

Ensures the stability and efficiency of the banking sector.

Conducts research and analysis on economic and financial matters.

Formulates policies for the development of the banking sector.

Regulates and oversees the functioning of payment systems.

Issues licenses to banks and regulates their operations.

Supervises and monitors the activities of non-banking financial institutions.

Promotes financial literacy and consumer protection.

Monitors and regulates the foreign exchange market.

Implements measures to combat money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Plays a crucial role in maintaining financial stability in the country.

Collaborates with other regulatory authorities for effective supervision.

Engages in international cooperation and policy coordination.

Contributes to the overall economic development of India.

The central banking institution of India.

Regulates the monetary and credit system in the country.

Formulates and implements monetary policies.

Controls the issue and supply of the Indian rupee.

Acts as the custodian of foreign exchange reserves.

Supervises and regulates banks and financial institutions.

Promotes the development and stability of the financial system.

Manages the government's debt and securities market.

Provides essential financial services to the government and public.

Monitors and maintains price stability and inflation control.

Promotes financial inclusion and economic growth.

Collaborates with international monetary organizations.

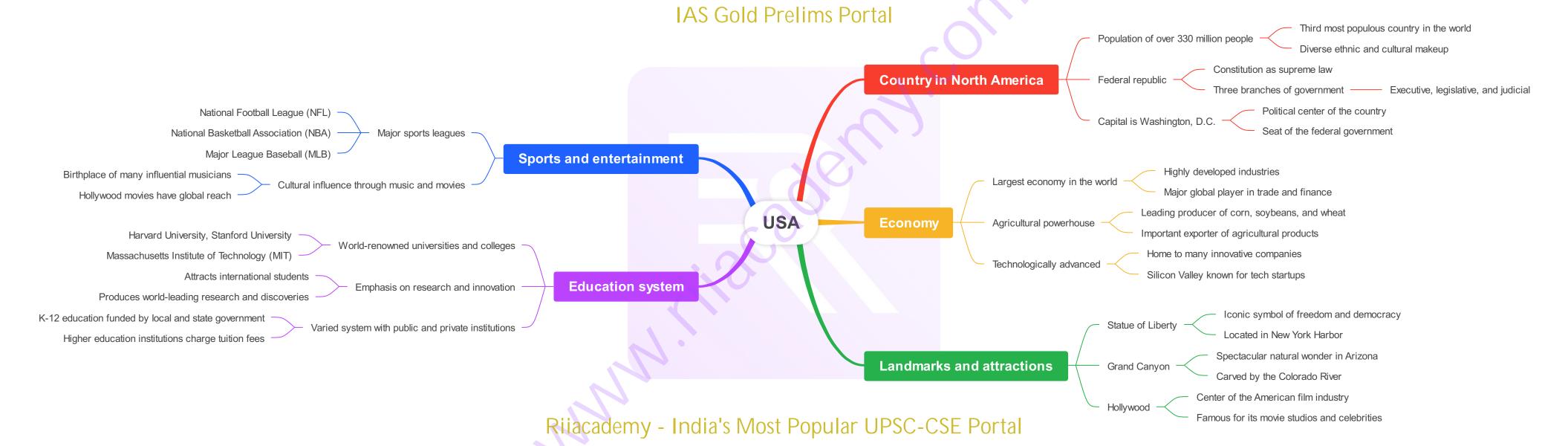
Implements measures to manage systemic risks.

Supports the development of payment systems.

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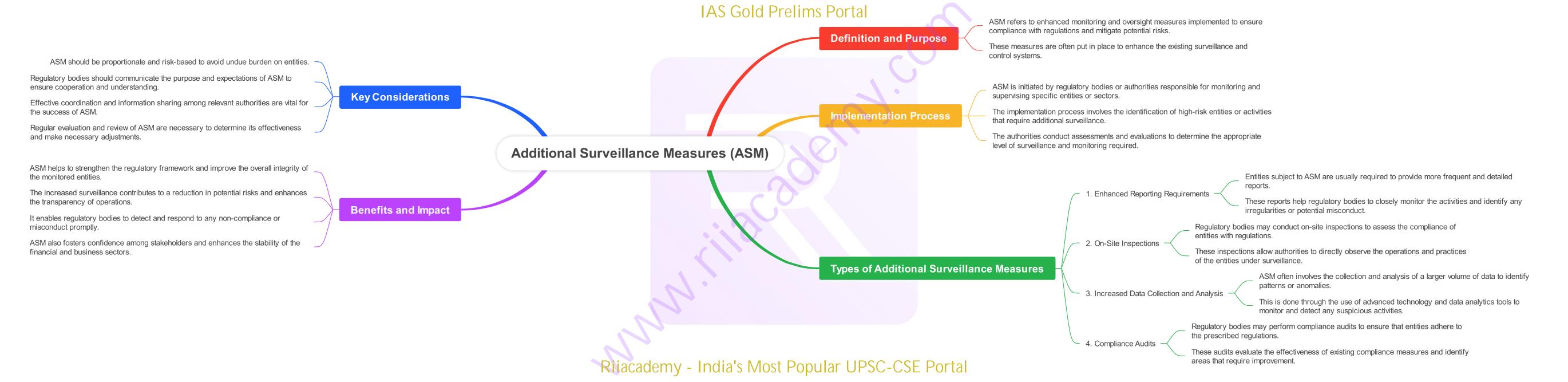
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)



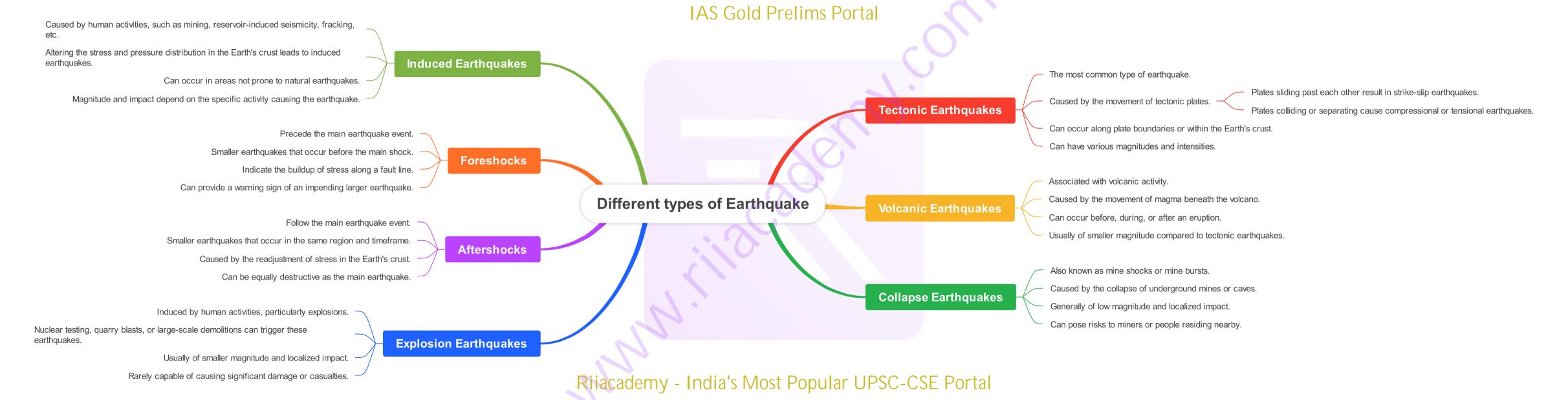


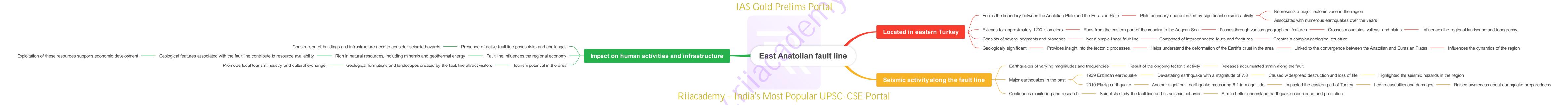


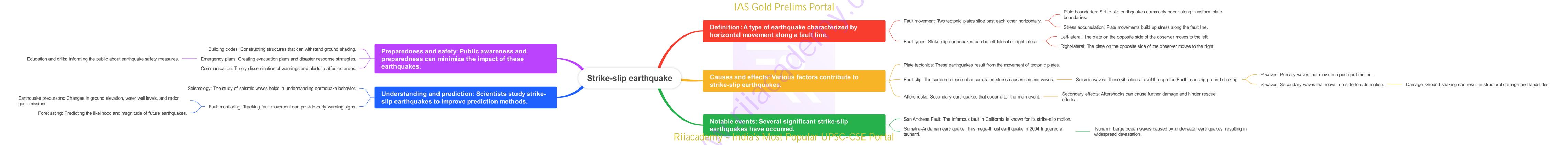
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IAS Gold Prelims Portal Under Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 Established by the Government of India Regulates and oversees the securities market in India Protecting the interests of investors Promoting the development and regulation of the securities market Functions and responsibilities Regulating intermediaries such as stockbrokers, sub-brokers, and depositories Prohibiting fraudulent and unfair trade practices Conducting investigations and imposing penalties for violations Empowers SEBI with regulatory powers and functions Regulatory framework Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ———— Regulates the contracts in securities market Depositories Act, 1996 Provides for the electronic holding and transfer of securities Issuance and listing of securities Disclosure and investor protection norms **SEBI** Platform for securities regulations in India Market regulation Regulates various aspects of the securities market Takeovers and mergers Mutual funds and collective investment schemes Commodity derivatives market Educating and empowering investors Implementing strict disclosure and transparency norms Investor protection initiatives Establishing grievance redressal mechanisms Punishing market manipulation and insider trading Enhancing corporate governance and auditing practices Encouraging participation of retail investors Promoting market infrastructure institutions Market development initiatives Enhancing market liquidity and efficiency Introducing innovative investment products - Facilitating ease of doing business in the securities market Riiacademy - India's Most Popular U

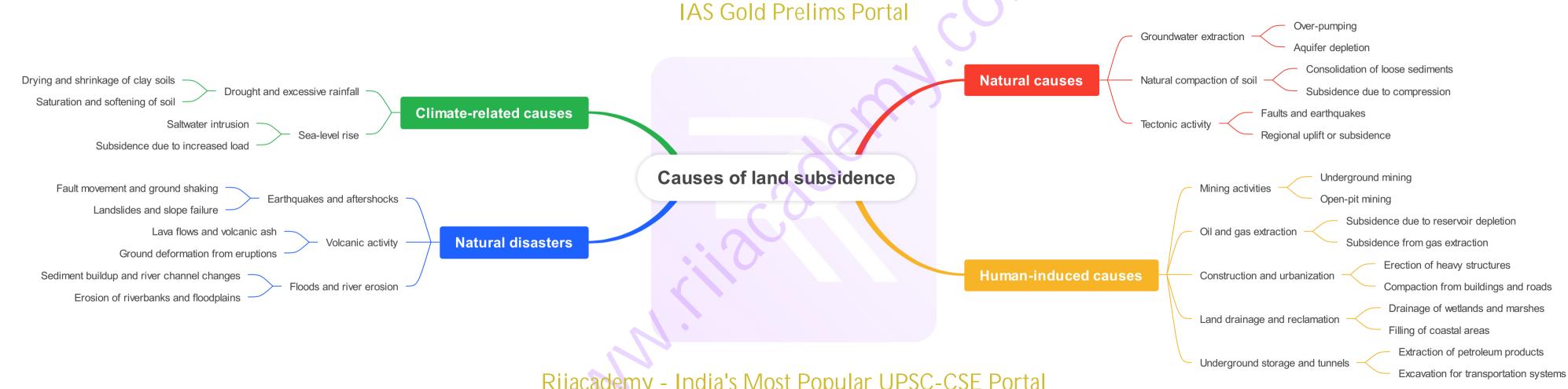


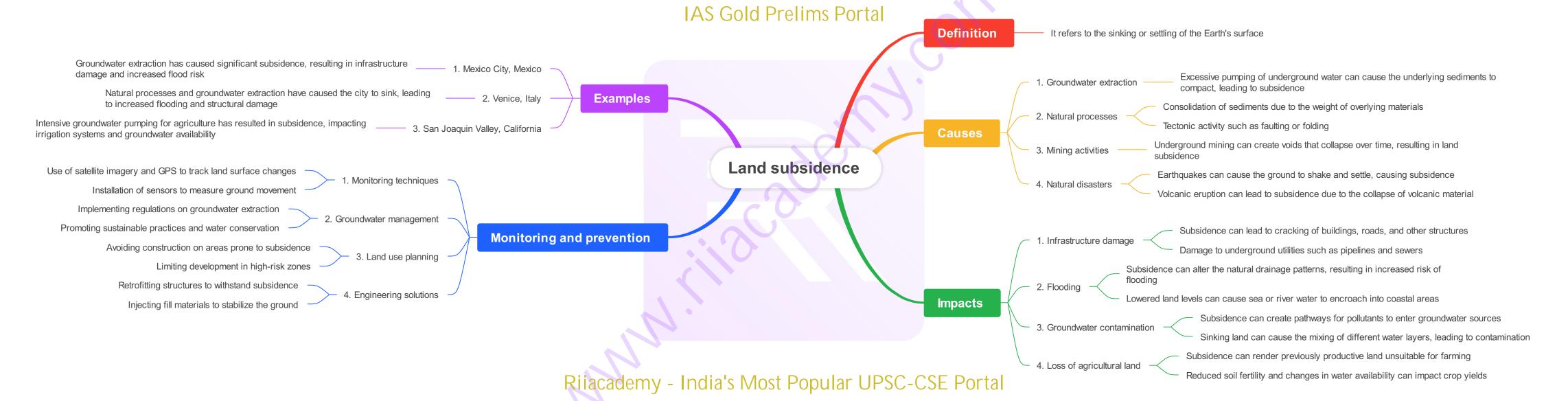






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Practitioners believe that Vaikrita Thrust can lead to profound spiritual experiences and personal growth.

It is said to enhance awareness, clarity, and intuition.

This practice is also believed to purify the energy channels and balance the chakras.

It is important to approach the practice of Vaikrita Thrust with caution and under the quidance of an experienced teacher.

This practice can be intense and may bring up powerful emotions or physical sensations.

It is advisable to start slowly and gradually increase the intensity of the practice.

Vaikrita Thrust is a powerful concept in yoga that involves the activation and control of Kundalini energy.

It is a transformative practice that can lead to spiritual growth and personal development.

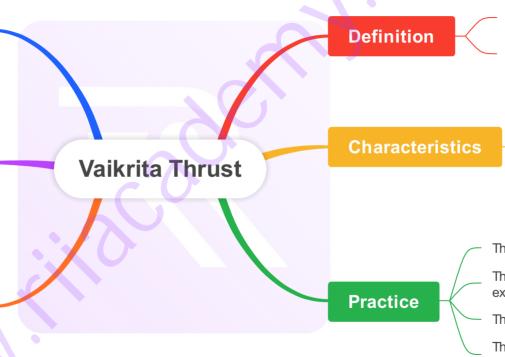
With proper guidance, the practice of Vaikrita Thrust can be a deeply rewarding journey.



Benefits

Precautions

Conclusion



Vaikrita Thrust is a concept in yoga that refers to a transformed energetic force within the body.

It is believed to be an advanced stage of pranic energy manipulation.

Vaikrita Thrust is characterized by the activation and control of Kundalini energy.

It involves the movement of prana, or life force, through the energy channels of the body.

This force is said to be directed towards the higher chakras, resulting in spiritual growth and transformation.

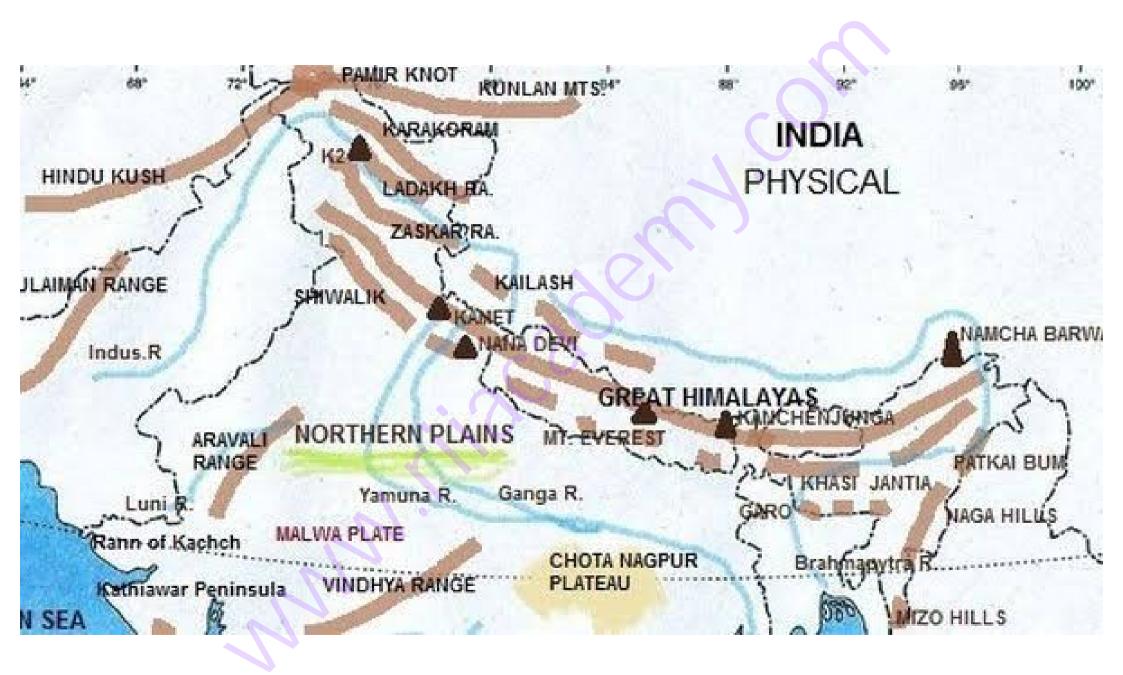
The practice of Vaikrita Thrust involves various yogic techniques.

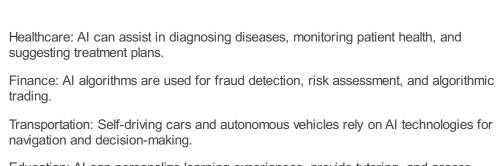
These techniques may include asanas (physical postures), pranayama (breathing exercises), and meditation.

The aim is to awaken and activate the Kundalini energy at the base of the spine.

This energy is then guided upwards through the sushumna, the central energy channel.

IAS Gold Prelims Portal The Western Himalayas is a mountain range in South Asia. The Western Himalayas have a rich cultural heritage and are deeply intertwined with Location It is located in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent. the local communities. The range extends across several countries, including India, Pakistan, and Nepal. The region is inhabited by various ethnic groups, each with its unique traditions and **Cultural Significance** customs. Buddhism has a significant influence on the culture of the Western Himalayas, with The Western Himalayas is known for its diverse terrain and stunning landscapes. many monasteries and pilgrimage sites scattered throughout the region. Geography It is home to some of the highest peaks in the world, including Mount Everest. The region is characterized by deep valleys, rugged mountains, and beautiful lakes. The Western Himalayas attract a large number of tourists from around the world. Visitors come to explore the majestic mountains, trek through remote trails, and **Tourism Western Himalayas** experience the local culture. The climate in the Western Himalayas varies greatly depending on the altitude. Popular tourist destinations in the Western Himalayas include Ladakh, Shimla, and The higher regions experience cold and snowy winters, while the lower regions have Climate Manali. a milder climate. Monsoon rains are common during the summer months, providing much-needed water to the region. Conservation efforts are underway to protect the fragile ecosystems of the Western Himalayas. Various organizations and government bodies work towards preserving the The Western Himalayas is incredibly biodiverse, with a wide range of plant and **Conservation Efforts** biodiversity and natural beauty of the region. animal species. Initiatives are being taken to promote sustainable tourism and raise awareness about **Biodiversity** It is home to numerous national parks and wildlife sanctuaries. the importance of preserving this unique landscape. The region is known for its diverse flora, including alpine meadows, rhododendron forests, and coniferous trees.





Education: Al can personalize learning experiences, provide tutoring, and assess student performance.

Entertainment: Al is utilized in gaming, virtual reality, and recommendation systems for movies, music, and other media.

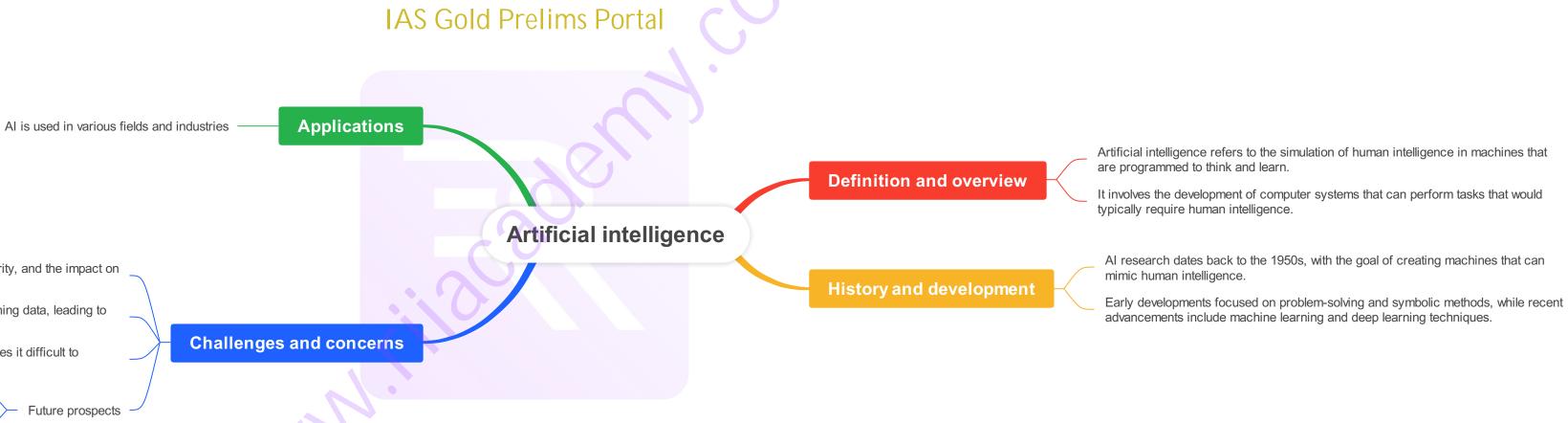
Ethical considerations: Al raises questions about privacy, security, and the impact on jobs and society.

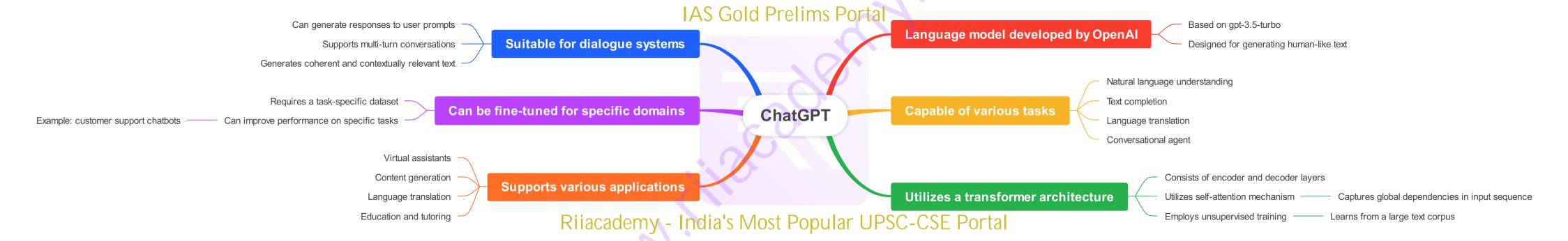
Bias and fairness: Al systems can inherit biases from their training data, leading to unjust decisions or discrimination.

Trust and transparency: Lack of explainability in AI models makes it difficult to understand how they arrive at specific outcomes.

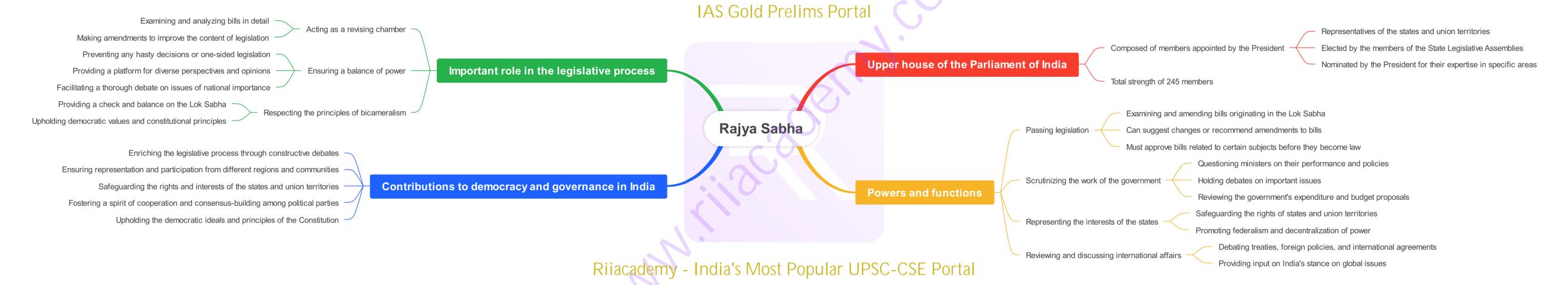
Al is expected to continue advancing and revolutionizing various industries. —

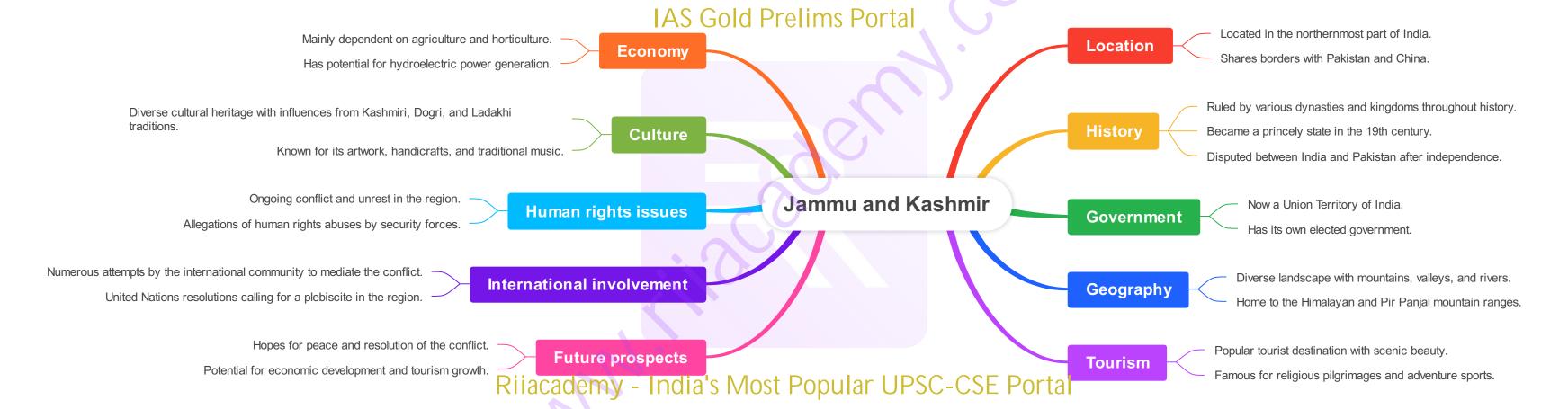
Possibilities include enhanced automation, improved decision-making, and advancements in healthcare, transportation, and other fields.

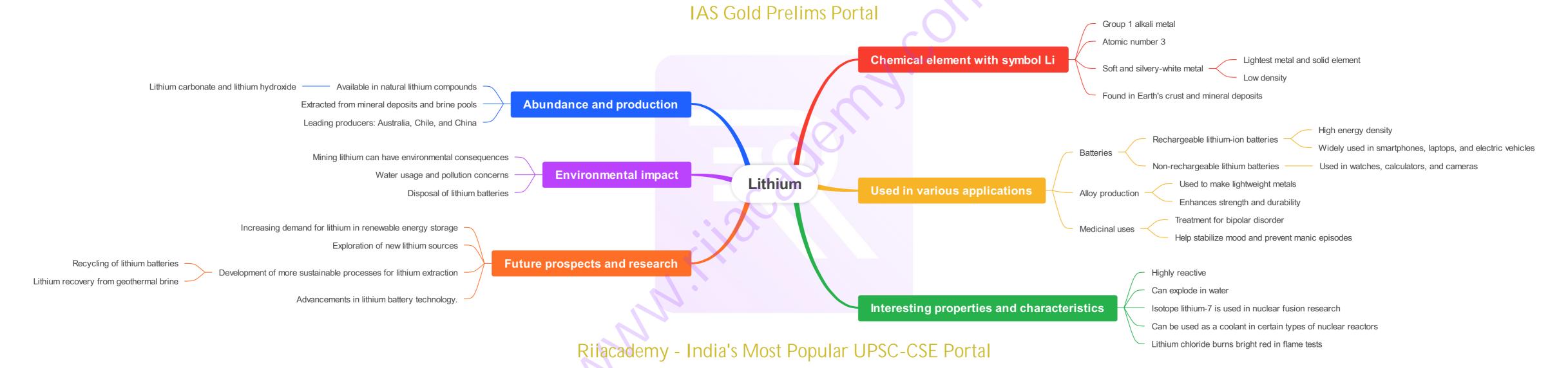




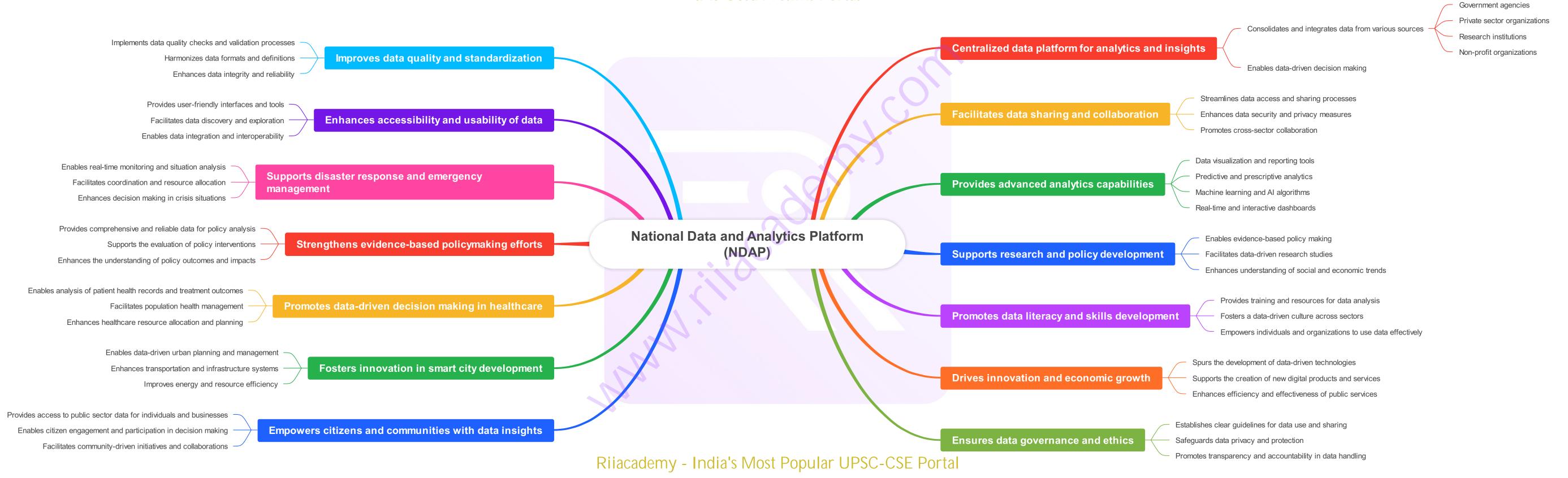
IAS Gold Prelims Portal President Vice President Structure and organization of the Union Government Prime Minister Council of Ministers **Union Government** Historical background of the Constitution Legislative power Introduction Adoption and enactment of the Constitution Executive power Powers and functions of the Union Government Judicial power Significance of the Preamble Financial powers **Preamble** Objectives of the Constitution Key principles outlined in the Preamble Governor Chief Minister Structure and organization of State Government Importance of Fundamental Rights State Council of Ministers **State Government** Right to equality Legislative power Right to freedom Executive power Powers and functions of State Government Right against exploitation Judicial power **Fundamental Rights** Types of Fundamental Rights Right to freedom of religion Financial powers Cultural and educational rights **Constitution of India** Right to constitutional remedies Supreme Court Limitations on Fundamental Rights High Courts Structure of the Judiciary Subordinate Courts **Judiciary** Overview of Directive Principles Judicial review Socialistic principles Protection of Fundamental Rights Role and functions of the Judiciary Categories of Directive Principles Gandhian principles Settling disputes between the Union and States **Directive Principles of State Policy** Liberal-intellectual principles Ensuring constitutional governance Significance of Directive Principles Relationship between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights Procedure for amending the Constitution **Amendment of the Constitution** Significance of constitutional amendments Nature and importance of Fundamental Duties Key amendments to the Constitution Duty to abide by the Constitution **Fundamental Duties** Duty to promote harmony Conclusion List of Fundamental Duties Duty to safeguard public property Duty to strive for excellence in all spheres Duty to protect the environment Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

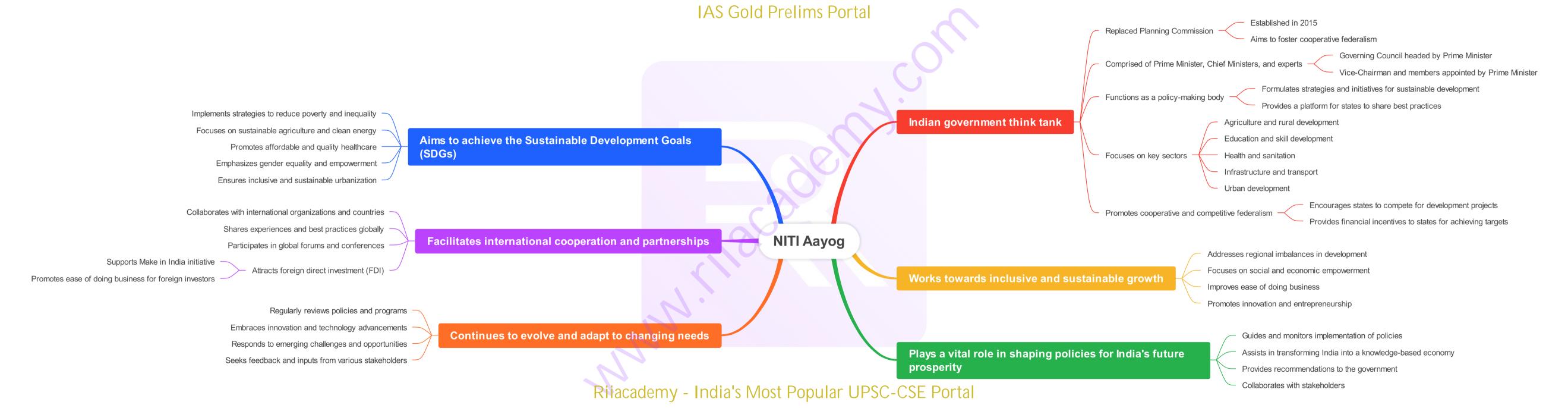


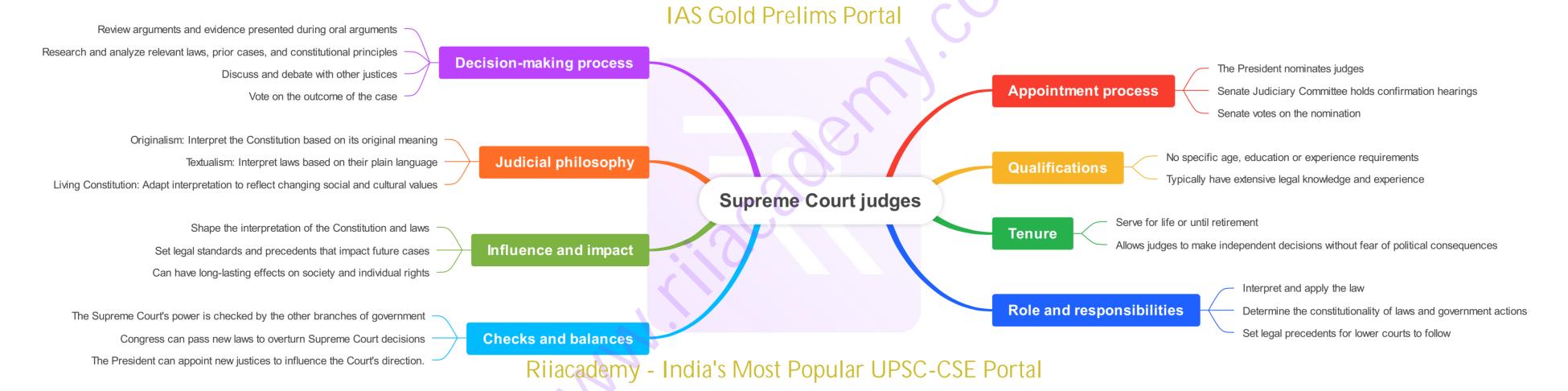


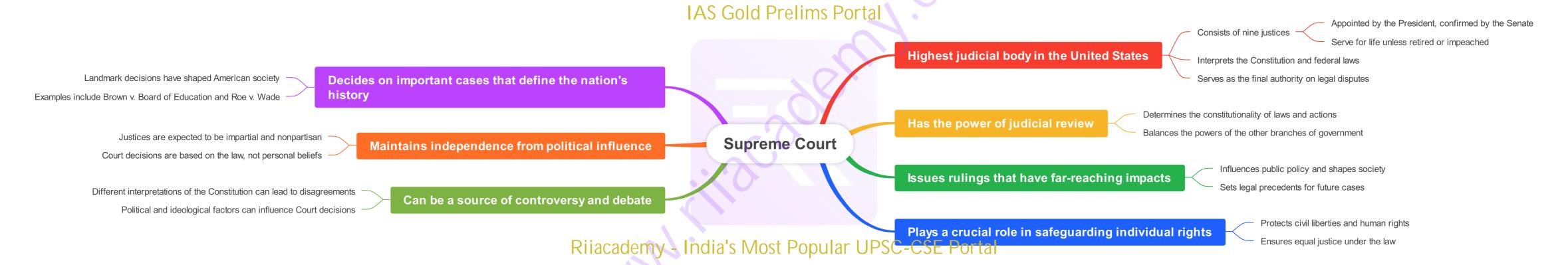












Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati's ideas were instrumental in inspiring the Indian independence movement.

He promoted the use of Vedic scriptures as a guide for moral conduct and spiritual upliftment.

His teachings emphasized the values of self-discipline, honesty, and compassion.

Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati's contributions continue to inspire countless individuals in their quest for a better society.

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Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati was a prominent Indian social reformer and philosopher.

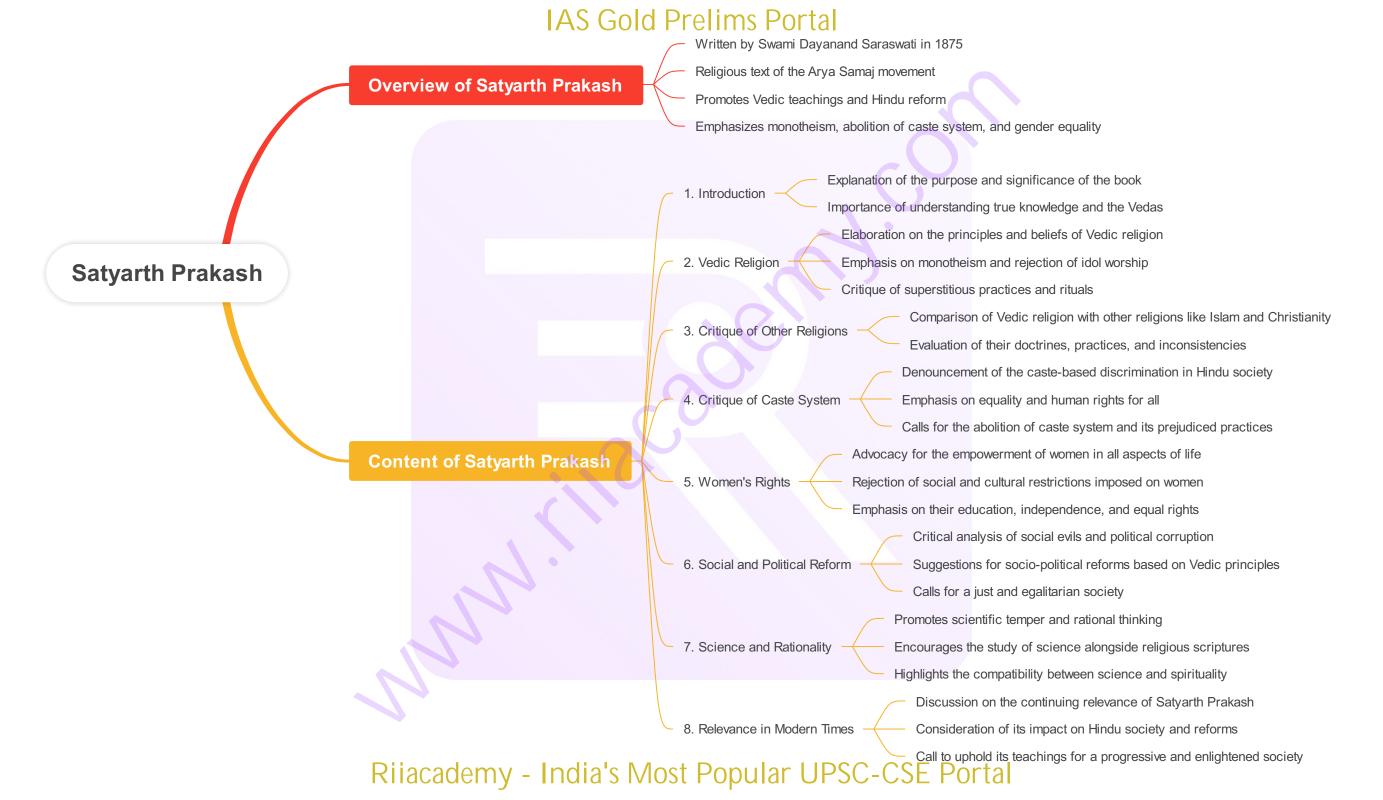
He is known for founding the Arya Samaj, a sociocultural organization, in 1875.

