



East Anatolian fault line

Impact on human activities and infrastructure

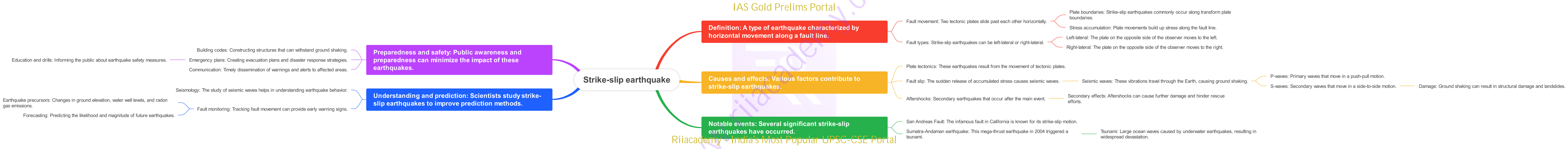
Construction of buildings and infrastructure need to consider seismic hazards  
Presence of active fault line poses risks and challenges  
Geological features associated with the fault line contribute to resource availability  
Rich in natural resources, including minerals and geothermal energy  
Fault line influences the regional economy  
Exploitation of these resources supports economic development  
Promotes local tourism industry and cultural exchange  
Geological formations and landscapes created by the fault line attract visitors  
Tourism potential in the area

Located in eastern Turkey

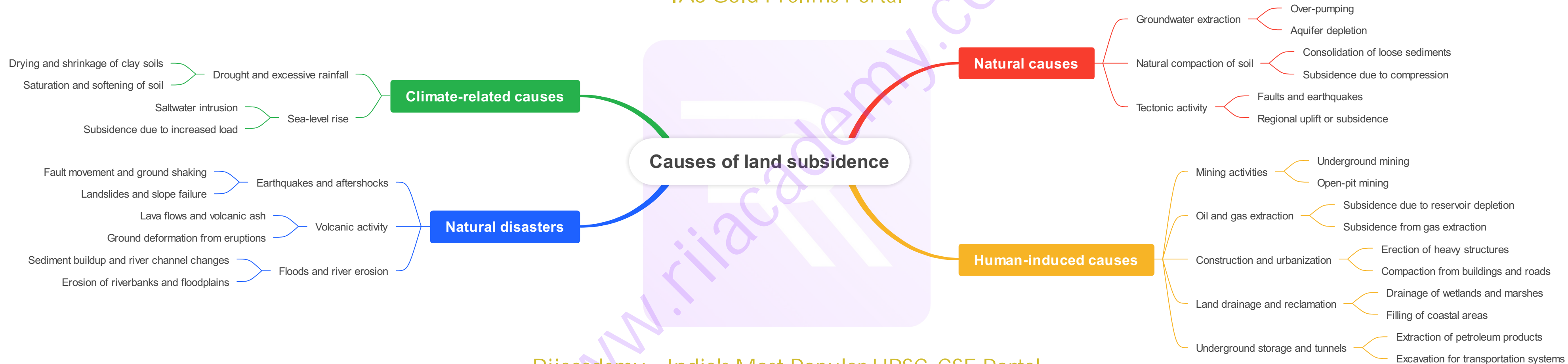
Forms the boundary between the Anatolian Plate and the Eurasian Plate  
Plate boundary characterized by significant seismic activity  
Represents a major tectonic zone in the region  
Associated with numerous earthquakes over the years  
Extends for approximately 1200 kilometers  
Runs from the eastern part of the country to the Aegean Sea  
Passes through various geographical features  
Crosses mountains, valleys, and plains  
Influences the regional landscape and topography  
Consists of several segments and branches  
Not a simple linear fault line  
Composed of interconnected faults and fractures  
Creates a complex geological structure  
Geologically significant  
Provides insight into the tectonic processes  
Helps understand the deformation of the Earth's crust in the area  
Linked to the convergence between the Anatolian and Eurasian Plates  
Influences the dynamics of the region

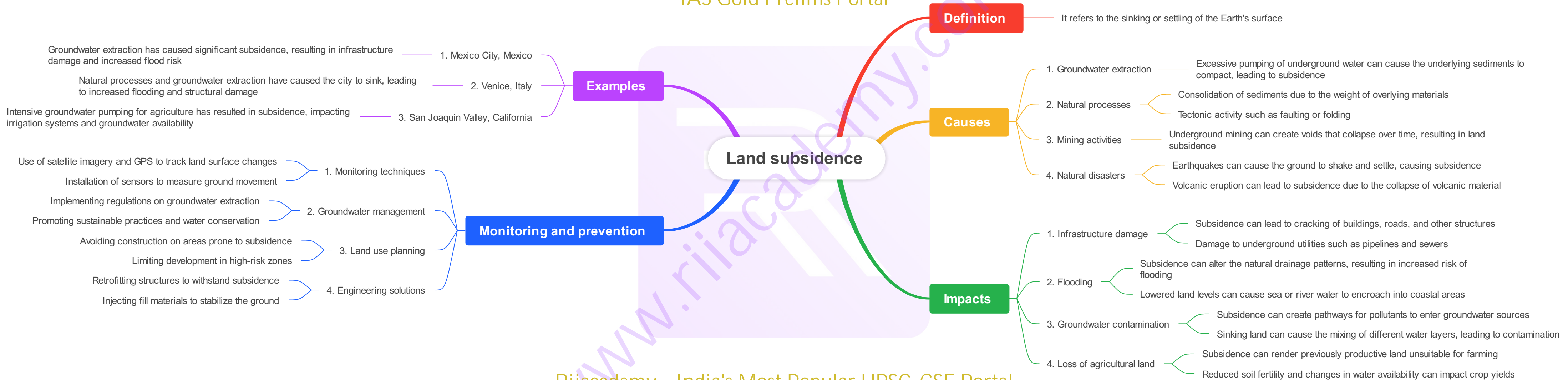
Seismic activity along the fault line

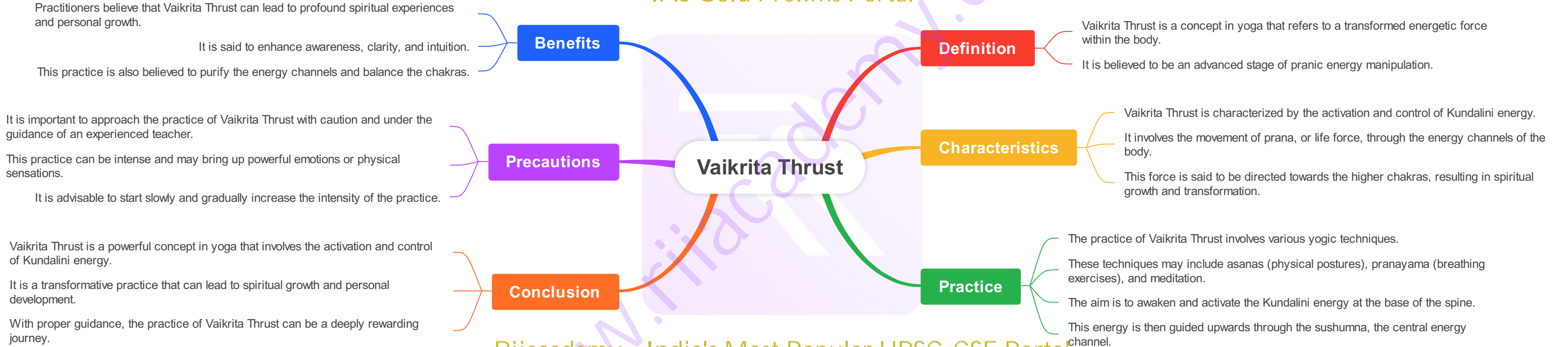
Earthquakes of varying magnitudes and frequencies  
Result of the ongoing tectonic activity  
Releases accumulated strain along the fault  
Major earthquakes in the past  
1939 Erzincan earthquake  
Devastating earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8  
Caused widespread destruction and loss of life  
Highlighted the seismic hazards in the region  
2010 Elazig earthquake  
Another significant earthquake measuring 6.1 in magnitude  
Impacted the eastern part of Turkey  
Led to casualties and damages  
Raised awareness about earthquake preparedness  
Continuous monitoring and research  
Scientists study the fault line and its seismic behavior  
Aim to better understand earthquake occurrence and prediction



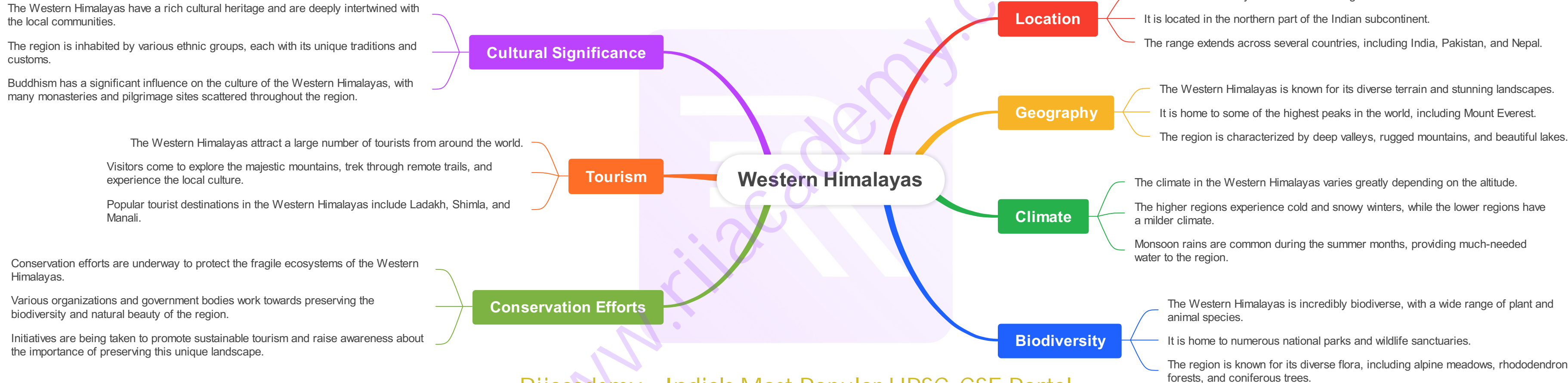


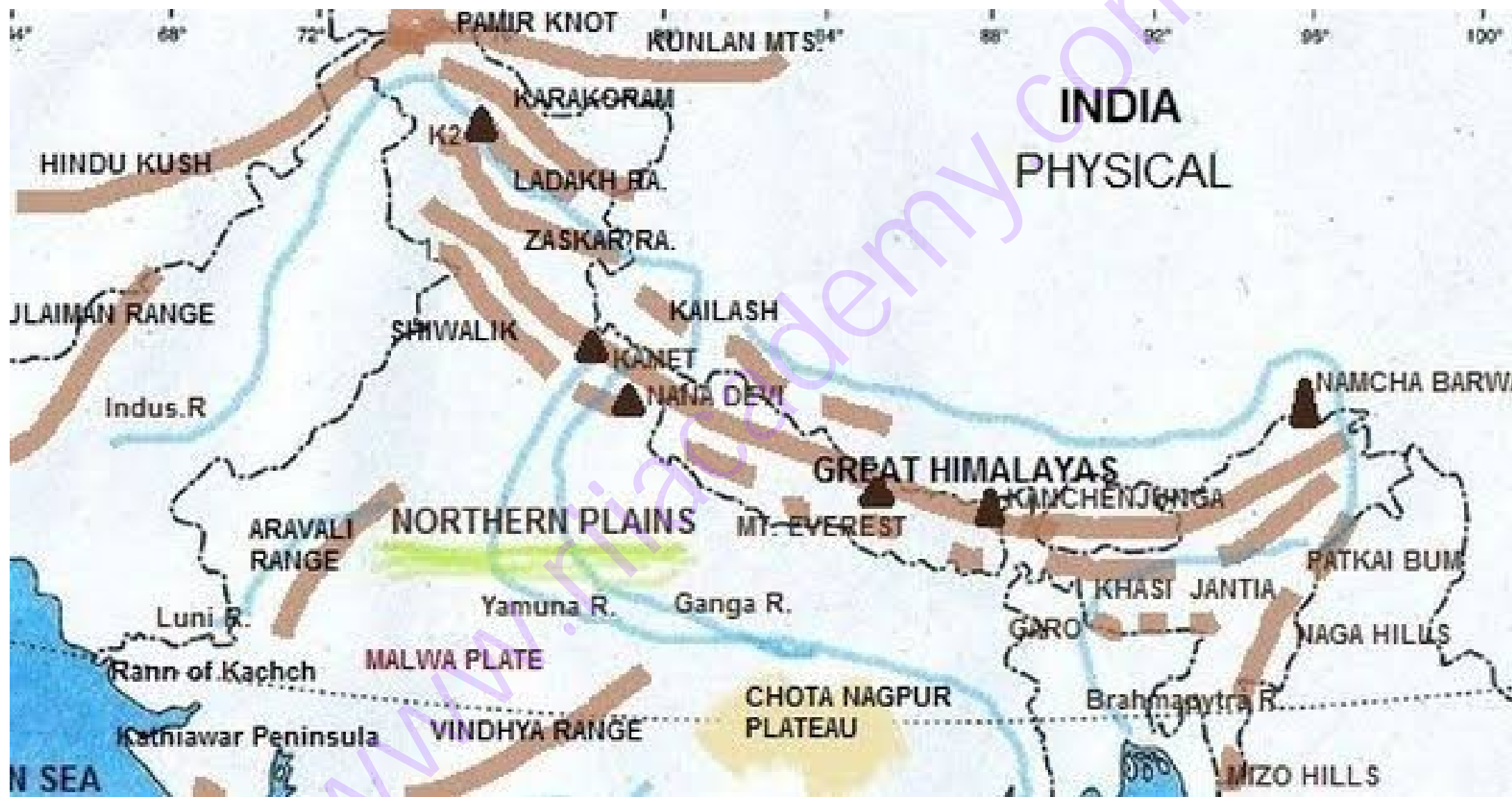


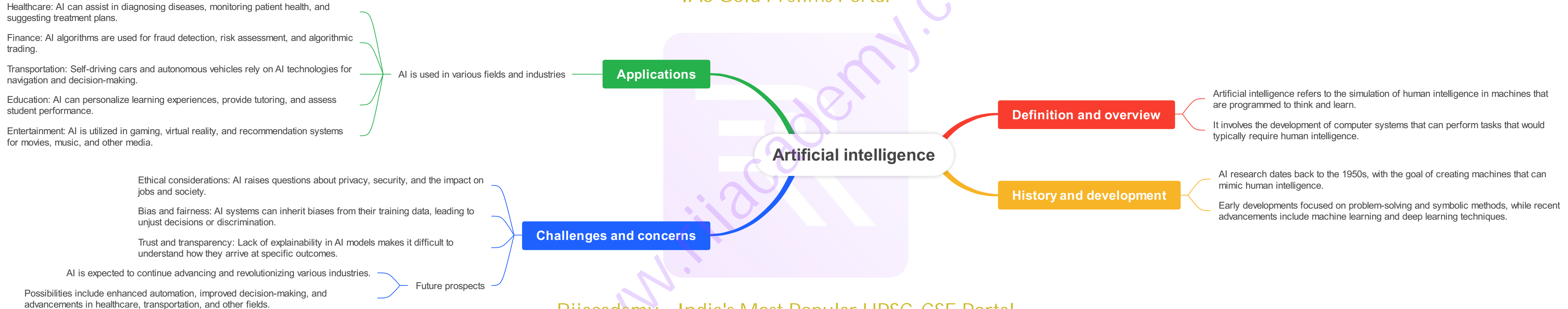


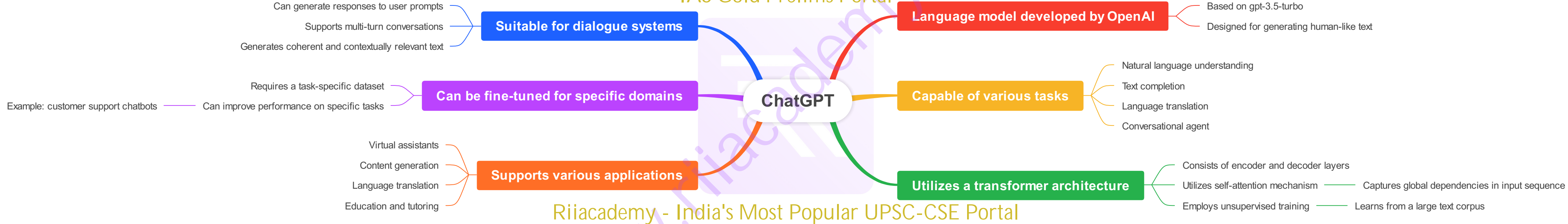


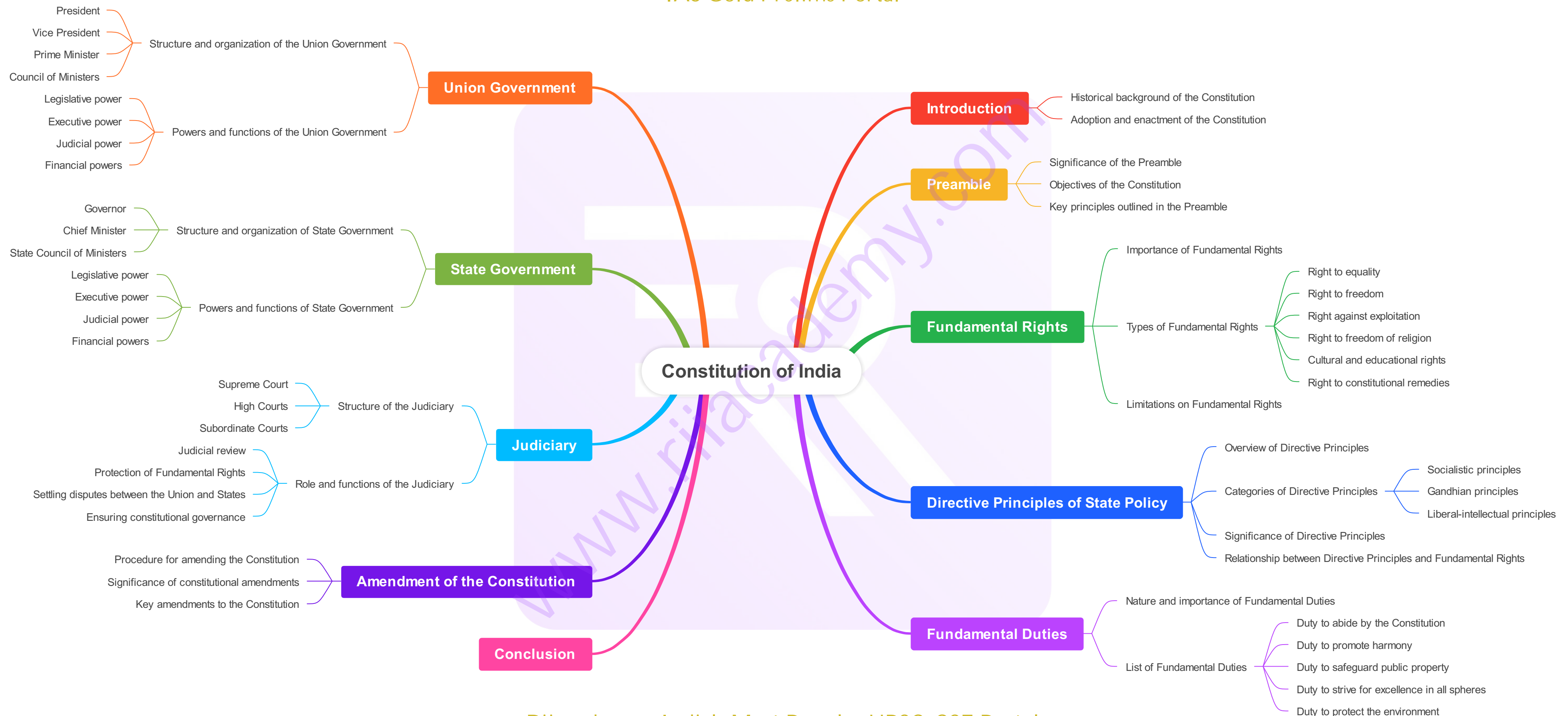


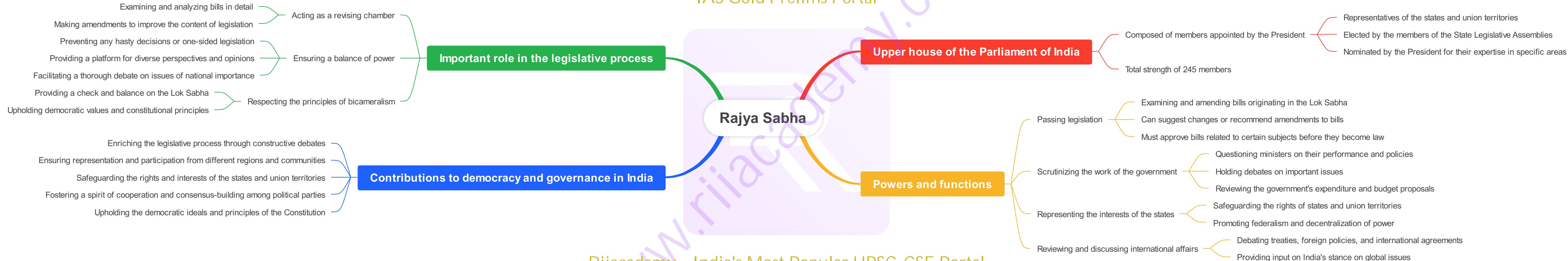




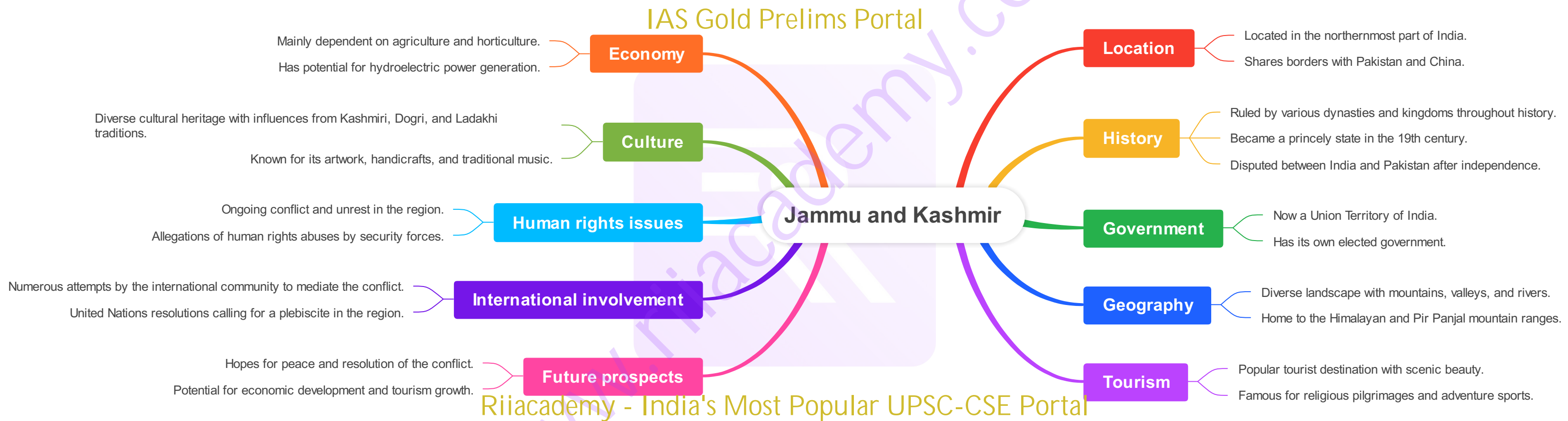


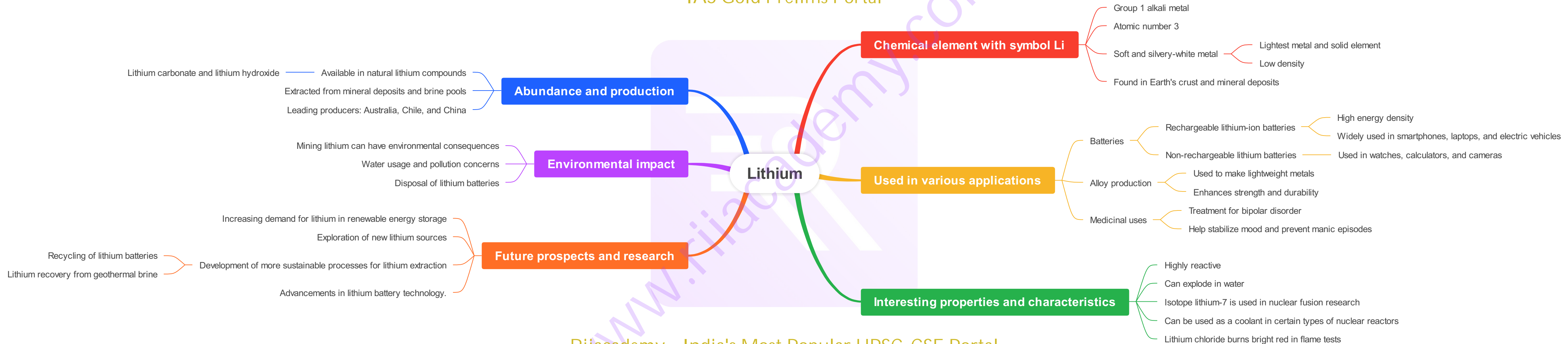






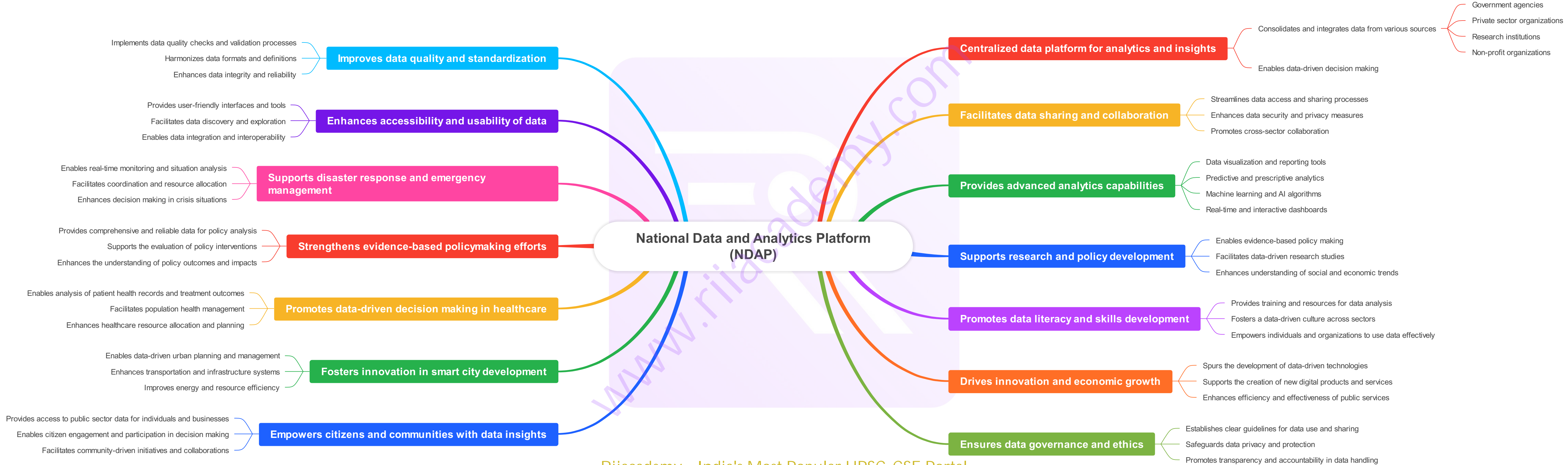




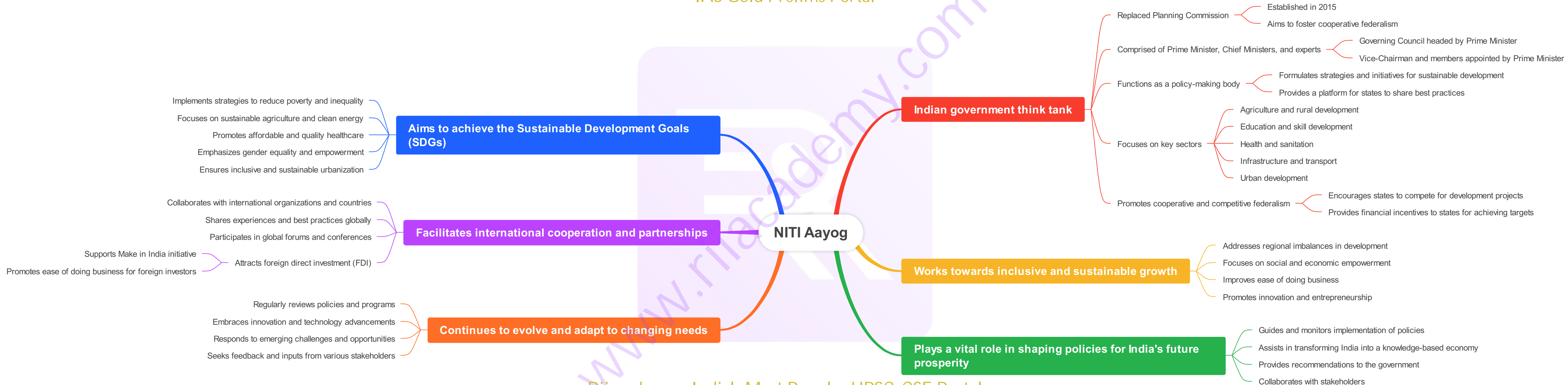


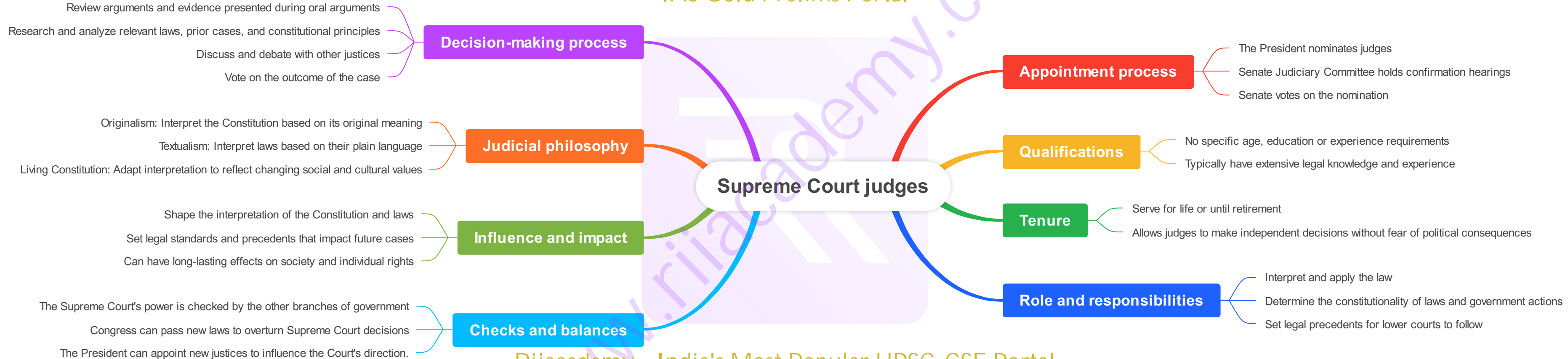
# JAMMU & KASHMIR CITY MAP



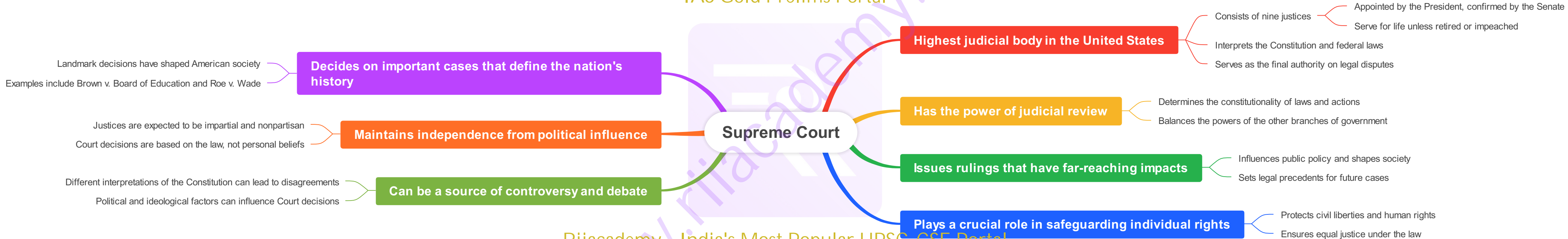












**Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati was a prominent Indian social reformer and philosopher.**

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.

