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# NISHCHAY

NEWSLETTER

A Publication of

## NISHTHA

The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

CELEBRATING  
INDIA'S  
RICH LEGACY



# NISHTHA- THE CIVIL SERVICES SOCIETY HANSRAJ COLLEGE

"दूर का सफर हौसले से तय करना पडता है,  
मंजिल पाने के लिए ढ़ढ़ निश्चय करना पडता है! "



# NISHTHA

The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

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# From the President's Desk

Dear readers,

I am infused with great delight and exuberance to announce the launch of our new monthly newsletter Nischay. This novel initiative aims to proffer all the ardent aspirants with valuable insights and information on a wide range of topics that are important from the perspective of the prestigious civil services examination.



It is written for the sole purpose of coordinating all the critical areas of the coveted UPSC-CSE. It not only focuses on the static portions of syllabus of the examination but also revolves around the current affairs as the heart of this novel endeavour.

We believe that this initiative will be of great benefit to our members, helping them to stay up-to-date with the latest developments in and around the globe along with the essential knowledge of the static portions.

Thank you for your continued support, and we hope you enjoy our newsletter!

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Sincerely,

Akshat Bhadoriya  
President

Nishtha— The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

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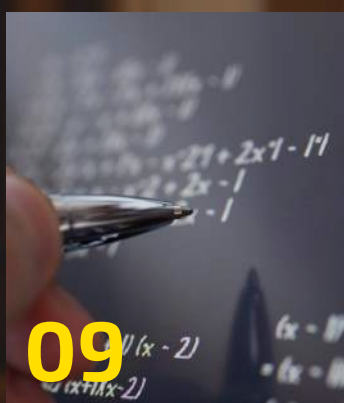
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# INTRO



In an increasingly globalized world, all it takes is the click of a mouse for students to get their hands on the far away Caribbean island of Aruba, but how many are well acquainted with the history and heritage of their land?

An appreciation of the various facets of one's motherland, not only acts as a catalyst in instilling pride but enlightens the young generation of the rich legacy it inherits as citizens, was the crux of the recent Newspaper In Education (NIE) session on 'Pride of India'. The 'Know your country' module saw students of Brindavan Vidyalaya ICSE School gleaning new trivia and rehashing old ones. These modules are poised to made more common in school syllabi as India celebrates the G20 presidency for this year.

The rich heritage of India, one of the world's oldest civilizations, is an all-embracing confluence of religions, traditions, and customs. The highlights of Indian heritage lie in the treasure of its art, architecture, classical dance, music, flora & fauna, and the innate secular philosophy of its people. A visit to the heritage sites is like a walk through history, changing lanes with every dynasty that ruled Indian soils. The finesse of Indian handiwork, the richness of silk and cotton textiles, the ethnicity of jewellery, everything has come down as a heritage from ancient times and is being kept alive generation after generation. Even food in India is a legacy and a part of Indian heritage, differing in look and taste in every state of India.

Nishtha, The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College, celebrates the rich legacy of India which makes our beloved nation India, an incredible India. A look at our transformation from being tagged as an uncivilized country, a country with no history of it to be proud of and that the arrival of the Britishers was only meant to make us civilized to being recognized as the 'Mother of all democracies' by the world. When the rest parts of the world were engaged in brutal wars and genocide, India was nurturing its civilization that was far beyond its time and indeed capable to lead the entire world one day.

The theme of this newsletter undertakes this and brings to you our India and its history of becoming India!

# FOCUS OF THE MONTH



## TOP STORIES

An insight into the news that matters.



## CSAT- Nishtha Special

A sample aptitude test prepared on the lines of the CSAT Paper for a quick practice.



## TOP PERFORMERS

Celebrating the contribution and hard work of the most dedicated members of our society.

# TOP STORIES

- **Fodder inflation up to 27.31%, highest since June 2013**

The annual rate of fodder inflation based on the All-India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) soared to 27.31 per cent in October—the highest since June 2013, when it hit an all-time high of 27.29 per cent. The WPI data released by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, showed that the index value for fodder increased to 227 in October, registering an increase of 27.31 per cent over the same month last year (178.3).

- **At G20, Biden warns China on N Korea, Xi says don't cross red line over Taiwan.**

US President Joe Biden warned President Xi Jinping on Monday that the United States would enhance its security position in Asia if Beijing cannot rein in North Korea's weapons programmes, and during a three-hour meeting the two leaders also had strong words about Taiwan.

- **India's exports shrink 16.7% and imports rise 5.7% in October**

India's merchandise exports shrank 16.7% in October to \$29.8 billion as the global slowdown dented overseas demand for the country's goods. The first contraction since February 2021 dragged outbound shipments below the \$30-billion level for the first time in 20 months. Imports grew 5.7% year-on-year to \$56.7 billion, widening the trade deficit for the month to \$26.91 billion, as per data released by the Commerce Ministry on Tuesday.

- **India's population growth appears to be stabilizing: UN**

As the global population reached eight billion, the United Nations on Tuesday said that India's population growth appeared to be stabilizing, which shows that the country's national policies and health systems, including access to family planning services, are working. The Total Fertility Rate - more or less the average number of children born per woman - has declined from 2.2 to 2.0 at the national level," the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) said.





# TOP STORIES

- **Govt. raises maximum tenure of PSU banks' CEO to 10 years**

The maximum tenure of CEO and MD of public sector banks has been increased to 10 years, a move that is expected to help the government retain the best talent in the banking sector. According to a government notification dated November 17, 2022, the term for the appointment has been extended to 10 years, from the earlier 5 years, subject to superannuation age of 60 years. The amendment would be called Nationalized Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2022

- **NITI Aayog proposes decarbonising of industrial emissions**

Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), the technology for decarbonising carbon-dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from high polluting sectors such as steel, cement, oil, gas, petrochemicals, chemicals and fertilisers, has a critical role to play for the country to halve CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050, says a report on the policy framework of the CCUS prepared by the NITI Aayog and MN Dastur & amp; Company. The report, released here on Tuesday by Niti Aayog Vice-Chairman Suman K. Bery, also said the CCUS technology would help in promoting the low carbon-hydrogen economy and in removal of the CO<sub>2</sub> stock from the atmosphere.

- **Tata Sons announces merger of Air India and Vistara; Singapore Airlines to own 25.1% in merged entity**

Singapore Airlines (SIA) and Tata Sons announced on Tuesday that they have agreed to merge Air India and Vistara, with SIA getting a 25.1 per cent stake in the merged entity at an investment of Rs 2,058.5 crore (\$250 million) in Air India as a part of the transaction. This 25.1 per cent stake will be in an enlarged Air India group – it will have Air India, Vistara, AirAsia India and Air India Express – and the merger of all airlines is targeted for completion by March 2024.

- **AIIMS ransomware attack: what it means for health data privacy**

On November 23, a ransomware attack on the servers of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in Delhi wreaked havoc on their systems, and all their processes had to go manual. It took over two weeks to get the infected systems online again. But what is more noteworthy is that an attack on India's most prestigious hospital is only the tip of the iceberg of a much larger problem.



# TOP STORIES

- **United Nations Development Programme to help waste segregation workers access government schemes**

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is helping the people working in the waste segregation industry in India to move into formal economy, by helping them access government welfare programmes. As a part of the initiative, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General Usha Rao-Monari would distribute the 'Jan Dhan' account kits to waste segregation workers during her first visit to the country, on December 1.



- **Cabinet clears ₹19,744-cr National Green Hydrogen Mission**

The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved the ₹19,744-crore National Green Hydrogen Mission with an objective to become a major exporter in the field and make India a global hub for the production, utilisation, and export of Green Hydrogen and its derivatives. The development will help India, one of the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitters, achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2070.