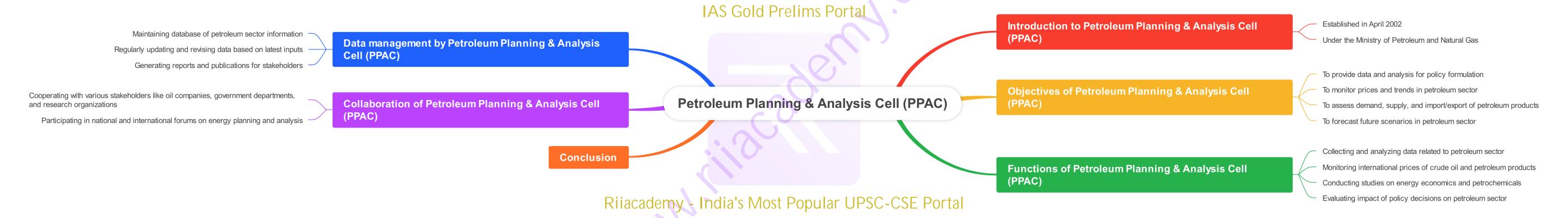
The Arya Samaj aimed to promote the principles of truth and righteousness.

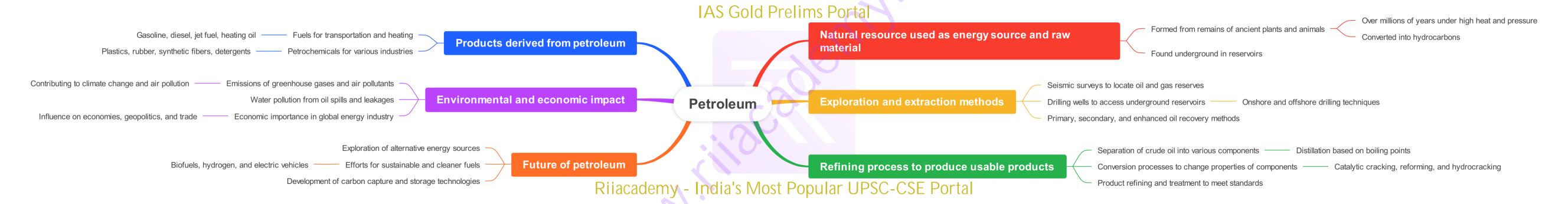
Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati believed in the concept of "Krinvanto Vishvam Aryam," which means "Make the world noble."

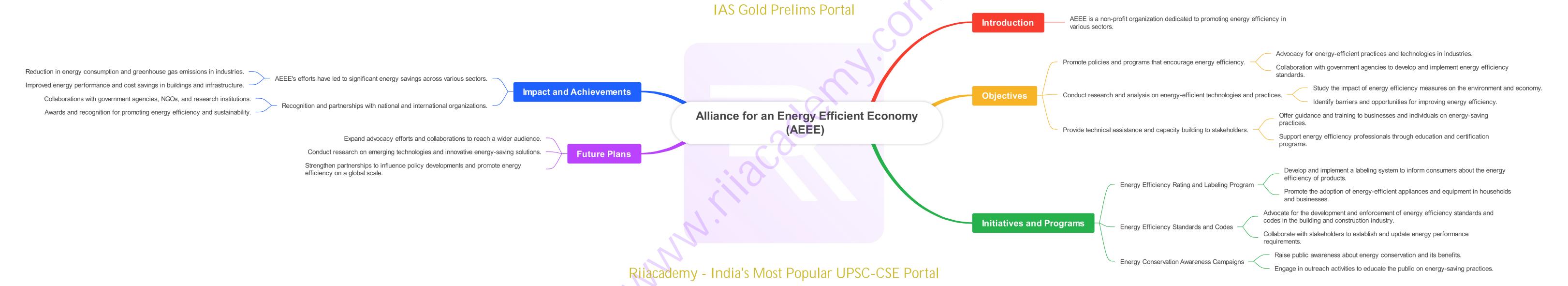
His teachings emphasized the importance of education and the eradication of social evils.

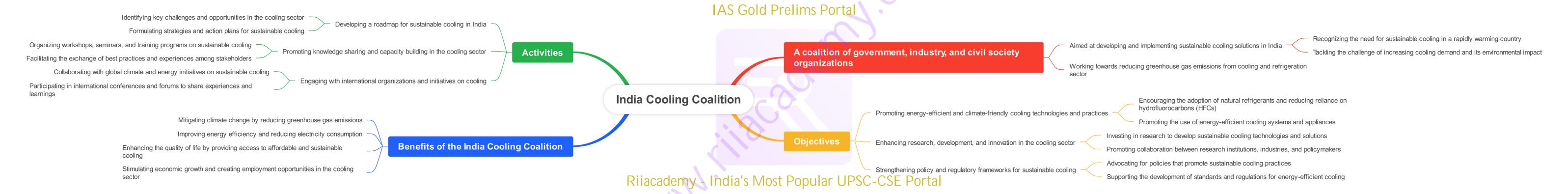
He advocated for the equal rights of women and the abolition of caste-based discrimination.

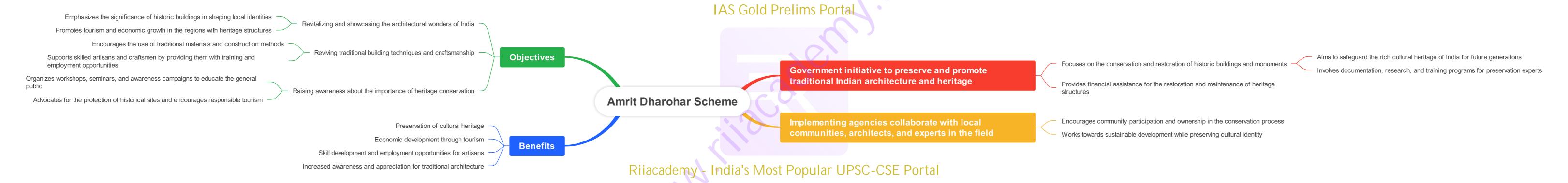


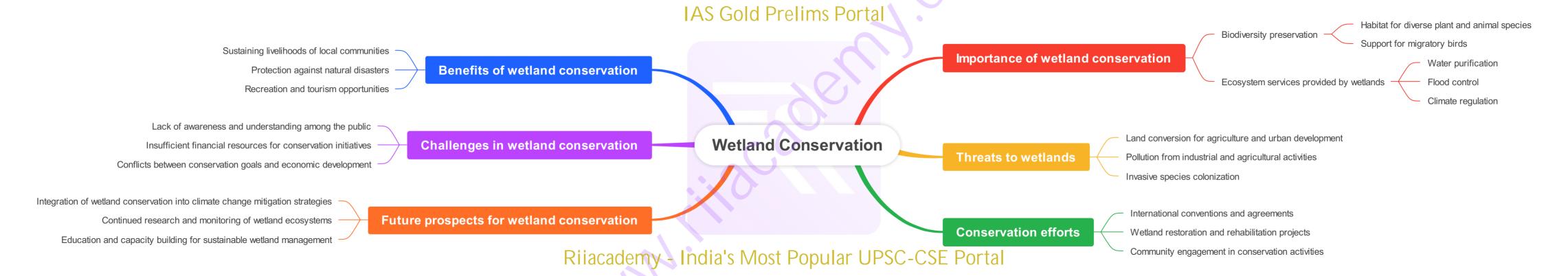


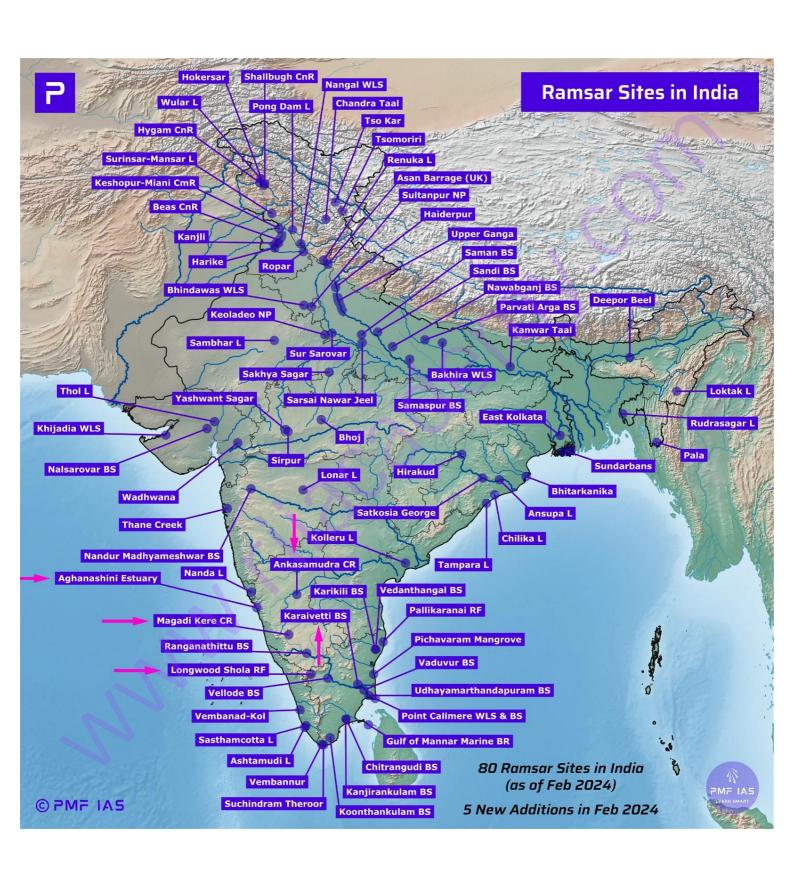


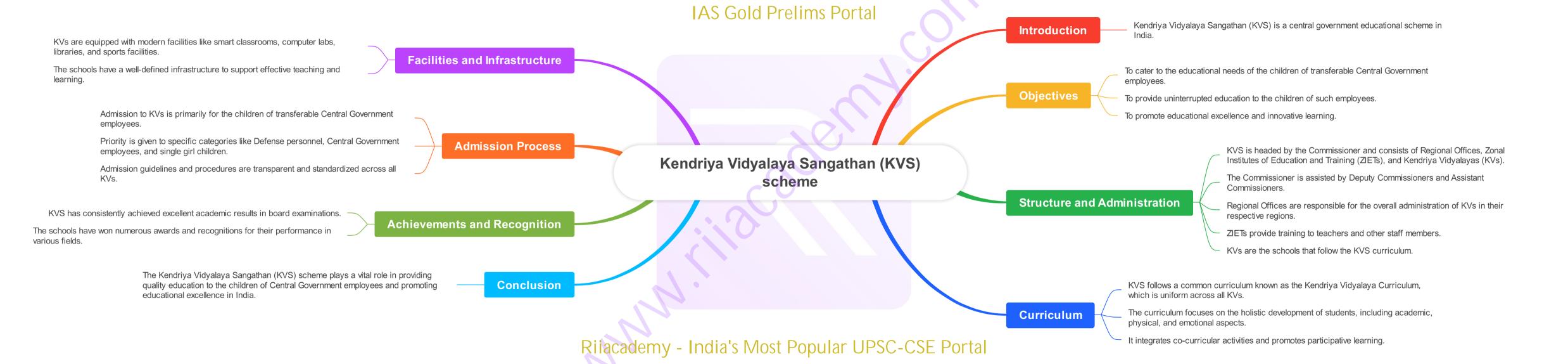


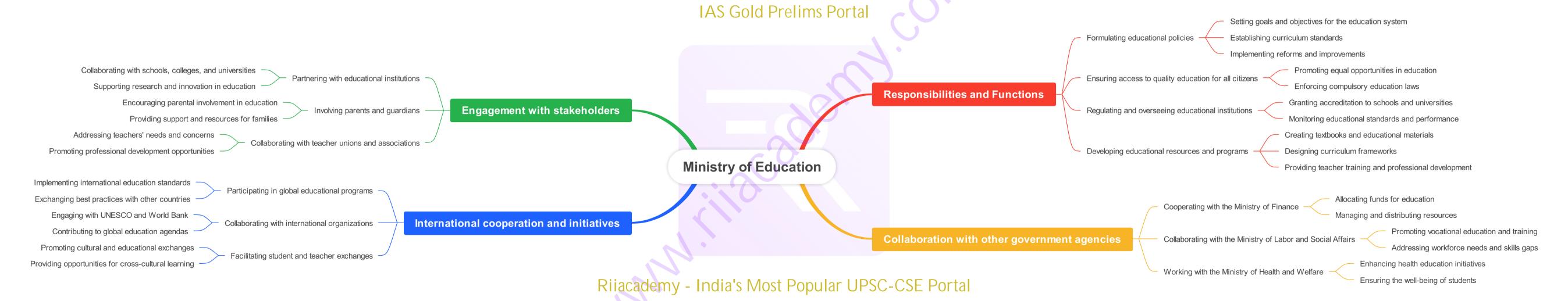


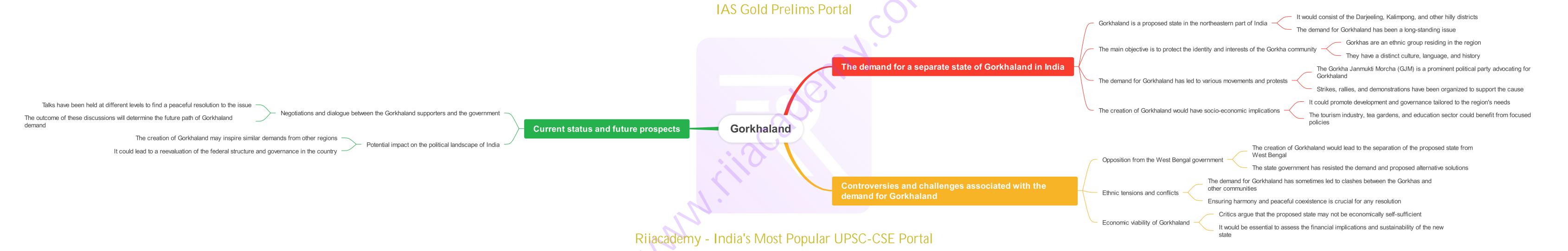


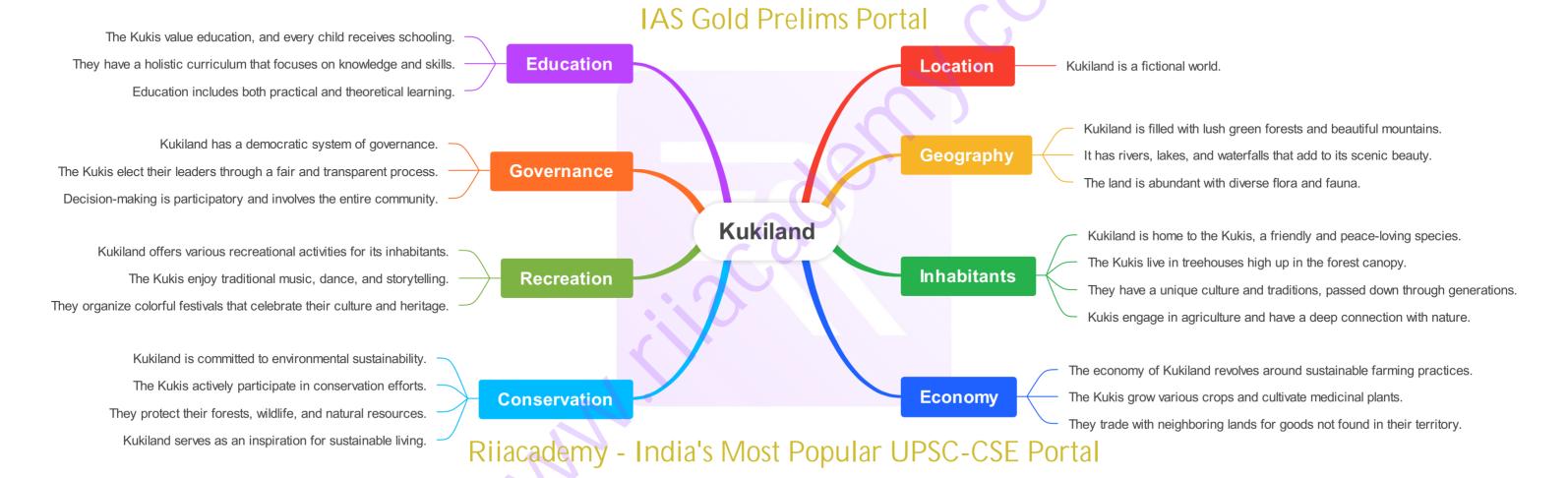


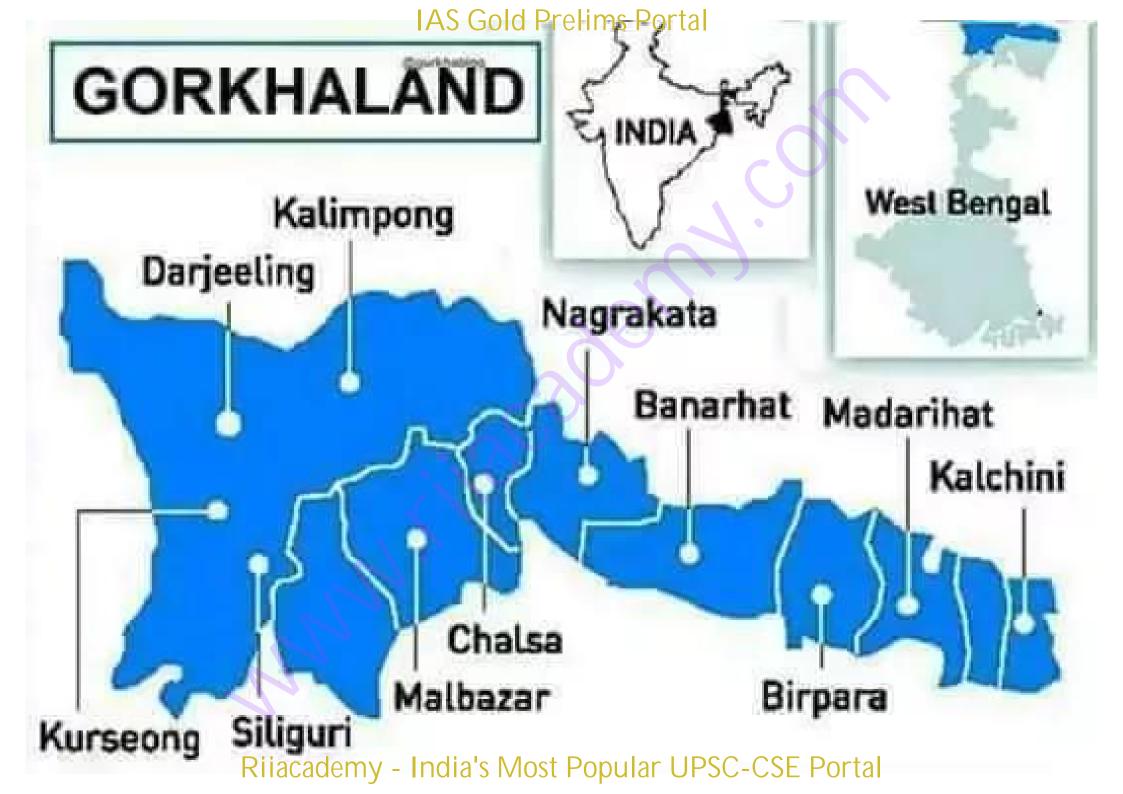


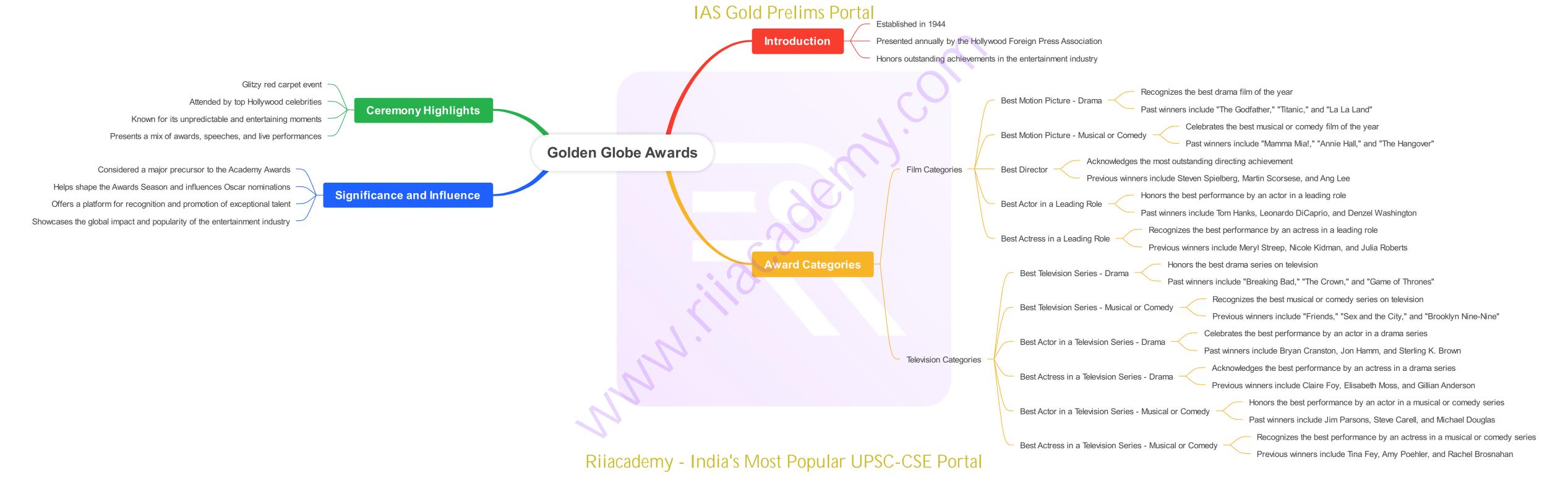


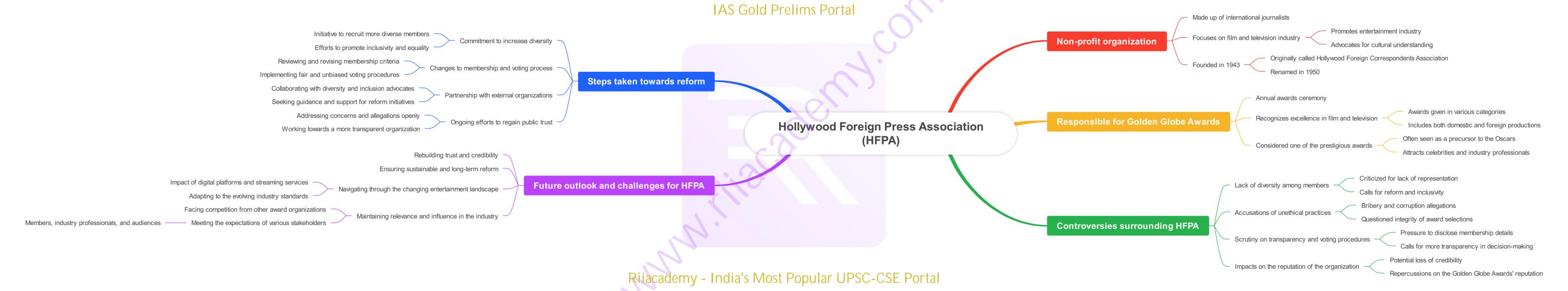


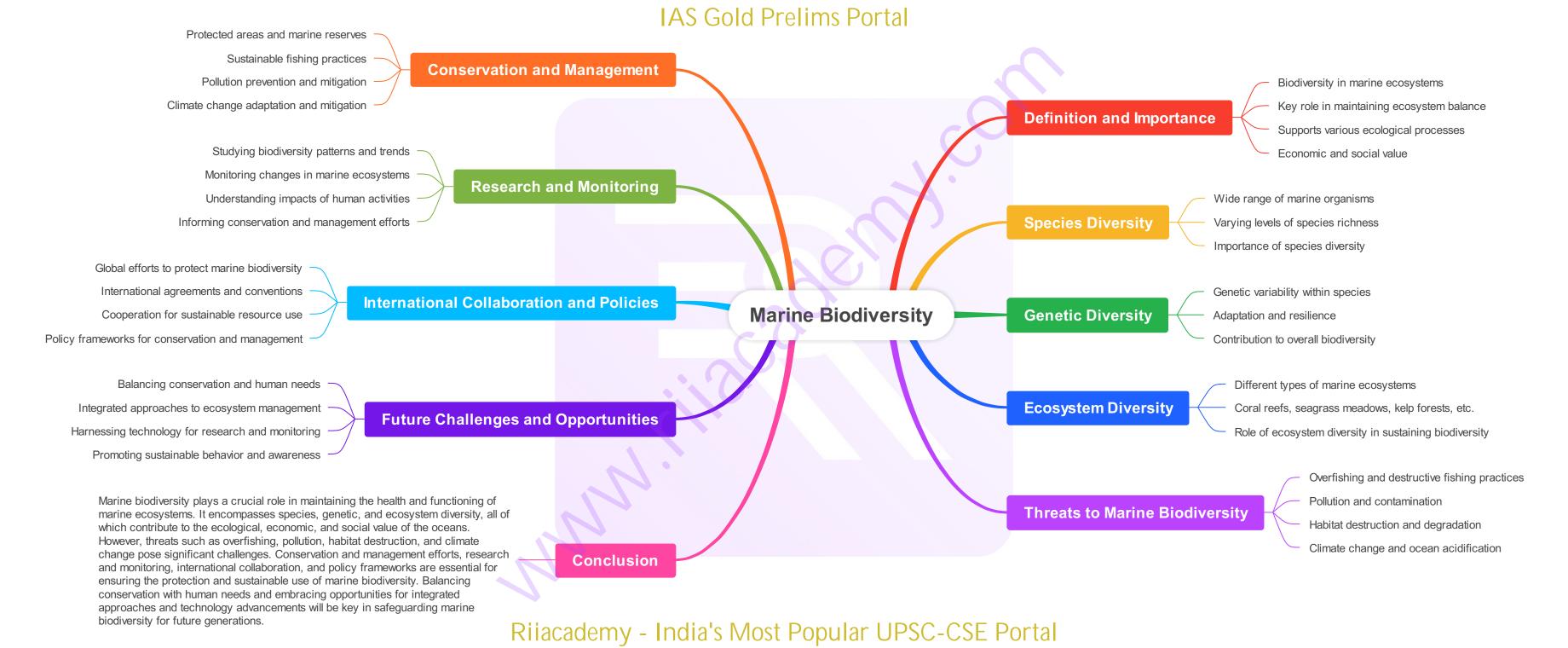


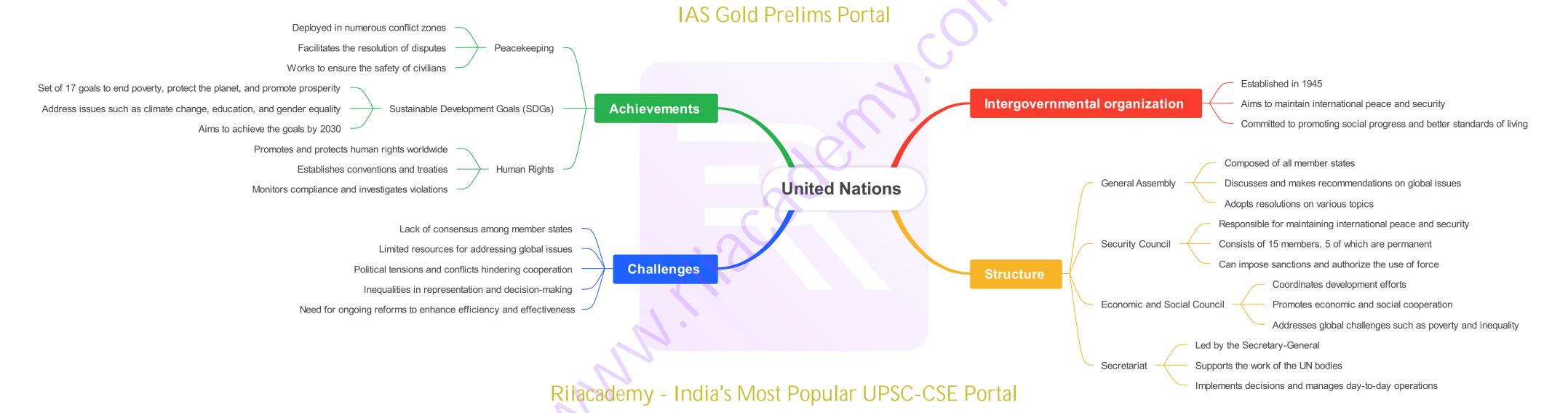


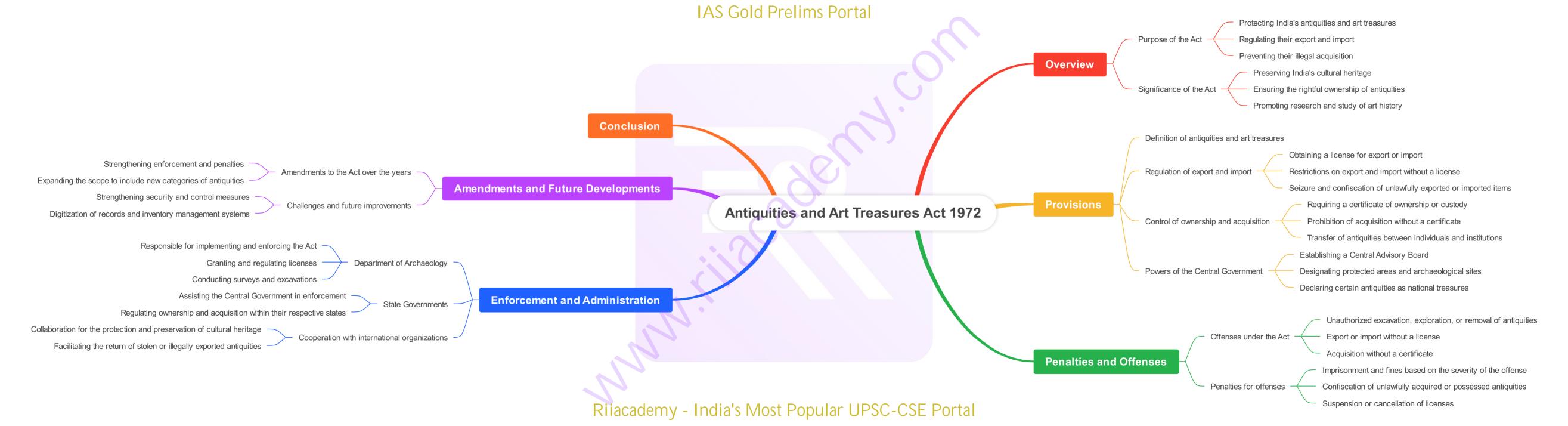




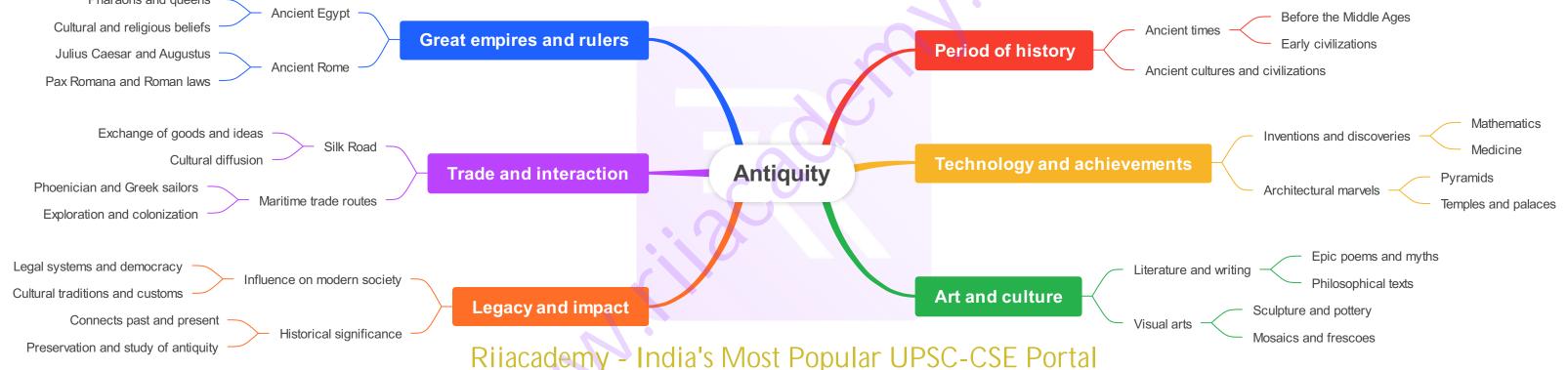








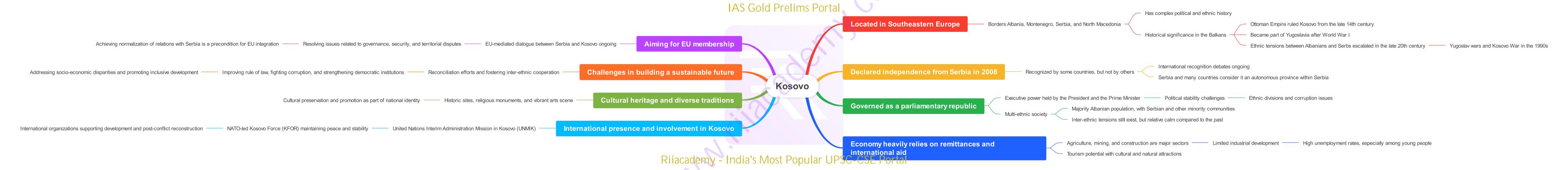
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Pharaohs and queens Ancient Egypt Cultural and religious beliefs Great empires and rulers



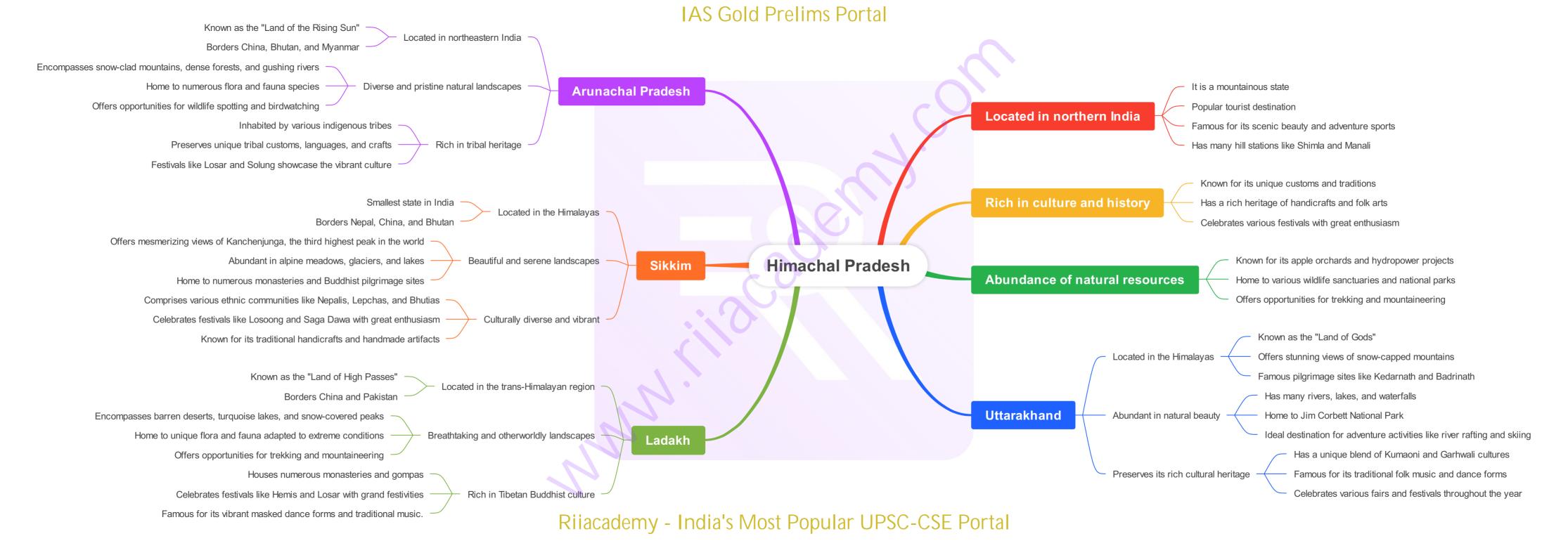
India-Kosovo Trade Commerce Economic Office (IKCEO)

Role of IKCEO in promoting trade and commerce between India and Kosovo









Increased agricultural productivity and income generation

Improved access to education and enhanced skills

Enhanced healthcare services and improved health outcomes

Improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities

Positive environmental impact and conservation efforts

Empowered and resilient rural communities

Expanding program coverage to more villages

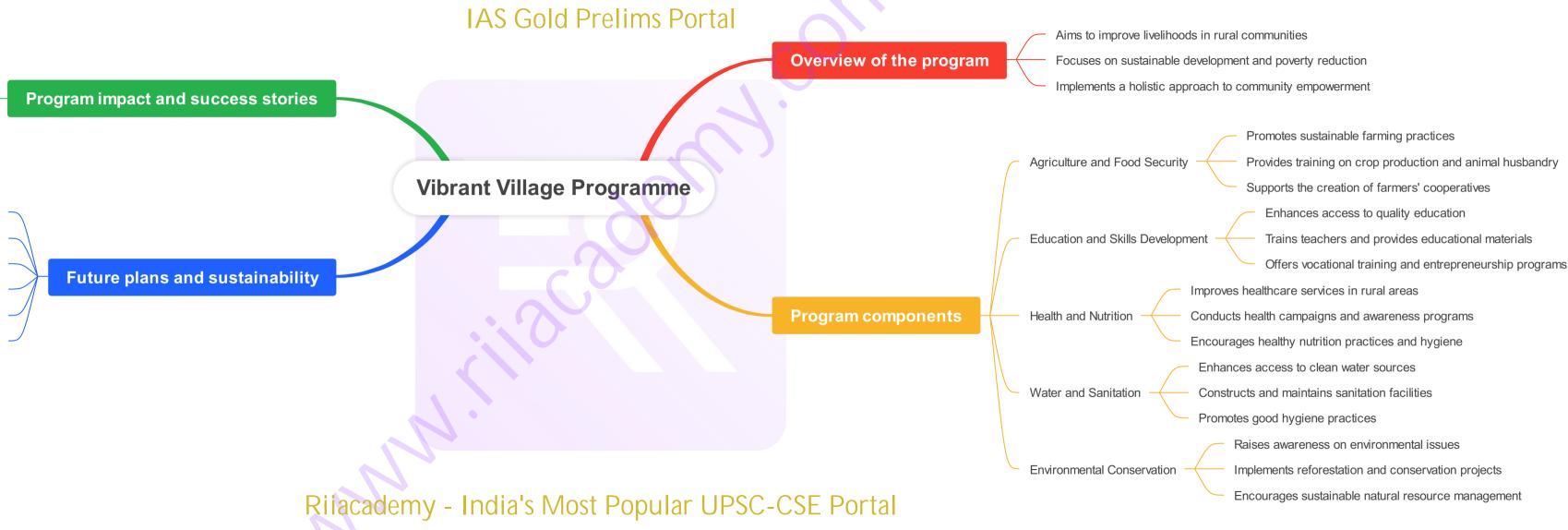
Strengthening partnerships with local and international organizations

Developing income-generating activities for communities

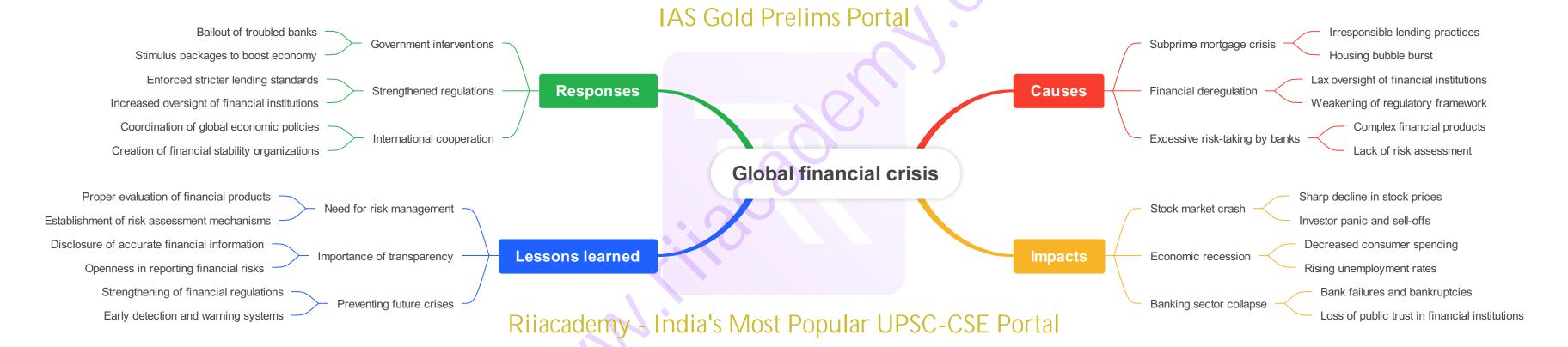
Building the capacity of community leaders and volunteers

