

SAMADHAN PT TRICKS



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PT TRICKS 2023

January shots

Covering: Basic concepts- current- terms and application

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Veer Baal Diwas

- PM Modi has announced the government decision to mark December 26 as Veer Bal Diwas in the memory of Guru Gobind Singh's sons
- Guru Gobind Singh ji had four sons – Sahibzada Ajit Singh, Sahibzada Jujhar Singh, Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Sahibzada Fateh Singh.
- All four of his sons were initiated into the Khalsa and all were executed by Mughal forces before the age of 19

Guru Gobind Singh:

- He was the 10th Sikh guru, born in Patna, Bihar, in 1666.
- He is known for introduction of the turban to cover hair.
- He also founded the principles of Khalsa or the Five 'K's.
- He fought against the Mughals later in the battle of Muktsar in 1705.
- He named Guru Granth Sahib, the religious text of the Khalsas and the Sikhs, as the next Guru of the two communities.

National Youth Day

- January 12 marks the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, also celebrated as National Youth Day.
- The main objective is to promote rational thinking among the youth, believed to be the future of the country.
- He was an ardent disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a major force in the revival of Hinduism in India.
- In 1893, he took the name 'Vivekananda' after Maharaja Ajit Singh of the Khetri State requested him to do so, changing from 'Sachidananda' that he used before.
- He formed the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 "to set in motion a machinery which will bring noblest ideas to the doorstep of even the poorest and the meanest."
- In 1899, he established the Belur Math, which became his permanent abode.
- 'Raja Yoga', 'Jnana Yoga', 'Karma Yoga' are some of the books he wrote.

Guru Ravidas

The postponement of the Assembly elections in Punjab to February 20 underlines the importance of the Ravidassia community in the state.

Guru Ravidas:

- Guru Ravidas was a North Indian mystic poet of the bhakti movement born around 1377 AD
- The Adi Granth of Sikhs, in addition to the Panchvani are the two of the oldest documented sources of the literary works of Guru Ravidas.
- He belonged to an untouchable caste and suffered a lot of atrocities as a result.
- He is believed to be a disciple of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda and a contemporary of the bhakti saint-poet Kabir.
- One of his famous disciples was the saint, Mirabai.
- Among Ravidas's moral and intellectual achievements were the conception of "Begampura", a city that knows no sorrow; and a society where caste and class have ceased to matter.
- His teachings resonated with the people, leading to a religion being born called the Ravidassia religion.

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- He taught about the omnipresence of God and said that a human soul is a particle of God and hence Ravidas rejected the idea that people considered lower caste cannot meet God.
- He said in his teachings that the only way to meet God was to free the mind from the duality.

Sri Ramanujacharya

- PM Narendra Modi unveiled the world's second-largest statue (Statue of Equality) in Hyderabad
- The world's second tallest statue in a sitting position is made up of 'panchaloha', meaning a combination of five metals i.e. gold, copper, silver, brass and zinc.
- The inner sanctum deity of Sri Ramanujacharya is built of 120 kilos of gold. This commemorates the 120 years the saint spent on earth.

Sri Ramanujacharya:

- Born in 1017 CE in Tamil Nadu, he is the most respected Acharya in the philosophy of Sri Vaishnavism.
- He was also referred to as Ilaya Perumal which means the radiant one.
- He is famous as the chief proponent of Vishishtadvaita subschool of Vedānta.
- He wrote influential texts, such as bhāṣya on the Brahma Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita, all in Sanskrit.

Vishishtadvaita:

- It is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy. It is non-dualism of the qualified whole, in which Brahman alone exists, but is characterized by multiplicity.
- It is a school of Vedanta philosophy which believes in all diversity subsuming to an underlying unity.

Subhash Chandra Bose

The government has decided to install a grand statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at India Gate to commemorate his 125th birth anniversary

Subhash Chandra Bose:

- Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa & His Jayanti is celebrated as 'Parakram Diwas
- Subhash Chandra Bose was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress, (1938-Haripur and 1939-Tripuri).
- He resigned from the Congress Presidentship in 1939 and organised the All India Forward Bloc a faction within the Congress in Bengal.
- He resigned from the Congress Presidentship in 1939 and organised the All India Forward Bloc a faction within the Congress in Bengal.
- His political mentor was Chittaranjan Das and his spiritual guru was Swami Vivekanand.
- He had announced the establishment of the provisional government of Azad Hind in occupied Singapore in 1943.
- Known as Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, it was supported by the Axis powers of Imperial Japan, Nazi Germany, the Italian Social Republic, and their allies.
- Under the provisional government, Bose was the head of the state, the prime minister and the minister for war and foreign affairs.
- Captain Lakshmi headed the women's organisation while S A Ayer headed the publicity and propaganda wing.

