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India's
Independence
Saga



NISHTHA- THE CIVIL SERVICES SOCIETY HANSRAJ COLLEGE



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The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College



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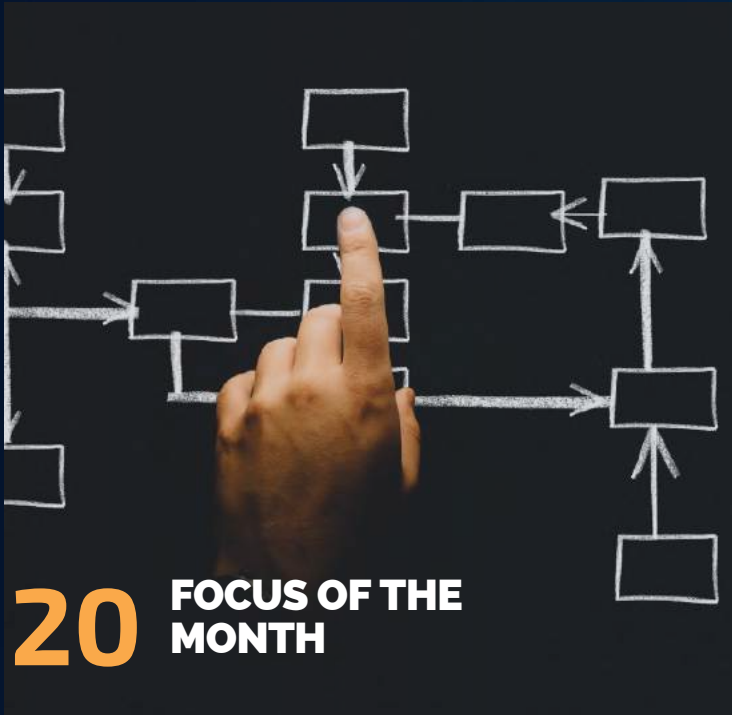
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From the Principal's Desk

प्रिय पाठकों,

निष्ठा- द सिविल सर्विसेज सोसाइटी ऑफ हंसराज कॉलेज के मासिक समाचार पत्र "निश्चय" के नवीनतम संस्करण के प्रक्षेपण पर मैं संपादक मंडल और सभी सदस्यों को हार्दिक बधाई देती हूँ। निष्ठा द्वारा नियमित रूप से आयोजित किए जाने वाले विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और वक्ता सत्रों से मैं वास्तव में प्रसन्न हूँ। निष्ठा ने उम्मीदवारों की आकांक्षाओं और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास किया है। मासिक समाचार पत्र सबसे प्रतिष्ठित यूपीएससी-सीएसई के सभी महत्वपूर्ण कार्यक्षेत्रों को संरेखित करने की प्रतिबद्धता और एकमात्र उद्देश्य को दर्शाता है। सरकारी नीतियों के व्यावहारिक विश्लेषण से लेकर सिविल सेवकों के प्रेरक प्रोफाइल तक, आपके लेख उस कठोर और विचारशील विचारों को प्रदर्शित करते हैं जिसे हम हंसराज कॉलेज में बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करते हैं और निष्ठा सोसाइटी के माध्यम से राष्ट्र निर्माण हेतु कुशल प्रशासकों की स्वर्णिम पीढ़ी के निर्माण हेतु हंसराज कॉलेज प्रतिबद्ध है।



मैं इस न्यूज़लेटर को फलीभूत करने के लिए सभी योगदानकर्ताओं की कड़ी मेहनत और समर्पण के लिए हार्दिक प्रशंसा करना चाहती हूँ। आपके अथक प्रयास हमारे कॉलेज समुदाय की ताकत और जीवंतता की गवाही देते हैं।

हंसराज के अमृत काल में सिविल सेवकों की अगली पीढ़ी को पोषित करने के लिए समर्पित सोसाइटी के रूप में, मुझे विश्वास है कि आप आने वाले वर्षों में अपनी उपलब्धियों पर हमें गौरवान्वित करना जारी रखेंगे। स्टूडेंट्स की भलाई के लिए आपकी लगन और प्रतिबद्धता वास्तव में प्रेरणादायक है। मुझे संदेह नहीं है कि आप अपने चुने हुए क्षेत्र में सार्थक प्रभाव डालेंगे।

एक बार फिर, मैं आपको इस उत्कृष्ट समाचार पत्र को लॉन्च करने के लिए बधाई देती हूँ, और मैं हमारे कॉलेज समुदाय के सभी सदस्यों को इसके द्वारा उठाए गए प्रासंगिक मुद्दों को पढ़ने और संलग्न करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करती हूँ।

प्रो.(डॉ) रमा
प्राचार्या, हंसराज कॉलेज

From the Convenor's Desk

प्रिय पाठकों,

निष्ठा सोसाइटी मासिक पत्रिका " निश्चय" के छठे संस्करण के प्रकाशन पर संपादकीय मंडल को हार्दिक बधाई। प्रति माह प्रकाशित होने वाली यह पत्रिका प्रशासनिक सेवा के परीक्षा की तैयारी कर रहे अभ्यर्थियों के लिए पूरक की भूमिका निभाती है। इस प्रतिष्ठित परीक्षा के पाठ्यक्रम के महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर बेहद सरल भाषा और रचनात्मकतापूर्ण लेख पाठकों के समक्ष परोसा गया है। पत्रिका में सामान्य अध्ययन तथा ज्वलनशील सामयिक घटनाओं का बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण से विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत किया गया है। इंटरनेट पर मौजूद स्रोतों के बहुमार के बीच यह पत्रिका अपने विषय सामग्री के सार्थकता और प्रामाणिकता के मापदंड पर खरा उतरती है।



इस पत्रिका के विषय वस्तु के चयन, प्रूफ और उनके संपादन के दृष्टि से संपादक मंडल, तकनीकी विभाग और सभी सदस्यों ने जो श्रमसाध्य कार्य किया है वह अभिनंदनीय है। कॉलेज की प्राचार्या प्रो. रमा ने हमेशा की तरह इस बार भी समचित्त मार्गदर्शन और सानिध्य से इस अंक को अंतिम रूप देने में बड़ी भूमिका निभाई है और हंसराज के अमृत काल में अनेक ज्ञानवर्धक गतिविधियों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए प्राचार्या महोदया का विशेष धन्यवाद। प्राचार्या प्रो. रमा मैम के कुशल नेतृत्व में हंसराज कॉलेज राष्ट्र निर्माण हेतु कुशल प्रशासकों के निर्माण हेतु प्रतिबद्ध है।

आशा है कि "निश्चय" का यह अंक आपको पसंद आएगा और आपके परीक्षा-उन्मुख ज्ञान को नया आयाम प्रदान करेगा।
धन्यवाद

प्रो.(डॉ) प्रभांशु ओझा
संयोजक, निष्ठा सोसायटी

From the President's Desk

Dear readers,

I am filled with gratification and ecstasy to announce the launch of our next edition of the monthly newsletter-Nishchay. This endeavour is dedicated to nurturing and inspiring fervent individuals and proffering them valuable insights across a range of pivotal topics shaping the vibrant tapestry of the coveted Civil Services Examination.



In a world that is constantly evolving, the significance of staying informed and connected cannot be overstated; thus this novel initiative is designed to harmonize all the crucial aspects of the prestigious UPSC-CSE, emphasizing both the foundational elements of the exam syllabus & ever-changing current affairs.

We firmly believe that this newsletter will serve as a source of motivation, catalyst of collective progress, and repository of knowledge that enlightens us with the latest developments around the globe along with the static portion.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each one of you for your unwavering support, and we hope you enjoy this meticulously crafted newsletter.