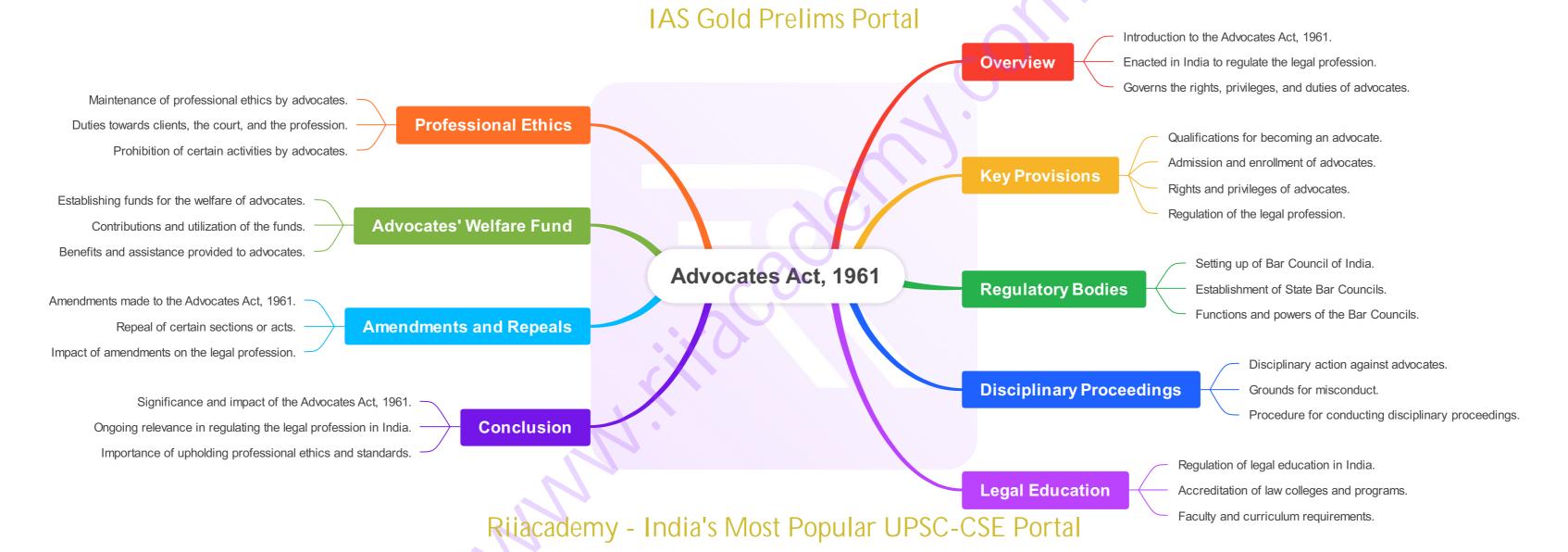
Monitoring and evaluating program effectiveness

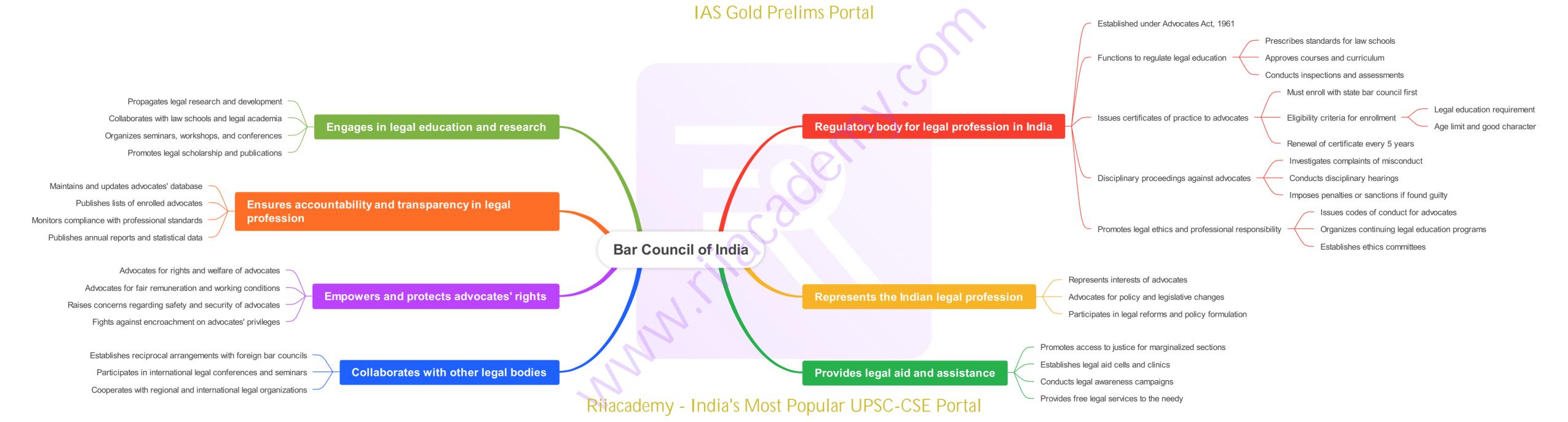
Continuously adapting and improving program strategies

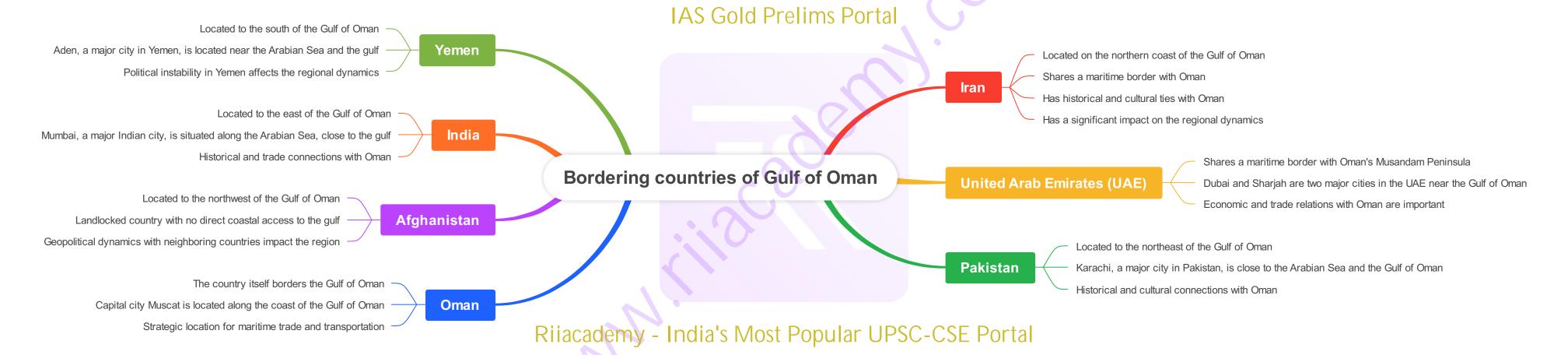


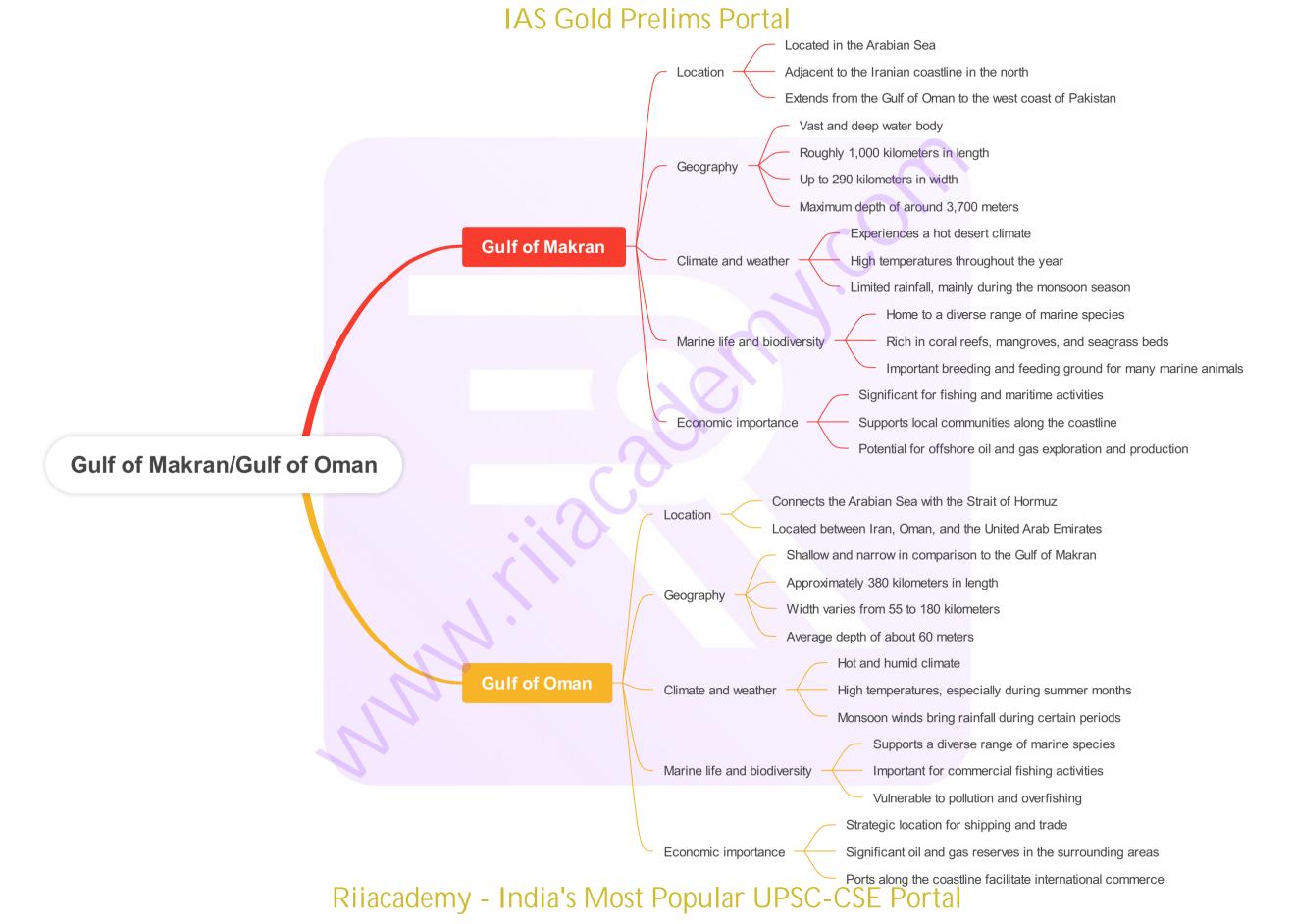












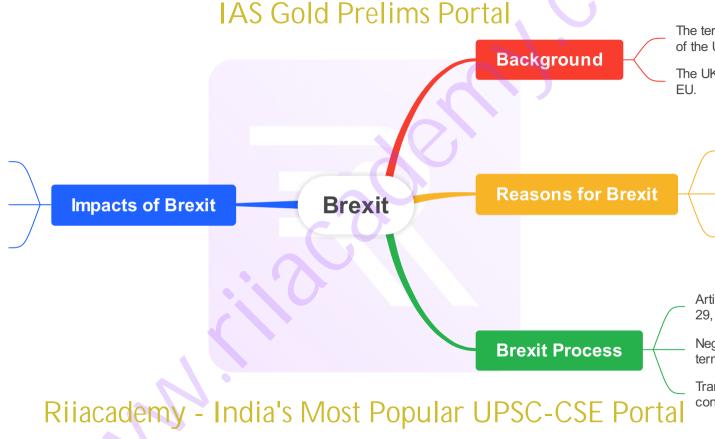


Political repercussions: The Brexit process resulted in political divisions within the UK, with implications for both major political parties.

trade, investment, and business confidence.

Economic impact: Brexit led to uncertainty and volatility in the UK economy, affecting

EU implications: Brexit also had implications for the EU, as it lost one of its largest member states and faced challenges in reshaping its own future.



The term "Brexit" is a combination of "Britain" and "exit" and refers to the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union (EU).

The UK held a referendum on June 23, 2016, in which the majority voted to leave the

Sovereignty: Many in the UK believed that leaving the EU would restore national sovereignty and allow the country to make its own laws and decisions.

Immigration: Concerns over immigration, particularly the free movement of EU citizens, influenced the Brexit vote.

Economic control: Supporters argued that leaving the EU would allow the UK to have more control over its economy and trade policies.

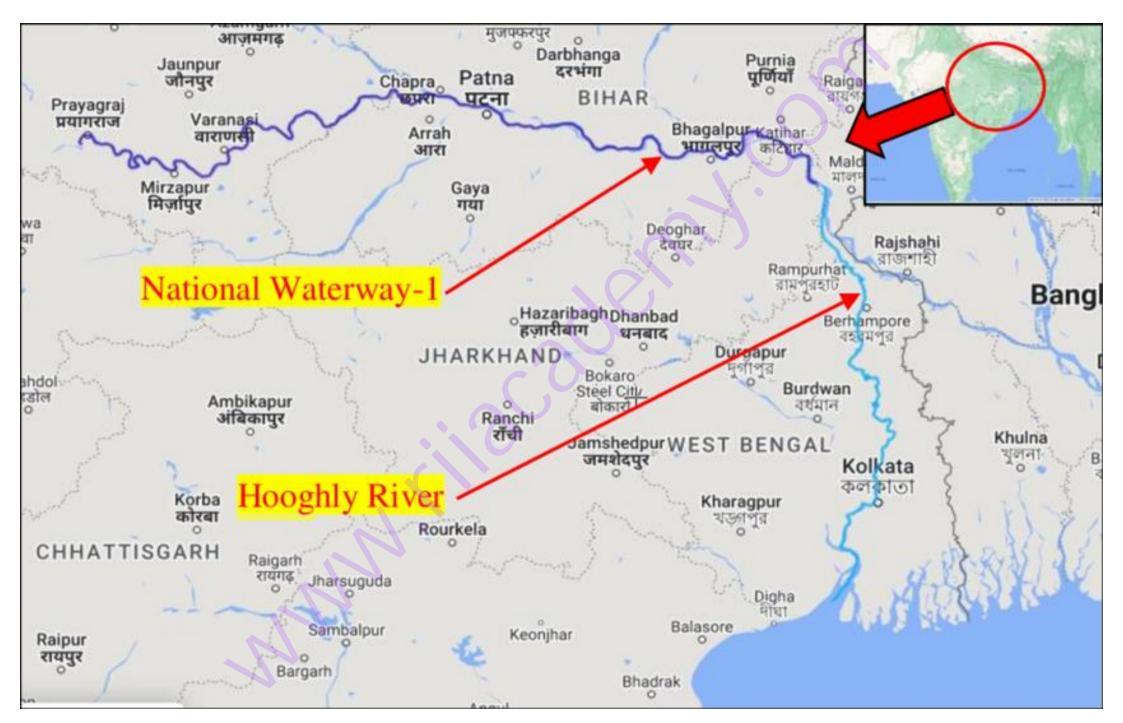
Article 50: The UK triggered Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union on March 29, 2017, officially starting the process of leaving the EU.

Negotiations: The UK and the EU engaged in lengthy negotiations to determine the terms of their future relationship, including trade, security, and other key areas.

Transition period: A transition period was agreed upon, during which the UK would continue to follow EU rules and regulations while new arrangements were made.



IAS Gold Prelims Portal NW-1 is a national waterway in India **Introduction to NW-1** It is also known as the Ganges-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system NW-1 stretches from Haldia to Allahabad NW-1 plays a crucial role in transportation Importance of NW-1 It connects major cities like Kolkata, Patna, and Varanasi National Waterway 1 (NW-1) NW-1 provides an alternate mode of transportation and reduces the burden on road and rail networks The development of NW-1 was initiated under the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) JMVP aims to enhance navigation on NW-1 by improving infrastructure and channel **Development of NW-1** management Upgrading terminals, constructing new jetties, and increasing dredging activities are some of the measures taken under JMVP Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal



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Prioritize mental health resources to reduce stress-related incidents and promote officer resilience Enhance officer well-being and support systems Establish peer support networks and counseling services to address the emotional toll of the job Implement comprehensive background checks and psychological evaluations to ensure suitability for the role Improve recruitment and selection processes for police candidates Encourage diversity and representation within the police force to better reflect the communities they serve Invest in technology and infrastructure to support transparency and accountability Allocate resources for the implementation of reforms measures and ongoing evaluation Regularly assess the effectiveness and impact of implemented reforms to inform future improvements

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Increase transparency and accountability within the police force

Implement body cameras for all police officers to ensure accurate documentation of interactions with the public

Establish an independent oversight committee to investigate and address complaints against police officers

Improve training and education for police officers

Enhance cultural sensitivity and de-escalation techniques to minimize use of force

Provide ongoing mental health training to enable effective responses to individuals in

Strengthen community relations and trust between law enforcement and the public

Encourage regular community engagement meetings to foster open dialogue and address concerns

Promote community policing strategies that prioritize collaboration and problemsolving

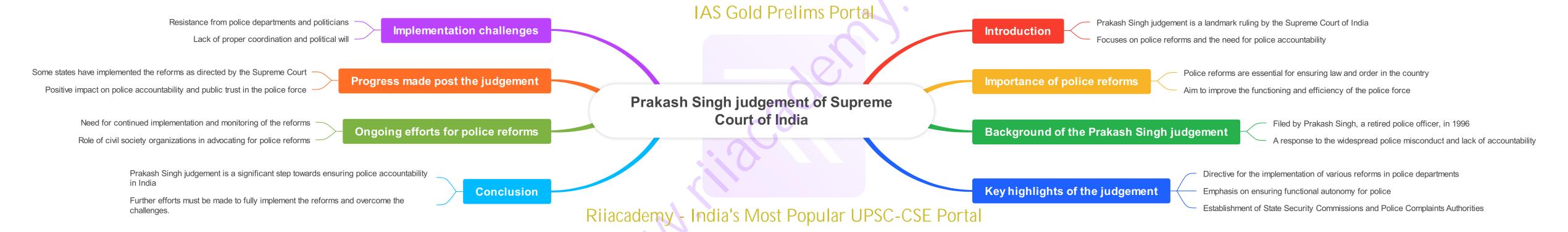
Address systemic issues within the police force

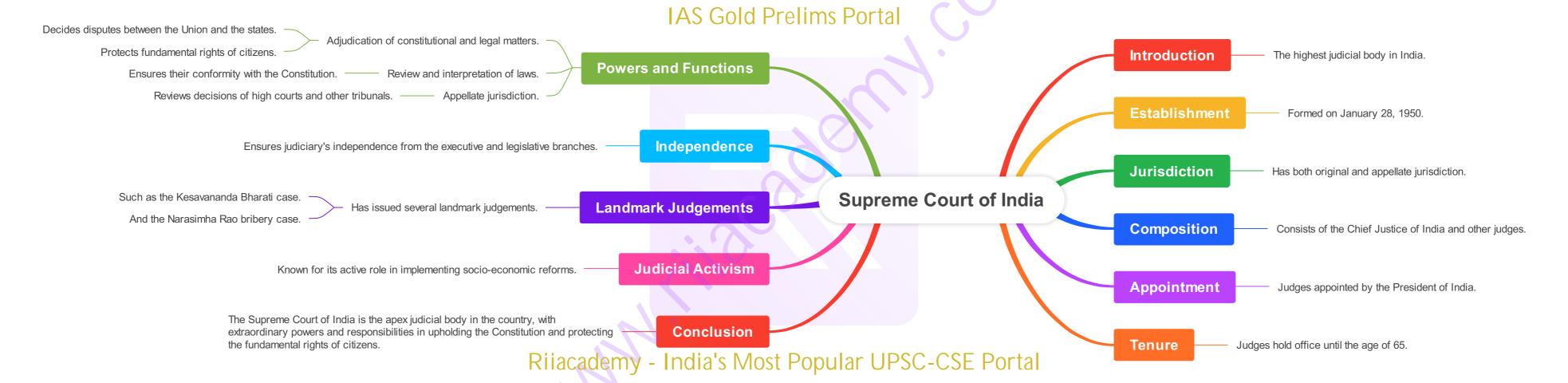
Review and modify policies that disproportionately target marginalized communities

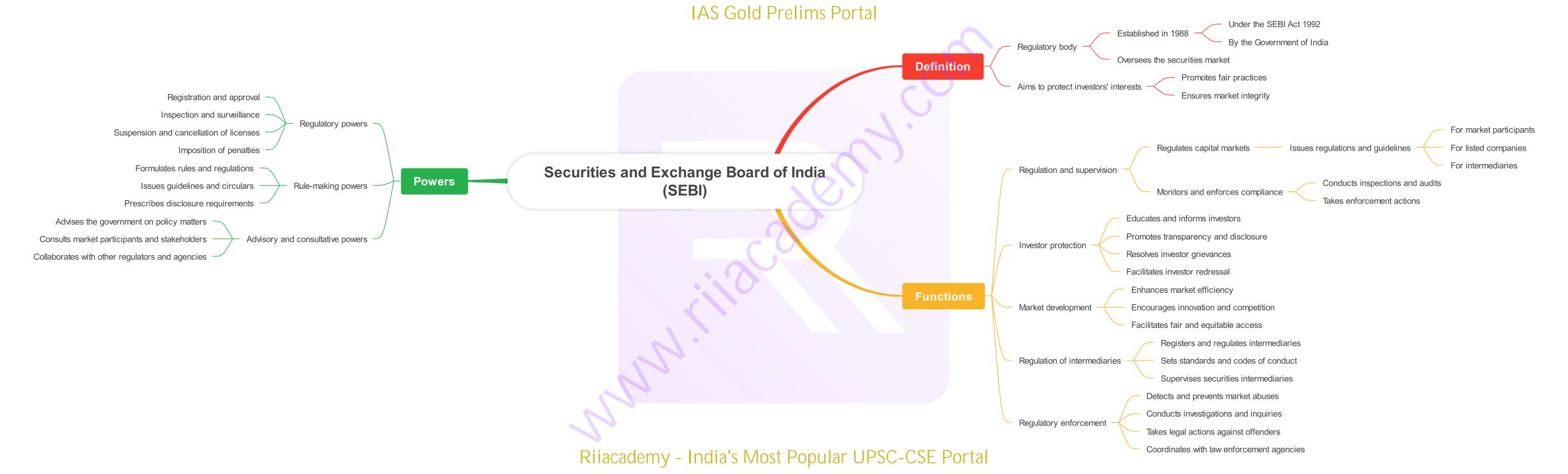
Implement measures to address police misconduct and prevent excessive use of force

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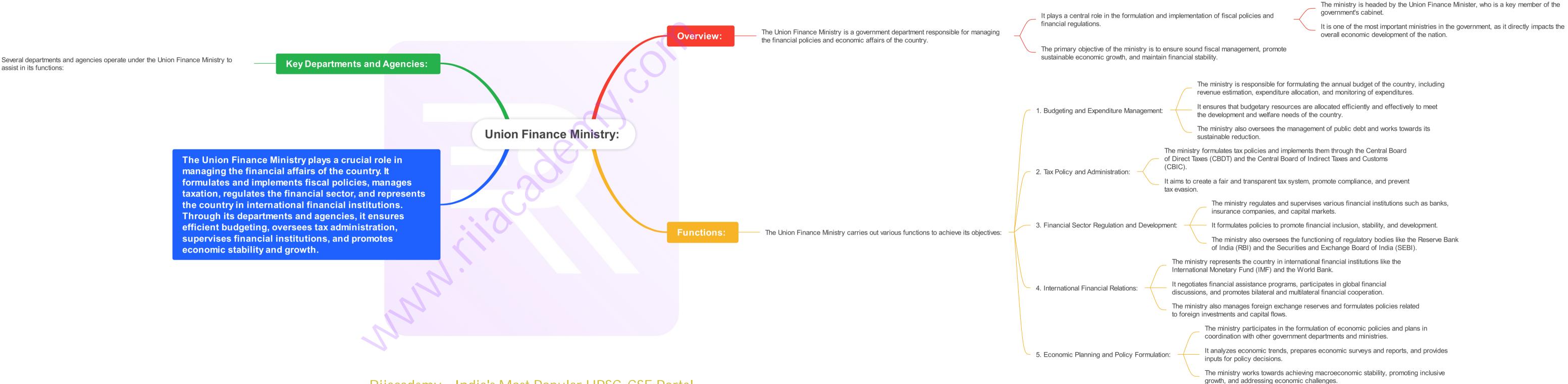
Police reforms

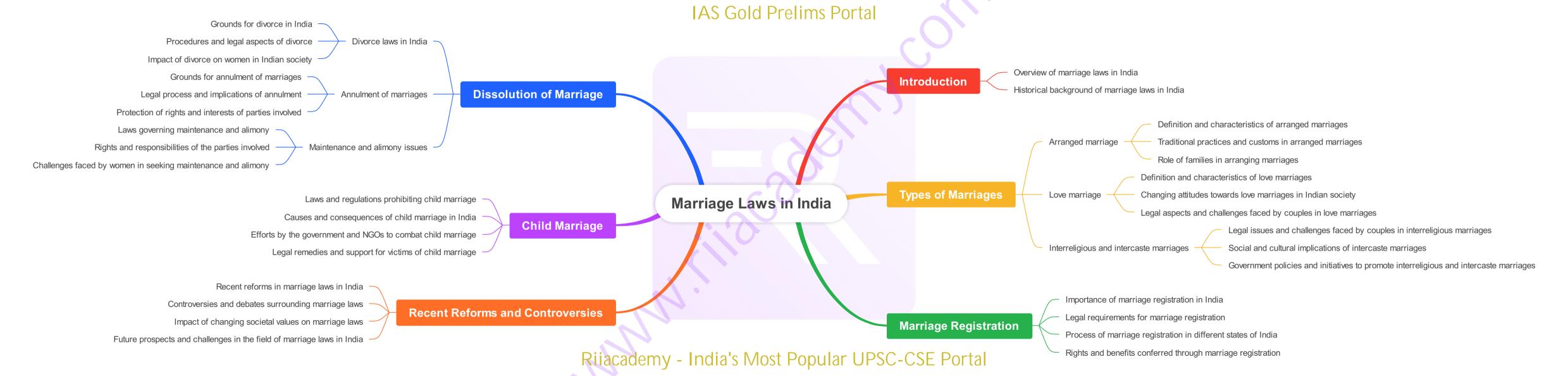


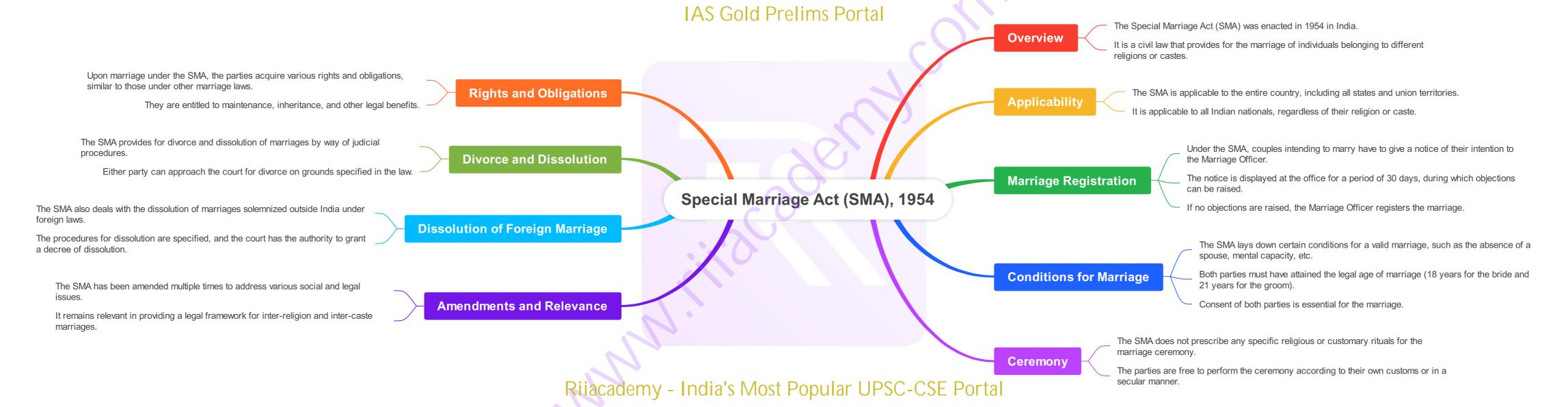


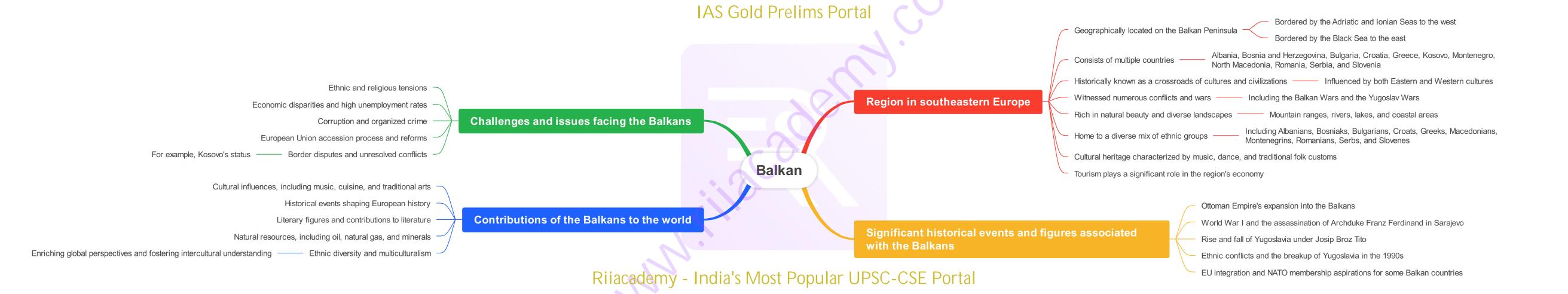


It deals with economic policy formulation, international trade, foreign investments, and multilateral institutions. 1. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA):	1
Responsible for tax administration, customs, excise, and goods and services tax (GST).	
It supervises banking, insurance, and pension sectors, and promotes financial 3. Department of Financial Services (DFS):	
Handles disinvestment of government-owned enterprises and strategic stake sales. ——— 4. Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM): —	Severa
It administers direct taxes like income tax and wealth tax. ——— 5. Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT):	
Responsible for indirect taxes and customs administration, including GST. ——— 6. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC):	//
The central bank of the country, responsible for monetary policy, currency — 7. Reserve Bank of India (RBI):	
It regulates capital markets and protects the interests of investors. ——— 8. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI):	











Europe is governed by a combination of national governments and supranational institutions.

The European Union has a central role in shaping European policies and regulations.

European countries work together on various issues, such as security, climate change, and migration.

The European Parliament represents the citizens of the EU and participates in the legislative process.

Each country has its own political system and leaders.

Europe faces various challenges, both internal and external.

Economic disparities exist between different regions and countries.

Immigration and refugee crises have put pressure on countries to find solutions.

Brexit has impacted the relationship between the EU and the United Kingdom.

Terrorism and security threats pose ongoing challenges to Europe.

Climate change and environmental issues require collective action.

The future of Europe is uncertain but holds opportunities for growth and cooperation.

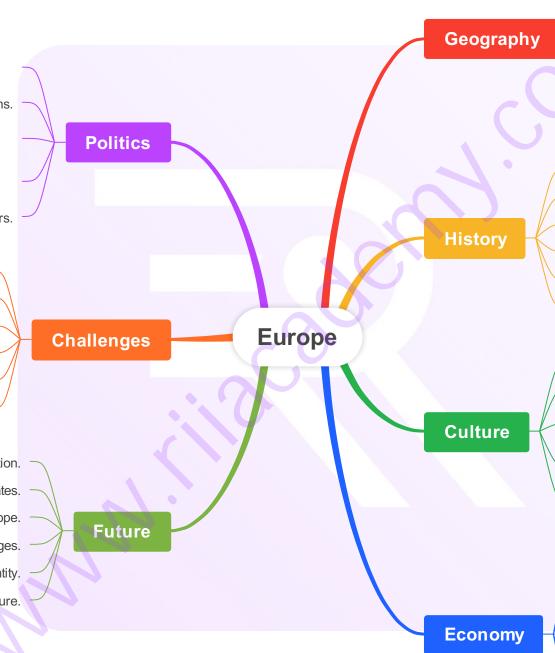
The EU aims to address the challenges and strengthen unity among member states.

Advancements in technology and innovation may drive economic growth in Europe.

The continent will continue to navigate political complexities and global changes.

Europe's cultural heritage and diversity will remain a cornerstone of its identity.

Collaboration and dialogue will be crucial for shaping Europe's future.



Europe is a continent located in the Northern Hemisphere.

It is bordered by the Arctic Ocean to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.

Europe is separated from Asia by the Ural Mountains and the Bosporus Strait.

It is known for its diverse landscapes, including mountains, rivers, and coastal areas.

The continent consists of 46 countries, each with its own unique culture and history.

The largest country in Europe is Russia, and the smallest is Vatican City.

Europe has a rich and complex history spanning thousands of years.

Ancient civilizations, such as the Greeks and Romans, flourished in Europe.

The Middle Ages saw the rise of powerful empires and kingdoms.

The Renaissance brought about a period of artistic and intellectual growth.

The Age of Exploration expanded European influence around the world.

Europe has also witnessed numerous wars and conflicts, including both World Wars.

Europe is known for its diverse and vibrant cultures.

Each country has its own traditions, languages, and cuisines.

European art, literature, music, and architecture have had a significant impact on the world

The continent is home to famous landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Colosseum in Rome.

European festivals and celebrations showcase the region's cultural diversity.

Europe has a strong and diverse economy.

It is home to some of the world's largest economies, including Germany and the United Kingdom.

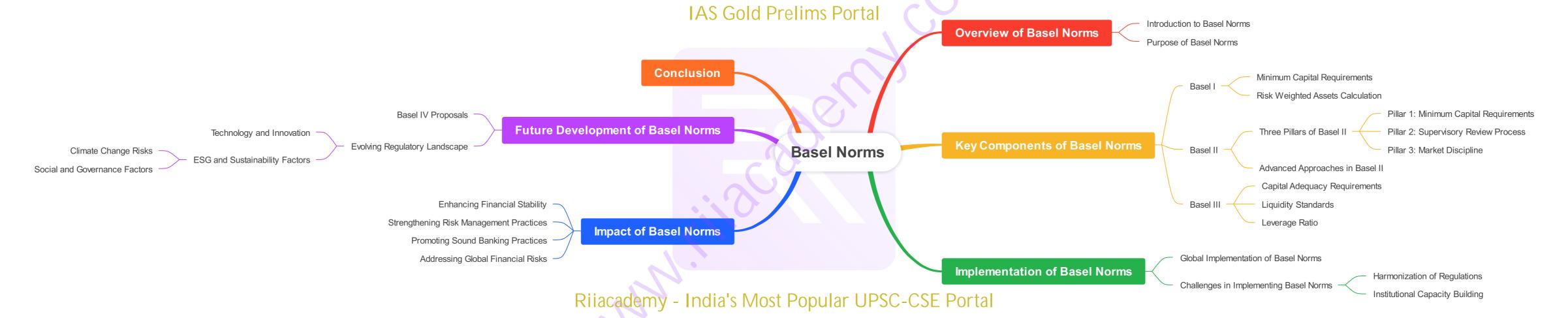
The European Union, a political and economic union of 27 member states, promotes cooperation and trade within Europe.

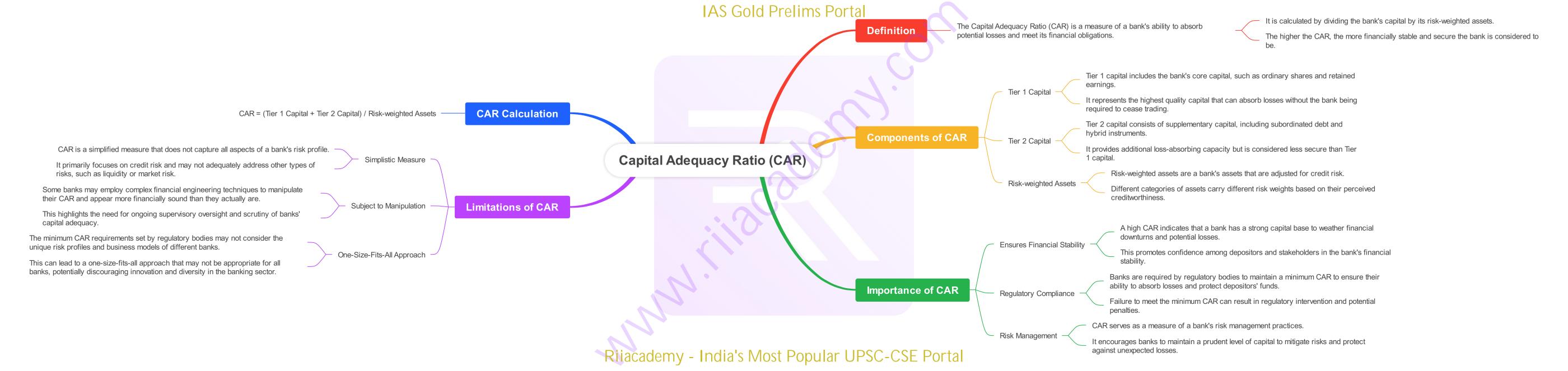
Industries such as manufacturing, technology, tourism, and finance play a significant role in the European economy.

The Euro is the common currency used by 19 European countries.



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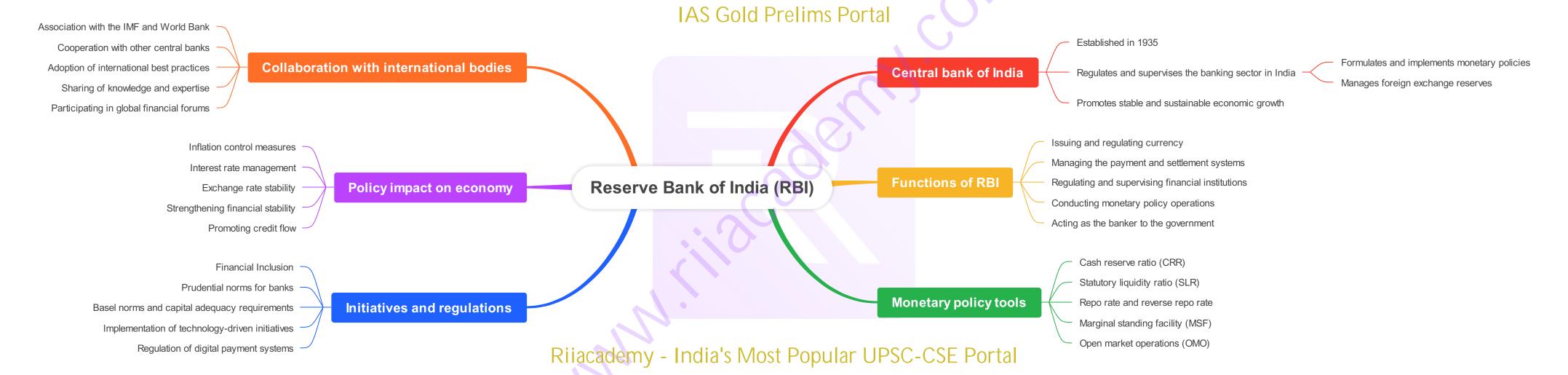
Regulatory authorities regularly reassess and update the list of DSIBs based on changing circumstances The designation of DSIBs is an evolving process Mechanisms are in place to ensure continuous monitoring and assessment of the systemic importance of banks **Domestic Systematically Important Banks** (DSIBs) Overall, the designation of DSIBs and the implementation of appropriate regulations aim to strengthen financial stability and safeguard the economy.