He is known for founding the Arya Samaj, a socio-cultural 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.

Written by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875

Religious text of the Arya Samaj movement

Promotes Vedic teachings and Hindu reform

Emphasizes monotheism, abolition of caste system, and gender equality

## Overview of Satyarth Prakash

## Satyarth Prakash

## Content of Satyarth Prakash

### 1. Introduction

Explanation of the purpose and significance of the book

Importance of understanding true knowledge and the Vedas

### 2. Vedic Religion

Elaboration on the principles and beliefs of Vedic religion

Emphasis on monotheism and rejection of idol worship

Critique of superstitious practices and rituals

### 3. Critique of Other Religions

Comparison of Vedic religion with other religions like Islam and Christianity

Evaluation of their doctrines, practices, and inconsistencies

### 4. Critique of Caste System

Denouncement of the caste-based discrimination in Hindu society

Emphasis on equality and human rights for all

Calls for the abolition of caste system and its prejudiced practices

### 5. Women's Rights

Advocacy for the empowerment of women in all aspects of life

Rejection of social and cultural restrictions imposed on women

Emphasis on their education, independence, and equal rights

### 6. Social and Political Reform

Critical analysis of social evils and political corruption

Suggestions for socio-political reforms based on Vedic principles

Calls for a just and egalitarian society

### 7. Science and Rationality

Promotes scientific temper and rational thinking

Encourages the study of science alongside religious scriptures

Highlights the compatibility between science and spirituality

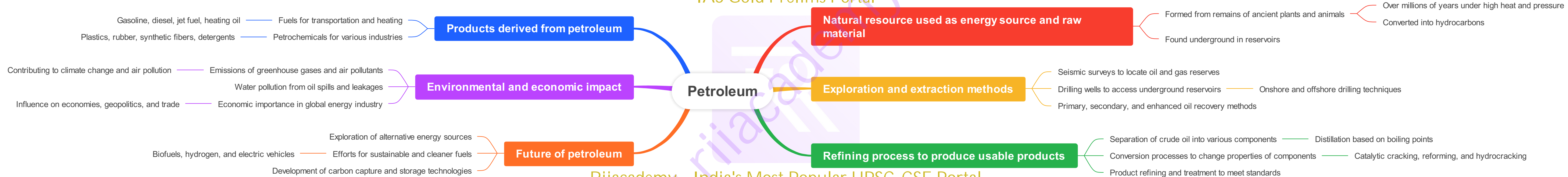
### 8. Relevance in Modern Times

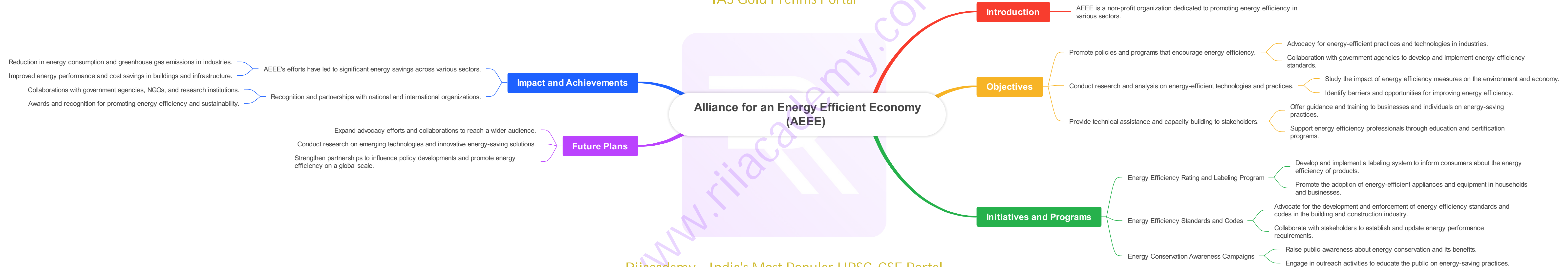
Discussion on the continuing relevance of Satyarth Prakash

Consideration of its impact on Hindu society and reforms

Call to uphold its teachings for a progressive and enlightened society

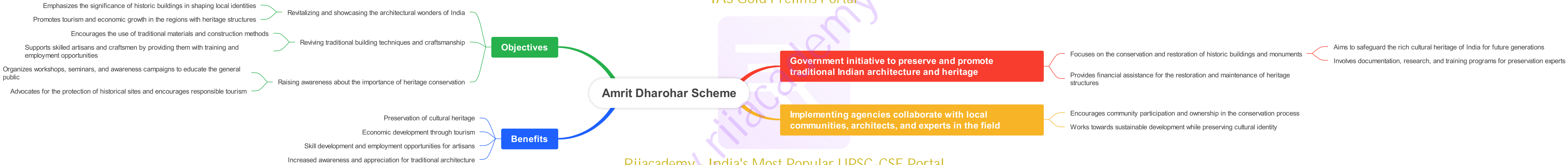










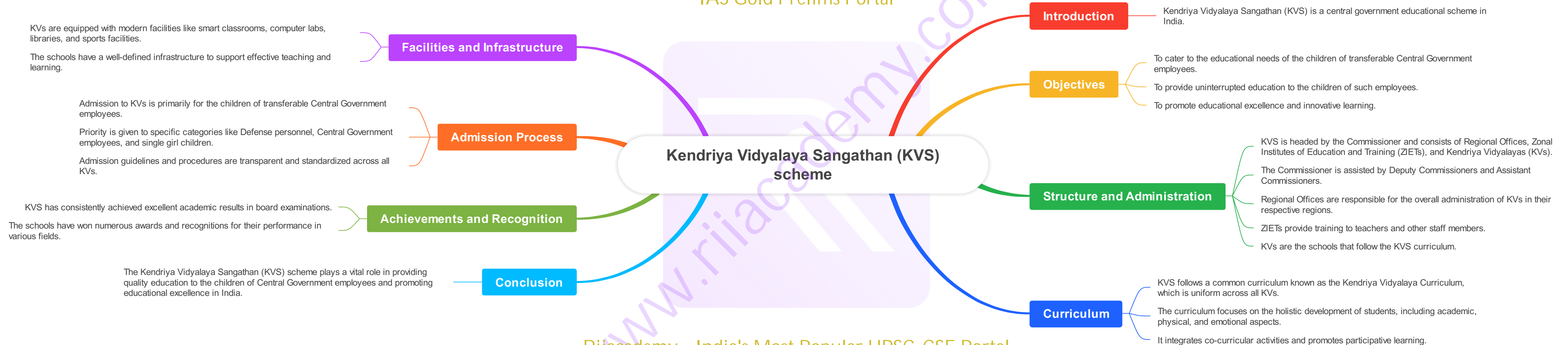


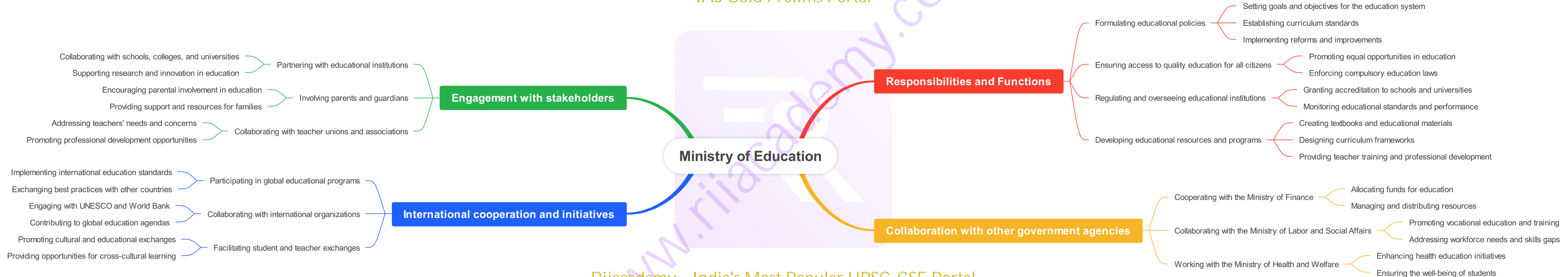




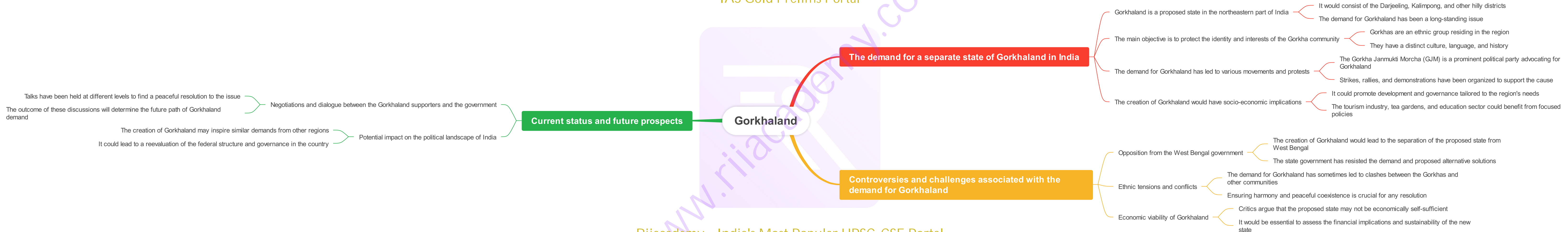


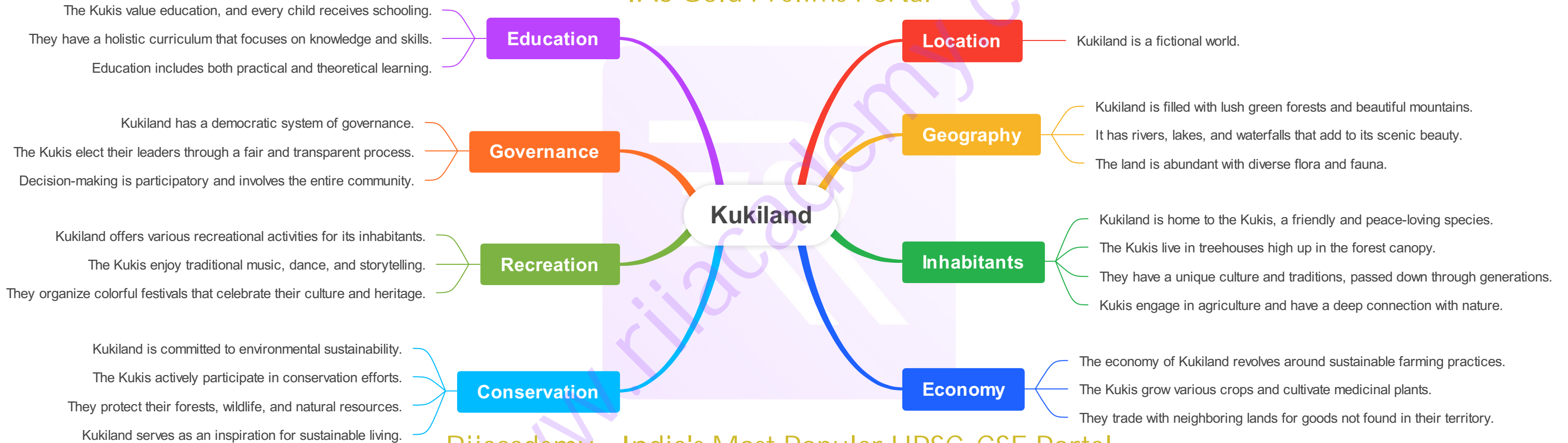








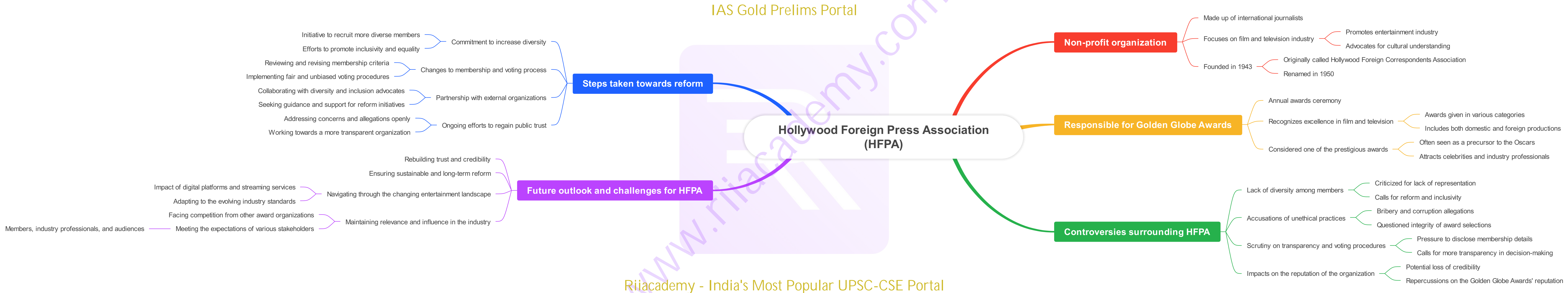


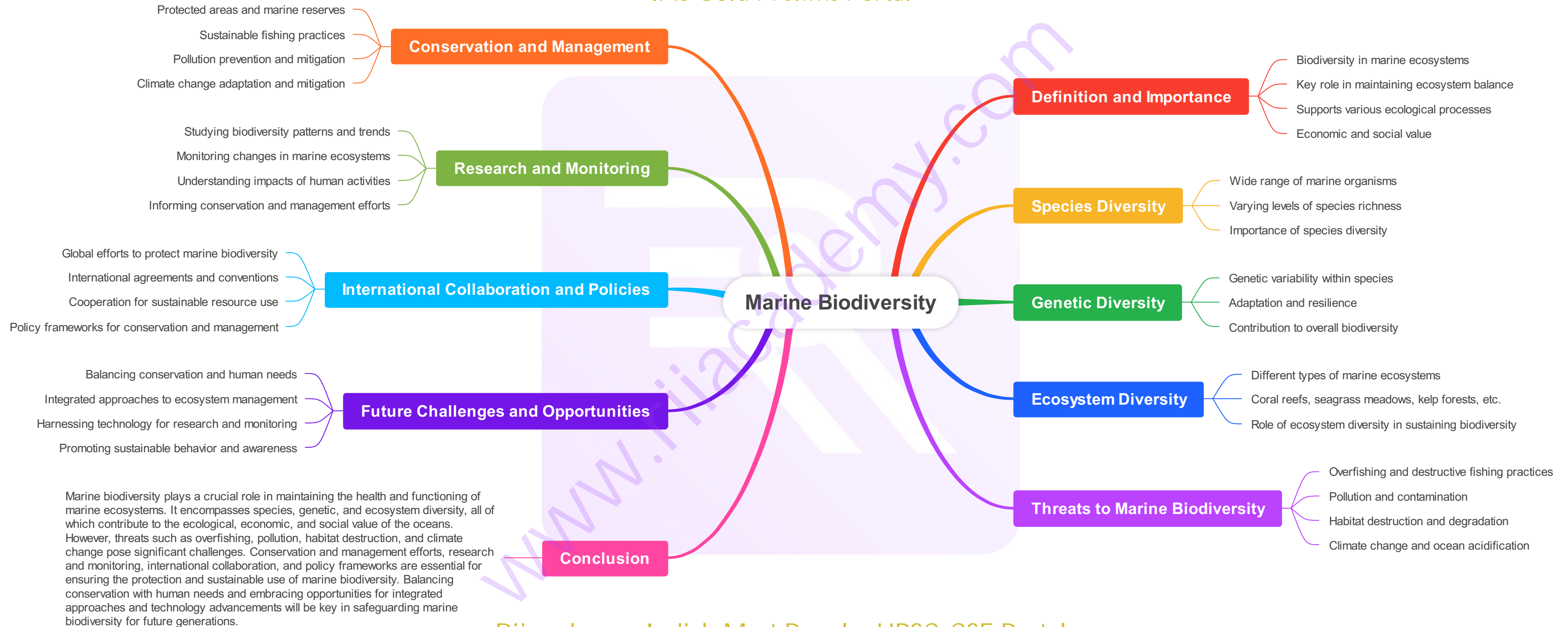


# GORKHALAND

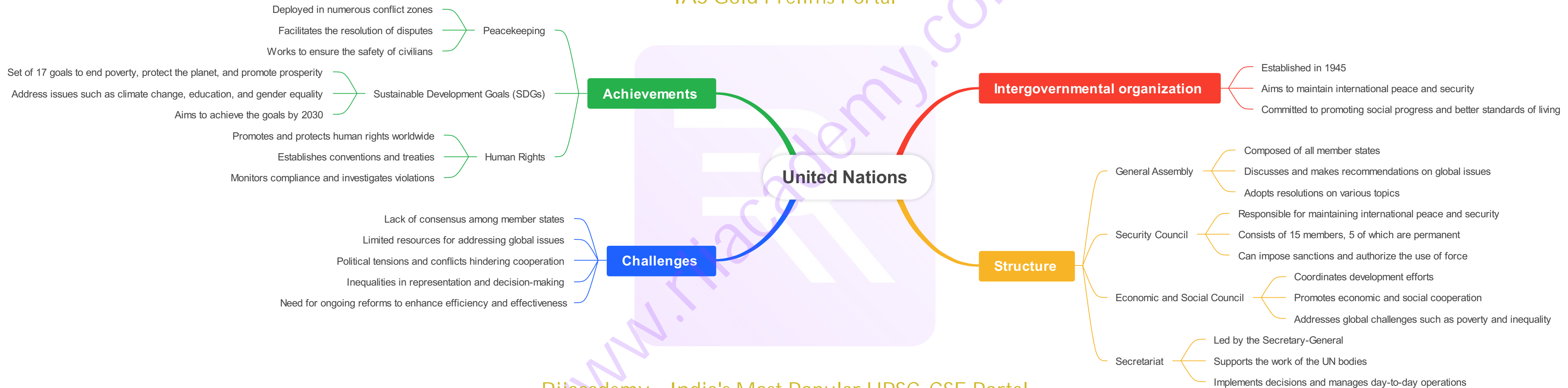


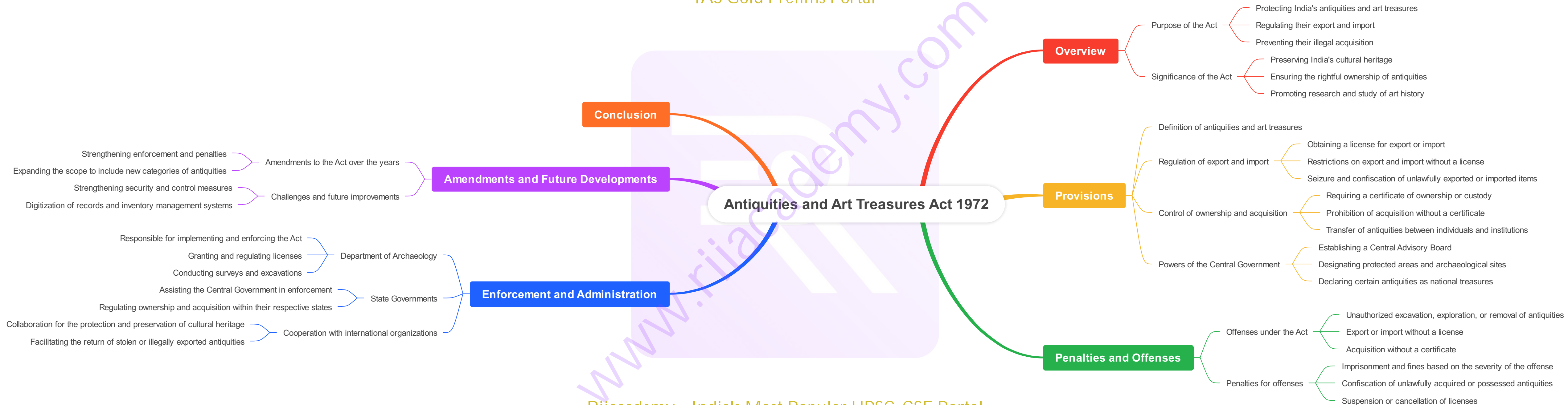


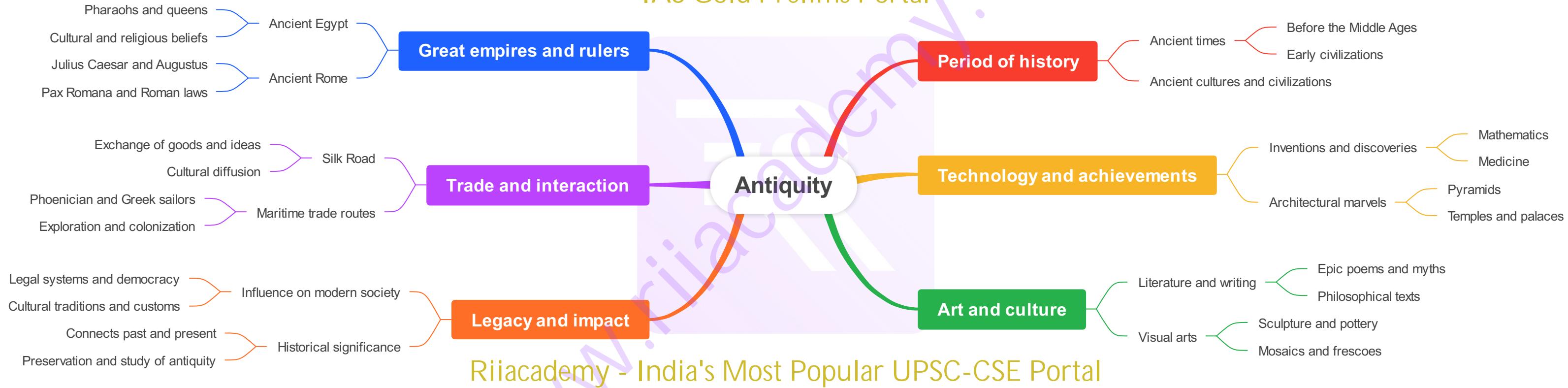








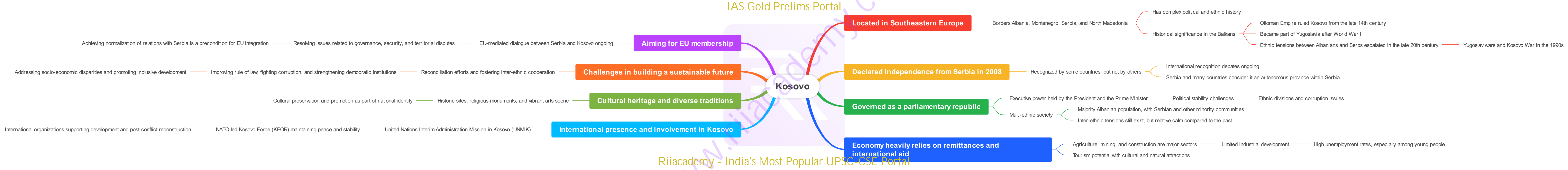




## India-Kosovo Trade Commerce Economic Office (IKCEO)

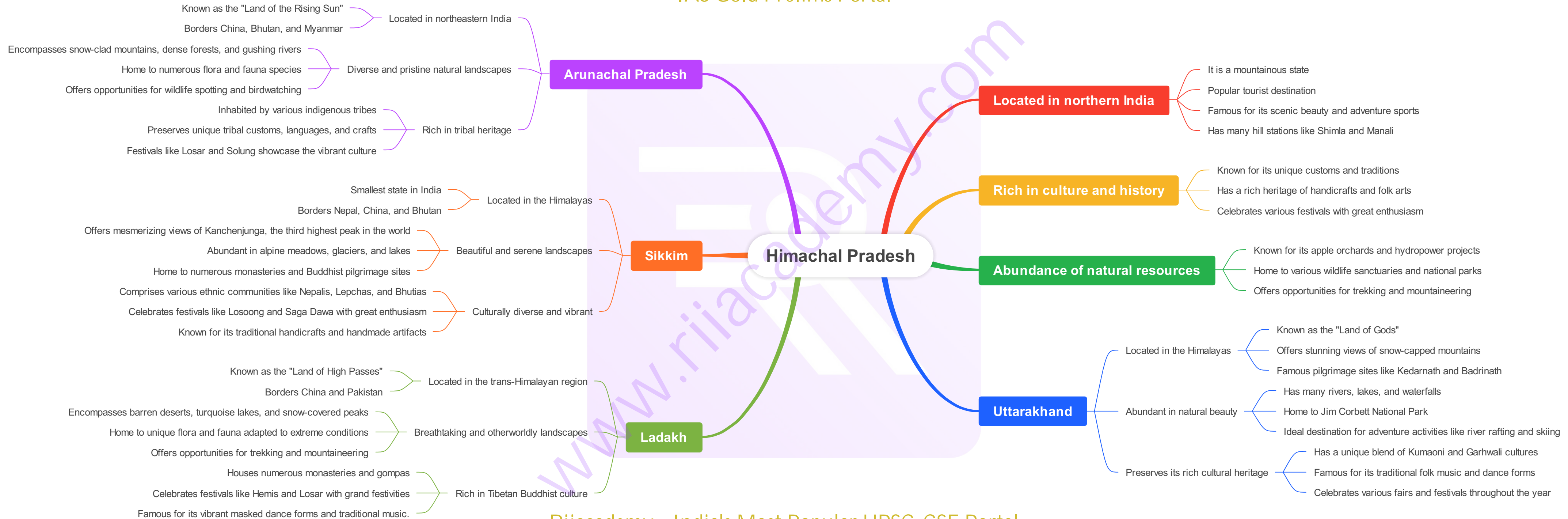
### Role of IKCEO in promoting trade and commerce between India and Kosovo

- Facilitating trade agreements and partnerships
  - Negotiating favorable terms and conditions
  - Promoting investment opportunities in both countries
- Providing assistance to businesses
  - Offering market intelligence and research
  - Facilitating trade missions and visits
  - Assisting with customs and regulatory procedures
- Organizing trade fairs and exhibitions
  - Showcasing products and services from India and Kosovo
  - Connecting businesses with potential buyers and investors
- Promoting cultural exchange and understanding
  - Facilitating cultural events and exchanges
  - Supporting educational and tourism initiatives
- Strengthening diplomatic relationships
  - Collaborating with government agencies and embassies
  - Participating in bilateral meetings and forums
- Supporting sustainable development and growth
  - Encouraging innovation and technology transfer
  - Promoting green initiatives and clean energy projects
  - Providing capacity-building programs and training
- Enhancing economic cooperation across sectors
  - Supporting collaboration in agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing
  - Promoting trade in services, such as IT and healthcare
  - Facilitating joint ventures and investment projects
- Ensuring a favorable business environment
  - Advocating for favorable trade policies and regulations
  - Addressing trade barriers and resolving disputes
  - Promoting intellectual property rights protection
- Networking and partnership building
  - Engaging with industry associations and chambers of commerce
  - Connecting businesses with potential partners and stakeholders
  - Collaborating with international organizations and trade bodies
- Monitoring and evaluating trade performance
  - Analyzing trade data and market trends
  - Assessing the impact of trade policies and initiatives
  - Providing recommendations for enhancing trade relations



