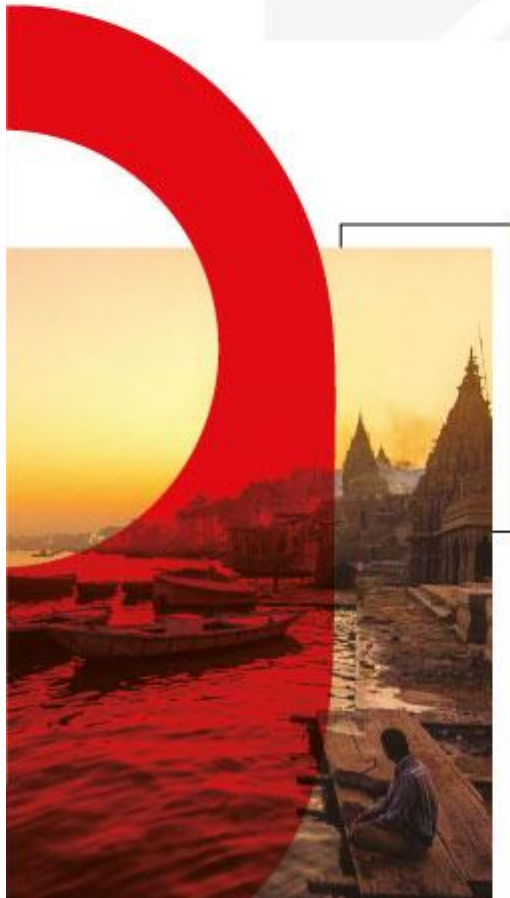




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UTTAR PRADESH CURRENT AFFAIRS TODAY

Year 2021 | Issue 01 | Total Issues 01 | November 2021 | ₹50



Special Edition for Prelims 2021

Current Affairs Compilation

Glimpse of Uttar Pradesh

Previous Years Questions

Tabular Representation of Facts

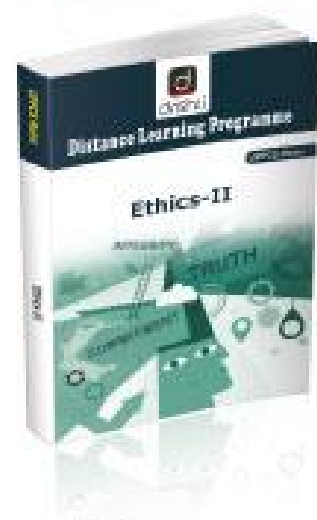
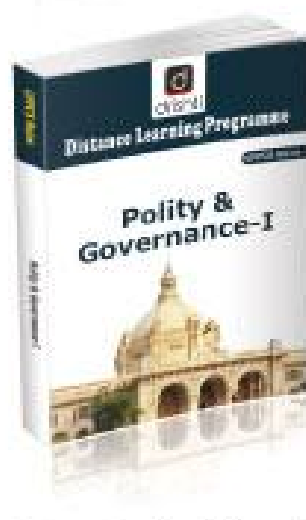
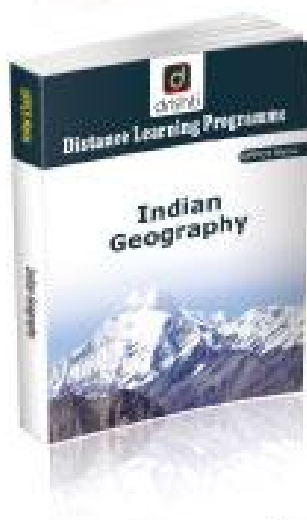
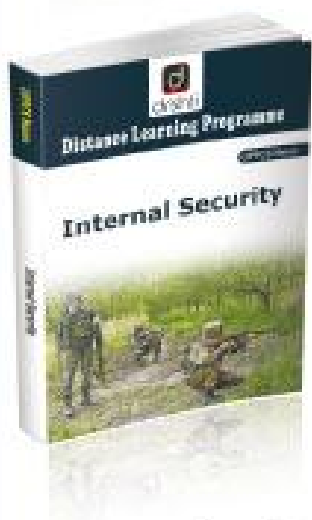
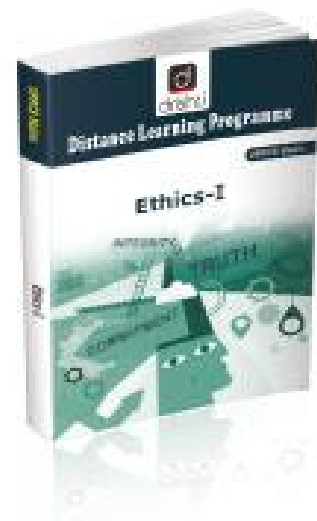
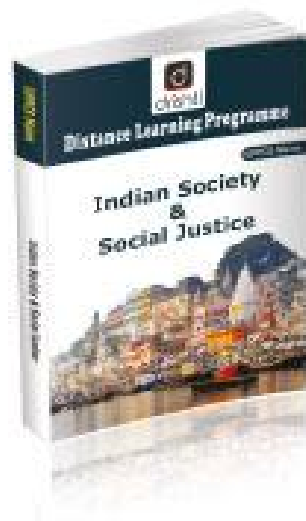
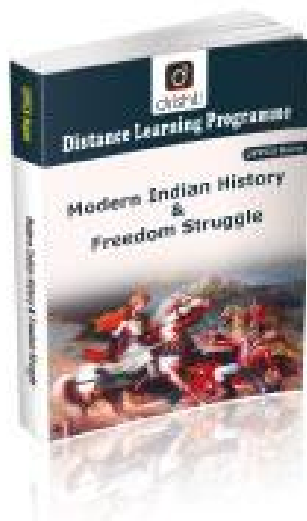
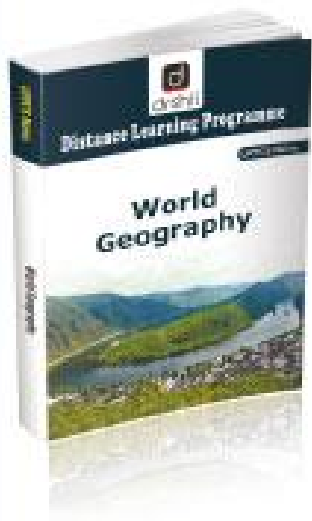
In News:

*Pricing of Sugarcane; Ramsar Sites;
Raja Mahendra Pratap; Madur Mats;
Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Award 2021;
and much more....*



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Distance Learning Programme (DLP) for UPPCS Mains Examination

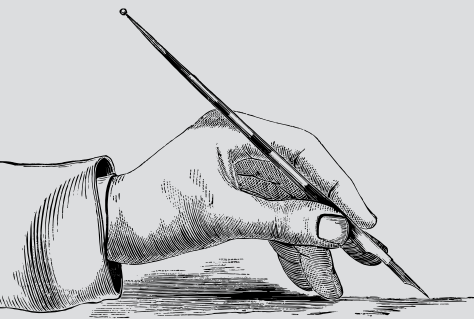


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DEAR ASPIRANT,

Your indiscriminate affection towards the Drishti Current Affairs Today magazine is one of the most prized possessions that we, at Drishti, cherish. Taking the legacy ahead, we are pleased to bring the first edition of Uttar Pradesh Drishti Current Affairs Today. There has been a rise in requests for a monthly current affairs magazine specially curated to meet the demands of the Civil Services Examination conducted by the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission (UPPSC). The magazine in your hands seeks to fulfil that.

The UPPSC is emerging as a top priority for those who aspire to make a cut into the State-level civil services examinations. A lot of aspirants from Uttar Pradesh and other States are increasingly taking part in the UPPSC Prelims. However, when it comes to the relevant study materials and proper guidance, there is a dearth of quality. Market is flooded with study materials that claim to be the best but aspirants often feel lost in the wild. The situation has become grave amidst the mushrooming of publication houses that flower on 'spray and pray' methodology. That is, they spray everything in the guise of important facts and if a question with even a slight reference to those appears in the examination, they claim that it was directly from their study material.

Cognisant of the struggles faced by the UPPSC aspirants and to carry forward our legacy of more than two decades of training civil services aspirants, we gathered a small group of experts to come out with a masterpiece that is currently in your hands. Given the upcoming Prelims on 24th October, we have curated this first edition in a way that will meet all your needs of the Prelims. It comprises (a) compilation of past one year current affairs in crisp format; (b) summary of Uttar Pradesh Budget 2021-22; (c) 450 multiple choice questions based on previous years Prelims; and (d) tabular representations of demographic data of Uttar Pradesh, major awards, sports events, defence exercise, etc. We have intentionally avoided flooding with all the facts. Instead, we have sifted the facts related to most important topics based on our analysis of previous years papers. This edition will prove to be your ultimate weapon to win over the upcoming Prelims. Our forthcoming monthly editions shall comprise exam-oriented study materials that will range from current affairs to static subjects.

We look forward to your feedback and suggestions.

