- ➔ Indian masters athletes won 6 medals including one gold and ranked 36th in the medal tally.

☐ Medal Tally (Top 5)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Finland	128	131	118	377
2. Germany	76	58	41	175
3. U.K.	75	46	42	163
4. U.S.A.	64	57	41	162
5. Spain	35	45	23	103
36. India	1	1	4	6

☐ Indian Medal Winners—

1. Bhagwani Devi Dagar (94 years) - 1 Gold & 2 Bronze
- ➔ Bhagwani Devi was only participant in the W90 100m event - with 24.74 second - won gold.

- ➔ She bagged two bronze medals in shot put and discus throw events.
- 2. MJ Jacob (81 years)
- ➔ Former MLA from Kerala won two bronze medals in M80 events on 200m and 800m hurdles.

Cycling

109th Tour de France 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 1-24 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Started in Copenhagen (Denmark) and ended at Champs-Elysees, Paris (France).
- ➔ Total Distance - 3349.8 km.
- ➔ **Route** - Denmark → Belgium → Switzerland → France
- ❑ **Results -**
- ➔ **Winner** - Jonas Vingegaard (Denmark) - Team Jumbo -Visma
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Tadej Pogacar (Slovenia) - UAE Team Emirates

Miscellaneous

Commonwealth Fencing Championship 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 9-20 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - London, England
- ➔ Following the removal of fencing as a core sport within the commonwealth Games, the first Commonwealth Fencing Championships were held in 1974 and have been held in the same cycle as the Commonwealth Games.
- ➔ Governing Body - Commonwealth Fencing Federation
- ➔ Commonwealth Fencing Championship 2022 has been conducted under five categories - Senior, Para-fencing, Junior, Veteran and Cadet.

❑ Overall Medal Table (Top-5)

Teams	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. England	22	10	25	57
2. Australia	7	3	8	18
3. Scotland	4	5	10	19
4. India	2	8	6	16
5. Canada	2	4	10	16

Bhavani Devi -

- ➔ Bhavani Devi won the gold medal in the senior women's sabre individual category of Commonwealth Fencing Championship 2022.
- ➔ Bhavani Devi also won gold medal in last edition of the game.

Men's Epee Team -

- ➔ India Men's Epee Team won second gold medal of India at the Championship.
- ➔ Team Members - Udaivir Singh, Sunil Kumar, C. Jetlee Singh and S.N. Siva Magesh.

Raghavendra -

- ➔ Indian para-fencer Raghavendra scripted history as he became first para-fencer from India to win a medal at Commonwealth Fencing Championships.
- ➔ He won silver medal in Men's individual wheelchair Epee Category B.
- ➔ Another Indian para-fencer Devendra Kumar won bronze medal in the same event.

Islamic Solidarity Games-2021

- ➔ **Dates** - 9-18 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Konya (Turkey)
- ➔ **Nations** - 54
- ➔ **Athletes** - 4200

Overall Medal Table (Top-3)

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Turkey	145	107	89	341
2. Uzbekistan	51	42	65	158
3. Iran	39	44	50	133

- ➔ 6th Islamic Solidarity Games will be held in 2025 at Yaounde, Cameroon.

All India Football Federation (AIFF) -

- ➔ World football governing body FIFA lifted the ban imposed on the AIFF after the Supreme Court terminated the Committee of Administrators (COA).
- ➔ FIFA had suspended the AIFF on 15 August for "undue influence from third party" (COA).
- ➔ The Supreme Court on 18 May, 2022 appointed a three member Committee of Administrators (COA) headed by former top Court judge A.R. DAVE to

manage the affairs of the AIFF and adoption of its constitution in line with the National Sports Code and Model guidelines.

Dahi Handi is now official sport in Maharashtra

- ➔ Maharashtra government recognise Dahi Handi as an adventure sport and participants, called Govindas, will be recognised as sportperson.
- ➔ The Govindas will be able to apply for government jobs under the sports quota.
- ➔ The State Government would bear the medical treatment cost of govindas in case they suffer injuries.
- ➔ In case of the death of participant during participation in Dahi-handi, his/her kin would get 10 lakh as compensation.

National Javelin Day

- ➔ The Athletics Federation of India (AFI) celebrated August 7 as National Javelin Day across the country to commemorate one of the greatest moments in country's sporting history, Neeraj Chopra's Olympic gold medal.
- ➔ It was on 7 August, 2021 that Neeraj produced the 87.58 m throw in Tokyo 2020 Olympics to secure India's first track and field gold medal in the Olympic Games.