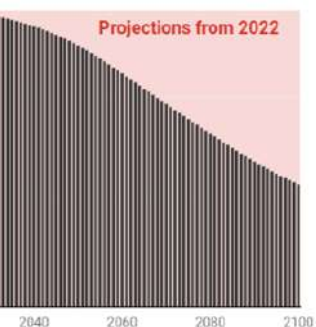


- **In landmark shift, China's population declines in 2022**

China's population declined by 8,50,000 in 2022, the first such fall since a nationwide famine in 1961, marking a landmark demographic shift for the world's second-largest economy. The National Bureau of Statistics in Beijing on January 17 said the national population stood at 1.411 billion at the end of 2022. India will overtake China as the world's most populous nation in 2023, according to a U.N. report released last year.

- **Governor gave nod to 30% reservation in government jobs for Uttarakhand women**

With the Governor's nod to Uttarakhand Public Services (Horizontal Reservation for Women) Bill, 2022, the women candidates with Uttarakhand State domicile got the legal right of 30% reservation in public services and posts.



1. Time = Distance / Speed
2. Speed = Distance / Time
3. Distance = Speed x Time
4. To convert speed of any object
  - from km/hr to m/s =  $\times \frac{5}{18}$
  - from m/s to km/hr =  $\times \frac{18}{5}$
5. Average Speed = (Total distance travelled)/(Total time taken)

Case 1 – When the distance is constant: Average speed =  $\frac{2xy}{x+y}$ ; Where, x and y are the two speeds at which the same distance has been covered.

Case 2 – When the time taken is constant: Average speed =  $\frac{x+y}{2}$ ; Where, x and y are the two speeds at which we traveled for the same time.

6. Speed is inversely proportional to Time when the Distance is constant. S is inversely proportional to  $\frac{1}{T}$  when D is constant. If the Speeds are in the ratio m:n then the Time taken will be in the ratio n:m.

There are two methods to solve questions:  
Using Inverse Proportionality  
Using Constant Product Rule

7. If two people travel from two points A and B towards each other, and they meet at point P. The total distance covered by them on the meeting will be AB. The Time taken by both of them to meet will be the same. As the Time is constant, Distances AP and BP will be in the ratio of their Speed. Say that the Distance between A and B is d.

If two people are walking towards each other from A and B, When they meet for the first time, they together cover a Distance “d” When they meet for the second time, they together cover a Distance “3d” When they meet for the third time, they together cover a Distance of “5d”.....

## RULES FOR SOLVING TRAIN PROBLEMS

- Speed of the Train = Total distance covered by the train / Time taken
- If the length of two trains is given, say a and b, and the trains are moving in opposite directions with speeds of x and y respectively, then the time taken by trains to cross each other =  $\{(a+b) / (x+y)\}$
- If the length of two trains is given, say a and b, and they are moving in the same direction, with speeds x and y respectively, then the time is taken to cross each other =  $\{(a+b) / (x-y)\}$
- When the starting time of two trains is the same from x and y towards each other and after crossing each other, they took t1 and t2 time in reaching y and x respectively, then the ratio between the speed of two trains =  $\sqrt{t2} : \sqrt{t1}$
- If two trains leave x and y stations at time t1 and t2 respectively and travel with speed L and M respectively, then distanced from x, where two trains meet is  $(t2 - t1) \times \{(product\ of\ speed) / (difference\ in\ speed)\}$
- The average speed of a train without any stoppage is x, and with the stoppage, it covers the same distance at an average speed of y, then Rest Time per hour =  $(Difference\ in\ average\ speed) / (Speed\ without\ stoppage)$
- If two trains of equal lengths and different speeds take t1 and t2 time to cross a pole, then the time taken by them to cross each other if the train is moving in opposite direction =  $(2 \times t1 \times t2) / (t2 + t1)$
- If two trains of equal lengths and different speeds take t1 and t2 time to cross a pole, then the time taken by them to cross each other if the train is moving in the same direction =  $(2 \times t1 \times t2) / (t2 - t1)$

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Q.1. A man travels from his home to office at 4km/hr and reaches his office 20 mins late. If the speed had been 6 km/hr, he would have reached 10 mins early. Find the distance from his home to office.

Q.2. Ram and Shyam are standing at two ends of a room with a width of 30 m. They start walking towards each other along the width of the room with a Speed of 2 m/s and 1 m/s, respectively. Find the total distance travelled by Ram when he meets Shyam for the third time.

Q.3. A man decided to cover a distance of 6 km in 84 minutes. He decided to cover two thirds of the distance at 4 km / hr and the remaining at some different speed. Find the speed after the two third distance has been covered.

Q.4. While going to office, Ramesh travels at a speed of 30 kmph and on his way back, he travels at a speed of 45 kmph. What is his average speed of the whole journey?

Q 5. A train running at the speed of 56 km/hr crosses a pole in 18 seconds. What is the length of the train?

Q 6. Time is taken by two trains running in opposite directions to cross a man standing on the platform is 28 seconds and 18 seconds respectively. It took 26 seconds for the trains to cross each other. What is the ratio of their speeds?

Q 7. It takes a 360 m long train 12 seconds to pass a pole. How long will it take to pass a platform 900 m long?

Q 8. A train 300 m long is running at a speed of 54 km/hr. In what time will it pass a bridge 150 m long?

Q 9. Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in the same direction at 40km/hr and 30km/hr. The faster train passes, the slower train in 36 seconds. Find the length of each train.

# Top Performers

With the belief of 'Every effort counts and no effort should go unrecognized', we at Nishtha, reward the top performers of the society every month. The top performers of the month of January 2023, are Saakshi Singh from Editorial Wing, Preeti Belwal from Creative Wing, Divyanshu Bhatt from PR & Sponsorship Wing, Ankit Kithania from Organising Wing and ... from Technical Wing.

It is the dedication and the hard work of the members, and their performance which makes the society achieve its great heights.

We wish this reward will not only give a sense of accomplishment but also motivate the members to continue to work with the same dedication in the coming future. Dedication is an important skill because it helps nurture your work ethic and leads you to success. With this belief, we hope to receive your valuable contribution in the time ahead as well. To attain your aspirations or your life's objective, you must work tirelessly. Your success determines the type of person you must be and the lifestyle you must keep. Good luck !!!



**Saakshi Singh**  
Editorial Wing



**Preeti Belwal**  
Creative Wing



**Divyanshu Bhatt**  
PR & Spons. Wing

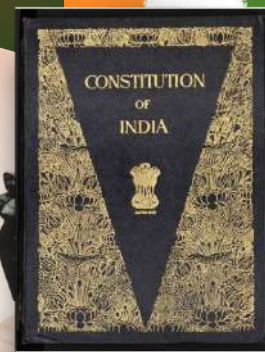


**Ankit Kithania**  
Organizing Wing



**Anjali**  
Technical Wing

# Journey of Our Constitution



The Indian constitution is a document that lays out the basic framework of Indian government. It has been instrumental in shaping the political and social landscape of India. The journey of our constitution has been a long one. From the days of the British Raj to the current day, it has been a constant struggle between those who sought to retain British rule and those who called for a more liberal form of government. The struggle went on till 1947, when India finally became an independent nation. The basic idea behind Indian constitution can be traced back to the ancient Indian texts like the Vedas or Upanishads which talk about dharma or righteousness. Dharma was defined as “the state in which one’s duty toward society is realized through selfless service.” This concept led to the formation of caste system in ancient India. However, this system shed its prominence after Lord Buddha came into existence and preached about an alternative path for humanity: one that does not discriminate on the basis of birth or class. During British rule, there were many attempts by Indians to change their constitution from an authoritarian one based on caste system to a liberal one based on human rights. Some of these attempts were successful while others failed miserably due to lack of support within the government or even among Indians themselves.

