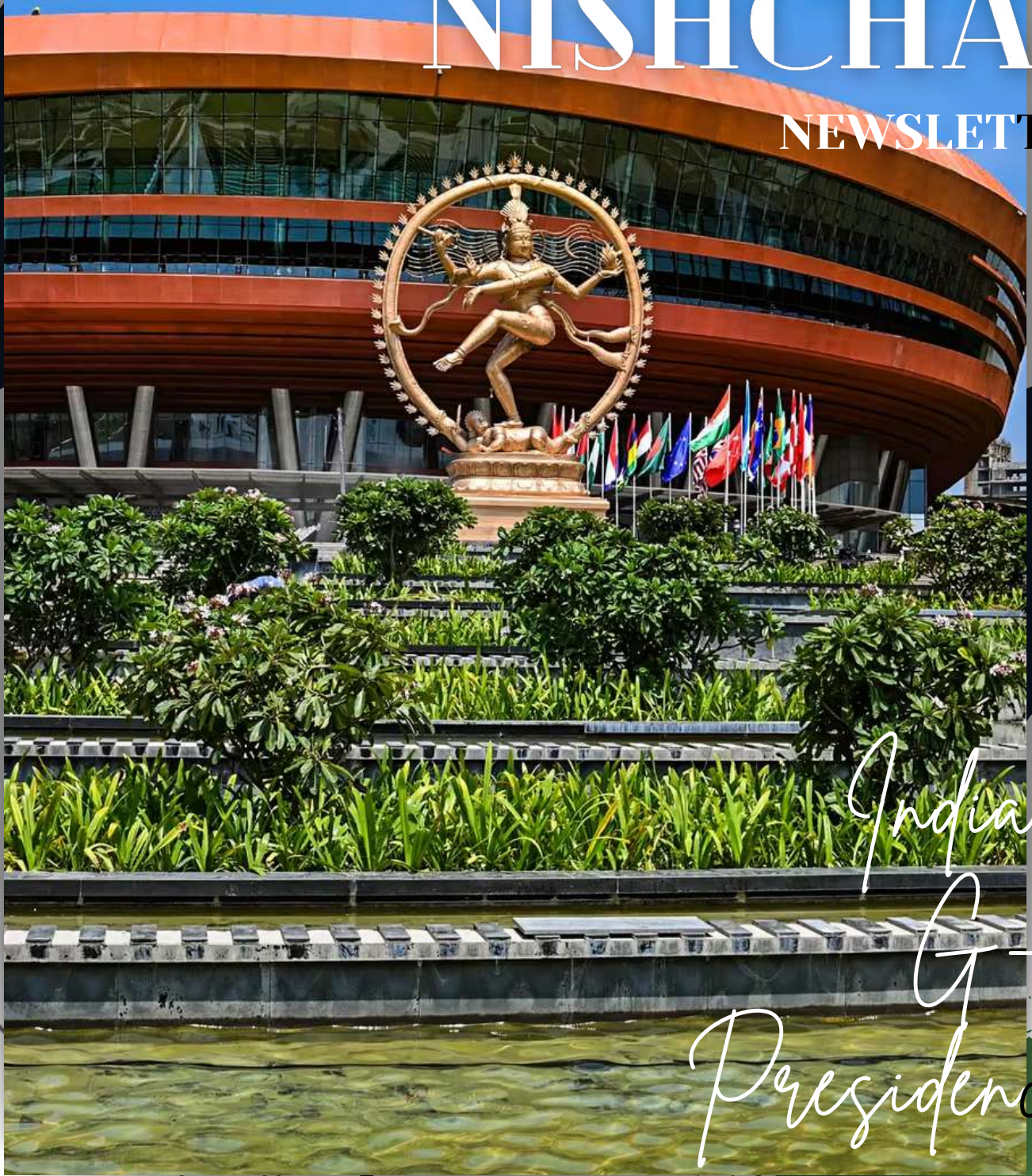




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NEWSLETTER



*India's
G-20
Presidency*



NISHTHA- THE CIVIL SERVICES SOCIETY HANSRAJ COLLEGE



NISHTHA

The Civil Services Society of Hansraj College



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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 न्यूजलेटर 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 सातवे 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 समुचित 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 G20, short for the Group of Twenty, is a significant international forum for diplomacy and cooperation among the world's major economies. Comprising 19 individual countries and the European Union, the G20 plays a pivotal role in shaping global economic policies and addressing pressing international issues. Diplomacy within the G20 takes center stage during its annual summits, where leaders from member nations come together to discuss economic stability, trade, and a wide range of global challenges.

Diplomacy within the G20 is characterized by its multilateral nature, emphasizing dialogue, consensus-building, and cooperation. Leaders engage in negotiations and discussions aimed at finding common ground on issues like trade, climate change, and financial stability. These diplomatic efforts are critical in fostering international cooperation and preventing economic crises, especially in times of global uncertainty. Additionally, the G20 provides a platform for diplomatic engagement beyond economic matters. Leaders often address pressing global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and geopolitical conflicts. The G20's inclusive nature allows for diverse perspectives and diplomatic approaches to be considered, fostering a more holistic and collaborative response to global issues.

The G20's role in diplomacy extends beyond its annual summits. It operates through various working groups and ministerial meetings throughout the year to address specific issues in depth. These diplomatic efforts involve finance ministers, central bank governors, trade officials, and experts from member nations, fostering ongoing dialogue and cooperation. Thus, the G20 is a dynamic diplomatic forum that addresses a wide range of global challenges, from economic stability to climate change. Its diplomatic efforts are ongoing and multifaceted, involving leaders, ministers, and experts from member nations working together to foster international cooperation and find solutions to pressing issues in an increasingly interconnected world.



INTRO

DIPLOMACY OF THE G20 NATIONS:

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN POLICIES

The G20 is an international meeting for the leaders of the world's 20 largest economies. It was founded in 1999 with the goal of promoting worldwide economic cooperation and financial stability. The G20 foreign ministers gather once a year to address a variety of global concerns such as security, terrorism, climate change, and development.

The G20 nations' foreign policies are diverse, reflecting each country's various political, economic, and security objectives. A comparative review of these policies, however, reveals certain similar elements. The emphasis on multilateralism is a recurring subject. The G20 countries know that by working together, they can solve global concerns more effectively. As a result, they've set up a variety of global projects, such as the Financial Stability Board and the G20 Green Growth Action Plan. Another similar thread is the emphasis on economic growth and development. The G20 countries feel that these are critical to maintaining peace and stability. As a result, they have implemented a variety of measures targeted at boosting economic growth, such as lowering trade barriers and investing in infrastructure.

Cultural Diplomacy at the G20

Showcasing India's Heritage to the World



WHAT DOES THE G20 DO?

The G20 is the premier global forum for discussing economic issues.

The objectives of the G20 are:



The G20 countries also understand the need to deal with security issues. They have collaborated to combat terrorism, prevent nuclear proliferation, and promote peace and stability in crisis zones. There are certain distinctions in the foreign policy of the G20 nations in addition to these universal elements. For instance, commerce and security are two areas where the United States and China take distinct approaches. While China is more open to trade, the United States has a more restrictive trade policy. Additionally, the US takes a more aggressive stance on security, whereas China is more interested in diplomacy.