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- Revolutionary leader Rash Behari Bose was designated as the supreme advisor.

Tipu Sultan

Tipu Sultan is at the centre of controversy dividing the political narratives.

Tipu Sultan:

- He was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore and the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore.
- Fought the first Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) at the age of 17 and subsequently, against the Marathas and in the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84).
- He fought Company forces four times during 1767-99 and was killed defending his capital Srirangapatnam in the Fourth Anglo Mysore War.
- Tipu reorganised his army along European lines, using new technology, including what is considered the first war rocket.
- Modernised agriculture, gave tax breaks for developing wasteland, built irrigation infrastructure and repaired old dams, and promoted agricultural manufacturing and sericulture.
- Commissioned a “state commercial corporation” to set up factories.

India's Women Unsung Heroes

- A pictorial book telling the stories of 20 unsung women freedom fighters was released by the Culture Ministry recently.

Key leaders

Rani Abbakka

- Rani Abbakka who thwarted Portuguese attacks for several decades.
- Rani Abbakka Chowta was the first Tuluva Queen of Ullal who fought the Portuguese in the latter half of the 16th century.
- She belonged to the Chowta dynasty who ruled over parts of coastal Karnataka (Tulu Nadu), India.

Matangiri Hazra Matangiri Hazra

- Matangiri Hazra, a freedom fighter from Bengal who laid down her life in the struggle.
- She participated in the Indian independence movement until she was shot dead by the British Indian police in front of the Tamluk Police Station 1942.
- She was affectionately known as Gandhi buri, Bengali for old lady Gandhi.
- In 1930, she took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested for breaking the Salt Act.

Gulab Kaur

- Gulab Kaur, who fought against the British rule after abandoning her own dreams of a life abroad.
- In Manila, Gulab Kaur joined Ghadar Party, an organization founded by Indian immigrants with the aim to liberate the Indian Subcontinent from British Rule.

Padmaja Naidu

- Padmaja Naidu, Sarojini Naidu's daughter the 5th Governor of West Bengal 1956 to 1967.
- At the age of 21, she co-founded the Indian National Congress in the Nizam ruled princely state of Hyderabad.
- She was jailed for taking part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942.
- After Independence, she was elected to the Indian Parliament in 1950.

Jhalkari Bai

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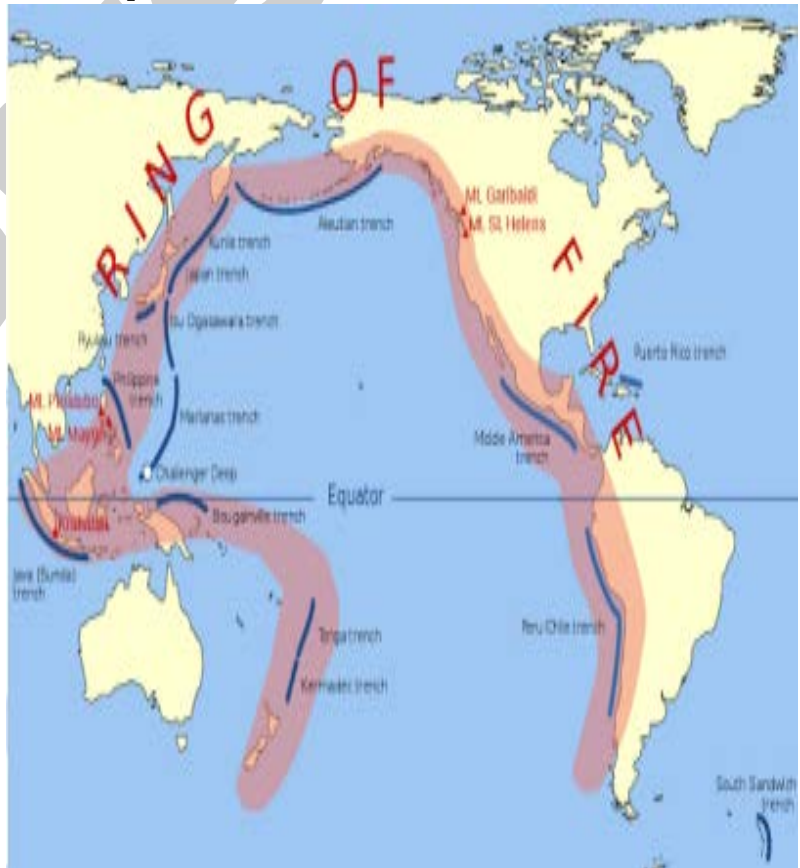
- Jhalkari Bai a soldier and adviser to the Rani of Jhansi.
- At the height of the Siege of Jhansi, she disguised herself as the queen and fought on her behalf, on the front, allowing the queen to escape safely out of the fort.