With Best Wishes

(Dr. Vikas Divyakirti)

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

of National Importance

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Right to Privacy and Right to be Forgotten

- A case was filed by an actor in the Delhi High Court, pleading to remove the videos that were uploaded on online platforms, without her consent.
- **Puttaswamy v. Union of India case, 2017:** The Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right by the Supreme Court.
 - **Right to Privacy** is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution.
- Under, Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 and Information Technology Act, 2000, the Government ensures the Right to Protection of Personal Data and Information.
- **Right to be Forgotten (RTBF):** It is the right to have **publicly available personal information removed** from the internet, search, databases, websites or any other public platforms, once the personal information in question is no longer necessary, or relevant.
 - The RTBF **gained importance after the 2014** decision of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in the Google Spain case.
 - In the Indian context, the Supreme Court in **Puttaswamy v. Union of India case** noted that the RTBF was **a part of the broader right to privacy**. The RTBF emerges from the **right to privacy under Article 21** and partly from the **right to dignity under Article 14**.

Grant in Aid for Rural Local Bodies

- Recently, the Ministry of Finance has released an amount of ₹13,385.70 crore to 25 States for providing grants to the Rural Local Bodies.
 - The grants have been released as per the recommendations of the **15th Finance Commission**.

- **Allocation of Resources:** The States are required to transfer the grants to the Rural local bodies within **10 working days** of their receipt from the Union Government.
 - **Any delay** beyond 10 working days **requires the State Governments to release the grants with interest**.
- The **Union Budget** provides **funds to local bodies, state disaster relief funds** and **compensates any revenue loss** to states after devolution of taxes on the recommendation of FC.
 - The **73rd Constitutional Amendment, 1992** requires both the Centre and States to help Panchayati Raj institutions to evolve as a **unit of self-governance** by assigning them funds, functions and functionaries.

Aroma Mission and Floriculture Mission

- Recently, the Union Minister of State for Science & Technology has proposed **Integrated Aroma Dairy Entrepreneurship** for Jammu and Kashmir to augment the income of farmers.
 - The Aroma Mission, also popularly referred to as **“Lavender or Purple Revolution”**, has started from Jammu and Kashmir and transformed the lives of farmers who are able to grow lavender, make a lucrative profit and improve their lives.
 - Earlier, the **floriculture mission** was launched in 21 States and Union Territories.
- **Aroma Mission:**
 - It aims to promote the cultivation of aromatic crops for essential oils that are in great demand by the aroma industry.
 - **Aromatic Plants** include lavender, damask rose, mushk bala, etc.
 - The nodal laboratory is **CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow**.



CURRENT AFFAIRS

from Uttar Pradesh

Gupta Period Temple Remains Found: UP

- Recently, the **Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)** discovered remains of an ancient temple dating back to the **Gupta period (5th century)** in **Bilsarh village** in Uttar Pradesh's **Etah district**.
 - The Bilsarh site was **declared 'protected' in 1928 by the ASI**.
- **About the discovery:**
 - Two pillars were excavated on which there is an inscription about **Kumaragupta I**, the powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty, in **'sankh lipi'** (conch script or shell script) typical of the 5th century CE.
 - The **Guptas were the first to build structural temples**, distinctly different from the ancient rock-cut temples.
 - The Sankhlipi, also called **"shell-script"**, is found in inscriptions across north-central India and dates to between the **4th and 8th centuries**. Both **Shankhalipi and Brahmi are stylised scripts** used primarily for names and signatures.
 - The inscription was **deciphered as Mahendraditya** which was the **title of king Kumargupta I** who had even conducted **Ashwamedha Yagya** during his rule.
 - The **statue of a horse having a similar inscription** is at the state museum in **Lucknow**.
 - **Ashvamedha Yagya** is a horse sacrifice ritual followed by the Sruta tradition of the Vedic religion.

NOTE: Gupta Empire ruled between 320 and 550 CE and this is known to be the golden age in India's History. The empire was founded by Sri Gupta. During the Gupta period, Poet and playwright **Kalidasa created** such epics as *Abhijnanasakuntalam*, *Malavikagnimitram*, *Raghuvansha* and *Kumarsambhaba*. **Harishena** composed *Allahabad Prasasti*, **Sudraka** wrote *Mricchakatika*, **Vishakhadatta** created *Mudrarakshasa* and **Vishnu Sharma** penned *Panchatantra*.

- The discovery is significant since only two other structural temples from the Gupta age have been found so far - **Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh)** and **Bhitargaon Temple (Kanpur Dehat)**.

Foundation Stone of University in Aligarh

- On September 14, 2021, **Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh State University at Moosepur village in Aligarh** and observed the progress of the Aligarh node of the **Defence Industrial Corridor**.
- This university will become a major centre for the development of technology and manpower related to modern education and manufacturing.
- Apart from this, the Defense Corridor will be developed in Andala on Khair Road in 1000 acres, for which the responsibility of development has been given to **UPEIDA (Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority)**.

NOTE: Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh was a freedom fighter who formed India's first government-in-exile in 1915 in Kabul (Afghanistan). In this government, the President himself was Raja Mahendra Pratap and the Prime Minister was Barkatullah. He tried raising an "Asian army" and was **nominated** for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1932.

AYUSH University

- On August 28, 2021, President Ram Nath Kovind laid the foundation stone of **Mahayogi Guru Gorakhnath Ayush University in Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh**.
- The estimated cost of this university being built in an area of 21.173 hectares is ₹299.87 crore and it is likely to be completed by March 2023.
- So far, there have been separate institutions in Uttar Pradesh for **Ayurveda, Unani, Homeopathy, Naturopathy, Yoga, Siddha (AYUSH)** systems of medicine (which are collectively called AYUSH).
- At present, the total number of AYUSH colleges in the state is 94, out of which Ayurveda colleges are 67



SHORT TAKES

REPORTS AND INDICES

Children's Climate Risk Index: UNICEF

- Recently, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in collaboration with Fridays for Future launched a report named '**The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index**'.
- Pakistan (14th), Bangladesh (15th), Afghanistan (25th) and India (26th) are among four South Asian countries where children are at extremely high risk of the impacts of the climate crisis.

Global Manufacturing Risk Index

- Recently, India has overtaken the United States to become the second-most sought-after manufacturing destination globally in the Global Manufacturing Risk Index 2021.
- China holds the number 1 position.
- In last year's report, the US was at second position while India ranked third.
- The index is released by the US-based property consultant Cushman & Wakefield.

World Social Protection Report

- Recently, an International Labour Organization (ILO) report titled 'World Social Protection Report 2020-22' has revealed that globally 4.1 billion people are living without any social safety net of any kind.
- There are significant regional inequalities in social protection, with **Europe and Central Asia having the highest rates of coverage** - 84% of people are covered by at least one benefit.

NOTE: International Labour Organization (ILO) is a **specialized agency of the United Nations**. It is the only tripartite UN agency. It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

IPCC Report on Sea Level Rise

- A report titled '**Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis**' was released by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- As per this report, the global mean sea level (GMSL) has increased by 0.2m between 1901 and 2018. Average rate of sea level rise was 1.3 mm/year in between 1901-1971 and increased to 3.7 mm/year in the year 2006-2018.
- Expansion of warm ocean waters, melting of ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica and melting of glaciers on land are major causes of increasing sea level.

UNEP: Leaded Petrol

Eradicated from the World

- According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), use of leaded petrol has been eradicated from the globe.
- UNEP highlighted, this milestone will prevent more than 1.2 million premature deaths and save over USD 2.4 trillion annually for world economies.
- UNEP launched its campaign called "Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV)" for eradication of 'leaded petrol' in 2002. Major economies including the United States, China and India had already stopped using fuel in 2002.

COVID-19 Induced Poverty

- According to the World Bank, the COVID-19 pandemic led 97 million more people towards poverty in 2020. This was lower by 21 million from the last estimate.
- Implications of this estimate are that global poverty is projected to decline. Further, the pace of reduction is returning to pre-pandemic trends.