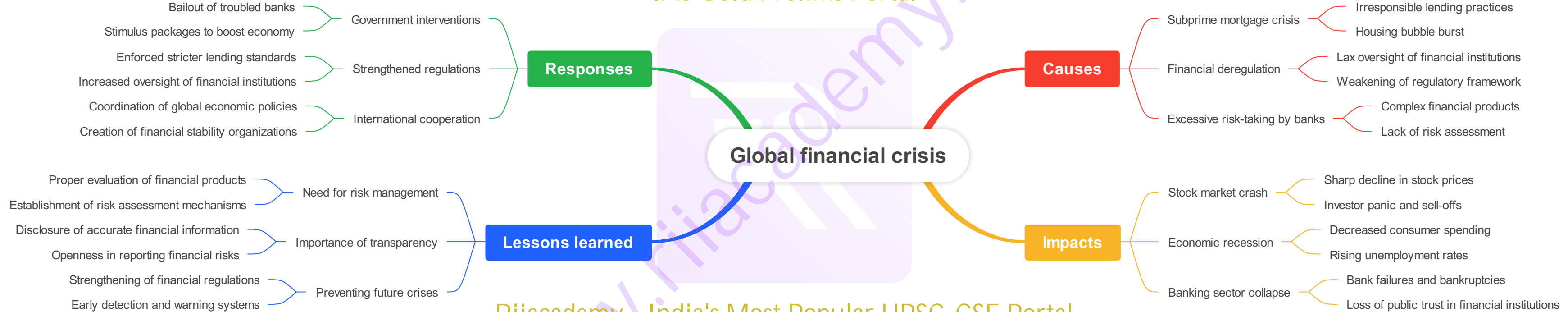


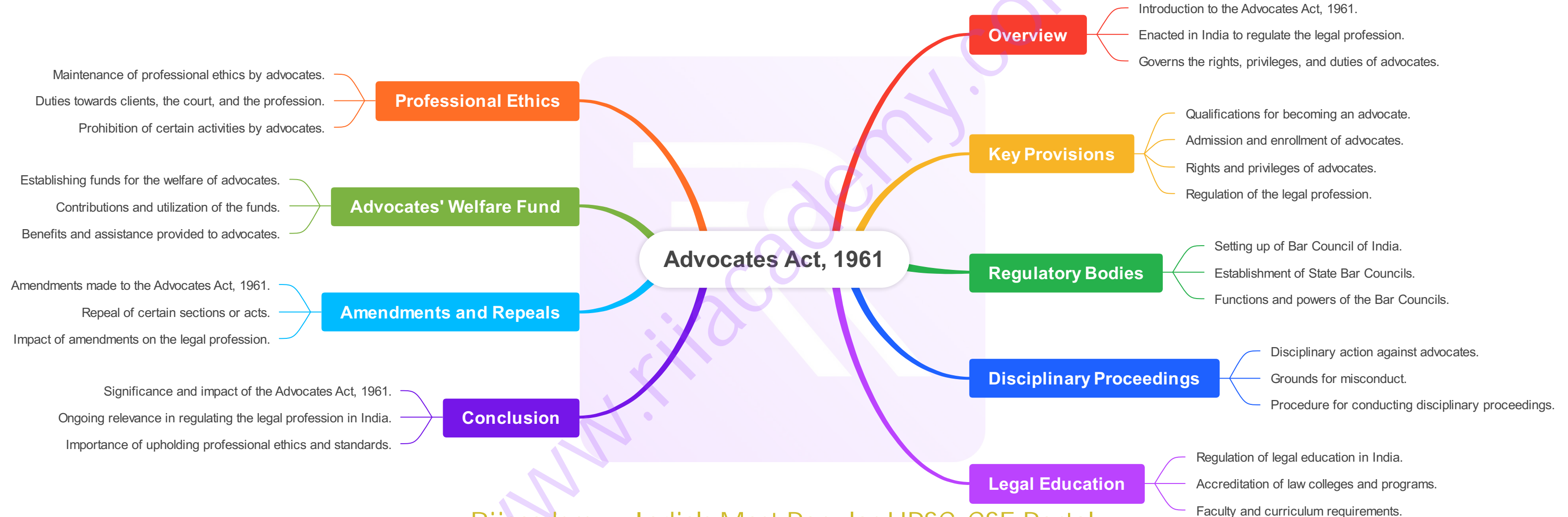




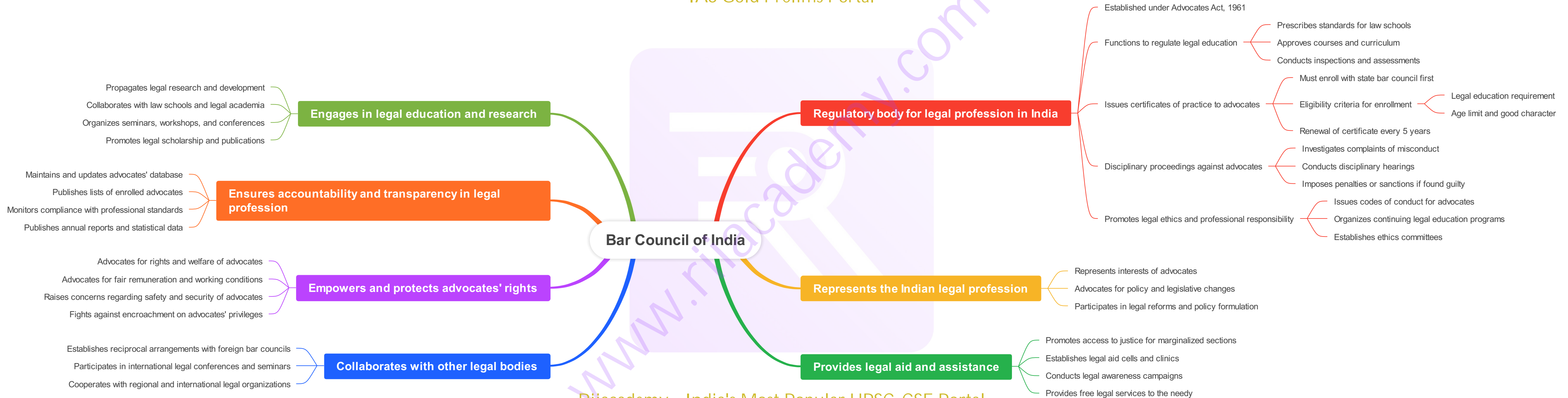


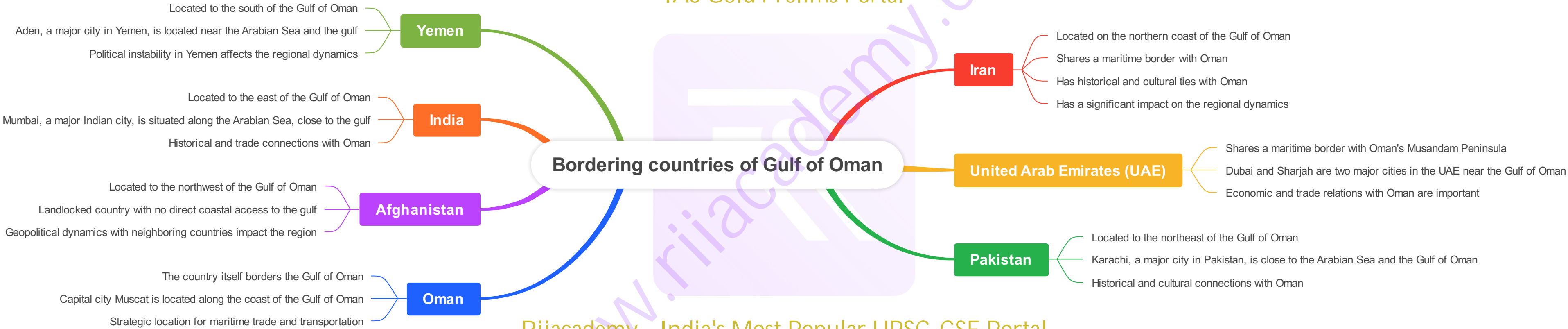


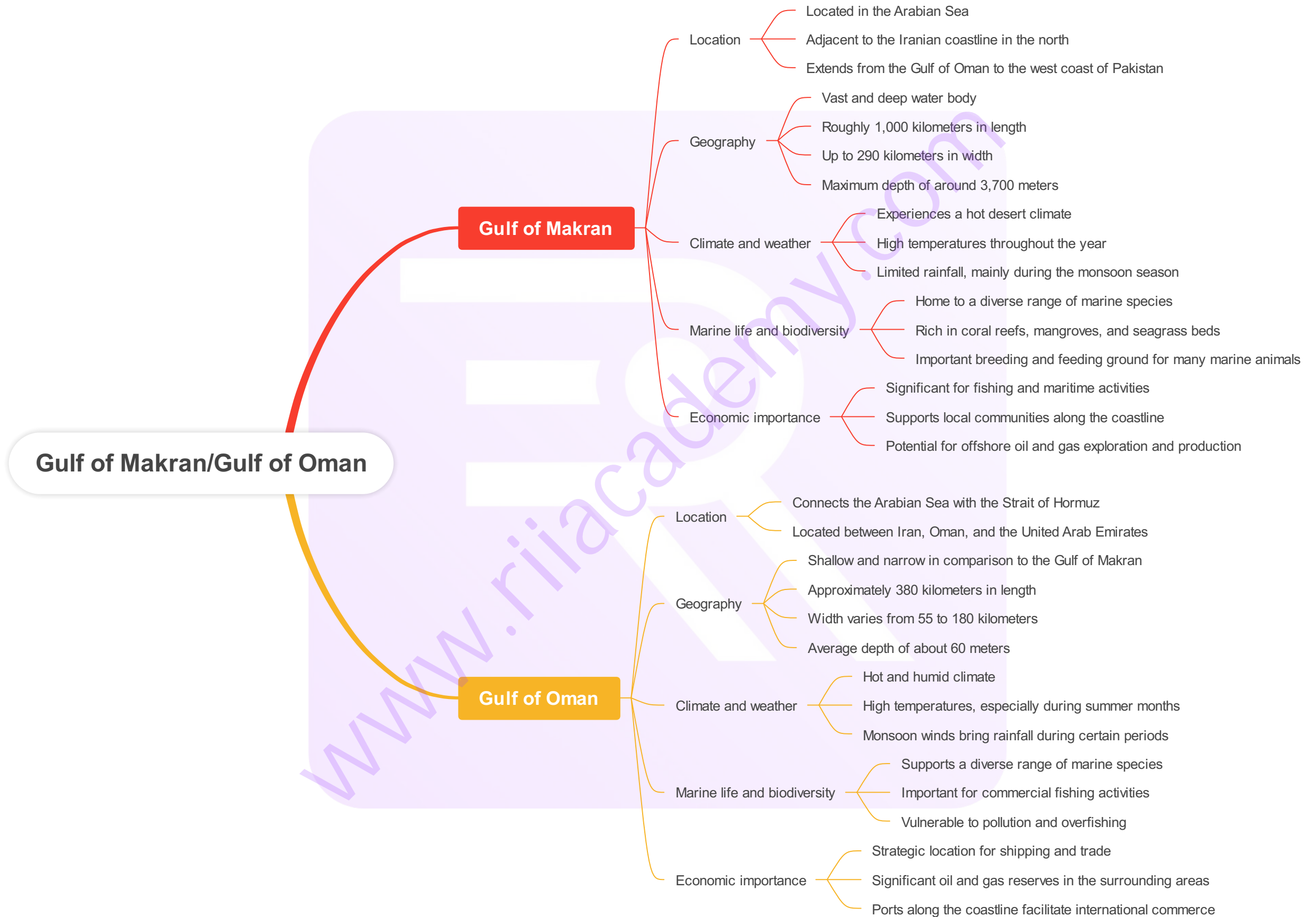




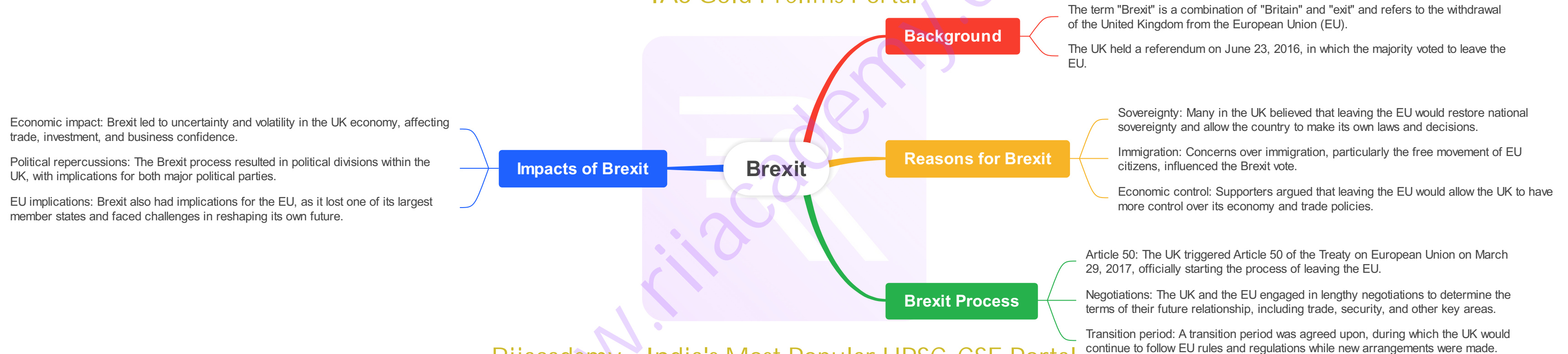




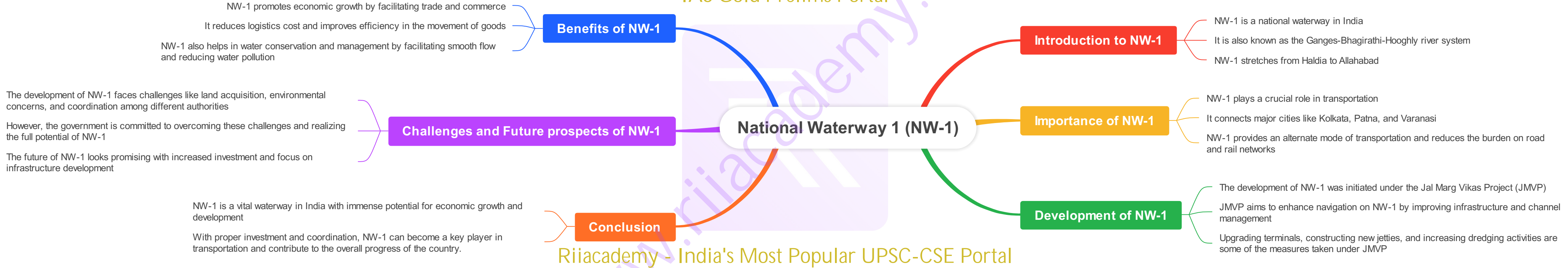


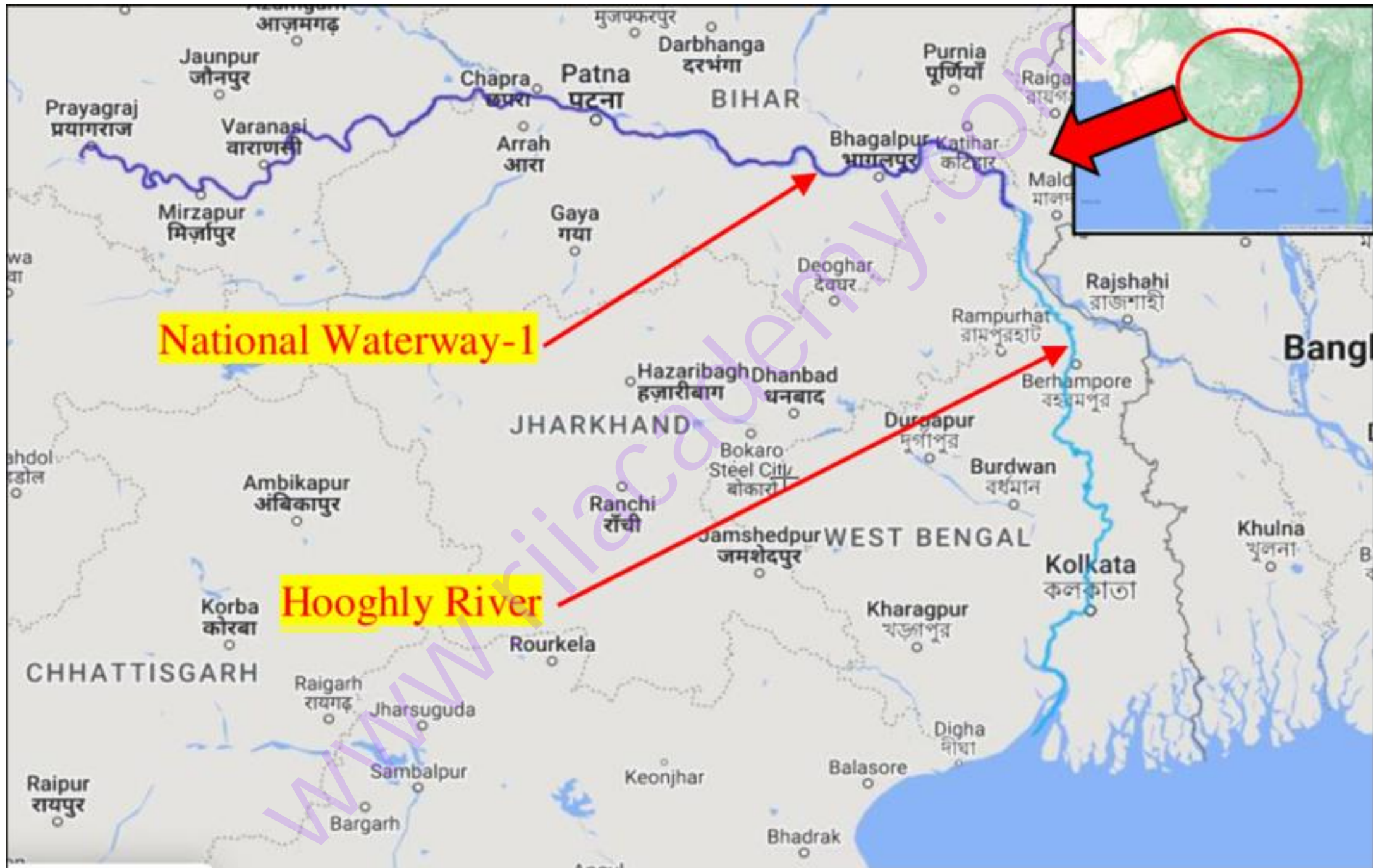


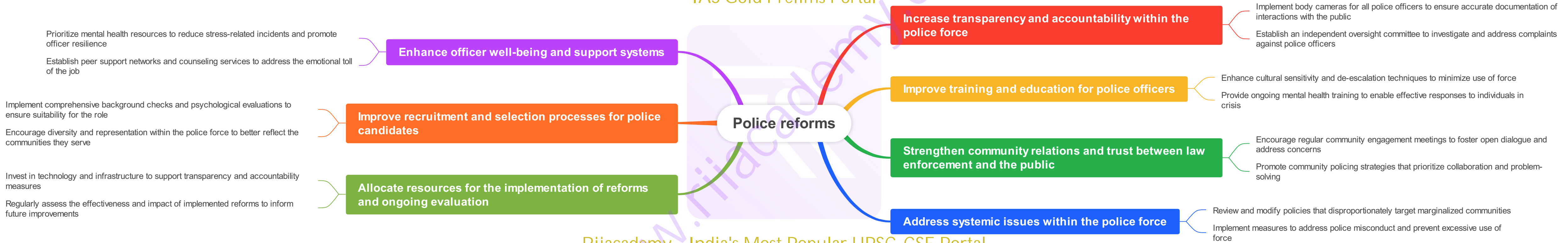


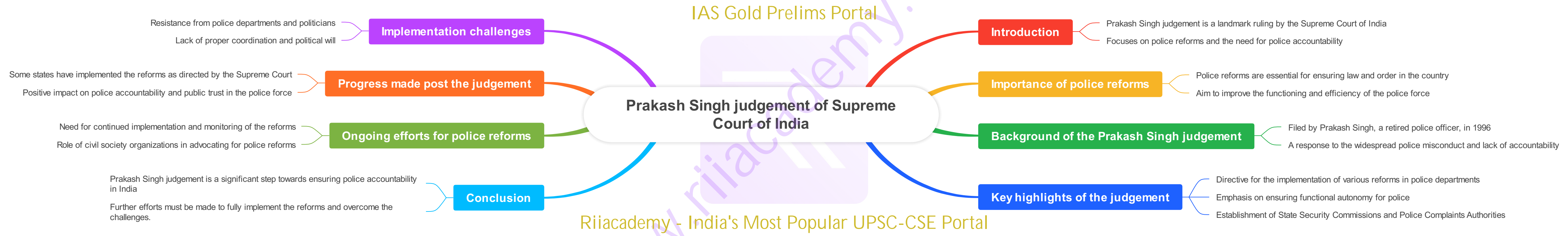


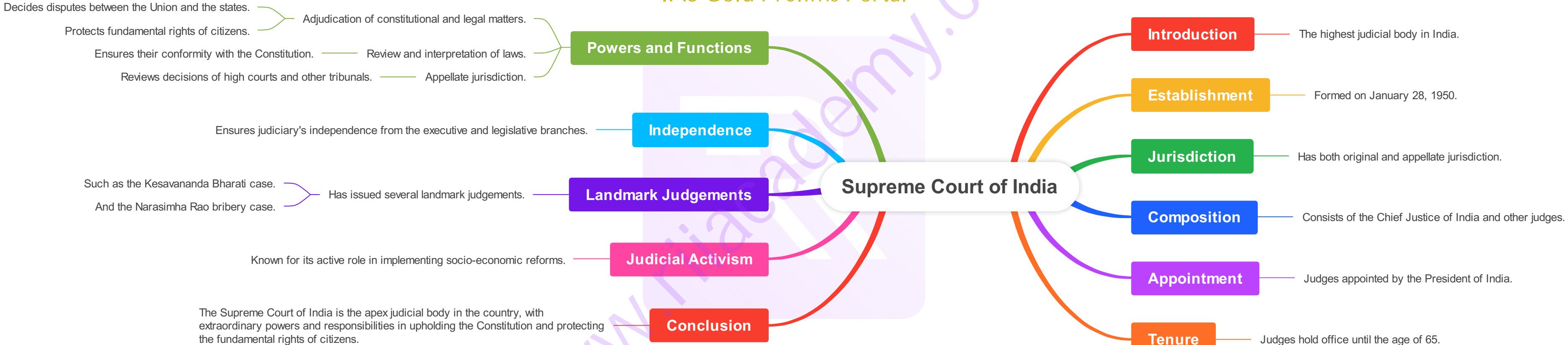




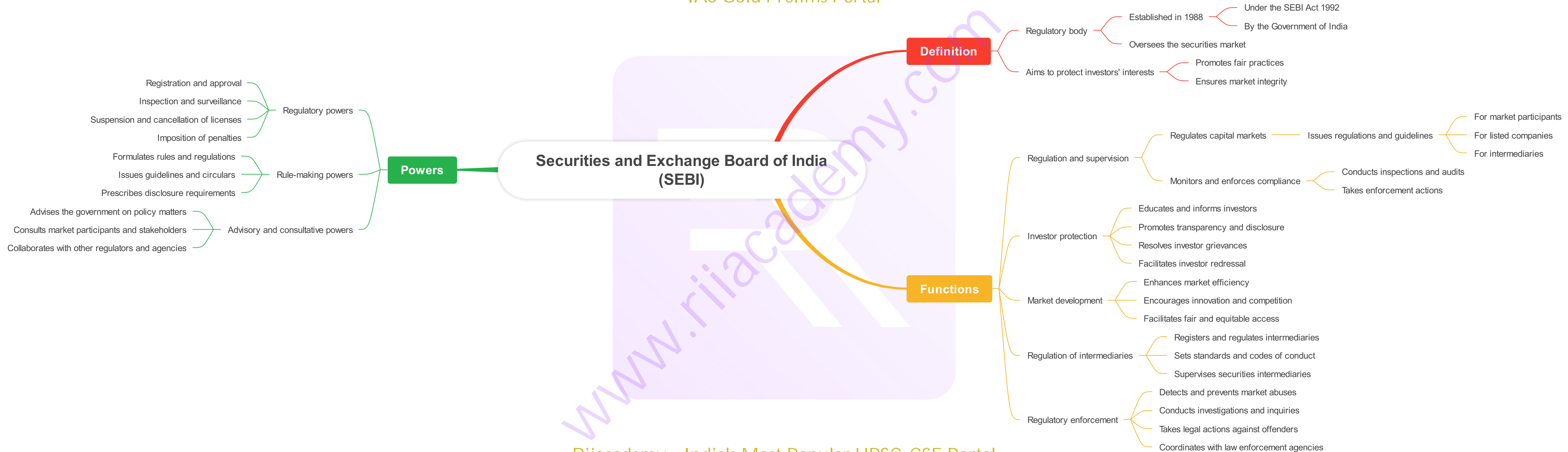


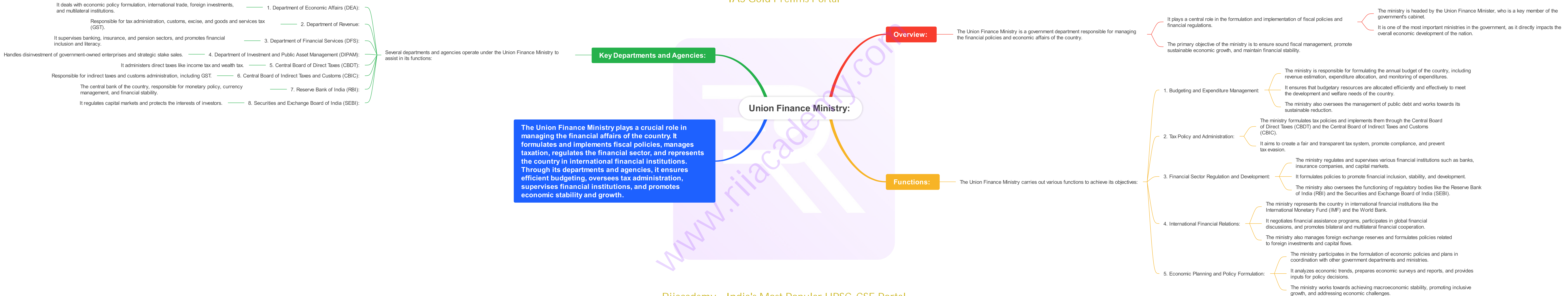


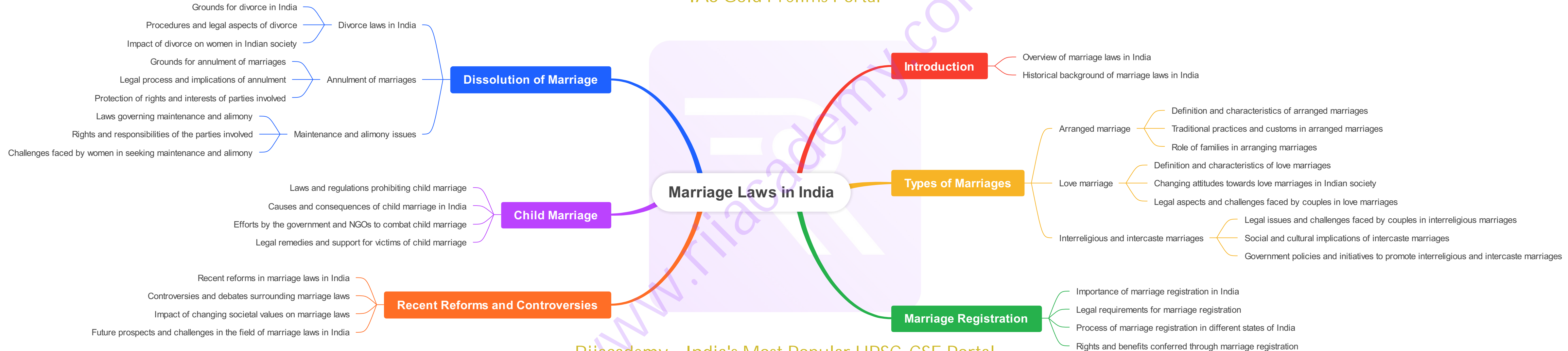


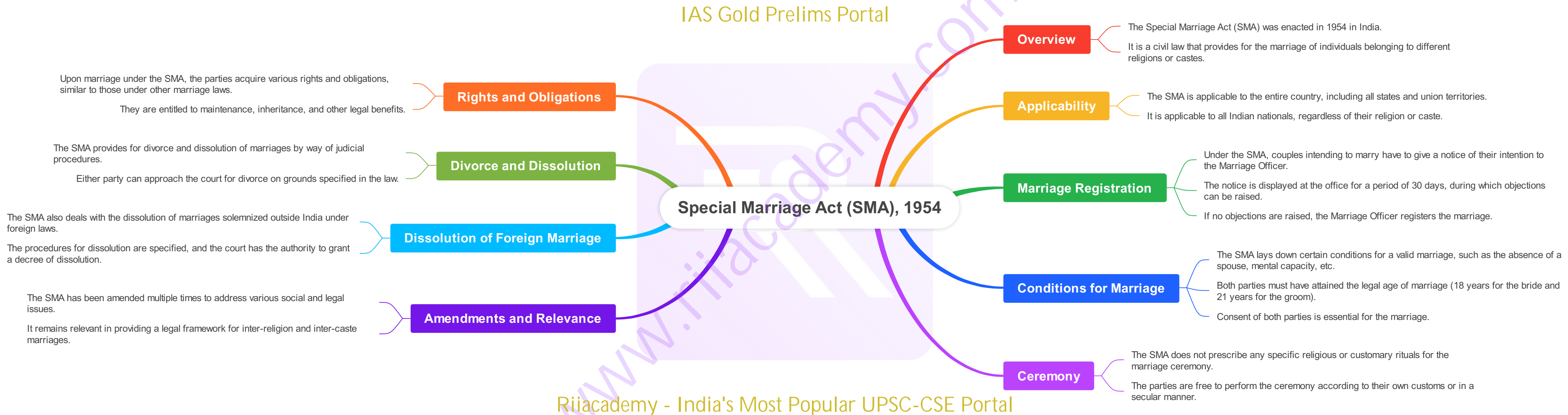


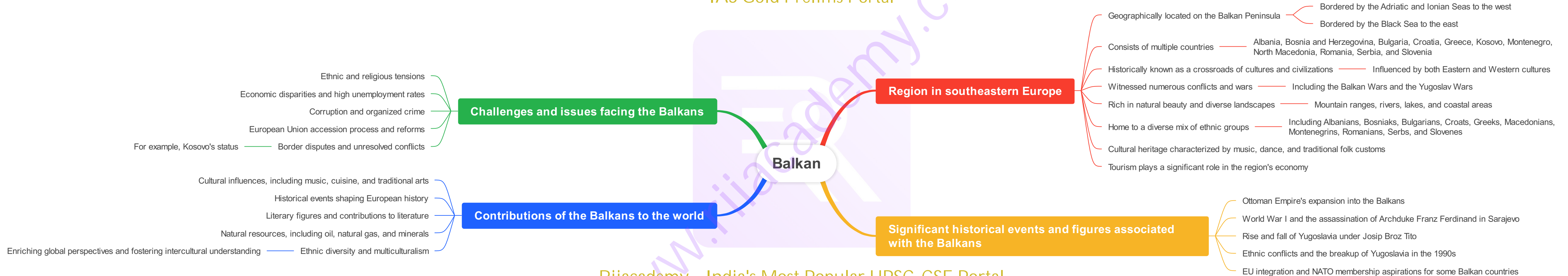






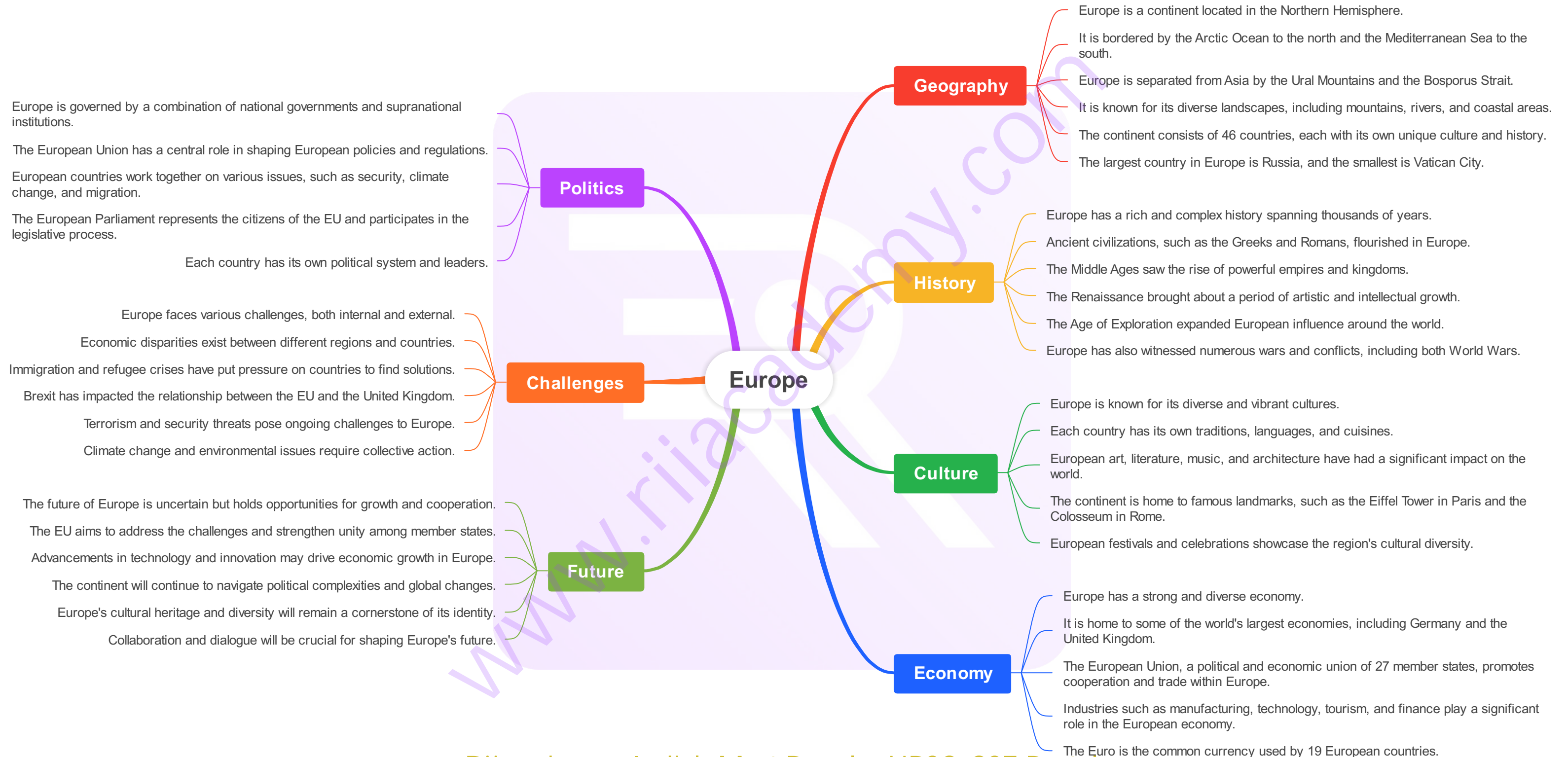






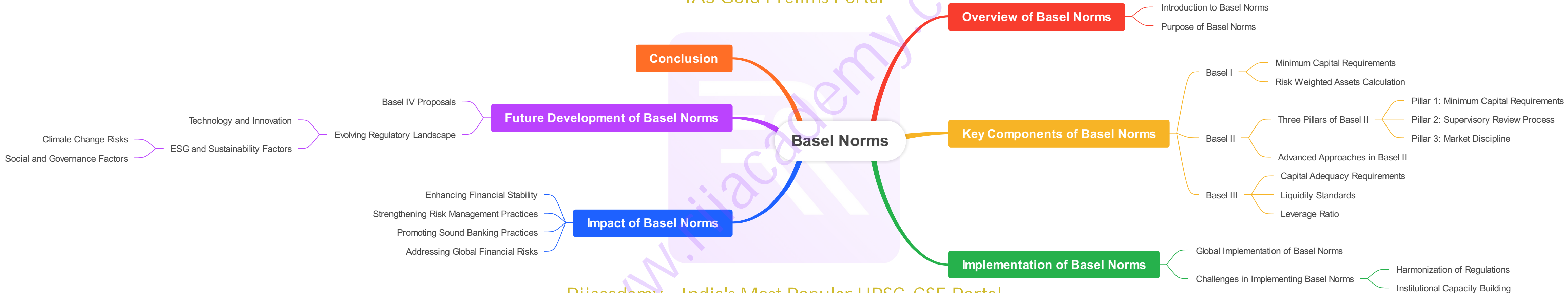


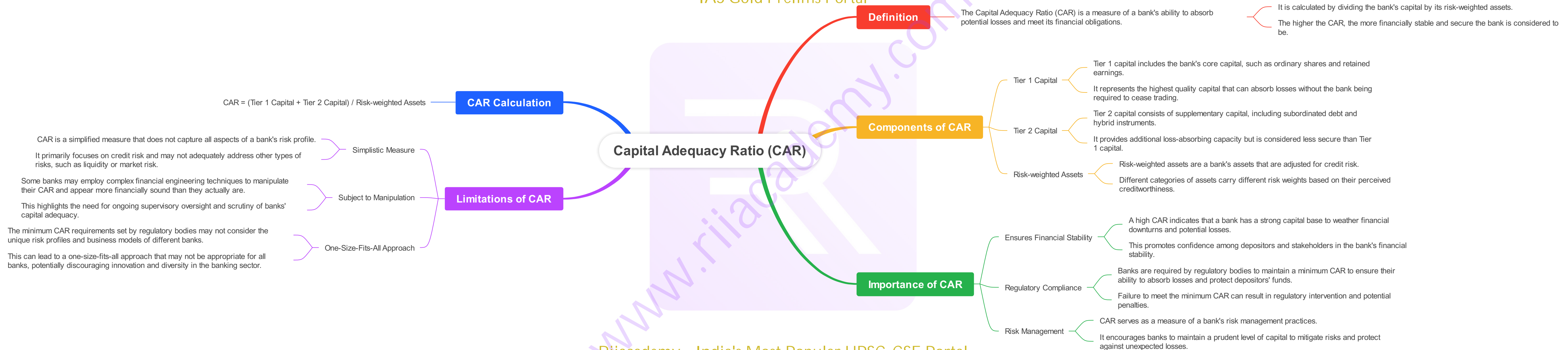












Regulatory authorities regularly reassess and update the list of DSIBs based on changing circumstances