Census and NPR

- The first phase of the census and collection of details to update the National Population Register (NPR) have been postponed at least till September.
- The census provides information on size, distribution and socio-economic, demographic and other characteristics of the country's population.
- The Census was first started under British Viceroy Lord Mayo in 1872.
- The first synchronous census in India was held in 1881. Since then, censuses have been undertaken uninterruptedly once every ten years.
- The responsibility of conducting the decennial Census rests with the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

How is NPR different from Census?

- The objective of the NPR is to create a comprehensive identity database of every usual resident in the country and it is “mandatory for every usual resident of India to register in the NPR.”
- A usual resident is defined for the purposes of NPR as a person who has resided in a local area for the past 6 months or more or a person who intends to reside in that area for the next 6 months or more.
- While similar data is collected through Census, according to Section 15 of the Census Act, 1948, all individual level information collected in Census is confidential and “only aggregated data are released at various administrative levels.”
- According to Citizenship Rules framed in the year 2003, NPR is the first step towards compilation of National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) or NRC.



Tonga Volcanic Eruption

- Recently, a volcano erupted in the southern Pacific Island of Tonga, which triggered Tsunami waves around the Pacific.
- The Tonga Islands occur along the Ring of Fire—a perimeter of heightened volcanic and seismic activity that encircles the Pacific Ocean basin.

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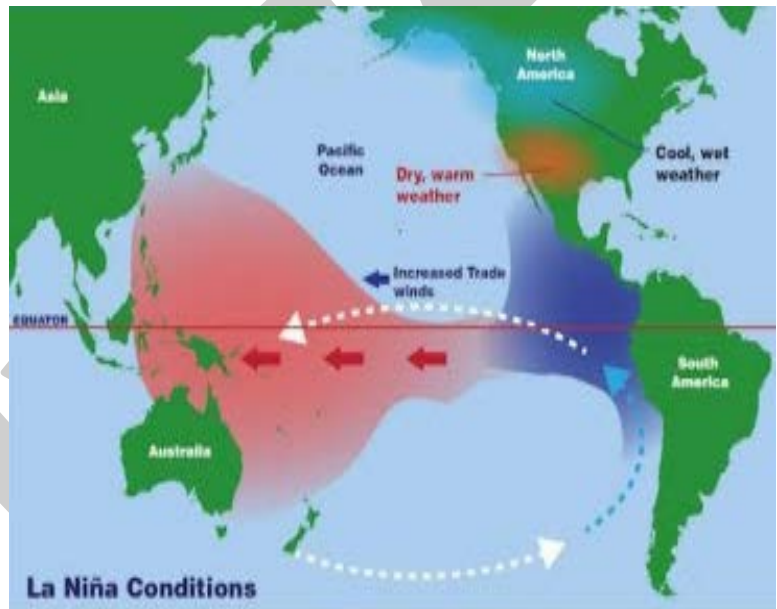
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- The Ring of Fire is a Pacific region home to over 450 volcanoes, including three of the world's four most active volcanoes – Mount St. Helens in the USA, Mount Fuji in Japan and Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines.
- The Ring of Fire is the result from subduction of oceanic tectonic plates beneath lighter continental plates. The area where these tectonic plates meet is called a subduction zone.
- The world's deepest earthquakes happen in subduction zone areas as tectonic plates scrape against each other
- As energy is released from the earth's molten core, it forces tectonic plates to move and they crash up against each other, causing friction.
- The friction causes a build-up of energy and when this energy is finally released it causes an earthquake. If this happens at sea it can cause devastating tsunamis.

La Niña effect

- Various parts of India, especially North India, have been experiencing a severe cold wave.
- According to the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) if the temperature goes below 10 degree and minimum temperature is at 4.5 degree, it is a cold wave for the plains. The criteria for hills is 0 degree.
- If the temperature is 6.4 degree below normal or down to 2 degree, it is a severe called wave in the plains.



Weather changes because of La Nina:

- The Horn of Africa and central Asia will see below average rainfall due to La Niña.
- East Africa is forecast to see drier-than-usual conditions, which together with the existing impacts of the desert locust invasion, may add to regional food insecurity.
- It could also lead to increased rainfall in southern Africa.
- It could also affect the South West Indian Ocean Tropical Cyclone season, reducing the intensity.
- Southeast Asia, some Pacific Islands and the northern region of South America are expected to receive above-average rainfall.
- In India, La Niña means the country will receive more rainfall than normal, leading to floods.