WHO'S WHO

Important Institutions/Offices in Uttar Pradesh

| Institution/Office | Head | Remarks |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Chief Secretary | Rajendra Kumar Tiwari | Promoted through IAS |
| Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission | Sanjay Shrinet | Constitutional body under Articles 315 to 323 |
| Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court | Munishwar Nath Bhandari (Acting) | Constitutional provisions under Articles 214 to 231 |
| Chief Information Commissioner | Bhavesh Kumar Singh | Statutory body under Right to Information Act, 2005 |
| UP-Lokayukta | Surendra Kumar Yadav | Statutory body under UP Lokayukta Act, 1975 |
| Chief Electoral Officer | Ajay Kumar Shukla | Constitutional provision under Article 243-K regarding State Election Commission |
| State Human Rights Commission | Justice Bala Krishna Naryana | Statutory body under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 |
| State Women Commission | Vimla Batham | Statutory body under State Women Commission Act, 2013 |
| State Minority Commission | Ashfaq Saifi | Statutory body under UP Commission for Minorities Act, 1994 |
| State Commission for Backward Classes | Jaswant Saini | Statutory body under State Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1996 |
| State Commission for Protection of Child Rights | Vishesh Gupta | Statutory body under National Child Rights Protection Act, 2005 |

Governors of States

| State | Governor | State | Governor |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | Biswa Bhusan Harichandan | Meghalaya | Satya Pal Malik |
| Arunachal Pradesh | Brig. (Dr.) B. D. Mishra (Retd.) | Mizoram | Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu |
| Assam | Jagdish Mukhi | Nagaland | Prof Jagdish Mukhi |
| Bihar | Phagu Chauhan | Odisha | Ganeshi Lal |
| Goa | P.S. Sreedharan Pillai | Punjab | Banwarilal Purohit |
| Gujarat | Acharya Dev Vrat | Rajasthan | Kalraj Mishra |
| Haryana | Bandaru Dattatraya | Sikkim | Ganga Prasad |
| Himachal Pradesh | Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar | Tamil Nadu | R.N. Ravi |
| Jharkhand | Ramesh Bais | Telangana | Dr. Tamilsai Soundararajan |
| Karnataka | Thaawarchand Gehlot | Tripura | Satyadeo Narain Arya |
| Kerala | Arif Mohammed Khan | Uttar Pradesh | Anandiben Patel |
| Madhya Pradesh | Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel | Uttarakhand | Gurmit Singh |
| Maharashtra | Bhagat Singh Koshyari | West Bengal | Jagdeep Dhankhar |
| Manipur | La. Ganesan | Chhattisgarh | Anusuiya Uikey |

| Awards Received by Prime Minister Narendra Modi | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--|
| Award | Country/Organisation | Award | Country/Organisation |
| Order of Abdulaziz Al Saud 2016 | Saudi Arabia | Order of the Distinguished Rule of Nishan Izzuddin 2019 | Maldives |
| Amir Amanullah Khan Award 2016 | Afghanistan | Champions of the Earth Award 2018 | The United Nations Environment Programme |
| Grand Collar 2018 | Palestine | Global Goalkeeper award 2019 | Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation |
| Seoul Peace Prize 2018 | South Korea | King Hamad Order of the Renaissance 2019 | Bahrain |
| Order of Zayed Award 2019 | United Arab Emirates | Philip Kotler Presidential award 2019 | Kellogg School of Management USA |
| Order of St. Andrew award 2019 | Russia | Legion of Merit 2020 | USA |

| International Bodies | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|--|
| International Organization | Headquarter | Founded | President/General Secretary |
| United Nations Organization (UNO) | New York | 1945 | Antonio Guterres |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | New York | 1946 | Henrietta H. Fore |
| United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) | New York | 1969 | Dr. Natalia Kanem |
| United Nations Conference on Trade & Development | Geneva | 1964 | Rebeca Grynspan |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | Geneva | 1948 | Tedros Adhanom |
| World Economic Forum (WEF) | Geneva | 1971 | Klaus Schwab |
| International Labour Organisation (ILO) | Geneva | 1919 | Guy Ryder |
| World Trade Organisation (WTO) | Geneva | 1995 | Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala |
| World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) | Geneva | 1950 | Gerhard Adrian |
| World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) | Geneva | 1967 | Daren Tang |
| International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) | Geneva | 1863 | Peter Maurer |
| United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organisation | Paris | 1945 | Audrey Azoulay |
| Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development | Paris | 1961 | Mathias Cormann |
| International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | Vienna | 1957 | Rafael Mariano Grossi |
| International Maritime Organisation (IMO) | London | 1948 | Kitack Lim |
| North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) | Brussels | 1949 | Jens Stoltenberg |
| Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO) | Rome | 1945 | Qu Dongyu |
| International Court of Justice (ICJ) | The Hague | 1945 | Abdulqawi Ahmed Yusuf |
| The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons | The Hague | 1997 | Fernando Arias |
| World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) | Gland | 1961 | Pavan Sukhdev |
| Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) | Beijing | 2016 | Jin Liqun |
| New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank) | Shanghai | 2014 | Marcos Prado Troyjo |
| Asian Development Bank (ADB) | Manila | 1966 | Masatsugu Asakawa |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF) | Washington DC | 1945 | Kristalina Georgieva & Gita Gopinath (Chief Economist) |
| World Bank (WB) | Washington DC | 1944 | David Malpass (President) |
| UN Women (UW) | New York | 2010 | Pramila Patten |
| International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | Gland | 1948 | Bruno Oberle |



Glimpse of Uttar Pradesh

GEOGRAPHY

- UP is India's fourth-largest and most populous state, located in the north-central part of the country. UP has an area of around 2,40,928 km². From east to west, it measures around 650 kms and from south to north, it is 240 kms. It is situated between 23°52'N and 31°28'N latitudes and 77°3'E and 84°39'E longitudes.
- UP shares its borders with Nepal on the north, the Indian states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the northwest, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan on the west, Madhya Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the southeast, and Bihar on the east.
 - Delhi is the only Union territory that borders UP.
 - Madhya Pradesh shares the longest border with UP.
 - Himachal Pradesh shares the smallest border with UP.
- **Districts of UP touching boundaries of other states/UT/country:**
 - **Haryana:** Saharanpur, Baghpat, Shamli, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Mathura and Aligarh.
 - **Madhya Pradesh:** Agra, Etawah, Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda, Chitrakoot, Allahabad/Prayagraj, Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Mahoba.
 - **Uttarakhand:** Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Raebareli, Pilibhit
 - **Delhi:** Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad.
 - **Bihar:** Chandauli, Ghazipur, Ballia, Deoria, Kushinagar and Maharajganj.
 - **Chhattisgarh:** Sonbhadra
 - **Jharkhand:** Sonbhadra
 - **Nepal:** Maharajganj, Balrampur, Siddharthanagar, Shravasti, Bahraich, Lakhimpur and Pilibhit.
- UP, though not a state with hilly terrain, has some small hills with some notable examples like Amsot, Ranikothi Pahar, Kotadei Hill, Basai Pathar, Mrigarani Pahar, etc. The southern part of Uttar Pradesh is the northern extension of peninsular India, which is known as the Bundelkhand plateau. This ancient plateau is made of Gneiss Rocks, hence it is also known as 'Bundelkhand Gneiss'.
- **Physiographic divisions of UP:**
 - **Terai-Bhabar Region:** The thin strip of land running from Saharanpur in the west to Deoria in the east is known as Bhabar and Terai. It has rich forests with numerous streams and rivers. The Shivalik range lies north of this terai and bhabar region. Wheat, rice and sugarcane are the main crops grown in Terai together with jute in certain stretches.
 - **Gangetic Plains:** They are watered by the Ganges with major tributaries like Yamuna, Ramganga, Gomati, Ghaghara, Gandak, etc. They are very fertile and host crops such as rice, wheat, sugarcane, etc. These plains are one of the highly populated areas in India.
 - **Vindhyas Hills and Plateau:** The terrain of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand are included in this region and are comparatively drier than the above regions. Rainfall is scanty and erratic and water-resources are scarce. In a few places, they rise to 450 meters, peaking to around 600 meters in the Kaimur and Sonbhadra hills that run to the north of the river Sone. Jowar, Gram and Wheat are the main crops of the area.
- **Climate:** Uttar Pradesh lies in the warm temperate zone and remains hot during the summer months. Agra is the hottest district and Bareilly is the coldest.

HISTORY

Ancient Period

- **Pre-historic period:** The remains of several human skeletons found in the area of Pratapgarh have been dated to about 10,000 BCE. Stone tools have been found in Singrauli valley in Sonbhadra, Chakia in Chandauli, Parisdhia, etc. in the Belan valley. Materials built from bones have been found in the Belan valley.
- **Indus Valley Civilization:** Urban settlements have been found in the regions of Meerut (Alamgirpur), Baghpat (Badagaon) and Saharanpur (Hulas). Alamgirpur was discovered on the banks of river Hindon, under the direction of Yag Dutt Sharma. Remains were also found from Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahar.
- **Mahajanapadas:** Of the 16 Mahajanapadas that find mention in the literature, eight can be located in present-day Uttar Pradesh.
 - **Kuru** (Delhi, Meerut and Thaneshwar) with capital **Indraprastha**.
 - **Chedi** (Bundelkhand) with capital **Suktimati**.
 - **Kashi** (Varanasi) with capital **Varanasi**.
 - **Vatsa** (Prayagraj) with capital **Kausambi**.
 - **Shurasena** (Mathura) with capital **Mathura**.
 - **Panchal** (Farrukhabad, Budaun, Bareilly) with the capital **Ahichhatra** and **Kampilya**.
 - **Malla** (Kushinagar) with the capital **Kushinagar** and **Pava**.
 - **Kosala** (Awadh) with the capital **Ayodhya** and **Shravasti**.
- **Buddha:** Sometime between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE, the Buddha preached his first sermon at Sarnath, near Varanasi. The Buddha is said to have attained *parinirvana* at Kushinagara (now in Kasia, in eastern Uttar Pradesh).
- **Ashokan Pillars and major Rock Edicts in UP:**
 - **Sarnath:** Lion Capital
 - **Sankissa:** Elephant Capital
 - **Kaushambi and Ahraura:** Minor Rock Edicts
 - **Meerut:** Inscription
 - **Prayagraj (Allahabad):** Pillar edicts I-VI

- A later famous ruler, **Harsha** (reigned 606-647 CE), was based within the state's present borders. From his capital at **Kanyakubja** (present-day Kannauj), he was able to control the whole of Uttar Pradesh as well as parts of what are now Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, and Rajasthan.