The G20 nations are dedicated to cooperate to address global concerns notwithstanding these disparities. The G20's diplomacy is a crucial tool for advancing global cooperation and accomplishing shared objectives.

Analysis of various G20 members' foreign policies in comparison:

India: India first adopted a "Look East" strategy, primarily with the intention of fostering relations with nations in Southeast Asia and East Asia. India's foreign policy has often concentrated on its local vicinity, with a primary focus on security and prosperity with neighbors like China, Nepal, and Pakistan. However, India is now focusing more on global engagement because it wants to take an active part in world affairs. India is approaching multilateralism as well and has taken the initiative in solving world issues like terrorism and climate change.

What is the primary goal of the G20?

- A) Promoting democracy
- B) Fostering global cooperation
- C) Advancing national security
- D) Enhancing regional stability

USA: The promotion of democracy, human rights, and free commerce are the main objectives of American foreign policy on a worldwide scale. It is also very committed to domestic and international security. The United States is a prominent G20 participant and influences the group's agenda.

China: With an increasing worldwide impact, China is a rising force. Its foreign policy prioritizes national security and economic growth. China is a G20 member and is taking the lead in more and more of the group's debates.



Russia: Russia is a major regional power with a strong military. Its foreign policy is focused on protecting its national interests and maintaining its influence in the former Soviet Union. Russia is a member of the G20, but its participation has been sporadic in recent years.

Japan: Japan is a major economic power with a strong commitment to multilateralism. Its foreign policy is focused on promoting peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Japan is a founding member of the G20 and is a leading advocate for free trade.

“
What is one of the recurring themes in the G20's foreign policies?
”

- A) Isolationism
- B) Multilateralism
- C) Protectionism
- D) Nationalism

Germany: Germany is a major economic power with a strong commitment to European integration. Its foreign policy is focused on promoting peace and stability in Europe and the world. Germany is a member of the G20 and is a leading advocate for multilateralism.

The diplomacy of the G20 nations is an important tool for promoting international cooperation and achieving common goals. The G20 countries are committed to working together to address global challenges, such as climate change, terrorism, and economic inequality. The future of the G20 will depend on its ability to effectively address these challenges and maintain its relevance in a changing world.

In conclusion, the diplomacy of the G20 nations is a complex and evolving phenomenon. The foreign policies of these countries are shaped by a variety of factors, including their political, economic, and security interests. Despite these differences, the G20 countries are committed to work together to address global challenges. The diplomacy of the G20 is an important tool for promoting international cooperation and achieving common goals. Solving world issues like terrorism and climate change.

“
Why do the G20 countries emphasize economic growth and development?

- A) To gain political power**
 - B) To lower trade barriers**
 - C) To maintain peace and stability**
 - D) To promote regional alliances**
- ”

“
What is India's current approach to global engagement?

- A) Focusing on regional stability**
 - B) Embracing isolationism**
 - C) Prioritizing relations with Southeast Asia**
 - D) Actively participating in world affairs**
- ”

INDIA'S VISION FOR G20 IN A CHANGING WORLD

“One Earth, One Family, One Future”

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi



India assumed the presidency of the G20 in December 2022, at a time when the world is facing a number of challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and geopolitical tensions. The Group of Twenty, or G20, has emerged as a crucial platform for addressing global economic challenges and fostering international cooperation. In an ever-changing world, India's role within the G20 has become increasingly significant. As the world's largest democracy and one of the fastest-growing major economies, India's vision for the G20 reflects its commitment to shaping a more equitable, sustainable, and inclusive global order.

Economic Resilience and Recovery;

India envisions the G20 as a catalyst for global economic resilience and recovery. In the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic, India emphasizes the need for coordinated efforts to revive economies, ensure vaccine access for all, and mitigate the socio-economic impact of the crisis. India advocates for fair and transparent trade practices to bolster global economic stability.



Sustainable Development:

India's G20 vision places a strong emphasis on sustainable development. With a focus on climate change, renewable energy, and environmental conservation, India encourage the G20 to lead by example in adopting green and sustainable policies. The country's ambitious renewable energy targets and initiatives like the International Solar Alliance reflect this commitment.

Which sector does India's G20 vision particularly emphasize for sustainable development?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Information technology
- c) Renewable energy and environmental conservation
- d) Space exploration

Digital Transformation:

In a world increasingly reliant on digital technologies, India promotes digital inclusion as a central theme of its G20 vision. India's expertise in IT and digital innovation makes it a valuable contributor to discussions on data governance, cybersecurity, and digital infrastructure. India advocates for a digital landscape that respects privacy, promotes innovation, and bridges the digital divide.

Global health equity:

India recognizes the importance of global health equity and access to affordable healthcare. It calls for the G20's support in bolstering healthcare infrastructure, vaccine distribution, and pandemic preparedness. India's pharmaceutical industry plays a crucial role in this effort by supplying vaccines and medicines to the world.

Which initiative aims to promote women's empowerment and gender equality within the G20?

- a) The G20 Green Grid Initiative
- b) The G20 Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Initiative
- c) The G20 Digital Public Infrastructure Initiative
- d) The G20 Space Exploration Project

In the digital transformation realm, what does India advocate for concerning data governance?

- a) Strict data monopolies
- b) Data sharing without restrictions
- c) Data privacy and responsible use
- d) Digital censorship

Multilateralism and Inclusivity:

India's vision for the G20 is rooted in the principles of multilateralism and inclusivity. It seeks to reform and strengthen international institutions to reflect the evolving global landscape. India also advocates for the inclusion of developing nations in decision-making processes, ensuring that the G20's actions benefit all nations.

To achieve these goals, India has proposed a number of initiatives, including The G20 Green Grid Initiative, which aims to connect renewable energy projects across different countries. Also the G20 Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Initiative aims to promote women's empowerment and gender equality. At last, the G20 Digital Public Infrastructure Initiative aims to promote the development of digital public infrastructure.

India's G20 presidency has been a success. It has helped to raise the profile of India on the global stage, and it has put forward a number of innovative and ambitious initiatives to address the challenges facing the world today. As the world faces new challenges and opportunities, India's active engagement within the G20 highlights its commitment to shaping a more equitable and prosperous global future. By collaborating with other member nations, India aims to drive positive change in the face of an ever-changing world.

“What core principles is India's G20 vision rooted in?”

- a) Isolationism and exclusivity
- b) Multilateralism and inclusivity
- c) Nationalism and separatism
- d) Globalism and competition



THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

EDITION VII

CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY



With its illustrious status as the globe's largest democracy, India boasts an extensive history interwoven with democratic principles, dating back to the era of Vedic civilization. However, as we navigate the complex terrain of the 21st century, India confronts an amalgamation of obstacles that demand astute contemplation.



Chief among these obstacles is the pervasive dilemma of inequality. India's inherently diverse societal, economic, and religious landscape serves as a source of resilience, but simultaneously harbors the potential for division. Disparities in economic prosperity, educational access, and prospects can fuel resentment and disharmony, thereby eroding the very foundations of democracy.