Q.1 Constitutional Morality’ is rooted in the Constitution itself and is founded on its essential facets. Explain the doctrine of ‘Constitutional Morality’ with the help of relevant judicial decisions.

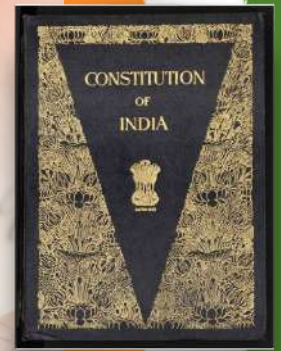
(2021)

The constitution was drafted by an expert committee under the chairmanship of B.R. Ambedkar, who had earlier drafted the Indian constitution for British India in 1935. The constitution has three parts: Part 1 deals with principles and rights; Part 2 has laws and regulations; and Part 3 contains the procedures for governing India's democratic system (which includes elections). The constitution also provides for federalism and a separate judiciary, which have been incorporated into other parts of Indian law.

## Constitution of India

It is a well-established fact that the Constitution of India is the most supreme law of the country and the torchbearer of fundamental political code, powers, and duties of government, procedure, directive principles, and duties of the citizen. Even the Parliament is not allowed to overpower the Constitution because of its constitutional supremacy over Parliament and the fact that it was framed through constituent assembly which was headed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and not the members of Parliament. Sovereignty, Socialism, Secularism are the three claims of the Constitution, while also assuring justice, equity, and liberty to people residing in the country.

## Initiation of Making of the Constitution



The beginning of the idea to draft the constitution came up in the year 1928 when the 'All Parties Conference' summoned a committee to draft the constitution and the report was known as 'Nehru report'.

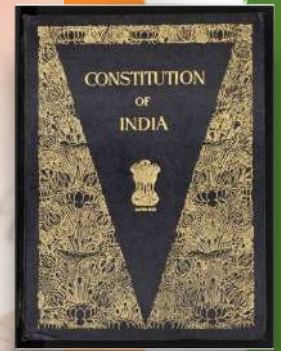
In the year 1934, the idea to form a constituent assembly was proposed by Mahendra Nath. Since the majority of Colonial India functioned under British rule from 1857 to 1947, as a result, the same legislation continued from 1947 to 1950 because the states were the dominion of Britain for many years.

Before the commencement of the Constitution, there were legislations which governed the functioning of Indian provinces like the Indian Independence Act, 1947 and Government of India Act, 1935, but these legislations were repealed by the Constitution after its commencement, i.e., from 26 January 1950.

- On August 14, 1947, a meeting of the assembly was held which proposed committees that started working on the draft and finally the committee was appointed and a revised constitution was prepared by the committee. It was submitted to the assembly on 4th November 1947.
- Some major committees contributing were - the Drafting Committee headed by B.R. Ambedkar, Union Powers Committee headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Union Constitution Committee headed by Sardar Vallabh Patel, Advisory committee on Fundamental rights headed by Sardar Patel, and other subcommittees.
- There were few amendments which were suggested and revised draft constitution was discussed. The final session of the assembly which was convened on January 4, 1950 was the day when each member of the assembly signed two copies of the constitution, one was in Hindi and the other was in English. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that our constitution is the only constitution which is handwritten and is filled with designs by artists.

Q.2 What do you understand by the concept "freedom of speech and expression"? Does it cover hate speech also? Why do the films in India stand on a slightly different plane from other forms of expression? Discuss. (2014)





The constitution was published at Dehradun and the final constitution took almost five years to publish. Before adopting the Constitution, the assembly held eleven sessions in 165 days. Since the constitution was adopted on November 26, we also know that day as the National Law Day or Constitution Day. This day is also remembered as the day when the significance of the constitution is spread through the thoughts of Ambedkar. The cost estimated for the making of the constitution was 6.3 crores! The 26th of January 1930 was declared as Independence Day by the Congress, but India did not get Independence until 1947 and did not become a republic until 1950. The reason it was considered to become a republic in 1950 was due to the enactment of the Constitution. Even when the country was free from the British Raj, still, we used to follow the British monarch which was replaced by India's newly adopted constitution and so, India became a Republic.

## Conclusion

Q.3 Though the federal principle is dominant in our Constitution and that principle is one of its basic features, it is equally true that federalism under the Indian Constitution leans in favour of a strong Centre, a feature that militates against the concept of strong federalism.

(2014)

The Constitution of India is not just a book of laws, but it is a living document which carries the guidelines to make the working of the government efficient and also puts down the basic framework that defines fundamental political principles, and it also lays down the structure, power, procedures, etc. When the constitution was commenced, it had 395 articles in 22 portions and 8 schedules and consisted of almost 80,000 words. And as of October 2021, there have been 105 amendments to the constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. That is because our Constitution accepts the necessity of modifications according to changing needs of the society.

# Unsung Women Heroes of Independence

“I know the capabilities of our womanhood well. I can, therefore, say with certainty that there is no task which our women cannot undertake and no sacrifice and suffering which our women cannot undergo,” said **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**.

In his address to the women’s section of the Indian Independence League in Singapore in 1943, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose welcomed women’s participation in the Indian Freedom Movement.

Even though, the history of Indian freedom struggles is incomplete without the contributions of women, it is less likely found in the popular narratives which are followed by the discussions on the struggle. Women leaders made a significant valor even before the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny. It was Maharani Velu Nachiyar who bravely fought and defeated the British army successfully decades before the first revolt. Gauri Parvati Bai, the queen of Travancore carried out reforms and emphasized on the education of girls. After the 1857 revolt, there were many stalwart women participants such as Rani Lakshmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Rani Avantibai Lodhi of Ramgarh, Savatri Bai Phule, and Tarabai Shinde. These women have gone down as legends in the history of Indian Independence.



Q.1 Women’s contribution was not only confined to India’s freedom struggle but also gave distinguished contribution in making constitution of India.

Elaborate.  
(2019)

In the early 19th century, there were many more women who were indulged in the freedom struggle. Sarojini Naidu, Annie Besant, Madam Cama, Kamala Nehru, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Aruna Asaf Ali, Kalpana Dutta, Kasturba Gandhi, Usha Mehta and many more courageous women who have made innumerable sacrifices are seldom remembered. On the 75th Independence day, we wish to celebrate the unsung women heroes by remembering their lives and learning their sacrifices.



## **Bhikaji Cama:**

The first Indian to unfurl Indian flag in foreign soil.

Bhikaji was born in 1861 into an affluent Parsi family and married Rustomji Cama in 1885, a lawyer who was demonstratively pro-British. Thus, his ideological differences with the passionate nationalist Bhikaji resulted in an unhappy marriage and led her to spend time mostly in social work. Bhikaji caught plague while volunteering during the 1896 plague in Bombay. She recovered but was in poor health and hence went to Europe for recovery in 1902. During her stay, she met several prominent Indian nationalists like Dadabhai Naoroji, Lala Har Dayal, and Shyamji Krishnavarma addressed several public meetings in London's Hyde Park. She eventually relocated to Paris and co-founded the Paris Indian Society. She also wrote, published, and distributed revolutionary literature. On 22nd August 1907, Bhikaji became the first Indian to hoist the Indian flag (which she had co-designed) on foreign soil in Stuttgart, Germany. There, she spoke about the disastrous effects of famine in India and demanded autonomy from Britain. After working relentlessly despite declining health, Bhikaji finally returned to India at 74 years of age and breathed her last in 1936. She endowed most of her possessions to Avabai Petit Orphanage for girls.