Sincerely,
Ashwamegh Singh
President

Nishtha - The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College

The Indian Independence Saga refers to the struggle and events that led to India gaining independence from British colonial rule in 1947. It involved various leaders, movements, and protests, such as Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent resistance, the Salt March, and the Quit India Movement. The eventual result was the partition, leading to the creation of two separate nations- India and Pakistan. This saga is a significant chapter in world history and showcases the power of perseverance and unity in the face of oppression.

The story of Indian Independence is a complex and multifaceted story that spans decades of struggle against British colonial rule. It involved leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Subhas Chandra Bose, each contributing their unique approaches to the fight for freedom. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, where British troops killed hundreds of unarmed protesters, became a turning point in the freedom struggle, fueling resentment and resistance. The Civil Disobedience Movement, Dandi March, and various acts of nonviolent resistance showcased the determination of Indians to achieve self-governance. The partition of India in 1947, while granting independence, also led to a tragic displacement of millions and communal violence. This saga is a testament to the power of a united population striving for liberty.

The Indian Independence Saga is a tale of unwavering resolve and sacrifice. It saw the rise of revolutionary groups like the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association and the Kakori conspiracy, which pursued a more militant path. The Rowlatt Act and the Amritsar Massacre intensified the demand for self-rule. The Non-Cooperation Movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement, and the Quit India Movement demonstrated the collective spirit of the people against oppression. The Salt March, where Gandhi walked to the Arabian Sea to make salt in defiance of British salt taxes, became a symbol of civil disobedience. The eventual negotiations and discussions led to the partition of the nation into India and Pakistan. This saga remains a poignant reminder of the strength of unity, perseverance, and the pursuit of liberty .

INTRO



INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE: A GLOBAL BROTHERHOOD

The trajectory of India's ardent struggle for liberation from British colonial rule transcended geographical confines, drawing an eclectic chorus of international contributions. From expressions of moral and political solidarity to tangible acts of aid, a tapestry of support emerged from nations far and wide, painting a tableau of collective resonance against the shackles of colonial subjugation.

Among the cast of countries that lent their voices to India's clarion call for freedom, the United States played a notable role with its multifaceted engagement. The tenor of American support encompassed a medley of notes, echoing through the chambers of the US Congress, the pens of the media, and the hearts of its populace. While the path of the official US policy exhibited a sporadic trajectory, the steadfast stand of the American public served as an unwavering beacon for India's cause. This interaction between India and the United States, however, was not unilateral; it was a two-way street. The infusion of Punjabi Sikh farmers and ex-soldiers into the American fabric, sparked by their industrious endeavours, brought about a transformation in American immigration laws. This shift opened doors for Indians and South Asians to partake in the opportunities offered by the United States.

US CONGRESS



INDIAN PARLIAMENT, 1947



The influence of American missionaries in India during the 19th century bore a unique imprint, one that diverted from conventional evangelism. Their focus on education, healthcare, and championing the freedom movement marked a departure from their religious mandate. These missionaries extended their advocacy for Indian self-rule and disapproval of British misrule, leaving an indelible mark on the Indian narrative. The inception of the Indo-American National Forum further solidified this connection, channeling energies to endorse India's pursuit of autonomy while fostering support for Indian students on American shores.



However, within this tapestry of collaboration, a note of bias tainted the narrative. Works like "Mother India" sowed seeds of generalization, casting shadows over the complexity of India's cultural mosaic. Yet, the impact of eminent Indians like Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, Lala Lajpat Rai, and Jayaprakash Narayan on American soil counteracted this narrative, reshaping perceptions and expanding the horizons of India-US engagement.

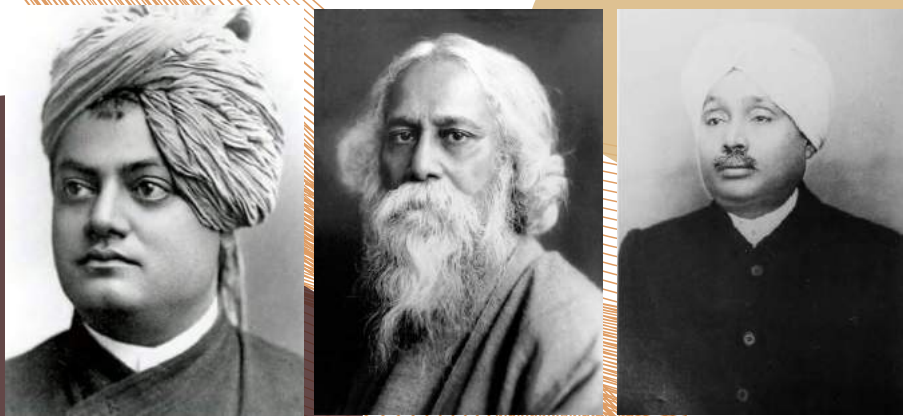
The story of the Ghadar Party, composed of Indian ex-soldiers, stands as a testament to international solidarity. Their collaboration on foreign shores, bolstered by currents of anti-colonialism, culminated in a revolutionary newspaper that disseminated radical ideals and global news, underscoring the interconnectedness of anti-colonial movements.

Which term describes the collective international support from nations worldwide for India's struggle against British colonial rule?

- A) Geopolitical resonance
- B) Colonial allegiance
- C) International camaraderie
- D) Global brotherhood

Within this tapestry, a diverse spectrum of ideologies — nationalists, communists, anarchists, and regionalists — wove a fabric of dissent against the prevailing world order.

The backdrop of World War II precipitated pivotal shifts, compelling the United States to recalibrate its stance on British colonial rule in India. As global dynamics coalesced, including US public opinion, Soviet anti-imperialism, and Chinese support for India's freedom, the inevitability of transferring power to India began to crystalize.



“
Annie Besant's advocacy shifted from what to become a supporter of Indian Home Rule?”

- A) Military intervention
- B) British imperialism
- C) Women's suffrage
- D) Environmental conservation

This juncture prompted the Viceroy and Secretary of State to acknowledge the necessity of relinquishing authority to India. Churchill's aversion to the empire's dissolution found itself in the face of this tide, leading to the initiation of the Cripps Mission as a resolution to the political deadlock.

The saga of Western sympathizers extends beyond the American horizon. Annie Besant's transformation from a British socialist suffragette

to a torchbearer of Indian Home Rule showcased an evolving identity, deeply enmeshed with India's aspirations. B. G. Horniman's editorship of the *Bombay Chronicle* and Samuel Stokes' pioneering endeavours in Indian agriculture underscored the fusion of Western origins with Indian dreams.

Philip Spratt, a British journalist turned Indian socio-political commentator, journeyed from Cambridge University Communist to advocate for land reform and challenge entrenched hierarchies. Madeline Slade, known as Mira, mirrored Indian nationalism in her activism and transitioned to environmental advocacy, weaving an intricate tapestry of ecological awareness.

As India celebrates its 77th year of independence, the legacy of these international allies shines as a beacon of collaborative resolve, transcending borders to sculpt a tableau of justice, liberty, and shared human heritage. These narratives emphasize the potency of collective action and inspire nations to harmonize their efforts, creating a symphony of global camaraderie that resonates across the annals of history.

How did American Sikh farmers and ex-soldiers influence immigration laws in the United States?

- A) They initiated protests against discriminatory laws.
- B) They engaged in acts of civil disobedience.
- C) Their endeavors led to a transformation in immigration policies.
- D) They formed a political party advocating for immigrants' rights.

Which organization solidified Indo-American connection by endorsing India's pursuit of autonomy?