Medieval Period

- Although Muslim incursions into the area occurred as early as 1000-30 CE, Muslim rule over northern India was not established until the last decade of the 12th century, when Muhammad Ghori defeated the Gahadavalas (who occupied much of Uttar Pradesh) and other competing dynasties.
- In 1526 Babur - a descendant of the conquerors Genghis Khan and Timur - defeated Ibrahim Lodi of Delhi and laid the foundation of the Mughals dynasty.
- The greatest extent of the empire came under Akbar (reigned 1556-1605), who constructed a new capital, Fatehpur Sikri, near Agra. His grandson, Shah Jahan (reigned 1628-58), built the Taj Mahal in Agra.
- The downfall of the Mughals in the 18th century led to the shifting of the centre of that composite culture from Delhi to Lucknow, the seat of the nawab (ruler) of Oudh (now Ayodhya), where art, literature, music, and poetry flourished in an atmosphere of communal harmony.

The British Period

- The area of present-day Uttar Pradesh was gradually acquired by the Britishers over a period of about 75 years, from the last quarter of the 18th century to the mid-19th century.
- The Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, was centred in the United Provinces.
- With the rise of Indian nationalism beginning in the late 1880s, the United Provinces stood at the forefront of the movement for independence.
 - It gave India many of the most important nationalist political leaders, such as Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Jawaharlal Nehru and Purushottam Das Tandon.
- The kingdom of Oudh, annexed by the company in 1856. In 1902, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh came into existence.

POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Present Cabinet of UP

| Name | Designation | Major Ministries |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Yogi Adityanath | Chief Minister | Home, Housing and Urban Planning, Revenue, Food and Civil Supplies, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Economics and Statistics, Geology and Mining, Tax Registration |
| Keshav Prasad Maurya | Deputy Chief Minister | Public Works Department, Food Processing, Entertainment Tax, Public Enterprises |
| Dinesh Sharma | Deputy Chief Minister | Secondary Education and Higher Education, Science and Technology, Electronics, Information Technology |
| Surya Pratap Shahi | Cabinet Minister | Agriculture, Agricultural Research |
| Suresh Kumar Khanna | Cabinet Minister | Finance, Parliamentary Affairs, Medical Education |
| Swami Prasad Maurya | Cabinet Minister | Labour, Employment, Coordination |
| Dara Singh Chauhan | Cabinet Minister | Forest, Environment, Zoological Garden |
| Ramapati Shastri | Cabinet Minister | Social Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribal Welfare |
| Jai Pratap Singh | Cabinet Minister | Medical and Health, Family Welfare |
| Laxmi Narayan Chaudhary | Cabinet Minister | Dairy Development, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries |
| Rajendra Pratap Singh | Cabinet Minister | Rural Development, Overall Village Development |
| Sidharth Nath Singh | Cabinet Minister | Khadi and Villages Industries, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise, Investment Promotion |
| Ashutosh Tandon | Cabinet Minister | Urban Development |
| Nand Gopal Gupta "Nandi" | Cabinet Minister | Civil Aviation, Minority Welfare, Muslim Waqf and Haj |
| Dinesh Khatik | Cabinet Minister | Jal Shakti, Flood Control |
| Suresh Rana | Cabinet Minister | Sugarcane Development, Sugar Mills |
| Bhupendra Chaudhary | Cabinet Minister | Panchayati Raj |
| Anil Rajbhar | Cabinet Minister | Backward Class Welfare, Divyangjan Empowerment |
| Jitin Prasada | Cabinet Minister | Technical Education |

- Uttar Pradesh was created on 1st April, 1937 as the 'United Provinces' during British rule and was renamed Uttar Pradesh on January 24th, 1950.
- Till 1858, the capital was Agra and from 1858 to 1921 the capital was Allahabad (renamed Prayagraj in 2018). In 1921, the capital was shifted to Lucknow and continues to be till date.
- Uttar Pradesh sends 80 members to Lok Sabha, 31 members to Rajya Sabha.
- The State has a High Court at Allahabad with its bench at Lucknow. Under Article 277 of the Constitution, the High Court has been given the power of superintendence over all other courts and tribunals.
- Under the Constitution of India, Uttar Pradesh has a Governor and a bicameral Legislature. The Lower House is called Vidhan Sabha having 404 members, out of which 403 are elected and 1 nominated, and the Upper House is called Vidhan Parishad having 100 members.
- Chitrakoot, Hamirpur, Mahoba, Lalitpur and Shravasti are the districts with the least number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh (each having only two seats in the Legislative Assembly).
- The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor as it is exercised by him/her either directly or through officers subordinate to him according to the constitutional provisions.
- In 2000, 13 northern districts of the State were separated to form the state of Uttaranchal (renamed as Uttarakhand in 2007).

| | |
|---|--|
| Speaker of First Legislative Assembly (1952 election) | Atmaram Govind Kher |
| First Chairman of the Legislative Council | Chandra Bhal |
| First Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court | Bidhu Bhushan Malik |
| First Official language | Hindi |
| Second Official Language | Urdu |
| Geography | |
| Total Area of Uttar Pradesh | 2,40,928 sq. km. |
| Largest District | Lakhimpur Kheri (7680 sq. km.) |
| Smallest District | Hapur (660 sq. km.) |
| Easternmost District | Ballia |
| Westernmost District | Shamli |
| Northernmost District | Saharanpur |
| Southernmost District | Sonbhadra |
| Total Forest Cover of Uttar Pradesh | 16,582 sq. km. (6.88% of the total geographical area) |
| Districts with Maximum Forest Area | Sonbhadra > Lakhimpur Kheri > Mirzapur |
| Districts with Minimum Forest Area | Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi) < Mau < Mainpuri |
| First National Park | Jim Corbett National Park (now in Uttarakhand) |
| Demography (Census 2011) | |
| Total Population of Uttar Pradesh | 19,98,12,341 (16.51% of India) |
| Average Decadal Growth (2001-11) | 20.23% |
| Average Annual Growth (2001-11) | 1.85% |
| Decline in Decadal growth (2001-11) | 5.62% |
| Rural Population | 77.73% |
| Urban Population | 22.27% |
| Most Populous Districts | Prayagraj > Moradabad > Ghaziabad |
| Least Populous Districts | Mahoba < Chitrakoot < Hamirpur |
| Highest Population Density | Ghaziabad (3,967) |
| Lowest Population Density | Lalitpur (242) |
| Literacy Rate of Uttar Pradesh (2011) | 67.68% |
| Highest Literacy Districts | Gautam Buddha Nagar > Kanpur Nagar > Auraiya |
| Lowest Literacy Districts | Shravasti < Bahraich < Balrampur |
| Sex Ratio of Uttar Pradesh | 912 |
| Highest Sex Ratio Districts | Jaunpur > Azamgarh > Deoria |
| Lowest Sex Ratio Districts | Gautam Buddha Nagar < Hamirpur and Baghpat < Kanpur Nagar, Banda and Mathura |
| Child Sex Ratio of Uttar Pradesh (0-6 Years) | 902 |
| Highest Child Sex Ratio District | Balrampur |
| Lowest Child Sex Ratio District | Baghpat |



RECAP

Current Affairs Compilation for Prelims 2021

POLITY & GOVERNANCE

97th Constitutional Amendment

Recently, the Supreme Court struck down certain provisions of the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011. The 97th Amendment Act, inserted a new Part IX-B to the Constitution which consists of Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT. It also added the word “cooperatives” after “unions and associations” in Article 19(1)(c) of Part III. A new Article 43B was also added in the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) regarding the “promotion of cooperative societies”.

Ministry of Cooperation

Union Government announced the creation of a new “Ministry of Cooperation” on July 6, 2021. This ministry will provide a separate administrative, legal and policy framework for strengthening the cooperative movement in the country.

Shipping Ministry Renamed

On 8th November 2020, the Government of India renamed the Ministry of Shipping as the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways.

Legislative Council in West Bengal

The West Bengal cabinet approved the formation of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council in the state was abolished in 1969. At present, only Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh have Legislative Council.

Twenty Third District in Punjab

Punjab’s only Muslim-majority town (Malerkotla) has become the State’s 23rd district. Adjoining Amargarh and Ahmedgarh will also form part of Punjab’s 23rd district.

e-Cabinet in Himachal Pradesh

On 5th February, 2021, Himachal Pradesh inaugurated the e-cabinet. With this, Himachal Pradesh has become

the first State in the country to make the end-to-end processing of the cabinet paperless by implementing an e-cabinet application.