Q.2 Discuss the role of women in the freedom struggle especially during the Gandhian phase. (2016)

## **Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay: First Woman To Contest For Political Office**

The first woman in India to contest for political office, Kamaladevi was a rare polymath who excelled in several roles such as a freedom fighter, a handicraft-enthusiast, and a feminist. Born in 1903 into a Saraswat Brahmin family in Mangalore, Kamaladevi's political consciousness seeded in her childhood during her interactions with luminaries like Annie Besant and Gopalkrishna Gokhale, when they visited Kamaladevi's maternal uncle, who was a well-known social reformer. While in London (to pursue a diploma course), Kamaladevi learned about Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement. Something inside Kamaladevi had shifted. She promptly enrolled on Indian National Congress and joined Seva Dal. She quickly rose in ranks, eventually founded the All India Women's Conference (AIWC), and competed for a seat in the Madras Legislative Assembly, becoming the first woman in India to run for political office.

Kamaladevi's contribution to the freedom movement is manifold, but she was mainly instrumental in drawing women's participation in the freedom movement. A champion of women's rights, she unflinchingly spoke out against Mahatma Gandhi when he had opposed the inclusion of women in the Salt Satyagraha Movement in 1930. She actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha, even entering the Bombay Stock Exchange to sell 'freedom' salt packets.



Unlike most prominent leaders of the time, Kamaladevi refused government posts and dedicated her life to humanitarian service. She eventually died at the age of 85 in 1988, although her contribution continues to inspire generations of feminists and social workers.

### **Moolmati: Sheer Commitment To Freedom Movement**

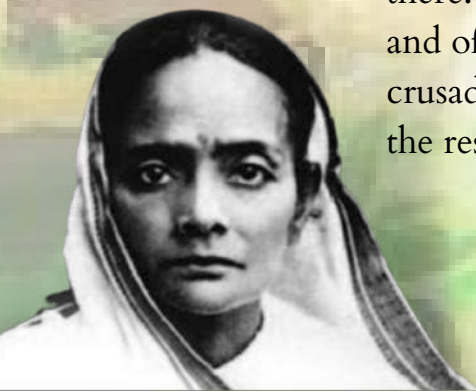
Not every patriot fought for independence in the forefront. Some of them quietly stood as the strength of those who confronted the British rule, as the guiding lights that lightened up the path to freedom. Mother of famous freedom fighter Ram Prasad Bismil, Moolmati was one of those revolutionaries.

Bismil famously founded the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928 along with his compatriots like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad. Hailing from an extremely humble background, Moolmati consistently supported his son in the freedom struggle.

However, in 1927, Bismil was arrested and sentenced to death at Gorakhpur jail in relation to the Mainpuri Conspiracy case of 1918 and the Kakori Conspiracy of 1925.

There are very few records about Moolmati, but one incident is enough to establish her brilliance. Days before Bismil was to be hanged, Moolmati went to meet his son. As Bismil broke down at the sight of his mother, Moolmati remained firm and solemnly told Bismil that she was proud of having a son like him. At this, a distraught Bismil told her that he was crying not because he was afraid of death, but because he would never get a mother like her again.

But Moolmati's sheer commitment to the freedom movement did not end there. After her elder son's demise, Moolmati addressed a public gathering and offered her other son to the freedom movement. Perhaps without silent crusaders like Moolmati, hundreds of freedom fighters would not have had the resolution to pursue the path they had chosen.



# The Scientific Legacy of India

## INTRODUCTION

After independence, Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, initiated reforms to promote higher education and science and technology in India. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)—conceived by a 22-member committee of scholars and entrepreneurs in order to promote technical education—was inaugurated on 18 August 1951 at Kharagpur in West Bengal by the Minister of Education Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. More IITs were soon opened in Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi as well in the late 1950s and early 1960s along with the regional RECs (now National Institutes of Technology (NIT). Beginning in the 1960s, close ties with the Soviet Union enabled the Indian Space Research Organisation to rapidly develop the Indian Space Program and advanced nuclear power in India even after the first nuclear test explosion by India on 18 May 1974 at Pokhran.

Q.1 How is science interwoven deeply with our lives? What are the striking changes in agriculture triggered off by science-based technologies?  
(2020)

India invested US\$3.7 billion in science and technology in 2002–2003. For comparison, China invested about four times more than India, while the United States invested approximately 75 times more than India on science and technology. While India had increased its output of scientific papers fourfold between 2000 and 2015 overtaking Russia and France in absolute number of papers per year, that rate has been exceeded by China and Brazil; Indian papers generate fewer cites than average, and relative to its population it has few scientists. India was ranked 46th in the Global Innovation Index in 2021 and 40th in 2022.

India accounts for about 10% of all expenditure on research and development in Asia and the number of scientific publications grew by 45% over the five years to 2007. However, according to former Indian science and technology minister Kapil Sibal, India is lagging in science and technology compared to developed countries. India has only 140 researchers per 1,000,000 population, compared to 4,651 in the United States.

## INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The achievements of India in science and technology are well-known around the world. Indian scientists are renowned personalities who have stunned the world with their breakthrough scientific contributions. In the last few decades, numerous contributions have been made in sectors like agriculture, healthcare, space research, and nuclear power, including: a. Development of indigenous nuclear technology b. Development of satellite communication c. Development of Atomic clock. The achievements of India in the field of science and technology are endless. Be it space or medicine, India's innovation has a worldwide reputation. We have listed some of the notable contributions below.

- **Development of Modern Agricultural Technology During The Green Revolution:** The Green Revolution was an achievement that ended India's dependency on foreign countries for food grains. After independence, the country needed modern agricultural technology, better water supply, and high-yielding seeds to increase crop production. To tackle the situation, agro-scientists developed tools and techniques that helped with increasing agricultural production. It consequently led to India becoming the leading exporter of food grains as well.

- **Introducing Asia-Pacific's Largest Satellite Communication System:** Vikram Sarabhai, the chairman of the Indian National Committee for Space Research, envisioned using satellite technology for communication and weather forecasting. India soon became a capable developer of space technology and introduced the Space Instructional Television Experiment (SITE). In 1983, India launched INSAT, Asia-Pacific's largest domestic communication system. This achievement of India in the field of science and technology has been a game-changer.

Q. 2 COVID-19 pandemic has caused unprecedented devastation worldwide. However, technological advancements are being availed readily to win over the crisis. Give an account of how technology was sought to aid the management of the pandemic.

(2020)

- **Supplying Affordable and Effective Drugs and Vaccines Globally:**

India holds the title of "the pharmacy of the world" today. This is due to the contribution of India to the global supply of affordable, effective drugs and vaccines. The government established Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in 1954, followed by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited. In the private sector, the Central Drug Research Institute council was expanded by Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar. The joint efforts of both sectors took us to where we are today.

### • **Development of Indigenous Defence Systems:**

The Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) (1958) has helped India build a powerful defence system to stand against the potential threats from China and Pakistan.

One of the greatest achievements of India in the field of science and technology is that it has built aircraft, arms, tanks, EW systems, missile systems, etc. India also became nuclear-powered after testing the first successful nuclear test in 1974 at Pokhran.

### • **Successful Space Missions:**

Vikram Sarabhai helped set up the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in 1969, which has been a cornerstone in our progress in space research. Our first satellite, Aryabhata, was launched with the Soviet Union in 1975. It was followed by two successful space missions, Chandrayan (2008) to the moon and Mangalyaan (2014) to the orbit of Mars. Mangalyaan made India the first nation to send a satellite to the orbit of Mars in the first attempt.