Bomb Cyclone

- The US East Coast is bracing itself for a “bomb cyclone” (Nor'easter) that is on course to barrel in from the mid-Atlantic.
- It is a mid-latitude cyclone that intensifies rapidly.

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- It has low pressure at its center, weather fronts and an array of associated weather, from blizzards to severe thunderstorms to heavy precipitation.
- a bomb cyclone happens when atmospheric pressure in the middle of the storm drops at least 24 millibars over 24 hours, quickly increasing in intensity
- It amounts to a rapidly developing storm system, distinct from a tropical hurricane because it occurs over mid-latitudes where fronts of warm and cold air meet and collide
- Bomb cyclones form during winter and at higher latitudes.

50 ASI-PROTECTED MONUMENTS DISAPPEAR

- The Ministry of Culture recently told Parliamentary Standing Committee that 50 of India's 3,693 Centrally Protected Monuments (CPM) were missing
- A protected monument means an ancient monument which is declared to be of national importance by or under the Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.
- AMASR Act regulates the preservation of monuments and archaeological sites of national importance.
- According to the provisions of the AMASR Act, ASI officials are supposed to regularly inspect the monuments, assess their conditions, issue show cause notices for removal of any encroachment.
- Archeological Survey of India (ASI) is an attached office of the Ministry of Culture (MoC) and is in charge of the protection and maintenance of centrally protected monuments
- ASI was founded in 1861 by Alexander Cunningham
- Lord Curzon (1899-1905) passed the law in 1904 (Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904) that made the destruction of Ancient Monuments as an offence and directed officials to collect and preserve ancient monuments.

Gandhiji's 75th Death Anniversary

- The nation paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi on his 75th death anniversary (30th January 1948).

Gandhiji's role in Freedom Struggle:

- Natal protest - Gandhi organized Indian resistance, fought anti-Indian legislation in the courts and led large protests against the colonial government.
- Satyagraha Against registration certificates
- It was in South Africa that Mahatma Gandhi first forged the distinctive techniques of non-violent protest known as Satyagraha

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The vows of Gandhi

India's independence leader Mahatma Gandhi espoused virtues of non-violence, truth, peace and simplicity

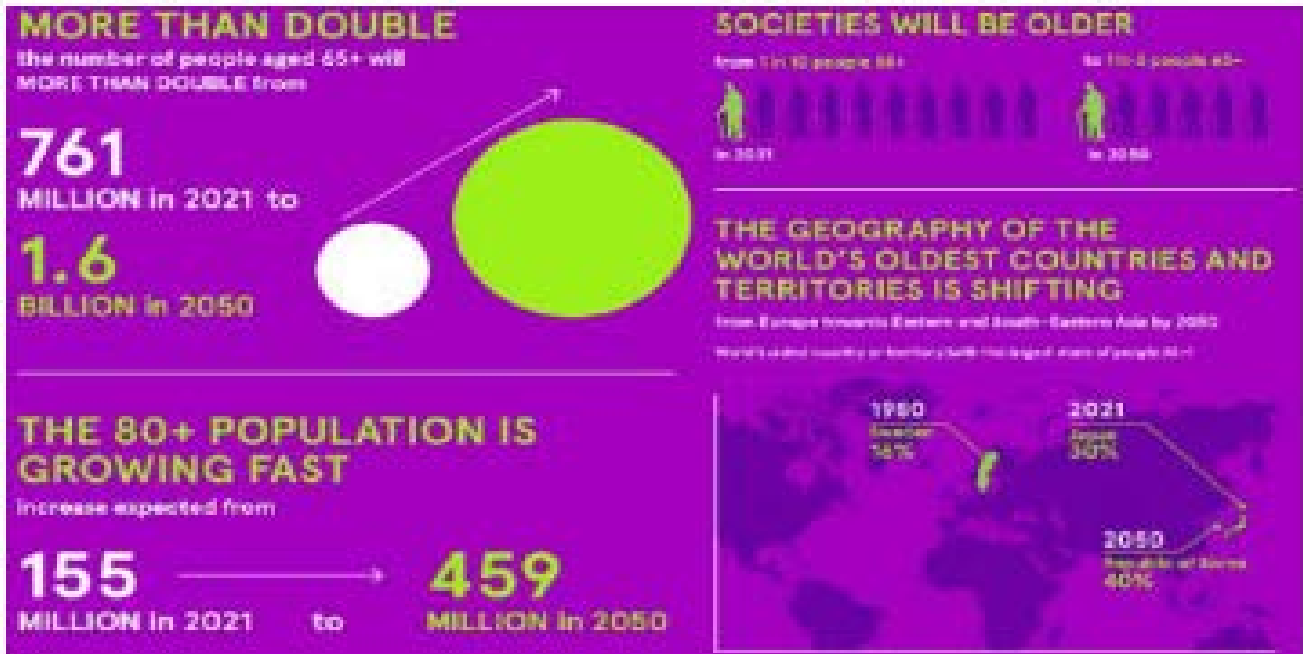


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In India:

- Champaran Satyagraha (1917)
- Ahmedabad mill strike (1918)



- Kheda Satyagraha (1918)
- Rowlatt Satyagraha
- Khilafat and Non-cooperation movement
- Civil disobedience movement
- Protest against the Macdonald award
- Quit India Movement

UNDESA WORLD SOCIAL REPORT 2023

- The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) published the World Social Report 2023, with the theme "Leaving No One Behind in an Aging World".
- Since 2001, the periodicity of the report has been changed from a four-year cycle to a two-year cycle (biennial).
- In 2022, the world marked the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Madrid International Plan of Action on

Culture on Display 2023: The different Themes of Tableaux are important facts for prelims.

State	Theme
Haryana	Bhagavad Gita
Karnataka	State's women Achievers: Salumarada Timakka, Sulagitti Narasamma and Tulasi Gowda Halakki
Uttar Pradesh	Deepotsav In Ayodhya
J&K	Amarnath Shrine
Jharkhand	Baidyanath Temple
Tripura	Mahamuni Buddha Mandir
Gujarat	Clean, Green and Efficient Gujarat
Ladakh	Tourism and Composite culture of the UT
Assam	Ahom warrior Lachit Borphukan
Andhra Pradesh	'Prabhala Teertham' – festival of peasantry during Makara Sankranti
Kerala	Karthyayini Amma, winner of Nari Shakti Puraskar 2020
Arunachal Pradesh	Potential for Tourism
Uttarakhand	Corbett National Park and Almora's Jageshwar Dham
West Bengal	Durga Puja
Tamil Nadu	Women empowerment and culture of the state

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Ageing.

- To commemorate this, the 2023 Report explores the economic and social implications of the ageing of the human population

REPUBLIC DAY PARADE

- India celebrated her 74th Republic Day on 26th January.
- 1st parade, 1950: Held in the present day 'Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium'.
- The ceremony included the official swearing-in of India's first President.
- Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi was the chief guest at this year's parade.
- In a display of women's empowerment, the marching contingents of the Indian Air Force and the Indian Navy were led by women officers for the first time

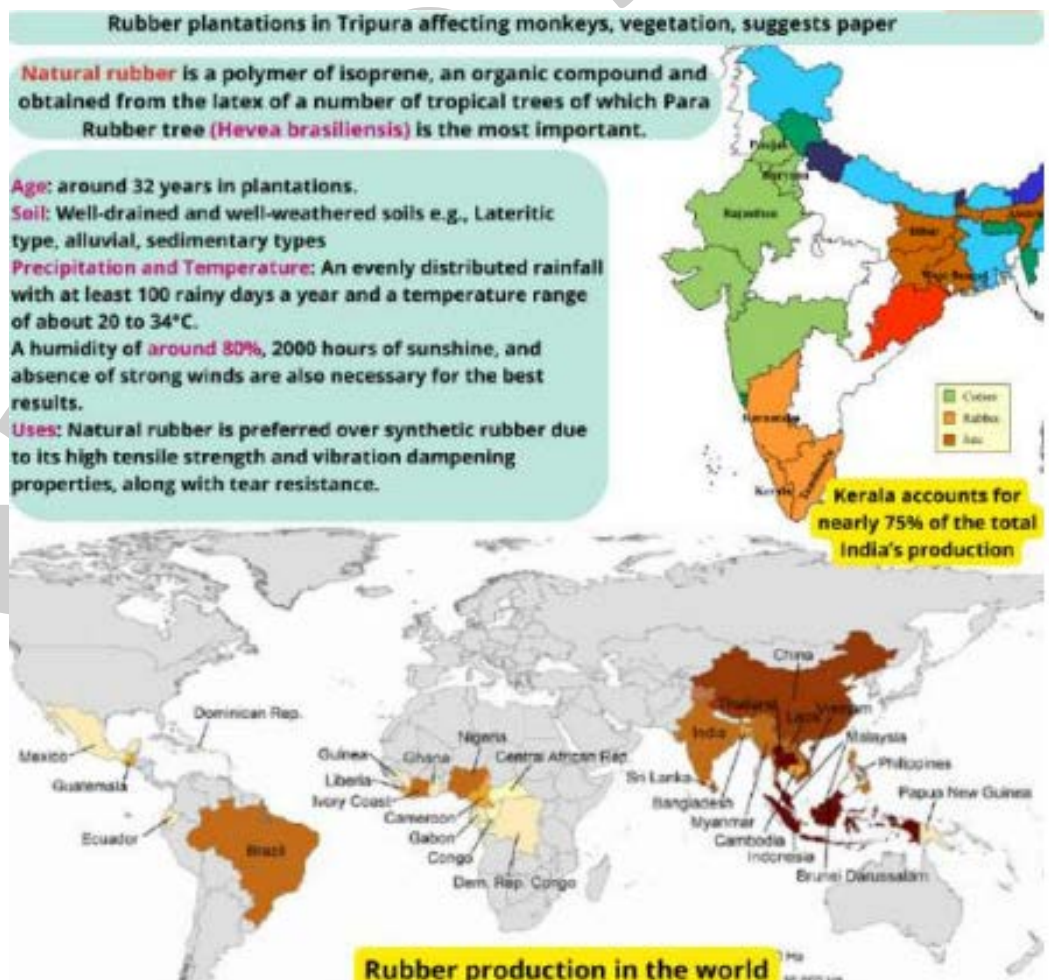
MONOCROPPING: IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY

Turning the forests into natural rubber plantations in Tripura is negatively impacting non-human primate species and vegetation in the region.

- These primates help in the pollination, seed dispersion and seed germination of many plants and they are essential seed predators in some ecosystems.

Other impacts of Monoculture farming:

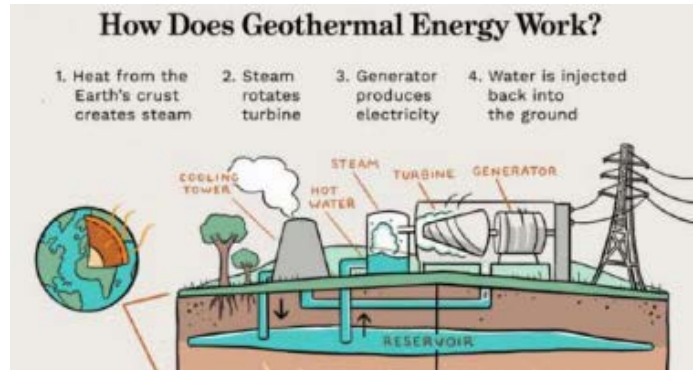
- Growing same species year after year, can lead to unsustainable environments, disease pressure and reducing particular nutrients in the soil.
- Monocropping can lead to deforestation
- It reduces the availability of certain nutrients and degrades the soil.
- Also lead to soil exhaustion when the soil becomes depleted of the nutrients



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ONGC TO MAP INDIA'S GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES

- The focus on geothermal energy is crucial to meet the climate target of 500 GW of installed renewable energy capacity and net zero carbon emission by 2070.
- ONGC's diversification efforts is a part of its 'Energy Strategy 2040'.
- Geothermal energy is an energy source that is stored in the form of heat beneath the earth's surface, which is clean, renewable, sustainable, carbon-free, continuous, uninterrupted, and environment-friendly.
- It is the only renewable energy available 24x7 to mankind not requiring storage and unaffected by day-night or seasonality variance.
- Geothermal resources in India have been mapped by the Geological Survey of India (GSI)
- Ministry of New and Renewable Energy estimates that India could have 10 GW of geothermal power potential.



Disadvantages:

- High initial capital requirement.
- Location-specific energy source, associated with other emissions like sulphur dioxide and hydrogen sulphide.
- May cause disasters – earthquakes

Status of Geothermal Energy in India

- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has established India's first Geothermal field development project at Puga village in Ladakh.
- Tata Power will be setting up a geothermal plant in Gujarat of about 5MW plant.

COAL INDIA LTD'S M-SAND PROJECTS

- Coal India Ltd (CIL) has envisaged processing the fragmented rock (known as Overburden Rocks (OB) for sand production in mines.
- M sand is a form of artificial sand, manufactured by crushing large hard stones, mainly rocks or granite, into fine particles, which are then washed and finely graded.
- It is widely used as a substitute for river sand
- The Supreme Court banned illegal mining on riverbeds in 2017
- Sand Mining Framework prepared by the Ministry of Mines envisages alternative sources of sand in the form of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand) and sand from Overburden (OB) of coal mines.

Benefits of Manufactured Sand (M-Sand):

- Cost-effectiveness: As it can be produced in large quantities at a lower cost.
- Consistency: in grain size and shape, which can be beneficial for construction projects.