Yet, another formidable challenge looms over the nation: the specter of corruption. This pernicious phenomenon infiltrates all echelons of governmental power, eroding public faith and obstructing the capacity to hold elected representatives accountable. The misallocation of precious resources resulting from corrupt practices acts as an insurmountable obstacle to economic growth and societal progress.

The pernicious phenomenon of communalism, wherein people are divided based on religious or ethnic distinctions, poses a formidable obstacle to the integrity of India's democracy. This divisive ideology has the potential to ignite violence and foster disunity among disparate factions, thereby engendering upheaval within the nation.

DEMOCRATIC BACKSLIDING:

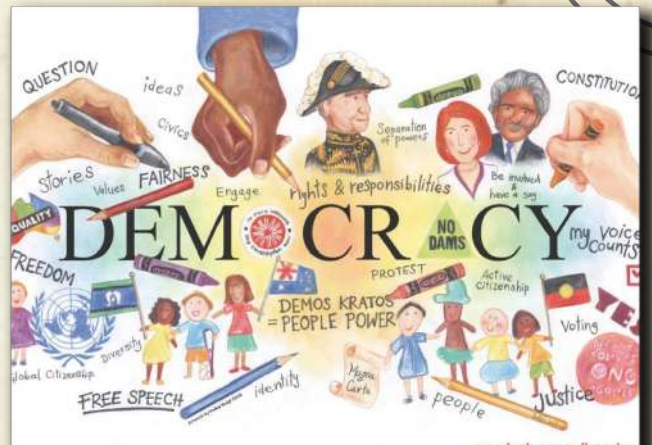
A Global Concern and India's Resilience

The disturbing trend of democratic backsliding casts a shadow over the political landscape of the world at a time when democracy is praised as a vital pillar of contemporary administration. Historically pro-democratic, countries are today battling the spread of dictatorial authority. The most striking examples of this trend are nations like Pakistan, China, and North Korea, each of which is moving away from democratic ideals in their own unique ways.

The shift in Pakistan:

The path to democracy in Pakistan, a country with a turbulent political history, has frequently been interrupted. Although the country has seen periods of democratic rule,

military incursions have ruined its political environment. A cycle of democratic deterioration has been sustained by the military's propensity for influencing political decisions and, occasionally, gaining direct control. Despite being an important step towards democratic governance, Pakistan's 2018 general elections were tainted by claims of military meddling and manipulation. Concerns regarding the genuine scope of civilian control are raised by critics who claim that the military institution continues to exercise significant influence behind the scenes.



What is described as working together to keep the totalitarian government in North Korea in place?

- a) Economic reforms
- b) Checks and balances
- c) Absolute state repression, pervasive propaganda, and absolute state control
- d) Democratic norms

What significant historical event is mentioned in India's democratic journey?

- a) The rise of authoritarianism
- b) The Emergency of 1975-77
- c) Economic instability in the 90s
- d) The overthrow of the government

In Pakistan, what has interrupted the country's path to democracy?

- a) Economic crises
- b) Military incursions
- c) Foreign interference
- d) Religious conflicts

What is a distinguishing feature of China's political system, as mentioned in the text?

- a) Multi-party competition
- b) Rigorous censorship
- c) Complete transparency
- d) Frequent elections

Which of the following countries is mentioned as an example of democratic backsliding?

- a) Japan
- b) Pakistan
- c) South Africa
- d) Brazil

China's Ascendancy towards Authoritarianism:

China, a country with a rich history and culture has chosen a very different course. Since its founding in 1949, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has had a firm hold on the reins of authority. Political changes have lagged significantly behind economic reforms, which have propelled China's rapid ascent to prominence as a global economic powerhouse.

China's political system, distinguished by rigorous censorship and a lack of multi-party competition, is in marked contrast to democratic ideals. President Xi Jinping's consolidation of power has sparked worries about the concentration of power and the erosion of checks and balances.

The Isolation of North Korea:

North Korea, where the Kim dynasty has reigned with an iron fist for more than seven decades, is an extreme example of autocratic governance. Absolute state repression, pervasive propaganda,

and absolute state control all work together to keep the totalitarian government in place. The nation of North Korea has radically departed from democratic norms, as seen by its isolation policies and repression of dissenting voices. The lack of fundamental liberties, such as the right to free expression and the right to assemble, highlights how far democratic principles have fallen.

India's Resilience:

In contrast to these instances, India, the largest democracy in the world, has demonstrated amazing tenacity in defending democratic values. Since attaining independence in 1947, India has maintained a functional democratic system despite its diverse population and complex sociopolitical environment. The Emergency of 1975-77 and unstable governments during the 90s are some amongst the many hurdles that our nation encountered since independence. Despite this, all Indians persevered neck to neck and made democracy win every time.

Strong institutions, such as an independent court, a free and active media, and a varied civil society, are essential to India's democratic strength. These institutions are essential to maintaining a people's government and guaranteeing systemic accountability. The situations in North Korea, China, and Pakistan provide as harsh reminders of the global threat posed by democratic regress.

A country and its population may suffer severe repercussions if democratic institutions and values start to erode. India, on the other hand, stands out for its unwavering institutions, such as an independent court, a free and active adherence to democratic ideals and serves as a reminder of the value of robust institutions and a thriving civil society in preserving democratic regimes.



G20, DEMOCRACY, AND THE POST-PANDEMIC WORLD: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS



A year marked by significant global events, India emerged as a host of paramount importance by celebrating its G-20 Presidency on a grand scale. The G-20 summit is a gathering of leaders from the world's 20 major economies to discuss and collaborate on global economic and financial issues, as well as other significant international affairs. It provides a platform for these leaders to address matters like economic growth, trade, climate change and international security. The national capital, New Delhi, buzzed with excitement as it geared up to welcome leaders from across the globe. From academic conferences to cultural festivals, India made sure that its citizens were an integral part of this historic occasion by launching series of events, initiatives and campaign.



Hosting this summit has elevated India's stature at the global level, showcasing its economic prowess, strategic importance, and commitment to democratic principles. India's participation, in the G-20 depends on democracy, which is also crucial for world peace and international cooperation. As the largest democracy in the world, India's participation in and presidency of the G-20 reaffirm its dedication to democratic ideals including liberty, rule of law, and human rights.

Under the theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam', the 18th G-20 meeting disseminated the idea of One Earth, One Family, and One Future. This motto symbolizes the philosophy of living in harmony with our surrounding ecosystem, that we commit to concrete actions to address global challenges. The G-20 summit has boosted India's ambitions to become a developed nation. This shall not only foster investments in India but also elevate literacy, democratic values and will also strengthen the people's belief in the government.

Yet, the greater good is always the best. The foremost goal of this summit is to address the world problems and collectively resolve them. The greatest economies have come together for the Planet, People, Peace and Prosperity. They aspire to counter strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. In order to achieve such growth, they are committed to the same visions ranging from fighting corruption, advancing financial inclusions, eliminating hunger and malnutrition, achieving SDGs, delivering quality education and many more. Apart from this, addressing the climate change issue, they intend to achieve sustained reductions of 43% in world GHG emissions by 2030.