Mechanisms are in place to ensure continuous monitoring and assessment of the systemic importance of banks

**The designation of DSIBs is an evolving process**

**Overall, the designation of DSIBs and the implementation of appropriate regulations aim to strengthen financial stability and safeguard the economy.**

## Domestic Systematically Important Banks (DSIBs)

**DSIBs refer to banks that are of significant importance to the domestic financial system**

- These banks have the potential to create systemic risks if they face financial distress
- DSIBs are subject to stricter regulations and supervision compared to other banks

- Systemic risks can have severe repercussions on the stability of the entire financial system
- DSIBs are identified based on various criteria such as size, interconnectedness, complexity, and substitutability
- This is to ensure their resilience and ability to withstand financial shocks
- Regulatory frameworks for DSIBs aim to prevent the occurrence of a financial crisis

**DSIBs play a critical role in the economy and financial markets**

- They are essential for providing various financial services to individuals, businesses, and governments
- DSIBs also act as a source of stability during times of economic uncertainty

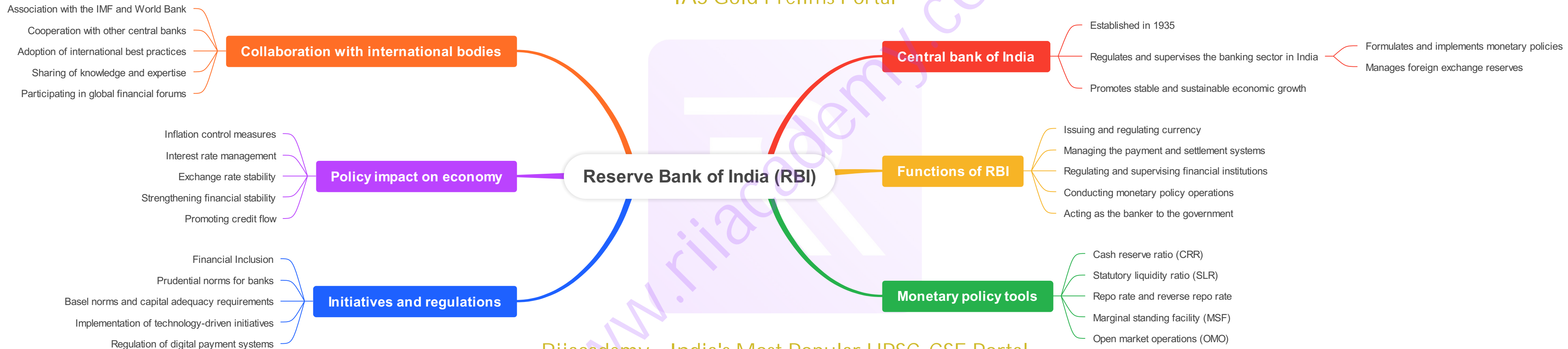
- DSIBs offer services such as deposit-taking, lending, investment banking, and asset management
- Their activities support economic growth and facilitate capital allocation
- Their ability to maintain liquidity and provide credit helps mitigate the impact of economic downturns
- Governments often rely on DSIBs to support the stability of the financial system during crises

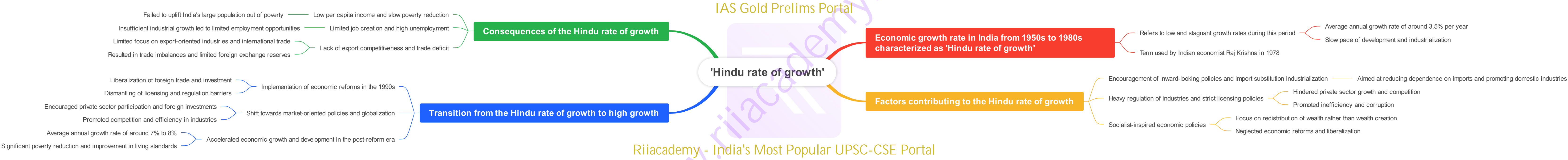
**Global coordination is necessary to address the risks posed by DSIBs**

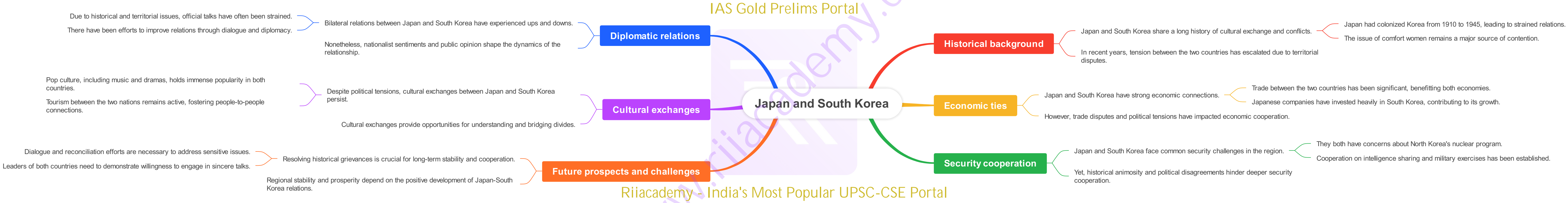
- As DSIBs can have cross-border operations, their failures can have international implications
- Regular stress testing and monitoring of DSIBs helps identify potential vulnerabilities and risks

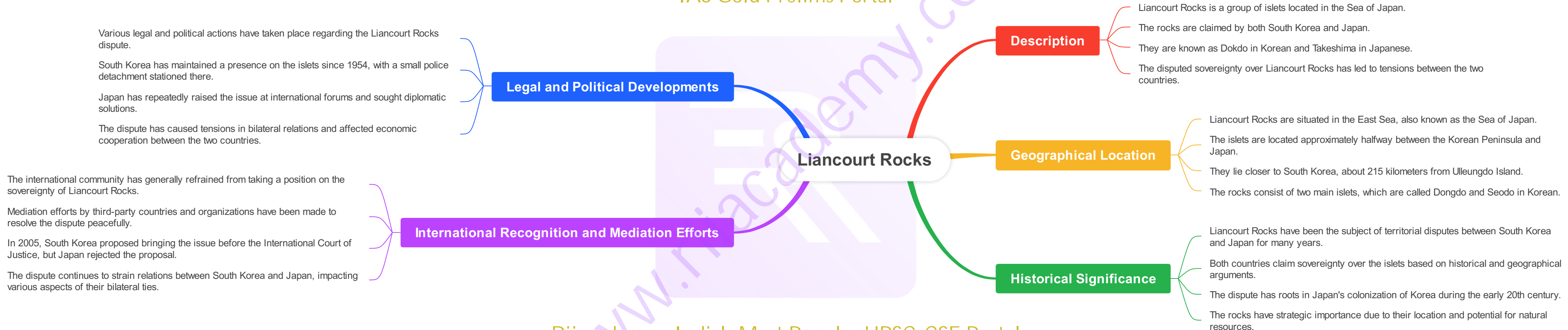
- Cooperation between regulatory authorities is crucial to effectively regulate and supervise DSIBs
- International frameworks, such as the Financial Stability Board, promote cooperation and coordination
- Stress tests assess the resilience of DSIBs under adverse economic scenarios
- Monitoring allows regulators to intervene if necessary to prevent potential systemic risks



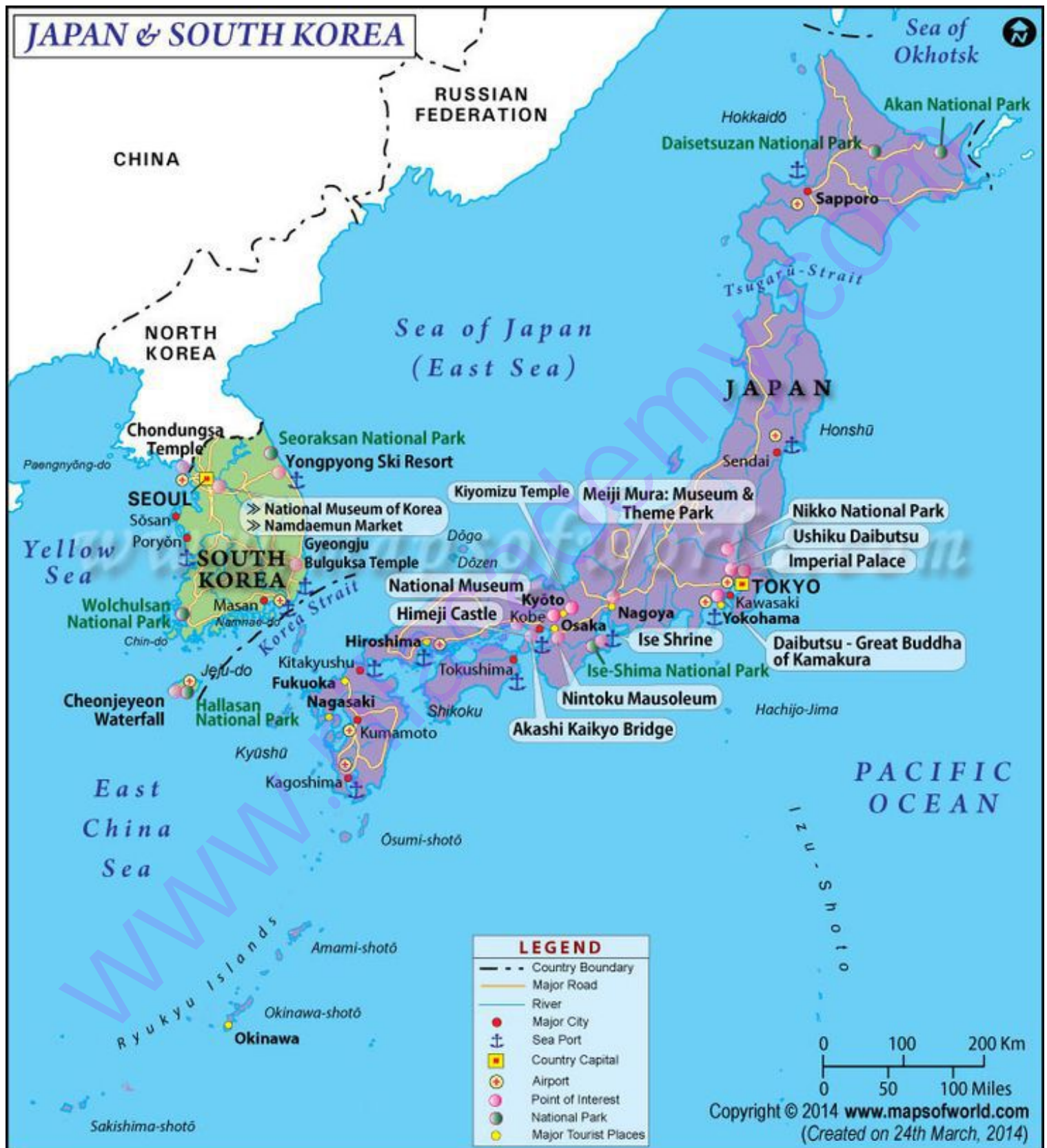














## Lok Sabha

**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.**

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

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.

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

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 Lok Sabha is presided over by the Speaker.

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.

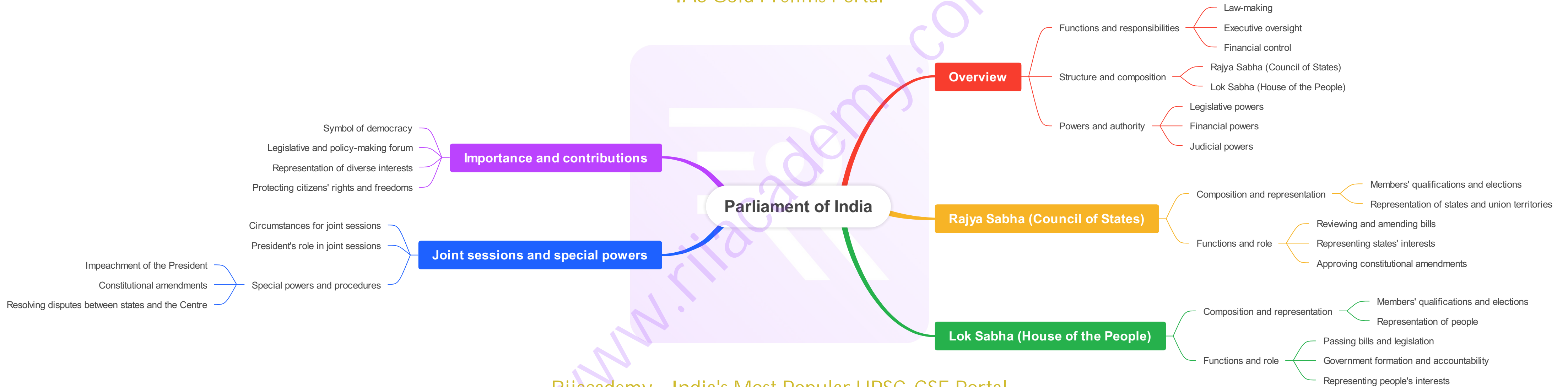
The Speaker also ensures that parliamentary rules and procedures are followed.

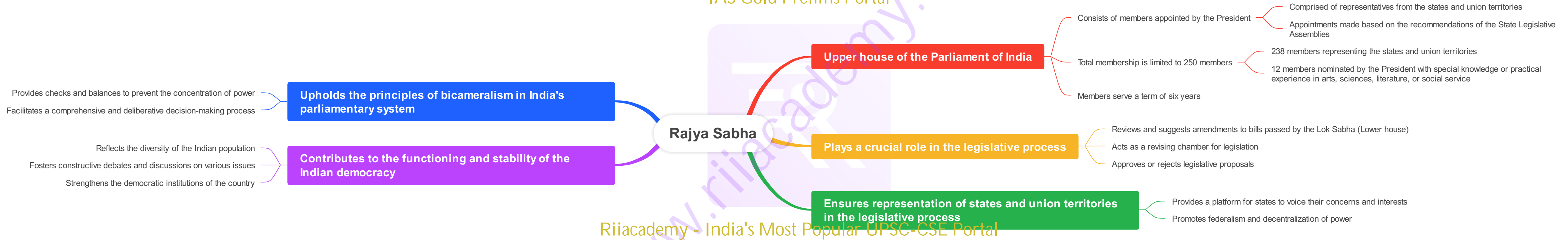
The Lok Sabha holds sessions in which members discuss and debate various issues.

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.

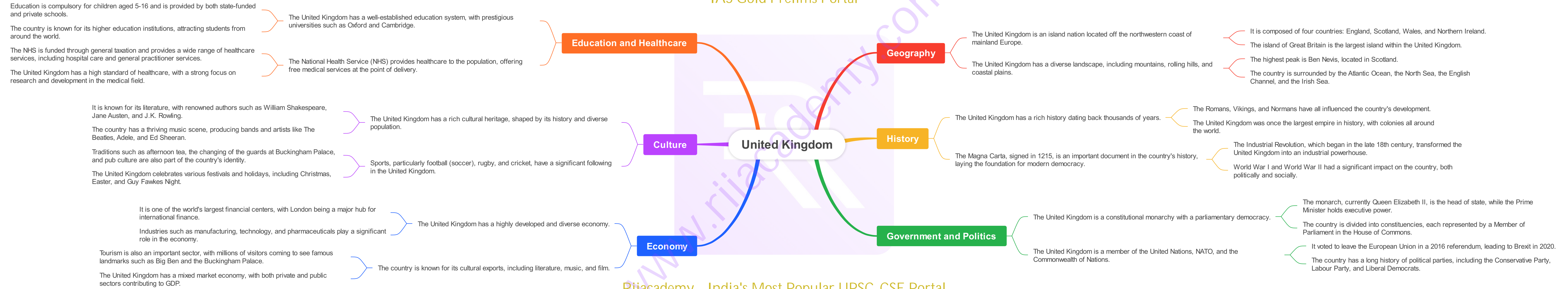




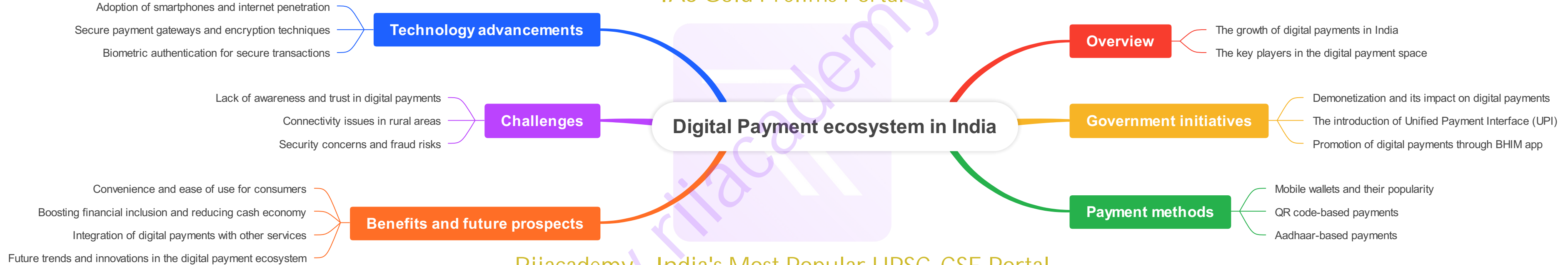








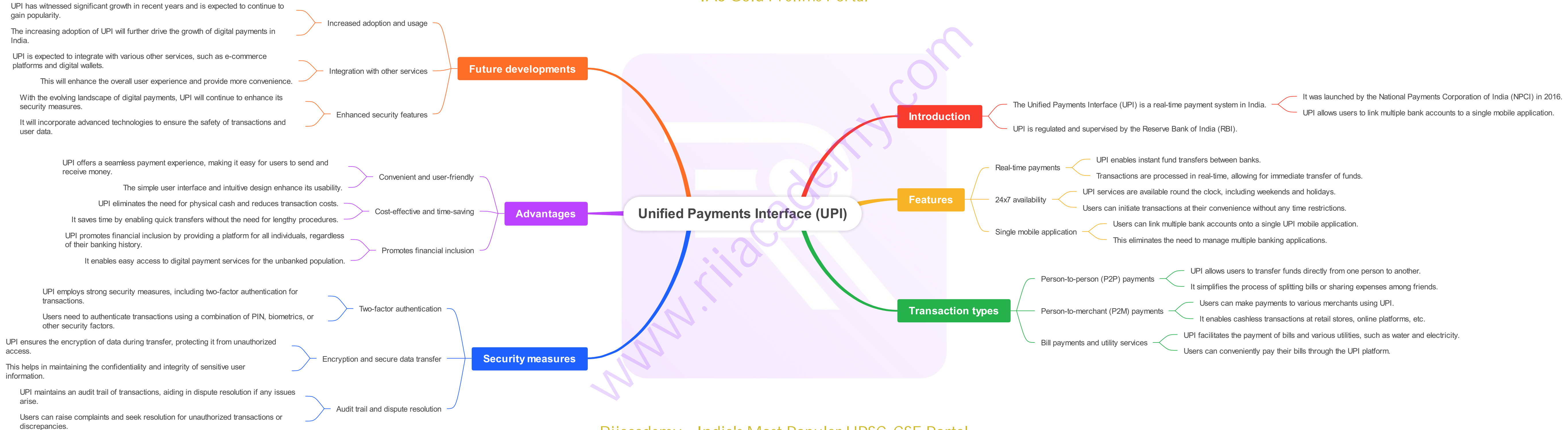


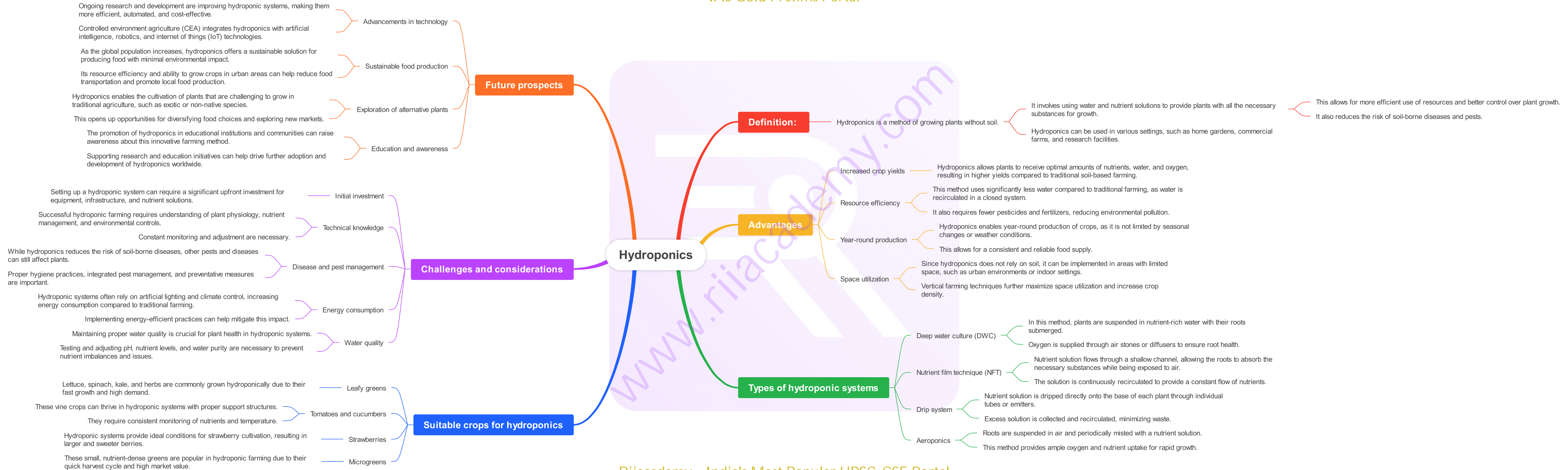


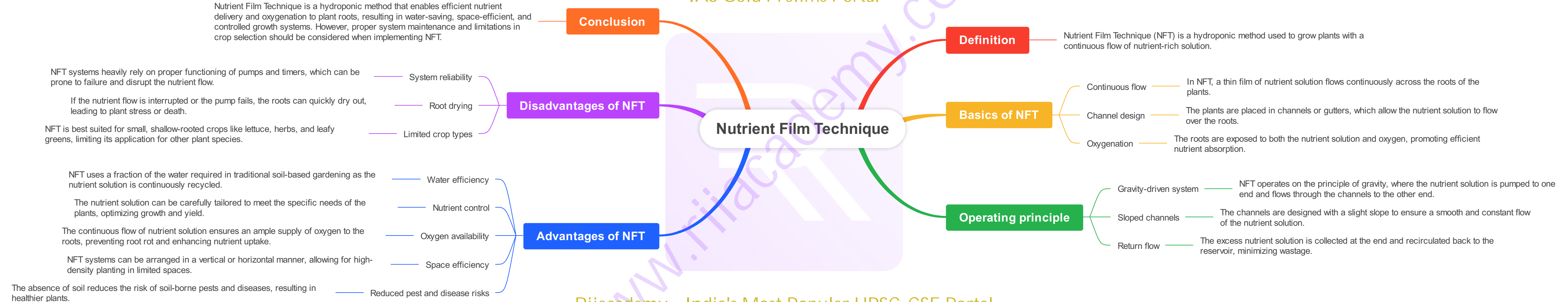












## Amrit Dharohar Scheme

### A government initiative in India

Launched to preserve and promote traditional Indian performing arts

Aims to provide financial assistance and support to artists and cultural organizations

Focused on reviving and sustaining various art forms

Offers scholarships, fellowships, and grants

Funding opportunities for artists, scholars, and researchers

Enables individuals to pursue their passion for traditional arts

Conducts training programs and workshops

Enhances skills and knowledge of budding artists

Trains them in different art forms under renowned masters

Organizes cultural festivals and events

Showcases the richness and diversity of Indian culture

Provides a platform for artists to perform and display their talent

Collaborates with national and international organizations

Exchanges cultural experiences and expertise

Facilitates cultural diplomacy and mutual understanding

Supports the preservation of artistic heritage

Documentation and conservation of traditional art forms

Digitization of rare art collections for wider accessibility

Promotes awareness and appreciation of Indian traditional arts

Engages the public through exhibitions, seminars, and publications

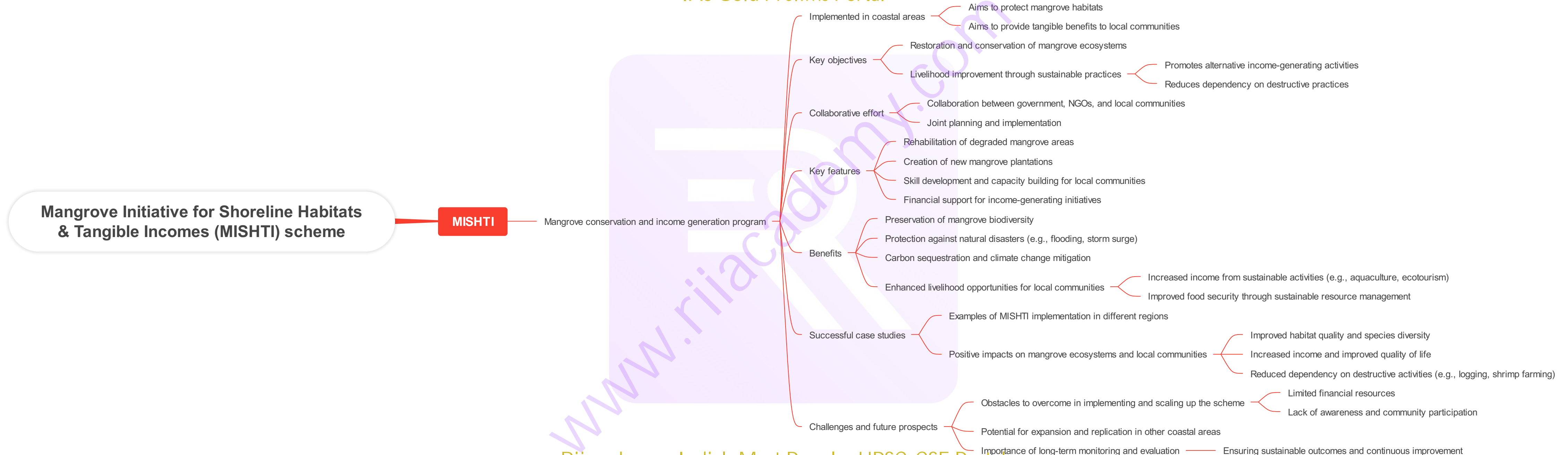
Encourages the younger generation to embrace their cultural heritage

Contribution towards sustainable livelihoods for traditional artists

Economic empowerment through increased recognition and market opportunities

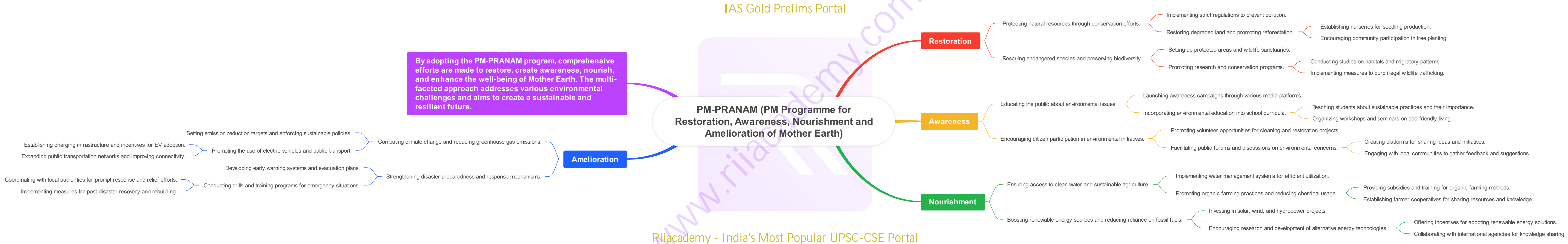
Paves the way for the growth and continuation of traditional arts in a contemporary context