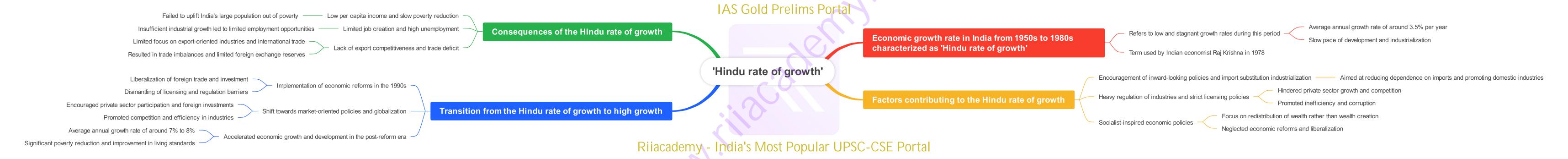
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Systemic risks can have severe repercussions on the stability of the entire financial These banks have the potential to create systemic risks if they face financial distress DSIBs are identified based on various criteria such as size, interconnectedness, DSIBs refer to banks that are of significant importance complexity, and substitutability to the domestic financial system This is to ensure their resilience and ability to withstand financial shocks DSIBs are subject to stricter regulations and supervision compared to other banks Regulatory frameworks for DSIBs aim to prevent the occurrence of a financial crisis DSIBs offer services such as deposit-taking, lending, investment banking, and asset They are essential for providing various financial services to individuals, businesses, management and governments Their activities support economic growth and facilitate capital allocation DSIBs play a critical role in the economy and financial Their ability to maintain liquidity and provide credit helps mitigate the impact of markets economic downturns DSIBs also act as a source of stability during times of economic uncertainty Governments often rely on DSIBs to support the stability of the financial system Cooperation between regulatory authorities is crucial to effectively regulate and supervise DSIBs As DSIBs can have cross-border operations, their failures can have international implications International frameworks, such as the Financial Stability Board, promote cooperation Global coordination is necessary to address the risks and coordination posed by DSIBs

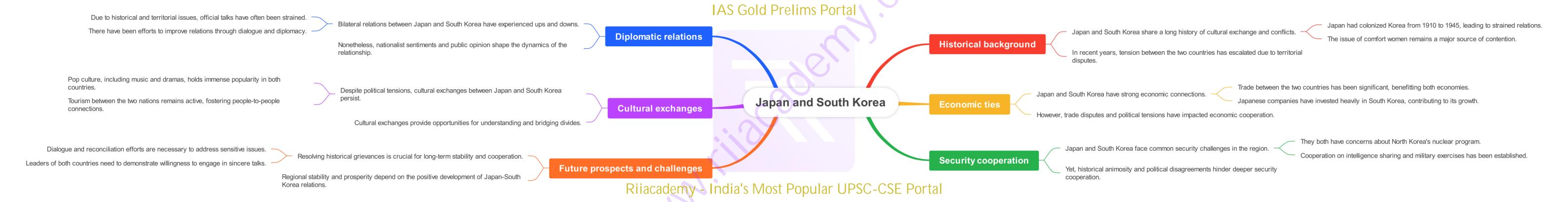
Regular stress testing and monitoring of DSIBs helps identify potential vulnerabilities

Stress tests assess the resilience of DSIBs under adverse economic scenarios

Monitoring allows regulators to intervene if necessary to prevent potential systemic







IAS Gold Prelims Portal Various legal and political actions have taken place regarding the Liancourt Rocks Description dispute. South Korea has maintained a presence on the islets since 1954, with a small police detachment stationed there. countries. **Legal and Political Developments** Japan has repeatedly raised the issue at international forums and sought diplomatic solutions. The dispute has caused tensions in bilateral relations and affected economic cooperation between the two countries. **Geographical Location** Liancourt Rocks The international community has generally refrained from taking a position on the sovereignty of Liancourt Rocks. Mediation efforts by third-party countries and organizations have been made to resolve the dispute peacefully. **International Recognition and Mediation Efforts** In 2005, South Korea proposed bringing the issue before the International Court of Justice, but Japan rejected the proposal. The dispute continues to strain relations between South Korea and Japan, impacting **Historical Significance** various aspects of their bilateral ties. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

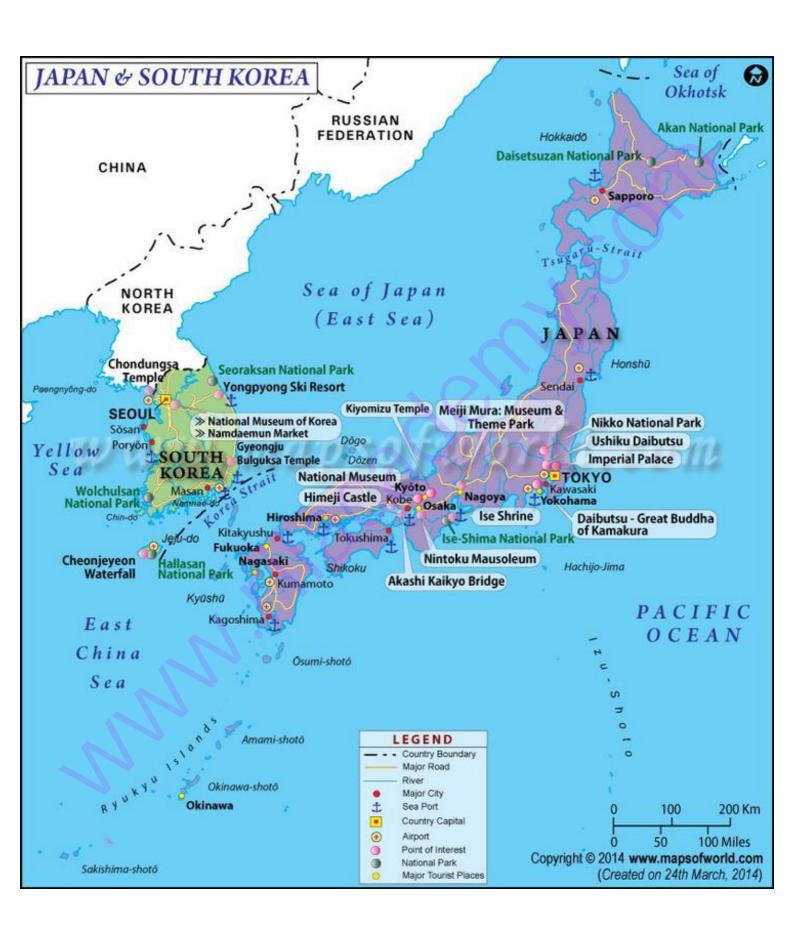
Liancourt Rocks is a group of islets located in the Sea of Japan. The rocks are claimed by both South Korea and Japan. They are known as Dokdo in Korean and Takeshima in Japanese. The disputed sovereignty over Liancourt Rocks has led to tensions between the two Liancourt Rocks are situated in the East Sea, also known as the Sea of Japan. The islets are located approximately halfway between the Korean Peninsula and Japan. They lie closer to South Korea, about 215 kilometers from Ulleungdo Island. The rocks consist of two main islets, which are called Dongdo and Seodo in Korean. Liancourt Rocks have been the subject of territorial disputes between South Korea

Liancourt Rocks have been the subject of territorial disputes between South Korea and Japan for many years.

Both countries claim sovereignty over the islets based on historical and geographical arguments.

The dispute has roots in Japan's colonization of Korea during the early 20th century.

The rocks have strategic importance due to their location and potential for natural resources.



The Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Parliament of India.

In conclusion, the Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament where elected representatives discuss, debate, and pass laws for the benefit of the people of India.

Lok Sabha

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It is composed of members elected by the people of India. -

The Lok Sabha has the power to make and pass laws.

The Lok Sabha is presided over by the Speaker.

The members are elected through a general election held every five years.

The number of members is determined by the population of each state and union territory.

Currently, the Lok Sabha has 543 elected members.

It is responsible for discussing and debating important issues.

A bill needs to be passed by the Lok Sabha in order to become a law.

The Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in the functioning of the democratic system.

It represents the interests of the people and ensures their voices are heard.

It serves as a platform for discussions and debates on matters of national importance.

The Lok Sabha holds the government accountable for its actions and decisions.

The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha and maintains order during its proceedings.

The Speaker is responsible for deciding who can speak and for how long.

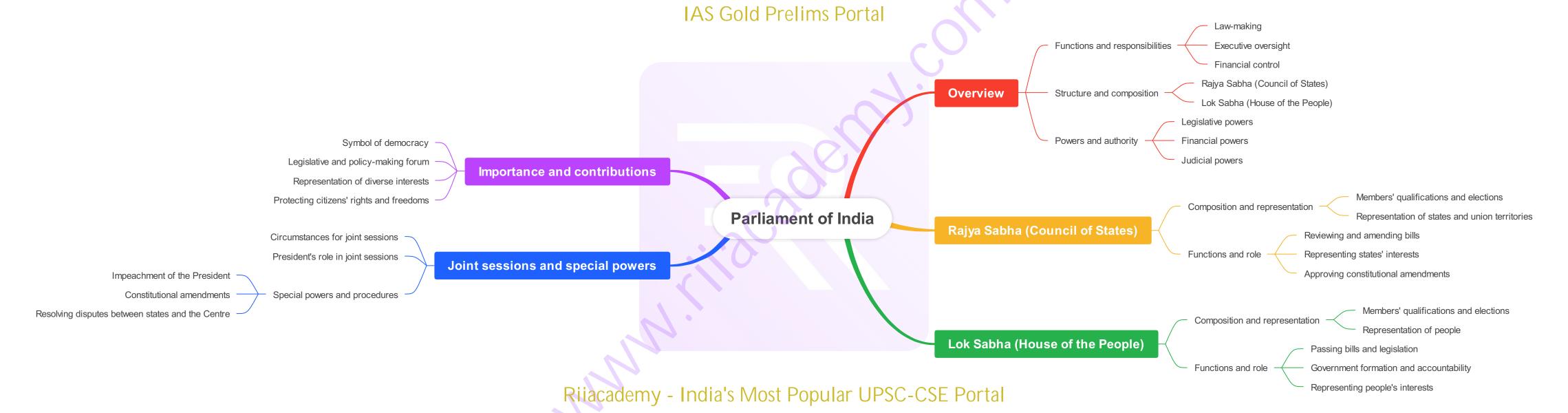
The Speaker also ensures that parliamentary rules and procedures are followed.

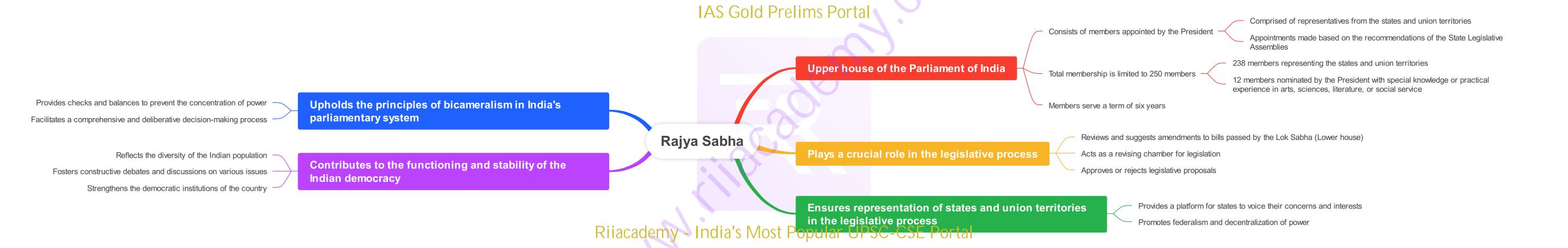
The Lok Sabha holds sessions in which members discuss and debate various issues.

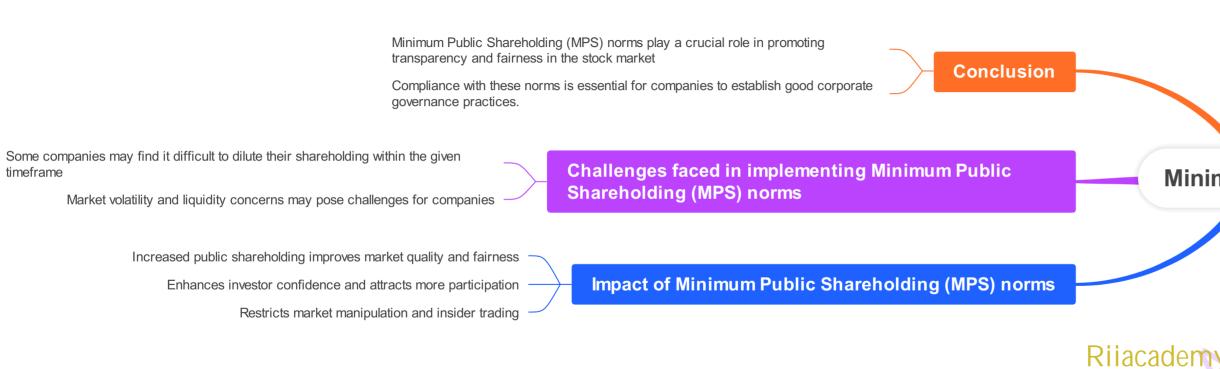
During these sessions, members raise questions, participate in debates, and express their opinions.

The Lok Sabha functions as a platform for representatives to voice the concerns of their constituents.

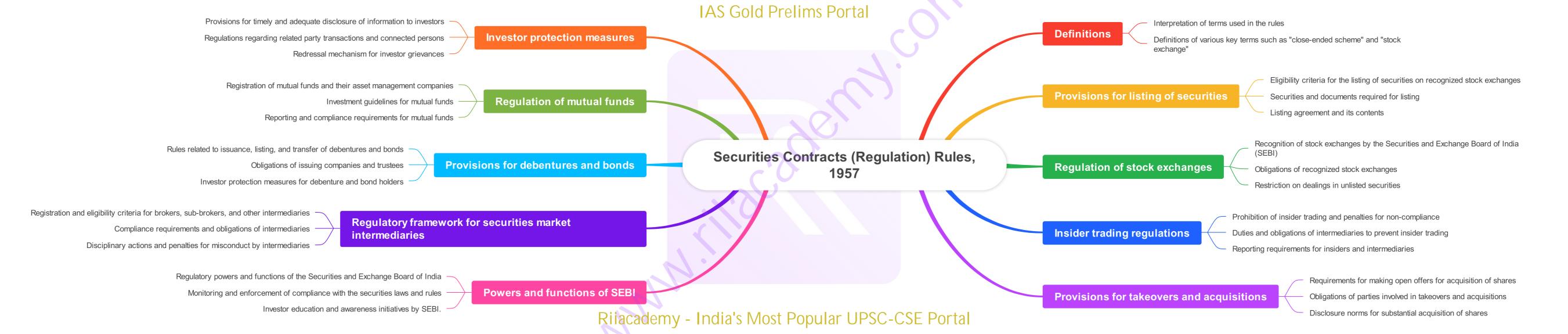
The decisions made by the Lok Sabha have a significant impact on the policies and governance of the country.





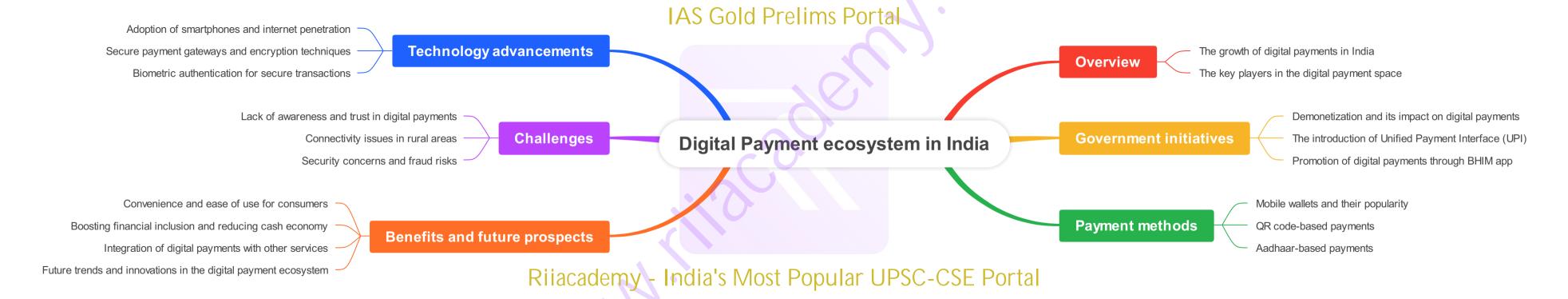






IAS Gold Prelims Portal Education is compulsory for children aged 5-16 and is provided by both state-funded and private schools. The United Kingdom has a well-established education system, with prestigious universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. The country is known for its higher education institutions, attracting students from It is composed of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The United Kingdom is an island nation located off the northwestern coast of around the world. Education and Healthcare mainland Europe. The island of Great Britain is the largest island within the United Kingdom. The NHS is funded through general taxation and provides a wide range of healthcare Geography services, including hospital care and general practitioner services. The highest peak is Ben Nevis, located in Scotland. The National Health Service (NHS) provides healthcare to the population, offering The United Kingdom has a diverse landscape, including mountains, rolling hills, and free medical services at the point of delivery. The United Kingdom has a high standard of healthcare, with a strong focus on The country is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the English research and development in the medical field. Channel, and the Irish Sea. It is known for its literature, with renowned authors such as William Shakespeare, The Romans, Vikings, and Normans have all influenced the country's development. Jane Austen, and J.K. Rowling. The United Kingdom has a rich history dating back thousands of years. The United Kingdom has a rich cultural heritage, shaped by its history and diverse The United Kingdom was once the largest empire in history, with colonies all around population. The country has a thriving music scene, producing bands and artists like The Beatles, Adele, and Ed Sheeran. **United Kingdom** Culture The Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century, transformed the Traditions such as afternoon tea, the changing of the guards at Buckingham Palace, United Kingdom into an industrial powerhouse. The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, is an important document in the country's history, and pub culture are also part of the country's identity. Sports, particularly football (soccer), rugby, and cricket, have a significant following laying the foundation for modern democracy. World War I and World War II had a significant impact on the country, both in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom celebrates various festivals and holidays, including Christmas. politically and socially. Easter, and Guy Fawkes Night. The monarch, currently Queen Elizabeth II. is the head of state, while the Prime It is one of the world's largest financial centers, with London being a major hub for Minister holds executive power. international finance. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy. The United Kingdom has a highly developed and diverse economy. The country is divided into constituencies, each represented by a Member of Industries such as manufacturing, technology, and pharmaceuticals play a significant Parliament in the House of Commons. **Government and Politics** role in the economy. Economy It voted to leave the European Union in a 2016 referendum, leading to Brexit in 2020. The United Kingdom is a member of the United Nations, NATO, and the Tourism is also an important sector, with millions of visitors coming to see famous Commonwealth of Nations. The country has a long history of political parties, including the Conservative Party, landmarks such as Big Ben and the Buckingham Palace. The country is known for its cultural exports, including literature, music, and film. Labour Party, and Liberal Democrats. The United Kingdom has a mixed market economy, with both private and public sectors contributing to GDP. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal







It targets to become a leader in international payment services.

It aims to provide secure and efficient payment solutions globally.

NIPL focuses on promoting digital transactions and financial inclusion.

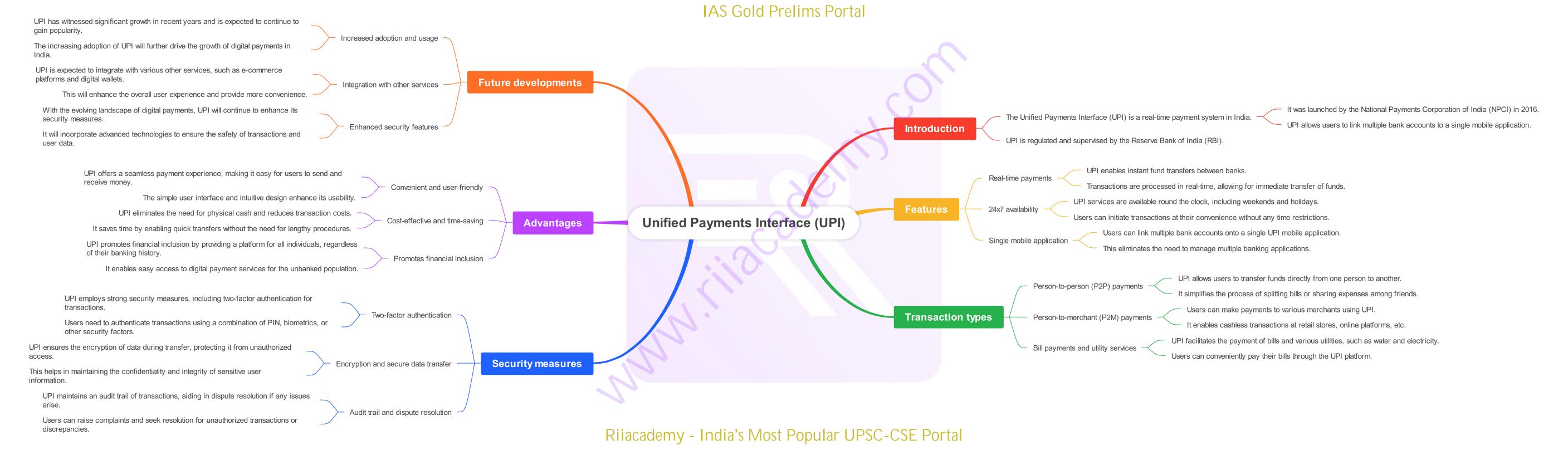
It constantly innovates and introduces new products and technologies.

NIPL contributes to the growth of the Indian economy.

NIPL aims to expand its operations and explore new opportunities.

Overall, NIPL, as a subsidiary of NPCI, plays a significant role in the international payment landscape by offering a range of payment solutions and fostering global collaborations.

IAS Gold Prelims Portal NPCI is an umbrella organization for operating retail payments and settlement systems in India. NPCI was established in 2008. It is a subsidiary of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI). It is promoted by major banks in India. It is registered as a not-for-profit company. Its primary objective is to create a robust payment infrastructure in the country. NIPL is a private limited company. NIPL was incorporated in October 2015. It was established to focus on international business of NPCI. Its key areas of operation include international remittances and digital solutions. NPCI International Private Ltd (NIPL) NIPL offers various payment products and services. It provides support to partner banks for implementation of payment systems. NIPL has tie-ups with international banks and financial It facilitates cross-border remittances and settlements. institutions. NIPL collaborates with other payment service providers globally.

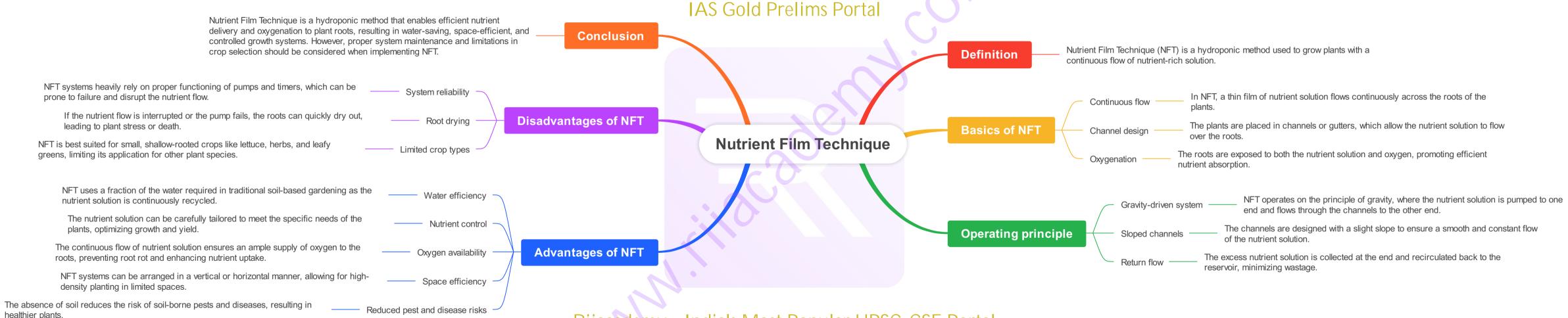


IAS Gold Prelims Portal Ongoing research and development are improving hydroponic systems, making them more efficient, automated, and cost-effective. Advancements in technology Controlled environment agriculture (CEA) integrates hydroponics with artificial intelligence, robotics, and internet of things (IoT) technologies. As the global population increases, hydroponics offers a sustainable solution for producing food with minimal environmental impact. Sustainable food production Its resource efficiency and ability to grow crops in urban areas can help reduce food transportation and promote local food production. **Future prospects** Hydroponics enables the cultivation of plants that are challenging to grow in traditional agriculture, such as exotic or non-native species. It involves using water and nutrient solutions to provide plants with all the necessary Exploration of alternative plants substances for growth. This opens up opportunities for diversifying food choices and exploring new markets. **Definition:** Hydroponics is a method of growing plants without soil. Hydroponics can be used in various settings, such as home gardens, commercial The promotion of hydroponics in educational institutions and communities can raise farms, and research facilities. awareness about this innovative farming method. Education and awareness Supporting research and education initiatives can help drive further adoption and development of hydroponics worldwide. Hydroponics allows plants to receive optimal amounts of nutrients, water, and oxygen, Increased crop yields resulting in higher yields compared to traditional soil-based farming. This method uses significantly less water compared to traditional farming, as water is Setting up a hydroponic system can require a significant upfront investment for — Initial investment recirculated in a closed system. equipment, infrastructure, and nutrient solutions. Resource efficiency It also requires fewer pesticides and fertilizers, reducing environmental pollution. Successful hydroponic farming requires understanding of plant physiology, nutrient management, and environmental controls. Advantages Hydroponics enables year-round production of crops, as it is not limited by seasonal Technical knowledge changes or weather conditions. Constant monitoring and adjustment are necessary. Year-round production This allows for a consistent and reliable food supply. **Hydroponics** While hydroponics reduces the risk of soil-borne diseases, other pests and diseases can still affect plants. Since hydroponics does not rely on soil, it can be implemented in areas with limited Disease and pest management **Challenges and considerations** space, such as urban environments or indoor settings. Proper hygiene practices, integrated pest management, and preventative measures Space utilization are important. Vertical farming techniques further maximize space utilization and increase crop Hydroponic systems often rely on artificial lighting and climate control, increasing energy consumption compared to traditional farming. Energy consumption Implementing energy-efficient practices can help mitigate this impact. In this method, plants are suspended in nutrient-rich water with their roots Maintaining proper water quality is crucial for plant health in hydroponic systems. Deep water culture (DWC) Water quality Oxygen is supplied through air stones or diffusers to ensure root health. Testing and adjusting pH, nutrient levels, and water purity are necessary to prevent nutrient imbalances and issues. Nutrient solution flows through a shallow channel, allowing the roots to absorb the necessary substances while being exposed to air. Nutrient film technique (NFT) The solution is continuously recirculated to provide a constant flow of nutrients. Lettuce, spinach, kale, and herbs are commonly grown hydroponically due to their Types of hydroponic systems Leafy greens fast growth and high demand. Nutrient solution is dripped directly onto the base of each plant through individual tubes or emitters. These vine crops can thrive in hydroponic systems with proper support structures Drip system Tomatoes and cucumbers Excess solution is collected and recirculated, minimizing waste. They require consistent monitoring of nutrients and temperature. Suitable crops for hydroponics Roots are suspended in air and periodically misted with a nutrient solution. Hydroponic systems provide ideal conditions for strawberry cultivation, resulting in Strawberries Aeroponics larger and sweeter berries. This method provides ample oxygen and nutrient uptake for rapid growth. These small, nutrient-dense greens are popular in hydroponic farming due to their Microgreens quick harvest cycle and high market value.

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This allows for more efficient use of resources and better control over plant growth.

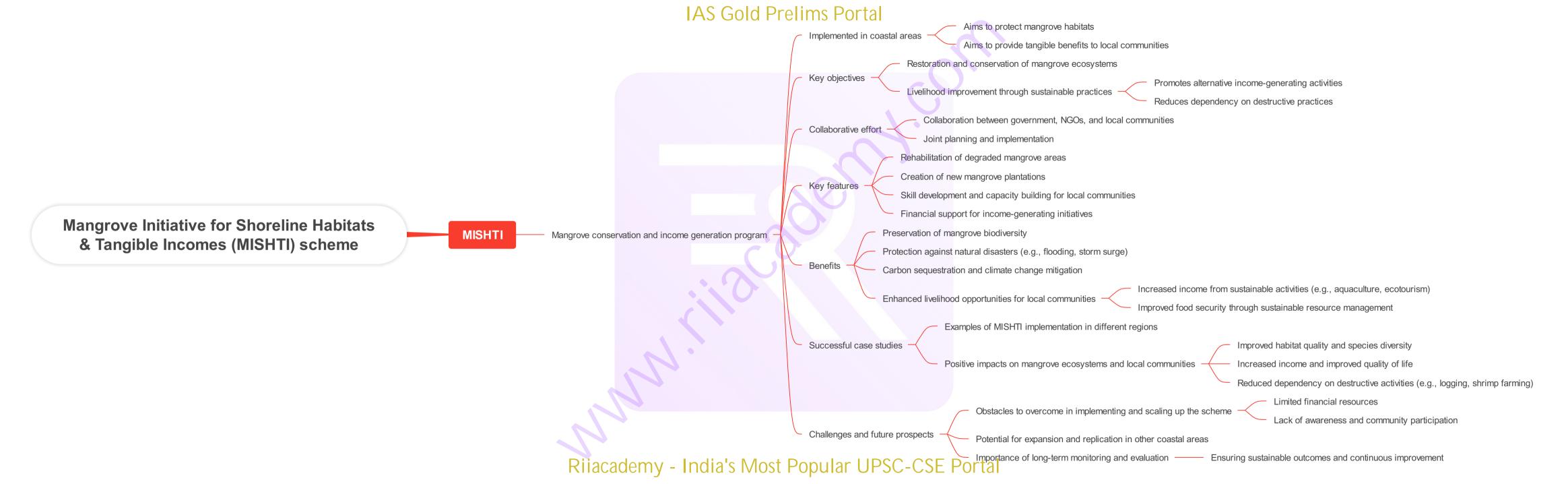
It also reduces the risk of soil-borne diseases and pests



IAS Gold Prelims Portal Aims to provide financial assistance and support to artists and cultural organizations Launched to preserve and promote traditional Indian performing arts Focused on reviving and sustaining various art forms Funding opportunities for artists, scholars, and researchers Offers scholarships, fellowships, and grants Enables individuals to pursue their passion for traditional arts Enhances skills and knowledge of budding artists Conducts training programs and workshops Trains them in different art forms under renowned masters Showcases the richness and diversity of Indian culture Organizes cultural festivals and events Provides a platform for artists to perform and display their talent Exchanges cultural experiences and expertise Collaborates with national and international organizations Facilitates cultural diplomacy and mutual understanding Documentation and conservation of traditional art forms Supports the preservation of artistic heritage Digitization of rare art collections for wider accessibility Engages the public through exhibitions, seminars, and publications Promotes awareness and appreciation of Indian traditional arts Encourages the younger generation to embrace their cultural heritage Economic empowerment through increased recognition and market opportunities Contribution towards sustainable livelihoods for traditional artists Paves the way for the growth and continuation of traditional arts in a contemporary context Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

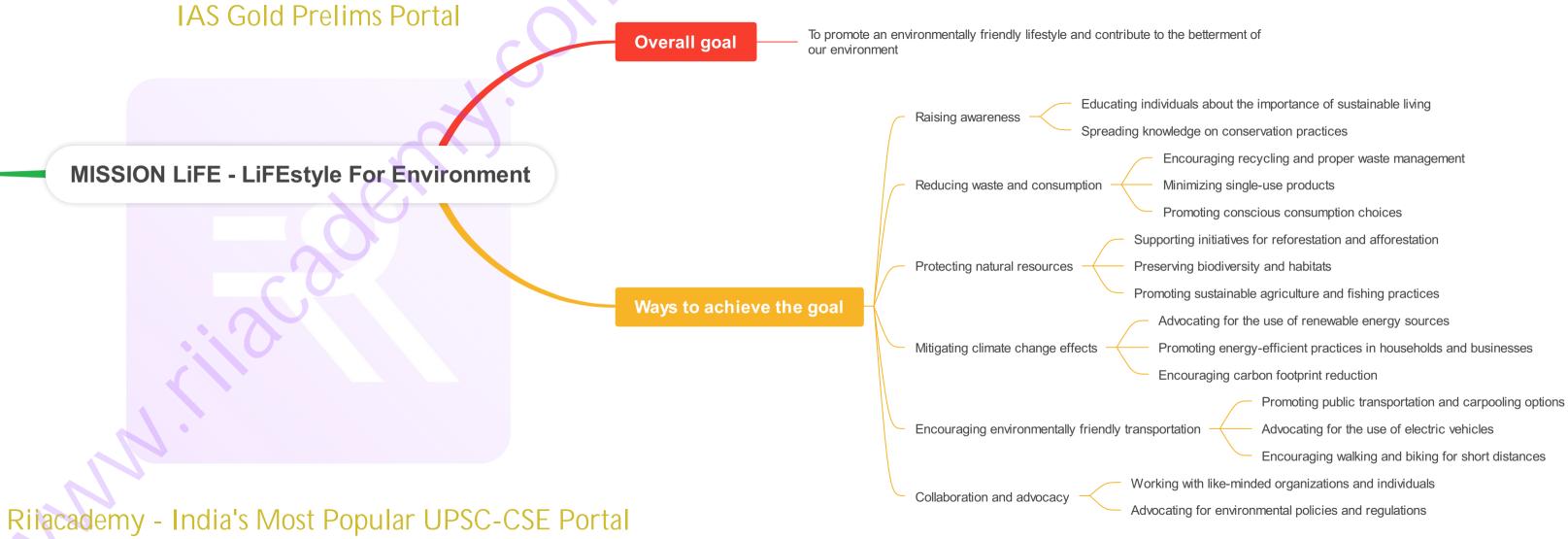
Amrit Dharohar Scheme

A government initiative in India



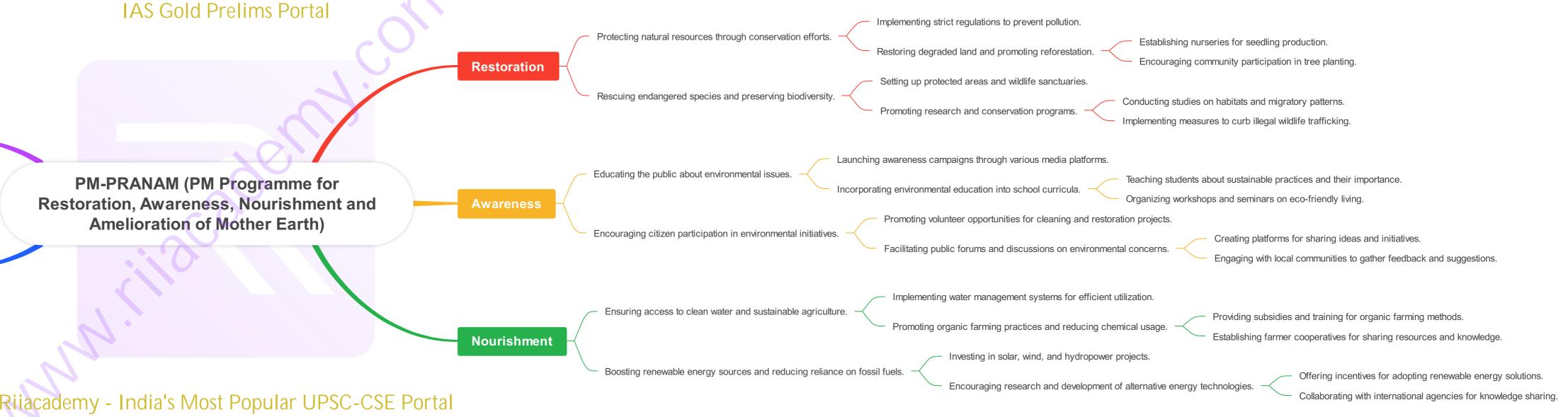
Preservation of natural resources for future generations Reduction of pollution and environmental degradation Improved health and well-being for individuals and communities Mitigation of climate change and its adverse effects Creation of a sustainable and resilient planet for all beings -

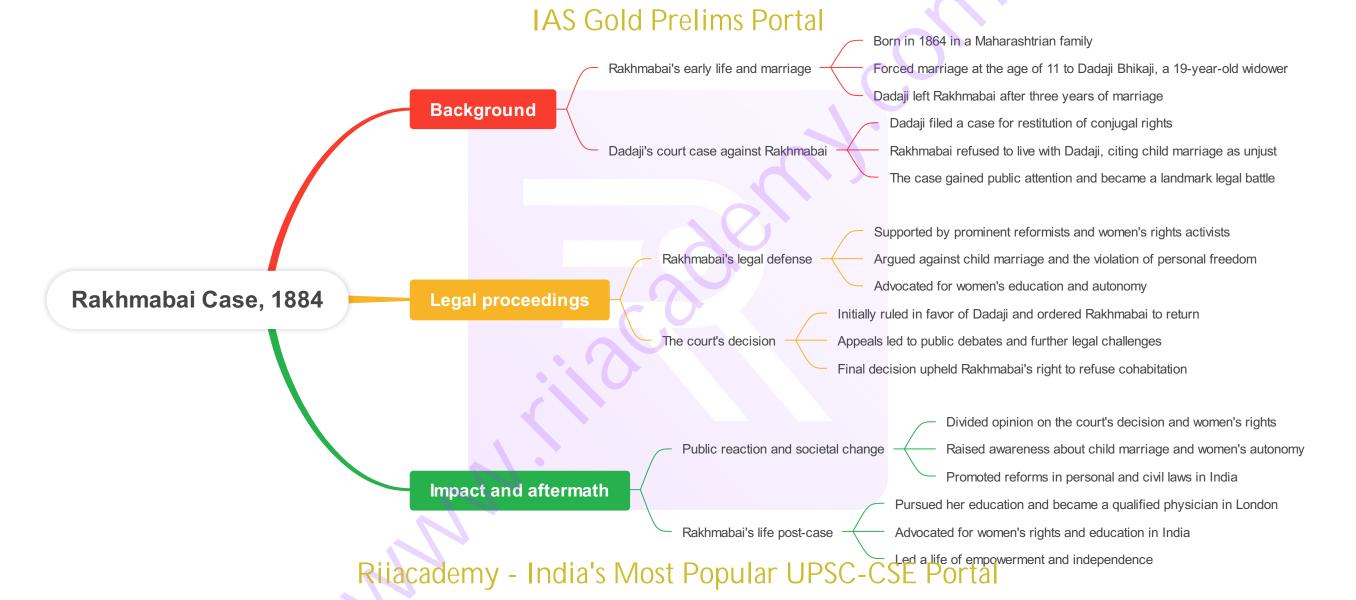
Benefits of adopting an environmentally friendly lifestyle

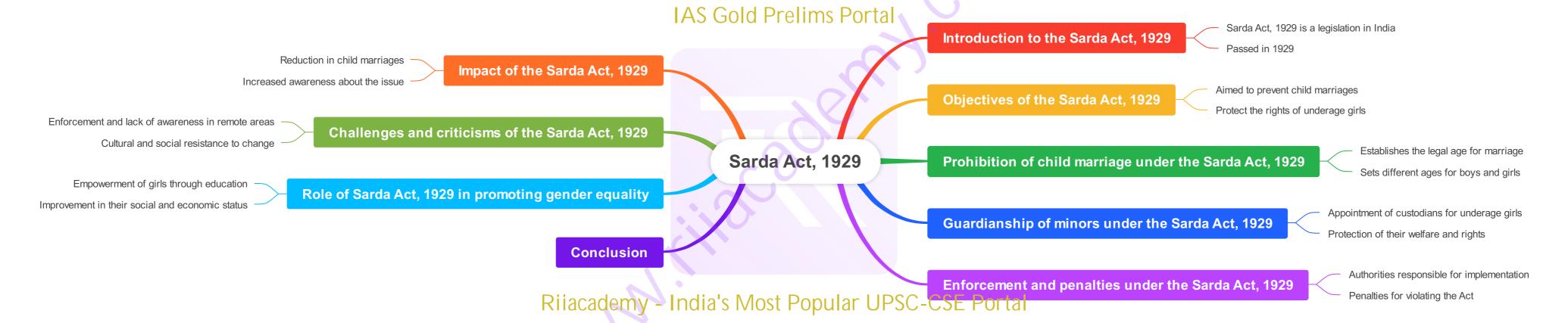


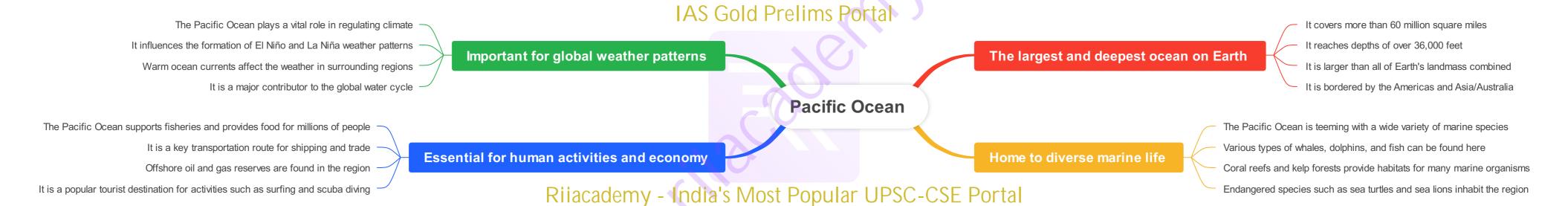
By adopting the PM-PRANAM program, comprehensive efforts are made to restore, create awareness, nourish, and enhance the well-being of Mother Earth. The multifaceted approach addresses various environmental challenges and aims to create a sustainable and resilient future.

Setting emission reduction targets and enforcing sustainable policies. Combating climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions Establishing charging infrastructure and incentives for EV adoption. Promoting the use of electric vehicles and public transport. Expanding public transportation networks and improving connectivity. Amelioration Developing early warning systems and evacuation plans. Strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. Coordinating with local authorities for prompt response and relief efforts. Conducting drills and training programs for emergency situations. Implementing measures for post-disaster recovery and rebuilding.









The culture of the Solomon Islands is diverse and influenced by Melanesian traditions.

Traditional arts and crafts, music, dance, and storytelling are important cultural expressions.

The economy of the Solomon Islands is primarily based on agriculture, fishing, and forestry.

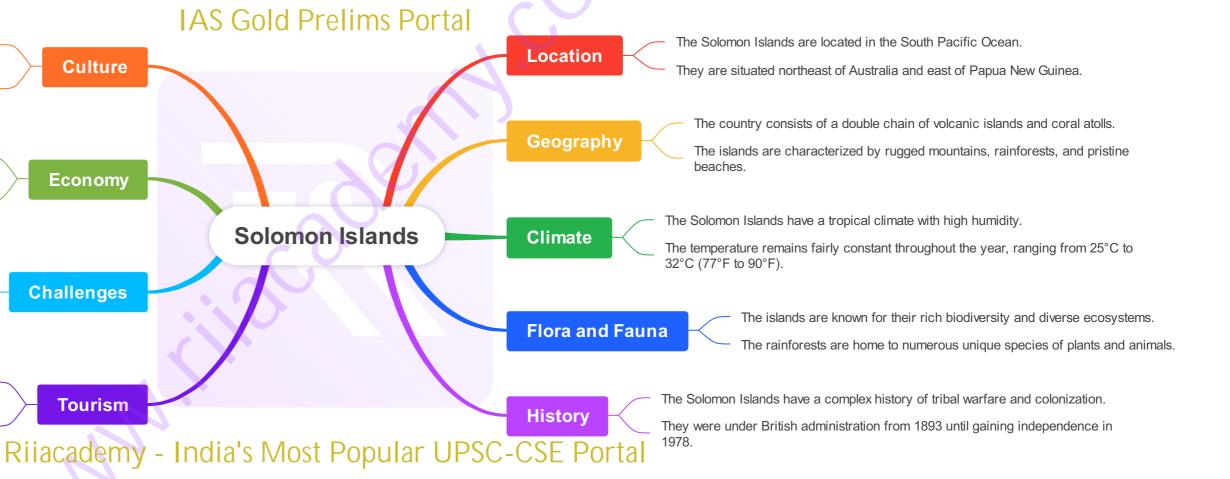
The tourism industry is also a growing sector, attracting visitors to the natural beauty of the islands.

The Solomon Islands face challenges such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and environmental issues.

Climate change and natural disasters pose significant threats to the islands' communities and ecosystems.

The Solomon Islands offer opportunities for eco-tourism, diving, and exploring cultural heritage.

Visitors can enjoy activities like snorkeling, hiking, and experiencing traditional village life.





The NSC works closely with other national security agencies, such as the Department of Defense, Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It coordinates with these agencies to ensure effective communication, intelligence sharing, and strategic planning in response to national security threats.

The NSC also collaborates with international partners and allies to promote global security and address common challenges.

> Throughout history, the NSC has played a crucial role in shaping U.S. national security policies and responses to global events.

It has been involved in major decisions, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, the War on Terror, and the response to natural disasters.

The NSC's ability to provide timely and accurate advice to the President has been instrumental in safeguarding the nation's security and interests.

The National Security Council (NSC) serves as the primary advisory body to the President on matters of national security and foreign policy.