The Covid-19 pandemic shook the foundations of democracy in various countries around the globe. Governments struggled to navigate the crisis, often exposing weaknesses in their democratic systems. Uncertainty, misinformation, and political polarization eroded trust in leadership, leaving citizens disillusioned with the very institutions designed to protect them during times of crisis. Amidst this tumultuous global landscape, India stood out as a shining example of resilience and effective democratic governance.

What is the main purpose of the G-20 summit?

- a) Discuss and collaborate on global economic issues
- b) Promote cultural festivals
- c) Address matters related to space exploration
- d) Celebrate national achievements

According to the text, what does the motto 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' symbolize?

- a) India's commitment to economic growth
- b) India's dedication to democratic ideals
- c) Living in harmony with the surrounding ecosystem
- d) Advancing financial inclusion

India's successful handling of the pandemic was, in part, a testament to the cooperation and resilience of its people, who demonstrated the power of collective action in times of crisis.

Moreover, the ongoing conflict in Ukraine created geopolitical tensions among G-20 member countries. These tensions could have influenced the dynamics and discussions at the summit, potentially affecting the level of cooperation and consensus on various global issues. In spite of this, the country successfully initiated the G-20 summit under its Presidency, showcasing that a nation with a robust democratic foundation could weather the storm and set a benchmark for other nations to follow in the post-pandemic world. India's ability to host such a significant international event demonstrated its capacity to manage complexity and ensure global cooperation.

What impact did the ongoing conflict in Ukraine have on the G-20 summit?

- a) It had no influence on the summit.
- b) It created greater consensus among member countries.
- c) It led to the cancellation of the summit.
- d) It created geopolitical tensions among member countries.

However, it is essential to acknowledge that India, like many other nations, faces its own set of domestic challenges. Unemployment, corruption, rural poverty, etc. are some issues that underscore the complexities of balancing development with inclusivity. In retrospect, there's room for improvement in how such challenges are addressed. India has achieved monumental development in various fields in recent years, and it remains committed to its democratic values. Participation in different global fora like the G-20 offers valuable opportunities for mutual learning and growth through international collaboration. As we move forward, it is essential to leverage these platforms to enhance democratic resilience, address domestic issues more effectively, and foster a more inclusive and prosperous world.

What percentage reduction in world greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions do the G-20 nations aspire to achieve by 2030?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 43%
- d) 60%

TOP PERFORMERS

Once again, the Nishtha community has been dazzled by the exceptional contributions of our treasure and the talented individuals who are enriching our heritage with their unwavering dedication and tireless endeavors. We believe that such diligent work deserves recognition, and so, with immense joy, we proudly announce the outstanding performers for the month of September 2023.

Creative Wing



Ananya Kalava

Technical Wing



Kamran Ansari

PR & Spons. Wing



Disha Pandey

Editorial Wing



Asmita Kumari

Organizing Wing



Nancy

We extend our heartfelt congratulations to those who have harnessed their remarkable talents and skills to drive our collective mission forward. Keep aspiring, achieving, and serving as a source of inspiration for us all. As we document these remarkable efforts, our aim is to ignite the spirit of collaboration, reminding us that together, we can achieve remarkable feats. We hope that all our members will be inspired by these examples of dedication, hard work, and persistence.

We commend you for utilizing your extraordinary talents and capabilities to further our shared goals. Continue your pursuit of excellence and continue to motivate and uplift others.



1) India approved Rs 45000 crore of Defence procurement proposals

Nine defence procurement proposals of value Rs 45,000 crore have been sanctioned under the 'Make in India' initiative, including the acquisition of 12 Su-30 MKI fighter jets, Dhruvastra (air-to-surface) missiles, and upgrades for the Dornier aircraft. The decision comes amidst the ongoing border standoff with China in eastern Ladakh. The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC), chaired by Defence Minister, Rajnath Singh, granted the Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for these projects. The focus is on sourcing from Indian vendors, aligning with the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India) goal, and enhancing indigenization efforts.



2) Santiniketan: UNESCO World Heritage Recognition

Santiniketan, the cultural and educational hub founded by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, has earned a coveted spot on UNESCO's World Heritage List. This recognition marks a significant milestone for India and celebrates the enduring legacy of this unique institution located in Bengal's Birbhum district. This announcement was made during the 45th session of the World Heritage Committee, held in Saudi Arabia, reaffirming its importance on the global stage.



3) Bina refinery expansion

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi lay the foundation stone of Downstream Petrochemical Complex and Refinery Expansion Project, at BPCL's Bina Refinery in Bina, Madhya Pradesh, on 14th September 2023. In line with the aspirations of New Bharat, investment of Rs 49,000 Crore would bring prosperity and happiness in the entire region of Bundelkhand. This would increase capacity to 11 MMTPA which would produce more than 2200 Kiloton petrochemical products. The Ethylene Cracker Complex will use the captive feedstock like Naphtha, LPG, Kerosene, etc. from Bina Refinery.



4) Foreign exchange reserves fall by \$4.992 billion

India's foreign exchange reserves decreased by \$4.992 billion and stood at \$ 593.904 billion for the week ending September 8, the latest data by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) showed on September 15. Previously, forex reserves were up by \$4.039 billion and stood at \$598.897 billion for the week ending on September 1. Gold reserves dipped by \$554 million to \$44.38 billion, while SDR were also down by \$134 million, and stood at \$18.06 billion. RBI closely monitors the foreign exchange market and intervenes to maintain orderly market conditions.

FOCUS OF THE MONTH

5) G20 meeting, New Delhi

The eighteenth meeting was held in Bharat Mandalam, International Exhibition convention center, Pragati Maidan ,New Delhi on 9–10 September 2023. Delegates from all the member countries and many other invitee countries attended this summit . There were many desirable outcomes including the African Union joining the G20 as the permanent Nation , launching of Global Biofuel Alliance and New Delhi leaders.

**6) Aaditya L1 Mission**

Aditya L1 satellite was launched by ISRO from Satish Dhawan space center on 2nd September aboard Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle(PSLV). Aditya L1 is the first Indian based space mission to study the sun. This mission will study upper atmospheric layers of the sun called chromosphere and corona and examine coronal mass ejection (CMEs). The mission will be placed around Lagrange point1 , a location where gravitational forces of the sun and earth are in equilibrium.

**7) Indore Tops Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan 2023 Clean Air Survey**

Union Environment, Forest, and Climate Change Minister Bhupender Yadav announced the results of the Swachh Vayu Sarvekshan 2023 (clean air survey)with Indore, Madhya Pradesh, claiming the top spot among million-plus population cities. The survey actually included 130 identified cities under the National Clean Air Programme .It was followed by Agra, Uttar Pradesh and Thane, Maharashtra, in second and third places respectively.

**8) C-295 Aircraft**

THE Indian Air Force (IAF) on September 15 received the first of its 56 new Airbus, C295 Aircraft, which will replace its aging Avro- 748 fleet. C295 is fitted with an indigenous electronic warfare suite, and will be flown from the Airbus facility in Seville, Spain, to Delhi by a joint IAF-Airbus crew. C295 is a versatile tactical transport aircraft that can -carry troops and cargo, maritime patrol, airborne warning surveillance , armed close air support, medical evacuation, VIP transport airborne fire- fighting and air-to-air refueling of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter.