- A) Indian Freedom League
- B) Indian National Congress
- C) Indo-American National Forum
- D) Indian Socialist Party

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION & INTELLECTUALS IN ENCOURAGING DISSENT AND NATIONALISM

“Our Education System must promote Nationalism but should be modern and relevant to contemporary needs”

- “Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath”



सत्यमेव जयते

शिक्षा मंत्रालय MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



Education has consistently demonstrated its value over time in a variety of areas including fundamental survival, nation-building, economic development, quality of life, subjective well being and modern medicine which has extended life expectancy. Since the dawn of time, humans have been teaching others in various ways for a variety of objectives including earning a living, understanding culture, learning how to live and satisfying personal interests. Nationalism is the fundamental component of the current industrial civilization that contributes to the homogenization of knowledge skills and discipline. Indian's education encouraged them to question the British with confidence and paved the way for their independence. These leaders placed a focus on the “Economic Impact of British Rule” and came to the conclusion that the British were depleting India's wealth through taxes and other methods. Without education, Indian leaders might not have been able to speak against the British. Dissent and nationalism can be significantly shaped by education and intellectuals.

For instance :

Indian Nationalist Movement (early 20th century) - Intellectuals like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru played pivotal roles in inspiring Indian nationalism against British colonial rule. Through their writings and speeches, they highlighted the rich cultural heritage of India and advocated for independence through nonviolent means. Mahatma Gandhi believed that education should not only impart knowledge but also instill values of self-reliance, truth, and nonviolence. Gandhi's educational philosophy aimed at producing citizens who were not just literate, but also morally upright and socially responsible.



- **Promotion of Vernacular Education:** Intellectuals during the freedom struggle advocated for the promotion of vernacular education, which aimed to make education accessible to a wider section of the population. This approach helped in building a sense of pride in one's own culture and language, contributing to the growth of nationalism.

Which Indian leader believed that education should impart values of self-reliance, truth, and nonviolence?

- A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Mahatma Gandhi
- D) Bipin Chandra Pal

- **Spread of Ideas through Publications:** Intellectuals like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal used newspapers and publications to disseminate their ideas and promote nationalism. Their writings criticized British policies, advocated for self-rule, and called for mass mobilization against colonial oppression.
- **Role of Universities and Educational Institutions:** Many universities and educational institutions became hotbeds of dissent against British rule. Students and intellectuals organized protests, strikes, and rallies, demanding freedom and self-governance. These institutions became breeding grounds for future leaders of the freedom movement.

The role of education and intellectuals during the Indian Freedom Struggle led to significant outcomes - Education served as a platform for organizing protests, boycotts, and mass movements. Great scholars laid the intellectual foundation for these actions, guiding the movement towards nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience. Intellectuals and educators promoted India's cultural heritage and history, creating a sense of pride in the nation's past. This helped in fostering a united Indian identity and nationalism that transcended regional and linguistic differences.

What kind of platform did education provide in the Indian Freedom Struggle?

- A) A platform for cultural isolation
- B) A platform for foreign influence
- C) A platform for organizing protests and mass movements
- D) A platform for economic development only

How did the promotion of vernacular education contribute to nationalism?

- A) It discouraged people from learning multiple languages
- B) It made education more expensive and exclusive
- C) It built a sense of pride in cultural heritage and language
- D) It only focused on promoting foreign languages

Through education, people from different backgrounds came together under the common cause of independence. This unity was essential for the success of the freedom struggle. Intellectuals who championed education and nationalism became leaders of the freedom movement. Their ability to articulate ideas and inspire the masses played a crucial role in the eventual attainment of independence.



In essence, education and intellectuals were instrumental in channeling dissent against British colonial rule and nurturing a sense of nationalism among Indians. Their efforts laid the foundation for a united struggle that ultimately led to India's liberation in 1947. Thus, education can expose people to other viewpoints and critical thinking, promoting dissent by challenging authority and the status quo. Depending on their beliefs and principles, intellectuals can assist by delving into societal issues, presenting opposing points of view and igniting debates that either support or oppose nationalism. Depending on the educational system, intellectual freedom and socio-political environment, the impact varies. Nationalism must be seen as an ongoing process that not only advances in the field of education but also maintains the young generation's ties to its socialist and cultural origins.

How did intellectuals like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru contribute to Indian nationalism?

- A) By advocating for foreign rule
- B) By promoting violence and aggression
- C) By highlighting India's cultural heritage and advocating for independence
- D) By emphasizing the importance of foreign languages in education

What role did universities and education institutions play in the Indian Freedom Struggle?

- A) They supported British Policies
- B) They organized protests against other nation
- C) They promoted Vernacular Education
- D) They became centers of dissent & protest against British Rule.



QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT



The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement or the Bharat Chodo Andolan, was a significant chapter in India's struggle for independence from British colonial rule. It was launched on August 8, 1942, during World War II, and aimed to demand the immediate end of British rule and the establishment of a sovereign Indian government. The movement was marked by widespread protests, civil disobedience, and nonviolent resistance across the country.



By the early 1940s, India had been under British colonial rule for over a century. The Indian National Congress, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel, had been pursuing a gradualist approach to securing Indian self-rule through negotiations with the British authorities. However, the onset of World War II brought economic hardships and a lack of clear commitment from the British to grant India independence.



The All India Congress committee launched a mass protest demanding Independence . The main reason for this protest was independence as well as the

involvement of Indians into world war by Britishers , without consulting them The British decision to involve India in the war without consulting Indian leaders led to a sense of betrayal and anger. Also , the failure of the Cripps Mission in 1942, which proposed limited dominion status after the war, disappointed Indian aspirations for immediate self-rule. Even ,the economic hardships faced by Indians due to the war effort intensified public frustration.

The Muslim League supported the war but congress didn't supported. However, At the outbreak of war, congress party had passed a resolution, conditionally supporting the fight against the axis, but was spurned when they asked for independence in return. The Congress Working Committee meeting at Wardha (14 July 1942) adopted a resolution demanding complete independence from the British government. The draft proposed massive civil disobedience if the British did not accede to the demands. It was passed at Bombay. Mahatma Gandhi made a call to do or die . Various violent incidents took place around the country against the British Regime. The Quit India Movement witnessed massive participation from all segments of Indian society, including students, workers, peasants, and professionals. People across the country took to the streets, engaging in strikes, processions, and demonstrations. Government offices, railway stations, and communication lines were targeted to disrupt British administration. Thousands of people, including Mahatma Gandhi and several prominent leaders of Congress were arrested, and many lost their lives in clashes with the police and British forces.



The Quit India Movement demonstrated the unity and determination of Indian people in their quest for freedom. Ultimately, the British government realized that India was ungovernable in the long run, and it became important to grant them independence .It is considered a turning point in India's struggle for independence. While it did not immediately lead to India's liberation, it marked a significant step towards achieving the goal. The movement intensified nationalist sentiments, galvanized the masses, and hastened the eventual transfer of power in 1947, leading to the birth of independent India.

What is another name for the Quit India Movement?

- A) Gandhi Movement
- B) August Revolution
- C) Nehru Movement
- D) Patel Movement

When was the Quit India Movement launched?

- A) August 15, 1947
- B) August 8, 1942
- C) August 8, 1947
- D) August 15, 1942

What was the main objective of the Quit India Movement?

- A) Demand for economic reforms
- B) Demand for religious freedom
- C) Demand for the end of British rule
- D) Demand for land redistribution

What was the response of the Muslim League towards the Quit India Movement?

- A) It fully supported the movement
- B) It opposed the movement
- C) It remained neutral
- D) It demanded immediate elections

What was the message given by Mahatma Gandhi during the Quit India Movement?