National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

On 29th July, 2020, the Union Cabinet approved the National Education Policy, 2020. It will replace the National Policy on Education, 1986. Prior to 1986, the first National Education Policy was released in 1968 on the basis of recommendations of the Kothari Commission. The NEP 2020 is based on the recommendations of a committee chaired by former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan.

National Technical Textiles Mission

The Mission has been launched with an objective to position India as a global leader in technical textiles. The Mission will have a four-year implementation period from FY 2020-21 to 2023-24.

Divyangta Khel Kendras

Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment announced the setting up of five ‘Divyangta Khel Kendras’ in different parts of the country, to work towards the interest of Divyangjans in sports and their good performance in Paralympics. First such kendra will be opened in Ahmedabad.

Standard Developing Organization (SDO)

RDSO (Research Design & Standards Organization) of Indian Railways became the first Institution to be declared SDO under “One Nation One Standard” mission of BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards). RDSO, Lucknow, the sole R&D Wing of the Ministry of Railways, is one of India’s leading standard formulating bodies undertaking standardization work for the railway sector.

Young Warrior Movement

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has started the Young Warrior movement. It seeks to

ECONOMY

e-RUPI Digital Payment Solution

- The Prime Minister launched e-RUPI Digital Payment Solution on 2nd August, 2021. e-RUPI is an e-voucher-based payment solution. It works on a QR code or SMS string, which is delivered to the mobile phones of the beneficiaries.
- e-RUPI connects the sponsors of the services with the beneficiaries and service providers in a digital manner without any physical interface. It also ensures that the payment to the service provider is made only after the transaction is completed.
- e-RUPI platform is developed by National Payments Corporation of India on its UPI platform.

Cash is King, but Digital is Divine

The RBI launched a new slogan, Cash is King, but Digital is Divine, to promote digital transactions in the country.

G20-OECD Tax Framework Deal

India has joined the G20–OECD inclusive framework deal that seeks to reform international tax rules. It also ensures that multinational enterprises pay their fair share wherever they operate.

NFT Marketplace

WazirX, one of the largest crypto exchanges in India, has launched the first NFT marketplace in India. The platform, which will be used to trade Non-Fungible Tokens (NFTs), is run on the Binance Smart Chain, a blockchain platform created by Binance, one of the largest crypto exchanges in the world, which acquired WazirX.

‘Medicines from the Sky’ Project

E-commerce giant Flipkart will lead a consortium tasked with development and execution of drone deliveries to remote areas under the ‘Medicines from the Sky’ project in Telangana. Flipkart will use its learning from its tech-enabled supply chains to use drones to deliver medicines and vaccines in remote areas of Telangana.

Highest Ever FDI Inflow

India attracted the highest ever total FDI inflow of \$ 81.72 billion during the financial year 2020-21. It is 10%

higher as compared to the last financial year 2019-20 (\$74.39 billion). In terms of top investor countries, Singapore is at the apex with 29%, followed by the USA (23%) and Mauritius (9%) for the FY 2020-21. Computer Software & Hardware has emerged as the top sector with around 44% share of the total FDI equity inflow followed by Construction (Infrastructure) activities (13%) and Services Sector (8%).

National Digital Financial Infrastructure (NADI)

The Institute for Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), an arm of the RBI, is building a next-generation digital financial infrastructure named NADI. It will consist of modern network infrastructure which includes 5G/Edge Cloud with SDNs (software-defined networking) for connecting to the critical data centre infrastructure at the back-end.

Subhash Chandra Garg Committee

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Virtual Currencies headed by finance secretary Subhash Chandra Garg has submitted its report to the government. The committee suggested a ban on private digital currencies, but it favors RBI backed National Digital Currency or central bank digital currency. The committee set up by the Centre has also proposed a draft bill ‘Banning of Cryptocurrency & Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill, 2019’.

Saral Suraksha Bima

- The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has launched a standard personal accident cover called Saral Suraksha Bima.
- This accident cover is being offered by the general and health insurers from April 1, 2021. It has a maximum sum assured of ₹1 crore and a minimum of ₹2.5 lakh.
- Beyond this specified range, insurers can also offer the sum assured on their own. For such sum assured, the same name for a product can be given if all terms and conditions are the same.
- The product will have a basic cover under which the entire sum assured will be paid by the insurance company on the death of the insured person due

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Blackfrog Technologies

Department of Biotechnology (DBT)-Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) supported startup Blackfrog Technologies has developed Emvolio - a portable, battery-powered medical-grade refrigeration device that improves the efficiency of the immunization by strictly maintaining preset temperature for up to 12 hours. Due to ability of the device to strictly maintain the temperature between 2°C and 8°C for up to 12 hours in the field, the device is being used as a platform for delivery of vaccines and other biologicals like blood, serums, viral culture.

Jivan Vayu

The IIT Ropar has developed a device known as Jivan Vayu, which can be used in place of Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) machines. CPAP machine is used for patients suffering from breathing problems and sleep apnea. The new device is the first to be designed in India that functions even without electricity.

DIPCOVAN

Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences, a laboratory of DRDO, has developed an antibody detection-based kit 'DIPCOVAN' in association with Vanguard Diagnostics Pvt Ltd. The kit can detect both spike as well as nucleocapsid proteins of SARS-CoV-2 virus.

Mylab Coviself

India's first self-testing Covid Kit has been approved by the ICMR. This kit has been developed by Mylab Discovery Solutions, Pune. The kit uses a rapid antigen test, in which a nasal swab sample is tested for the virus and gives results within 15 minutes.

2-DG

DRDO released the 2-DG (2-Deoxy – D – Glucose) drugs for COVID-19. It is developed by the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences which is a laboratory operating under DRDO.

Health Assistant Robot Rakshak

In the fight against the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, Railways has designed a health assistant

Robot Rakshak which can remotely communicate between doctor and patient. The medical aid robot is able to measure health parameters such as temperature, pulse, etc. It can also provide medicines and food to the patients.

AirBridge

Wipro 3D, a business of Wipro Infrastructure Engineering, in technical collaboration with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology launched AirBridge, the Wipro Chitra Emergency Breathing Assist System. This automatic device will minimize the need for nursing staff to continuously monitor the device and enables safe, and effective temporary respiratory support to COVID-19 patients.

Aspergillosis

Four cases of white fungus disease Aspergillosis have been identified in Patna, Bihar. Aspergillosis is an infection caused by Aspergillus, a common mold (a type of fungus) that lives indoors and outdoors. The types of health problems caused by Aspergillus include allergic reactions, lung infections, and infections in other organs.

Pneumosil

The Serum Institute of India unveiled the first indigenously developed Pneumococcal Vaccine called Pneumosil. It has been developed through collaboration with Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and PATH organization. The vaccine targets the pneumococcal bacterium, which causes pneumonia and other serious life-threatening diseases such as meningitis and sepsis.

G4 Virus

Chinese researchers have discovered a new type of swine flu virus 'G4' that can infect humans and has the potential to cause a future pandemic. The virus strain has been named G4 EA H1N1.

Solar Tree

CSIR-CMERI has developed the World's Largest Solar Tree which is installed at CSIR-CMERI Durgapur, West Bengal. The installed capacity of the solar tree is above 11.5 kWp. A solar tree is a structure incorporating solar energy technology on a single pillar, like a tree trunk.

card details from several apps including some of the popular ones like Gmail, Amazon, Netflix, Uber, and more.

Pegasus Spyware

Pegasus is a spyware tool developed by an Israeli firm. Spyware spies on people through their phones. Once Pegasus is installed, the attacker has complete access to the target user's phone.

Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST)

EAST reactor, which is also known as the Chinese artificial sun, sets a new world record of achieving a plasma temperature of 120 million degrees Celsius for 101 seconds. EAST reactor is an advanced nuclear fusion experimental research device. EAST is located at the Institute of Plasma Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Hefei, China.

Clean Commercial Nuclear Reactor

Chinese scientists have unveiled plans for a first-of-its-kind, experimental nuclear reactor that does not

need water for cooling. The molten-salt nuclear reactor, which runs on liquid thorium rather than uranium, is expected to be safer than traditional reactors because the molten salt cools and solidifies quickly when exposed to the air, insulating the thorium.

Artificial Sun

China has successfully powered up its "artificial sun" nuclear fusion reactor for the first time, showing great advances achieved by the country in its nuclear power research capabilities. It uses a powerful magnetic field to fuse hot plasma and can reach temperatures of over 150 million degrees Celsius. It is located in Sichuan province and often called the 'artificial sun' because of the enormous amount of energy it releases.

Shortest Unit of Time

Scientists have measured the shortest unit of time (247 zeptoseconds) ever, the time taken by a light particle to cross a hydrogen molecule. A zeptosecond is a trillionth of a billionth of a second, or a decimal point followed by 20 zeros and a 1.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

New President for UNGA

The Maldives' Foreign Minister Abdulla Shahid is elected as the new President of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). The election to the UNGA presidential post is held on an annual basis. This is the first time the Maldives will be occupying the office of the President of the UNGA.