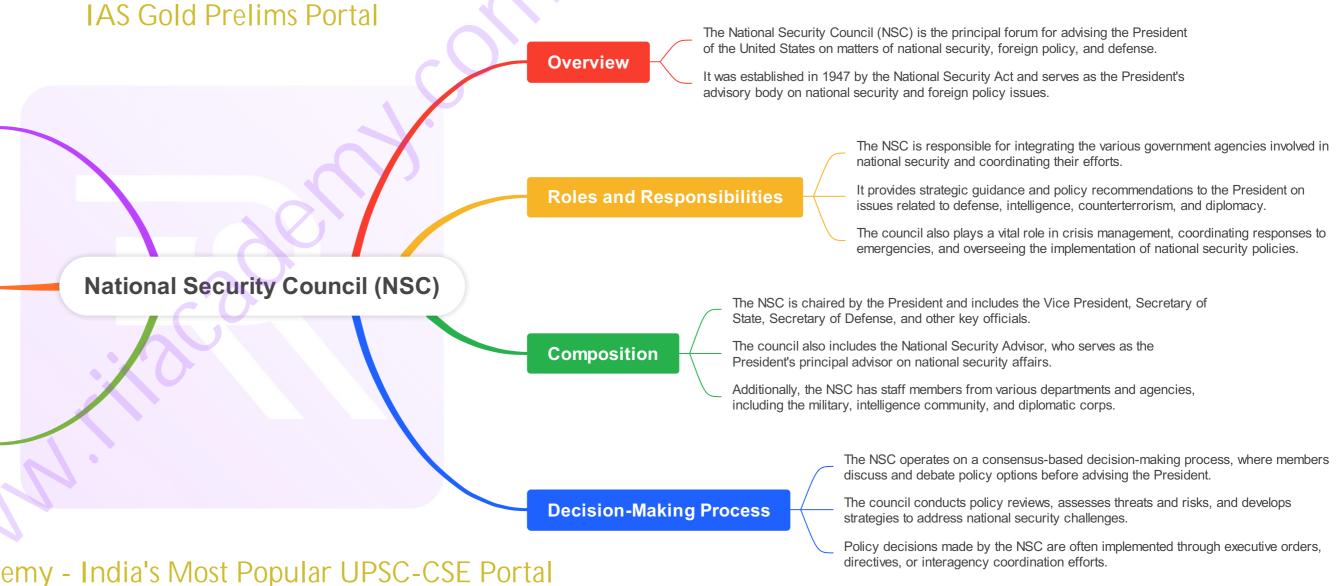
Relationship with Other Agencies

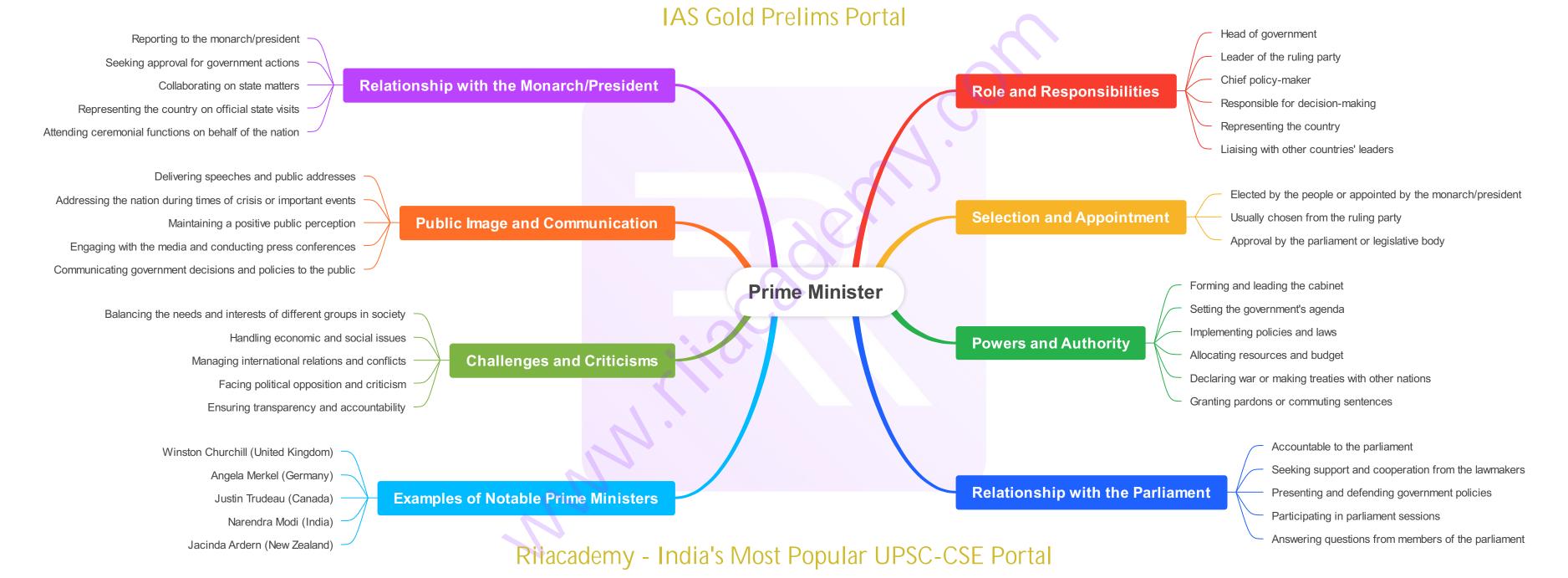
Historical Impact

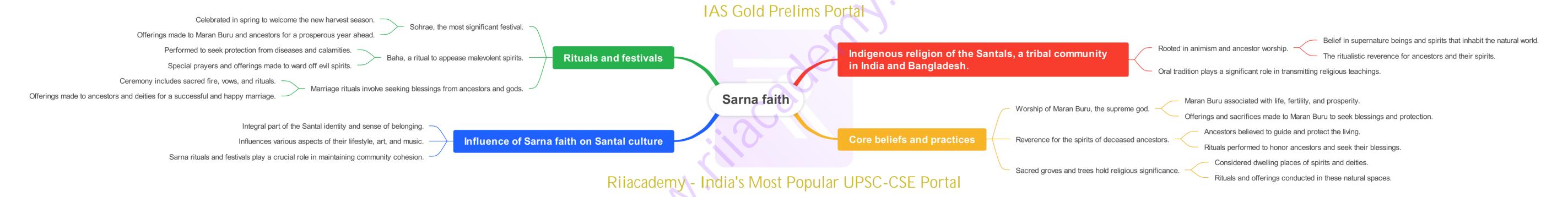
Conclusion

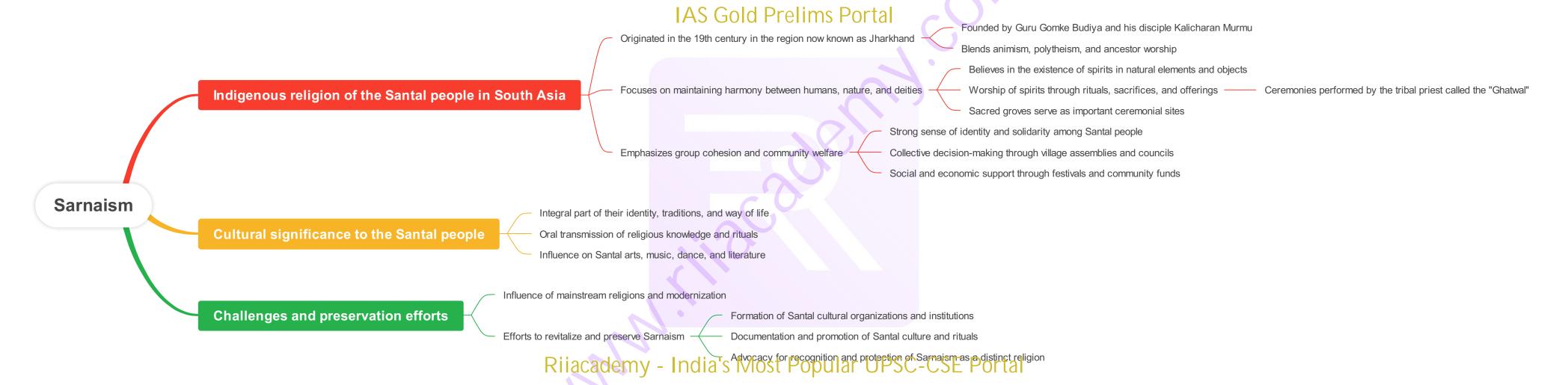
It plays a crucial role in coordinating government agencies, developing policy recommendations, and responding to national security challenges.

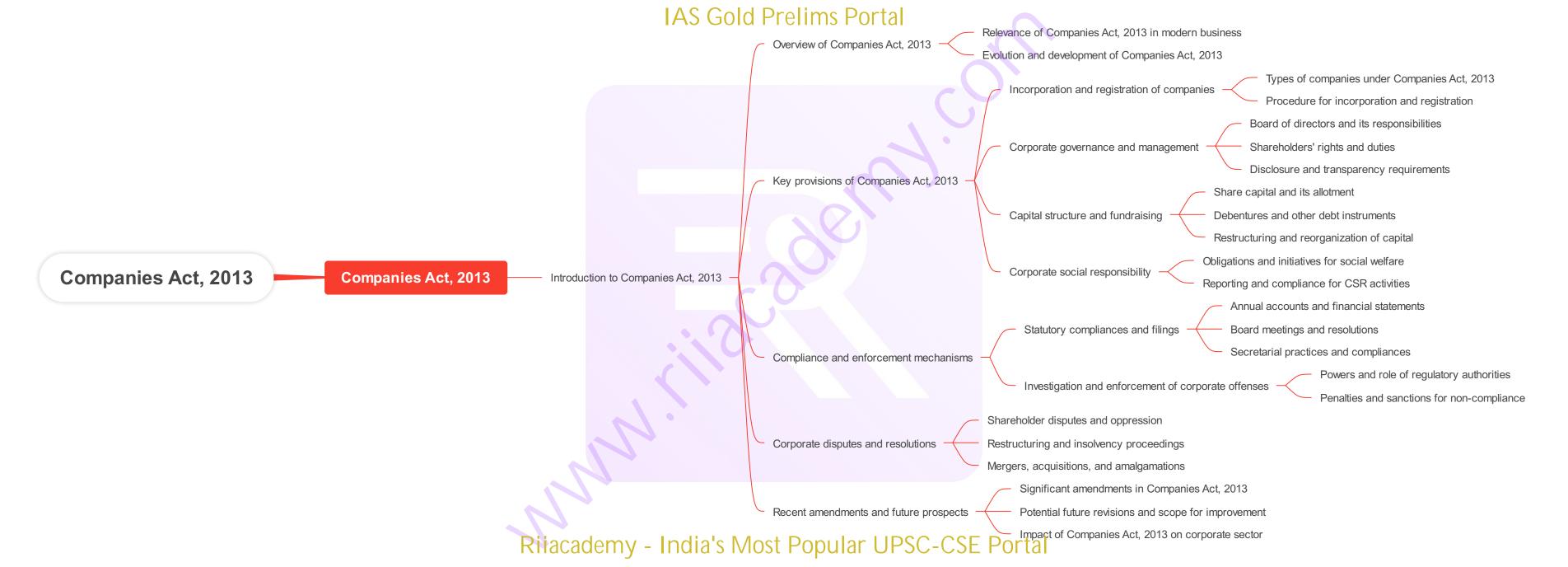
Through its decision-making process and collaboration with other agencies, the NSC ensures effective governance and protection of the United States and its interests.



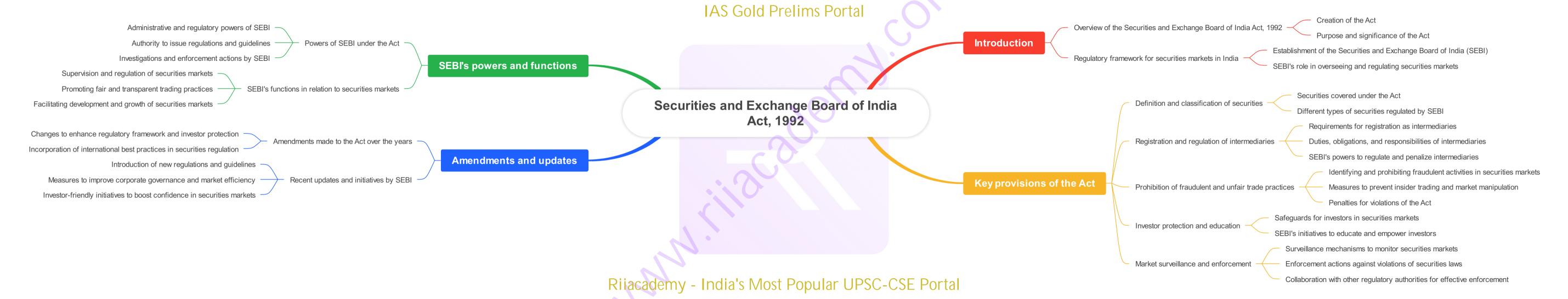


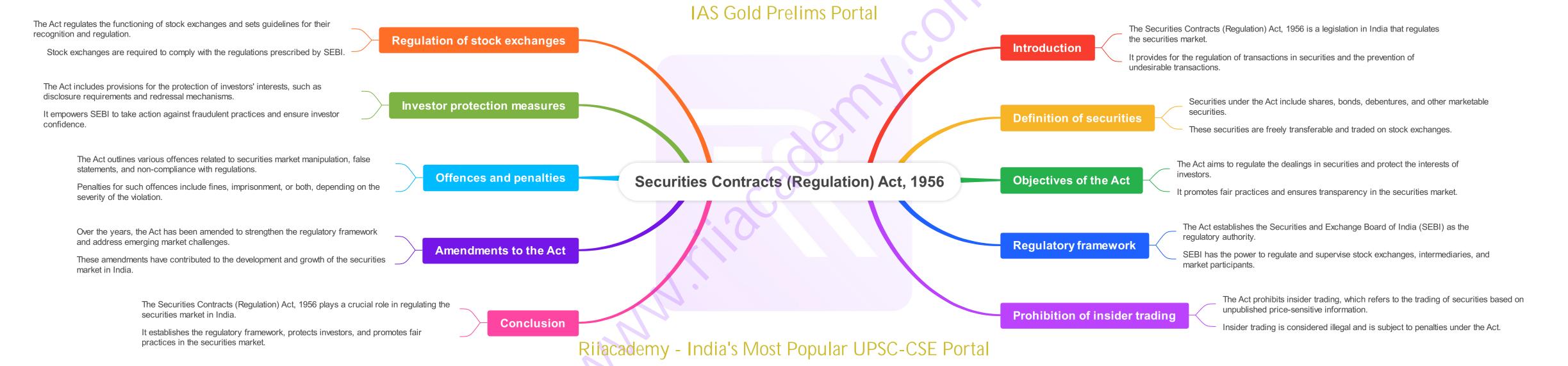


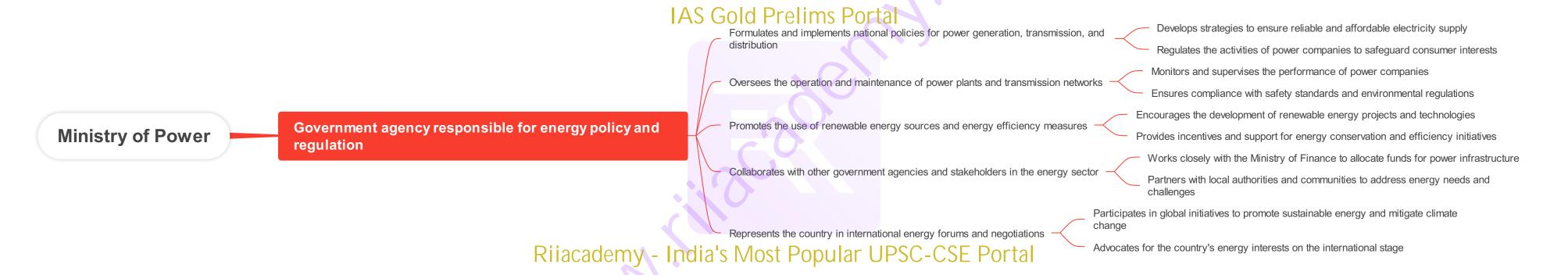


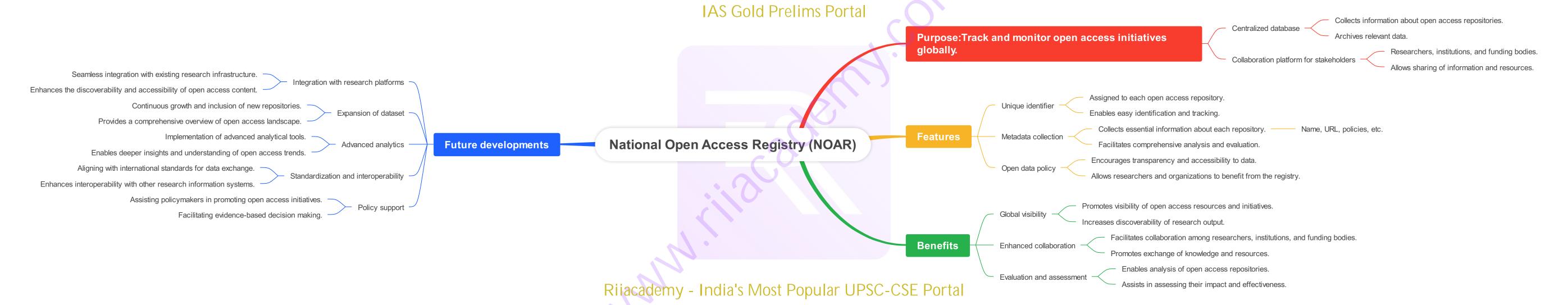


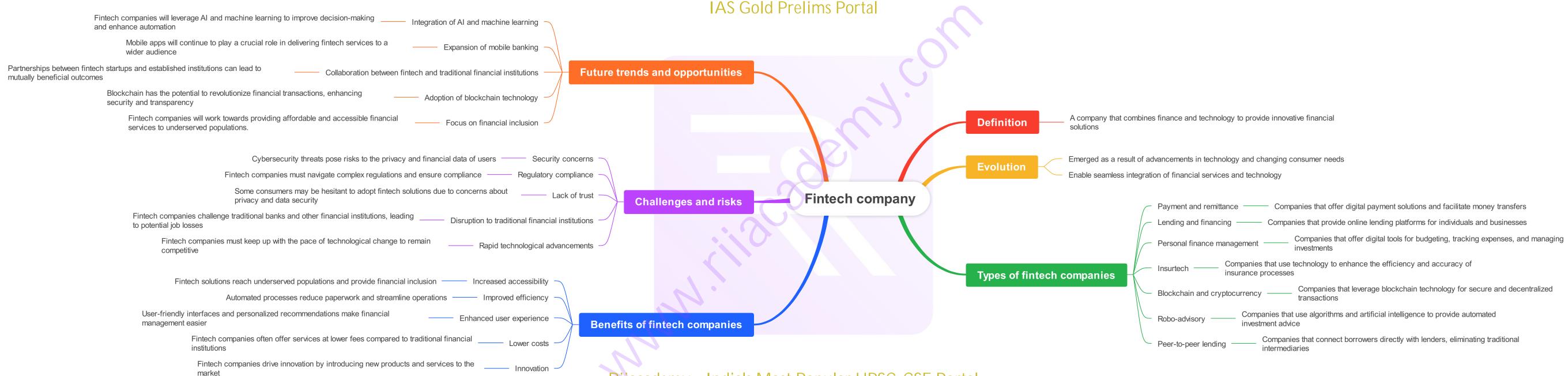
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Establish a legal framework for electronic book-entry system To provide for the regulation of depositories in India Facilitate secure, speedy, and efficient transfer of securities Objective of the Act Promote transparency and investor protection To consolidate and amend the law relating to depositories Securities in electronic form Deposit Agreement to transfer or dispose of securities Company registered under this Act Definitions Depository Holds securities of the beneficial owners Person whose name is recorded as such with the depository Beneficial owner Entitled to the rights and benefits associated with the securities Application for registration Depositaries require registration with the Securities and Exchange Board of India Eligibility criteria Financial and infrastructure requirements Registration of Depositories SEBI may grant or refuse registration after examination — Registration certificate to be issued if the applicant fulfills the conditions Renewal of registration every five years Right to receive documents and records relating to securities Right to inspect and verify securities and records Rights **Depositories Act, 1996 Depositories Act, 1996** Right to transfer securities Rights and Obligations of Depositories Safeguard the interests of the beneficial owners Obligations Maintain books of accounts Provide reports and information to SEBI Beneficial owners have the right to give instructions regarding voting — Depository transmits such instructions to the company Voting Rights Depository has the right to facilitate electronic voting -Ensure transparency and effective exercise of voting rights Address complaints from beneficial owners Depository participants to establish a grievance redressal mechanism Resolve disputes in a time-bound manner Redressal of Grievances Establish separate department for grievance handling Maintain records of grievances and their resolution Unauthorized access to the system Various offenses defined under the Act Misuse of confidential information Offenses and Penalties False statement or omission in documents Penalties include fines and imprisonment Amount of fine varies depending on the offense committed Powers of SEBI to regulate depositories Conflict resolution mechanism between depositories and participants Miscellaneous Provisions Power to make rules and regulations to implement the Act Provision for exemption from certain provisions of the Act SEBI may grant exemptions under certain conditions Rijacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

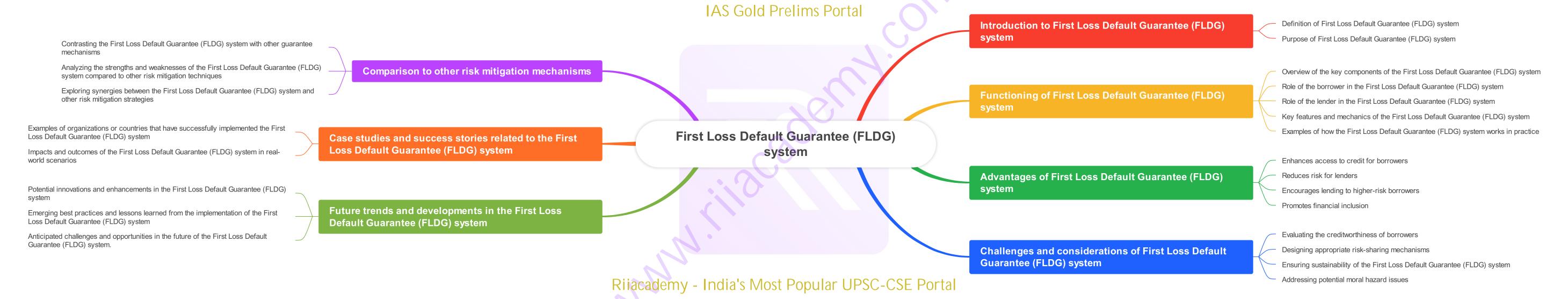


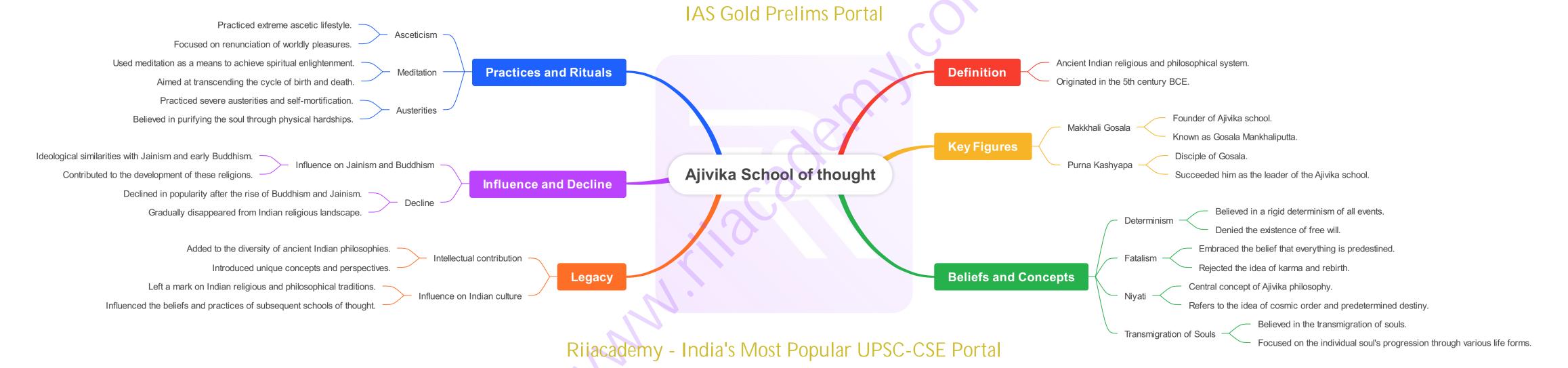


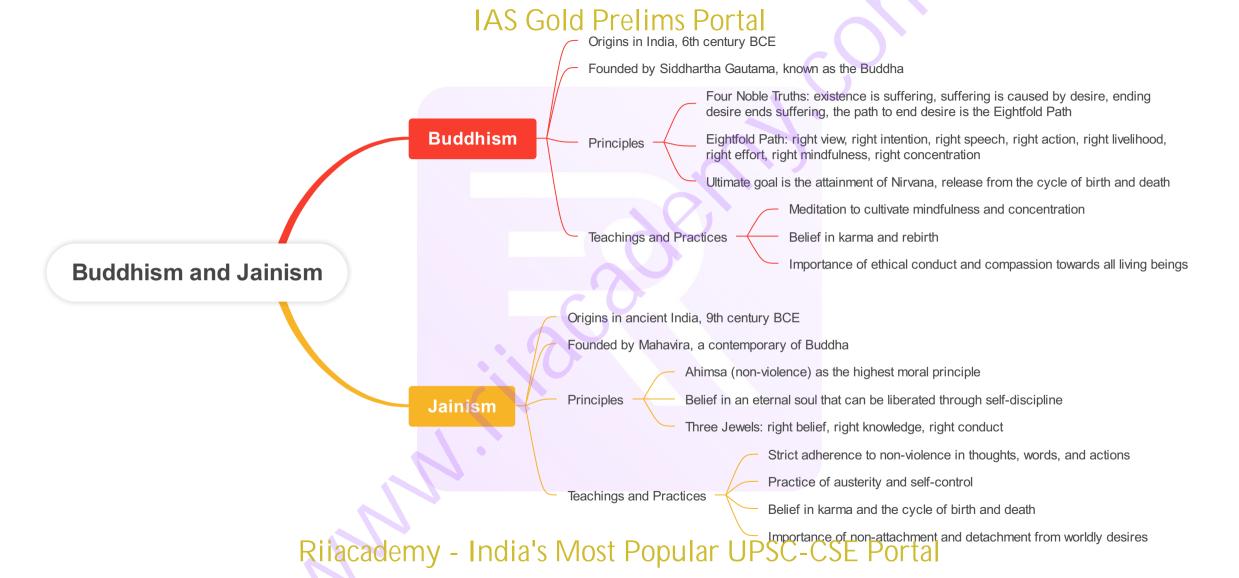












High altitude balloon flights are subjected to changing wind patterns and weather conditions, which can affect the trajectory and duration of the flight.

The use of certain gases, such as hydrogen, poses safety risks due to its flammability.

Balloon retrieval and recovery can be challenging, especially if the balloon lands in remote or inaccessible areas.

Regulations and permits may be required for launching high altitude balloons, ensuring safe operations and compliance with airspace regulations.

High altitude balloons play a crucial role in scientific research, allowing scientists to collect data about the upper atmosphere, climate patterns, and atmospheric

They are also used for telecommunications purposes, providing connectivity in remote areas or during emergency situations.

High altitude balloons can capture stunning aerial photographs and videos, offering a unique perspective from above.

In addition, they are utilized in weather prediction and forecasting, contributing to improved accuracy in weather models.

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Challenges and considerations in using high altitude balloons

High Altitude Balloons

Definition and purpose of high altitude balloons

High altitude balloons are large balloons filled with gas that are designed to be launched into the upper atmosphere.

buoyancy and lift.

These balloons are used for various purposes such as scientific research, weather prediction, telecommunications, and photography.

rubber that can withstand low temperatures and high altitudes.

Construction and components of high altitude balloons

Launch and flight process of high altitude balloons

They are filled with a gas lighter than air, such as helium or hydrogen, to achieve

The balloons are often equipped with a payload attachment system where scientific instruments or other equipment can be mounted.

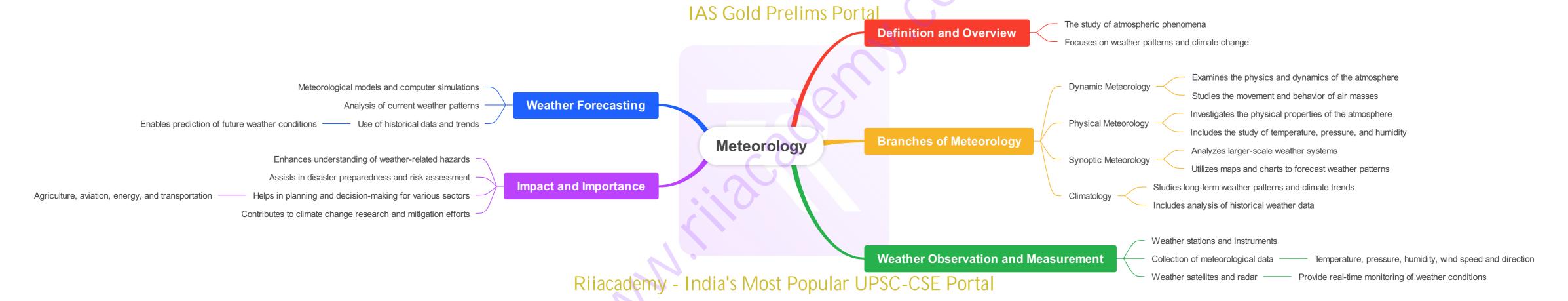
High altitude balloons are typically made of materials such as latex or synthetic

High altitude balloons are launched using a ground-based launch system, which includes a launch pad and a release mechanism.

Once released, the balloons ascend to the desired altitude and float in the stratosphere for an extended period of time.

The balloons are equipped with tracking devices to monitor their location and trajectory during the flight.

Applications and benefits of high altitude balloons



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They feed on bacteria, algae, and other small organisms by engulfing them.

Some species of amoebas are parasitic and can cause diseases in humans and animals.

Amoebic dysentery and amoebic keratitis are examples of amoeba-related illnesses.

Research on amoebas has provided insights into cell biology and the evolution of complex life forms.

Scientists have also discovered interesting adaptations in amoebas, such as their ability to survive harsh environmental conditions.

Overall, amoebas are fascinating organisms due to their simplicity, adaptability, and ancient lineage.

Amoeba is a type of single-celled organism that belongs to the group of protists.

It is an ancient life form that has existed on Earth for billions of years.

Amoebas typically have a simple structure that lacks specialized organelles.

They are characterized by their ability to change shape and move by extending pseudopodia.

Amoebas reproduce asexually through a process called binary fission.

They can be found in various aquatic environments, including freshwater and marine habitats.

Amoebas play important roles in ecosystems as predators and decomposers.

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Amoeba

As the infection progresses, it can lead to seizures, hallucinations, coma, and eventually death.

Naegleria fowleri infection is very rare, but it is almost always fatal.

There is no specific treatment for PAM, and current treatments have limited success.

Prevention is key to avoiding Naegleria fowleri infection.

This can be done by avoiding warm freshwater activities that may lead to nasal exposure.

Properly maintaining and disinfecting swimming pools and hot tubs is also important.

In conclusion, Naegleria fowleri is a rare and deadly amoeba that causes a severe brain infection known as PAM. Prevention is crucial to avoid this devastating infection.

IAS Gold Prelims Portal Naegleria fowleri is a pathogenic amoeba.

It belongs to the group of free-living amoebae.

Naegleria fowleri is commonly found in warm freshwater environments.

It can cause a rare but severe and often fatal infection called primary amebic meningoencephalitis (PAM).

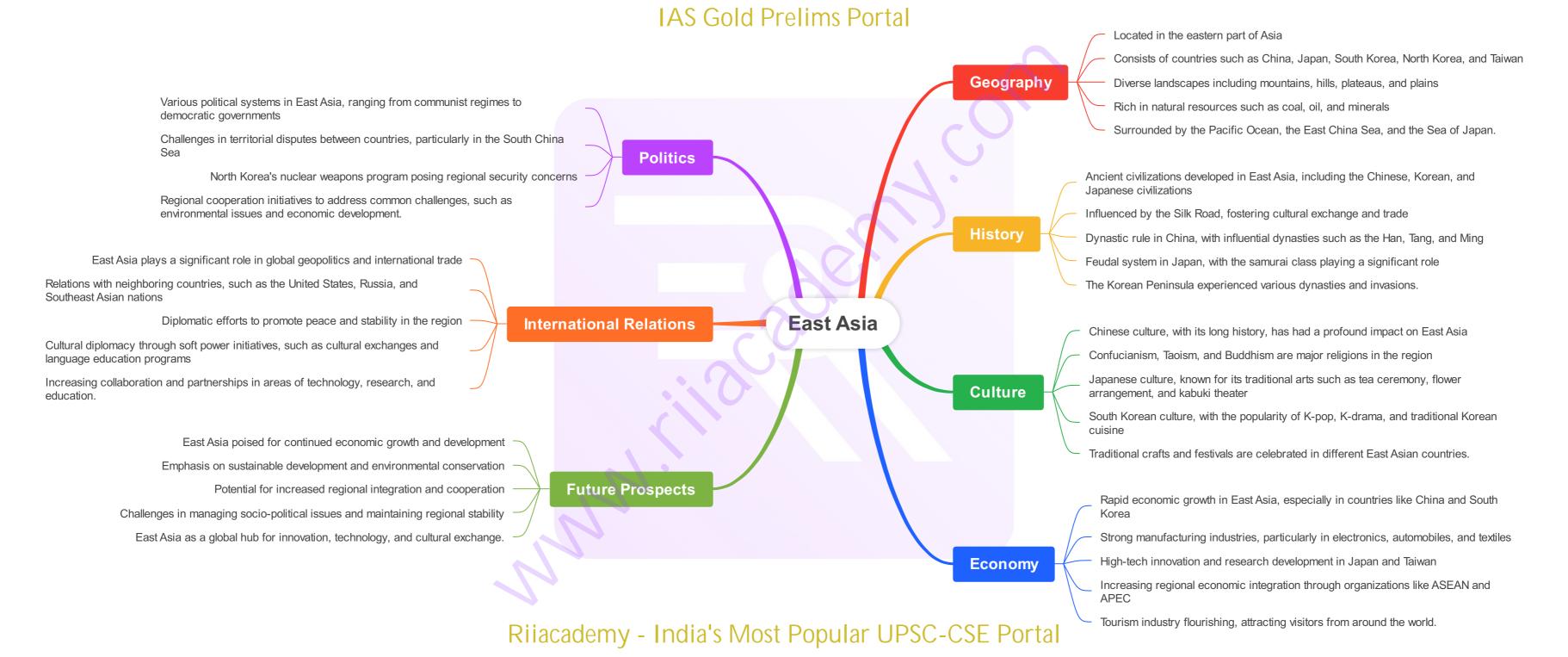
PAM is an infection of the brain and the surrounding tissues.

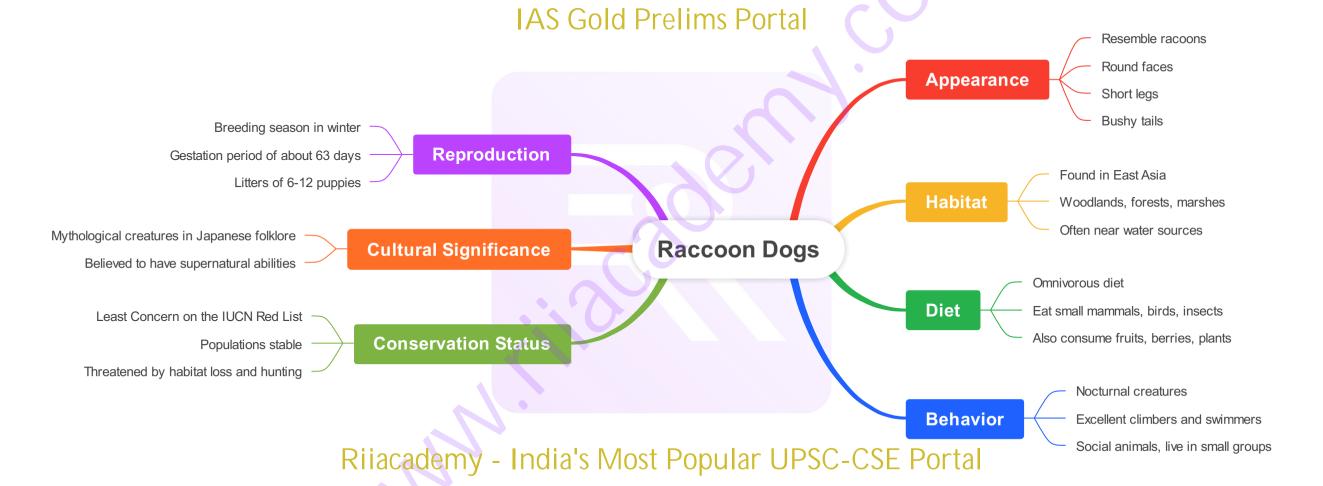
Naegleria fowleri enters the body through the nose, usually when a person is swimming or diving in warm freshwater.

Once inside the body, the amoeba travels through the nasal passages and reaches the brain.

The infection is usually acute and progresses rapidly.

Symptoms of PAM include severe headache, fever, nausea, vomiting, and stiff neck.