- A) "Fight for economic equality"
- B) "Do or Die"
- C) "Negotiate with British authorities"
- D) "End British colonial rule"

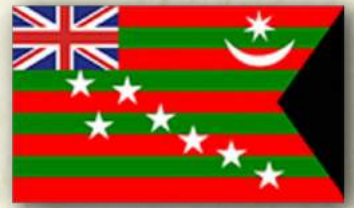
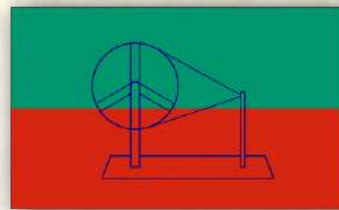
CULTURAL SYMBOLS AND ICONS OF THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE:

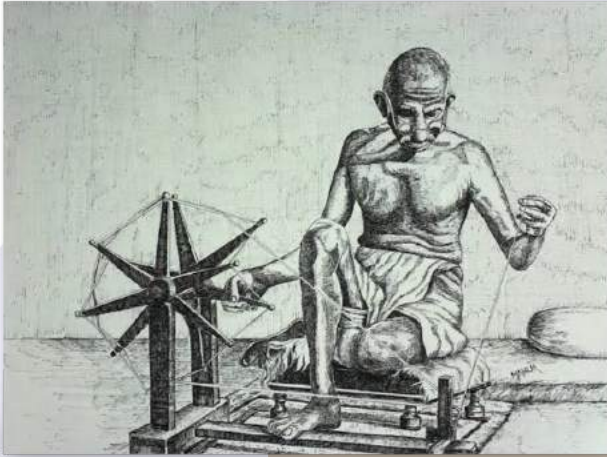
Connecting Past and Present:

A symbol serves as a representation of an idea through an object, word, or action. Culture encompasses behaviours, languages, beliefs, traditions, and shared meanings that establish norms for a group. A cultural symbol is one that holds significance and understanding within a community, often used to express cultural values. These symbols enable individuals with shared beliefs to identify one another and transmit beliefs or experiences. For instance, a nation's flag invokes nationalism and prompts respect from its affiliates.

Symbols offer a rapid means of conveying multiple ideas simultaneously. During times of resistance, efforts are made to stifle opposing viewpoints, leading to various forms of censorship, such as media suppression and the detainment of dissenters.

Symbols become valuable as they indicate that not all opposition has been silenced. They may be subtly integrated into decorations or displayed on walls, carrying significance for those aware of their meaning. These symbols, despite possibly portraying myths or extraordinary concepts, contribute to unique cultural communication beyond myths and enigmas. Each symbol carries a historical context and often predicts the rise of remarkable individuals or communities, similar to the Ashoka Chakra on the Indian national flag. The 24 spokes of the Ashoka Chakra directly reference Ashoka's edicts.





How do cultural symbols enable individuals with shared beliefs to identify one another?

- A) By creating divisions within the community
- B) By excluding those with different beliefs
- C) By transmitting beliefs or experiences
- D) By promoting censorship

Cultural symbols and icons play a vital role in shaping the identity and spirit of a nation's freedom struggle. They serve as powerful reminders of the sacrifices, ideals, and unity that defined those historic moments. By connecting the past to the present, these symbols inspire current generations to uphold the values of freedom, justice, and equality.

Various symbols during the freedom struggle were:-

- The songs and poems of the freedom struggle, like "Vande Mataram" and "Jana Gana Mana," continue to resonate with Indians today. These compositions not only kindled a sense of national pride but also instilled a deep sense of purpose and dedication to the cause. They demonstrate the power of art and culture to mobilize masses and forge a shared identity.

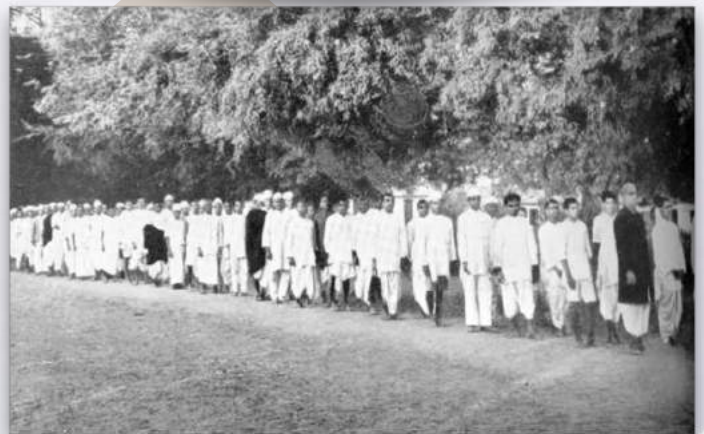
Another enduring symbol is the Indian tricolor flag, with its saffron, white, and green stripes representing courage, peace, and prosperity. This flag flew proudly during protests, inspiring a sense of unity among diverse communities striving for a common goal. Its presence

at modern demonstrations continues to evoke patriotism and determination.

- Iconic symbol that stands out in the freedom struggle is Mahatma Gandhi's spinning wheel, or charkha. This humble tool represented self-reliance, economic freedom and key principles in the fight against colonial oppression. The charkha's significance remains relevant today, reminding us of the importance of sustainable development and empowering local economies.

- Leaders like Subhas Chandra Bose, whose slogan “Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom” rallied people to give their all for the country, remain etched in memory. His legacy reminds us that freedom demands sacrifice and unwavering commitment, encouraging us to stand up against injustice and oppression.
- Salt, or to be more precise, it's production, was a powerful symbol used by several Indians against unjust British taxation. It was most notably used in the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930, which began with the Dandi March. The Dandi March saw Gandhiji marching from Sabarmati to Dandi on foot, where he broke the law by making his own salt. Many people across the country followed suit, and broke the salt law.

In the digital age, these symbols and icons have transcended their historical context. Social media and technology allow us to revisit and reinterpret their meanings, fostering discussions about the continuing relevance of their messages. Sharing stories of the freedom struggle through multimedia ensures that the lessons learned from that era are not forgotten. All these cultural icons and symbols have been a proud heritage for our country and they have been passed on to the new generations and



Which iconic symbol represented self-reliance and economic independence during the freedom struggle?

- A) Spinning wheel (charkha)
- B) Sword
- C) Crown
- D) Microphone

helps connecting the past and the future of India. It not only tells us about our past freedom struggle but also helps in integration of the present India and brings the north-south and east-west closer. Does all these freedom struggle symbols and icons are of great importance and value and hence should be preserved and inherited to the future generation.

In conclusion, cultural symbols and icons of the freedom struggle serve as bridges connecting the past with the present. They embody the spirit of resistance, unity, and sacrifice, reminding us of the values that guided our forefathers in their fight for independence. By preserving and understanding these symbols, we can continue to draw inspiration and strength for our ongoing struggles toward an equitable society.

“
What did Subhas Chandra Bose's slogan "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom" emphasize?

- A) The importance of a peaceful revolution
 - B) The need for financial support
 - C) The sacrifice required for freedom
 - D) The role of international alliances
- ”

“
Why is it important to preserve and inherit these cultural symbols and icons to future generations?

- A) To promote censorship
 - B) To divide the society
 - C) To maintain historical accuracy
 - D) To draw inspiration and strength from the values they represent
- ”

“
What was the significance of salt in the freedom struggle?

- A) It was used as a currency for trade.
 - B) It symbolized British taxation.
 - C) It represented a new form of protest.
 - D) It was a tool for physical resistance.
- ”

TOP PERFORMERS

The realm of Nishtha has once more been blinded by the brilliance of the jewels from our treasure. Nishtha is happy to have such talented individuals who are enhancing its heritage with their astounding zeal and unrelenting efforts. We honestly think that such diligent work deserves to be acknowledged. We therefore announce the top performers for the month of August 2023 with the utmost joy.

Creative Wing



Anushka Saraswat

Technical Wing



Rajat Maddheshiya

PR & Spons. Wing



Harsh Patariya

Editorial Wing



Amandeep Singh

Organizing Wing



Saiyam Jain

We congratulate you all on using your remarkable talent and skills to fuel our mutual efforts. Keep aspiring, achieving and inspiring! "Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much." By chronicling these efforts, we intend to invigorate the spirit of coalescing individual efforts and unlocking new possibilities. We hope to witness all our members following these footsteps of dedication, hard work and persistence.

1) Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023



Central Goods and Services (Amendment) Bill 2023 was recently discussed in the Lok Sabha and proposed changes to federal taxes under the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act 2017. Changes to this bill focus on taxing certain online activities and gambling. According to the current CGST law, transactions related to the processing of claims (except for certain activities) are not taxed as they are not considered supplies. For instance, casino, horse racing, lottery, and online gambling are not taxed. The law defines what online gambling is and who qualifies as a service provider.

2) India's Victory in Asian Champions Trophy Final



The 2023 Asian Champions Cup final was held at the Mayor Radhakrishnan Hockey Stadium in Chennai. India beat Malaysia by 4-3. India performed well, with Harmanpreet Singh and Gurjant Singh scoring fast goals in the third period. Akashdeep Singh's final stronghold helped India win their fourth Asian Championship trophy. The win made India the most successful team in the tournament's history, surpassing Pakistan's three titles.

3) Meta Announces the Launch of Code Llama



Meta Platforms, parent company of Facebook and Instagram, have announced "Code Llama", an artificial intelligence (AI) model designed to help write computer codes. Based on Meta's Llama 2 language model, this free AI model creates codes based on human text, making math easy and debugging easier. Code Llama supports popular programming languages such as Python, Java and C++. The move is a part of Meta's ongoing research into AI technology and demonstrates its commitment to innovation.

4) BRICS Expansion



BRICS cooperation incorporating Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa invited six other countries (Iran, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Egypt and Ethiopia) to meet in Johannesburg, South Africa. The expansion, which began in January, will strengthen BRICS' presence in the developing world and strengthen its position as a unified voice.

5) FSSAI's CAC Proposes Extending Food Business Licenses for 5 years

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) declared that Food Business Operator (FBO) licenses are valid for up to five years, instead of one. The recommendation was made at the 41st meeting of the Central Advisory Committee (CAC) in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. FSSAI Director G Kamala Vardhana Rao reviewed state/federal food standards and promoted compliance.



6) Rajouri Chikri Woodcraft and Mushqbudji Rice Receive GI Tags

As part of the celebration, cooperatives Rajouri Chikri Woodcraft and Mushqbudji Rice in Jammu and Kashmir have recently received Geographical Indication (GI) labels. This prestigious site showcases some of the region's most beautiful and important treasures.



अतुल्य भारत की अमूल्य निधि

Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India

7) Chandrayan 3 - successfully lands on Moon's South Pole

India completed the Chandrayaan-3 moon landing mission on August 23, 2023, becoming the fourth country after the United States, Russia and China to do so. The Vikram lander has landed on the moon's south pole, in previously unexplored territory. The Pragyan rover is expected to start exploring the moon in the next few days.



8) President Droupadi Murmu to Launch Project 17A Frigate "Vindhyagiri"

President Droupadi Murmu inaugurated the 17A frigate "Vindhyagiri" project in Kolkata on the 17th of August. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE) took the construction. The frigate, named after a mountain in Karnataka state, is the sixth ship in the project's 17A frigate program. The project includes four ships built by Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL) and three to be built by GRSE.



General Mental Ability

General mental ability is a broad term that encompasses a variety of cognitive skills, including:

1. Verbal reasoning
2. Numerical reasoning
3. Logical reasoning
4. Spatial reasoning
5. Inductive reasoning
6. Deductive reasoning
7. Problem-solving
8. Critical thinking

These skills are important for a variety of tasks, including:

1. Reading and understanding complex texts
2. Solving mathematical problems
3. Making logical inferences
4. Visualizing spatial relationships
5. Identifying patterns and trends
6. Solving problems
7. Thinking critically

The CSAT exam tests general mental ability in a variety of ways. Some questions are multiple-choice, while others require you to write a short answer. The questions are designed to assess your ability to think critically and solve problems.

After covering a group of all major topics covered in previous editions of Nishchay, this edition presents a mixed version of general mental ability along with some tips.

Here are some tips for dealing with general mental ability questions on the CSAT exam:

1. Read the question carefully and make sure you understand what is being asked.
2. If you are not sure how to answer a question, take a guess. There is no penalty for guessing.
3. Use your knowledge of basic math, science, and social studies to answer the questions.
4. If you are stuck, try to break the problem down into smaller steps.
5. Don't spend too much time on any one question. Move on to the next question if you are stuck.



Practice Questions

- What will be the measurement of the angle made by the hands of a clock when the time is 8:35?
A) 32.4° B) 37.5° C) 45° D) 47.5°
- At half past 5 in the evening, the smaller angle between the hour and minute hands of a clock is
A) 10° B) 12° C) 15° D) 18°
- How many times from 4 pm to 10 pm, the hands of a clock are at right angle?
A) 11 B) 6 C) 90 D) 10
- What will be the angle between hour hand and minute hand, if clock shows 8:30 pm?
A) 90° B) 75° C) 60° D) 85°
- How many times in a day are the hands of a clock pointing opposite to each other?
A) 20 B) 4 C) 90 D) 22
- Between 6 pm and 7 pm, the minute hand of the clock will be ahead of the hour hand by 3 min at
A) 6:15Pm B) 6:18Pm C) 6:36Pm D) 6:48Pm
- At what time (in minutes) between 3 o' Clock and 4 o' clock, both the hands will coincide with each other?
A) 56/11 B) 136/11 C) 147/11 D) 180/11
- When the minute hand covers a distance of 1h 20 min then what is the angular distance covered by it?
A) 310° B) 192° C) 480° D) 420°

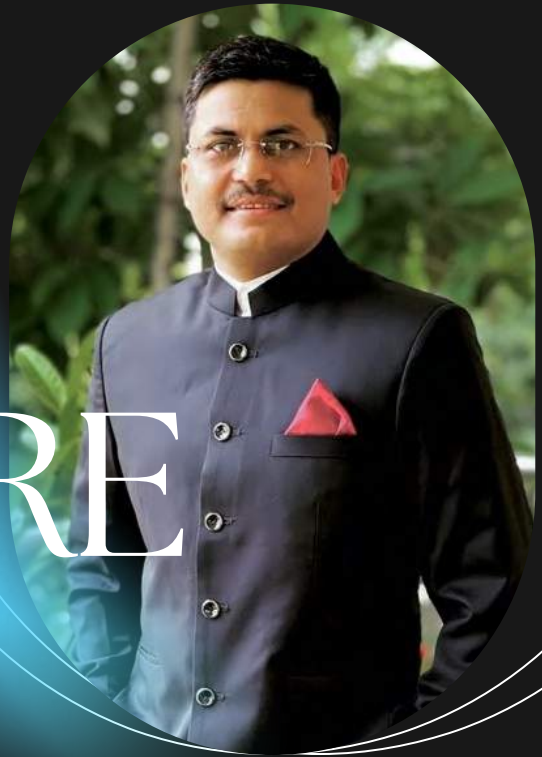
Solutions

1. (D) Angle traced by hour hand in 35 min after 8 = $35 \times \frac{1}{2} = 17.5^\circ$
At 8:35, min hand is at 7, and angle between 8 and 7 = 30°
Required angle between two hand at 8:35 = $30^\circ + 17.5^\circ = 47.5^\circ$
2. (C) We know that, $\Theta = |30h - 11/2 m|$
Here, $h = 5$ and $m = 30$
 $\Theta = |30(5) - 11/2(30)|$
 $\Theta = 15^\circ$
3. (A) Between 4 pm to 10 pm, the hands of a clock are at right angle 11 times as between 8 and 10 O' clock there is a common at 9 O' clock.
4. (B) We know that, $\Theta = |30h - 11/2 m|$
Here, $m = 30$ and $h = 8$
 $\Theta = |30(8) - 11/2(30)|$
 $\Theta = 75^\circ$
5. (D) The hands of the clock point in opposite directions once, in every hour but in between 5-7, they point opposite to each other only once at 6 O' clock. Hence, there are 22 instances, where they point opposite to each other in 24 hours.
6. (C) We know that $= \frac{2}{11}(T_1 \times 30 + \Theta)$
 $T_1 = 6^\circ$ and as 1 min = 60 so 3 min = $6^\circ \times 3 = 18^\circ$
 $\Theta = 18^\circ$
 $= \frac{2}{11}(6 \times 30 + 18^\circ)$
 $= \frac{2}{11}(198) = 36$ mins
7. (D) As we know that, Hands will coincide so using formula = $\frac{2}{11}(T_1 \times 30 + \Theta)$
 $T_1 = 3$ and $\Theta = 0^\circ$
 $= \frac{2}{11}(3 \times 30 + 0)$
 $= \frac{180}{11}$
8. (C) Total minute spaces = 1h + 20 min
 $= 60 \text{ min} + 20 \text{ min}$
 $= 80 \text{ min}$
So, 80 min spaces = $80 \times 6^\circ = 480^\circ$