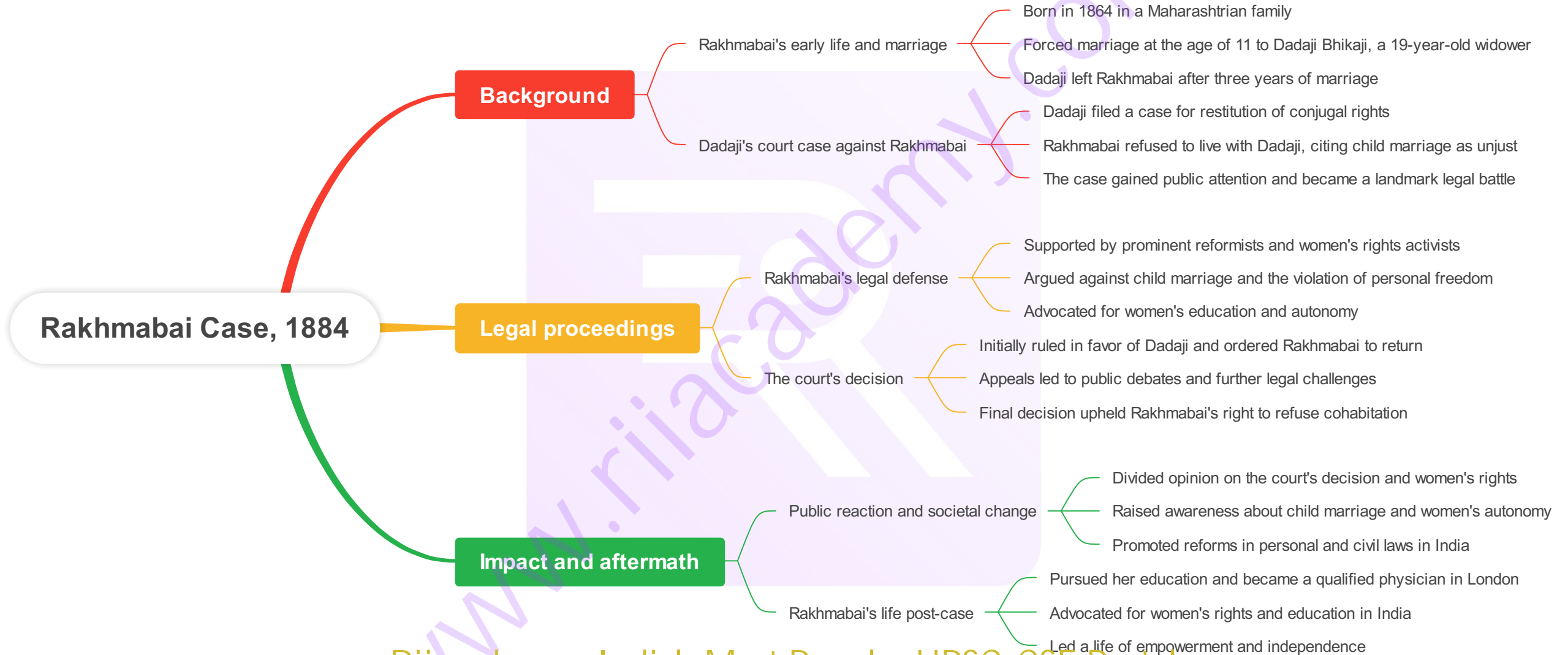


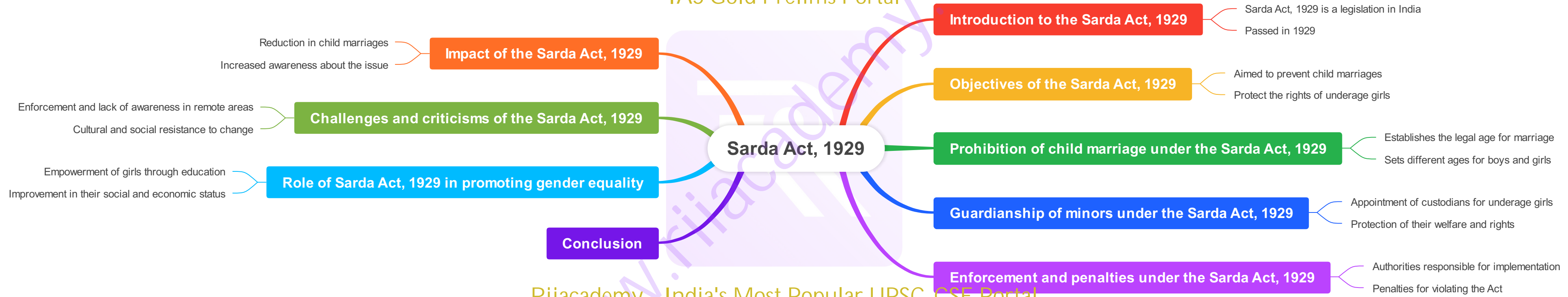


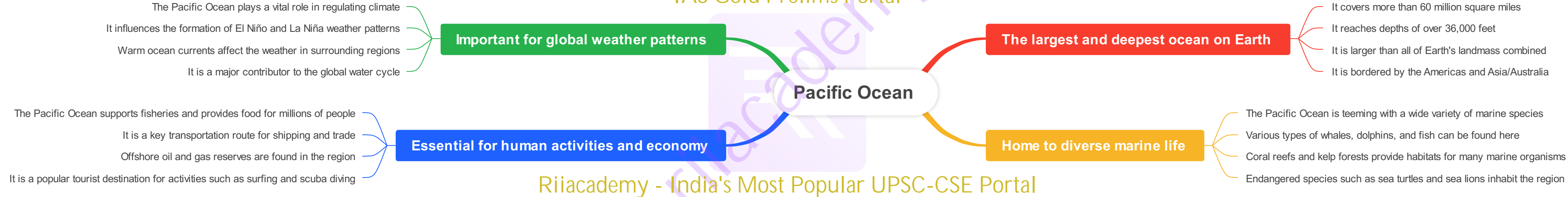




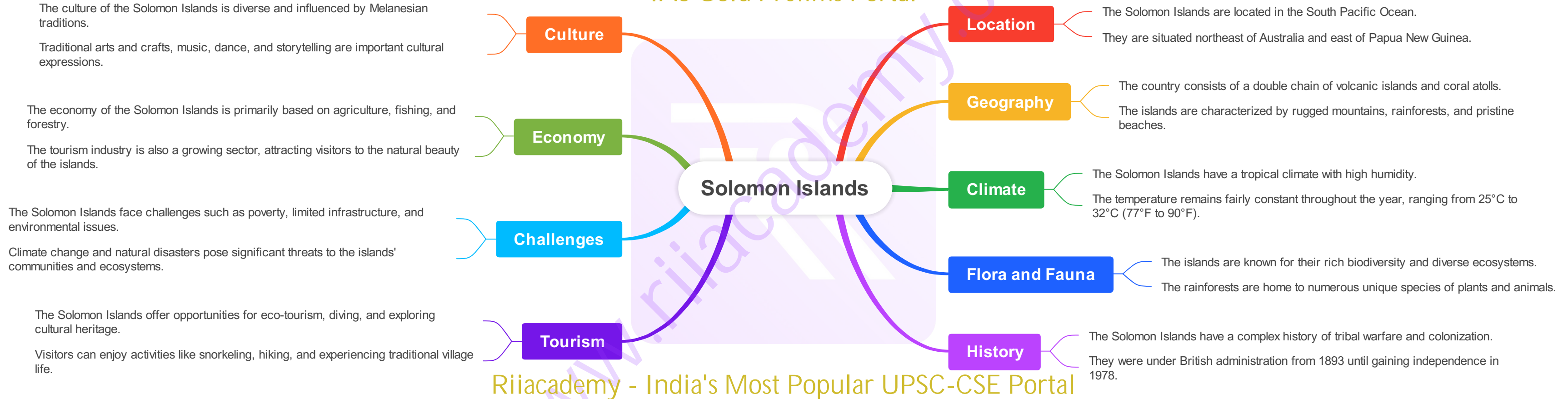














The NSC works closely with other national security agencies, such as the Department of Defense, Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency, and Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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.

## Relationship with Other Agencies

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.

## Historical Impact

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

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.

## Conclusion

# National Security Council (NSC)

## Overview

The National Security Council (NSC) is the principal forum for advising the President of the United States on matters of national security, foreign policy, and defense.

It was established in 1947 by the National Security Act and serves as the President's advisory body on national security and foreign policy issues.

## Roles and Responsibilities

The NSC is responsible for integrating the various government agencies involved in national security and coordinating their efforts.

It provides strategic guidance and policy recommendations to the President on issues related to defense, intelligence, counterterrorism, and diplomacy.

The council also plays a vital role in crisis management, coordinating responses to emergencies, and overseeing the implementation of national security policies.

## Composition

The NSC is chaired by the President and includes the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and other key officials.

The council also includes the National Security Advisor, who serves as the President's principal advisor on national security affairs.

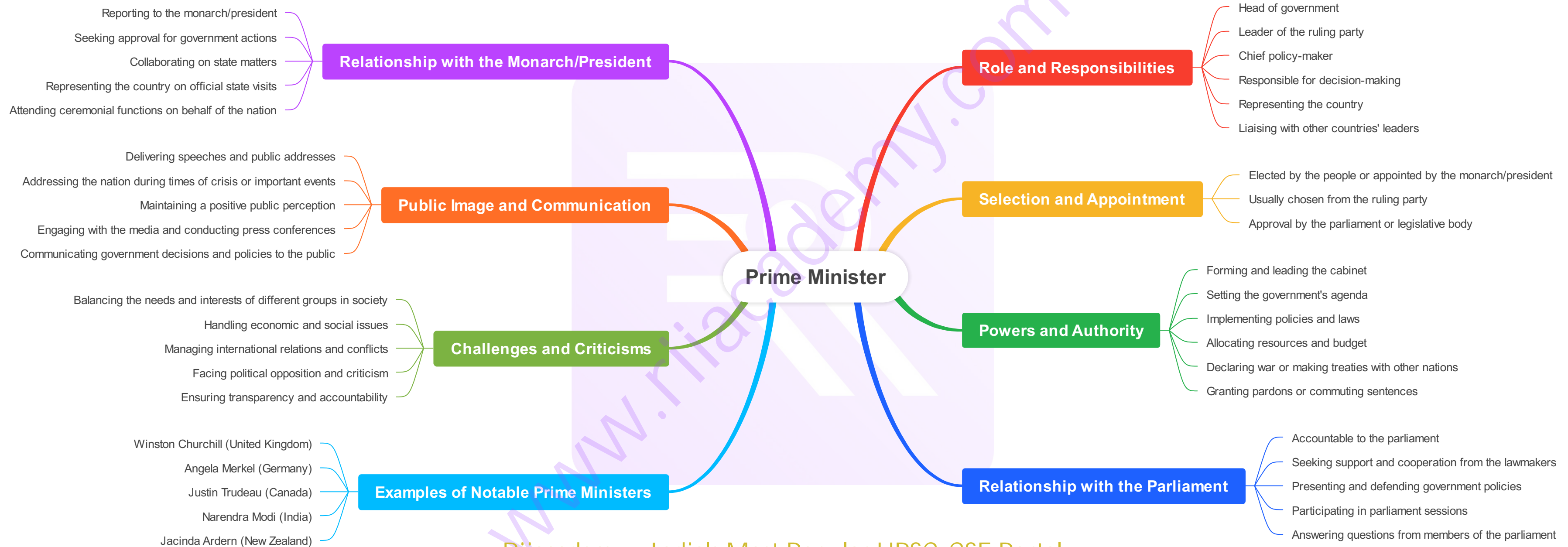
Additionally, the NSC has staff members from various departments and agencies, including the military, intelligence community, and diplomatic corps.

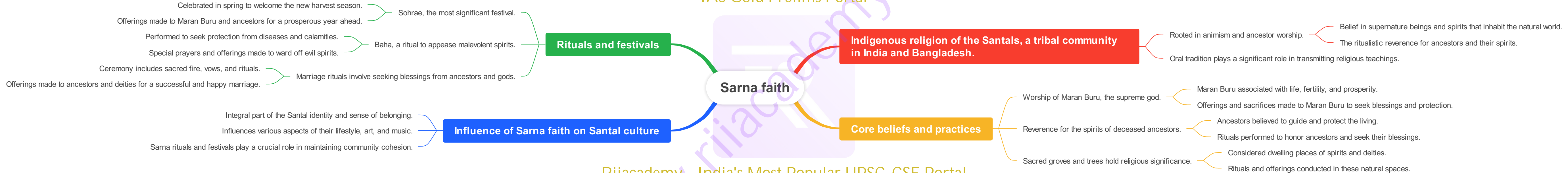
## Decision-Making Process

The NSC operates on a consensus-based decision-making process, where members discuss and debate policy options before advising the President.

The council conducts policy reviews, assesses threats and risks, and develops strategies to address national security challenges.

Policy decisions made by the NSC are often implemented through executive orders, directives, or interagency coordination efforts.







# Sarnaism

## Indigenous religion of the Santal people in South Asia

- Originated in the 19th century in the region now known as Jharkhand
- Focuses on maintaining harmony between humans, nature, and deities
- Emphasizes group cohesion and community welfare

- Founded by Guru Gomke Budiya and his disciple Kalicharan Murmu
- Blends animism, polytheism, and ancestor worship
- Believes in the existence of spirits in natural elements and objects
- Worship of spirits through rituals, sacrifices, and offerings
- Sacred groves serve as important ceremonial sites
- Ceremonies performed by the tribal priest called the "Ghatwal"
- Strong sense of identity and solidarity among Santal people
- Collective decision-making through village assemblies and councils
- Social and economic support through festivals and community funds

## Cultural significance to the Santal people

- Integral part of their identity, traditions, and way of life
- Oral transmission of religious knowledge and rituals
- Influence on Santal arts, music, dance, and literature

## Challenges and preservation efforts

- Influence of mainstream religions and modernization
- Efforts to revitalize and preserve Sarnaism
  - Formation of Santal cultural organizations and institutions
  - Documentation and promotion of Santal culture and rituals
  - Advocacy for recognition and protection of Sarnaism as a distinct religion

## Companies Act, 2013

### Companies Act, 2013

Introduction to Companies Act, 2013

Overview of Companies Act, 2013

- Relevance of Companies Act, 2013 in modern business
- Evolution and development of Companies Act, 2013

Key provisions of Companies Act, 2013

- Incorporation and registration of companies
  - Types of companies under Companies Act, 2013
  - Procedure for incorporation and registration
- Corporate governance and management
  - Board of directors and its responsibilities
  - Shareholders' rights and duties
  - Disclosure and transparency requirements
- Capital structure and fundraising
  - Share capital and its allotment
  - Debentures and other debt instruments
  - Restructuring and reorganization of capital
- Corporate social responsibility
  - Obligations and initiatives for social welfare
  - Reporting and compliance for CSR activities
- Statutory compliances and filings
  - Annual accounts and financial statements
  - Board meetings and resolutions
  - Secretarial practices and compliances
- Investigation and enforcement of corporate offenses
  - Powers and role of regulatory authorities
  - Penalties and sanctions for non-compliance

Compliance and enforcement mechanisms

Corporate disputes and resolutions

- Shareholder disputes and oppression
- Restructuring and insolvency proceedings
- Mergers, acquisitions, and amalgamations

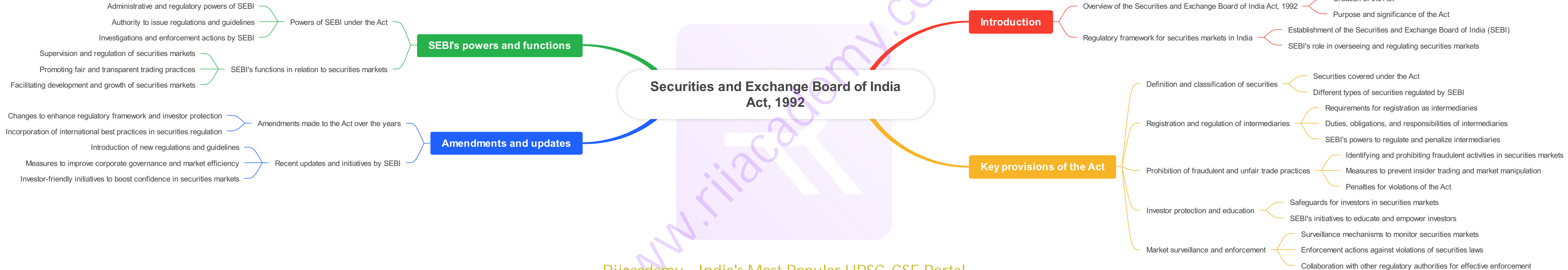
Recent amendments and future prospects

- Significant amendments in Companies Act, 2013
- Potential future revisions and scope for improvement
- Impact of Companies Act, 2013 on corporate sector

Depositories Act, 1996

Depositories Act, 1996





The Act regulates the functioning of stock exchanges and sets guidelines for their recognition and regulation.

Stock exchanges are required to comply with the regulations prescribed by SEBI.

## Regulation of stock exchanges

The Act includes provisions for the protection of investors' interests, such as disclosure requirements and redressal mechanisms.

It empowers SEBI to take action against fraudulent practices and ensure investor confidence.

## Investor protection measures

The Act outlines various offences related to securities market manipulation, false statements, and non-compliance with regulations.

Penalties for such offences include fines, imprisonment, or both, depending on the severity of the violation.

## Offences and penalties

Over the years, the Act has been amended to strengthen the regulatory framework and address emerging market challenges.

These amendments have contributed to the development and growth of the securities market in India.

## Amendments to the Act

The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 plays a crucial role in regulating the securities market in India.

It establishes the regulatory framework, protects investors, and promotes fair practices in the securities market.

## Conclusion

# Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956

## Introduction

The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 is a legislation in India that regulates the securities market.

It provides for the regulation of transactions in securities and the prevention of undesirable transactions.

## Definition of securities

Securities under the Act include shares, bonds, debentures, and other marketable securities.

These securities are freely transferable and traded on stock exchanges.

## Objectives of the Act

The Act aims to regulate the dealings in securities and protect the interests of investors.

It promotes fair practices and ensures transparency in the securities market.

## Regulatory framework

The Act establishes the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as the regulatory authority.

SEBI has the power to regulate and supervise stock exchanges, intermediaries, and market participants.

## Prohibition of insider trading

The Act prohibits insider trading, which refers to the trading of securities based on unpublished price-sensitive information.

Insider trading is considered illegal and is subject to penalties under the Act.



## Ministry of Power

**Government agency responsible for energy policy and regulation**

Formulates and implements national policies for power generation, transmission, and distribution

Oversees the operation and maintenance of power plants and transmission networks

Promotes the use of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency measures

Collaborates with other government agencies and stakeholders in the energy sector

Represents the country in international energy forums and negotiations

Develops strategies to ensure reliable and affordable electricity supply

Regulates the activities of power companies to safeguard consumer interests

Monitors and supervises the performance of power companies

Ensures compliance with safety standards and environmental regulations

Encourages the development of renewable energy projects and technologies

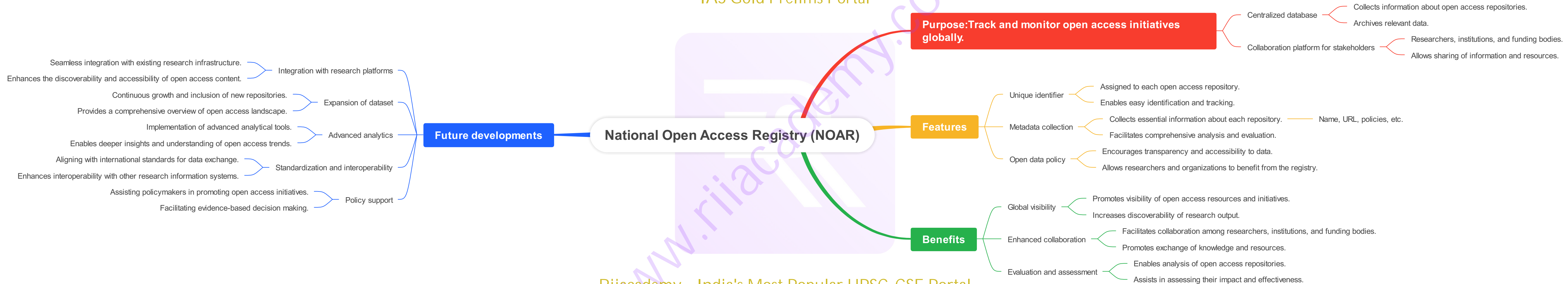
Provides incentives and support for energy conservation and efficiency initiatives

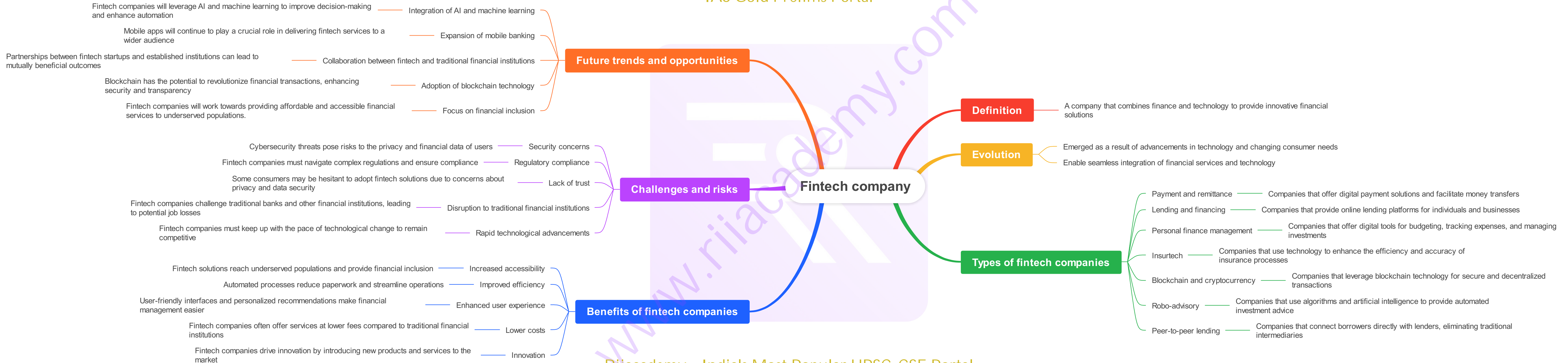
Works closely with the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds for power infrastructure

Partners with local authorities and communities to address energy needs and challenges

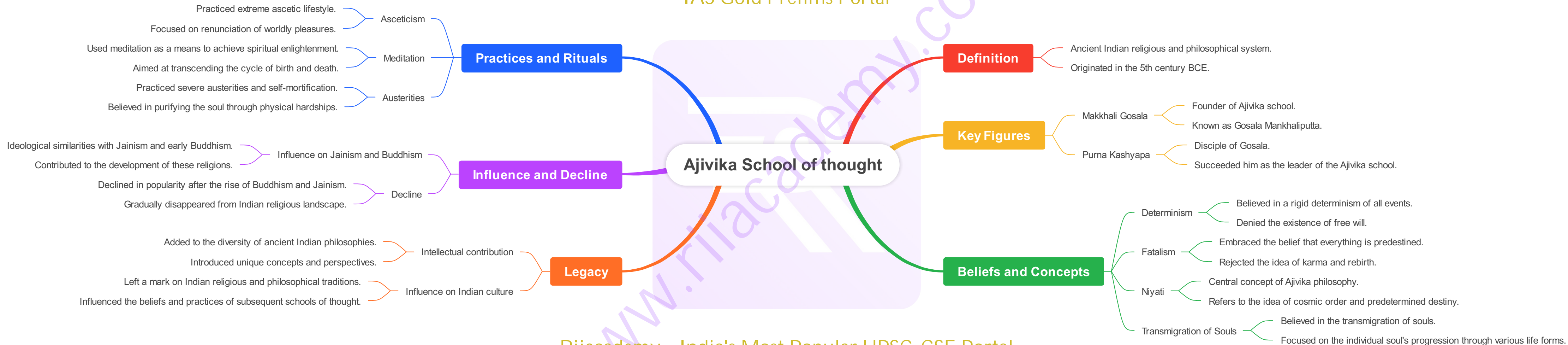
Participates in global initiatives to promote sustainable energy and mitigate climate change

Advocates for the country's energy interests on the international stage











## Buddhism and Jainism

### Buddhism

Origins in India, 6th century BCE

Founded by Siddhartha Gautama, known as the Buddha

#### Principles

Four Noble Truths: existence is suffering, suffering is caused by desire, ending desire ends suffering, the path to end desire is the Eightfold Path

Eightfold Path: right view, right intention, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right mindfulness, right concentration

Ultimate goal is the attainment of Nirvana, release from the cycle of birth and death

#### Teachings and Practices

Meditation to cultivate mindfulness and concentration

Belief in karma and rebirth

Importance of ethical conduct and compassion towards all living beings

### Jainism

Origins in ancient India, 9th century BCE

Founded by Mahavira, a contemporary of Buddha

#### Principles

Ahimsa (non-violence) as the highest moral principle

Belief in an eternal soul that can be liberated through self-discipline

Three Jewels: right belief, right knowledge, right conduct

#### Teachings and Practices

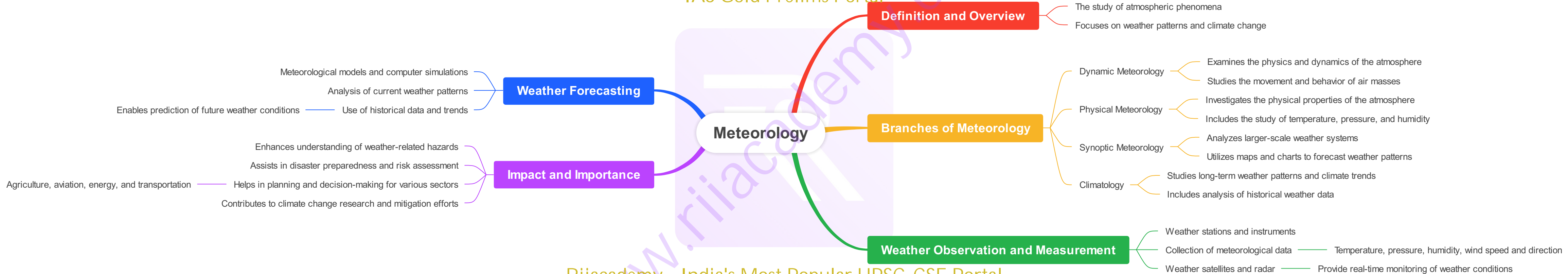
Strict adherence to non-violence in thoughts, words, and actions

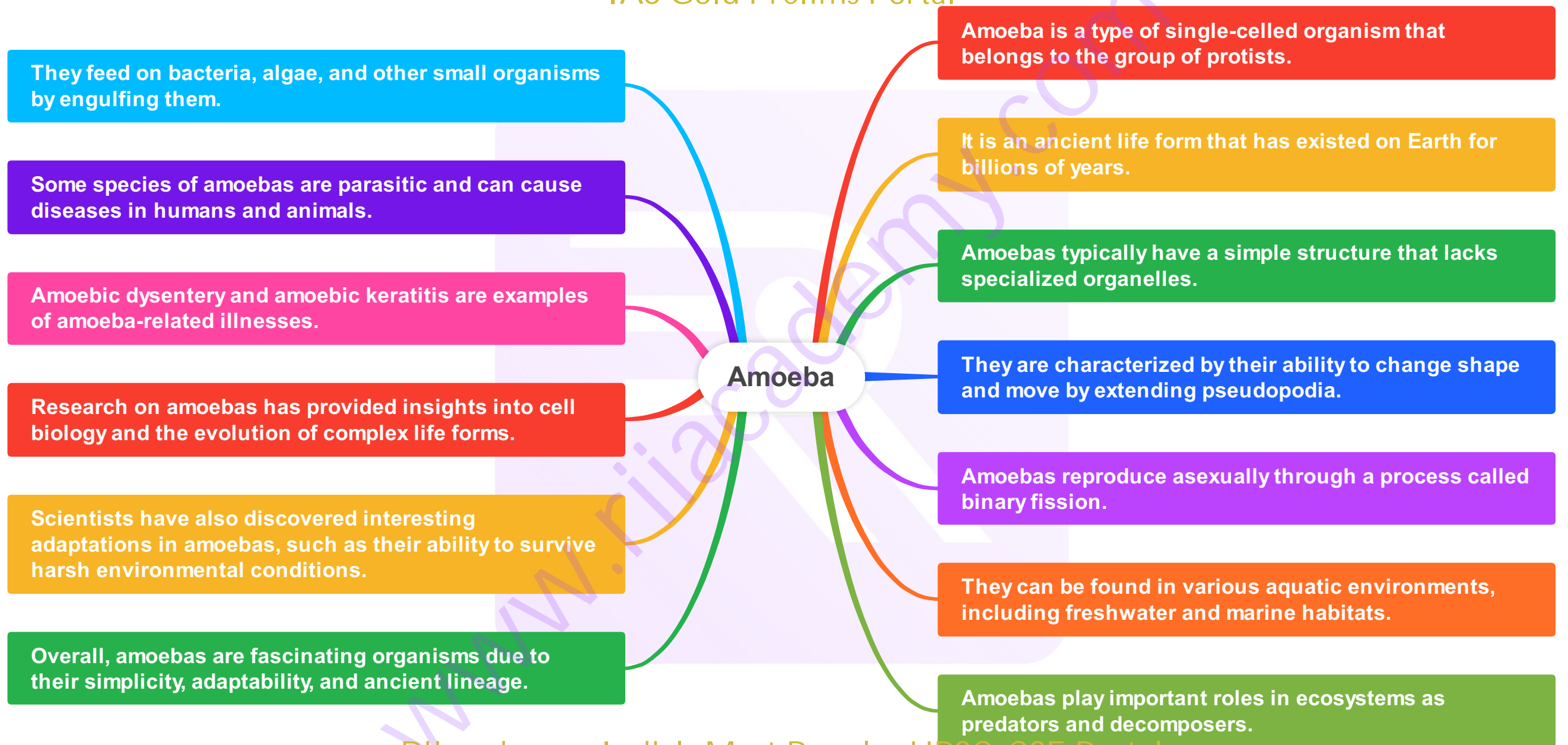
Practice of austerity and self-control

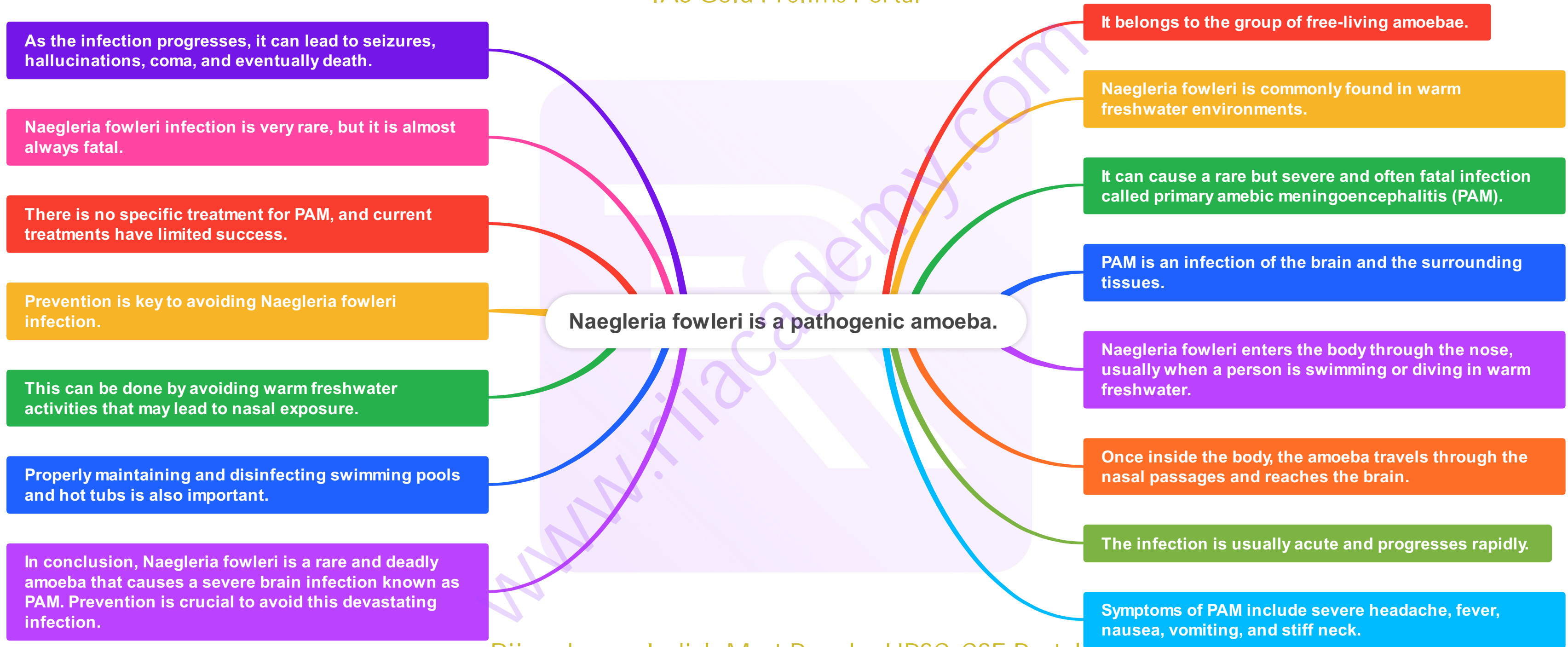
Belief in karma and the cycle of birth and death