6th Meeting of BRICS Culture Ministers

On 2nd July 2021, the Union Minister of State for Culture and Tourism hosted the 6th BRICS Culture Ministers' Meeting through video conference.

G20 Environment Ministers' Meeting 2021

The G20 Environment and Energy Ministers Meeting was held on 22-23 July 2021 at Naples in Italy. India was represented by a delegation led by Union Environment Minister, Bhupender Yadav.

SCO Defence Ministers' Meeting

The defence minister of India visited Dushanbe, Tajikistan to attend the annual meeting of the Defence Ministers of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

member states. The SCO was founded at a summit in Shanghai in 2001 by Russia, China, the Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. India and Pakistan became its permanent members in 2017.

C5+1

USA and Central Asian foreign ministers held a C5+1 summit in Uzbekistan. The meeting was attended by representatives from Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, United States among others.

India Elected to UN ECOSOC

- India is elected to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) for 2022-2024 term in the elections held in the United Nations. India is elected in the Asia-Pacific states category along with Afghanistan, Kazakhstan and Oman.
- UN ECOSOC is the principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on economic, social and environmental issues, as well as implementation of internationally agreed development goals.

HISTORY, ART & CULTURE

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav

On 12th March, 2021, Prime Minister inaugurated the pre-emptive activities of the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' from Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad. 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' will continue till 15th August, 2023. It is a series of events to be organised by the Govt to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of India's Independence.

Virtual Vesak Global Celebration

PM Narendra Modi addressed the Virtual Vesak Global Celebration on 26th May, 2021, on the occasion of Buddha Purnima. Buddha Purnima is celebrated to mark the birth of Gautam Buddha. It is considered a 'triple-blessed day' – as Tathagata Gautam Buddha's birth, enlightenment and Maha Parnirvana.

Harvest Festivals in India

- **Makar Sankranti:** The day marks the onset of summer and the six months auspicious period for Hindus known as Uttarayan, the northward movement of the sun.
- **Lohri:** Primarily celebrated by Sikhs and Hindus, Lohri marks the end of the winter season and is traditionally believed to welcome the sun to the northern hemisphere. It is observed a night before Makar Sankranti.
- **Pongal:** The word Pongal means 'overflow' or 'boiling over'. It is a four-day occasion observed in the month of Thai of traditional Tamil Calendar, when crops such as rice are harvested and people show their gratitude to the almighty and the generosity of the land.
- **Bihu:** It is celebrated when the annual harvest takes place in Assam. People celebrate Rongali/Maghi Bihu to mark the beginning of the Assamese new year.

Harela Festival

Harela, the festival commemorating the new harvest in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand, was celebrated on 16th July, 2021. Harela is celebrated as the monsoon starts and is considered one of the most important festivals in the entire Kumaon region. This festival is dedicated to Hindu gods Shiva and Parvati.

Hemis Festival

The Hemis Festival is celebrated in the State of Ladakh annually on the 10th day of the Tse-Chu, Lunar

month of the Tibetan Calendar. The 2-day fiesta marks the birth anniversary of Guru Padmasambhava. On this day, the Hemis Monastery is adorned beautifully to host the ceremony.

Sammakka Saralamma Jatara

Sammakka Saralamma Jatara, also known as Medaram Jatara, is a tribal festival held biennially in the State of Telangana. The festival commemorates the fight of a mother and daughter, Sammakka and Saralamma, with the reigning rulers against an unjust law.

Mandu Festival

The Mandu Festival was held from 13-15 February, 2021 in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. 'KHOJNE ME KHO JAO' was the theme of the festival. Mandu or Mandavgad is an ancient city in the present-day Mandav area of the Dhar district. It is located in the Malwa region of western Madhya Pradesh.

Aadi Mahotsav

The Tribes India 'Aadi Mahotsav' was held from 1-15 February, 2021 at Dilli Haat, New Delhi. Aadi Mahotsav is a national tribal festival and a joint initiative of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED). It commenced in 2017 and is held annually.

Asom Mala

Prime Minister has launched the 'Asom Mala' program in Dhekiajuli of Sonitpur district, Assam. This initiative will boost the State's road infrastructure and contribute to Assam's economic progress and improve connectivity.

Tentative List of World Heritage Sites

Six Indian places have been added to the tentative list of UNESCO's (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) world heritage sites. The six sites are Satpura Tiger Reserve, Iconic Riverfront of the Historic City of Varanasi, Megalithic Site of Hire Benkal, Maratha Military Architecture in Maharashtra, Bhedaghat-Lametaghat in Narmada Valley- Jabalpur and Temples of Kanchipuram. With the addition of these six sites, India has 46 sites in the Tentative List. Currently, there are 40 UNESCO World Heritage Sites located in India.

- Four southern states – Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Kerala - occupy the top positions on the index, apart from Maharashtra which ranked second. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Bihar scored lowest on the index.

State Startup Ranking 2019

- This is the 2nd edition prepared by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- It assesses States/UTs on key areas of interventions that are germane to a healthy Startup ecosystem. Gujarat, Karnata and Kerala are in the best performer category of States.

Economic Freedom of the World Report 2019

- It is an annual report released in September, 2019, by the Indian think tank Centre for Civil Society in

cooperation with Canada’s Fraser Institute. It measures the degree to which the policies and institutions of countries are supportive of economic freedom.

- It is based on five broad areas; the size of government, legal system and property rights, sound money, and freedom to trade internationally, and regulation of credit labour & business.
- The top five performers are Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Switzerland and USA. India is ranked 79th in this index with 6.91 points.

World Employment and Social Outlook

- It is the flagship report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), released in June, 2021.
- The report examines global and regional trends in employment, unemployment, labour force participation and productivity.

| Other Major National Level Reports/Indices | | |
|---|--|--|
| Report/Index | Issuing Organization | Remarks |
| School Education Quality Index, 2021 | NITI Aayog and Ministry of Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issued in June, 2021, this index evaluates the performance of States and Union Territories in the school education sector. ○ Top 3 performers: Kerala (1), Chandigarh (2) and Delhi (3). |
| Indian Exclusion Report, 2020 | Centre for Equity Studies, New Delhi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Published in January, 2021, this report determines exclusion by taking into account following four public goods: ○ Pensions for the elderly, ○ Digital access, ○ Agricultural land, and ○ Legal justice for under trials. |
| India State Level Disease Burden Report | Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issued in May, 2020, the key metric used in the report is Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs). ○ DALYs is the sum of the number of years of life lost due to premature death and a weighted measure of the years lived with disability due to a disease or injury. |
| State wise “Ease of Doing Business” Ranking, 2019 | Ministry of Commerce and Industry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Published in October, 2020, it covers 36 States and UTs. ○ Top 3 performers: Andhra Pradesh (1), Uttar Pradesh (2), and Telangana (3). |
| Financial Stability Report, 2021 | Reserve Bank of India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Released in July, 2021, it presents the overall assessment of the stability of India’s financial system and its resilience to risks emanating from global and domestic factors. |

RECAP

| Other Major Global Level Reports/Indices | | |
|--|--|---|
| Report/Index | Issuing Organization | Remarks |
| Climate Change Performance Index, 2021 | Germanwatch, CAN International and the New Climate Institute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: 1-3 positions are unoccupied; Sweden (4), United Kingdom (5), Denmark (6). ○ India: 10th out of 61 countries. |
| Global Hunger Index, 2020 | International Food Policy Research Institute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Belarus (1), Bosnia & Herzegovina (2) and Brazil (3). ○ India: 94th out of 132 countries. |
| Global Competitiveness Index, 2021 | World Economic Forum (WEF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Switzerland (1), Sweden (2) and Denmark (3). ○ India: 43rd out of 64 countries. |
| Global Human Capital Report, 2020 | World Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Singapore (1), Hong Kong and China (2) and Japan (3). ○ India: 116th out of 174 countries. |
| Global CyberSecurity Index, 2020 | International Tele-communication Union (ITU) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: US (1), UK and Saudi Arabia (2) and Estonia (3). ○ India: 10th out of 169 countries. |
| Global Innovation Index, 2020 | Cornwell University, INSEAD & WIPO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Switzerland (1), Sweden (2) and the United States of America (3). ○ India: 48th out of 131 countries. |
| World Press Freedom Index, 2021 | Reporters Without Borders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Norway (1), Finland (2) and Sweden (3). ○ India: 142nd out of 180 countries. |
| Human Development Index, 2020 | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Norway (1), Ireland (2) and Switzerland (3). ○ India: 131st out of 189 countries. |
| Global Terrorism Index, 2020 | Institute for Economics and Peace | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 countries affected by terrorism: Afghanistan (1), Iraq (2) and Nigeria (3). ○ India: 8th out of 163 countries. |
| Global Gender Gap Report, 2021 | World Economic Forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Iceland (1), Finland (2) and Norway (3). ○ India: 140th out of 156 countries. |
| Ease of Doing Business Index, 2020 | World Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: New Zealand (1), Singapore (2) and Hong Kong SAR, China (3). ○ India: 63rd out of 190 countries. |
| Gender Inequality Index, 2020 | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Top 3 performers: Switzerland (1), Norway (2) and Finland (3). ○ India: 123rd out of 162 countries. |
| World Migration Report (WMR), 2020 | International Organization for Migration (IOM) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Released in November, 2019, this is the 9th report in IOM's WMR series and the first since IOM became UN Migration Agency. |
| World Economic Outlook, 2021 | International Monetary Fund (IMF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Released in July, 2021, this report forecasts that economic prospects have diverged further across countries since April 2021. |
| SIPRI Report on Military Spending | Stockholm International Peace Research Institute | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It states that the five biggest spenders in 2020 were the United States, China, India, Russia and the United Kingdom. |