General Mental Ability

Basics:-

Direction is the measurement of the position of one object with respect to another object and displacement is the minimum distance between the starting point and the final point.

Main Directions:

There are Four main directions: East(E), West(W), North(N), and South(S) as shown in Figure 1.0.

Cardinal Directions:

A direction between two main directions is a Cardinal direction or sub-direction, i.e. NE (North-East), NW (North-West), SE (South-East), SW (South-West) as shown in Figure 1.1.

- Angle formed between two main directions like (North-East; North-West; South-East; South-West) is 90° .
- The Angle formed between a cardinal direction and a main direction is 45° .

To find the shortest distance between two points, it is necessary to know Pythagoras' Theorem.

In ΔABC , AB= Perpendicular BC= Base

AC= Hypotenuse

Hence, the shortest distance between A and C i.e $AC = \sqrt{(AB)^2 + (BC)^2}$

Angle of Movement:

For solving questions based on the angle of movement, we should have the knowledge of rotations

- Movement towards the right is called a Clockwise movement(CW).
- Movement towards the left is called an Anti-clockwise movement(ACW).

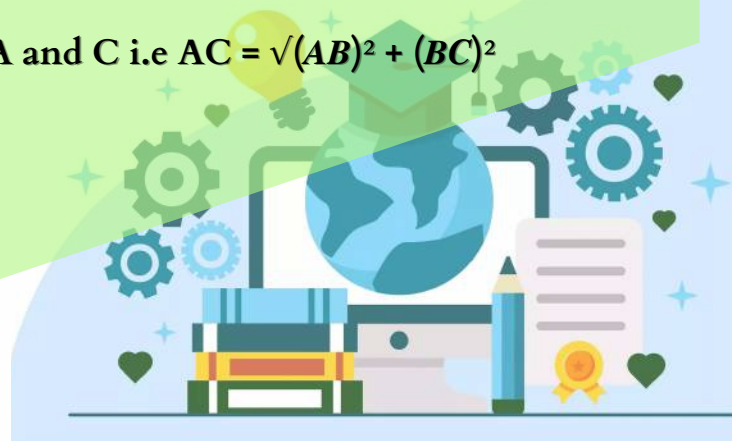
Concept of Shadow:

- In the Morning, sun rises in the East, and the shadow of any person or object falls in the west.
- In the Evening, when the sun sets in the west, the shadow of a person or an object falls in the East.

Shortest Distance:

If we draw a straight line from the initial point of the object to the final point, then the length of this line is called the Shortest Distance.

Example:- An Object starts from point A and reaches point C after going through point B. Then, the Distance between the Initial and the Final position = $AB + BC$
But the shortest Distance between the initial and the final position = AC



Practice Questions

- Suman walks 15 km towards the North. She turns right and walks another 15 km. She turns right again and walks another 15 km. In which direction is she from the starting point?
a) North b) South c) East d) West
- A girl is facing North. She turns 180° in the anti-clockwise direction and then 225° in the clockwise direction. Which direction is she facing now?
a) West b) North-East c) North d) South-West
- Vijay traveled 12 km Southward, then turned right and traveled 10 km, then again turned right and traveled 12 km. How far was Vijay from the starting point?
a) 22 km b) 44 km c) 12 km d) 10 km
- A man is performing Yoga with his head down and legs up. His face is towards the West. In which direction will his left hand be?
a) North b) South c) East d) West
- A man travels 4 km due North, then travels 6 km due East and further travels 4 km due North. How far is he from the starting point?
a) 6 km b) 10 km c) 14 km d) 12 km
- Ram is facing North-West. He turns in a clockwise direction by 90° , then 180° in the anti-clockwise direction, and then another 90° in the same direction. Which direction is he facing now?
a) South-East b) West c) South d) South-West
- Deepak goes 15 m North, then turns right and walks 20 m, then again turns right and walks 10 m, then again turns right and walks 20 m. How far is he from his original position?
a) 15 m b) 10 m c) 5 m d) 25 m
- A person walks towards his house at 8:00 am and observes his Shadow to his right. In which direction is he walking?
a) North b) East c) West d) South

Solutions

- c) East
- b) North-East
- d) 10 km
- a) North
- b) 10 km
- a) South-East
- c) 5 m
- d) South



A STORY TO INSPIRE



Abhijeet Sirohi, IPS Joint CEO

**क्या हार में , क्या जीत में , किंचित नहीं भयभीत मैं,
कर्तव्य पथ पर जो भी मिला , यह भी सही वो भी सही ।**

These were the words of our former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee . They served as my inspiration throughout my UPSC-CSE journey, particularly when I felt demotivated and contemplated quitting.

Hello, I'm Abhijeet Sirohi. I secured the 215th All India Rank in the UPSC-CSE, 2022 examination. Presently, I hold the position of Joint CEO at Delhi Cantt. Raised in a middle-class household where all my family members pursued government careers, I was naturally inclined toward government jobs. This ignited a strong sense of revolutionary zeal and excitement that consistently inspired me to pursue a career in the civil service.

After completing my English Honours degree from Hansraj College in 2017, I made my initial UPSC attempt.

Just two months after graduating, I took the prelims, fully aware that I wouldn't likely pass. I believed this exam demanded only two to three years of preparation, assuming I would eventually succeed. I viewed it as a mere experience. Unfortunately, I failed to recognize the magnitude of this mistake back then. As I continued attempting the exam, this error began to weigh on me, creating mounting pressure. Over time, I came to understand the importance of the initial attempt and how it holds the power to shape one's entire life.

I barely managed to pass my second attempt at the prelims by just a mark or two. I wasted a considerable amount of time being anxious about the results. As a result, I had only about two months left for preparing for the mains exam.



Abhijeet Sirohi, IPS Joint CEO

I hadn't practiced answering questions, which is crucial for the mains. The skill of writing answers, along with their content and presentation, holds immense importance, and unfortunately, I was lacking in that area. Consequently, I couldn't succeed in the mains. This phase was incredibly challenging for me. I withdrew from social interactions, avoided going out, and struggled mentally. The emotional toll was heavy, and I was severely demotivated. However, when I joined a library, I felt a sense of solace and focus. Being around others who were also deeply engaged in the same preparation reminded me that I wasn't alone in this journey. My parents provided unwavering support throughout. With heightened concentration and the hard work I put in, I started feeling confident that I might finally clear the exam in 2020.

Being a student in the English Honours program at Hansraj College, I opted for English as my optional for the UPSC exam, seeing it as a sensible decision. However, during the 2019 mains, when my score in the optional section was just 194, it became evident that I wouldn't receive an interview call. This prompted me to go back to the basics and commit to extensive preparation, particularly focusing on my chosen optional subject.