### • **Significant Contributions to the Global IT Industry:**

In 1970, the Department of Electronics was established in India, along with public sector companies like ECIL and CMC, which broke the monopoly of certain global IT companies. Today, India is the largest exporter of IT services. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is ranked among the top 10 IT companies in the world.

## FAMOUS PERSONALITIES OF INDIA

The improvement of scientific ideas in current India can be ascribed to the specialists of this period. In the nineteenth century, Sir C.V. Raman achieved new Indian logical ideas. Dr Homi J. Bhabha, known as the Father of our Nuclear Physics, anticipated the eventual fate of Indian Science. Dr J.C. Bose, in plant physiology, Dr Vikram Sarabhai, in space sector and industrialization, and Dr Abdul Kalam in the field of defence innovation, achieved progressive changes to stir the wonder of modern India.

### • **Chandrasekhar V. Raman**

Chandrasekhar V Raman, popularly known as C.V. Raman was an Indian physicist who made substantial contributions to the growth of Science in India.

He was born on 7 November 1888 in Tiruchirapalli, in Tamil Nadu.

He won the Nobel Prize for Physics in the year 1930 for discovering that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the light that is deflected changes in wavelength.

This phenomenon is now known as the Raman Scattering and results from the Raman Effect.

He was knighted in the year 1929.

During his time, he helped establish practically every Indian research institution, founded the Indian Journal of Physics and the Indian Academy of Sciences, and mentored hundreds of students who held prominent positions in India's colleges and government.

Q.3 Discuss India's achievements in the field of Space Science and Technology. How the application of this technology has helped India in its socio-economic development?

(2016)

## • **Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha**

Dr Homi Jehangir Bhabha was an Indian Physicist born on 30 October 1909 in Mumbai.

He is responsible for developing India's nuclear energy program and is hence called the "Father of the Indian nuclear programme".

He completed his early education in Mumbai. He obtained a degree in Mechanical Engineering with First Class from Cambridge, completed research work there, and received his doctorate in 1935.

Until 1939, he carried out outstanding original research related to cosmic radiation. He came back to India when the Second World War began.

Dr Bhabha joined the Indian Institute of Sciences at Bangalore as a Reader, following Dr C.V. Raman. Before long, he turned into a professor of Physics. Here, he laid out the idea of building a research institute for some new areas of Physics. He composed a letter to Sir Dorab Ji Tata proposing that an organization has to be set up to establish India's framework as a world nuclear power. This foundation would create its specialists, and the nation would not need to rely upon outside sources.

Subsequently, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) was begun in 1945 at Dr Bhabha's ancestral home. India's first atomic research centre, Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC), was set up at Bombay.

India's first nuclear reactor, Apsara, was additionally settled under his direction.

Bhabha became the first chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission set up in 1948. His investigations in the field of atomic energy are considered vital in global circles.

He was the president of the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955 and the president of the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics from 1960 to 1963.

He was awarded the Adams Prize (1942) and Padma Bhushan (1954).

He also received a nomination for the Nobel Prize in 1951 and 1953-1956.

## • **Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

He was the 11th President of India, born on 15 October 1931, in the island town of Rameshwaram, in Tamil Nadu. He played a significant role in developing missiles and nuclear weapons in India, which earned him the title of "Missile Man". Dr. Kalam served in the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) from 1963 to 1982.

At Vikram Sarabhai Space Center, he developed the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV 3), which put the satellite Rohini into space.

In 1982, as Director, Defense Research Development Organization (DRDO), he was given the responsibility of the Integrated Guided Missile Development Program (IGMDP) responsibility.

He created five undertakings for defence services - Prithvi, Trishul, Akash, Nag, and Agni. He drove India into a period of self-reliance.

Agni, a surface missile, is a one-of-a-kind accomplishment. Its successful launch made India a member of the club of highly developed nations concerning aeronautical progress.

Dr Kalam was the author of several books, including Wings of Fire (1999).

He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, in 1997 for his contributions in the field of Science and engineering.



## **SOME FACTS :**

- As per the Economic Survey 2022, India's GERD as a percentage of GDP stood at 0.66%.
- Expanding middle-class and increasing affordability are demand drivers for technologically advanced products.
- India is the top exporter of IT products, has the third-largest pharma sector and a fast-growing contract research segment.
- India stands third globally in the number of peer-reviewed science and engineering publications.
- In September 2021, India published the amended Patents Rules (2021) and reduced fees by 80% for educational institutions.
- Establishment of CoEs in various areas. NMITLI initiative on PPP basis.
- Increased investment by private players. Setting up R&D centres.

# Influence of Geography on Indian History

## INFLUENCE OF GEOGRAPHY ON INDIAN HISTORY

### INTRODUCTION TO INDIA

India is one of the ancient civilizations in the world. It has achieved multi-faceted socio-economic progress during the last five decades. It has moved forward displaying remarkable progress in the field of agriculture, industry, technology and overall economic development. India has also contributed significantly to the making of world history. The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. Note that the Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts.

The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travelers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times. The ideas of the Upanishads and the Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numerals and the decimal system thus could reach many parts of the world. The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries. On the other hand, the influence of Greek sculpture, and the architectural styles of dome and minarets from West Asia can be seen in different parts of our country. India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia. India has 28 states and 9 Union Territories. India shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the northwest, China (Tibet), Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Our southern neighbours across the sea consist of the two island countries, namely Sri Lanka and Maldives. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar, while Maldives Islands. However, both are situated to the south of the Lakshadweep Islands.

### IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHY ON INDIAN HISTORY:

Throughout its early History, mankind constantly moved from one hostile environment to more favorable living conditions. The topography of the land, availability of water, and the climate are the factors that have played a crucial role in the growth of human settlements.

Once man's basic needs – food, water, clothing and shelter – are taken care of, he seeks refinement in his living conditions as well as his thought process. Both, however, are substantially affected by his environment – land conditions and climate.

India is well-known for her vast dimensions and the varied physical features. It has winding chains of hills and high mountain ranges that are covered with snow and thick forests. Its vast plains are covered with fertile land yielding rich harvest year after year. Its rivers criss-cross the entire length and breadth of the country, providing life sustaining water to its inhabitants. Its arid deserts seem almost untouched by the feet of man. Its dense forests are the sanctuaries of a multitude of floral and faunal varieties. India also has every variety of climates, from polar to temperate to tropical. The highlands of North India have icy winds and snowy weather. The plains of Rajasthan experience scorching heat and dust-storms. The coastal areas brave high velocity wind storms. And the evergreen rainforests of the north-east are a result of high rainfall in the region. All these natural conditions divided India into different territorial units – each with its own history.

The history of India developed in essence as the history of its various regions. In the process of historical evolution these regions acquired cultural features of their own. Regions had their distinct languages; their art forms differed; even their social customs and practices were different from each other. Thus great dissymmetry in historical change is witnessed between regions of this country.

In the north of the Indian sub-continent lies the formidable Himalayas. Geographically these can be divided into three broad regions, namely:

- The Eastern Himalayas
- The Central Himalayas, and
- The Western Himalayas

The eastern branch of the Himalayas, the Patkai hills with its extension in the form of the Khasi, Garo and the Jaintia hills, closes the Brahmaputra valley from the south, adding to the isolation of Assam. South of Manipur, the Lushai and the Chin hills narrow into a long range of hills of the Arakan Yoma range, which demarcate the border with Myanmar and take it to Cape Negaris situated on the mouth of the Irrawaddy river.

Although the routes through the eastern mountains are difficult, that has not prevented the flow of cultural influence from Southeast Asia and South China. The region has also witnessed a few military invasions from the east as also the gradual and partly peaceful penetration by people like the Ahoms from Arakan into the Assam valley.