Importance of non-attachment and detachment from worldly desires

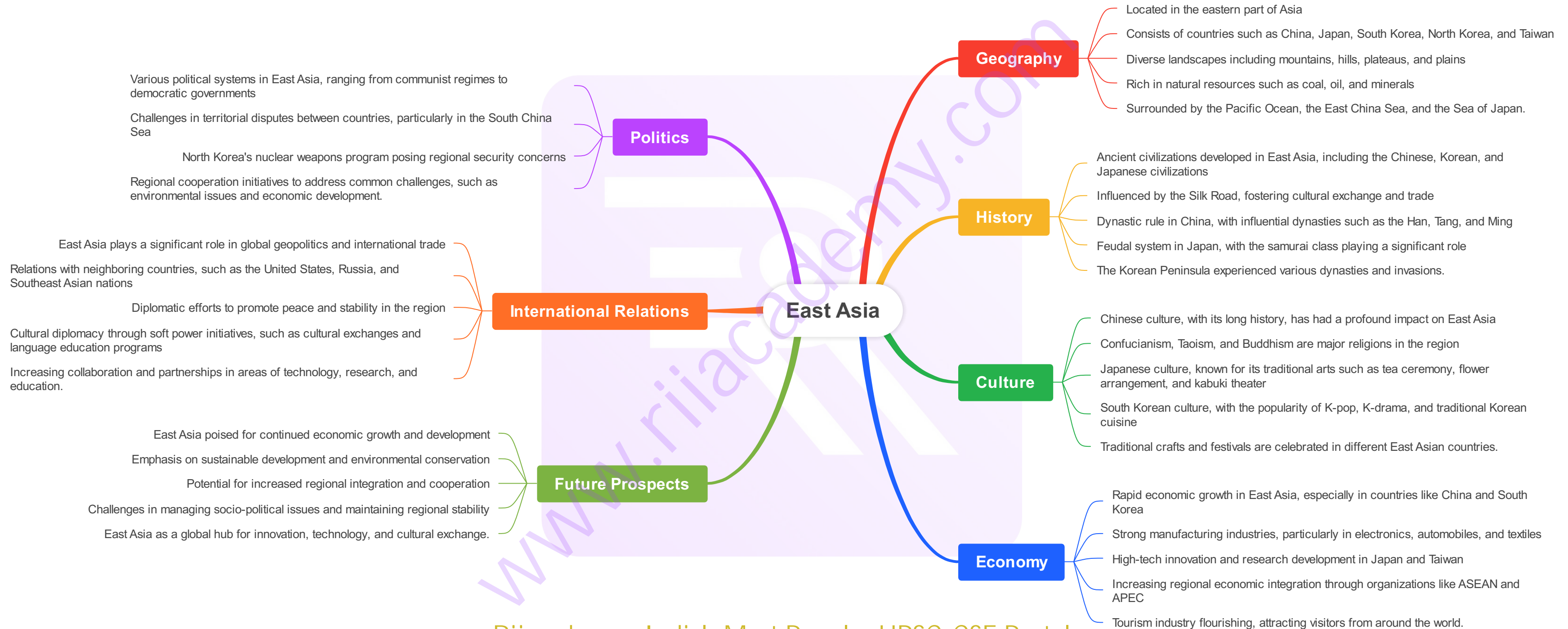


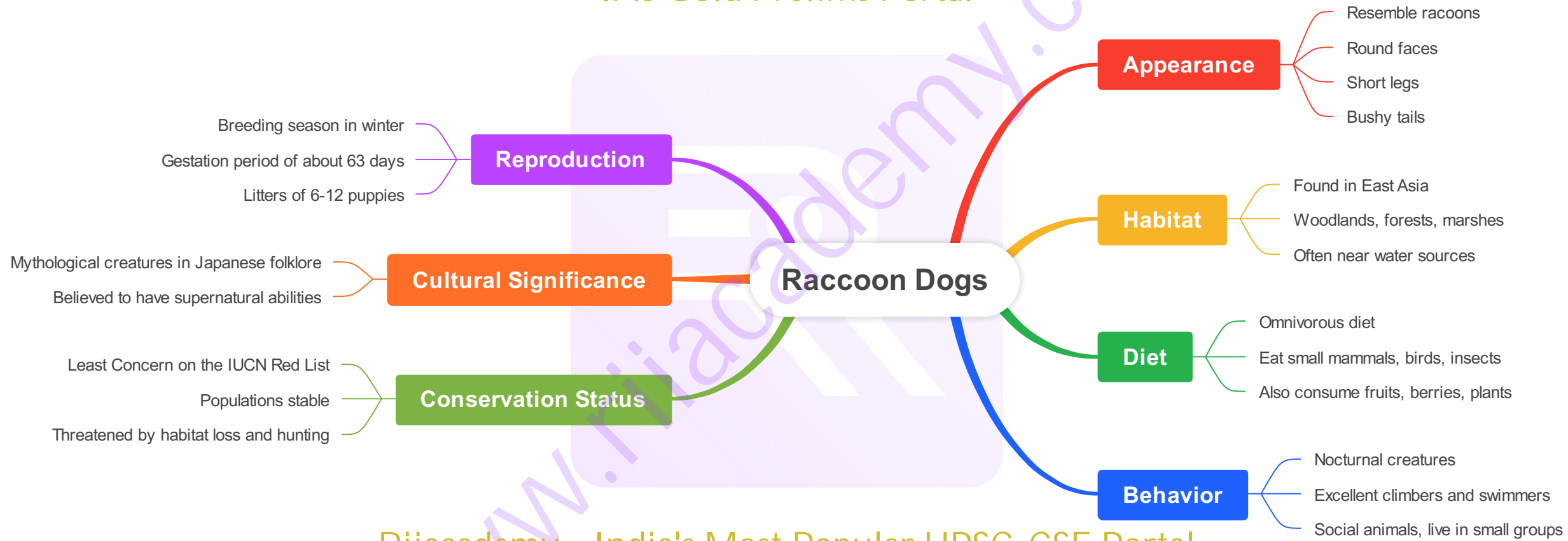








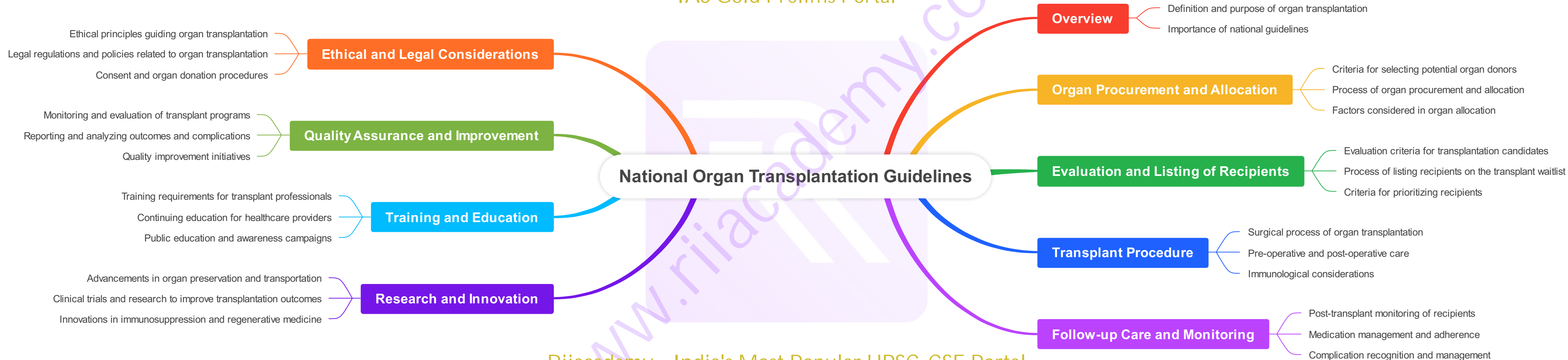












# Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994

## Brief introduction

- Enacted in 1994.
- Regulates the transplantation of human organs in India.

## Definition and scope

- Defines "human organ" and "transplantation" under the Act.
- Applies to both living and deceased donors.
  - Living donors must be genetically related or have prior approval.
  - Deceased donors should have expressed their intention for organ donation.

## Authorized entities

- Establishes authorized institutions for transplantation.
  - Registration and renewal requirements for these institutions.
- Establishes Appropriate Authority to oversee transplantation activities.

## Consent and authorization

- Requires informed consent from donors or their authorized representatives.
  - Consent should be voluntary and without any coercion.
- Sets conditions for donation by minor relatives.

## Prohibited activities

- Prohibits commercial dealings in human organs.
- Prohibits organ trafficking and trading.
- Prohibits transplantations without valid authorization.

## Organ retrieval and transplantation process

- Establishes guidelines for organ retrieval and transplantation.
  - Criteria for compatibility and allocation of organs.
  - Qualified medical practitioners and transplant teams.

## Penalties and offenses

- Prescribes penalties for non-compliance or contravention of the Act.
  - Fine, imprisonment, or both depending on the offense.
- Empowers the Appropriate Authority to take necessary actions.

## Miscellaneous provisions

- Provision for appeals against any decision or order under the Act.
- Protection of actions done in good faith.
- Provision for the central government to make rules and regulations under the Act.



Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

Introduction: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Established by the Government of India in 2006
  - A premier institution for education and research in sciences
  - Aimed at nurturing scientific talent and promoting cutting-edge research
- Currently, there are seven IISERs in India
  - Located in various cities across the country
    - Pune, Kolkata, Mohali, Bhopal, Thiruvananthapuram, Tirupati, and Berhampur

Academic Programs: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Offers integrated undergraduate and postgraduate programs
  - Integrated BS-MS program
    - Combines undergraduate and postgraduate studies in natural sciences
    - Duration of 5 years
  - Doctoral (Ph.D.) program
    - Offers research opportunities in various scientific disciplines

Academic Departments: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Divided into different departments
  - Physics
    - Research in various branches of physics
      - Condensed matter physics, astrophysics, particle physics, etc.
  - Chemistry
    - Focuses on different areas of chemistry
      - Organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, etc.
  - Mathematics
    - Research in pure and applied mathematics
      - Algebra, geometry, calculus, statistics, etc.
  - Biology
    - Concentrates on various aspects of biology
      - Cell biology, molecular biology, genetics, ecology, etc.

Research Facilities: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Equipped with state-of-the-art research facilities
  - Advanced laboratories and equipment
- Promotes interdisciplinary research
  - Collaborations between different departments and disciplines
- Encourages faculty and student participation in research projects
  - Publishes research findings in reputed scientific journals

Academic Excellence: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Recognized for its academic excellence
  - Nationally and internationally
- Attracts top-quality faculty and students
  - Admissions based on rigorous selection process
    - Merit-based selection criteria
- Focuses on holistic development of students
  - Provides a conducive learning environment
  - Encourages critical thinking and problem-solving skills

Outreach and Impact: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- Engages in various outreach activities
  - Promotes science education in local communities
  - Conducts workshops and science camps for school students
- Contributes to societal development through scientific research
  - Addresses critical challenges facing society
  - Provides solutions and innovations

Conclusion: Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)

- A leading institution for science education and research in India
- Fosters scientific talent and promotes interdisciplinary research
- Committed to academic excellence and societal impact.

## Ganga Vilas Cruise

### Introduction

- Ganga Vilas Cruise is a luxury river cruise in India
- Located on the Ganges River
- Offers a unique and unforgettable experience

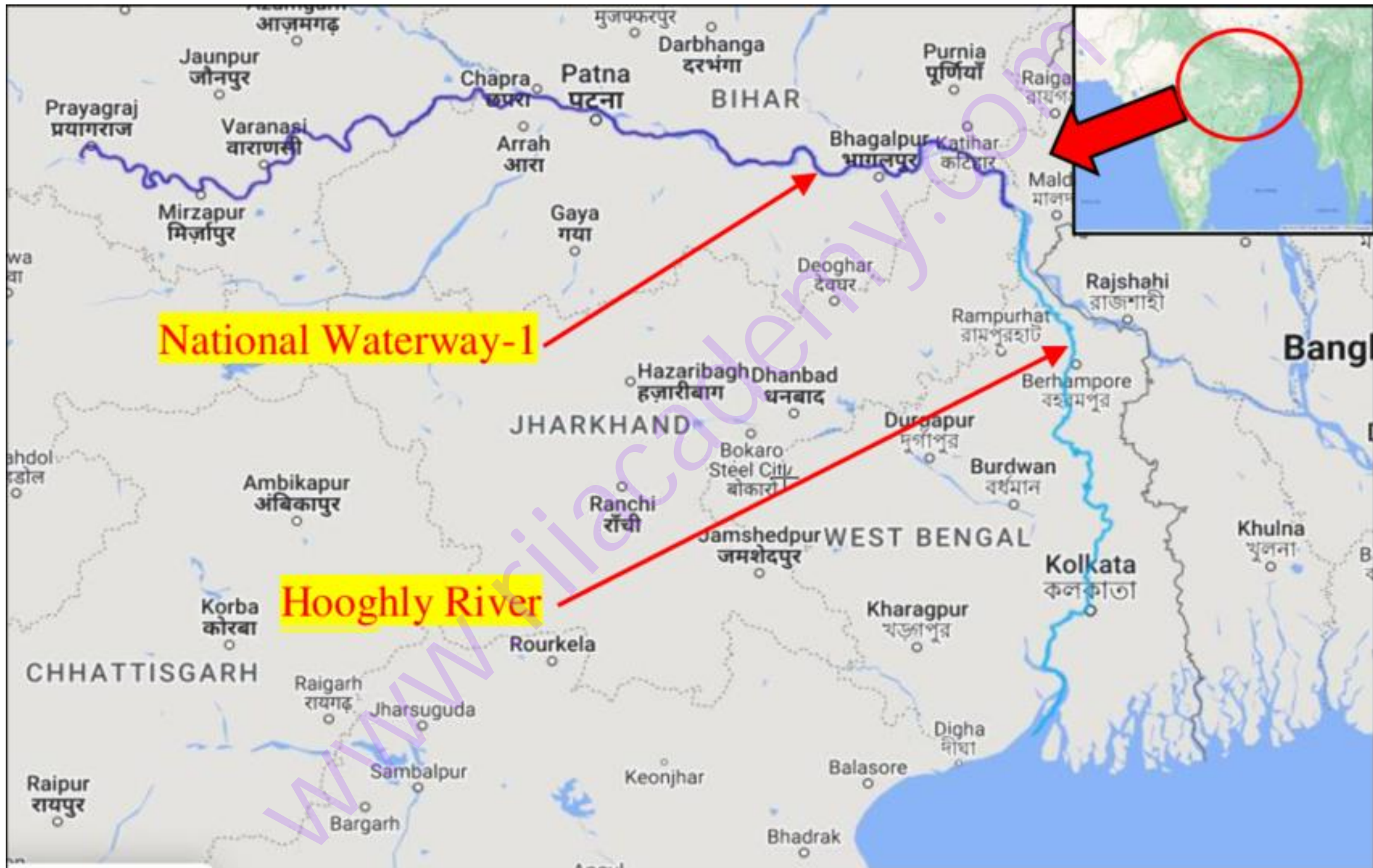
### Cruise Features

- Spacious and comfortable cabins
- Restaurant with delicious Indian cuisine
- Onboard spa and wellness facilities
- Swimming pool with panoramic views
- Evening entertainment and cultural performances

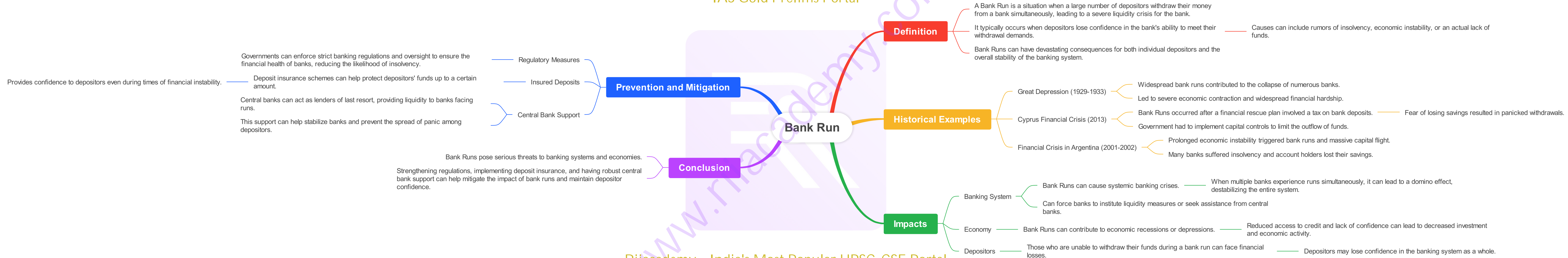
### Itinerary

- Day 1: Arrival and check-in on the cruise
  - Welcome aboard ceremony
  - Introduction to the crew and fellow passengers
  - Safety briefing
- Day 2: Exploration of Varanasi
  - Morning boat ride on the Ganges River
  - Visit to Varanasi's famous ghats and temples
  - Witness the evening Ganga Aarti ceremony
- Day 3: Discovering Allahabad
  - Exploration of Allahabad Fort and Anand Bhawan
  - Visit to Triveni Sangam, the holy confluence of rivers
  - Cultural program showcasing local traditions
- Day 4: Excursion to Chunar Fort
  - Explore the ancient Chunar Fort
  - Witness the stunning views of the Ganges from the fort
  - Interact with local artisans and witness their craftsmanship
- Day 5: Sailing to Mirzapur
  - Enjoy the scenic beauty of the Ganges
  - Relax onboard and indulge in onboard activities
  - Evening entertainment and live music
- Day 6: Visit to Vindhyachal Temple
  - Tour the Vindhyachal Temple complex
  - Take part in religious rituals and prayers
  - Learn about the significance of the temple in Hindu mythology
- Day 7: Return to Varanasi
  - Cruise back to Varanasi
  - Farewell ceremony and disembarkation
  - End of the unforgettable Ganga Vilas Cruise experience

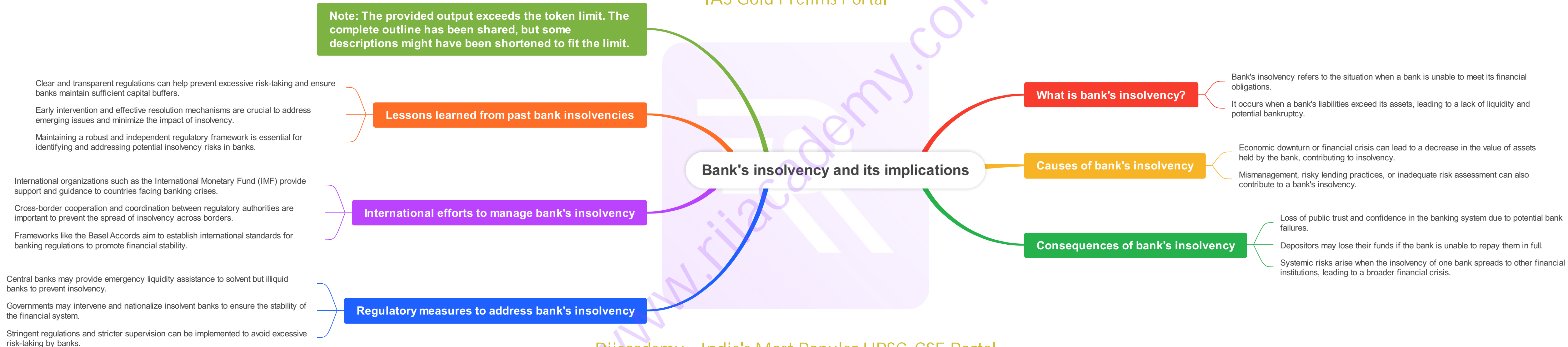


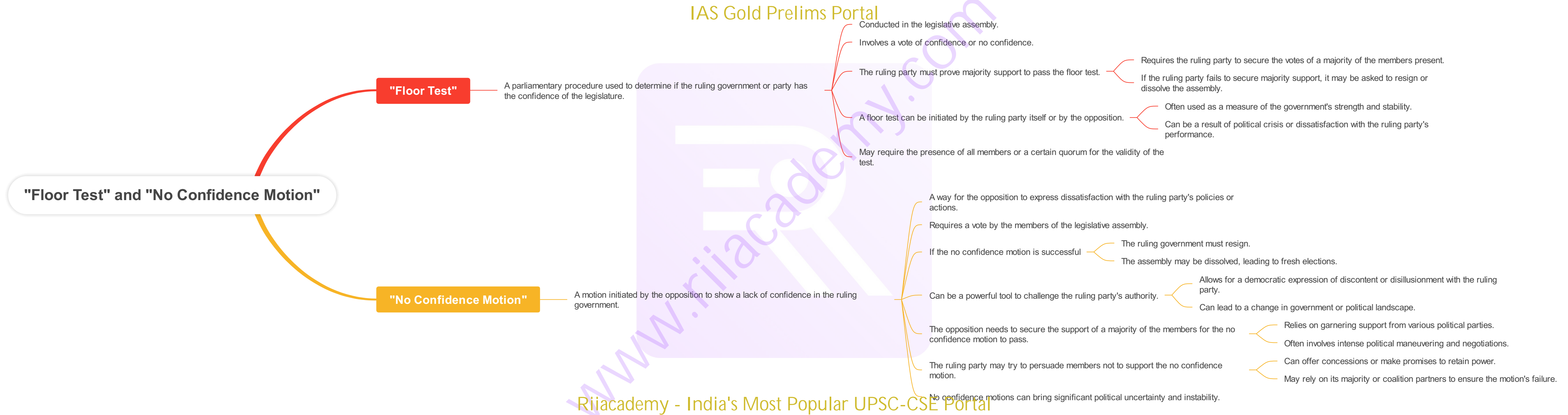


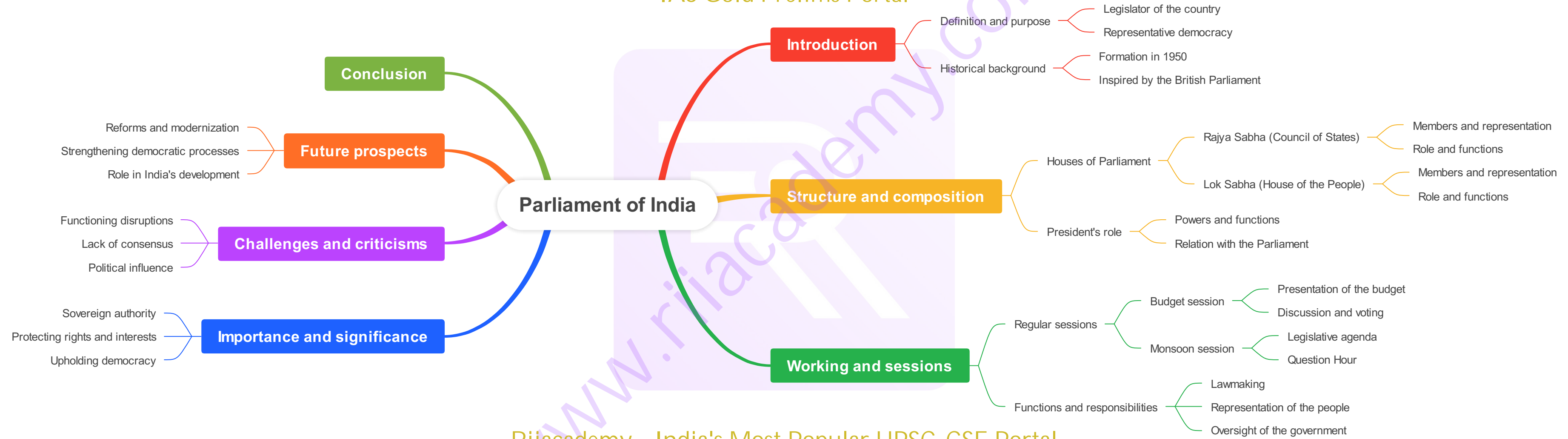












# India's first National Assessment Regulator "PARAKH"

## Benefits of PARAKH

- Ensuring fairness and equity in assessments
  - Minimizing bias and discrimination in evaluation
  - Providing equal opportunities for all students
- Improving the quality of education
  - Encouraging schools to focus on holistic development
  - Promoting effective teaching and learning strategies
- Enhancing accountability in the education sector
  - Holding educational institutions accountable for student outcomes
  - Promoting a culture of continuous improvement

## Challenges and future prospects

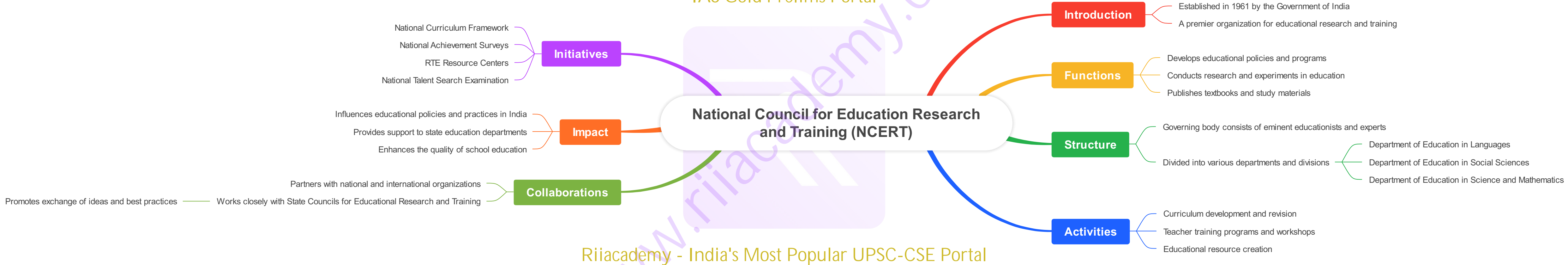
- Addressing concerns of stakeholders
  - Engaging with teachers, parents, and students for their feedback
  - Making necessary modifications to address their concerns
- Expanding the scope and reach of PARAKH
  - Including assessments for vocational skills and extracurricular activities
  - Collaborating with state-level education boards for wider implementation
- Evaluating the impact of PARAKH
  - Studying the long-term effects on student performance and learning outcomes
  - Making adjustments and improvements based on research findings

## Introduction

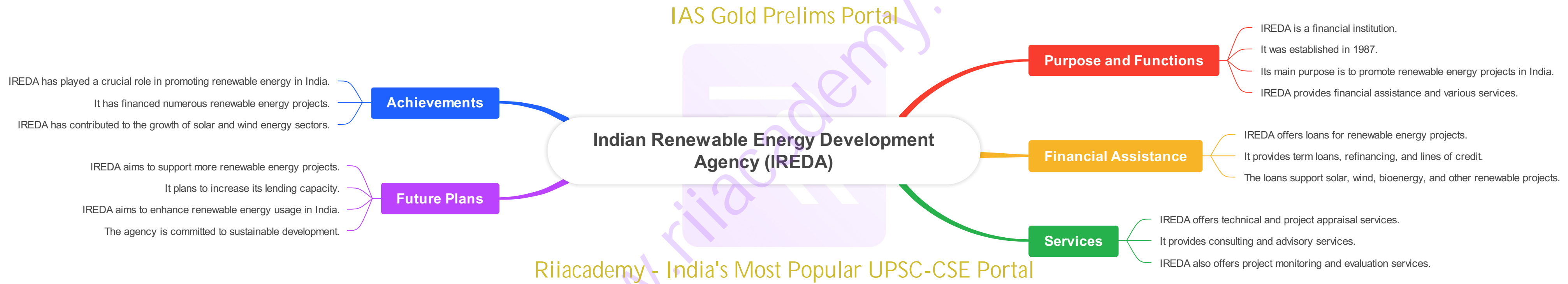
- The establishment of PARAKH
  - Aimed at improving the quality of education in India
  - A response to the need for a robust assessment system
- Objectives of PARAKH
  - Ensuring transparency and accountability in assessments
  - Promoting standardized and valid assessments across the country
  - Enhancing the holistic development of students

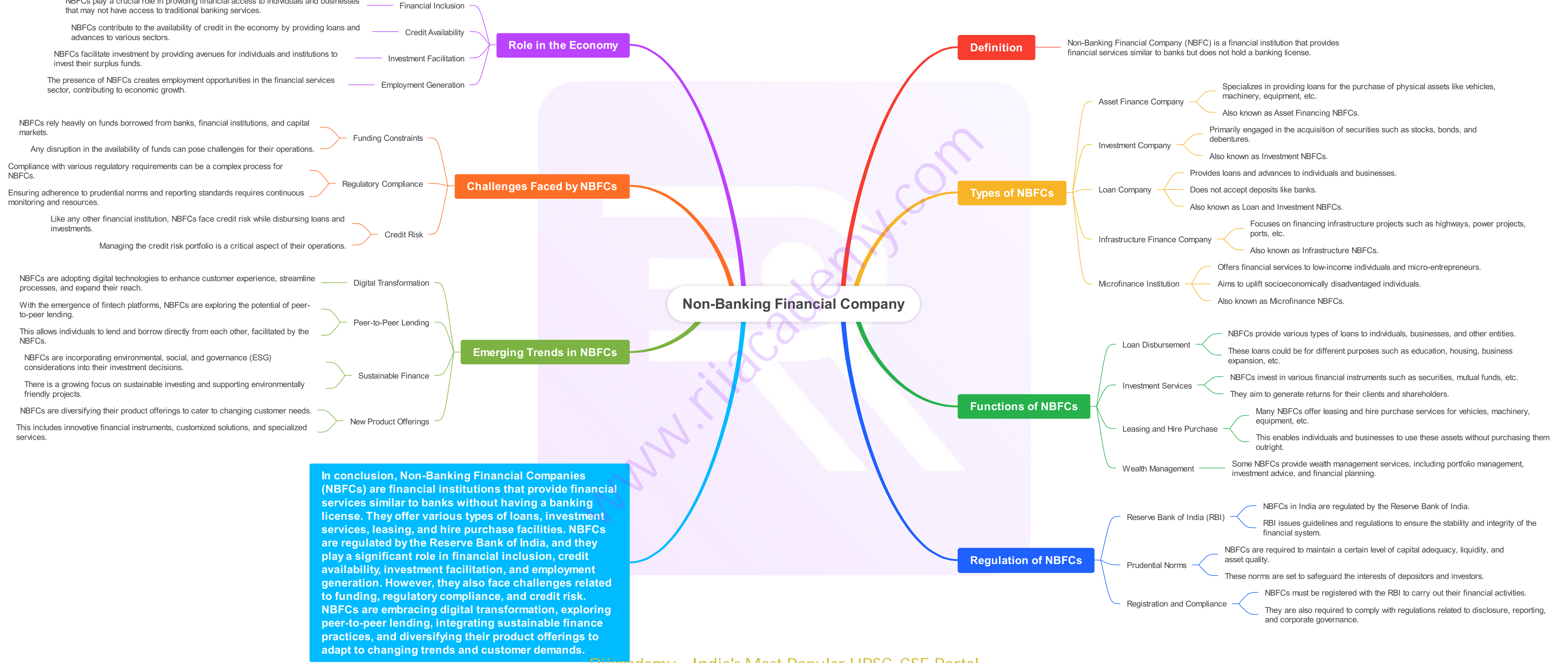
## Functions of PARAKH

- Developing assessment frameworks and guidelines
  - Collaborating with experts and stakeholders in the field
  - Designing assessment tools and techniques
- Conducting national-level assessments
  - Assessing students' academic achievements and skill development
  - Monitoring the performance of educational institutions
- Providing feedback and recommendations
  - Identifying areas for improvement in teaching and learning practices
  - Suggesting measures to enhance the assessment process