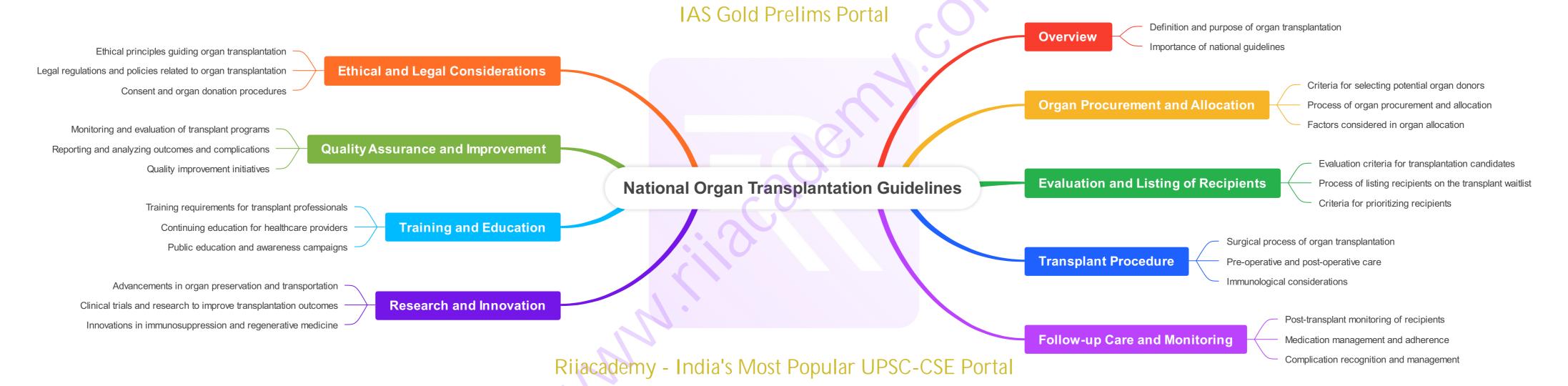


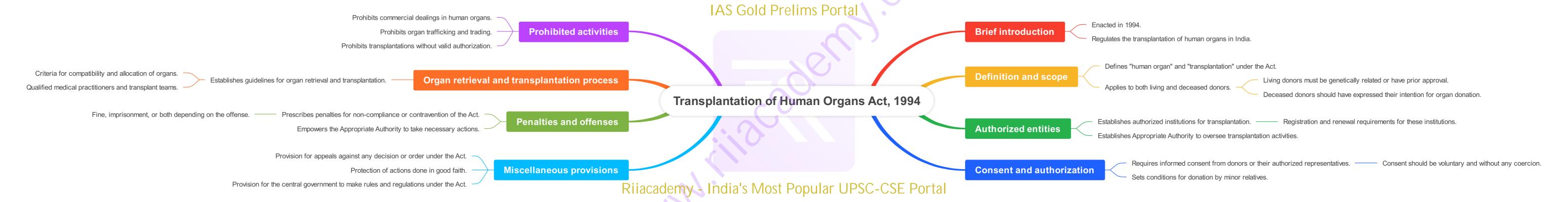


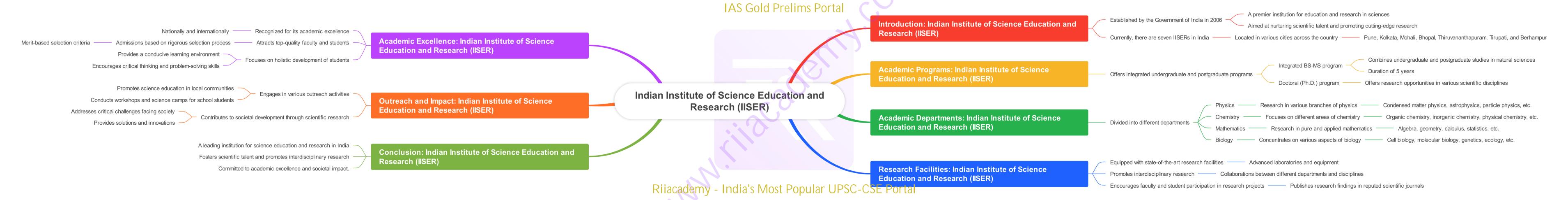
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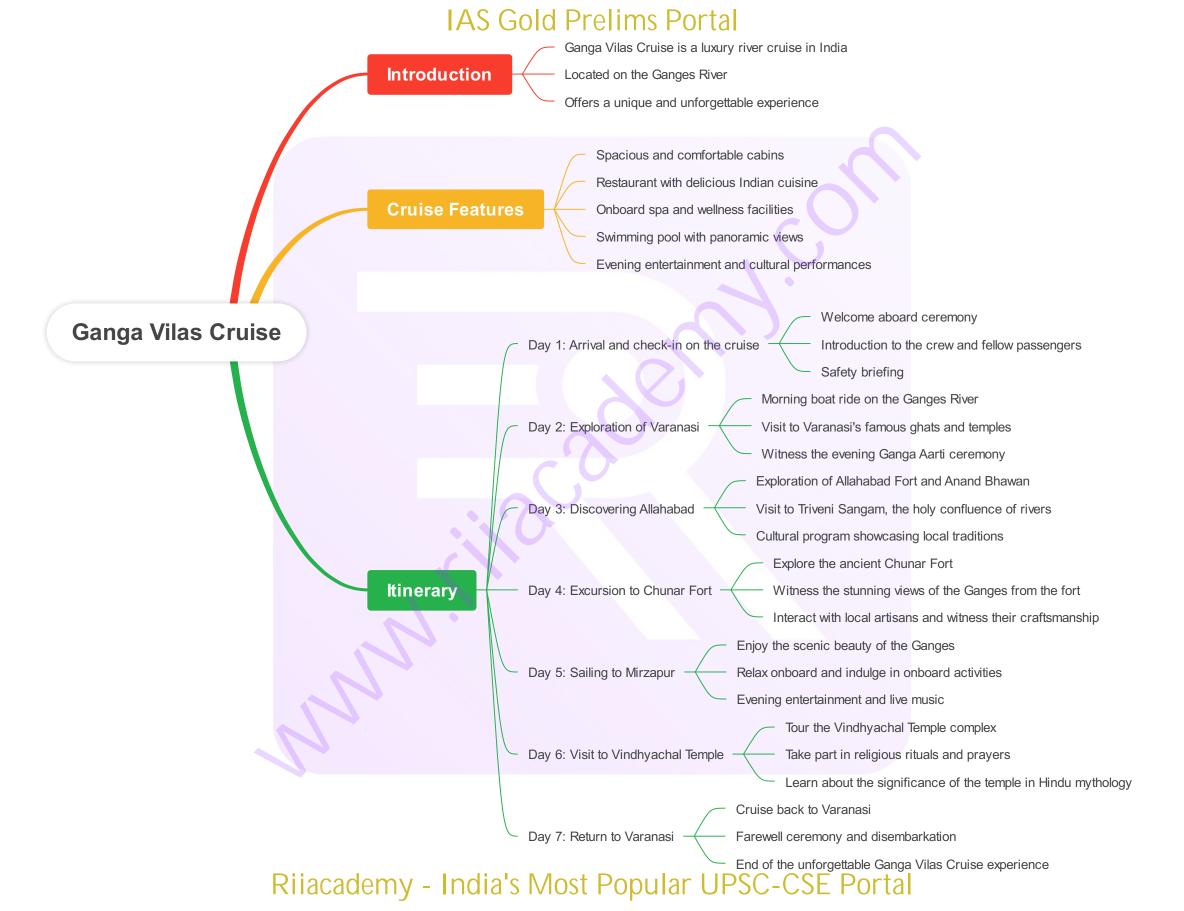


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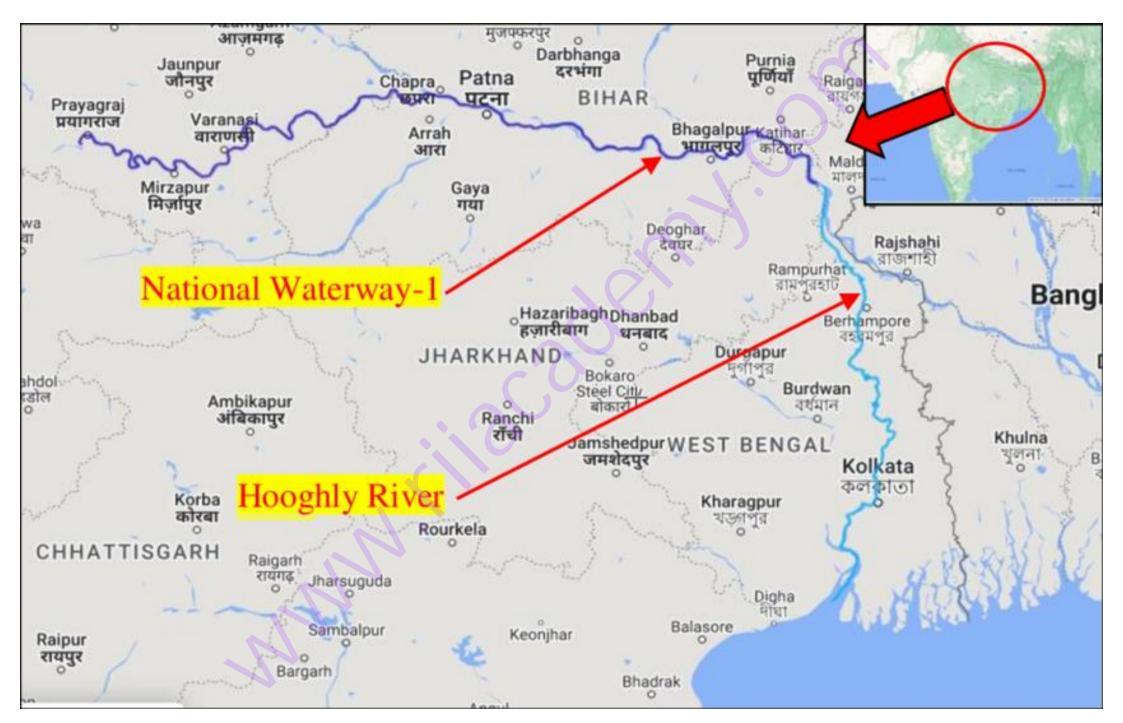




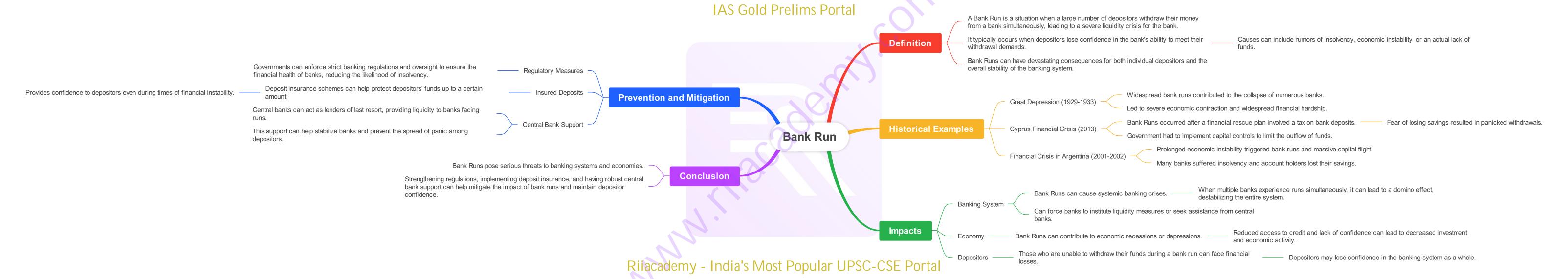




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Note: The provided output exceeds the token limit. The

Clear and transparent regulations can help prevent excessive risk-taking and ensure banks maintain sufficient capital buffers.

Early intervention and effective resolution mechanisms are crucial to address emerging issues and minimize the impact of insolvency.

Maintaining a robust and independent regulatory framework is essential for identifying and addressing potential insolvency risks in banks.

International organizations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provide support and guidance to countries facing banking crises.

Cross-border cooperation and coordination between regulatory authorities are important to prevent the spread of insolvency across borders.

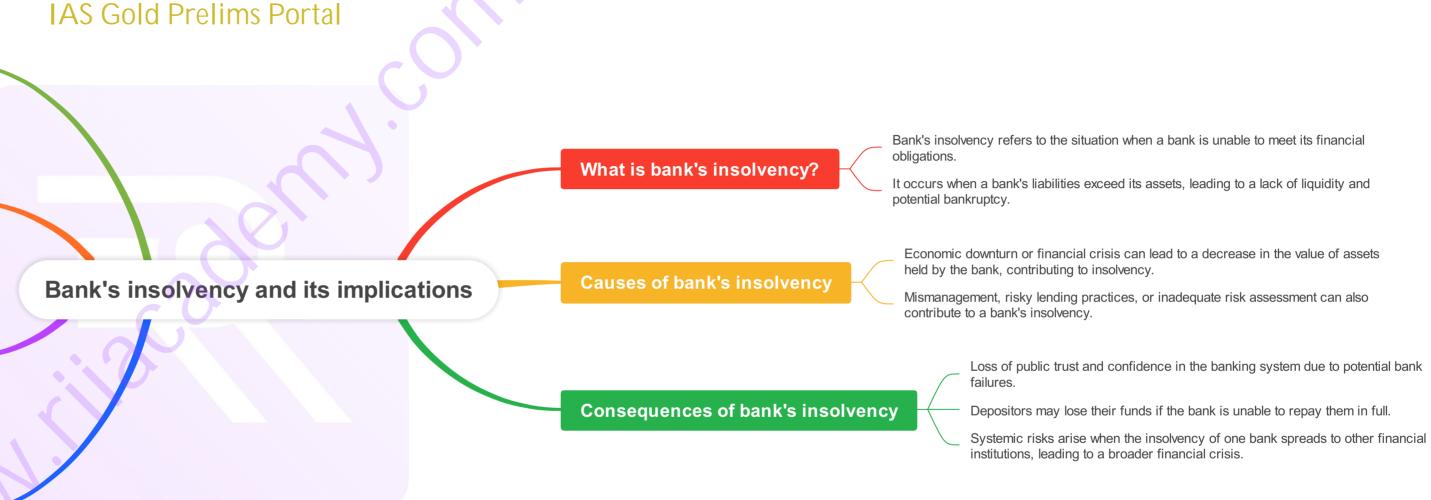
Frameworks like the Basel Accords aim to establish international standards for banking regulations to promote financial stability.

Central banks may provide emergency liquidity assistance to solvent but illiquid banks to prevent insolvency.

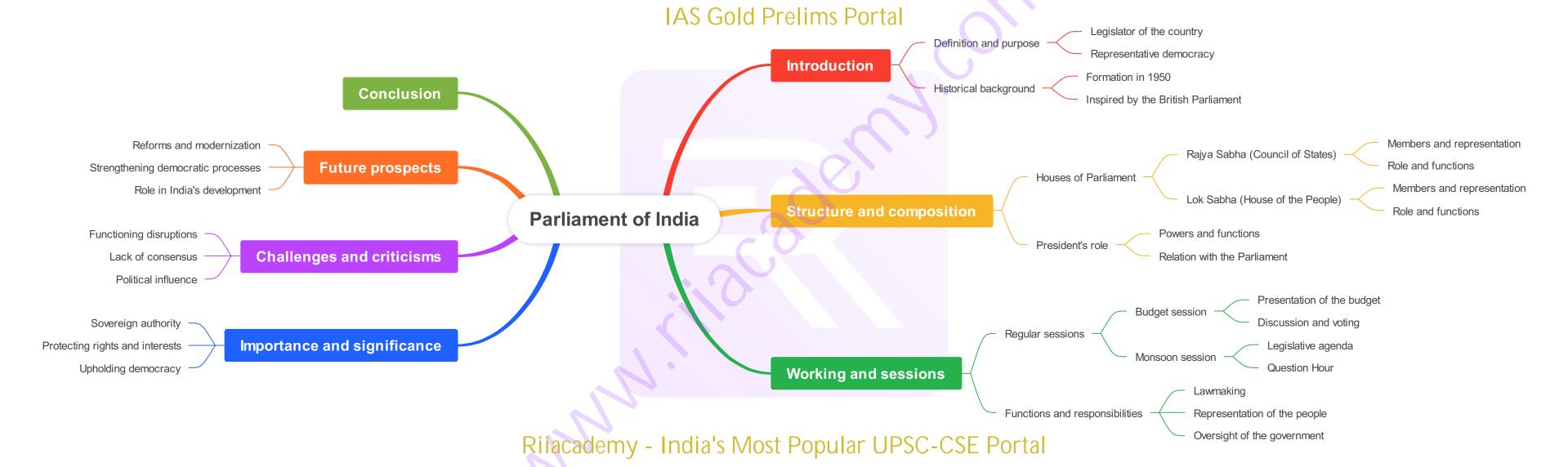
Governments may intervene and nationalize insolvent banks to ensure the stability of the financial system.

Stringent regulations and stricter supervision can be implemented to avoid excessive risk-taking by banks.

complete outline has been shared, but some descriptions might have been shortened to fit the limit. Lessons learned from past bank insolvencies International efforts to manage bank's insolvency Regulatory measures to address bank's insolvency

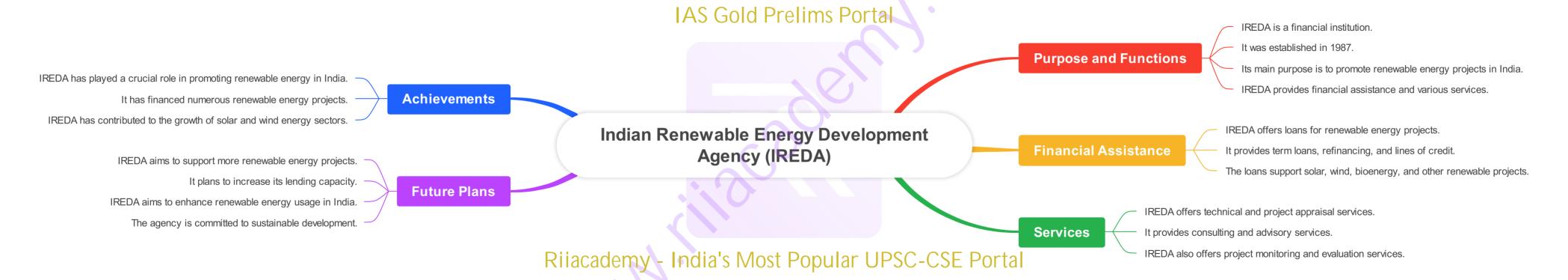


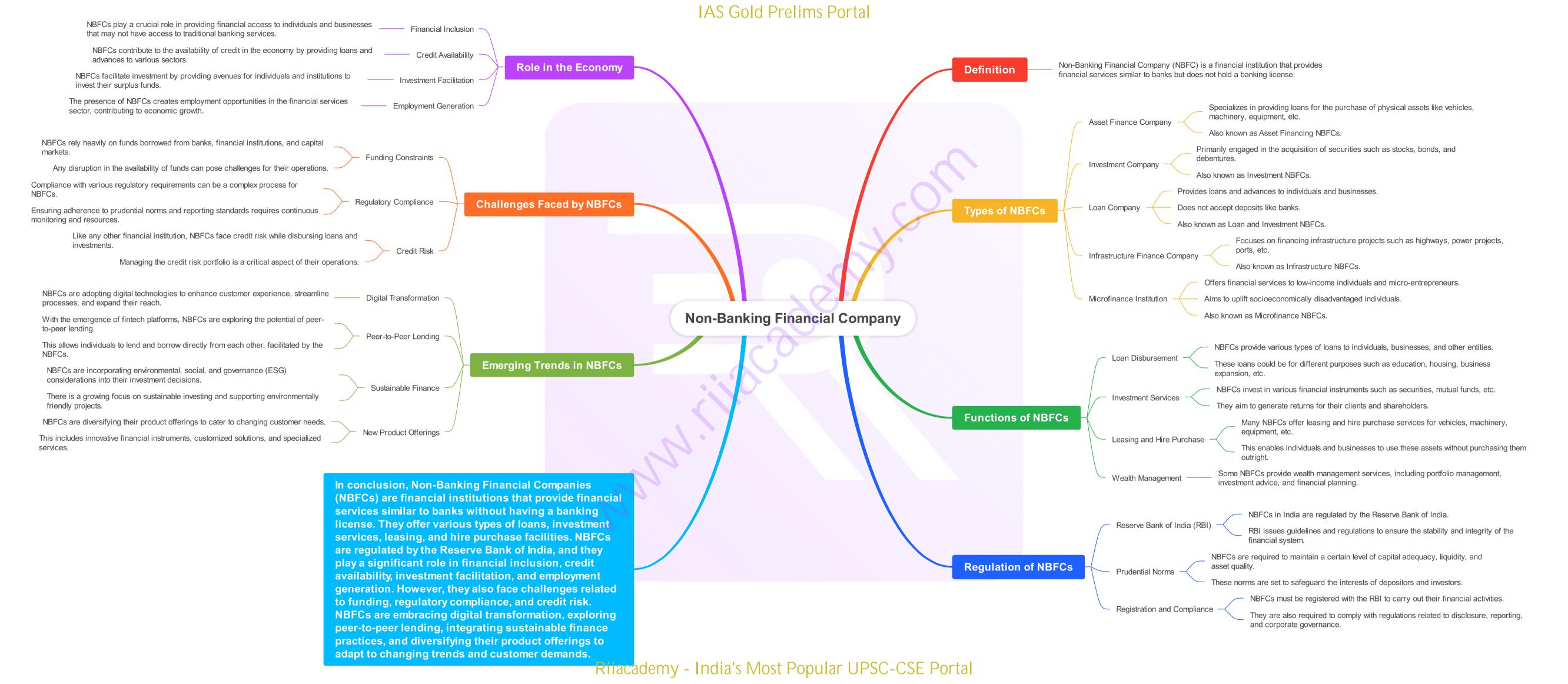
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Conducted in the legislative assembly. Involves a vote of confidence or no confidence. Requires the ruling party to secure the votes of a majority of the members present. The ruling party must prove majority support to pass the floor test. If the ruling party fails to secure majority support, it may be asked to resign or A parliamentary procedure used to determine if the ruling government or party has dissolve the assembly. "Floor Test" the confidence of the legislature. Often used as a measure of the government's strength and stability. A floor test can be initiated by the ruling party itself or by the opposition. Can be a result of political crisis or dissatisfaction with the ruling party's May require the presence of all members or a certain quorum for the validity of the "Floor Test" and "No Confidence Motion" A way for the opposition to express dissatisfaction with the ruling party's policies or Requires a vote by the members of the legislative assembly. The ruling government must resign. If the no confidence motion is successful The assembly may be dissolved, leading to fresh elections. Allows for a democratic expression of discontent or disillusionment with the ruling A motion initiated by the opposition to show a lack of confidence in the ruling Can be a powerful tool to challenge the ruling party's authority. "No Confidence Motion" government. Can lead to a change in government or political landscape. Relies on garnering support from various political parties. The opposition needs to secure the support of a majority of the members for the no confidence motion to pass. Often involves intense political maneuvering and negotiations. Can offer concessions or make promises to retain power. The ruling party may try to persuade members not to support the no confidence May rely on its majority or coalition partners to ensure the motion's failure. Rijacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

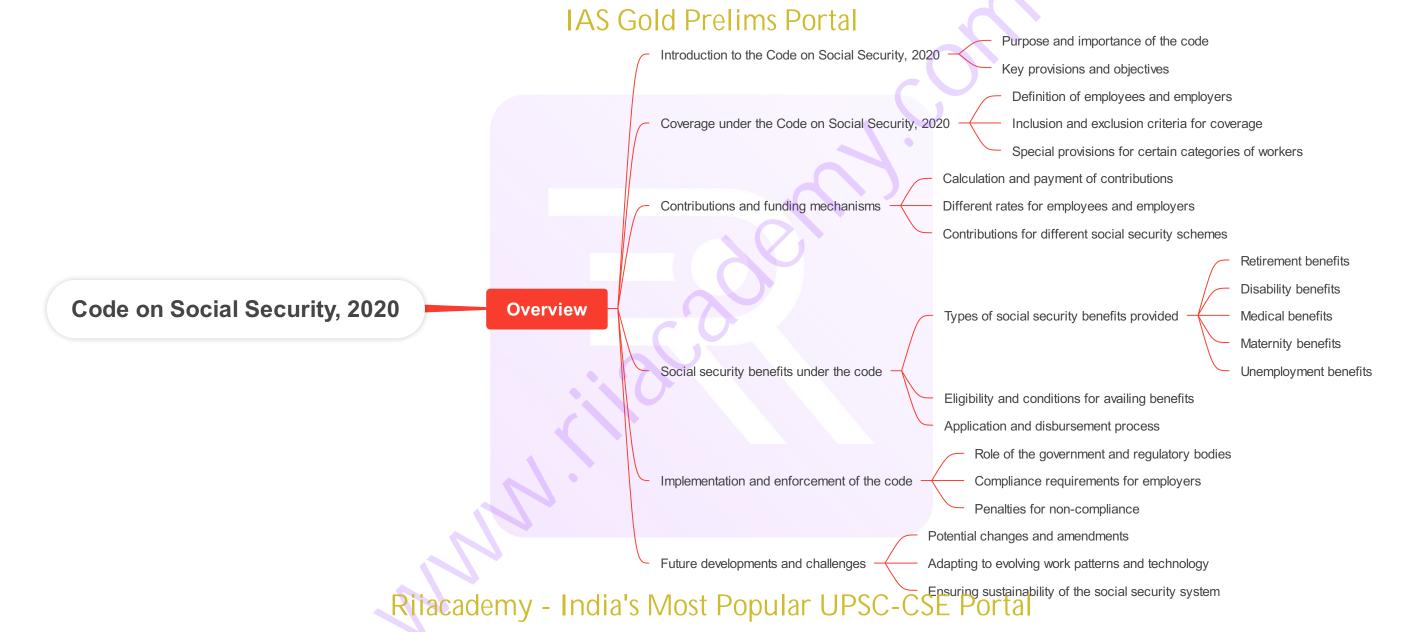


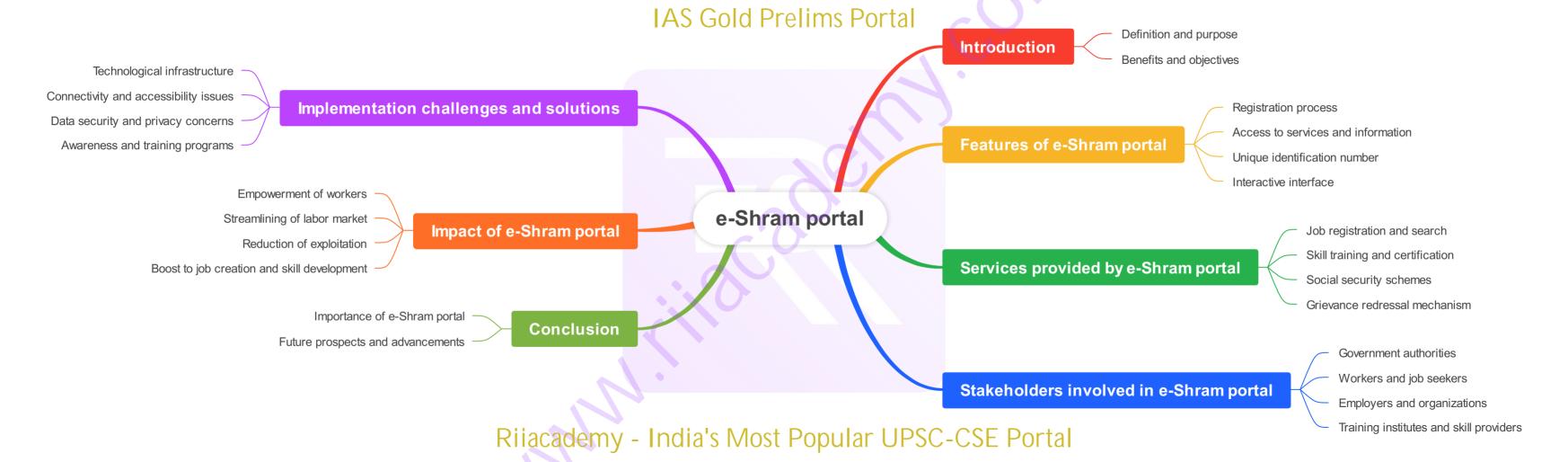












Changing Workforce Dynamics: The gig economy has disrupted traditional employment models, with more individuals opting for gig work instead of traditional index

Employer Flexibility: Gig work enables employers to easily scale their workforce up or down based on demand, avoiding fixed labor costs.

Controversies: The gig economy has sparked debates surrounding worker classification, labor rights, and fair compensation.

Skills and Adaptability: Traditional employees may need to develop gig-like skills and adapt to the changing nature of work to remain employable.

Ensuring Worker Protections: Governments are considering new regulations and policies to protect the rights and welfare of gig workers.

Employment Status: Determining the employment status of gig workers can be challenging, as it blurs the line between self-employment and traditional employment.

Taxation and Social Security: Governments are exploring ways to ensure fair taxation and social security contributions from gig workers.

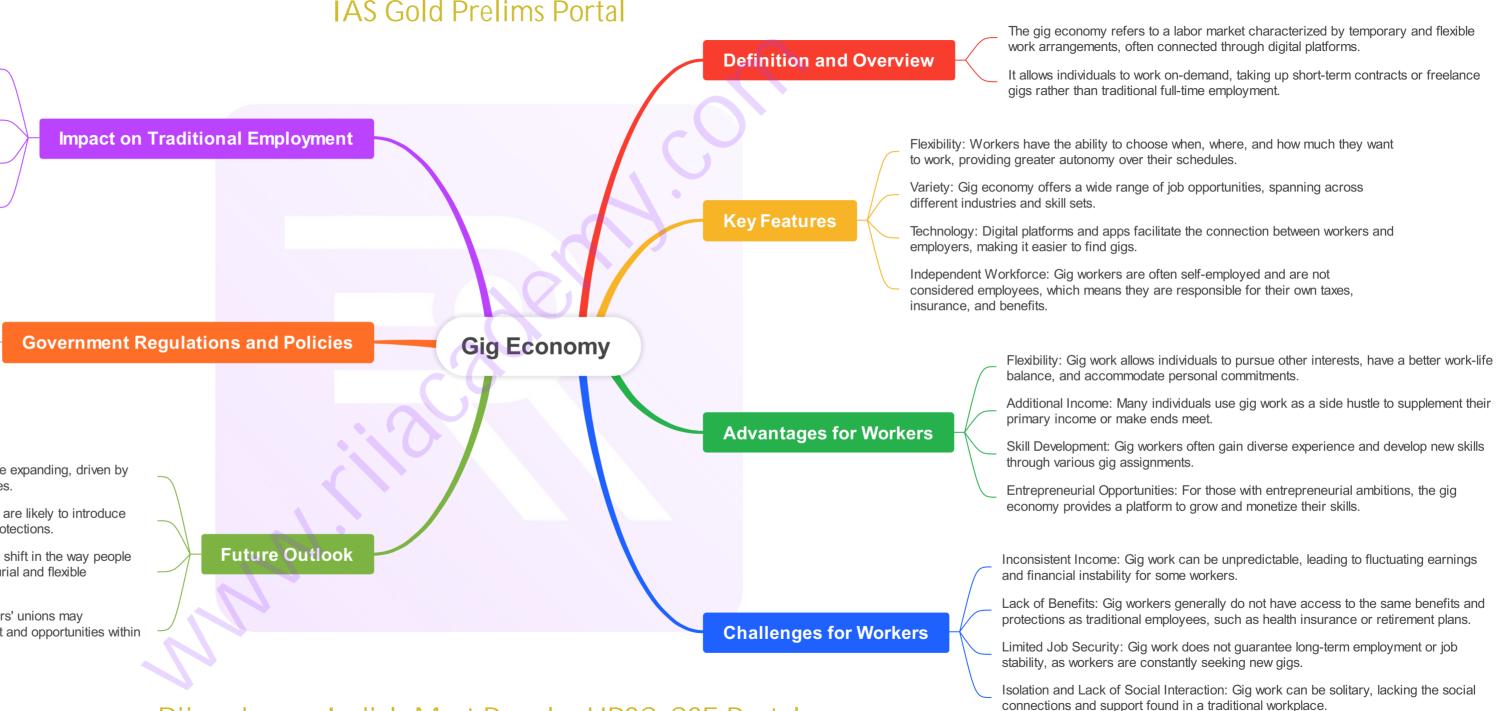
Balancing Innovation and Worker Rights: Policymakers strive to strike a balance between promoting innovation in the gig economy and protecting worker rights.

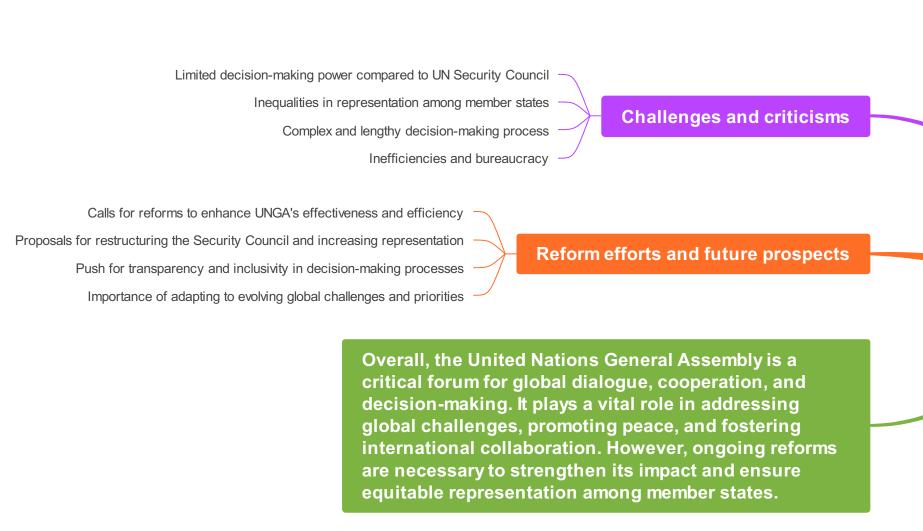
Continued Growth: The gig economy is expected to continue expanding, driven by advancements in technology and changing work preferences.

Enhanced Worker Protections: Governments and platforms are likely to introduce measures to provide gig workers with better benefits and protections.

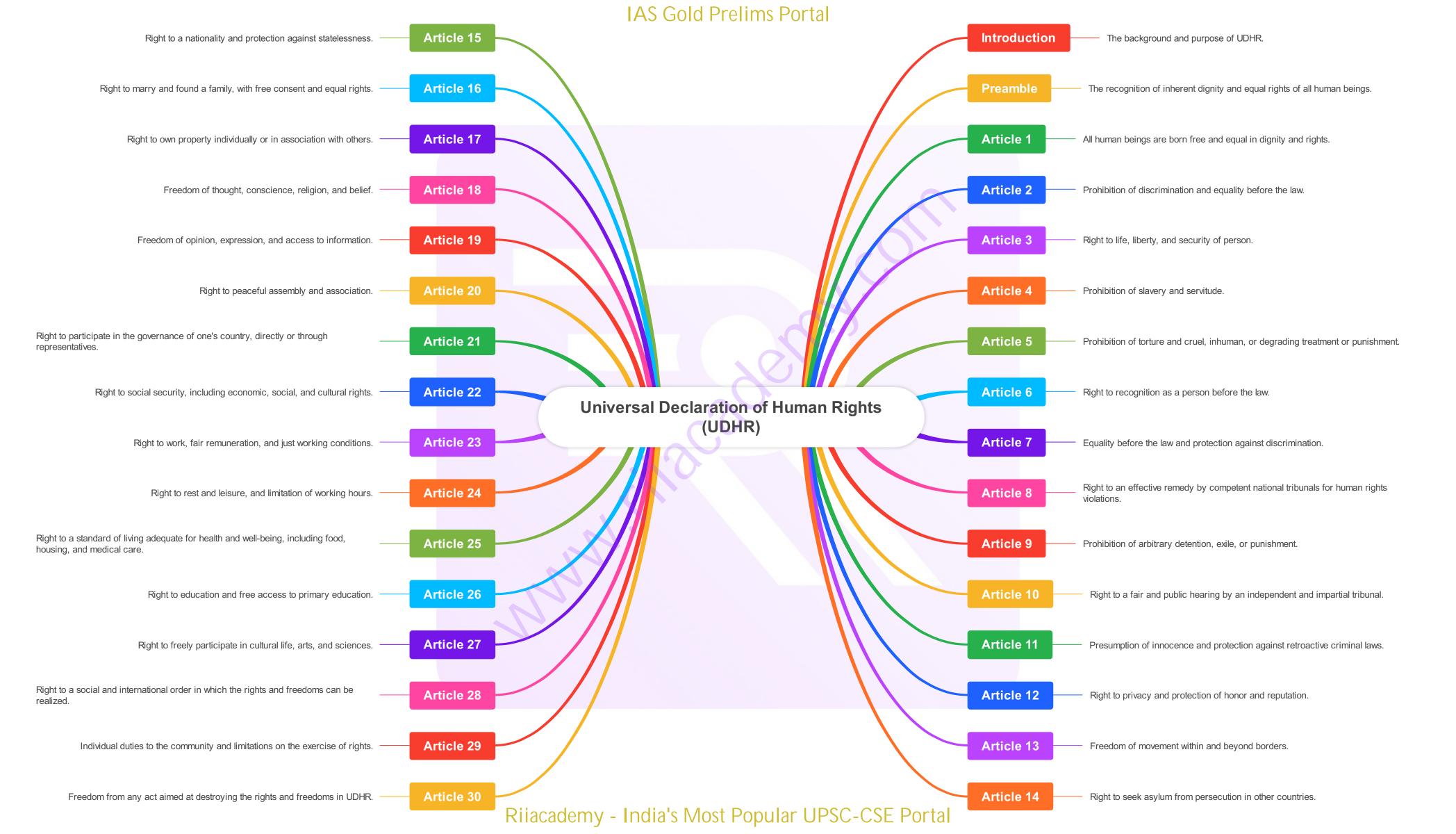
Workforce Transformation: The gig economy may lead to a shift in the way people perceive and engage in work, fostering a more entrepreneurial and flexible workforce.

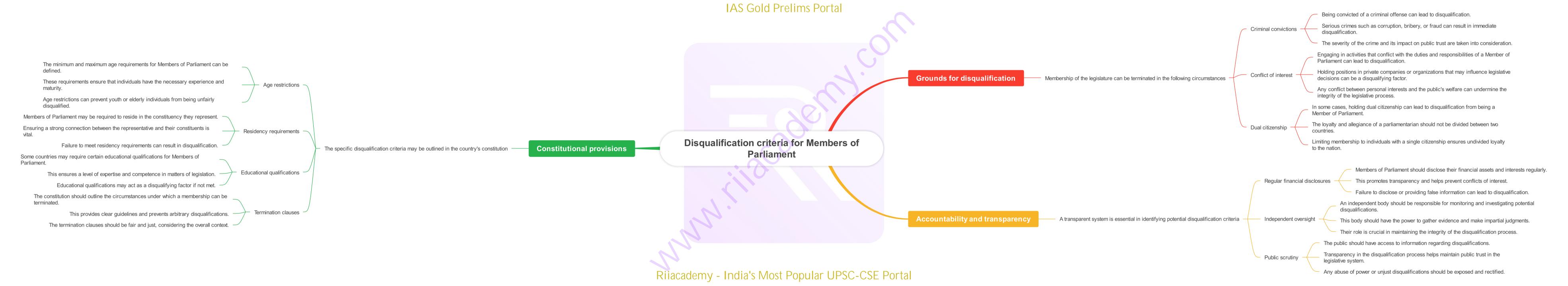
Collaborative Solutions: Governments, platforms, and workers' unions may collaborate to develop frameworks that ensure fair treatment and opportunities within the gig economy.