I made it a routine to write a minimum of two answers daily to enhance my answer writing skills, which proved to be highly beneficial. Having ample content isn't enough; the way that content is presented matters greatly. A distinct presentation style is essential to stand out and succeed in the UPSC-CSE. Unfortunately, during this preparation period, I battled severe anxiety, which significantly affected my performance in the GS I exam of the mains. The stress reached a point where I experienced a panic attack, sweating profusely and fearing that another year had gone to waste. Despite being my fourth attempt, success still eluded me. For the first time in my life, doubts crept in, making me question if I could ever clear the UPSC exam. Despite the turmoil, I managed to complete the exam and returned feeling completely disheartened. Dissatisfied with my performance in the GS exams, I believed success was beyond reach. To my astonishment, I received an interview call and eventually secured the 302nd All India Rank in the exam. The surprise was immense, and I felt like a weight had finally been lifted off my shoulders.



Abhijeet Sirohi, IPS Joint CEO

I secured a position in the Defence Estate Service and commenced my training in January.

Despite achieving a rank of 302, I decided to attempt the exam for the fifth time in 2022. It's a cycle that many eventually get drawn into, aspiring to join services like IAS, IPS, IFS, or IRS. When you have only two attempts remaining, the urge to try again becomes irresistible.

I changed my optional subject to Political Science and International Relations (PSIR). Juggling training for the defense services was a fresh challenge, considering my limited time availability. However, my strong foundation from years of preparation served me well. With a rank of 215, I successfully cleared the exam. Trust me, a combination of hard work and luck plays a significant role.

I'd like to share this advice: if you're an aspirant or about to embark on your preparation journey, carefully consider your decision. The odds are against you, given the intense competition and limited seats. But once you've determined that this is your goal, don't hesitate. Dedicate yourself entirely to preparation, give your utmost, and remain true to your commitment. Regular self-analysis and introspection will prove invaluable. I extend my best wishes for your journey.

Thank You



Abhijeet Sir with Team NISHTHA at Hansraj College

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENTS



Speaker session

Nishtha conducted its speaker session on 7th September. Mr. Gaurav Agarwal, AIR 1, UPSC-CSE 2013, graced the session. He shared his transition from corporate life to Civil Services. Sir also highlighted the importance of personal drive, adept problem-solving, and a genuine commitment to creating grassroots impact. Addressing UPSC-CSE concerns, he stressed conceptual clarity, deep study, rigorous practice, and analytical skills, outlining the necessity of a genuine passion for one's subjects and enjoying the process. Last but not the least, his witty and insightful use of cricket analogies in resolving all the doubts kept the audience amused throughout the session.



Orientation '23

An orientation programme was organised on 10th September, 2023 for the freshers. The session was conducted to detail the working of our prestigious society to all the enthusiastic avid aspirants. Honorable President, Mr. Ashwamegh Singh chaired the session and addressed the audience. Moving ahead, all the diligent council members beautifully explained the working of all the five wings. Then our president briefed about the recruitment procedure, various initiatives of the society, and all the events that were successfully done recently. All the queries were solved alongside the session. The enthusiastic audience showed their excitement to be a part of the wonderful society.



THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE EXPANSION OF BRICS



On 24th August 2023, in the 15th BRICS summit in Johannesburg announced that the five member grouping (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) had invited six new members – Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates; Egypt, Ethiopia and Argentina. From all over the world, 40 countries have shown their interest in membership, with 22 having submitted the formal applications.

BRICS has spawned by two major institutions – the New Development Bank to provide development assistance and the consistent Reserve arrangement that supports countries facing short term balance of payments pressure. The NDB has already financed 96 projects valued at 33 billion dollars.

With the purposed expansion, BRICS will have 46% of world population, while its share of the global GDP will go from 31.5% in PPP terms to 37%. This is way more than the of the G-7 which is GDP of 30.7%. The five core members account for 23% of the global exports and 19% of the global imports. With the new members, these figures will get boosted by 3.7% and 3% respectively. TA greater impact will be on the energy sector: In 2022, out of total global oil production of around 90 million barrels per day (mbd), the past five BRICS members had accounted for 20% of global output; this will go to 42%.

The upcoming members will bring considerable geo-strategic value to the grouping. Those from West Asia already tied to BRICS members: 35% of the Saudi oil production goes to China and India; Brazil is now being considered as a market by Russia, which is already a significant oil supplier to China and India.

The inclusion of new members may boost economic growth within the BRICS group. These countries are major emerging markets with significant economic potential. Expanding trade and investment among BRICS nations can lead to increased economic cooperation and mutual benefits.

The expansion of BRICS could facilitate greater cooperation in infrastructure development. New members may benefit from infrastructure projects funded by existing members and also contribute to regional development initiatives. The inclusion of new members could influence regional dynamics. For example, the addition of new members might affect existing regional organisations and alliances, potentially leading to shifts in alliances and partnerships.





The inclusion of new members may bring diverse perspectives on various global issues, including climate change, terrorism, and human rights.

BRICS countries may need to work together to find common ground and build consensus on these issues.

It is important to note that the implications of BRICS expansion will vary as per the specific circumstances, policies, and actions of the member countries as well as the evolving global context. Additionally, the BRICS grouping may evolve in response to changing dynamics, so its impact on the world stage may change over time.



INDIA & BHARAT A HOST OF IMPLICATIONS



After the transfer of powers from British rule to Indian hands through the British Parliament's Indian Independence Act of 1947, it led to the creation of two domains – India and Pakistan. Princely states became sovereign and were free to choose either dominion.

Pakistani leaders argued that India should be named Hindustan or Bharat, as India was considered a successor state to British India according to international law, and Pakistan had seceded from India. This duality also raises questions about national identity. Can a nation reconcile its colonial past with its ancient heritage? Can it blend its rich diversity into a harmonious whole?

India, a land of captivating diversity, has long been known by two names: "India" and "Bharat." These names not only reflect linguistic and cultural variations but also bear profound implications for the nation's identity, history, and future. The duality of these names encapsulates India's rich tapestry of heritage, values, and aspirations.

The name "India" derives its origin from the ancient Indus valley Civilisation and the term was first used in Greek literature and was later used by Britishers for official works. While some say that the word "India" has been bestowed upon the subcontinent by the British, who ruled over it for nearly two centuries, and this name carries the echoes of imperialism, a time when India was subjugated, exploited, and reduced to a mere resource for the British Empire, we must not forget that "India" evokes memories of the struggle for freedom, sacrifice, and the enduring spirit of a nation that reclaimed its sovereignty in 1947.

On the other hand, "Bharat" is a name deeply rooted in India's ancient history and mythology, derived from the Sanskrit word "Bharata." It traces its origins to one of India's legendary kings. "Bharat" embodies a sense of continuity with the nation's illustrious past, highlighting the uninterrupted cultural and philosophical traditions that have shaped India for millennia. It represents the idea of a resurgent and self-reliant nation.





India's ability to navigate these questions will shape its future. While India retained its international identity, including its membership in the United Nations (UN), Pakistan, as a new state created through secession, had to establish its international presence.

The name "India" was retained in all international contexts and whenever the English language is used internationally, the term "INDIA" is utilized. Conversely, when Hindi is employed, "BHARAT" is the generic reference. This can be observed in the latest Joint Statement issued on August 25 during Prime Minister Modi's visit to Greece, titled 'India-Greece Joint Statement.'