AWARDS & HONOURS

| Padma Bhushan, 2021 | |
|------------------------|---|
| Category | Awardee |
| Art | Krishnan Nair Shanthakumari |
| Public Affairs | Sumitra Mahajan, Tarun Gogoi, Ram Vilas Paswan, Keshubhai Patel and Tarlochan Singh |
| Literature & Education | Chandrasekhar Kambara |
| Civil Service | Nripendra Mishra |
| Other Spiritualism | Kalbe Sadiq |
| Trade & Industry | Rajinikanth Devidas Shroff |

| Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Prize, 2020 | |
|--|--|
| Field | Winner |
| Biology | Dr. Subhadeep Chatterjee, Dr. Vatsala Thirumalai |
| Chemistry | Dr. Jyotirmayee Dash, Dr. Subi Jacob George |
| Earth, Atmosphere and Planetary Sciences | Abhijit Mukherjee, Dr. Surendu Dutta |
| Engineering Sciences | Amol Aurobindro Kulkarni, Dr. Kinshuk Dasgupta |
| Mathematics Science | Dr. UK Anandawardhan, Dr. Rajat Subhra Hazra |
| Pharmaceutical Sciences | Dr. Bushra Ateeq, Dr. Ritesh Agarwal |
| Physics | Dr. Rajesh Ganpati, Dr. Surajjit Dhara |
| Medicine | Dr. Belle Monappa Hegde |
| Science & Technology | Narinder Singh Kapani |
| Spiritual | Maulana Waheeduddin Khan |
| Archaeology | BB Lal |

| Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, 2020 (now known as Dhyana Chand Khel Ratna Award) | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Sports | Winner |
| Cricket | Rohit Sharma |
| Table Tennis | Manika Batra |
| Wrestler | Vinesh Phogat |
| Para Athletics - High Jump | Mariyappan Thangavelu |
| Hockey | Rani Rampal |

| 67 th National Film Awards, 2019 | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Category | Awardee |
| Film Friendly State | Sikkim |
| Best Non-Feature Film | An Engineered Dream |
| Best Feature Film | Marakkar-Arabikkadalinte-Simham |
| Best Actor | Dhanush and Manoj Bajpayee |
| Best Actress | Kangana Ranaut |

| 93 rd Academy (Oscars) Awards, 2021 | |
|--|---|
| Category | Awardee |
| Best Picture | Nomadland |
| Best Director | Chloe Zhao (Film: Nomadland) |
| Best Actor | Anthony Hopkins (Film: The Father) |
| Best Actress | Frances McDormand (Film: Nomadland) |
| Best Supporting Actor | Daniel Kaluuya (Film: Judas and the Black Messiah) |
| Best Supporting Actress | Yuh-Jung Yoon (Film: Minari) |
| Best Original Screenplay | Promising Young Woman (Written by Emerald Fennell) |
| Best Animated Feature Film | Soul (By: Pete Docter and Dana Murray) |
| Best Documentary (Feature) | My Octopus Teacher |
| Best Documentary (Short Subject) | Colette |
| Best Short Film (Live Action) | Two Distant Strangers |
| Best Short Film (Animated) | If Anything Happens I Love You |
| Best Music (Original Score) | Soul (By: Trent Reznor, Atticus Ross And Jon Batiste) |
| Best Music (Original Song) | Fight For You |

| Major Sports and Winners | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Sports | Winners |
| Formula One | Lewis Hamilton (United Kingdom) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bahrain Grand Prix, 2021, held at Bahrain International Circuit, Bahrain. ○ Formula One British Grand Prix, held at Silverstone, United Kingdom. |
| | Max Verstappen (Belgian-Dutch) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ French Grand Prix, 2021, held in Le Castellet, France. ○ Austrian Grand Prix, 2021, held in Spielberg, Austria. |
| Fencing | Bhavani Devi (India) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The first Indian fencer to qualify for Tokyo Olympics 2020 in Women's individual Sabre. |
| Table Tennis | Manika Batra (India) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of the women's singles in 82nd Senior National Table Tennis Championship 2020, held in Panchkula, Haryana. |
| | Sathiyam Gnanasekaran (India) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of men's singles in 82nd Senior National Table Tennis Championship 2020, held in Panchkula, Haryana. |
| Tennis | Naomi Osaka (Japan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of the women's singles in Australian Open, 2021, held in Melbourne, Australia. |
| | Rafael Nadal (Spain) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of the men's singles in Barcelona Open, 2021, held in Barcelona, Spain. ○ Winner of men's singles title in Italian Open (also called Rome Masters), 2021, held in Rome, Italy. |
| | Stefanos Tsitsipas (Greece) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of the men's singles in Monte Carlo title, 2021, held in Monte Carlo, France. |
| | Iga Swiatek (Poland) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of women's singles title in Italian Open, 2021, held in Rome, Italy. |
| | Novak Djokovic (Serbia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clinched men's singles title in French open 2021, held in Paris. ○ Winner of men's singles in Wimbledon Tennis Championship Title 2021, held in London. ○ Winner of the men's singles in Australian Open, 2021, held in Melbourne, Australia. |
| | Barbora Krejckova (Czech Republic) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Clinched women's singles title in French Open 2021, held in Paris. |
| | Ashleigh Barty (Australia) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Winner of women's singles Grand Slam Wimbledon Tennis Championship Title 2021, held in London, England. ○ Winner of the women's singles in Miami Open title 2021, held in Miami, Florida. |
| Football | UEFA European Football Championship 2020 (Euro 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Italy won after defeating England. |

Sportspersons/Teams in News

| S. No. | Sportsperson/Team | Achievements |
|--------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. | Naomi Osaka (Tennis, Japan) | Laureus World Sports Awards 2021: Sportswoman of the Year |
| 2. | Rafael Nadal (Tennis, Spain) | Laureus World Sports Awards 2021: Sportsman of the Year |
| 3. | FC Bayern (Football, Germany) | Laureus World Sports Awards 2021: Team of the Year |
| 4. | MS Dhoni | ICC ODI and T-20 team captain of the decade. |
| 5. | Alice Perry (Australia) | ICC Female Cricketer of the decade |
| 6. | Virat Kohli | First-ever batsman to score 3,000 runs in T-20 International. ICC Male Cricketer of the decade. ICC Test team captain of the decade. |
| 7. | Ajinkya Rahane | Awarded 'Johnny Mulag Medal' |
| 8. | Team India (Cricket) | Border- Gavaskar Trophy, 2020-21 |
| 9. | Mithali Raj | First Indian woman cricketer to score 10,000 runs in international cricket. |
| 10. | D. Gukesh | Winner of Gelfand Challenge, 2021. |
| 11. | S. Dhanalakshmi | Defeated national record holder Dutee Chand to win women's 100m sprint final in the 24 th National Federation Cup Senior National Athletics Championships, 2021 in Patiala. |
| 12. | Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force | 10 th National Ice Hockey Championship, 2021. |
| 13. | Gurpreet Singh Sandhu | 2019-20 AIFF Men's Footballer of the Year Award |
| 14. | Sanju Yadav | 2019-20 AIFF Women's Footballer of the Year Award |
| 15. | Milkha Singh | A four-time Asian Games gold medallist and 1958 Commonwealth winner, Milkha Singh passed away at age of 91 in June, 2021. |

Upcoming Sports Events

| S.No | Sports Event | Host |
|------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | 7 th Men's T-20 World Cup, Oct-Nov, 2021 | United Arab Emirates (UAE) |
| 2. | 15 th Women's Hockey World Cup, 2022 | Spain and Netherlands |
| 3. | 8 th Men's T-20 World Cup, 2022 | Australia |
| 4. | 12 th Women's Cricket World Cup, 2022 | New Zealand |
| 5. | 22 nd FIFA Football World Cup, 2022 | Qatar |
| 6. | 22 nd Commonwealth Games. 2022 | Birmingham, England |
| 7. | 24 th Winter Olympic Games, 2022 | Beijing, China |
| 8. | 19 th Asian Games, 2022 | Hangzhou, China |
| 9. | 4 th Khelo India Youth Games, 2022 | Haryana, India |