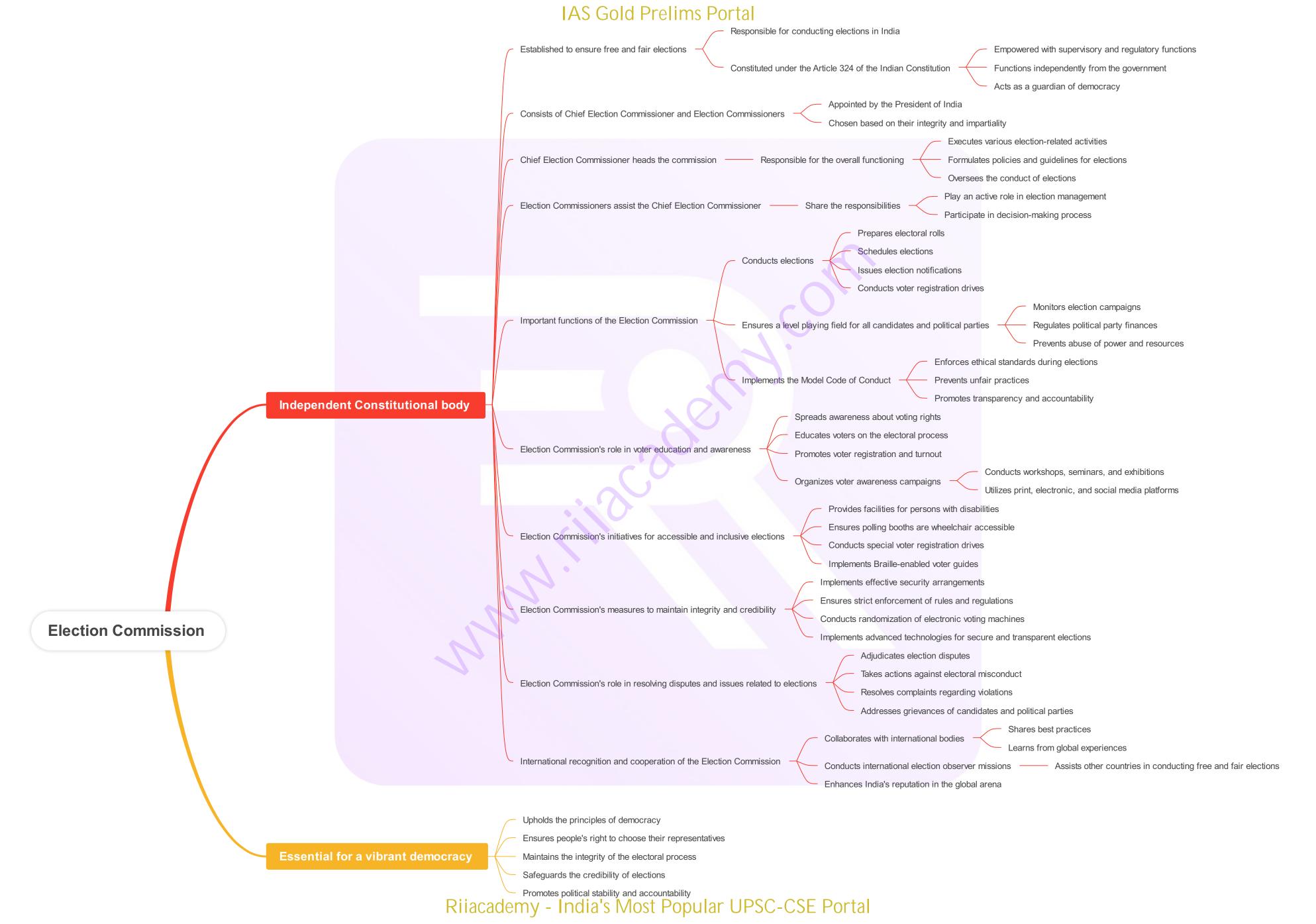


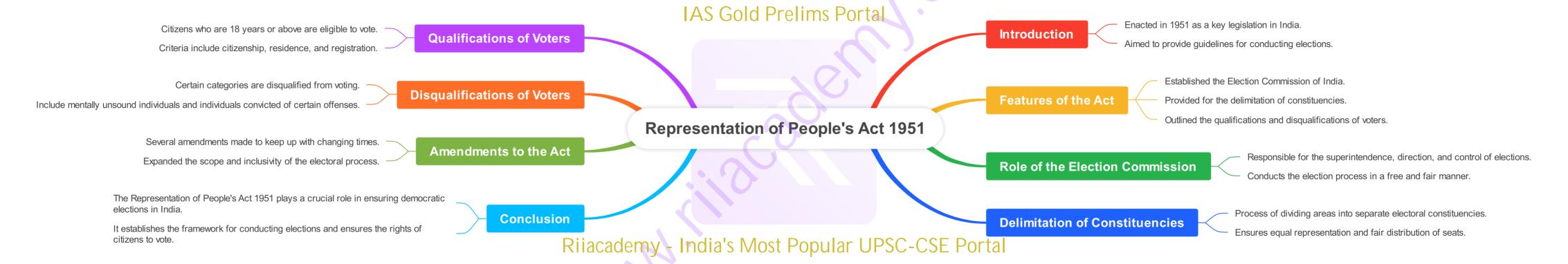




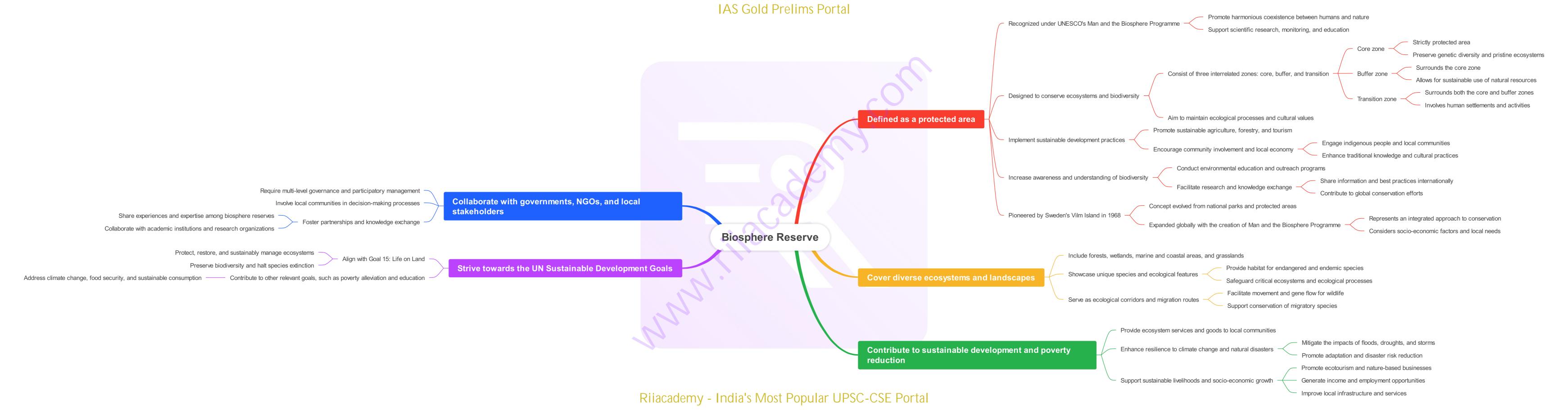


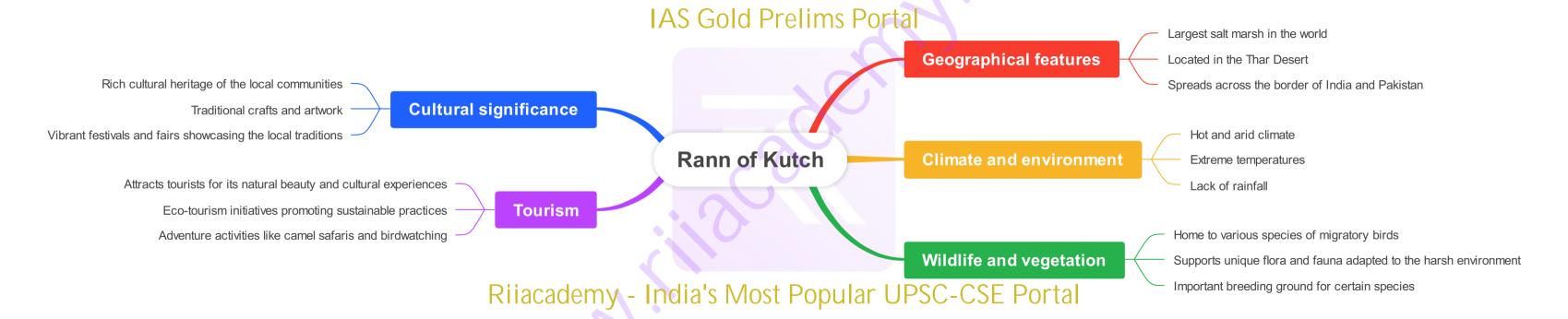


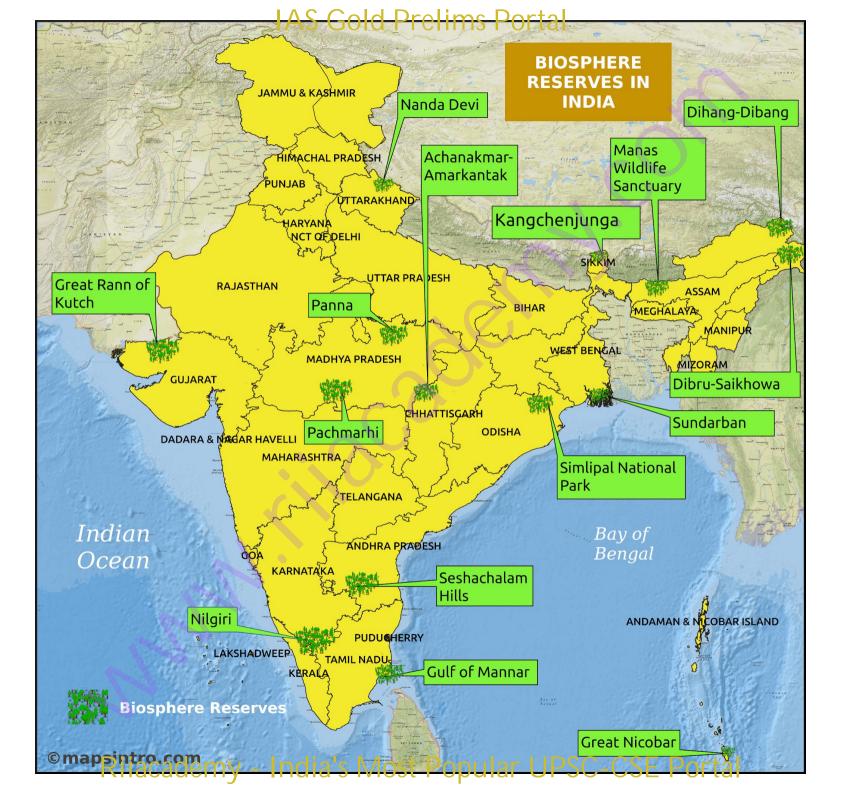


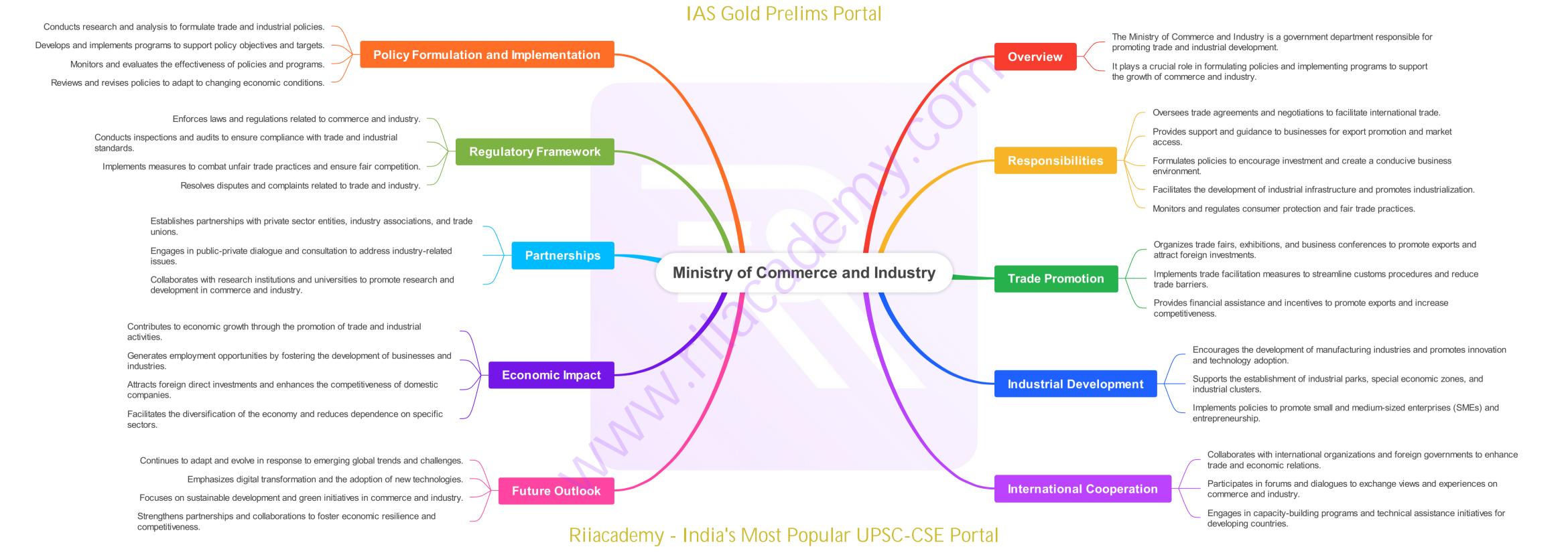


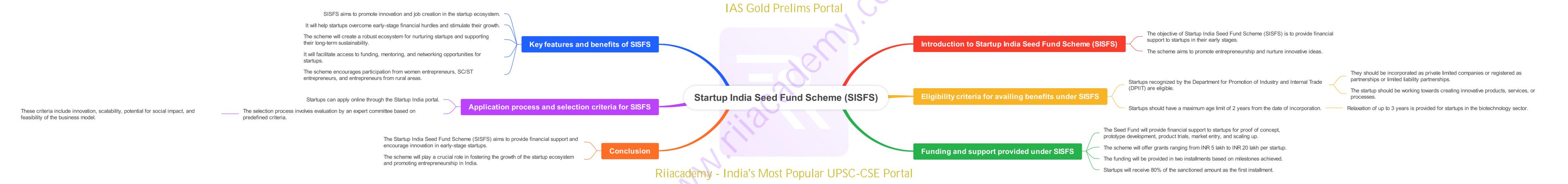


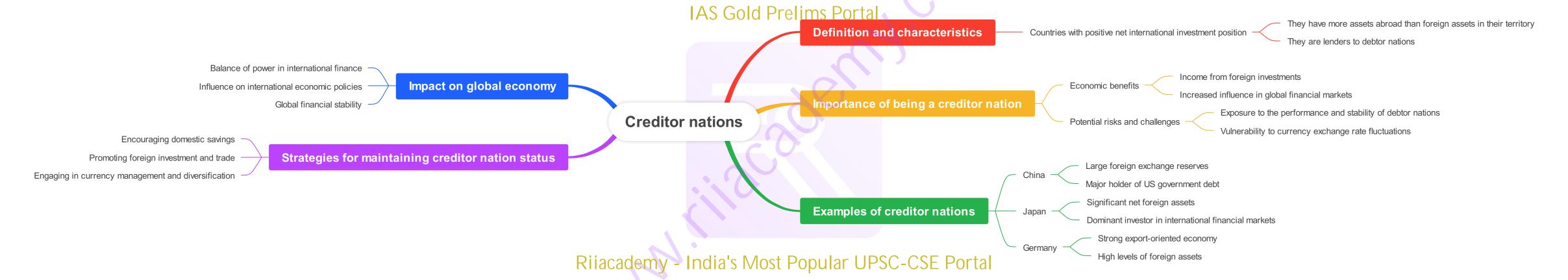


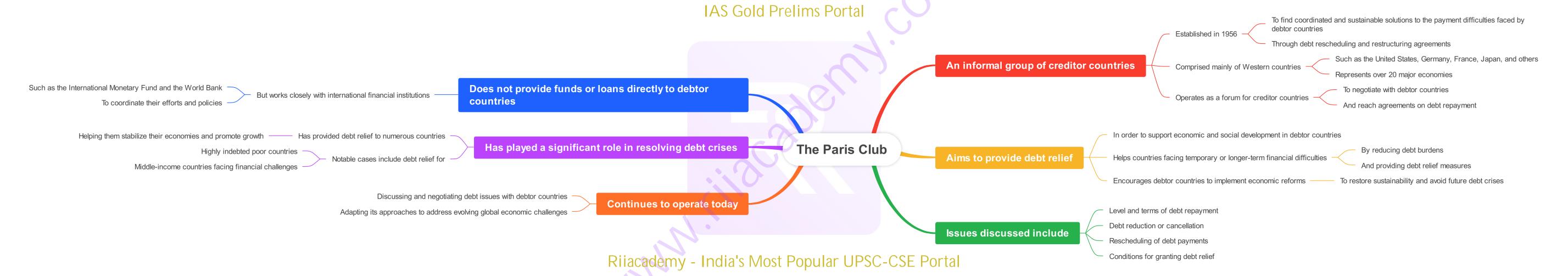


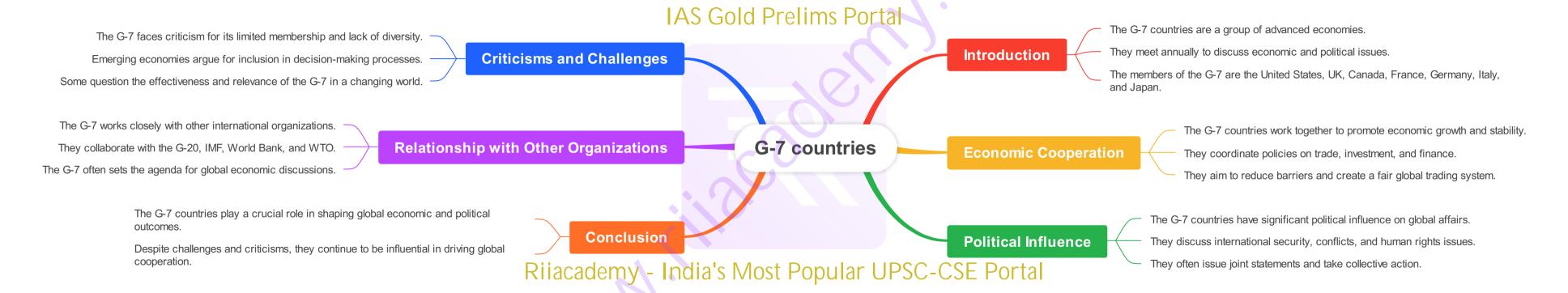


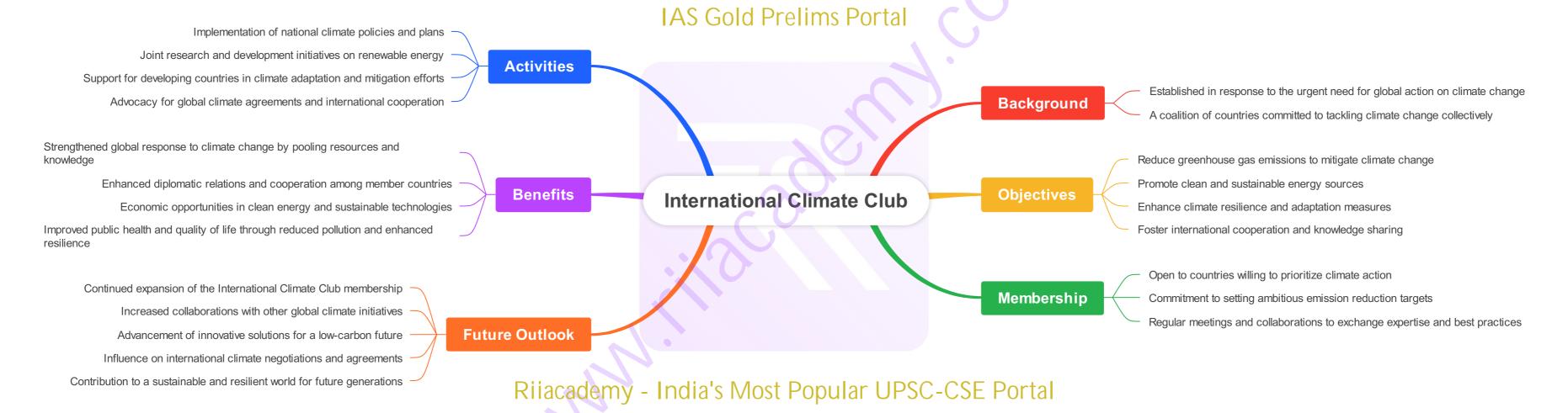














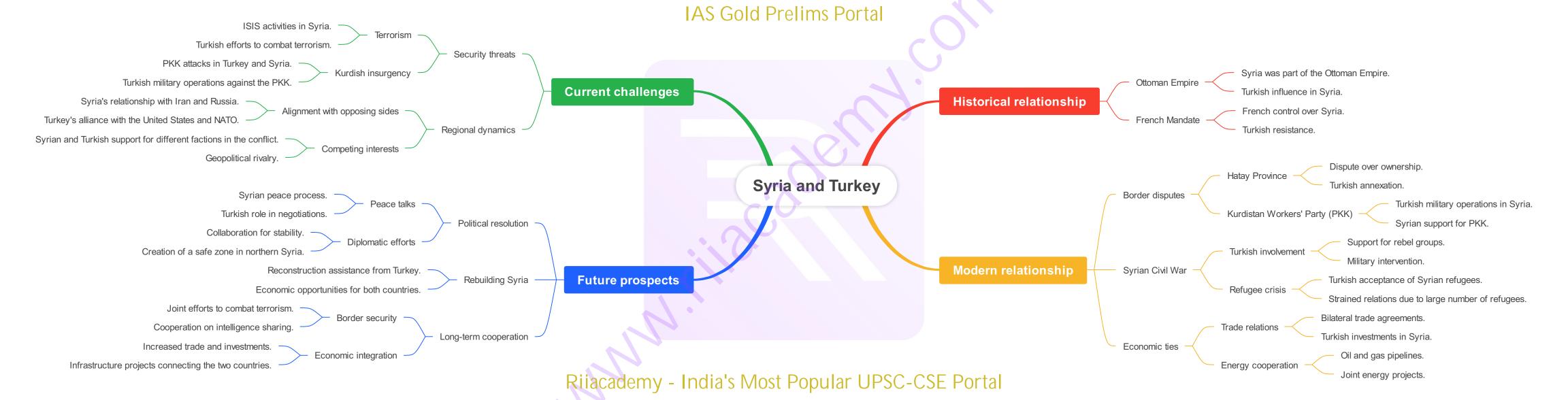
Aims: Collect intelligence, disrupt their activities, and eliminate threats Approach: Conducting military operations and engaging with local communities Participants: United States Armed Forces and NATO allies **Duration: Ongoing**

1. Capture and elimination of high-value targets

2. Destruction of terrorist training camps and infrastructure

3. Disruption of enemy communication networks

4. Promotion of stability and security in the region





Partnering with NGOs and civil society organizations to provide education, vocational training, and other support to affected individuals.

Promoting the use of technology and mechanized sanitation systems to eliminate the need for manual scavenging.

International organizations and human rights groups have recognized the need to address manual scavenging as a global issue.

Collaboration and sharing of best practices can help achieve a world free from this degrading practice.

Empowering and uplifting the marginalized communities involved in manual scavenging is crucial.

Providing education, skill development, and equal opportunities can break the cycle of oppression.

Eradicating manual scavenging requires concerted efforts from governments, organizations, and society as a whole.

By addressing the systemic causes and providing holistic support, we can work towards a just and inclusive society.

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Manual scavenging

Solutions and initiatives

Conclusion

Global perspective and support

Empowering affected communities

Definition and historical context

Manual scavenging refers to the practice of manually cleaning and disposing of human excrement and other waste materials.

This inhumane practice has existed for centuries and is closely linked to India's caste system.

Hazards and health risks

Manual scavenging poses grave risks to the health and well-being of those involved.

Workers are exposed to toxic gases, harmful pathogens, and physical injuries.

Violation of human rights

Manual scavenging is a stark violation of human rights and dignity.

It perpetuates social discrimination and reinforces caste-based oppression.

Legal and policy framework

Various legislations and policies have been enacted to abolish manual scavenging.

The Indian government has enacted laws and initiatives to provide alternative livelihoods and rehabilitate affected communities.

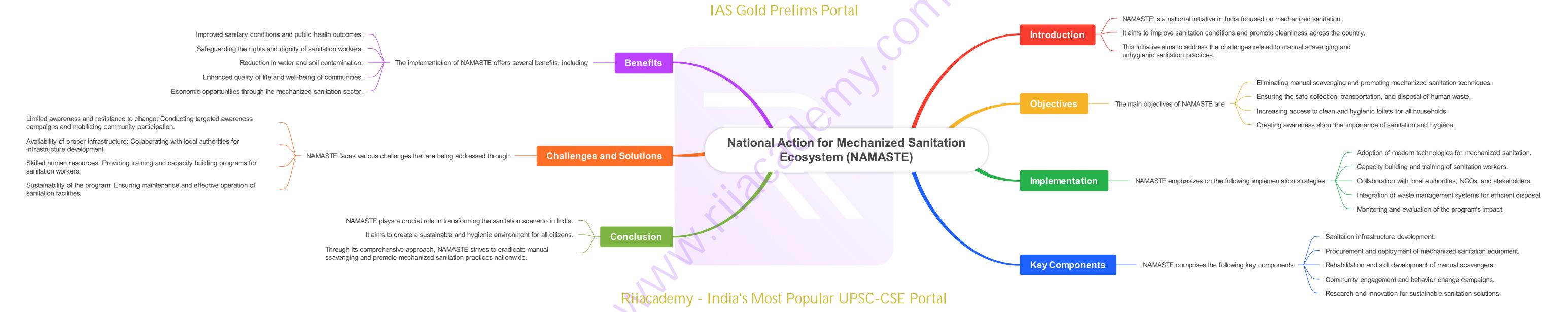
Challenges and barriers

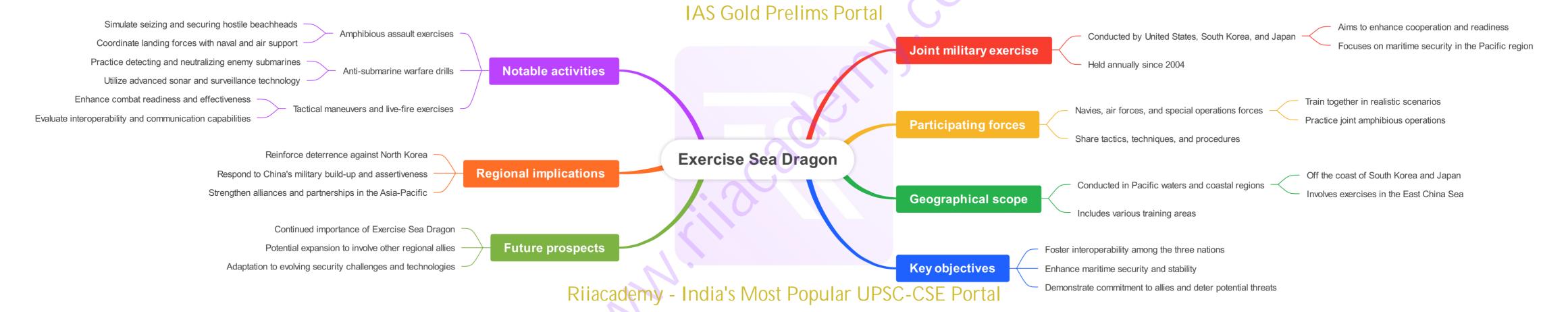
Proper implementation of laws and raising awareness are essential for eradicating this practice.

norms and lack of enforcement.

Despite legal provisions, manual scavenging still persists due to deep-rooted social

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India: Rich cultural heritage with diverse languages, religions, music, dance, art, and cuisine.

USA: Melting pot of cultures, known for its cultural diversity, including contributions from various immigrant communities.

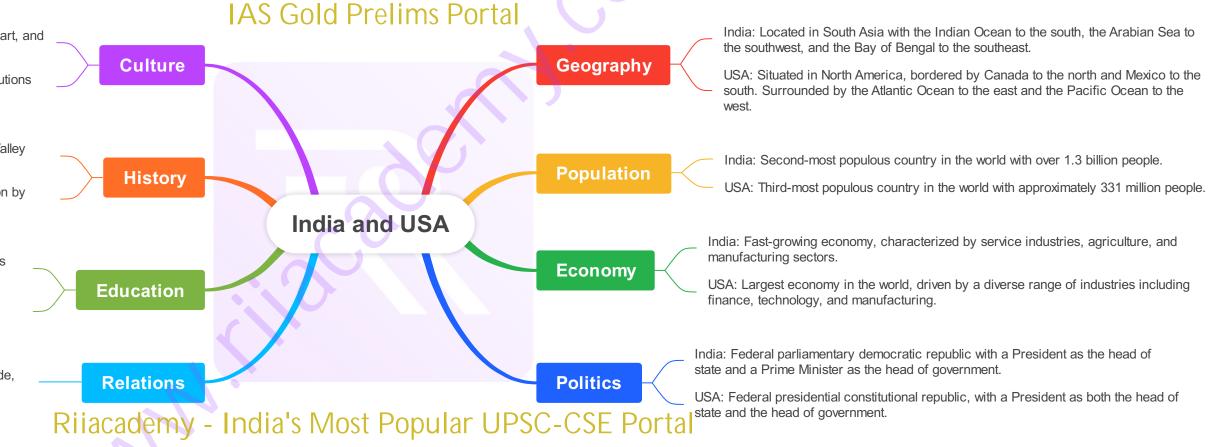
India: Ancient civilization dating back thousands of years, known for Indus Valley Civilization, Mauryan and Gupta Empires, and Mughal rule.

USA: Native American civilizations before European colonization, colonization by European powers, and the development of a democratic nation.

India: Emphasizes on education, with a growing number of educational institutions and a focus on STEM fields.

USA: Renowned for its higher education system, with prestigious universities and colleges attracting students from around the world.

India and USA: Bilateral relationship characterized by strategic cooperation, trade, defense ties, and people-to-people exchanges.





IAS Gold Prelims Portal Article 371A is a constitutional provision that grants special provisions to the state of Nagaland in India. Background It was inserted into the Constitution in 1963 to protect the Naga people's religious and social practices, customary laws, and the ownership and transfer of land. Article 371A provides several special provisions exclusively for Nagaland. There have been debates regarding the effectiveness of Article 371A in achieving its It safeguards the Naga people's religious or social practices, including their objectives. customary law and procedure. **Criticism and debates** Some argue that it has led to a sense of isolation and separatism within Nagaland. It gives the state legislature the power to enact laws related to the ownership and transfer of land and its resources. Others believe that it has provided necessary protections to the Naga people, **Key provisions** preserving their unique identity and culture. It allows the Nagaland state government to frame rules for admission to educational Article 371A of the Indian Constitution institutions funded by the state. It provides for the establishment of a separate department for the welfare of the Naga Article 371A of the Indian Constitution plays a crucial role in safeguarding the rights tribes in the state. and interests of the Naga people in Nagaland. Conclusion It enables the Naga people to protect their language, culture, and traditions. It acknowledges their unique history, culture, and traditions, and provides them with special provisions to protect their identity and promote their welfare. Article 371A provides autonomy to the state of Nagaland and safeguards the rights and interests of the Naga people. It acknowledges the unique history, culture, and identity of the Nagas. It helps in preserving and promoting the traditional practices and customs of the Implications and significance Naga tribes. It ensures the participation of the Naga people in the decision-making process related to land ownership, resources, and educational institutions. It promotes peace and stability in Nagaland by addressing the concerns of the Naga community. Rijacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

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Known for their unique traditions, festivals, and handicrafts

Both states have been included in the "Seven Sisters" of India's northeastern region -

Tourism is an important industry in both states, attracting visitors with their natural beauty and diverse culture

Face challenges such as insurgency, economic development, and infrastructure improvement

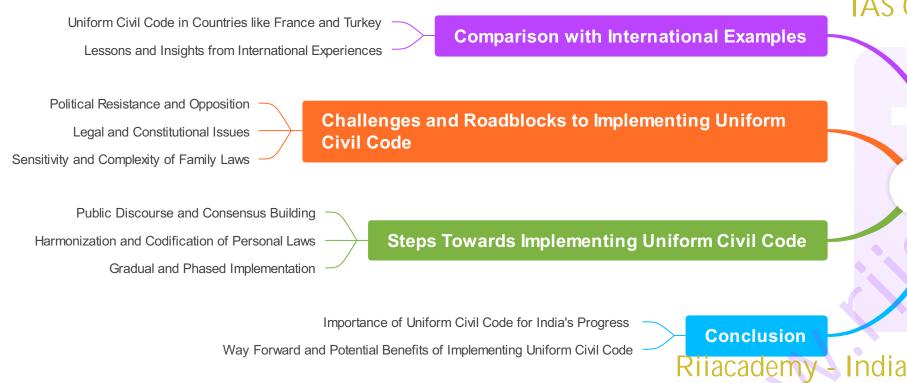
Government efforts to promote peace and development are underway

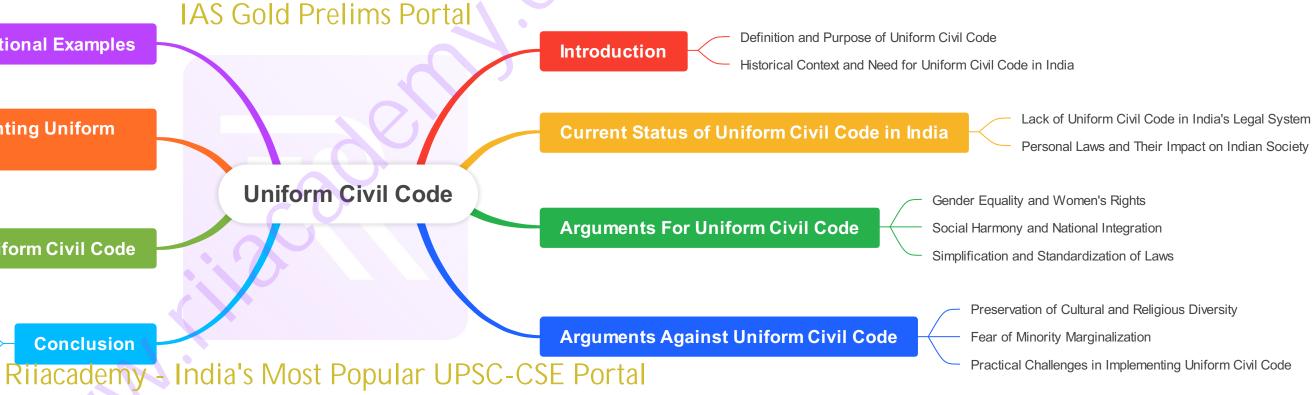
Nagaland and Mizoram have distinct identities and rich cultural heritage

State in northeastern India Known as the "Land of Festivals" Nagaland Borders Myanmar Located in the Patkai range of hills Surrounded by Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Manipur Nagaland and Mizoram Capital: Aizawl State in northeastern India Known for its beautiful landscapes and vibrant culture Borders Myanmar and Bangladesh Mizoram Located in the eastern part of the country Surrounded by Manipur, Assam, and Tripura Mizo people are the predominant ethnic group Practice Christianity as the major religion Official language is Mizo Rich in natural resources such as bamboo and timber

- Capital: Kohima

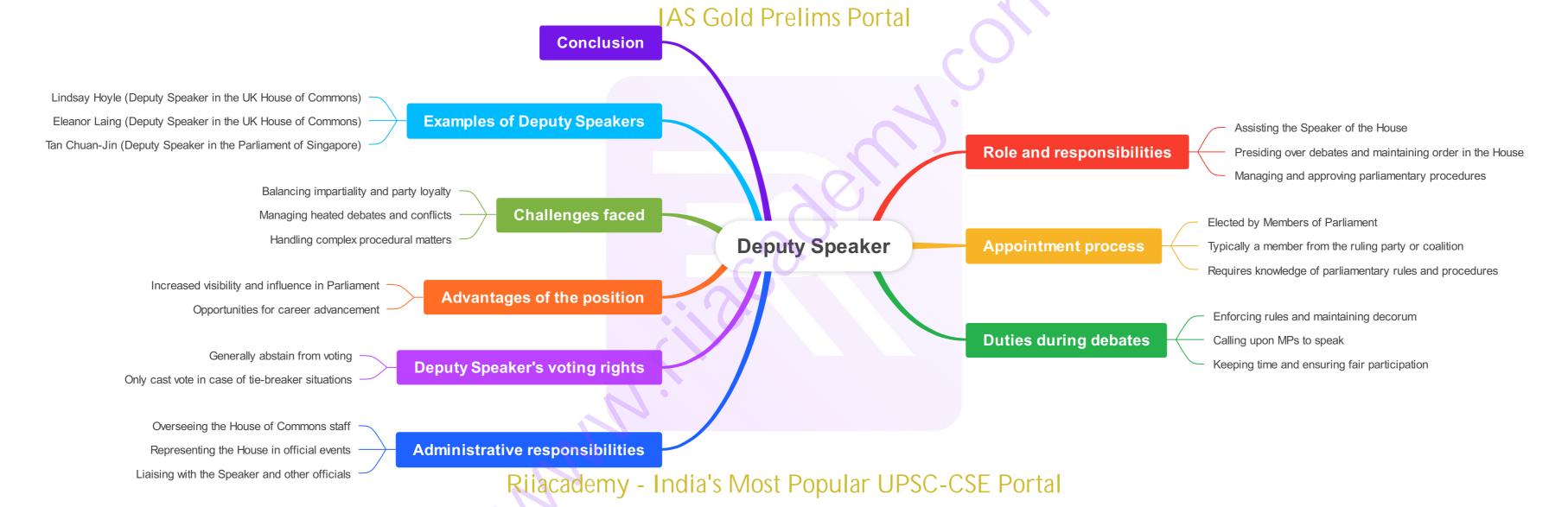
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The party or coalition of parties that has the majority in Lok Sabha forms the

Lok Sabha has a significant role in the formation of the government.

Lok Sabha is an essential pillar of Indian democracy, ensuring the representation and aspirations of the people.

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Lok Sabha has the power to make laws and pass legislations.

It debates and discusses important national issues.

Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in the functioning of the Indian democracy.

The Speaker of Lok Sabha presides over the sessions.

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India.

Lok Sabha

The members of Lok Sabha are representatives of the Indian states and union territories.

They serve a term of five years.

Members of Lok Sabha address the concerns and interests of their constituents.

They participate in debates on various topics like budget, policies, and bills.

Lok Sabha also has the authority to initiate the impeachment process against the President of India.

The Speaker is responsible for maintaining order and discipline in the house.

The Speaker represents the house in its relations with the President and the Rajva Sabha (upper house).

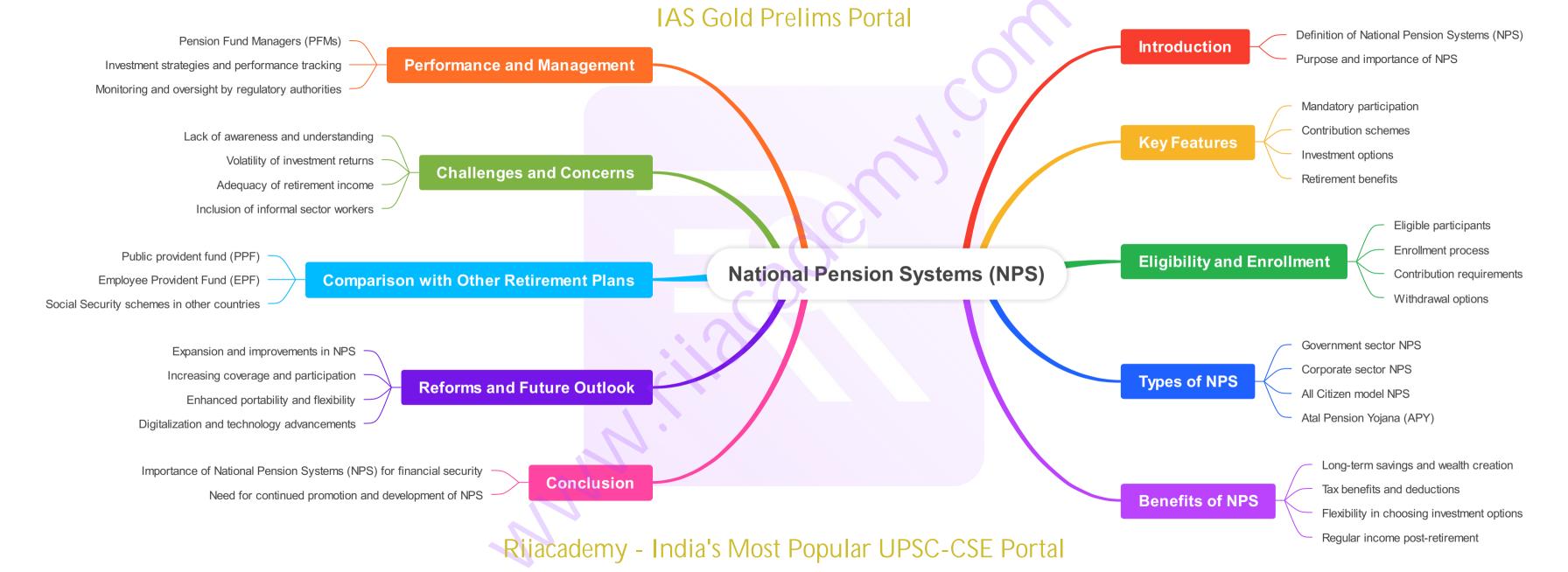
The interception or monitoring must be done in a way that does not unnecessarily interfere with privacy. The identity of the person carrying out the interception or monitoring must not be Privacy safeguards disclosed. The intercepted or monitored information must be used only for the purpose specified in the order. Failure to comply with the interception or monitoring order can result in imprisonment Non-compliance and penalties Non-compliance by an agency can result in the withdrawal of its authorization. Interception or monitoring can only be done if it is necessary for national security. It must be done with due regard to privacy and in accordance with the procedure Limitations on interception and monitoring

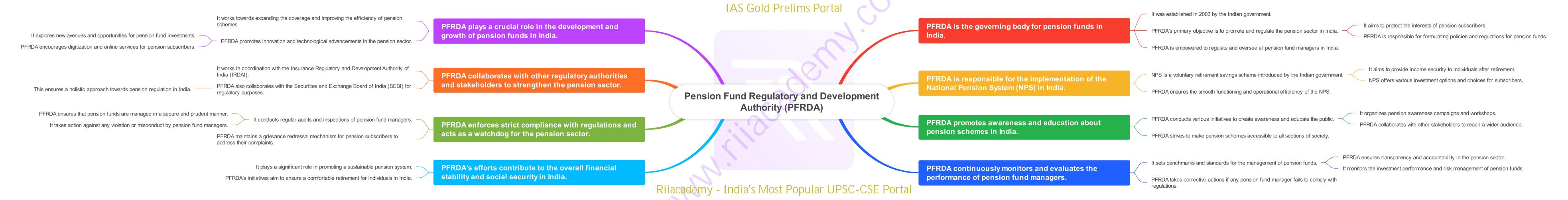
and/or fine.

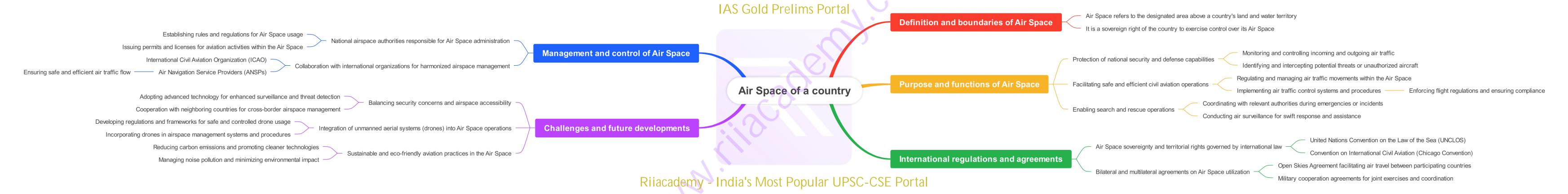
It cannot be used for conducting surveillance on an individual's activities in general.

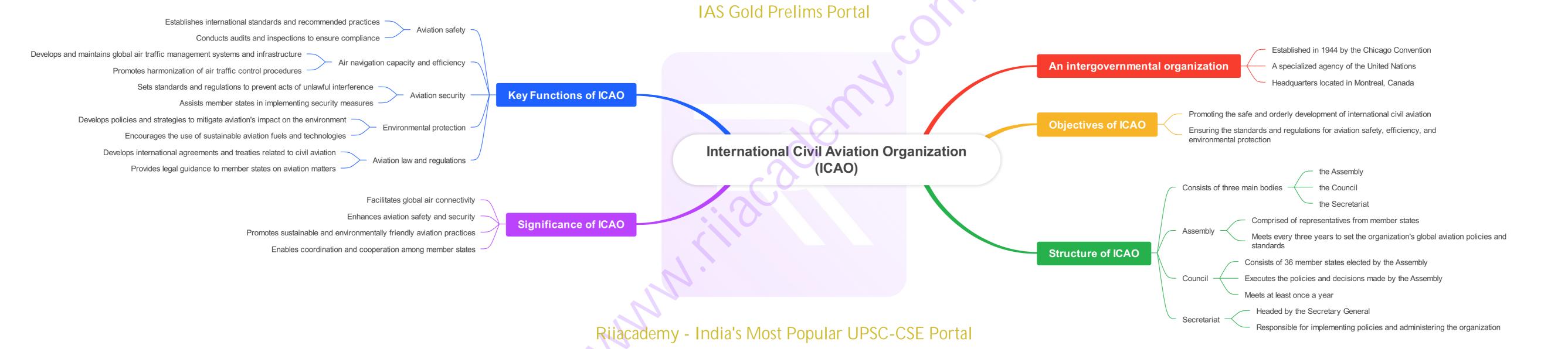
prescribed by law.

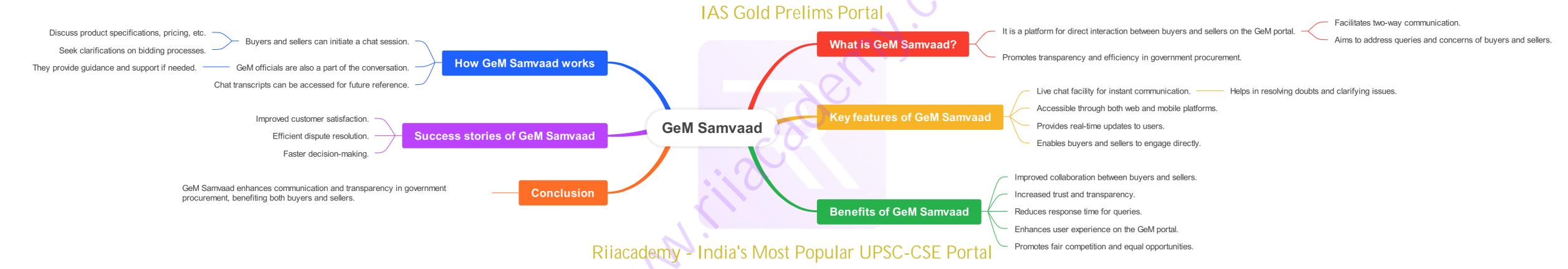
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Section 69(A) empowers the government to intercept and monitor electronic data. It applies to situations where it is necessary for the security or sovereignty of the Scope of Section 69(A) It allows interception or monitoring of information transmitted through any computer The government may direct any agency to intercept or monitor electronic data. Section 69(A) of the Information The agency must have the required technical capability to carry out such Implementing interception and monitoring **Technology Act** interception or monitoring. The agency must be authorized by the government to do so. The government must issue a written order for interception or monitoring. Procedure for interception and monitoring The order must specify the duration for which interception or monitoring is required. The order must be reviewed by a Review Committee within 7 working days. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

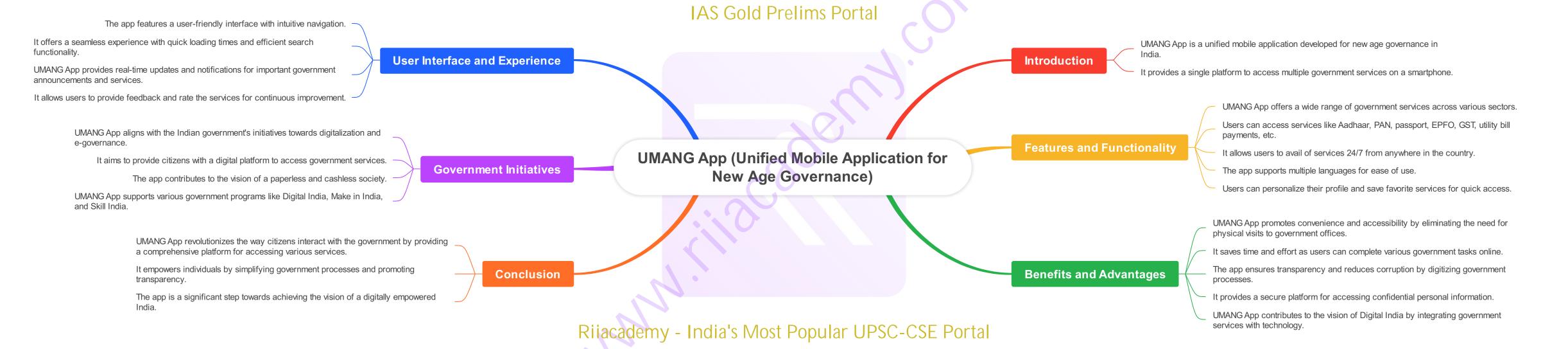












Reduced fuel efficiency: E20 fuel may have slightly lower fuel efficiency compared to gasoline, resulting in slightly higher fuel consumption.