## **ETHNIC AND CULTURAL EXPANSION IN THE NORTH-EAST**

The central Himalayan region, extending from Bhutan to Chitral, lies at the fringe of the great table-land of Tibet. There have been trade and other contacts between India and Tibet across this frontier.

In the west lies the Hindukush range of mountains, which extends south-westward from the Himalayas and goes deep into Afghanistan. Between the western end of the Himalayas and the Hindukush, lie the Karakorum mountains with the Ladakh and Zaskar ranges as an extension to the southeast. However, these western and north-western mountain chains have not been able to keep out the flow of people. Peaceful travellers, traders and a series of invaders entered India through this barrier during pre-historic and historic times. Thus Shortugai in southeast Afghanistan was a trading outpost of the Harappan civilization, while the ancient towns of Kabul and Kandahar were situated on the trade routes between India and Iran. The Greeks, the Sakas, Kushanas, the Hunas, the Turks and the Afghans made their entry into India through these routes, while Buddhism and other aspects of Indian culture entered Afghanistan and Central Asia through these passes.

## • Indus Plains

The passes of the western Himalayas lead to the Great Plain of Hindustan which extends from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, stretching over 3,000 kms in length and between 250 and 300 kms in width. Its north-western part is formed by the rich plains of the Indus, comprising,

- The Punjab
- The Sindh

The Punjab, literally the land of five rivers, today lies divided between India and Pakistan. The five rivers – Satluj, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas and Chenab, have made this region the ‘Bread-Basket’ of the sub-continent. The prosperity of this region coupled with its strategic location has always lured invaders. As a result, a number of intrusive elements have fused into the existing culture and so Punjab is sometimes also referred to as the ‘Melting-pot of Cultures’.

The lower Indus valley and the delta formed by it constitute Sindh. This region has been historically linked with Gujarat. The prosperity of this region can be gauged by the fact that it was in this region that the first urban culture of the sub-continent emerged during the 2nd millennium BC. Thus Harappa, the famous and the first excavated site of the Indus Valley Civilization is situated in the Sahiwal district of Punjab, while Mohan-jodaro is located in the Larkana district of Sindh, both in present day Pakistan.

## • Ganga Plains

Bounded on the north by the Himalayan foot-hills and the Terai, on the west by the Aravali range, on the south by the Central Indian Plateau, and on the east by the Rajmahal hills, lie the Ganga plains of northern India.

The upper plains in south Uttaranchal and western and central Uttar Pradesh largely include the Doab, literally the land of two rivers namely, the Ganga and the Yamuna. This area has been marked by conflicts and cultural synthesis since ancient times. The Harappan culture also made inroads into this region. This was also the centre of the Painted Grey Ware or PGW culture and the scene of pulsating activities during the Later Vedic period. The terminal point of the Doab is Prayag, now known as Prayagraj, situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Yamuna. This confluence or Sangam witnesses a swarm of devotees taking bath on auspicious days even today.

The middle Ganga plains correspond to eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This is where the ancient Mahajanapadas of Kosal, Kasi and Magadh were situated. It was Magadh which was the seat of the Mauryan imperial power which witnessed the earliest manifestation of the political unity in the country. Magadh remained at the centre of history of this country till the Gupta period or the 5th Century A.D.

The lower Ganga plains terminate with the province of Bengal. Here rainfall in low-lying plains created forests and marshlands making settlements in early Bengal a difficult proposition. It was only with greater utilisation and control of iron technology that the fertility of the heavy alluvial soil of this region could be exploited, leading to the spread of urban culture, into this region.

The Ganga plains nurtured a number of human settlements, and have constituted the heartland of Indian Civilisation from the first millennium B.C.

## • Central India

The Vindhya and the Satpura hills lying in an east-west orientation divide India horizontally in the centre. It has often impeded the movement from the northern part to the south and vice versa. The central Indian belt, especially Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and eastern Madhya Pradesh has been an area of tribal concentration, which may be a result of the absence of the cultural influences from the adjoining regions. Two important routes generally utilised to bypass the Vindhya were along with both its extremities. The western or the 'Barada' gap lying through Gujarat was given greater preference due to its strategic location. This gap was used by the Aryans to penetrate into the south. The Sakas used it to invade the Satvahanas while the Chalukyas used it to stop the imperial designs of Harsha. Ujjain, too, developed into an important commercial trade and political centre, as it gave access to Gujarat as well as to the Gulf of Khambhat, bypassing the Vindhyas and the Satpuras.

## • Western India

Western India comprises the great regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Rajasthan is divided into two equal halves by the Aravalis, which run diagonally across it.

The eastern half is more habitable; Mewar and its surroundings, which form its lower part, are almost as fertile as the Ganga plains. The towns of Ajmer and Udaipur in particular enjoy locational and strategic advantages, which enabled the Rajputs to retain full or partial independence. The ravines and valleys of Mewar enabled the Ranas to defy the Muslim rulers of Delhi with their deeds of bravery recounted in a thousand songs and ballads.

The western part of Rajasthan consists largely of desert and is therefore, less habitable. However, the towns of Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer, provided safe habitat to the Rajputs of the eastern half, whenever they faced hostile pressure.

Gujarat lies to the south of Rajasthan, on the western fringe of the central Indian belt. It consists of Saurashtra, which experienced an extension of Harappan culture because of its closeness to Indus. The Northern part of Gujarat is known as Anant. It is characterised by semi-arid wind-blown soils. Its southern part is known as Lata; it largely comprises fertile land and covers the entire western coast. The central peninsula of Gujarat is known as Kathiawar. The Rann of Kachchh lying between the south western end of the Aravalis and the Gulf of Kachchh was once an inlet of the Arabian Sea but is now a saline marsh which is barely above sea level.

The lengthy coastline of Gujarat is dotted with several ports, which have been engaged in overseas trade since the 3rd millennium B.C. Lothal was one such flourishing Harappan port. Dwarka and Bhriukachchha (Broach) were active trading ports during the Vedic times. Many more ports came into existence during the later centuries. Any flourishing maritime trade requires good communication with the hinterland. Thus the routes leading to the Deccan, to the eastern end of the Ganga plain, to the middle and the western part of the Aryavrata, and into Rajasthan were in use since early historical times. This, in turn, further gave a fillip to the commercial activities in these regions.

## IMPORTANCE OF GUJARAT PORTS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE IN ANCIENT INDIA:

### • Eastern India

The coastal plains of Orissa, lying to the south west of the delta of Ganga at the eastern end of the Central Indian Plateau, are centered largely on the Mahanadi basin. The narrow strip of the Orissa coast between the Garhjat hills and the sea offers an easy access from eastern India to the eastern part of the Deccan Plateau.

Protected by extensive forests and mountains in the mainland and bound by the sea on the east, Orissa remained immune to invasions from the Ganga plain over a long period of time. Nevertheless several incursions did take place from the Ganga plains into Orissa along this route. Asoka used the direct route from Magadha to Kalinga for his famous Kalinga War. King Kharvela later used it for the reverse direction – from Kalinga to Magadha. By late first millennium A.D. Orissa had begun to develop her distinct linguistic and cultural identity.

## • Peninsular India

The Deccan Plateau and the surrounding coastal plains define the contours of Peninsular India. The Plateau is divided into three major regions which largely correspond to the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

The fertile black soil of Maharashtra helped in the growth of agriculture-based chalcolithic communities in northern Deccan. The red soil of the Telangana required manual irrigation, and thus resulted in pastoral life style of the Neolithic settlers of the south-western Andhra. In contrast, the Krishna-Godavari delta of Andhra, has a fertile land. This area, known in earlier times as Vengi, is considered as the rice bowl of the south. Karnataka includes south-western Deccan, and is divided into two parts – the southern part is better watered and more hospitable for human settlement than the north. Here Mangalore is an important harbor, situated on an inlet formed by the Netravati river. While there is no natural division between Maharashtra and Karnataka, the Nilgiris form a natural division between the Kannadigas and the Tamils, as well as the Malayalees.