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- Environmental benefits: Helps reduce the need for mining natural sand, which can have negative environmental impacts.
- Using the overburden from coal mines can help to repurpose materials that would otherwise be considered waste.
- Lesser Sand extraction from the river will reduce erosion of channel beds & banks and protect the water habitat
- Help maintain the water table
- Reduced water consumption: as it does not require washing before use.
- Better workability: as it's more angular and has a rougher surface.

Concerns regarding M Sand:

- Due to its smooth and angular textures, it leads to more water and cement requirements.
- If the M Sand contains a large number of micro fine particles, it can affect the strength and workability of concrete

Sand is classified as a "minor mineral", under The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act)

Administrative control over minor minerals vests with the State Governments

BLACK CARBON AEROSOLS

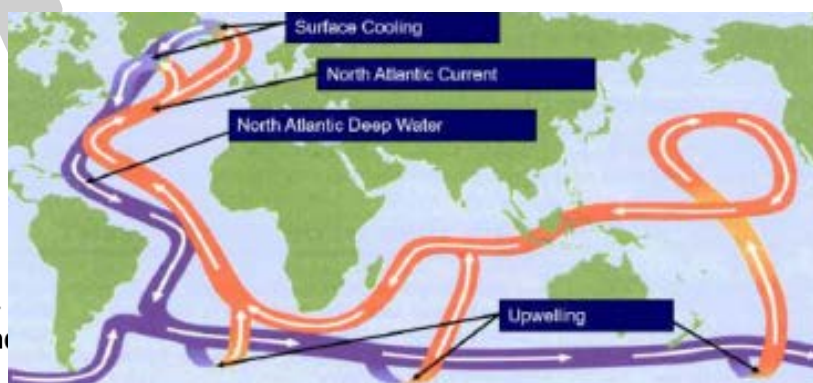
- Black carbon aerosols have indirectly affected the mass gain of the Tibetan Plateau glaciers by changing long-range water vapour transport from the South Asian monsoon region
- Black carbon is a short-lived climate pollutant with a lifetime of only days to weeks after release in the atmosphere.
- Black carbon is formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, wood, and other fuels

Impact of Black Carbon on Cryosphere

- Rapid melting of Glaciers
- Asian Brown Cloud (ABC): A man-made cloud of carbon emissions, dust, and other pollutants causes less sunlight, less rain, and an inverse warming effect, which causes glacier melting to accelerate.
- Increasing Glacial lakes
- Changes in Snow Albedo
- Livelihood impact
- Respiratory and cardiovascular health impacts on human

DEEP-WATER CIRCULATIONS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN

- New studies have shown that the global overturning circulation controls ocean heat distribution and atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, thus playing a critical role in global climate
- Global Overturning Circulation (GOC) is the equatorward transport of cold, deep waters and the poleward transport of warm, near-surface waters.



- Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) is one part of this circulation apart from Pacific Deepwater, Southern Ocean Meridional Overturning Circulation etc.

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- AMOC has undergone exceptional weakening in the last 150 years compared to the previous 1500 years.
- Climate models suggest that the AMOC will weaken over the 21st Century as greenhouse gases increase
- It is a Thermohaline circulation (THC) and distributes heat and nutrients throughout the world's ocean basins
- GOC carries warm surface waters from the tropics towards the Northern Hemisphere, where it cools and sinks.
- It then returns to the tropics and then to the South Atlantic as a bottom current. From there it is distributed to all ocean basins via the Antarctic circumpolar current

Reasons behind the slowing down of AMOC

- Global warming can cause a weakening of the major ocean systems of the world
- Melting of Glaciers - Arctic ice called the "Last Ice Area" has been melting. The freshwater from the melting ice reduces the salinity and density of the water. As the water is unable to sink as it used to, it weakens the AMOC flow
- Warming of the Indian Ocean - As the Indian Ocean warms faster and faster, it generates additional precipitation, thus reducing the precipitation in the Atlantic Ocean, causing higher salinity in the waters of the tropical Atlantic.
- This saltier water, as it comes north via AMOC, will get cold much quicker than usual and sink faster.

MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES

- As per the 2016 ruling in 'Mohd Hashim vs State of UP And Others'.
- The concept of mandatory minimum sentencing refers to "a sentence which must be imposed without leaving any discretion to the court. It means a quantum of punishment that cannot be reduced below the period fixed.
- Such sentences are prescribed for all sexual offenses under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act except the offense of sexual harassment

LIVING WILL AND PASSIVE EUTHANASIA

- Living will is a person's right to make an advance directive about the course of his or her treatment, including the removal of life support, if such a situation arises
- Active euthanasia: involves an active intervention to end a person's life with substances or external force, such as administering a lethal injection.
- Passive or negative or non-aggressive euthanasia is the denial of medical care necessary for maintaining life, such as the denial of antibiotics when the patient is likely to die without them.