IMPORTANT DATES

| Dates | Importance |
|---------------------------|--|
| 10 th January | World Hindi Day |
| 12 th January | National Youth Day |
| 15 th January | Indian Army Day |
| 23 rd January | Parakram Diwas |
| 24 th January | National Girl Child Day |
| 2 nd February | World Wetlands Day |
| 21 st February | International Mother Language Day |
| 3 rd March | World Wildlife Day |
| 8 th March | International Women's Day |
| 15 th March | World Consumer Rights Day |
| 20 th March | International Day of Happiness |
| 21 st March | International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| | International Day of Forests |
| 22 nd March | World Water Day |
| 27 th March | Earth Hour, 2021 |
| 18 th April | World Heritage Day |
| 21 st April | National Civil Services Day |
| 22 nd April | International Earth Day |
| 24 th April | National Panchayati Raj Diwas |
| 8 th May | World Red Cross Day |
| 11 th May | National Technology Day |
| 22 nd May | International Day for Biological Diversity |
| 23 rd May | World Turtle Day |
| 5 th June | World Environment Day |
| 8 th June | World Oceans Day |
| 12 th June | World Day Against Child Labour |
| 17 th June | World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought |
| 20 th June | World Refugee Day |
| 21 st June | International Day of Yoga |
| 11 th July | World Population Day |

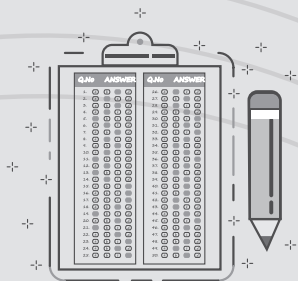
Contd...

| Dates | Importance |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 26 th July | Kargil Vijay Diwas |
| 29 th July | International Tiger Day |
| 30 th July | World Day Against Trafficking in Persons |
| 7 th August | National Handloom Day |
| 9 th August | International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples |
| 29 th August | National Sports Day |
| 1-7 th September | National Nutrition Week |
| 5 th September | Sanskrit Day |
| 8 th September | International Literacy Day |
| 14 th September | Hindi Diwas |
| 16 th September | World Ozone Day |
| 21 st September | International Day of Peace |
| 25 th September | World Rivers Day |
| 4 th October | World Animal Welfare Day |
| 8 th October | Indian Air Force Day |
| 10 th October | World Mental Health Day |
| 11 th October | International Day of the Girl Child |
| 13 th October | International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction |
| 15 th October | International Day of Rural Women |
| 16 th October | World Food Day |
| 23 rd October | World Snow Leopard Day |
| 28 th October | National Ayurveda Day |
| 31 st October | National Unity Day |
| 11 th November | National Education Day |
| 20 th November | Universal Children's Day |
| 4 th December | Indian Navy Day |
| 5 th December | World Soil Day |
| 10 th December | Human Rights Day |
| 16 th December | Vijay Diwas |
| 18 th December | International Migrants Day |
| 25 th December | Good Governance Day |
| YEAR-2023 | International Year of Millets |

PERSONS IN NEWS

| History | |
|--|---|
| Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GoI announced Netaji's birth anniversary, 23rd January, to be celebrated as Parakram Diwas (means Courage Day). ○ The term "Jai Hind" was coined by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. ○ He had started a newspaper called <i>Swaraj</i> and wrote a book called <i>The Indian Struggle</i>. |
| Acharya Shree Vijay Vallabh Surishwer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A Jain monk and a disciple of Vijayanand Suri, he founded the Shri Parshwanath Jain Vidyalaya in Pali district of Rajasthan. ○ A "Statue of Peace" was unveiled by PM Narendra Modi to mark the birth anniversary of this Jain saint. |
| Bhimrao Ambedkar | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bestowed with Bharat Ratna in 1990. ○ His birthday, 14th April, is celebrated as "Equality Day". ○ The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly. |
| Appointments | |
| Justice N V Ramana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the Chief Justice of India. He took charge from CJI Sharad Arvind Bobde. |
| Ajai Malhotra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ First Indian to be appointed as the Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council. |
| Dr. Ajay Mathur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elected as Director General of the International Solar Alliance. |
| Dr. G P Samanta | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the Chief Statistician of India. |
| GC Murmu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the External Auditor by the Hague-based Conference of State Parties of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. ○ He is currently Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). |
| Yashvardhan Kumar Sinha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner of India. |
| Arun Mishra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). |
| Suella Braverman | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A person of Indian-origin, she was appointed as Attorney General of the United Kingdom. |
| Subodh Kumar Jaiswal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as CBI director |
| Justice B K Narayan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Human Rights Commission. |
| Rebecca Grynspan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An economist from Costa Rica, appointed as the Secretary General of the UNCTAD. |
| Preeti Sinha | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the Executive Secretary of United Nations Capital Development Fund. |
| Ngozi Okonjo Iweala | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nigerian economist, appointed as the head (first woman) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). |
| Art/Literature/Cinema | |
| Eric Carle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Children's author and illustrator, Eric Carle, died at age 91. 'The Very Hungry Caterpillar' is one of his famous works. |
| Dr. Kapila Vatsyayan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dr Kapila Vatsyayan passed away at 92. ○ She wrote many books including: <i>The Square and the Circle of Indian Arts</i> (1997), <i>Bharata: The Natya Sastra</i> (1996) and <i>Matralaksanam</i> (1988). |
| Shekhar Kapur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appointed as the new president of Film and Television Society of India (FTII) Society and Chairman of FTII Governing Council. |

| Defence Exercises of India | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| S. No | Exercise | Remarks |
| 14. | EKuverin | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Maldives. ○ Conducted at Pune, Maharashtra in October, 2019. |
| 15. | Maitree | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Thailand. ○ Conducted at Umroi, Meghalaya in September, 2019. |
| 16. | Indo-Thai CORPAT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Naval forces of India and Thailand. ○ The Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT) was conducted at Andaman sea in June, 2021. |
| 17. | SIMBEX-20 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Naval forces of India and Singapore. ○ India hosted it in Andaman Sea in November, 2020. |
| 18. | Bold Kurukshetra | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Singapore. ○ Conducted at the Babina Military Station, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh in April, 2019. |
| 19. | IND-INDO CORPAT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Naval forces of India and Indonesia. ○ The Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT) was held in July, 2021. |
| 20. | Nomadic Elephant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Mongolia. ○ Conducted at Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh in October, 2019. |
| 21. | Al-Nagah | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Oman. ○ Conducted in Oman in March, 2019. |
| 22. | Sampriti | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Bangladesh. ○ Conducted at Umroi, Meghalaya in February, 2020. |
| 23. | Surya Kiran | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Armed forces of India and Nepal. ○ Conducted in Nepal in December, 2019. |
| 24. | SITMEX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Naval forces of India, Thailand and Singapore. ○ Conducted in Andaman Sea in November, 2020. |
| 25. | Cutlass Express | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Naval forces of 12 Eastern African countries, USA, UK, India and various international organisations, like International Maritime Organisation, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, etc. |
| 26. | DANX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertaken by the Andaman and Nicobar Command of the Indian Navy. |
| 27. | TROPEX | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: Western & Eastern Naval Commands and the Indian Air Force, Indian Army and the Indian Coast Guard. ○ The Theatre Level Operational Readiness Exercise (TROPEX) tests the Navy's transition from peacetime to hostilities. ○ In the first phase, the Indian Navy had conducted a coastal defence exercise 'Sea Vigil' along the entire coastline and Island territories of India in January, 2021. |
| 28. | Kavach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participants: The tri-services exercise under the aegis of the Andaman and Nicobar Command (ANC). |



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Based on Previous Years Prelims

INDIAN POLITY

1. Which one of the following has the right to address the Parliament?
 - (a) Attorney General of India
 - (b) Chief Election Commissioner of India
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
 - (d) National Security Advisor
2. Which one of the following statements about the Parliament of India is NOT correct?
 - (a) The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government.
 - (b) The foremost function of the Parliament is to provide a Cabinet.
 - (c) The membership of the Cabinet is restricted to the Lower House.
 - (d) The Cabinet has to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the popular Chamber.
3. Voting right by the youths as the age of 18 years was exercised for the first time in the General Election of
 - (a) 1987
 - (b) 1988
 - (c) 1989
 - (d) 1990
4. Under which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution, the Legislative Assembly is allowed to resolve for the creation of the Legislative Council?
 - (a) 168
 - (b) 169
 - (c) 170
 - (d) 171
5. Indian Parliament consists of
 - (a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Prime Minister
 - (c) Speaker and Lok Sabha
 - (d) President and both the Houses
6. Who amongst the following elects the Vice President of India?
 1. Members of Lok Sabha
 2. Members of Rajya Sabha
 3. Members Legislative Assemblies
 4. Members of Legislative CouncilsSelect the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. No money bill can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of a State, except on the recommendations of
 - (a) the Parliament
 - (b) the Governor of the State
 - (c) the President of India
 - (d) a Special Committee of Ministers
8. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by majority of members of
 - (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Both the Houses separately
 - (d) Both the Houses in the joint sitting
9. Who has the right under the Constitution to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law?
 - (a) President
 - (b) Any High Court
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) All the above
10. Which of the following are constitutional authorities?
 1. State Election Commission
 2. State Finance Commission
 3. Zila Panchayat
 4. State Electoral OfficerSelect the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4



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