4th ONGC Para Games-2022

- ➔ 4th ONGC Para Games was organised at Thyagaraj Sports Complex, New Delhi during 2-4 August, 2022.
- ➔ 275 specially abled employees of 8 central oil and gas public enterprises participated in the games. 192 of these are from ONGC.
- ➔ In 2017, ONGC first organized the para Games to foster inclusiveness for its specially able employees.

FIR Racketlon World Championships 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 19-28 August, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Vienna & Graz, Austria
- ➔ Racketlon is a combination sport comprises of four racket sports - table tennis, badminton, tennis and squash.
- ➔ It has three categories Juniors Seniors and open.

Result of Elite & Amateur Team Event (Nation's Cup)

- ➔ **Winner** - India (1st title)
- ➔ **Runner-up** - Britain
- ➔ **Members of team** - Vikramaditya Chaufla, Adarsh Vikram, Sidharth Nandal, Karan Taneja, Ashutosh Avinash Pednekar, Aadirai KA, Aadith KA and Dhritih Kandpal.

19th Mediterranean Games 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 24 June - 06 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Oran, Algeria
- ➔ **Participating Nations** - 26
- ➔ **Total Sports** - 24

Medal Tally (Top 5)

Nations	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Italy	48	50	61	159
2. Turkiye	45	26	37	108
3. France	21	24	36	81
4. Algeria	20	17	16	53
5. Spain	16	25	25	66

- ➔ Italy topped the medal tally for fifth edition in a row.
- ➔ Host Algeria finishes fourth overall. It is best performance of Algeria in Mediterranean games.
- ➔ Next game- 20th Edition - Taranto, Italy, 2026

11th The World Games 2022

- ➔ **Dates** - 7-17 July, 2022
- ➔ **Place** - Birmingham (USA)
- ➔ **Sport Events** - 36
- ➔ **Total Athletes** - 3459 Athletes of 99 nations.
- ➔ **Organised** - One year after summer Olympics.
- ➔ **Organising body** - International World Games Association
- ➔ The World Games are an international multi-sport event comprising sports and events that are not contested during Olympic Games.

Medal Tally (Top 5)

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1. Germany	24	7	16	47
2. U.S.A.	16	18	10	44
3. Ukraine	16	12	17	45

4. Italy	13	24	12	49
5. France	11	15	16	42

- ➔ India ranked 70th in the games with only one bronze medal.
- ➔ The only bronze medal for India was won by Abhishek Verma and Jyothi Surekha Vennam in mixed team compound event of Archery.
- ➔ Next Edition (12th) - Chengdu (China), 2025

Players in News

1. Rupal Chaudhary

- ➔ Uttar Pradesh's Rupal Chaudhary became first Indian athlete to win two medals in a single edition of the world championship.
- ➔ She won bronze in women's 400 m and was also part of silver winning India's 4 × 400m mixed relay team at U-20 World Athletics Championship 2022 in Cali, Colombia. (4 August, 2022)
- ➔ Hima Das (400 m in 2018) and Neeraj Chopra (2016) were first Indians to win gold medal at U20 World Athletics Championship.

2. Vishwanathan Anand

- ➔ India's First Grandmaster and legend Viswanathan Anand has been elected as deputy president of FIDE, the Chess's world governing body, while Arkady Dvorkovich was elected President for a second term. (7 August, 2022)
- ➔ The elections to the world chess body were held during the FIDE congress which is being conducted in Chennai alongside 44th Chess Olympiad.

3. V. Pranav

- ➔ Chess prodigy V. Pranav became India's 75th Grandmaster.
- ➔ The Chennai based Pranav won the Limpedia Open in Romania to secure his third and final GM norm and attain the Grandmaster title. (7 August, 2022)

5. Chandrakant Pandit

- ➔ Kolkata Knight Riders (KKR) has appointed

Chandrakant Pandit as its new head coach. (17 August, 2022)

- ➔ Under his coaching Mumbai in 2003, 2004 & 2006, Vidharbha in 2018 & 2019 and Madhya Pradesh in 2022 have won Ranji trophy.
- ➔ Former New Zealand Captain Brenden McCullum has resigned from KKR as he was appointed as Coach of English Test Team.