## • The Extreme South

The area occupied by the states of Tamil Nadu and Kerala constitute the southern extreme of the Indian sub-continent. Geographically, linguistically and culturally, Tamil Nadu has evolved an individuality of its own. At times, interrelated ways of life are attested to in the earliest literature of the land – the Sangam literature.

Kerala has a history of spice trade with the west since the post Mauryan times. Relatively isolated by land, its Malabar Coast saw the emergence of a number of flourishing international ports, like Kochi (or Cochin) and Kozikhode (or Calicut). It is therefore, not surprising that Kerala became the first region in the South Asia to witness the direct influence of the sea faring Christians and later of the Arabs. It also had maritime interaction with China, as is evident from the use of Chinese fishing boats in coastal Kerala.

The famous geographer Richard Hakluyt once said that geography and chronology are the sun and the moon, the right eye and the left eye, of the history. As we have seen the impact of geography on the history of our country had been varied – from startling to latent. The environmental setting and the availability and utilization of resources in different regions has resulted in uneven patterns of growth. Therefore, the unfolding of the historical process too has neither been even or uniform through out the country.

## INFLUENCE OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

The history of India has been profoundly influenced by geographical features such as mountains, rivers, forests, plains, rainfall, weather, and various regional cultures.

Each region of India has its own population, whose traits are as distinct and consistent as those of the nation in which they reside. Naturally, their culture and way of life, which have evolved over time as they have learned how to survive on the resources the country has to give, have a significant influence on their character. Therefore, it is obvious that many aspects of this regional culture are influenced by current demands and resources in the area. Those cultural distinctions, many of which have considerable power and life and which leave one in no doubt when one passes a regional frontier, will rapidly become apparent to anyone travelling through India. While not all geographical and cultural frontiers coincide with linguistic frontiers, many do. In addition to changes in the landscape, people's attire and demeanor have changed, as well as their language on occasion.

Even while the majority of territories had clearly defined natural boundaries, not all of them had the resources needed to sustain life. As a result, a network of contacts between the areas of the country has developed since prehistoric times due to the shared demand for metals and other resources. The exploitation of the nation's natural riches had a significant impact on its history.

India's rugged terrain and the river valleys that are sandwiched between the hills naturally served as the site of the earliest human settlements. Each of the regions, which were bordered by rivers, sometimes identical with deltas and plateaus, occasionally by mountains and sometimes by both, formed a political and administrative unit in which several governing dynasties rose and fell. It was difficult for the ruling elite of one region to impose its dominance over other regions because of the communication challenges presented by a large country and the invulnerability of Natural boundaries. Every region eventually developed into a unique cultural entity with its own way of life and language. The various regions of India have dual attractions from an archaeologist's perspective. The growth and differentiation of regional cultures is the very stuff of archaeology, and many of its particular characteristics may be traced back in antiquity. Second, certain places have developed much more quickly than others, and the less developed frequently retain numerous elements that elsewhere merely date to a distant past.

## SUMMARY

From prehistoric times to the present, India's political, social, and religious history has been deeply influenced by its geographical features, which include mountains, forests, rivers, deserts, plains, extensive forest cover, crops, and people with various cultures and customs. India's cultural frontiers have shown to be extremely steady and narrowly defined, perhaps in part because her physical frontiers are similarly established and prominently displayed. In conclusion, the physical characteristics of the nation can be used to explain nearly all of the peculiarities of the Indian people and their history.

# Weekly Focus

## week 1

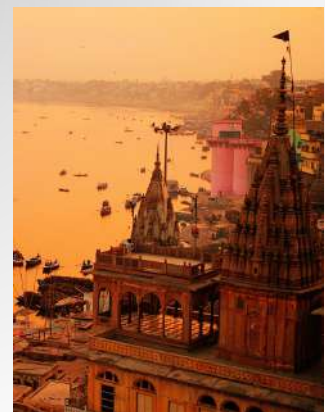


## Features of Kashi Tamil Sangam

- Celebrates historical and civilizational connection between India's North and South.
- Kashi-Cultural Capital of India,
- Tamil Nadu & Tamil culture-Center of India's antiquity and pride.
- Both are a source of art
- Both are immersed in Shiva

## What it Brings?

- Brings two cultural traditions closer
- Creates understanding & deepens the bond of people belonging to different regions.
- A platform to integrate - Heritage & knowledge with modern thought, philosophy, technology & craftsmanship







# week 1

## Textiles Conclave

- Great job – creating potential
- Technical textiles – functional textiles
- Man-made fiber
- Modi's '5F' Formula - Farm to fibre; fibre to factory; factory to fashion; fashion to foreign
- Capitalizing emerging opportunities to create a competitive Textiles & Apparel Sector



## ODOP

- Fostering balanced regional development across all districts of the country.
- Open Network for Digital Commerce Government e-Marketplace
- In line with National Education Policy (NEP), 2020's focus.

## Conclusion

- Implementing agency - IIT Madras & Banaras Hindu University (BHU).
- Sangamam has ignited a new cultural zeal in India & whetted the country's appetite for more.



# Weekly Focus week 2



## UN PEACE KEEPING FORCE

- Role of UN's Department of Peace Operations.
- Assistance for host countries for transition from conflict to peace.
- Provision of security; political and peace building support.
- Originated in 1948
- Deployment of military observers to West Asia.
- To monitor Armistice Agreement between Israel & Arab neighbours.



## OPERATIONS

- Operational control - UN Secretary General.
- Types of Operations :
  - Unarmed observer groups.
  - Lightly-armed military forces - for Self-defense.



## PRINCIPLES OF UN PEACE KEEPING

- Consent of The parties.
- Impartiality.
- Non-use of Force

### INDIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS:

- Since 1948 - 49 missions - 200,000 Indians
- 2007 - first country to deploy all-women contingent



# Weekly Focus

## week 3



## The illogical rejection of the idea of South Asia

- \*SAARC-formed in 1985 in Dhaka.
- \*Headquarters – Kathmandu, Nepal
- \*Members – Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.
- Its
  - Last summit- hosted by Nepal in 2014.



## Significance of Cooperation

- \*Nine South-Asian cities deeply affected by air pollution.
- \*Climate Change – Another challenge
- \*The solution lies in the 'whole of region' approach.
- \*A united South Asia would have positioned itself as an energy "cartel" commanding a better price for the region



## Need for Regionalisation

- Increasing polarisation,
- Climate crisis,
- Growing scarcity of resources.



## Way Ahead

- \*Could convene or participate in a regional dialogue on the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war.
- \*Co-operation in health sector.
- \*Discussions on important agendas like health, energy, women's rights, security, and terrorism.



# Quiz

1. Which country will become the third economic superpower by 2037 and a \$10-trillion economy by 2035, Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR)?

- A. Finland
- B. Canada
- C. Kenya
- D. India

2. 10th Edition of the North East Festival begins at which Stadium in New Delhi?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
- B. Talkatora Indoor Stadium
- C. Indira Gandhi Stadium
- D. Chhatrasaal Stadium

3. International Boxing Day is observed on which date?

- A. December 26
- B. December 21
- C. December 15
- D. December 20

4. Which country is terminating visa-free entry for Indians from January 01?

- A. Singapore
- B. Serbia
- C. Spain
- D. Syria

5. The 10th Edition of the North East Festival has begun recently in which city?

- A. New Delhi
- B. Ajmer
- C. Chandigarh
- D. Mumbai

6. Navy launched the indigenously-built ship 'Arnala' in which city?

- A. Surat
- B. Puna
- C. Ajmer
- D. Chennai

7. Reliance Jio has launched its 5G services in which state with an investment of Rs 6,500 crore?

- A. Arunachal Pradesh
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh

8. In which bank's Loan Case Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) arrested Videocon group chairman Venugopal Dhoot?