Judicial Evolution:

- Aruna Shanbaug case (2011): The SC allowed passive euthanasia for the nurse lying in a vegetative state at a hospital in Mumbai.
- K.S. Puttaswamy case/ the Right to Privacy case (2017): - Article 21 includes the concept of individual dignity and thus allows passive euthanasia.
- Common Cause case (2018): The SC decided that passive euthanasia will be legally allowed henceforth in India and also laid down guidelines for living wills

GOVERNOR-CM RIFT IN TN

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- The Governor, while delivering his customary address to the House, omitted certain paragraphs from the text (“Dravidian model of governance”) prepared by the State government.

COMING SOON: 16TH FINANCE COMMISSION

Governor’s address - The larger issue

Meaning	Constitutional provisions	Convention	Implications of Governor deviating from the speech
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It includes a review of the previous year, goals for the session and policy and legislative measures that the government intends to execute in the next year. It is produced and submitted to the Governor in advance by the state government. 	<p>Article 176 (Special address by the Governor): The Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or both Houses (in the case of a State having a Legislative Council), assembled together at the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and Commencement of the first session of each year <p>Article 87: Special address by the President</p>	<p>The governor must read the entire speech without alteration because it is fundamentally the message of the government, for which the governor’s office bears no responsibility.</p>	<p>Widens the trust deficit</p> <p>May lead to a Constitutional crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Governor violating Article 163. The state government may choose not to defend the address, thus losing the confidence of the house.

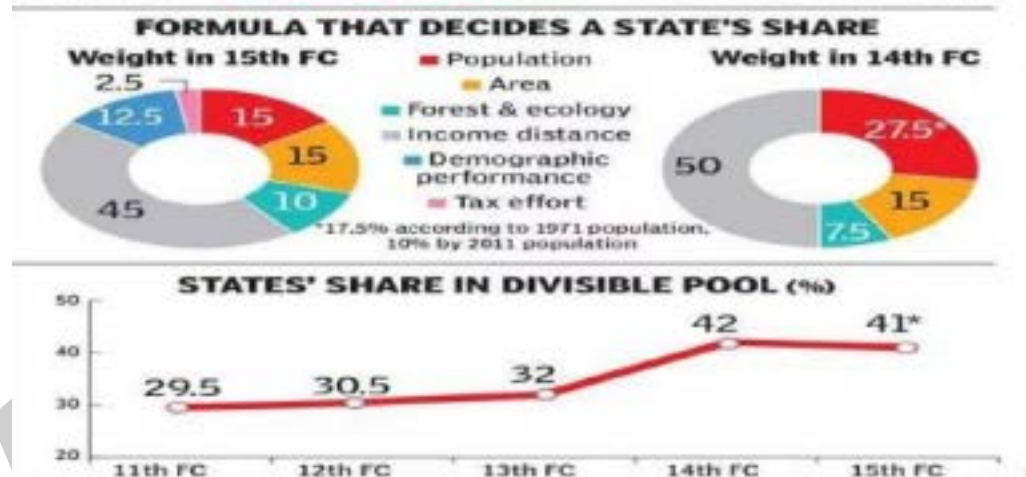
- The 15th Finance Commission (FFC chaired by NK Singh) was set up in (November 2017) with a mandate to make recommendations for the five-year period from 2020-21.

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- Despite the Constitution's mandate to establish an FC every five years, breaking the trend, the 15th FC's term was extended by a year, ending in 2025–2026.



HOW THE BOOTY IS DIVIDED



SC VERDICT ON MPS, MLAS' RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH

- The SC held there is no reason to impose "additional restrictions" on the right to free speech {under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution} of ministers, including MLAs and MPs.
- The case (Kaushal Kishor v the State of UP), relates to the Bulandshahar rape incident of 2016, in which the then Minister of the State termed the incident a 'political conspiracy and nothing else'.

The majority judgement:

- Even if the remarks are related to state affairs or intended to protect the government, the government is not legally responsible for them.

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- While citizens had the right to petition the Court for violations of Articles 19 and 21 (right to life), a statement made by the Minister that was inconsistent with citizens' rights may not by itself be actionable.
- However, if it results in an omission (error) or commission (command) of an offence by a public official, remedies can be sought.

All the Best to all my Economics students...
Hope this material will help you.
God bless...
Jai Hind

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