## Code on Social Security, 2020

### Overview

Introduction to the Code on Social Security, 2020

Purpose and importance of the code

Key provisions and objectives

Coverage under the Code on Social Security, 2020

Definition of employees and employers

Inclusion and exclusion criteria for coverage

Special provisions for certain categories of workers

Contributions and funding mechanisms

Calculation and payment of contributions

Different rates for employees and employers

Contributions for different social security schemes

Social security benefits under the code

Types of social security benefits provided

Retirement benefits

Disability benefits

Medical benefits

Maternity benefits

Unemployment benefits

Eligibility and conditions for availing benefits

Application and disbursement process

Implementation and enforcement of the code

Role of the government and regulatory bodies

Compliance requirements for employers

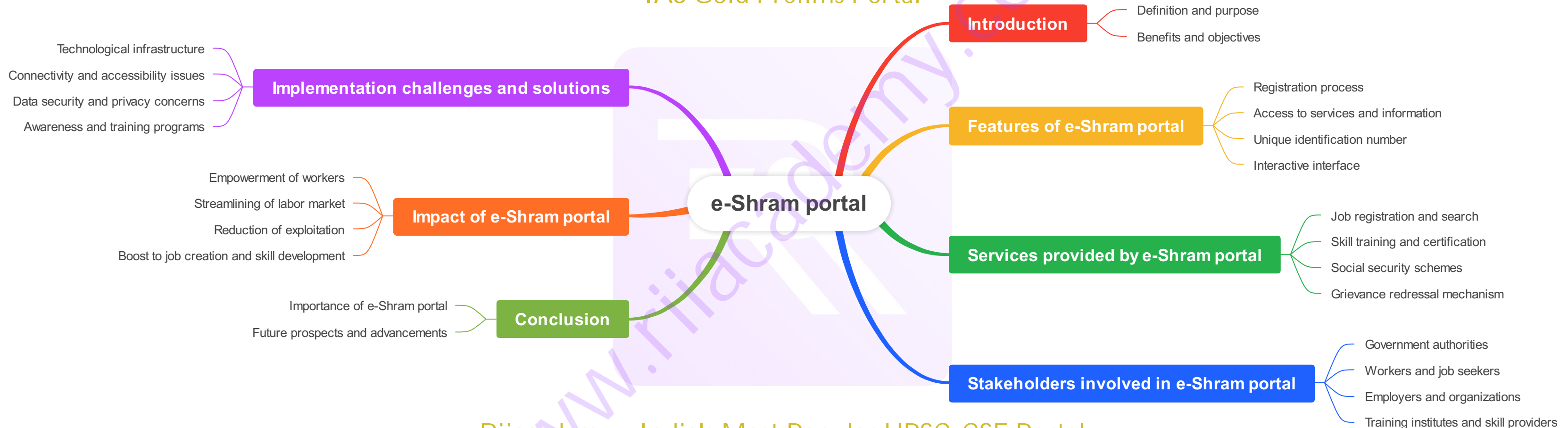
Penalties for non-compliance

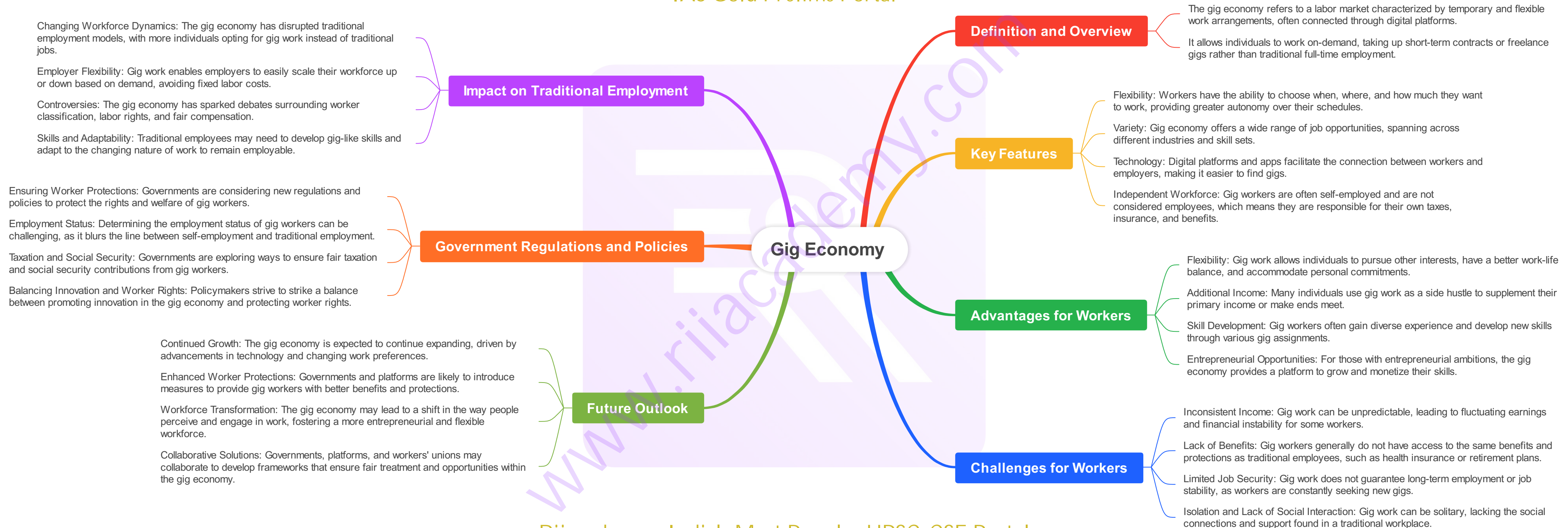
Future developments and challenges

Potential changes and amendments

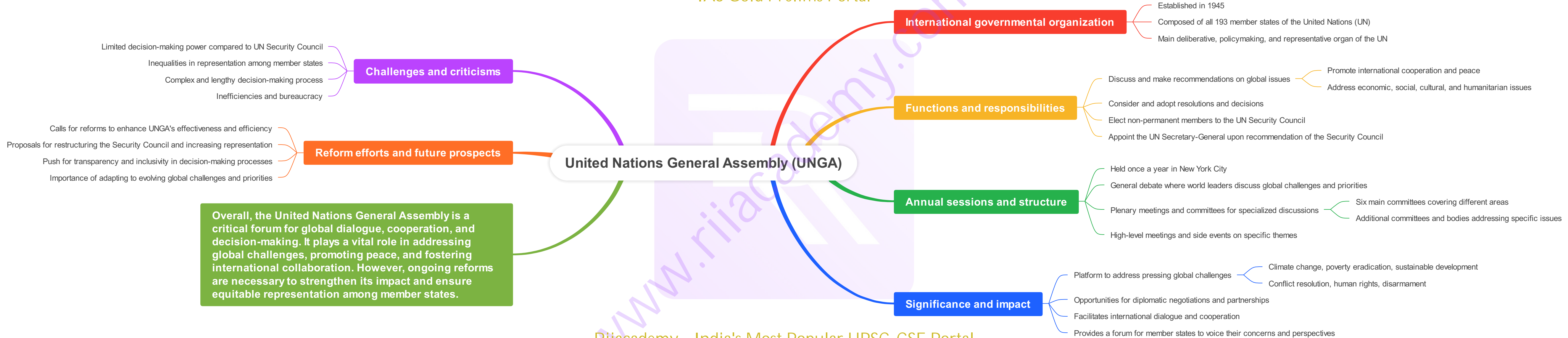
Adapting to evolving work patterns and technology

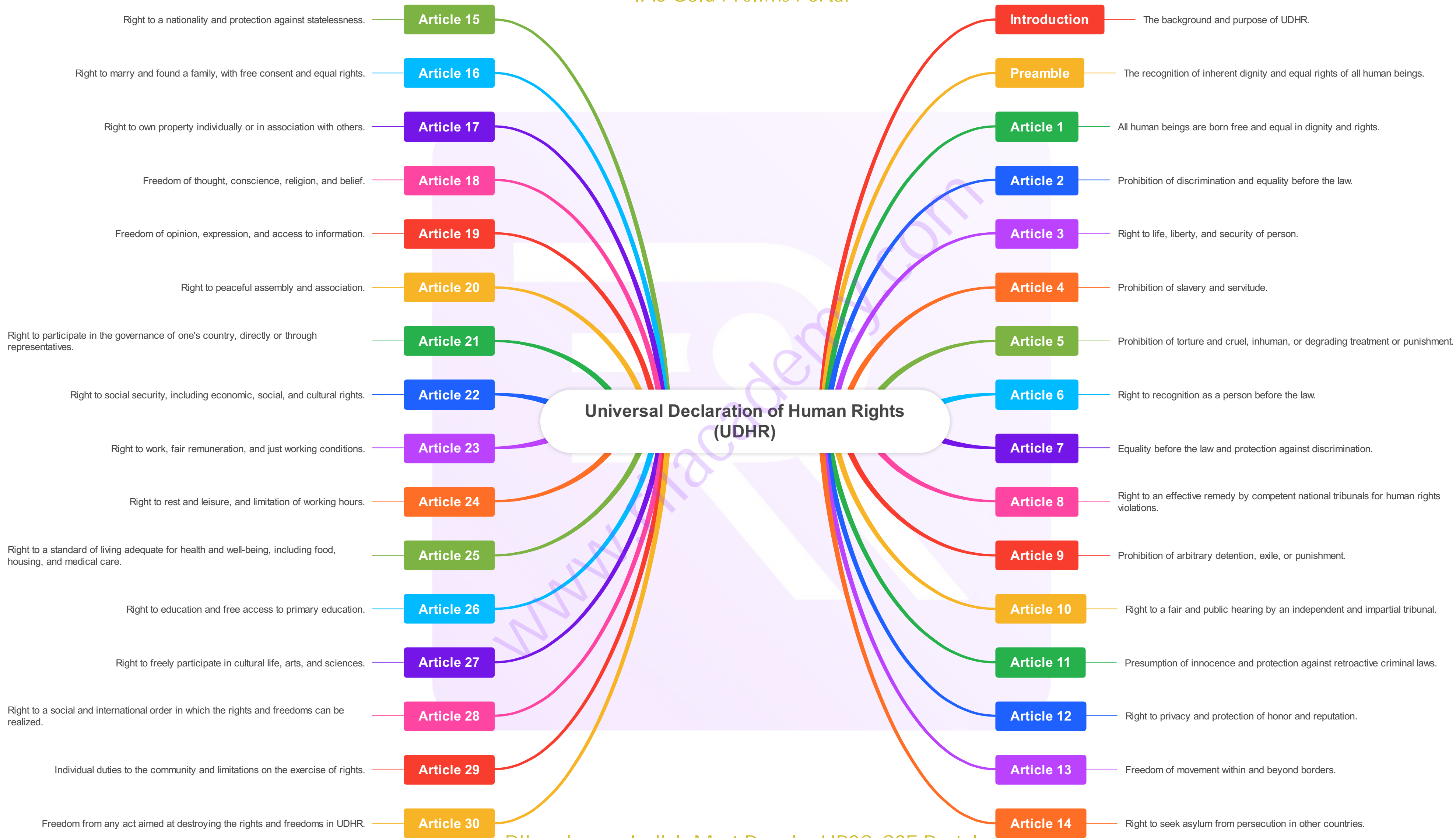
Ensuring sustainability of the social security system

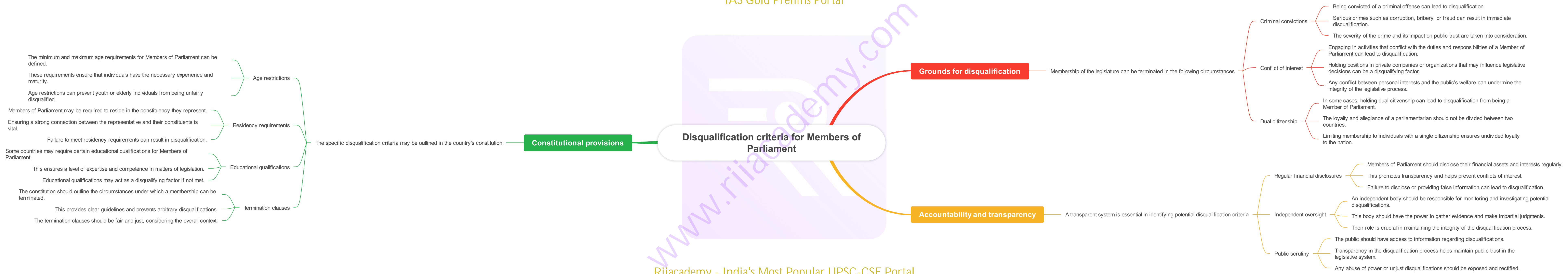












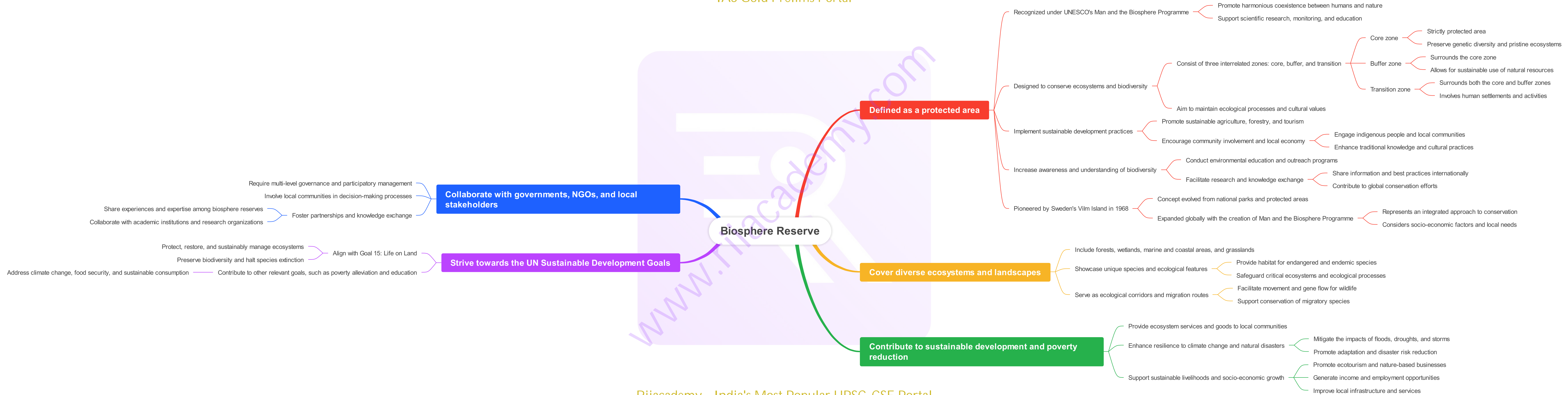


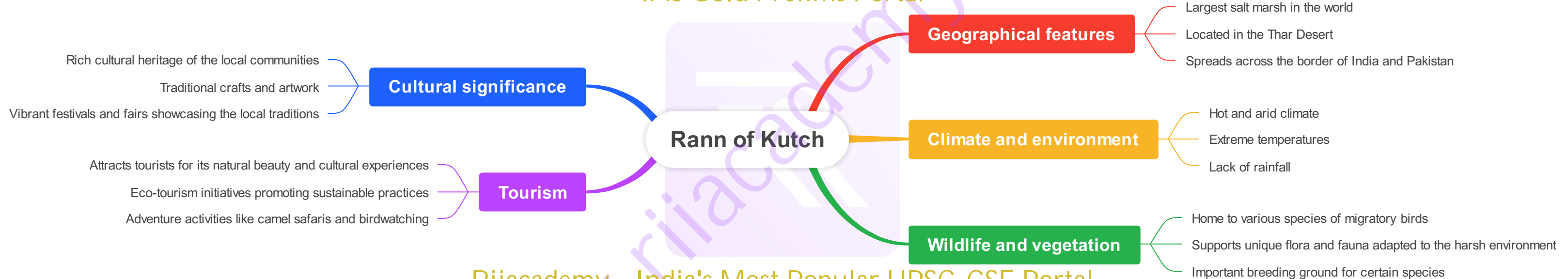






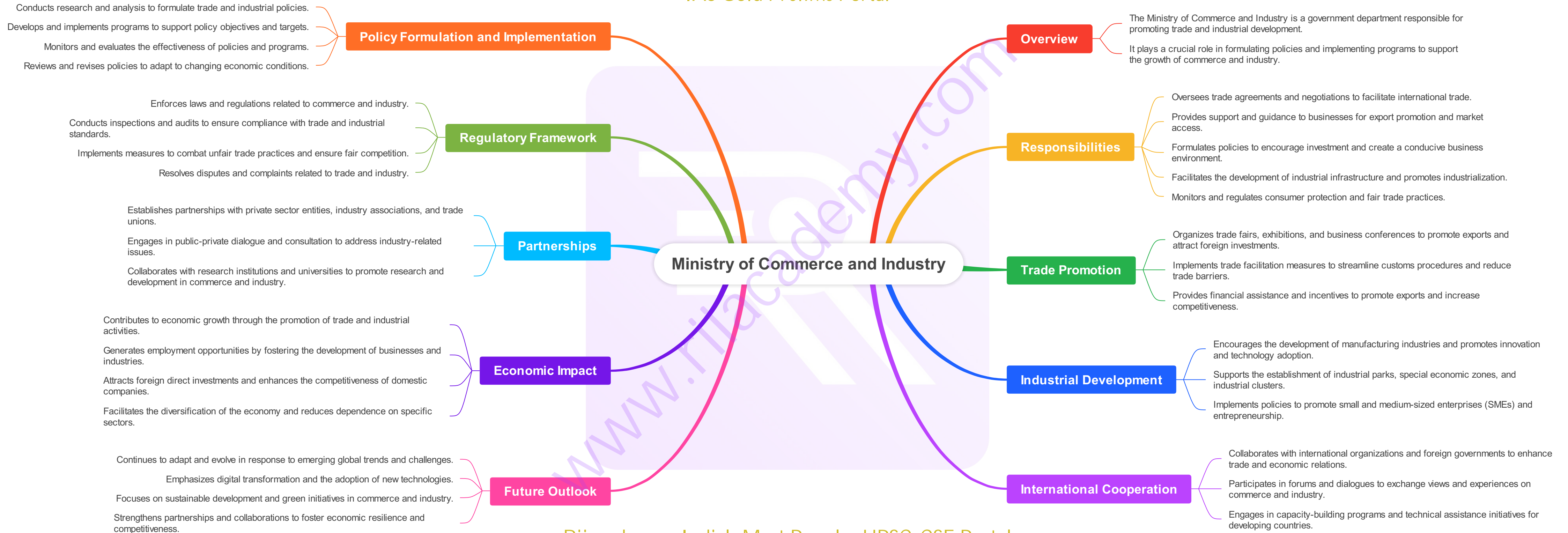




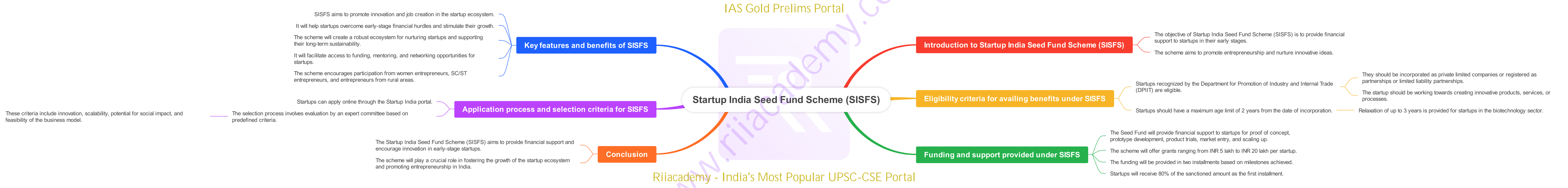


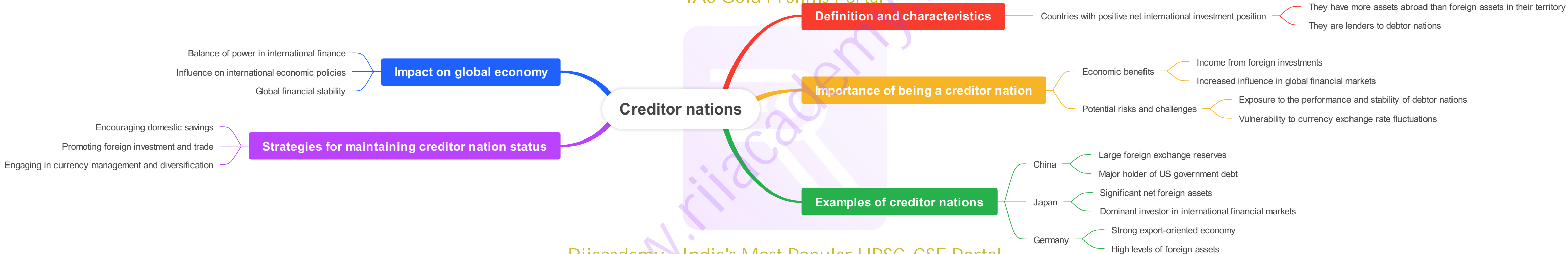


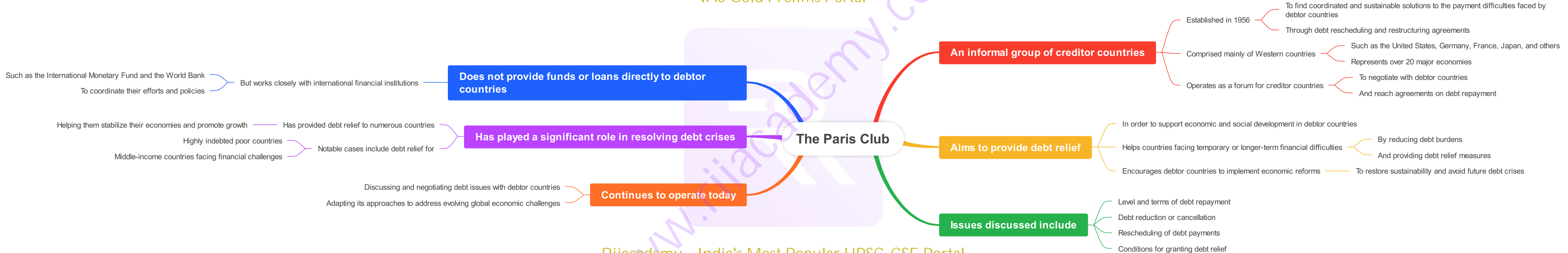


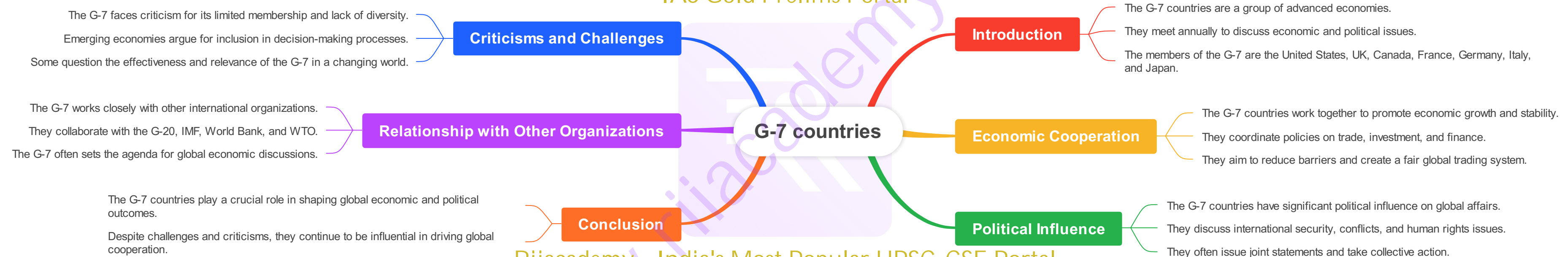








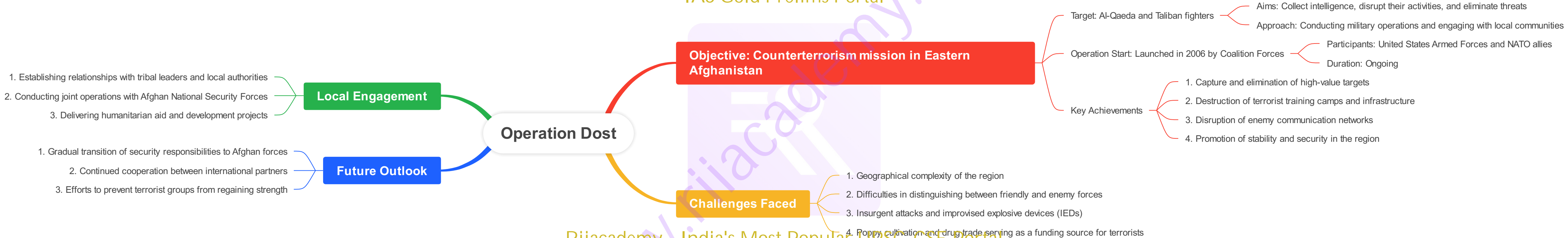


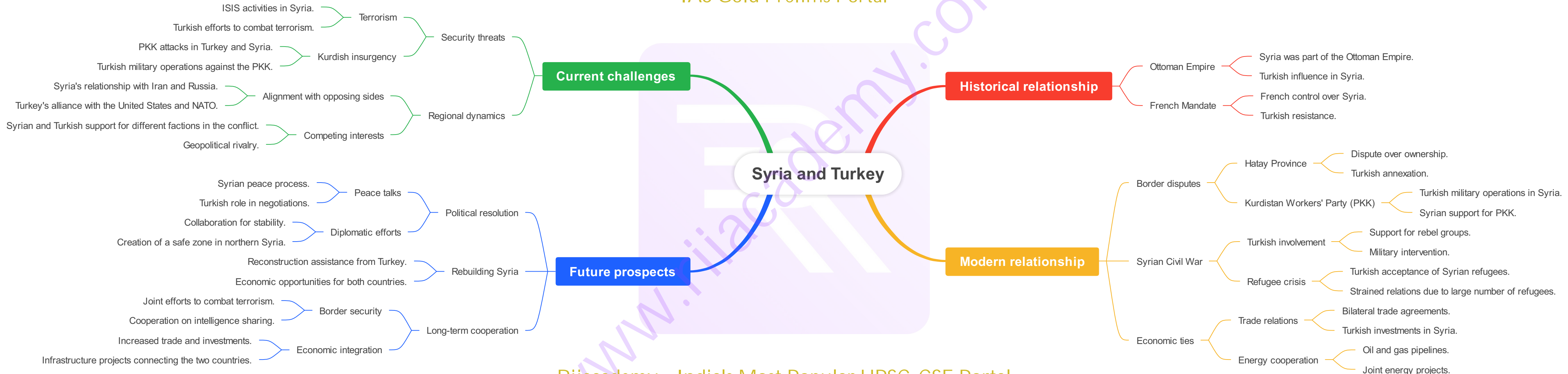






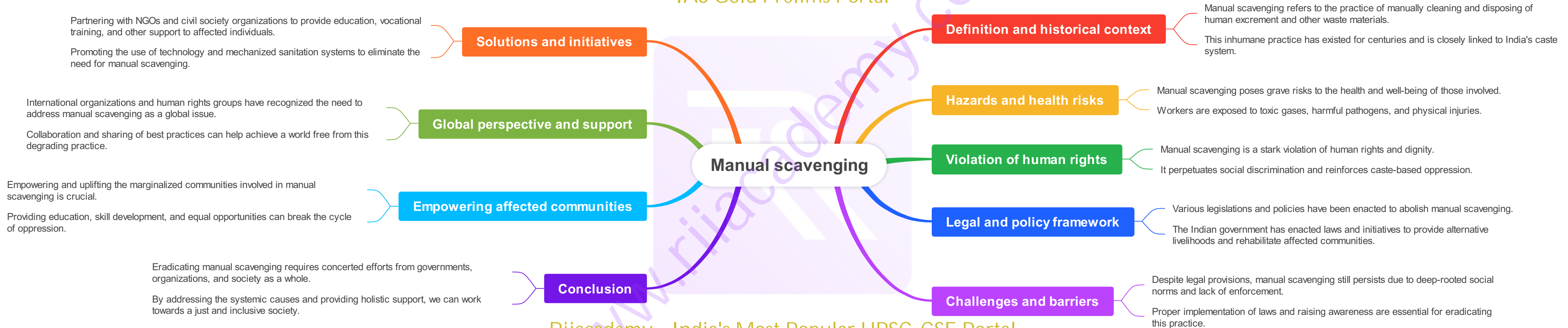




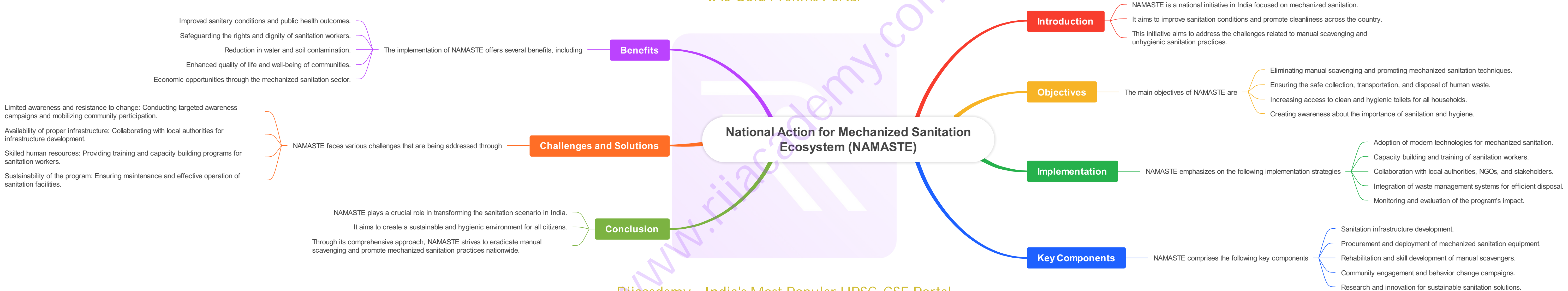


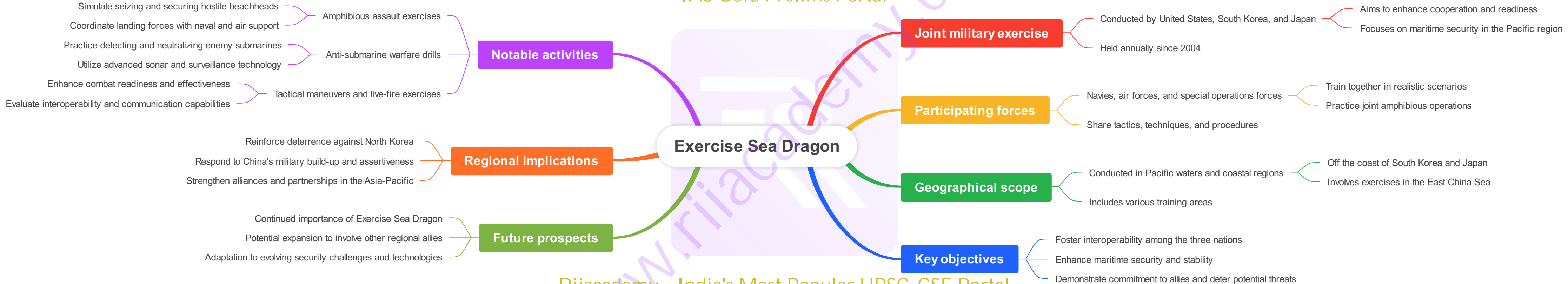


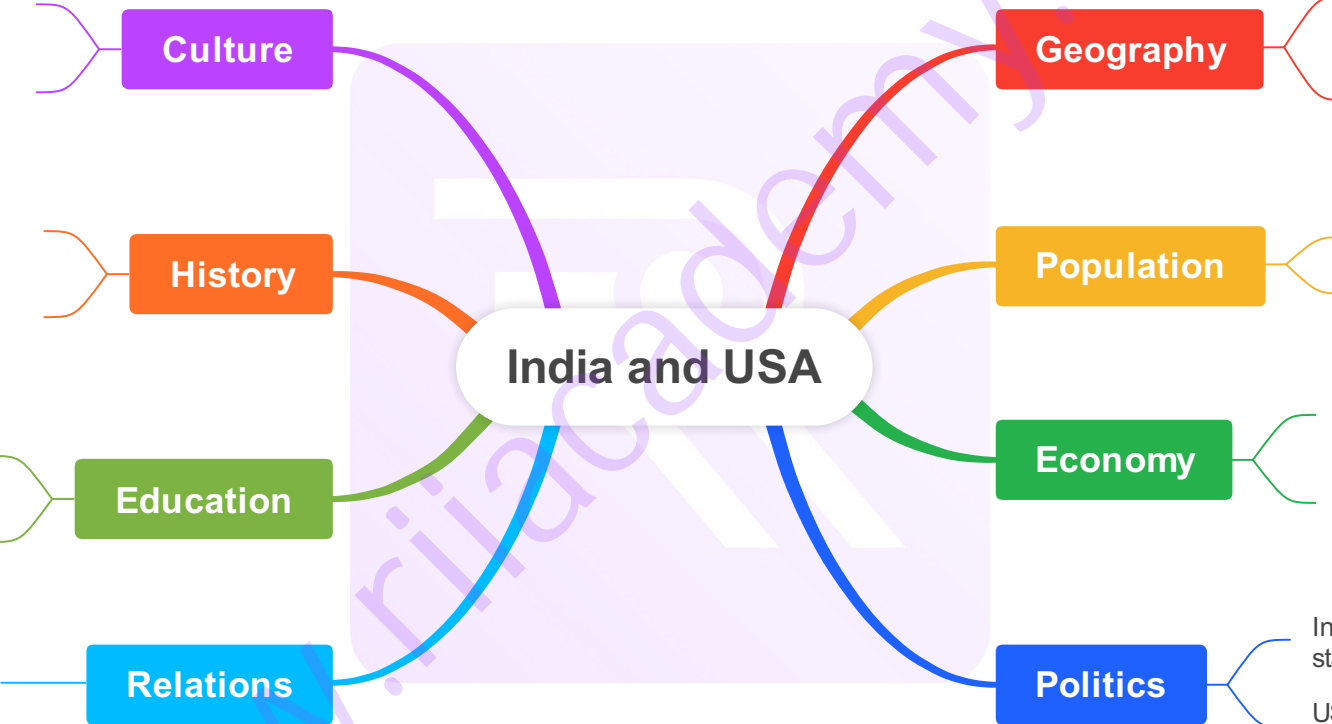












India: Rich cultural heritage with diverse languages, religions, music, dance, art, and cuisine.