- A. SBI
- B. PNB
- C. BOB
- D. ICICI

# Quiz

9. Which game's player was named the BBC Sports Personality of the Year 2022?

- A. Basketball
- B. Cricket
- C. Football
- D. Baseball

10. What is the rank of Indian Cuisine in the list of best Cuisines of the World?

- A. Forth
- B. Second
- C. Fifth
- D. Seventh

11. Which IIT is to set up an institute in Malaysia?

- A. IIT Kharagpur
- B. IIT Delhi
- C. IIT Patna
- D. IIT Mumbai

12. India and which country is to start Free trade agreement (FTA) talks early?

- A. Bhutan
- B. Bangladesh
- C. Japan
- D. Brazil

13. Which state Legislative Assembly cleared amendments in Cattle Preservation Act; eases transportation of cattle for agricultural purposes, and has stringent punishment for cattle smugglers?

- A. Assam
- B. Bihar
- C. Haryana
- D. Sikkim

14. Which state has the highest number of centrally protected monuments that have been illegally encroached?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra

15. Who has introduced the Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2022?

- A. Piyush Goyal
- B. Nirmala Sitharama
- C. Nitin Jairam Gadkari
- D. Rajeev Chandrasekhar

# Tips to Ace your Civil Services Preparation.

## 2. Study everyday and show consistency

- You don't need to study 10 hours everyday, but you need to study everyday.
- TIP : every time you feel like taking a break, set yourself a short break before you get up.

## 4. First plan your breaks

- We start procrastinating when we keep working without breaks.
- But when you plan your break time first, you give yourself clarity about the time you have to do other activities apart from your studies.

## 6. Motivate yourself

- It is your responsibility to keep yourself motivated. Be it exercise, talking to your friends and family, or simply watching television or doing anything which excites you.
- You are the only one who knows what motivates you the most.

## 1. Start Slow and Start Small

- If your plan means you give 100% everyday, you are going to fail, sooner rather than later.
- Start with small targets and build momentum.
- TIP : start with studying 4 hours everyday. Increase that to 6 hours next weeks and then 8 the week after that.

## 3. Use Schedules and Time Table

- Studying according to a time table is a great way to build consistency.
- TIP : Wake, sleep and study everyday at the same time.

## 5. Be Patient

- Progress is not a smooth ride. It is very bumpy and has downturns.
- Learn to be patient when things don't make any sense.

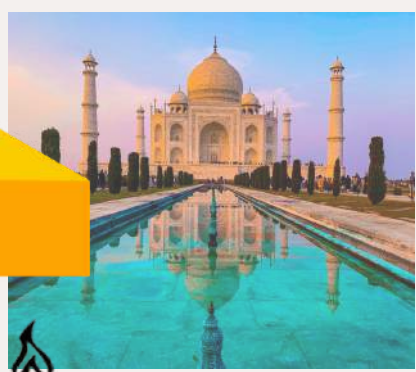
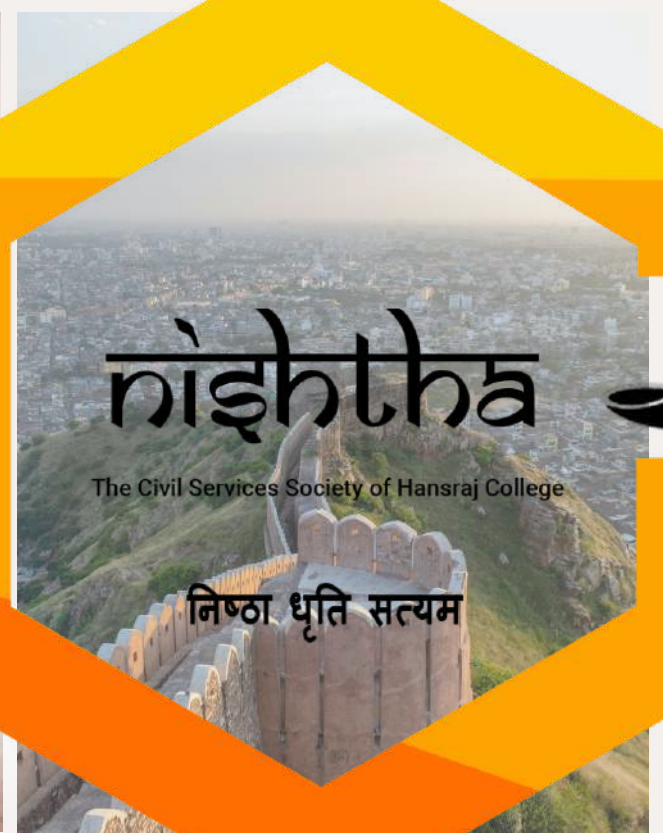
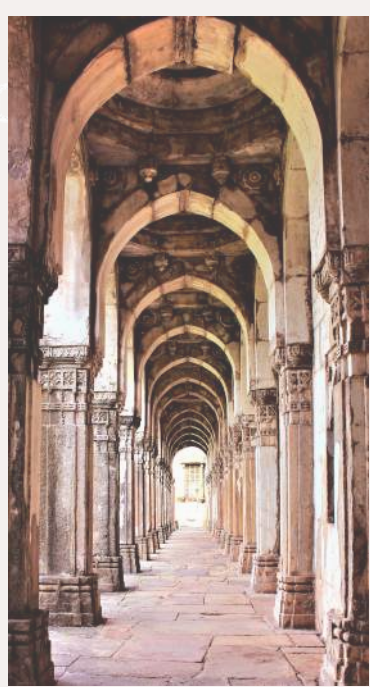
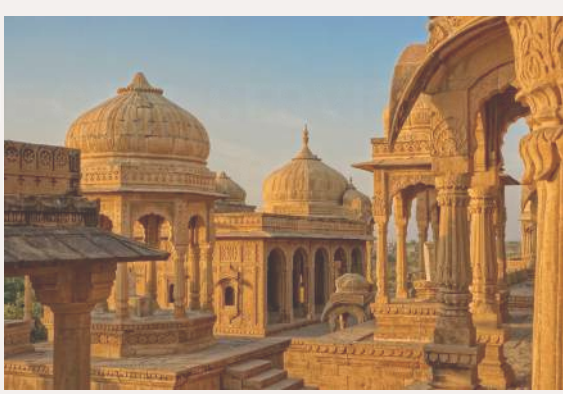
# SOLUTIONS

## CSAT

- Q1: Answer 6 km
- Q2: Answer 100 m
- Q3: Answer 5 kmph
- Q4: Answer 36 kmph
- Q5 Answer: 280m
- Q6 Answer: 4:1
- Q7: Answer: 42 seconds
- Q8: Answer: 30 seconds
- Q9: Answer: 50m

## QUIZ

1. (D) India
2. (A) Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium
3. (A) 26 December
4. (B) Serbia
5. (A) New Delhi
6. (D) Chennai
7. (B) Andhra Pradesh
8. (D) ICICI Bank
9. (C) Football
10. (C) Fifth
11. (A) IIT Kharagpur
12. (B) Bangladesh
13. (A) Assam
14. (B) Uttar Pradesh
15. (A) Piyush Goyal



निश्ठा



The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

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