6. Manisha Kalyan

- ➔ Striker Manisha Kalyan became the first Indian footballer to play at UEFA women's Champions League when she made her debut for Apollon Ladies FC at Engomi, Cyprus. (18 August, 2022)
- ➔ The 20 year old Manisha became 4th Indian woman footballer to sign for an overseas club.
- ➔ Kalyan is playing for the national team and Gokulam Kerala.
- ➔ She was recently awarded the AIFF Woman Footballer of the Year for 2021-22 season.

7. David Popovici

- ➔ David Popovici, a 17 year old Romanian, became the youngest male swimmer to break an individual world record since Michael Phelps.
- ➔ Popovici break a 13 year old record in 100 m freestyle, completing the event in 46.86 seconds at the European Aquatics Championship in Rome, Italy. (13 August, 2022)

8. Kylian Mbappe

- ➔ Kylian Mbappe registered the joint fastest goal in French football league history during Paris Saint-Germain's 7-1 win.
- ➔ Scoring after just 8 seconds, Mbappe received an assist from Lionel Messi. (21 August)

9. Oleksandr Usyk

- ➔ Ukrainian boxer Oleksandr Usyk retained his world heavyweight title with a win over British boxer Anthony Joshua in Saudi Arabia. (20 August, 2022)
- ➔ The 35 year old Usyk enters in boxing ring six month after serving in the Ukrainian army against Russia's invasion.

10. Samar Banerjee

- ➔ Former Indian football team captain Samar Banerjee, better known as Badru, died in Kolkata at 92 years of age.
- ➔ Samar Banerjee led India to a historic 4th place finish in the Melbourne Olympics in 1956. India lost 3-0 to Bulgaria in the bronze medal match.
- ➔ Samar Banerjee also played for Mohun Bagan and helped Bagan to win their first Durand Cup (1953) and Rovers Cup (1955).

11. Shreyansh Trivedi

- ➔ Uttar Pradesh's para athlete Shreyansh Trivedi won gold medals in 100m and 200m (Class T-37) events at 4th Indian open para athletics meet held in Bengaluru.
- ➔ Shreyansh also attain qualification for the Asian para games 2022, to be held in Hangzhou, China in October, 2023. (18 & 19 August, 2022)

12. Cathrine Laudrup-Dufour

- ➔ Cathrine Lavdrup Dufour secured Denmark's historic first team dressage gold medal at FEI Equestrian World Championships 2022 in Herning, Denmark. (7 August, 2022)
- ➔ Silver went to Great Britain and the bronze for reigning Champion Germany.

13. V.V.S. Laxman

- ➔ BCCI has appointed Laxman as India's interim head coach for Asia Cup 2022 in absence of Rahul Dravid, who tested positive for Covid-19. (24 August, 2022)
- ➔ Laxman has also been acted as head coach during India's tour of Zimbabwe and Ireland.

14. Gagan Kumar Paswan

- ➔ A U.P. Police constable posted in Noida, Gagan Kumar Paswan has won Bronze medal in Badminton at the World Police and Fire Games in Netherland's Rotterdam. (28 July, 2022)
- ➔ Gagan won the medal in men's doubles event of Badminton along with Indian origin cop Sunil Dahiya who works with the New Zealand Police.

15. Neeraj Chopra

- ➔ India's ace javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra finished

first at the Lausanne Diamond League with his 89.08 m throw. (26 August, 2022)

- ➔ Neeraj becomes first Indian athlete to clinch top spot in a Diamond League meet.
- ➔ Neeraj has now qualified for the Diamond League final on 7-8 September in Zurich, Switzerland, as well as the World Championship 2023 to be held in Budapest, Hungary.

16. Linthoi Chanambam

- ➔ Manipur's 15 year old Linthoi Chanambam made history as she won the gold medal at the world cadet judo championship 2022 in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ➔ In the women's 57 kg final match Linthoi beat Brazilian Biane Reis to win the gold medal. (26 August, 2022)
- ➔ Linthoi in the first Indian to win gold in the world judo Championships in any category.

17. Navjeet Kaur Dhillon

- ➔ 2018 Commonwealth game bronze medalist, Indian discus thrower, failed in an dope test conducted by Athletics Integrity Unit (AIU) in Almaty, Kazakhstan on 24th June this year. (27 August, 2022)
- ➔ Along with three year suspension, Navjeet's results after 24 June, 2022 have been disqualified and all titles, awards, medals and appearance money will be forfeited.