Initially, only the English version of the constitution held authoritative importance. However, with the 58th Amendment, the Hindi version of the constitution also gained significance. The practice of using "INDIA" in English and "BHARAT" in Hindi continues. Our Constitution makers led our Constitution to proudly announce our nation as : "INDIA THAT IS BHARAT."

The term "Hind" in Arabic has foreign origins and was used by foreigners to refer to the land south and east of the Indus or Sindhu River. During Afghan and Mughal rule, the northern areas of the Indian subcontinent were referred to as Hindustan. Later, under European rule, especially British colonialism, the entire subcontinent came to be known as India. However, for the British, it was primarily a geographical expression.

Sections of society, particularly those devoted to reviving India's ancient civilizational past, argued against carrying forward a name and legacy given by foreigners. For them, "Bharat" was a word of different origin variants that was deeply rooted and preferred.



Subhas Chandra Bose also used the syncretic term "HIND." The word "Hind" carries emotional resonance with people. Phrases like "Jai Hind" are used by public personalities and the highest officeholders.

In a rapidly changing world, India must harness the strengths of both "India" and "Bharat." It should leverage its global presence and economic progress while cherishing its deep-rooted cultural heritage. The nation must find unity in diversity, celebrating the multiplicity of languages, traditions, and religions that coexist within its borders.

In conclusion, the names "India" and "Bharat" encapsulate the complexities and contradictions of a nation on the move. They represent an ongoing dialogue between tradition and modernity, colonialism and self-determination, and unity amidst diversity. Ultimately, what matters is not just the name but the shared vision of a prosperous, inclusive, and culturally rich nation that India/Bharat aspires to be in the years to come.

OUTCOMES AFTER THE G20 SUMMIT : DELHI DECLARATION



The 18th G-20 summit, held in New Delhi from September 9 to September 10, 2023, with the theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," which translates to "One Earth, One Family, One Future. Numerous delegations from countries including the USA, UK, Russia, and others take part in this meeting. Since the G20 countries account for nearly two-thirds of the world's population and about 85% of the world's GDP, their views carry weight. Several important decisions were made during this summit, including the African Union's permanent membership in the G20, which is a notable achievement, and the second one is the leaders' signing of the NEW DELHI LEADERS DECLARATION, which aimed to prioritize inclusive growth. The INDIA-MIDDLE EAST EUROPE USA CORRIDOR is a significant economic project that was approved by the region's governments as the third one. This corridor supported by India ,the US ,Saudi Arabia and The European union aims to boost economic development through improved connectivity and integration between Asia ,the Middle East ,and Europe. Lastly the Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA), whose main goal is to promote the use of biofuels, was launched by member nations once they had all joined together.

New Delhi Declaration is historic and path breaking and it was adopted with 100% consensus on all developmental and geo political issues . Here major outcomes :

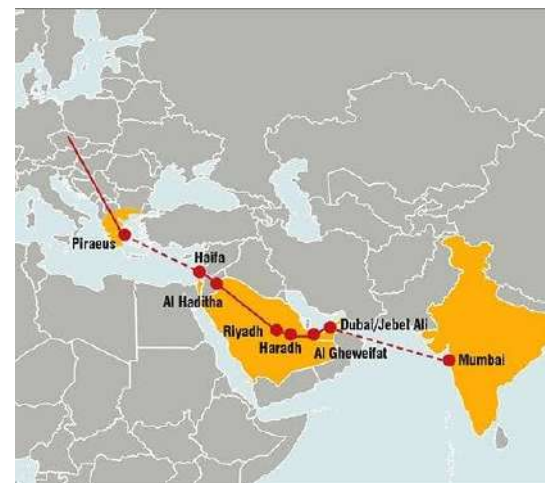
There is a notable distinction between the declarations made in Bali last year and those in Delhi. The declaration in Bali condemned Russia whereas the one in Delhi did not.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



On the other hand, it must be noted that everyone must adhere to the UN Charter, and Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty must be protected, and they have maintained that the use of nuclear weapons is forbidden . The most crucial idea is that there shouldn't be any conflict in the present.

The New Delhi Declaration covers a lot of ground in its 83 paragraphs, including sustainable and inclusive growth, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, international trade, climate change and finance, improved access to medical countermeasures for health emergencies, debt vulnerabilities, and reforms of multilateral development banks. Its ability to transform society, however, depends on how well it is put into practice.





A Green Development Pact has been established, with India serving as its chair. Members of the G20 will adhere to UNFCCC (UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE) principles as a result of this agreement. Additionally, it is believed that the global north must provide financial assistance to the global south. It was also discussed how to implement an action plan for sustainable development goals. Aside from that, this agreement discussed rationalizing and gradually eliminating fossil fuel subsidies as well as how to encourage developing nations in their transition to renewable energy . Next, there was discussion about **WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT**. It seeks to advance female leadership.



ONE NATION, ONE ELECTION : FEASIBILITY AND IMPLICATIONS



The Prime Minister of India convened a special session of Parliament, during which a committee was formed under the leadership of former President Ramnath Kovind. This committee was tasked with examining the feasibility of implementing the concept of One Nation One Election (ONOE) in India. ONOE entails synchronizing the Indian election cycle, specifically aligning the elections for the Lok Sabha (national parliament) and State Assemblies. Although this concept has historical precedent in India, having been practiced in 1952, 1957, 1962, and 1967, it faced disruption due to the imposition of Article 356, which led to the dissolution of certain state legislative assemblies, such as in Assam (1968–69), Haryana (1967–68), Kerala (1964–67), Punjab (1968–69), and Uttar Pradesh (1968–70).

The feasibility of implementing ONOE in contemporary India is a subject of discussion. While it can be achieved, several challenges must be addressed to ensure synchronization. The potential options include extending or dissolving the tenures of state assemblies and amending relevant articles like 83, 85, and 172, which pertain to the tenure of central and state assemblies. Experts have proposed solutions such as implementing Presidential rule or shortening the tenure of newly elected parties in cases of synchronization lag. The primary advantages of ONOE include significant cost savings associated with elections. The substantial administrative and governmental resources deployed during elections, exemplified by the approximately 6,000 crore rupees spent during the 2019 general elections with the establishment of 7 lakh polling booths, could be greatly reduced. Additionally, ONOE has the potential to increase voter turnout, streamline governance, and diminish the frequent disruption caused by the Model Code of Conduct during election periods. Furthermore, it may mitigate political polarization during election campaigns.

However, there are notable challenges associated with ONOE. In the event of a failure of either a state or central government, experts have suggested resorting to Presidential rule or shortening the tenure of the governing party until the next general election. There is also a concern regarding an increase in horse-trading, potentially leading to more frequent defections among political parties seeking to retain power. Furthermore, the concept raises questions about the accountability of the government between elections. Lastly, ONOE may elevate election expenditures, as political parties might exert their maximum efforts to win all elections simultaneously.