A STORY TO INSPIRE



Awanish Sharan, IAS

Meet IAS Awanish Sharan, a remarkable IAS officer whose journey from a humble background to the pinnacle of civil service is nothing short of inspiring. His unwavering dedication, resilience in the face of adversity, and commitment to public service serve as a shining example for us all. His story teaches us that with determination and a sense of purpose, we can overcome any obstacle on our path to success and make a lasting impact on society. Let's delve into his incredible journey and the valuable lessons we can learn from it.

He is a 2009 batch IAS officer of UPSC, and is currently posted in Balrampur district of Chattisgarh. In the annals of public service, IAS officer Awanish Sharan emerges as a beacon of unwavering determination and compassionate leadership.

His tenure as the District Collector of Kabirdham district, commencing in April 2018, unfolded a compelling narrative of a visionary mind dedicated to alleviating the plight of vulnerable citizens, specifically the Baiga and Gond tribal communities.

The backdrop was grim: a healthcare system crippled by geographical constraints, rendering government four-wheeler ambulances ineffectual in reaching the most dire cases in a timely manner. For those bereft of financial means, the stark choice was to either risk their lives traversing treacherous paths or deplete their meager pockets for private vehicles.



Awanish Sharan, IAS

In the face of this dire scenario, Awanish Sharan's intellect and empathy coalesced to conceive a transformative solution – the introduction of bike ambulances. While not an entirely original concept, it was a bold and revolutionary step for Kabirdham district. Awanish Sharan, however, envisioned this as the antidote to his district's healthcare woes. The Sangi Express initiative, under his stewardship, charted a resolute path with four pivotal objectives. The first one was the imperious mission to curtail maternal, infant, and child mortalities by ensuring swift commutation for those in the throes of emergencies during the 'Golden Hour.' The second one was to deliver Emergency Response Services (ERS), providing a lifeline for accident victims and those grappling with trauma. Followed by the one to stem the tide of migration, averting the need for villagers to traverse to distant districts or states in search of healthcare, while ensuring quality health services within their locales. And at last, it was fortifying antenatal, intranatal, and postnatal care for pregnant women and newborns, synchronizing with the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), a bulwark of maternal health under the National Rural Health Mission.

In the words of Awanish himself, "Surrounded by hills, many areas of Kabirdham district have suffered from the lack of access to basic healthcare facilities, particularly Pandariya and Bodla blocks. The population is scattered, and during the monsoon seasons, commuting becomes an arduous challenge, exacerbating the difficulty in providing essential antenatal and newborn care services. Home deliveries in these areas pose grave risks to the lives of mothers and newborns." But the challenges didn't end there; they extended to the scarcity of medical personnel, especially at the primary and community health centers, and a dearth of specialist doctors in the district hospital. Undeterred, the administration, spearheaded by Awanish Sharan, mobilized Anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, and local Gram Panchayats to raise awareness about the Sangi Express initiative.



Awanish Sharan, IAS

On the pivotal date of July 15, 2018, the initiative took flight in the villages of Kukdoor, Daldali, and Bokarkhar, subsequently expanding to Jhalmala and Cheerpani on November 1. Despite initial teething problems, the motorbike ambulance service soon operated round the clock, transforming lives with its simplicity and effectiveness.

The operational modus operandi was elegant in its simplicity. The beneficiaries reached out through designated contact numbers, widely disseminated by local panchayats, contacting the PHC, CHC in-charge, or the motorbike ambulance driver via Anganwadi or ASHA workers. Each village was endowed with a motorbike ambulance, bringing healthcare to the doorstep without the burdensome cost of private vehicles or the ordeal of walking. The ambulance carried the beneficiary, an attendant, the ASHA worker, and the driver, armed with first aid supplies and protective gear, ferrying them to the nearest health center for treatment.

Importantly, these services were rendered free of charge, drastically reducing the financial burden on the underprivileged. What's great is that the initiative did more than saving lives; it breathed new life into local employment opportunities. The drivers hailed from the very villages they served, establishing a profound connection of trust. They possessed intimate knowledge of the local terrain, ensuring the most efficient route to government health facilities.

The impact of the Sangi Express initiative was tangible. From July 15, 2018, to May 31, 2019, it facilitated a remarkable 346 institutional deliveries and 1,120 antenatal check-ups, as validated by district-level data. Astonishingly, only 11 cases necessitated the transfer of patients to higher-level care facilities. The most remarkable achievement, though, was a staggering 90 percent reduction in out-of-pocket healthcare expenses. In the profound words of Awanish Sharan, "The successful implementation of Sangi Express has not just resulted in incremental health improvements but also helped and empowered women to understand the concept of the 'Right to Health.' It has bolstered their confidence to seek healthcare facilities with ease." Awanish Sharan, a man of vision, compassion, and resolute action, stands tall as a testament to what one dedicated individual can achieve when armed with the unwavering conviction to make a difference. His story, a chronicle of unyielding perseverance, serves as a profound source of inspiration, not merely through words but through transformative actions that have reshaped the healthcare landscape for the betterment of all.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS



Vyakhyan Mala, Episode 5 :

The 5th Episode of the Vyakhyan Mala series was held on 27th June. The Chief Guest of the session was the renowned educationist Dr. Vikas Divyakirti, founder and managing director of Drishti IAS. Vikas Sir specially emphasized on the bureaucracy that India needs, which should prioritize digitalization, transparency, and efficiency. He also emphasized on the importance of embracing e-government and data-driven decision-making, as we are in the era of technology. Sir also suggested some prime strategies to boost the preparations of aspirants. The ideas of our eminent speaker reinvigorated the audience.



Aaroh '23 :

The society freshly started this new session of 2023- 24 with a speaker session along with a UPSC conclave held on 21st July 2023. Miss Aashna Chaudhary, AIR-116, UPSC CSE, 2022, was the guest speaker of this event. Ma'am shared her experience of exam preparation. Despite failing to crack prelims twice, her perseverance enabled her to secure her name on the list in her third attempt. This event captivated and enthralled the audience, leaving them inspired and informed. One of the highlights was the incorporation of audience participation through the Q&A session. The session received an overwhelmingly positive response from the audience.



Samagam: A UPSC Conclave :

This was a new initiative by the society started in this session. The conclave featured five distinguished UPSC toppers of 2022 and an educationist, DR. Shabbir A Bashir, CEO of Edukemy. Toppers engaged in panel discussions covering various aspects of the UPSC journey, including preparation strategies, time management, stress management, optional subject selection, interview preparation, and more. The session became more interactive when the Q&A session allowed the audience to interact directly with the toppers. The audience's response to the Conclave was overwhelmingly positive.



INDIAN ECONOMY: UPPERHAND YET UNSURE



The Indian economy is in a sweet spot. The country has been able to navigate the changing global scenario following the Russia-Ukraine war relatively unscathed, and is now poised to grow at a faster pace than many other countries. However, there are also some drawbacks, such as uneven growth and the lack of participation of the bottom half of the population in the growth story.