18. ICC Players of the month : July -

- ➔ **Men's** - Prabath Jayasuriya (Sri Lanka)
- ➔ **Women's** - Emma Lamb (England)

19. Eoin Morgan

- ➔ The ODI World Cup winning white ball captain of England Eoin Morgan has retired from international cricket. (28 June, 2022)
- ➔ He made his ODI debut with Ireland in 2006 and had been playing for England since 2009.
- ➔ Morgan is all time leading run scorer and most capped player for England in both ODI and T20I.
- ➔ 72 matches as captain, a joint record along with MS Dhoni in the history of T20 International.
- ➔ He scored highest number of sixes in an ODI inning,

17 sixes against Afghanistan during ICC World Cup, 2019.

- ➔ Morgan is leading run scorer in ICC U19 World Cup with 606 runs during 2004-2006.

20. Parul Chaudhary

- ➔ Indian runner smashes the national record at sound Running meet in Los Angeles in Women's 3000m event. (2 July, 2022)
- ➔ Parul covered the distance in 8 : 57.19 minutes and won bronze in the event.

21. Rishabh Pant

- ➔ Rishabh Pant scored fastest century by an Indian wicketkeeper in Test cricket. (1 July, 2022)
- ➔ Pant scored a century off just 89 balls in rescheduled fifth test against England at Edgbaston.
- ➔ He broke MS Dhoni's record of 93 ball century against Pakistan in 2006.

22. Sekar Dhanlakshmi

- ➔ The Athletics Integrity Unit has banned Olympian S. Dhanlakshmi for three years as she had failed in dope test in Turkey. (2 August, 2022).
- ➔ Earlier Dhanlakshmi had become third fastest Indian women after Saraswati Saha (22.82 seconds) and Hima Das (22.88 seconds) at Qasanov memorial Athletics meet, she won gold by completing the event in 22.89 seconds. (26 June, 2022)

23. Stuart Broad

- ➔ English Pacer, Stuart Broad bowled the most expensive over in Test cricket, conceding 35 runs in an over during Edgbaston test. (2 July, 2022)
- ➔ In this over 29 runs were scored by Indian Captain Jasprit Bumrah is a world record. Prior to this Brian Lara had scored 28 runs in 2003.

24. Ben Stokes

- ➔ The captain of England's test cricket team, Ben Stokes announced retirement from One Day International Cricket. (18 July, 2022)
- ➔ The New Zealand born English, made his ODI debut against Ireland in 2011.
- ➔ His unbeaten 84 run inning 2019 ICC world cup final

against New Zealand at Lord's has become his most remembered ODI inning.

- ➔ Ben has aggregated 2924 runs and 74 wickets in 105 ODIs.

25. Alfiya Pathan and Gitika

- ➔ Indian Women boxer Alfiya Pathan and Gitika has won gold medals at the inaugural edition of the Elorda Boxing Cup in Nur-Sultan, Kazakhstan. (4 July, 2022)

26. Harshada Garud

- ➔ Indian Weightlifter Harshad Garud has won women's 45 kg category gold at the Asian Youth and Junior Weightlifting Championship in Tashkent. (19 July, 2022)

26. Arshdeep Singh

- ➔ Arshdeep Singh becomes third Indian bowler to bowl a first over maiden on his T20I debut (Vs England). (7 July, 2022)
- ➔ He became only the third Indian bowler after Jhulan Goswami and Ajit Agarkar to bowl a maiden over in their debut T20I.

27. Pooja Ojha

- ➔ India's Pooja Ojha won the silver medal in the ICF Canoe Sprint and Paracanoe World Championships, 2022 being held at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.
- ➔ She won the medal in VL1 Women's 200m event.
- ➔ This is the first ever medal for India in the World Championships of para-canoe.

28. Kalyan Chaubey

- ➔ Former Indian goalkeeper Kalyan Chaubey was elected as the new president of the All Indian Football Federation (AIFF).
- ➔ He will become the first ex-player to hold the top office of India's football governing body in its 85 years of existence.
- ➔ Kalyan Chaubey never played a senior match for the Indian national football team but made the squad on several occasions between 1999 to 2006.
- ➔ He has represented India internationally in junior age groups.