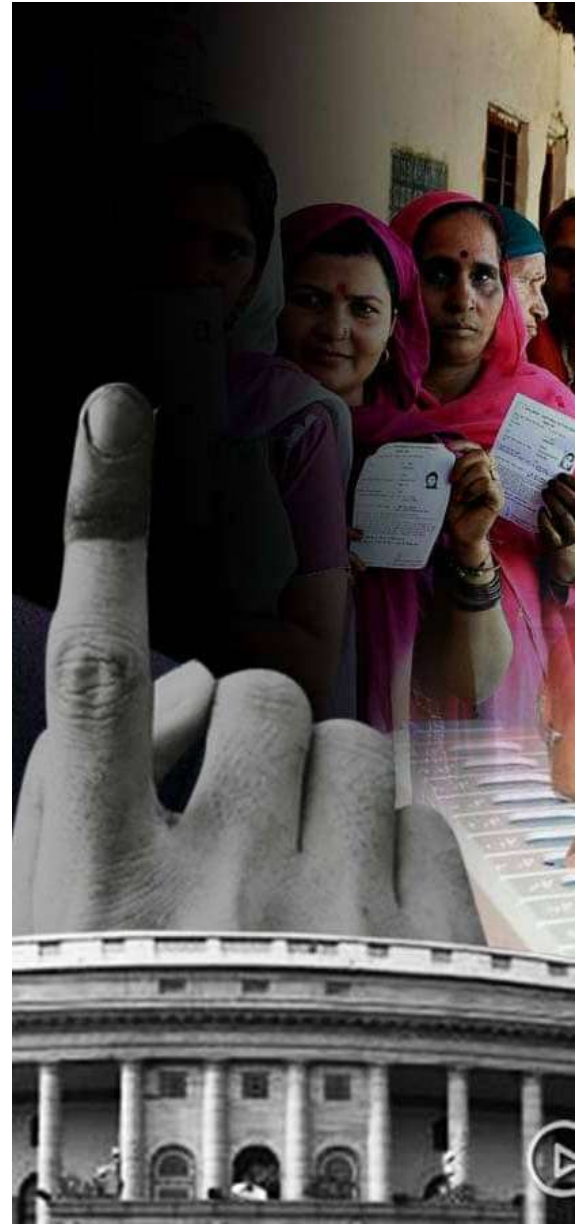


One Nation, One Election: Panel Members

*Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury has opted out of the committee

It's imperative to recognize that India operates as a procedural democracy, representing the will of the people through their elected representatives. Elections are the cornerstone of this democracy. ONOE, while offering advantages, may counter the essence of democracy by diminishing the frequency of elections.

Moreover, India's diverse regional and social aspects may receive less attention, with the central issues taking precedence, potentially disturbing the federal structure of the country. In conclusion, the concept of One Nation One Election presents both merits and challenges. Its implementation in India requires careful consideration of constitutional amendments, logistical intricacies, and its potential impact on governance, federalism, and the democratic process. A comprehensive and inclusive deliberation among political parties, experts, and the public is essential before any decisions are made regarding ONOE, as it holds profound implications for Indian democracy.



Quiz

1. India has decided to settle WTO Poultry Dispute with which country?

- a. Japan
- b. China
- c. Pakistan
- d. USA

2. Which institution organised the '2023 Regional Cooperation and Integration Conference'?

- a. WEDF
- b. IMF
- c. ADB
- d. NITI Aayog

3. Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), was launched by which agency?

- a. NASA
- b. ISRO
- c. ROCOSMOS
- d. JAXA

4. Who is the first woman to head the Railway Board of India?

- a. Soma Mandal
- b. Jaya Verma Sinha
- c. Madhabi Puri Buch
- d. Rekha Sharma

5. Which Indian has won the 2023 Ramon Magsaysay award?

- a. Ravi Kannan
- b. Gautam Adani
- c. Ghazal Alagh
- d. Kailash Vidyarthi

6. As per the 'State of India's Birds' report 2023, how many species were identified as being of high conservation concern?

- a. 78
- b. 178
- c. 256
- d. 215

7. 'Kashi Culture Pathway' document is associated with which bloc?

- a. SAARC
- b. ASEAN
- c. G-20
- d. BIMSTEC

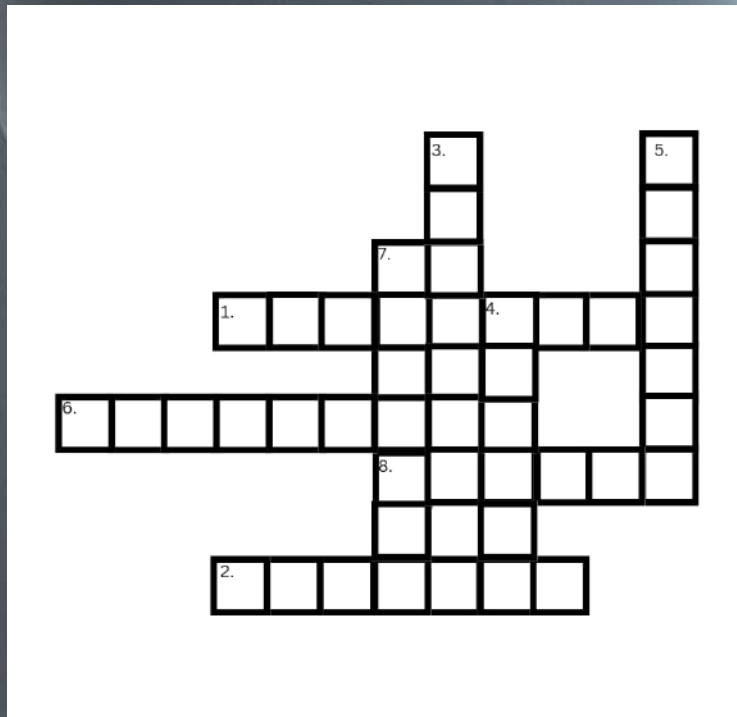
8. Which state raised the OBC quota to 27% in local bodies?

- a. Gujarat
- b. Assam
- c. Haryana
- d. Uttar Pradesh

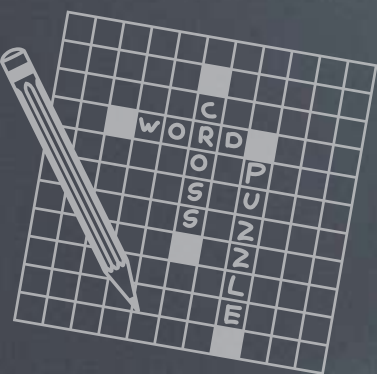
Answers 1 : D 5 : A
2 : C 6 : B
3 : A 7 : C
4 : B 8 : A

Crossword

1. Chlorophyll is made up of this element
2. SWANG is the famous dance form of this state
3. Swarn Kamal Award is awarded in this field
4. Omar Al Bashir was the dictator of this country
5. This river terminates and originates in India
6. St. Petersburg acquired this name after 1914
7. This form of government is also referred to as 'Self Governance'
8. Leena Nair is the CEO of this famous fashion brand



MANLJHUTFNLBTI
OSLIT TAKVWGIQI
NJE GVV LUCINEKR
VISCHIORUQUUQS
QKBABBONATALEW
KVPANET TONEIFK
VIUNASTRINNEVE
IHREGALIVEUZGJ
YANGELOJRANTSX
STELLAYXBNASTC
ELFOFFBISCOTTI
BPIALBEROGAHIX
OKDGHIRLANDASK
AIPVQKDKFRENN



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