The Indian economy has been growing at a steady pace in recent years, and is now one of the fastest growing economies in the world. The International Monetary Fund recently raised its forecast for India's growth to 6.1% in 2023-24, which is higher than the growth rates of most other major economies. This growth is being driven by a number of factors, including strong domestic demand, robust investment, and healthy exports.

The Indian economy is also benefiting from the changing global scenario. The Russia-Ukraine war has disrupted global supply chains, and many countries are now looking forward to India as a reliable source of goods and services. This has led to an increase in the demand for Indian exports, which is boosting the economy.

However, there are also some demerits in the Indian economy. One of the biggest concerns is the uneven nature of growth. The benefits of growth have not been evenly distributed, and the bottom half of the population has not seen much improvement in their living standards. This is reflected in the fact that real rural wages have been almost stagnant in recent years.

Another concern is the lack of investment in infrastructure. India needs to invest heavily in its infrastructure in order to sustain its growth momentum. However, investment in infrastructure has been lagging in recent years. This is due to a number of factors, including lack of funds, bureaucratic hurdles, and land acquisition problems.

Overall, the Indian economy is in a sweet spot. The country has a number of advantages, including a large and growing population, a young workforce, and a strong track record of growth.

However, there are also some pain points that need to be addressed. If the government can address these pain points, the Indian economy is poised to grow at a rapid pace in the years to come.





Here are some additional points :

- The Indian economy is facing headwinds from rising inflation and interest rates.
- The government needs to take steps to address these headwinds, such as providing relief to consumers and businesses.
- The government also needs to focus on improving the quality of growth, so that it is more inclusive and sustainable.
- The Indian economy has the potential to become a major player in the global economy in the years to come. However, it needs to address its challenges in order to realize its full potential.



THE RECIPE OF AN ETHNIC RIOT



The recent communal clashes in Haryana and Manipur are a reminder of the fragility of communal harmony in India. In both cases, the violence was sparked by seemingly trivial incidents, but it quickly escalated into widespread violence and destruction.

In Haryana, the violence began when a Hindu religious procession was pelted with stones by local Muslims. The police were outnumbered and unprepared, and the violence quickly spread to other parts of the state. Six people were killed and 70 others were injured.

In Manipur, the violence began with a clash between two ethnic groups, the Kukis and the Meiteis. The violence quickly spread to other parts of the state, and dozens of people were killed and thousands displaced. The police have been accused of failing to act swiftly to prevent the violence, and of even colluding with the mobs.

The communal clashes in Haryana and Manipur are a wake-up call for India. They remind us that communal harmony is not something that can be taken for granted. It is something that must be constantly nurtured and protected.

The state government must take immediate steps to address the communal clashes. They must conduct a thorough investigation into the violence and bring the perpetrators to justice. They must also impose a curfew in the affected areas to prevent further violence. They must also work with the community leaders to promote peace and understanding between different religious groups.



However, the state government cannot solve this problem alone. It is also important for the union government to take steps to address the root causes of violence, such as poverty, inequality, and discrimination. The government must work to create an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for all religious groups. It must also ensure that the police is adequately equipped and trained to deal with communal violence.





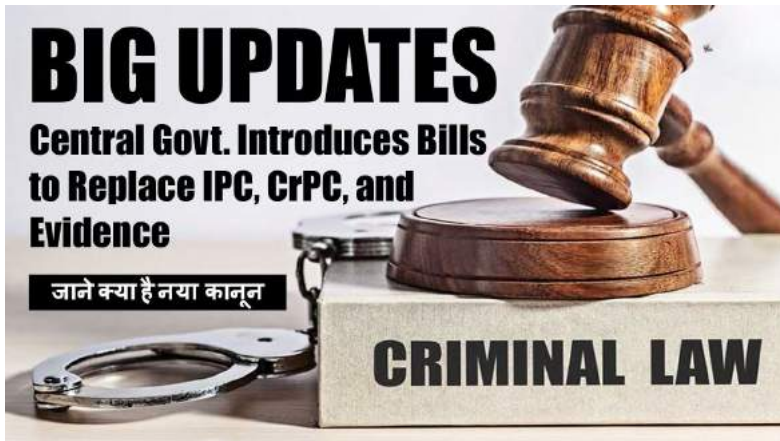
In addition to the specific steps mentioned above, the government can also take the following measures to address the communal clashes:

- Promote interfaith dialogue and understanding.
- Provide economic opportunities to all communities, regardless of their religion.
- Educate the public about the dangers of religious extremism.
- Hold accountable those who incite communal violence.

The communal clashes in Haryana and Manipur are a serious problem, but they are not insurmountable. By taking the necessary steps, the government and the people of India can build a more peaceful and tolerant society.



READING THE CODES



Titles like SHRI 420, CHACHI 420, and IPC 420 may remind American readers of cannabis culture, but in India and South Asia, these titles refer to a cunning trickster. They are based on Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with forgery and cheating.

Now Section 316 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 will soon replace Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, as part of a comprehensive overhaul of the criminal justice system by the Union administration. This is just one example of the changes being made, as the BNS has 356 sections as compared to the IPC's 511. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, will also be replaced by the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023, and the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 will be replaced with the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill (BSB), 2023. These adjustments have been recommended by various committees. It is ironic that the British, who resisted implementing a codified criminal justice system for themselves, imposed similar rules on India, which still persist today.

These legislations are significant for the following five reasons:-

The first reason for introducing new laws in India is to get rid of the remnants of the colonial rule. The Statement of Objects and Reasons that accompany each bill should be studied to understand the purpose behind it. The first Indian Law Commission was set up in 1834 and its aim was to examine the current legal system and regulations in India. The Indian Penal Code, passed in 1860 and still in use, was one of the significant recommendations made by the Commission.

Second, the movement to change these rules is motivated by more than just legal requirements. It is a path leading to self-realization. There is, to use John Locke's phrase, a social compact between the "governed" and the government. A step toward completing that promise is replacing outmoded and unfair provisions with legislation that reflects the values, requirements, and ambitions of modern India.

Third, Civilizations develop and create laws that reflect the needs of the time. This is particularly important in the criminal justice system, as many people are currently incarcerated. In India, around 71% of prisoners are awaiting trial in 2021, causing overcrowding in jails. The delay in criminal justice reform is an injustice to both defendants and victims.





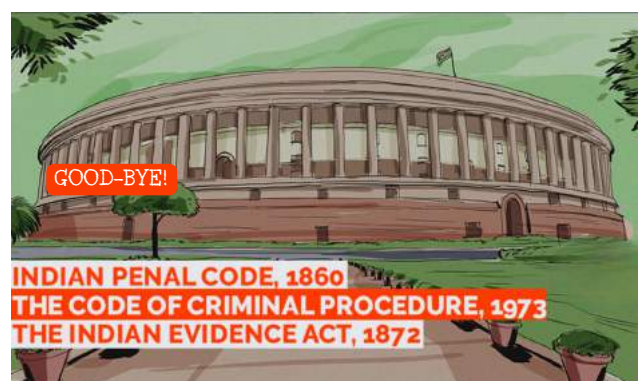
The BNS demonstrates an innovative and compassionate approach to criminal justice by using community work as a form of punishment, focusing on rehabilitation and community integration for minor offenses as an alternative to jail.

Fourth, there is uncertainty due to the inconsistent nature of the Indian criminal justice system. For instance, attempting suicide is illegal under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code, but the Mental Healthcare Act of 2017 assumes that such attempts are the result of extreme stress and need care rather than punishment. Despite effectively decriminalizing the conduct, this contradiction keeps Section 309 of the IPC in place, leaving space for legal interpretation and uncertainty. This has been covered by the BNS.