Vehicle compatibility: Not all vehicles are designed to run on ethanol blends, so it is important to check compatibility before using E20 fuel.

Ethanol production: The production of ethanol requires agricultural resources and water, which should be managed sustainably.

While E20 fuel offers environmental and energy security benefits, there are some considerations to keep in mind

The use of ethanol as a fuel source is expected to grow in the future due to its renewable nature and environmental benefits.

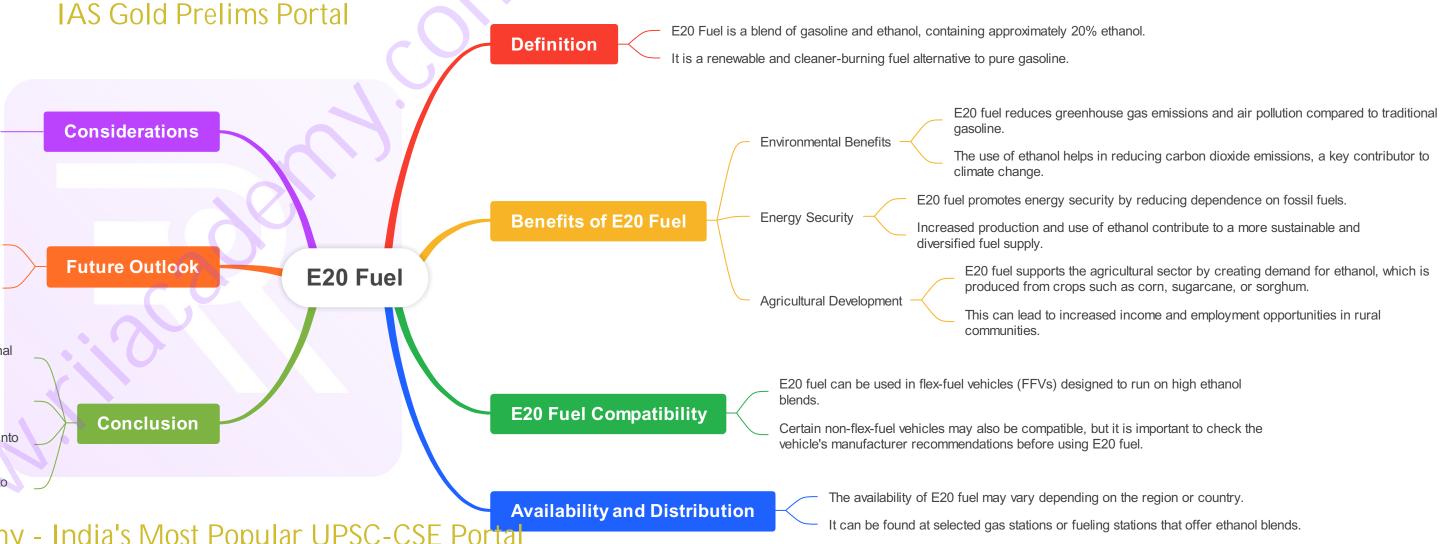
Continued research and development aims to improve ethanol production processes and make it more cost-effective.

E20 fuel offers a renewable and cleaner-burning fuel option compared to traditional gasoline.

Its use promotes environmental benefits, energy security, and agricultural development.

Considerations such as vehicle compatibility and fuel efficiency should be taken into account before using E20 fuel.

The future outlook for ethanol as a fuel source is promising, with ongoing efforts to enhance production processes.



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Ethanol

Moderate consumption of ethanol may have cardiovascular benefits.

However, excessive consumption can lead to alcohol-related problems such as addiction and liver damage.

It is important to consume ethanol in moderation and be aware of its potential risks. —

Ethanol consumption can have both positive and negative effects on the human body.

In conclusion, ethanol is a versatile alcohol that has various uses and can be produced through fermentation or chemical reactions. It is commonly used as a fuel, solvent, and ingredient in alcoholic beverages. However, its consumption should be moderated to avoid negative health effects.

It is also known as ethyl alcohol or grain alcohol.

Ethanol is a clear, colorless liquid with a strong odor.

It is highly flammable and evaporates quickly.

It is commonly used as a biofuel.

Ethanol is a type of alcohol.

Ethanol is commonly used as a fuel and solvent.

Ethanol can be produced through fermentation.

Ethanol has various uses and applications.

Yeast is often used to carry out the fermentation process.

Fermentation is a process that converts sugars into alcohol.

During fermentation, yeast consumes sugars and produces ethanol as a byproduct.

Ethanol can also be produced through chemical reactions.

Additionally, ethanol is used as a solvent in industries such as pharmaceuticals and

Many countries have implemented mandates for the use of ethanol in gasoline.

Ethanol can be blended with gasoline to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

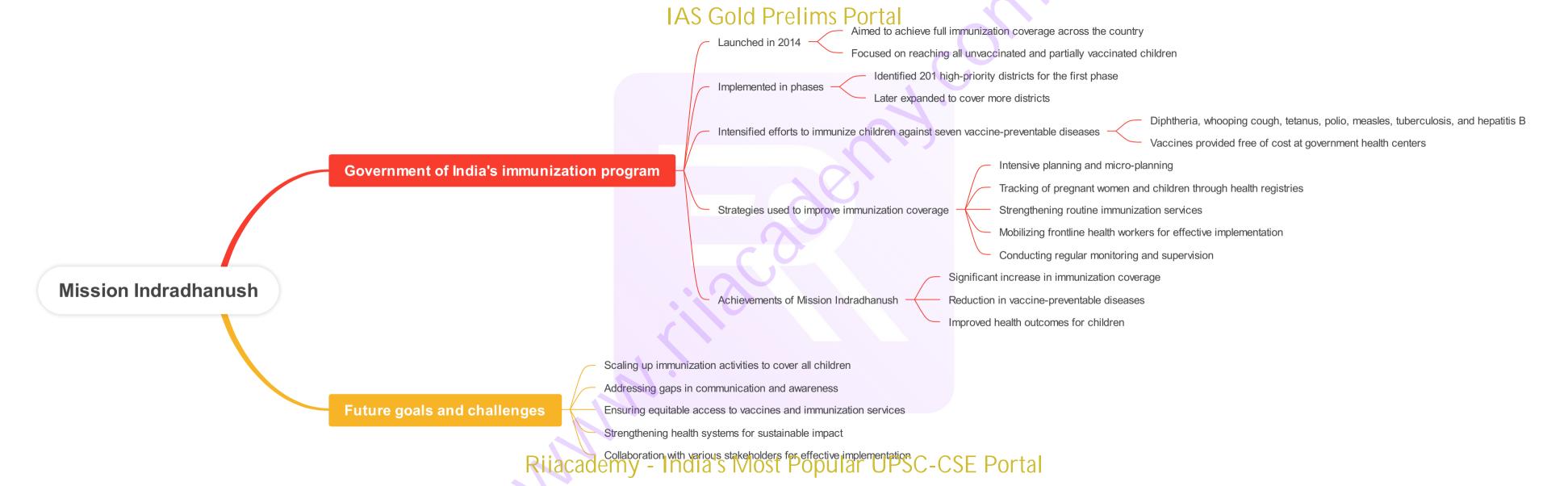
ivially countries have implemented mandates for the use of ethanoring gason

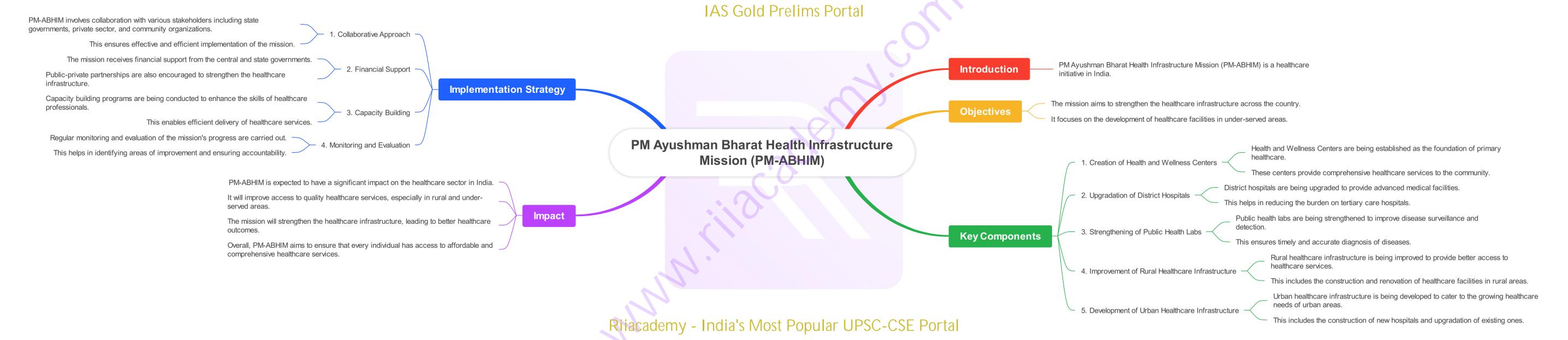
It serves as the primary ingredient in beer, wine, and spirits.

- Ethanol is also used in the production of alcoholic beverages.

Ethanol contributes to the intoxicating effects of alcoholic drinks.

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Diodes

The voltage-current characteristic of a diode is nonlinear and can be described using the diode equation.

Diodes have a specific forward voltage drop and a reverse recovery time when transitioning between conducting and non-conducting states.

Their performance depends on factors such as temperature, current, and maximum ratings

Circuit analysis techniques, such as Kirchhoff's laws and Ohm's law, can be applied to analyze diode circuits.

Understanding the behavior and characteristics of diodes is essential for designing and analyzing electronic circuits.

In summary, diodes are electronic components that allow current to flow in one direction, with various applications in electronic circuits. Understanding their behavior and characteristics is crucial for circuit design and analysis.

A diode is a two-terminal electronic component that allows current to flow only in one direction.

Diodes have various applications in electronic circuits.

Different types of diodes exist for specific applications.

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It is composed of a p-n junction where the flow of charge carriers is restricted.

When a forward bias is applied across the diode, the positive voltage is applied to the p-type side and the negative voltage to the n-type side.

This causes the holes and electrons to move towards the p-n junction.

One common application is rectification, where AC voltage is converted into DC voltage.

They are used as voltage regulators to maintain a constant voltage in a circuit.

Diodes also play a crucial role in protection circuits, preventing excessive voltage or current from damaging sensitive components.

Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) are diodes that emit light when current passes through them.

The most common type is the semiconductor diode, which is made of silicon or germanium.

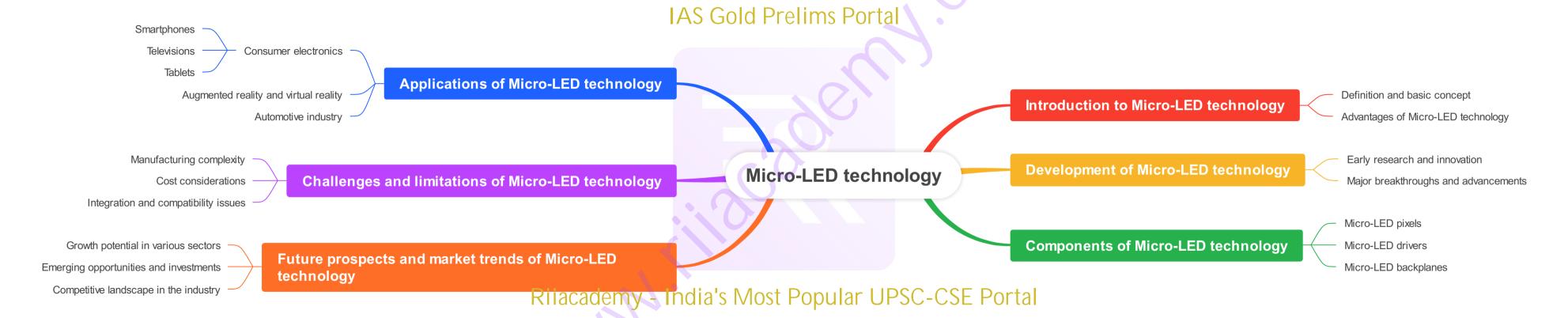
Schottky diodes have a lower forward voltage drop and faster switching speed than the semiconductor diodes.

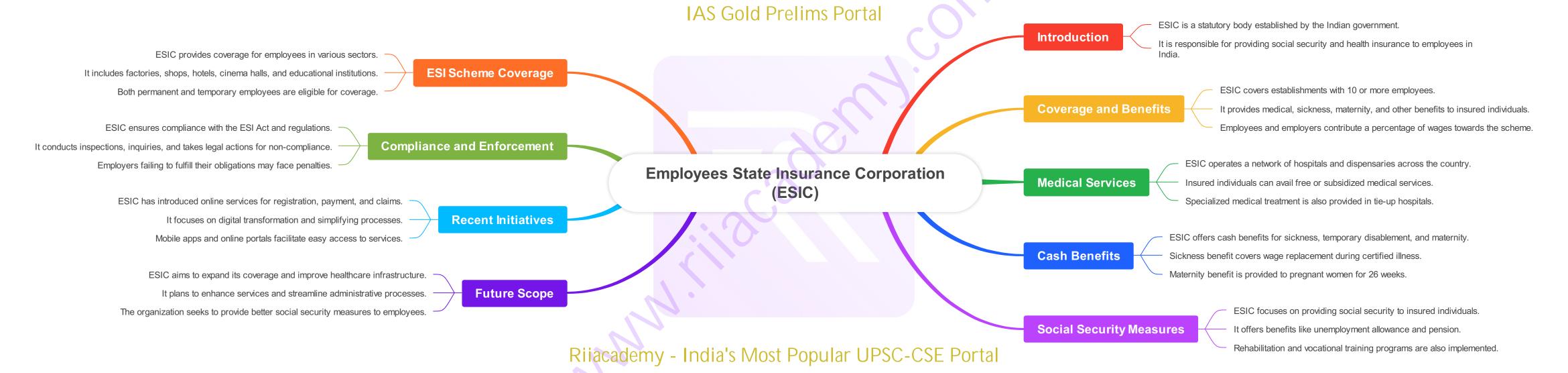
Zener diodes are designed to operate in the reverse breakdown region and are used for voltage regulation.

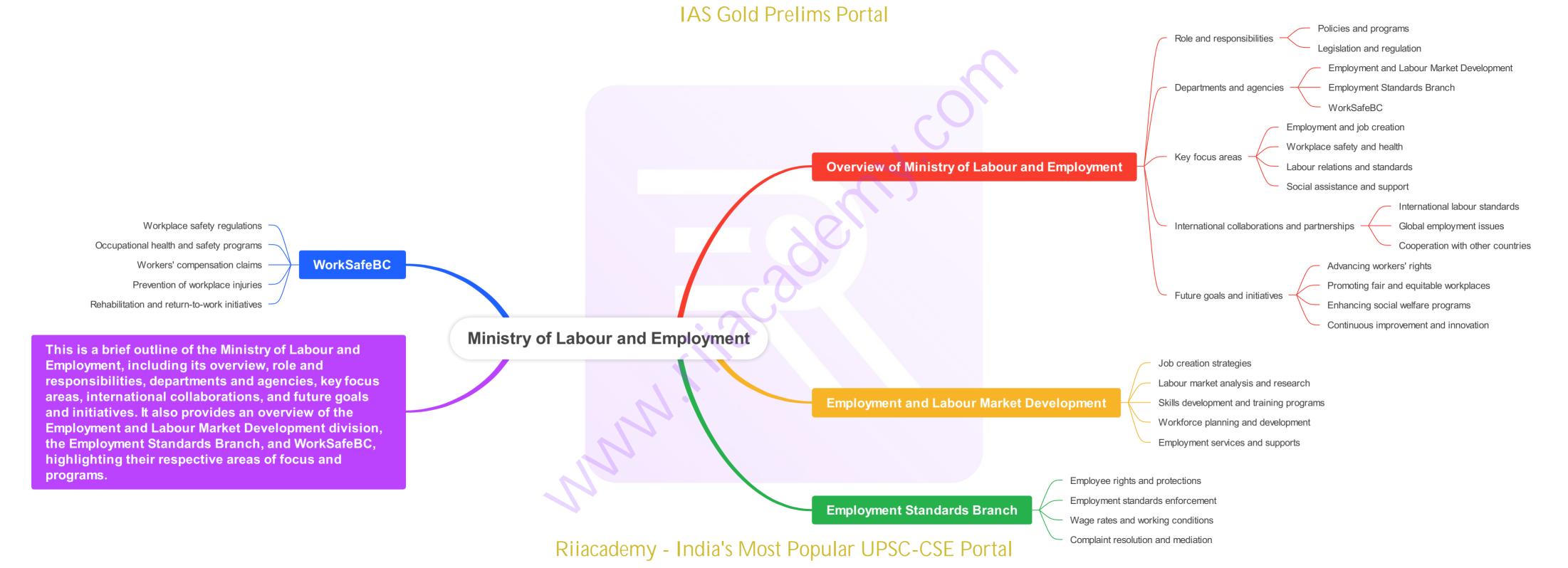
Photodiodes are light-sensitive diodes that generate current in response to light.

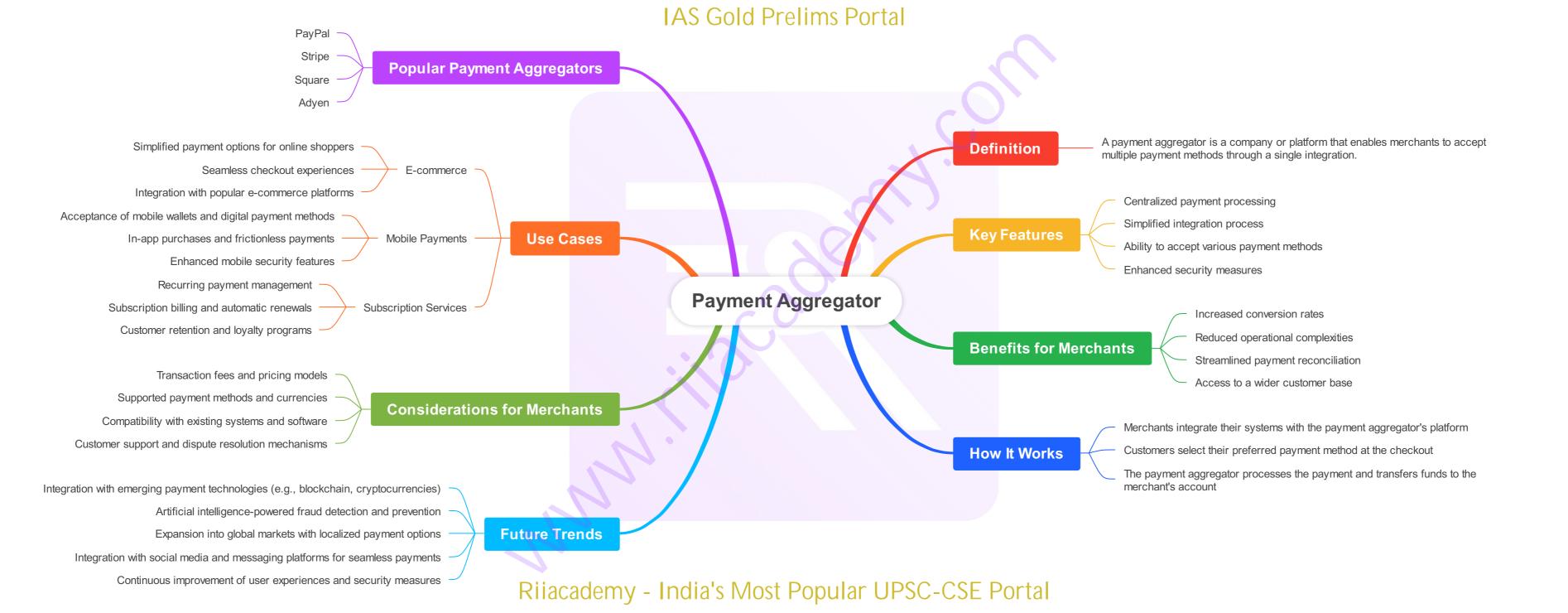
The p-n junction is formed by joining a p-type semiconductor and an n-type semiconductor.

The p-type semiconductor has an excess of holes, and the n-type semiconductor has an excess of electrons.

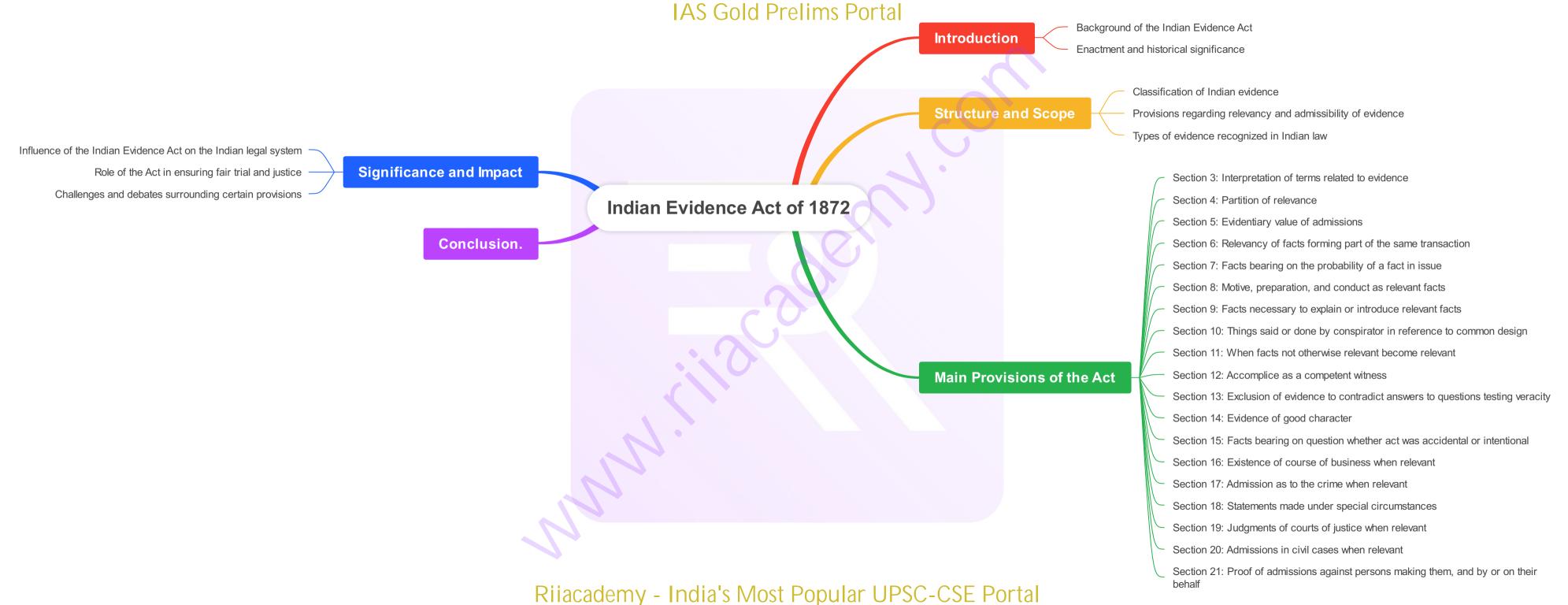


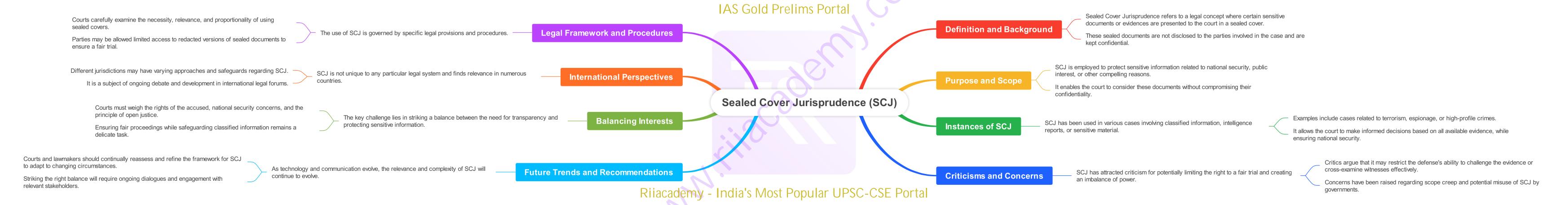


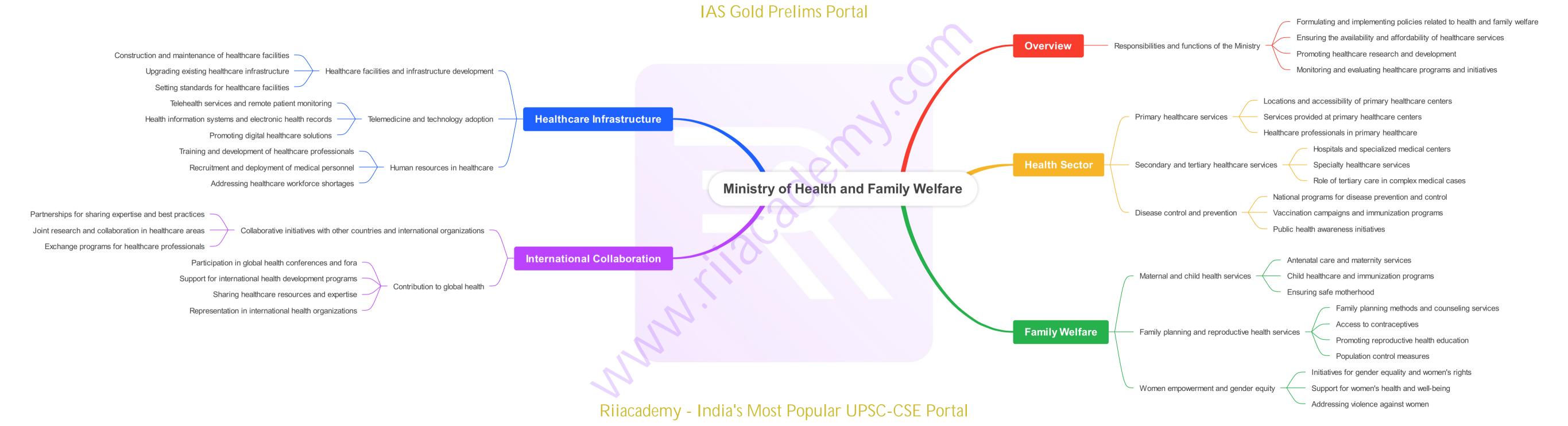


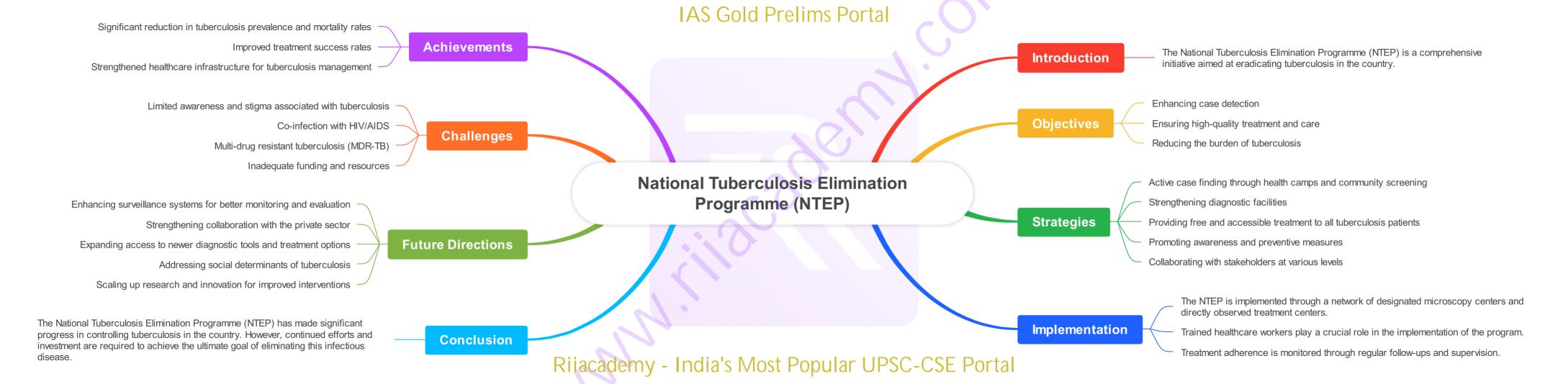


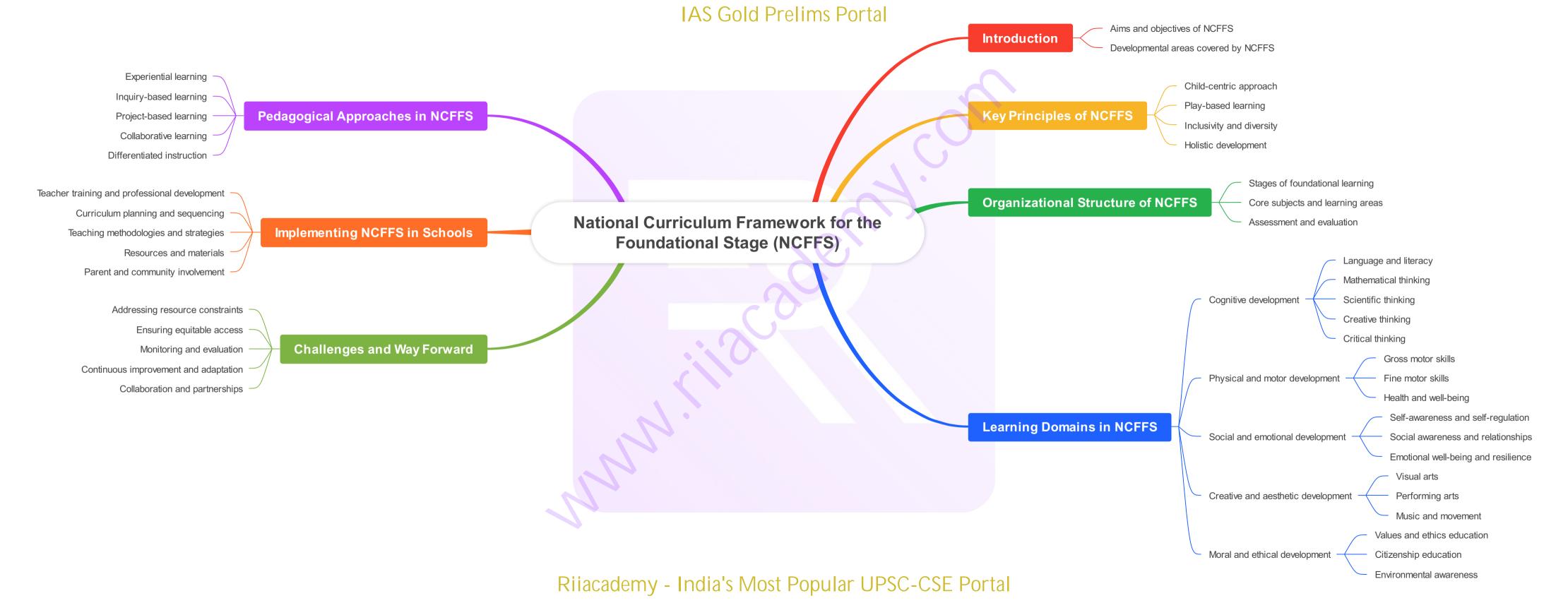
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Merchants can integrate the payment gateway into their website or application using an Application Programming Interface (API) API Integration This allows for seamless communication between the merchant's platform and the gateway, enabling the processing of payments. Integration A payment gateway is a technology that allows merchants to accept electronic Payment gateway providers often offer pre-built plugins and extensions for popular epayments from customers. Definition commerce platforms. Plugins and Extensions It acts as a virtual point of sale terminal that securely processes and authorizes These plugins simplify the integration process and provide a ready-to-use solution for transactions between the customer, merchant, and the payment processor. merchants. Merchants are redirected to a payment page hosted by the gateway provider to enter Providing a seamless and secure payment experience encourages customers to their payment details. Hosted Payment Gateways complete their purchases. Increased Sales Conversion The provider handles the entire payment process, ensuring the security of sensitive A user-friendly payment gateway reduces cart abandonment and increases sales customer information. conversion rates. Merchants integrate the gateway into their own website or application, allowing Payment gateways support multi-currency transactions, allowing merchants to accept customers to complete the payment on the merchant's platform. Self-Hosted Payment Gateways **Types** payments from customers around the world. Global Reach This gives merchants more control over the payment experience and branding but This expands the merchant's customer base and opens up opportunities for requires additional maintenance and security measures. international business. **Benefits Payment Gateway** Payment information is entered directly on the merchant's website or application, Payment gateways provide merchants with detailed transaction records and reports. without redirection. Direct Payment Gateways Simplified Accounting and Reporting This simplifies accounting processes and provides insights into sales performance This type of gateway requires merchants to handle the security and compliance and customer behavior. requirements associated with handling customer payment data. By handling sensitive payment information, payment gateways reduce the risk of fraud and data breaches for merchants. **Enhanced Security** Payment gateways use encryption and tokenization methods to ensure the secure transmission of sensitive payment information. Compliance with PCI DSS standards ensures the secure handling of customer data Secure Data Transmission This protects the data from being intercepted or accessed by unauthorized parties. Payment gateways charge transaction fees based on the volume and value of Gateways support various payment methods such as credit cards, debit cards, digital processed transactions. wallets, and bank transfers. Transaction Fees Payment Method Support Merchants should consider the cost implications and compare fees among different They enable merchants to accept payments from customers using their preferred gateway providers. payment method. **Features** Integrating a payment gateway requires technical knowledge and expertise. Payment gateways process transactions in real-time, providing immediate feedback on the success or failure of a payment. Integration Complexity Considerations Merchants should assess their own technical capabilities or seek professional Real-Time Transaction Processing assistance for successful integration. This allows merchants to respond quickly to customer inquiries and manage their inventory effectively. Reliable customer support is crucial when issues or questions arise with the payment gateway. Gateways utilize fraud detection and prevention tools to minimize the risk of **Customer Support** fraudulent transactions. Merchants should choose a gateway provider that offers responsive support to Fraud Prevention ensure uninterrupted payment processing These tools analyze transaction data and patterns to identify and flag potentially fraudulent activities. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

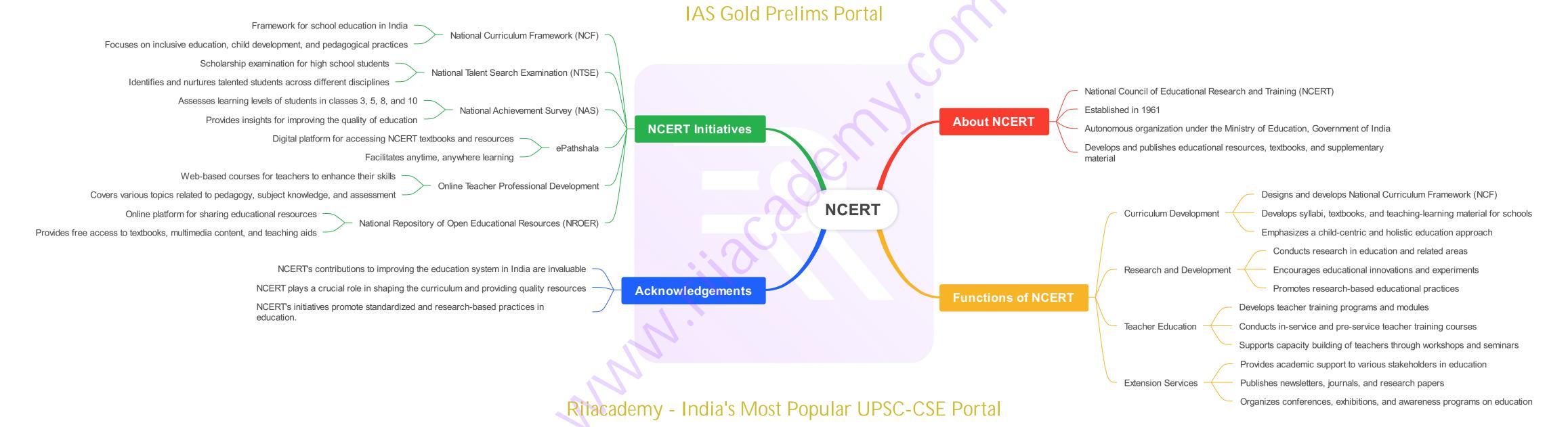


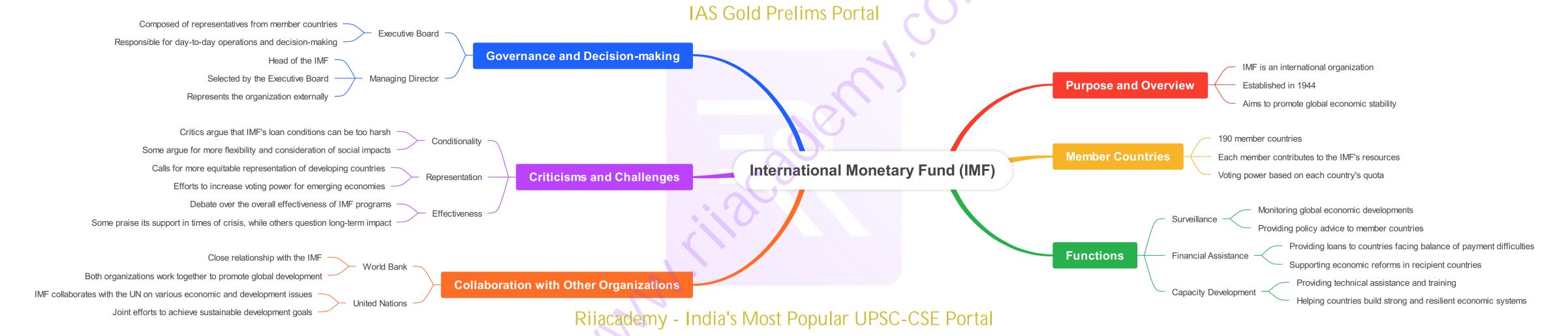


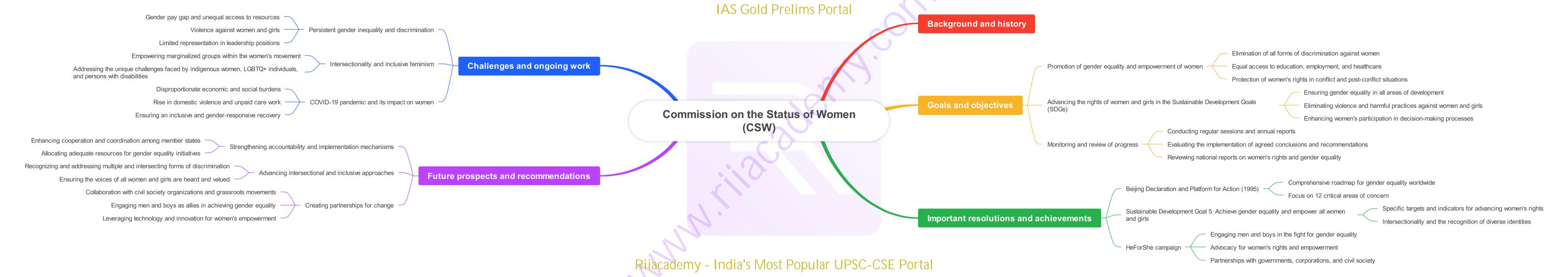












IAS Gold Prelims Portal A multinational organization Founded after World War II Committed to international peace and security Replacement for the failed League of Nations Maintaining international peace and security Through diplomacy, peacekeeping, and conflict resolution Advocating for universal human rights Promoting human rights Addressing violations and discrimination Promoting sustainable development Primary goals Fostering social and economic development Eradicating poverty and inequality Providing humanitarian aid Enforcing treaties and conventions Upholding international law Resolving disputes Main deliberative body General Assembly Comprises all member states Responsible for maintaining peace and security Security Council Has the power to impose sanctions and authorize military action Comprises 15 member states, 5 with veto power Structure and members Administrative body **United Nations** Established in 1945 Secretariat Led by the Secretary-General Supports the organization's work UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, etc. Specialized agencies and programs Focus on specific areas such as education, health, and children's rights Deployed in conflict zones to maintain peace Peacekeeping missions Examples: Congo, Cyprus, Kosovo Framework for tackling global challenges Sustainable development goals Goals include poverty eradication, gender equality, climate action Achievements Development of international human rights standards Human rights advancements Establishment of tribunals for war crimes and genocide Responding to natural disasters and humanitarian crises Humanitarian aid and disaster relief Providing emergency assistance to affected populations Political divisions impacting decision-making Geopolitical conflicts and rivalries Veto power misuse in the Security Council Constraints on implementing programs and initiatives Insufficient funding and resources Inadequate financial contributions from member states Challenges Complex security threats beyond state control Rise of non-state actors and terrorism Need for collective response and cooperation Calls for reforming the Security Council Reform and expansion -Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