Five, The implementation of BSB is an important step in modernizing the criminal justice system in India. There are currently 50 million pending lawsuits in Indian courts, with criminal cases being the majority. The effectiveness of resolving these cases depends on how "crime" is defined and how criminal proceedings are conducted. While these three Bills alone will not solve the issue of pending cases, they will contribute to its resolution. The Bills simplify processes and redefine the definition of "crime" section by section. Before becoming Acts, the Bills will be reviewed by a committee, which aims to make the definitions of "crime" more precise.



As we say goodbye to the old Indian Penal Code, we are reminded of a famous song "Mera Joota Hai Japani" from a Raj Kapoor film. Just like the character in the song who wears Japanese shoes and an English cap but still considers himself Indian at heart, India's legal reforms are bringing back the country's original principles to its laws. The judicial system is no longer influenced by colonial times. India is reclaiming its identity by embracing the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and other reforms, which go beyond mere numerical changes.



HEARING OF ARTICLE 370



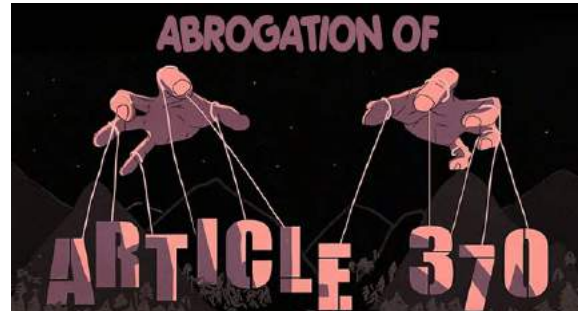
The Supreme Court of India will start hearing oral arguments on the issues involving Article 370 of the Constitution, from August 2. By all accounts, major modifications were made to Article 370 as a result of actions that started with a presidential directive issued on August 5, nearly four years ago.

These choices were taken while there was no elected Legislative Assembly in existence and the State was under President's Rule. In other words, it will attempt to determine if the choices taken under Article 370 violate the Constitution as a matter of law.

An act with restrictions known as the Government of India Act, of 1935, was created to act as an interim constitution pending the nation's adoption of its own. According to the law, princely States might join India by signing an instrument of accession. However, it required extra confirmation by the State's Constituent Assembly when it wanted to adopt legislation outside of the agreed-upon themes.

But once the J&K Constitution took effect in 1957, the Constituent Assembly was abolished and a Legislative Assembly took its place. The State Constituent Assembly's proposal, which is required by Article 370's clause (3), was referred to as a "condition precedent" by the document's principal drafter, Gopala Swami Ayyangar, to any attempt to repeal the article.

Now that the Constituent Assembly had been abolished, this Article had essentially lost all meaning. As a result, Article 370 and the State's new Constitution came to be viewed as the sole method of governing J&K.



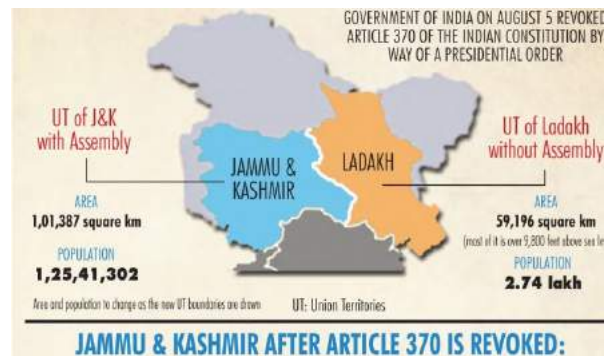
The Union administration appeared to be quite aware of the restrictions included in the original wording of Article 370 when amendments were made to this arrangement.

The President did this by inserting a new provision to Article 367 that said that the "Legislative Assembly of the State" would henceforth be used in place of the "Constituent Assembly of the State" everywhere that word appeared in Article 370.

As a result of J&K being under President's Rule, the Governor began to serve as both the Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly of the State. Encouraged by his newfound authority, the President announced under Article 370(3) that, starting on August 6, 2019, "all clauses of the said Article 370 shall cease to be operative." Additionally, the new Article 370 stated that J&K would be subject to all of the Constitution's provisions.

Government of
India Act

1935



In other words, the Union administration essentially agreed to its own decision—one that had significant ramifications in this case—without even seeking the opinion of the State’s democratically elected officials, let alone winning their support.

According to the Supreme Court petitioners, this should be seen as a palatable use of authority. Additionally, they point out that even the authors of Article 370 believed that any modification to the provision could only be made in accordance with the process outlined in paragraph (3), i.e., with the consent of the State’s Constituent Assembly.

The President’s decree of August 5, 2019, solely modifies the language of Article 367. The petitioners argue that by changing Article 370 through modifications to Article 367, the Union has done what it could not do directly.

The Indian Constitution outlines a structure of government in which power and authority are distributed between the Union and the States. According to political scientist Louise Tillin, this balance represents a type of asymmetric federalism in which certain states have greater authority over government than others, a trait reflected in many constitutional articles, particularly Articles 371 to 371J.

The Supreme Court has often stated that federalism is a necessary component of the Constitution. As a result, when arguments on the legality of judgments made under Article 370 are considered, the Court will have to be led not only by the wording of the provision’s original form, but also by the spirit that pervades the document’s basic structure.



Quiz

1. Which country will host the upcoming 2023 ICC cricket World Cup ?

- a. England
- b. India
- c. Australia
- d. Bangladesh

2. Which Indian airline has generated a record profit of 3090 crore on travel surge?

- a. Akasa Air
- b. Spice jet
- c. IndiGo
- d. Air India

3. What is the new logo of Twitter after replacing the iconic bird logo?

- a. Alphabet 'X'
- b. Rocket
- c. Tesla Car
- d. Chat symbol

4. The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill 2023 aims to expand the scope of the Forest (Conservation) Act enacted in which year?

- a. 1972 c. 1992
- b. 1980 d. 2002

5. Akhil Bhartiya Shiksha Samagam' was organised to commemorate the anniversary of which scheme/policy?

- a. Beti Bachao; Beti Padhao
- b. National Education Policy
- c. Samagra Shiksha
- d. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

6. Rajkot International Airport has been inaugurated in which state?

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Gujarat
- c. Punjab
- d. Madhya Pradesh

7. Which country has introduced 'TechEquity' digital inclusion platform?

- a. UK
- b. USA
- c. India
- d. Japan

8. Who is the highest goal scorer with headers in football history, as of 2023?

- a. Lionel Messi
- b. Kylian Mbappé
- c. Cristiano Ronaldo
- d. Gerd Muller

Quiz

9. Which Union Ministry launched the 'ULLAS (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society) initiative'?

- a. Ministry of Education
- b. Ministry of Finance
- c. Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- d. Ministry of MSME

10. What is the theme of the 'Summit on "Global Chemicals and Petrochemicals Manufacturing Hubs in India"?'

- a. Sustainability and Circularity
- b. Sustainability and Fertility
- c. Sustainability and Chemicals
- d. Sustainability and Manufacturing

11. When is the International day for the World's Indigenous peoples is celebrated on ?

- a. 9th August
- b. 19th July
- c. 17th August
- d. 10th September

12. How much amount(in crores) of crop insurance claims pending under PMFBY?

- a. 2567.8 crore rupees
- b. 2761.1 crore rupees
- c. 2897.5 crore rupees
- d. 2234.7 crore rupees

13. Which country conducted the Han Kuang (Han Glory) military exercise?

- a. China
- b. Ukraine
- c. Taiwan
- d. Russia

14. Where will the next summit of G20 take place in September?

- a. Jaipur
- b. New Delhi
- c. Mumbai
- d. Chennai

15. India's first liquid-mirror telescope has been commissioned in which state/UT?

- a. Sikkim
- b. Haryana
- c. Uttarakhand
- d. Manipur

Answers

- 1 : B 7 : C 11 : A 14 : B
2 : C 8 : C 12 : B 15 : C
3 : A 9 : A 13 : C
4 : B 10 : A
5 : B
6 : B

NISHCHAY

EDITION VI

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