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.

India: Located in South Asia with the Indian Ocean to the south, the Arabian Sea to the southwest, and the Bay of Bengal to the southeast.

USA: Situated in North America, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. Surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

India: Second-most populous country in the world with over 1.3 billion people.

USA: Third-most populous country in the world with approximately 331 million people.

India: Fast-growing economy, characterized by service industries, agriculture, and manufacturing sectors.

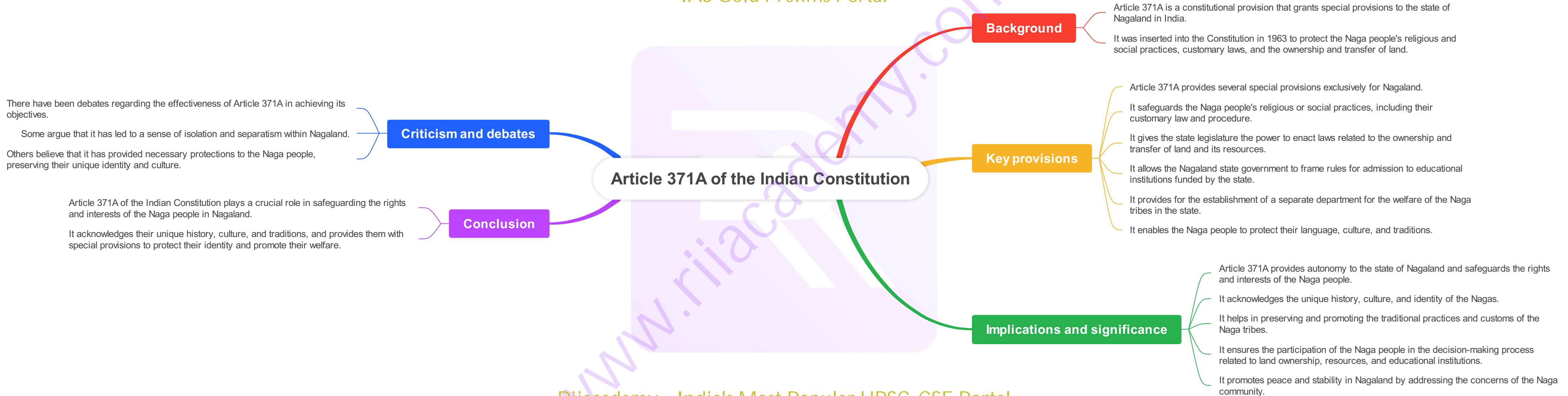
USA: Largest economy in the world, driven by a diverse range of industries including finance, technology, and manufacturing.

India: Federal parliamentary democratic republic with a President as the head of state and a Prime Minister as the head of government.

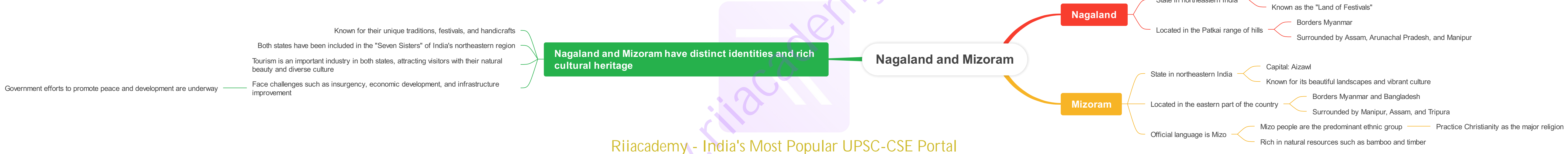
USA: Federal presidential constitutional republic, with a President as both the head of state and the head of government.

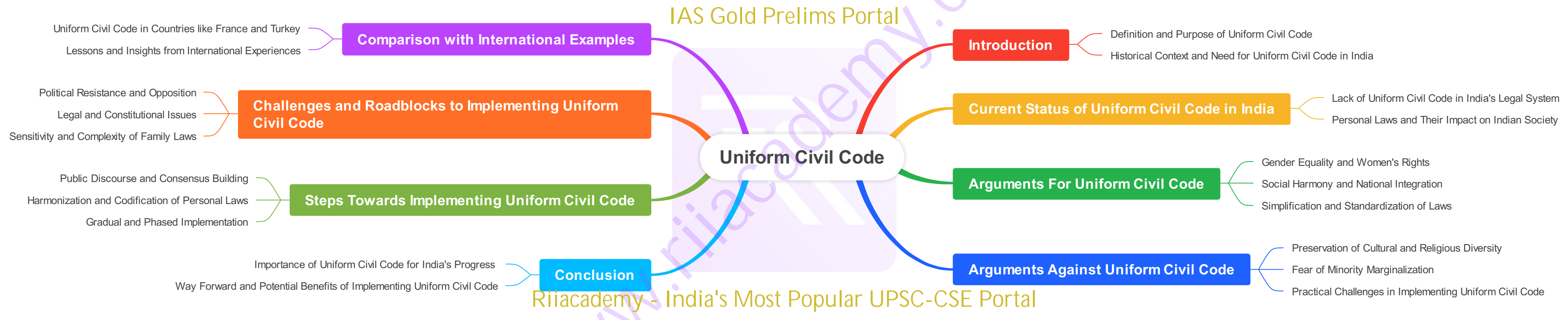




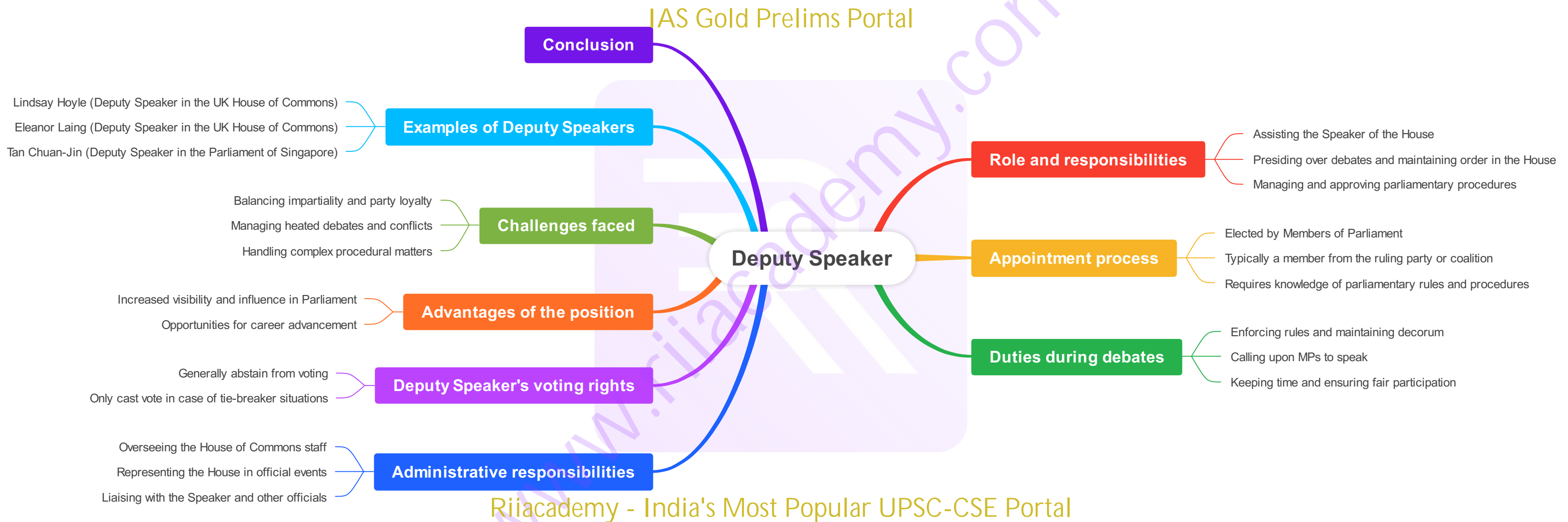




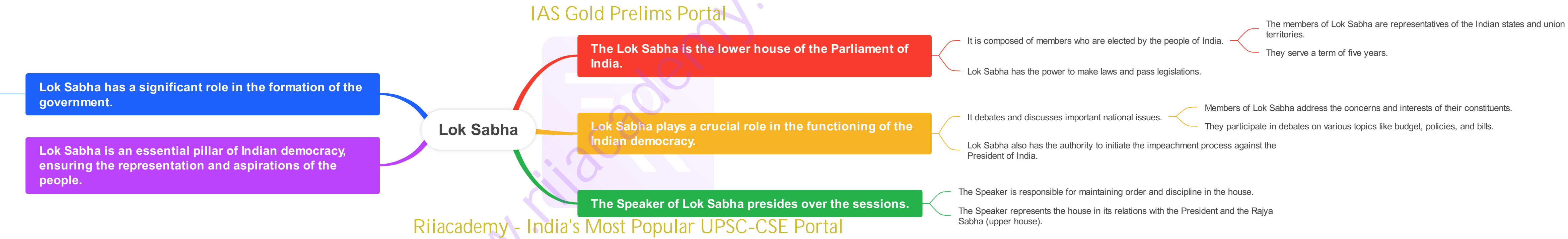




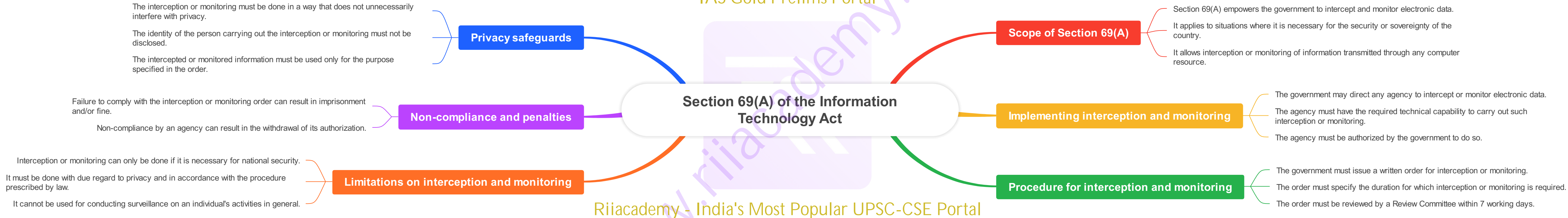


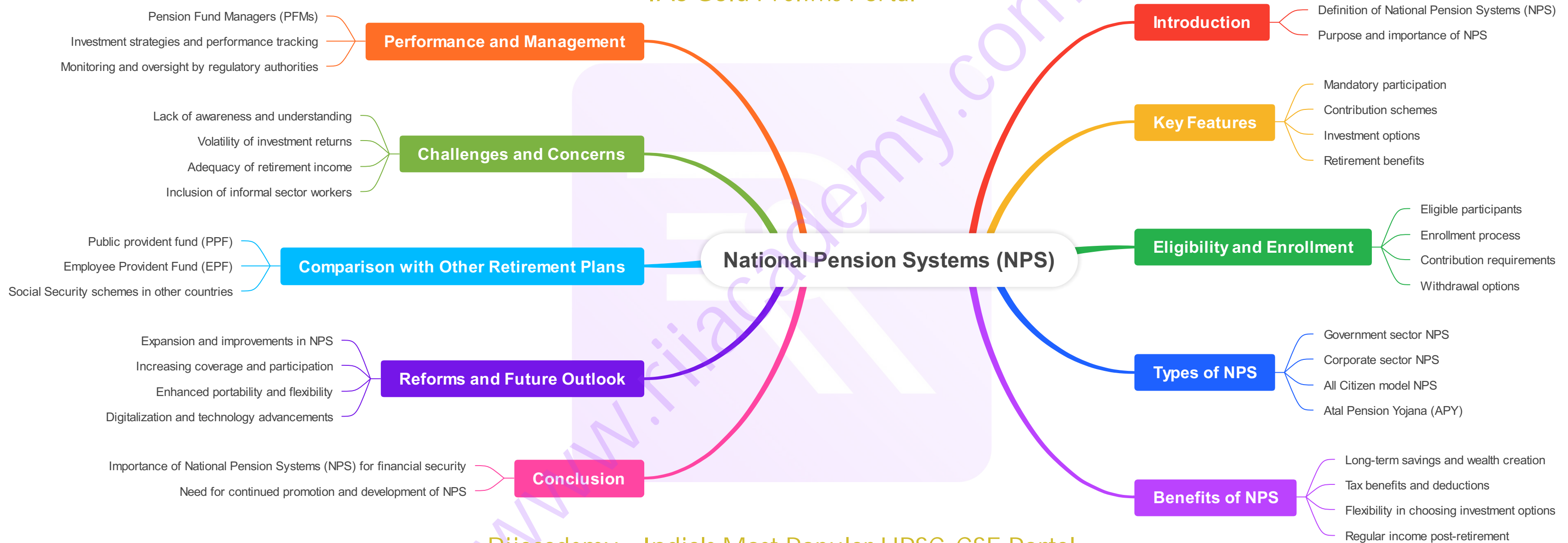


The party or coalition of parties that has the majority in Lok Sabha forms the government.

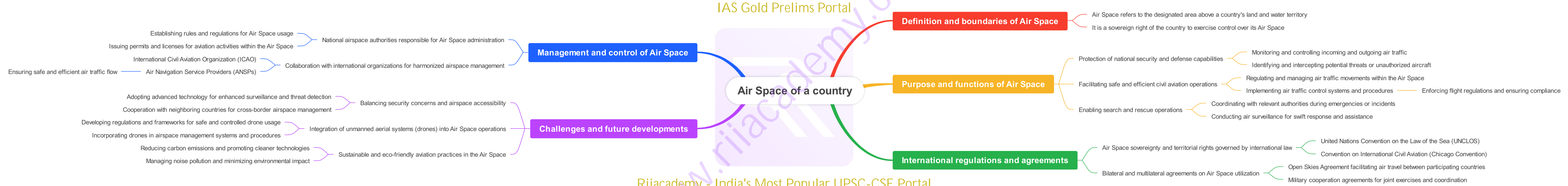


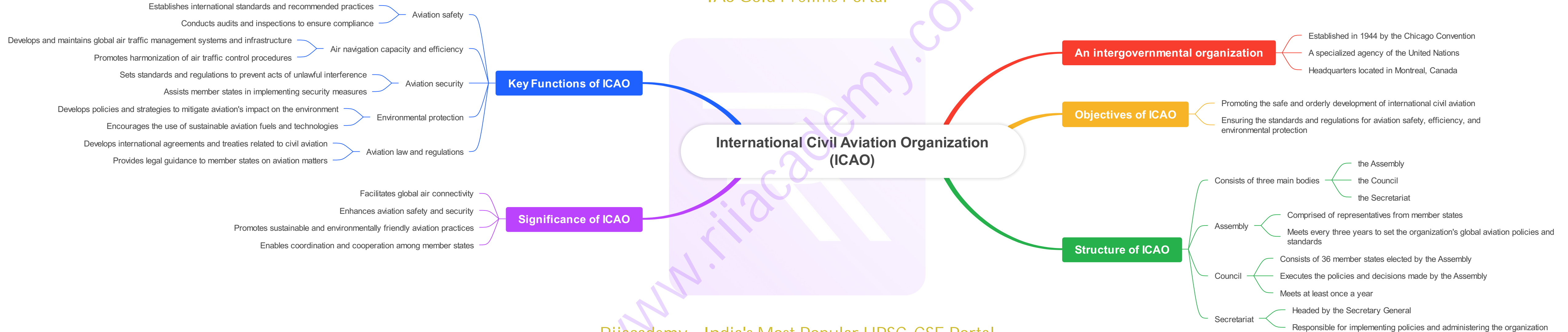




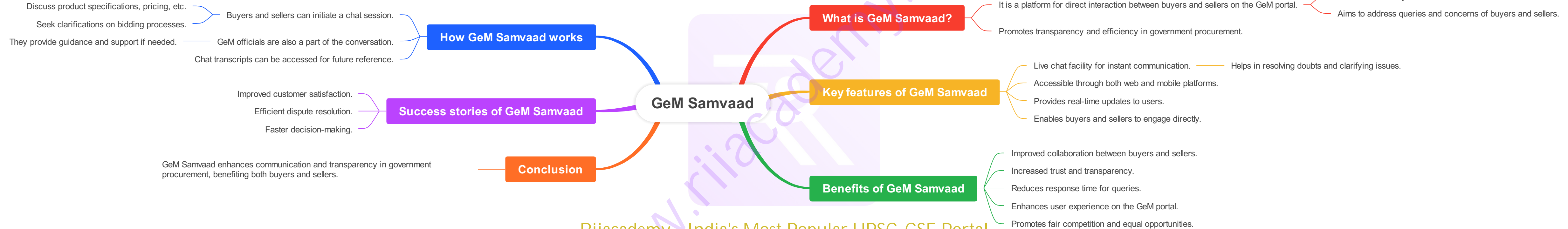


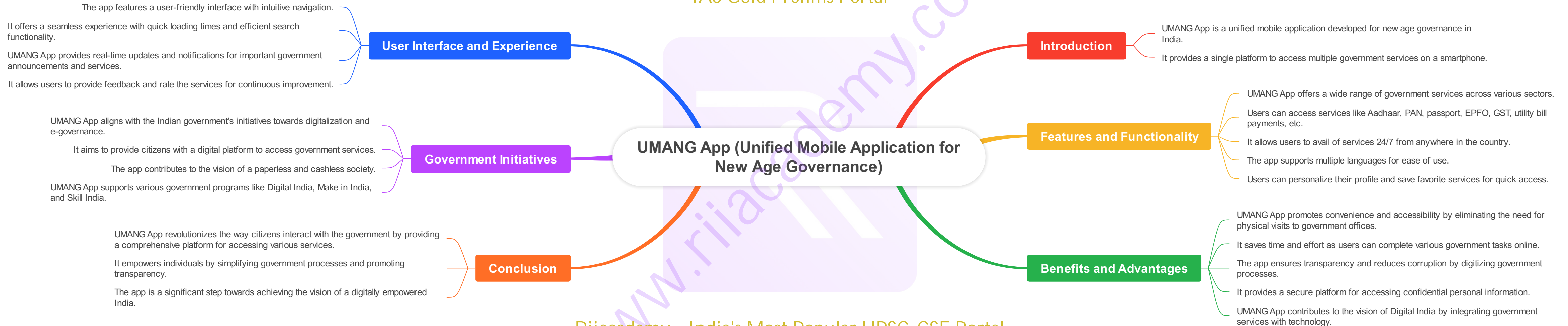


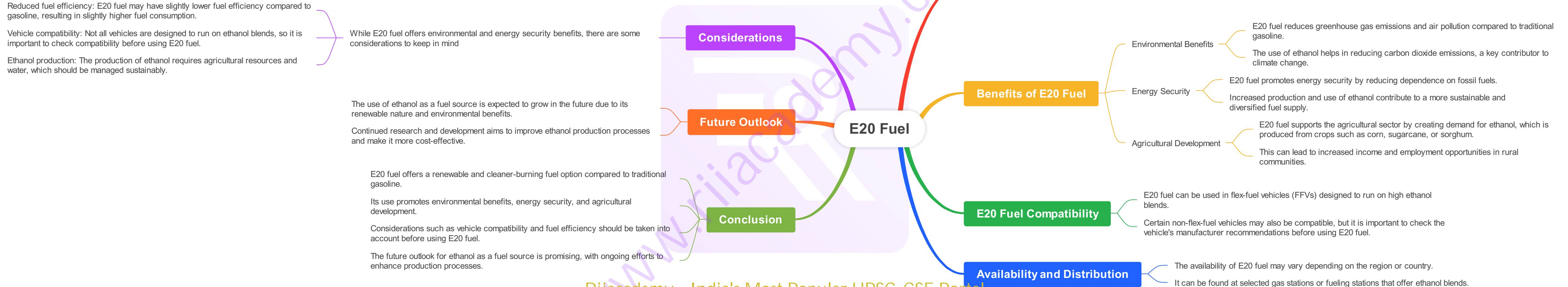


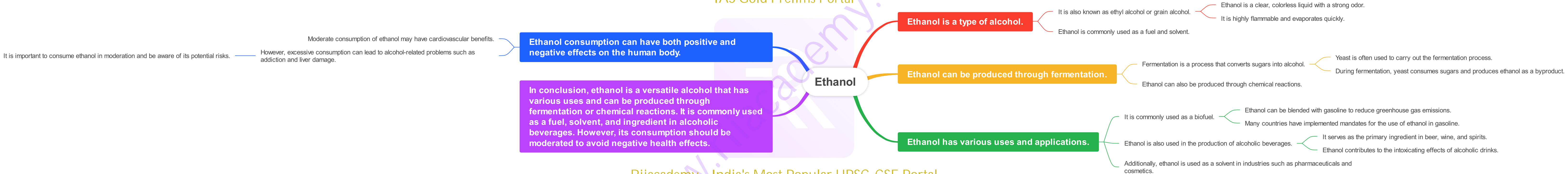


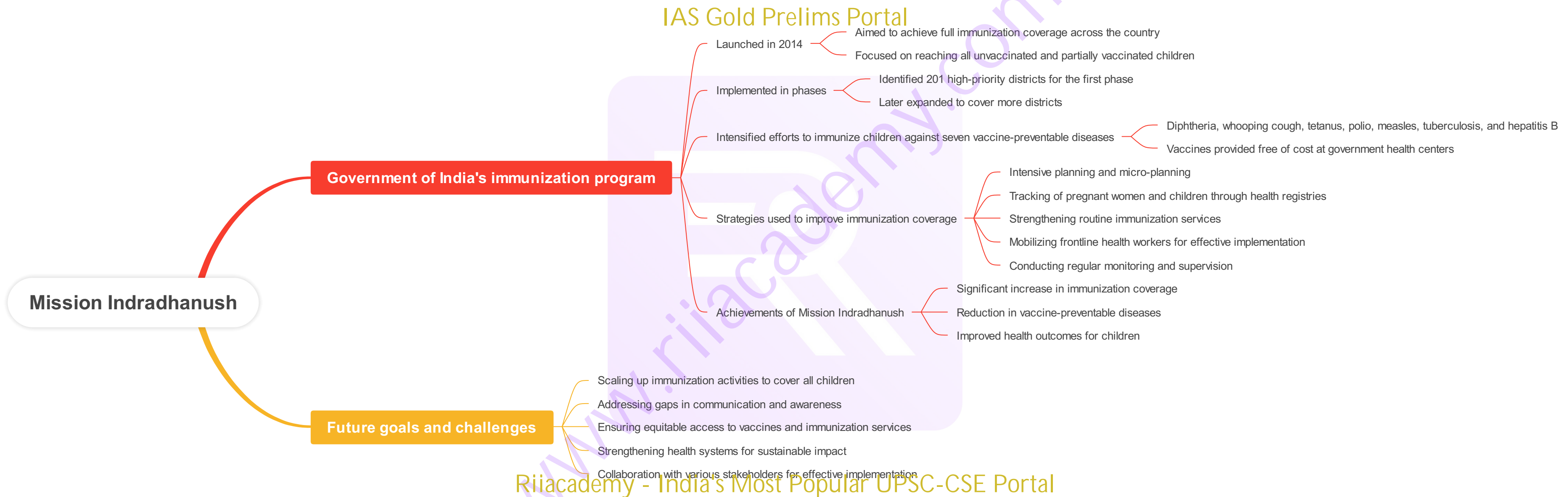














PM-ABHIM involves collaboration with various stakeholders including state governments, private sector, and community organizations.

This ensures effective and efficient implementation of the mission.

The mission receives financial support from the central and state governments.

Public-private partnerships are also encouraged to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure.

Capacity building programs are being conducted to enhance the skills of healthcare professionals.

This enables efficient delivery of healthcare services.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of the mission's progress are carried out.

This helps in identifying areas of improvement and ensuring accountability.

## Implementation Strategy

1. Collaborative Approach

2. Financial Support

3. Capacity Building

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

# PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM)

## Introduction

PM Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM) is a healthcare initiative in India.

## Objectives

The mission aims to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure across the country.

It focuses on the development of healthcare facilities in under-served areas.

## Key Components

1. Creation of Health and Wellness Centers

Health and Wellness Centers are being established as the foundation of primary healthcare.

These centers provide comprehensive healthcare services to the community.

2. Upgradation of District Hospitals

District hospitals are being upgraded to provide advanced medical facilities.

This helps in reducing the burden on tertiary care hospitals.

3. Strengthening of Public Health Labs

Public health labs are being strengthened to improve disease surveillance and detection.

This ensures timely and accurate diagnosis of diseases.

4. Improvement of Rural Healthcare Infrastructure

Rural healthcare infrastructure is being improved to provide better access to healthcare services.

This includes the construction and renovation of healthcare facilities in rural areas.

5. Development of Urban Healthcare Infrastructure

Urban healthcare infrastructure is being developed to cater to the growing healthcare needs of urban areas.

This includes the construction of new hospitals and upgradation of existing ones.

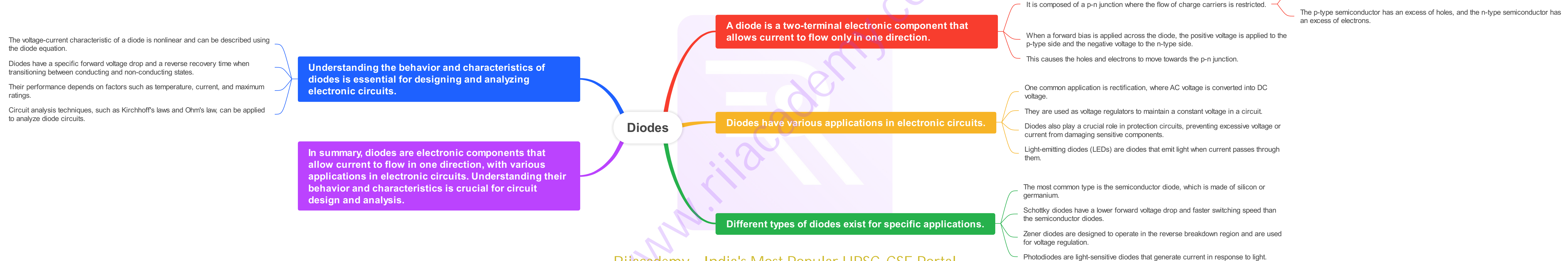
## Impact

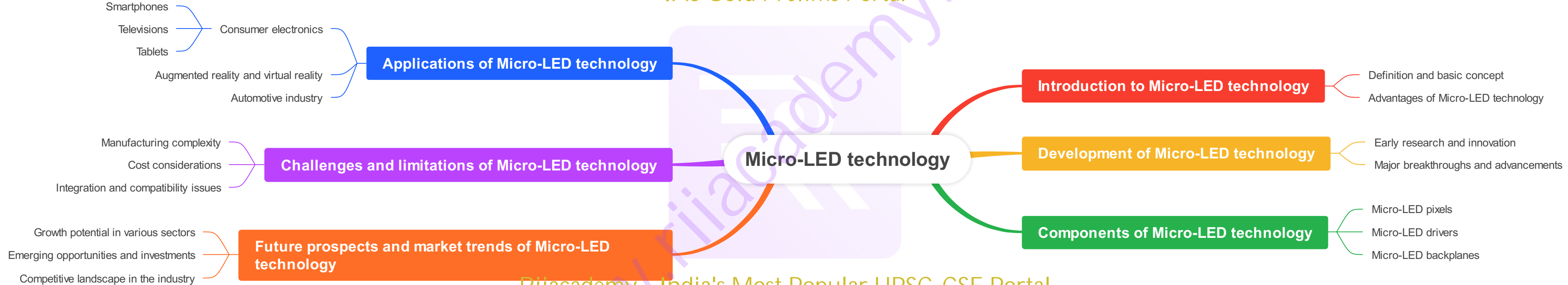
PM-ABHIM is expected to have a significant impact on the healthcare sector in India.

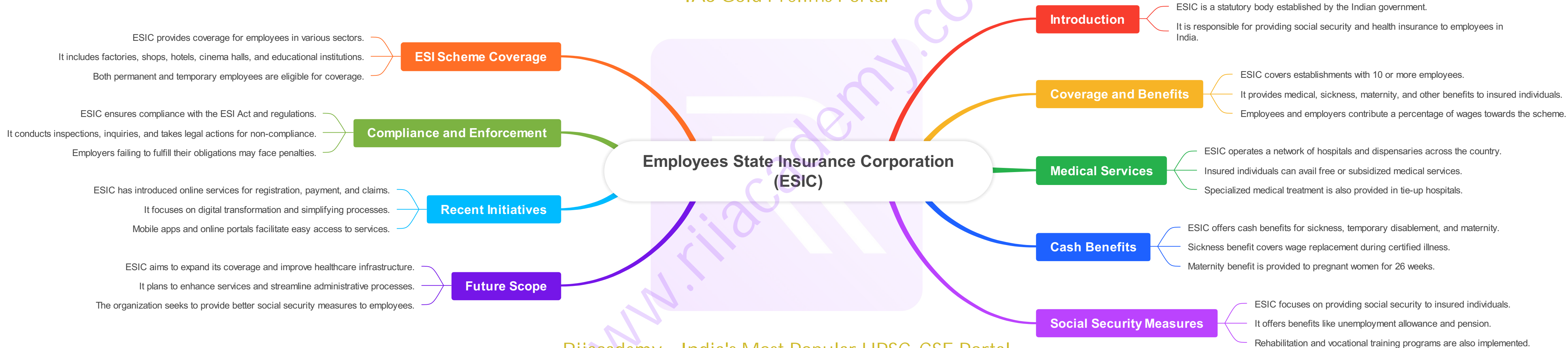
It will improve access to quality healthcare services, especially in rural and under-served areas.

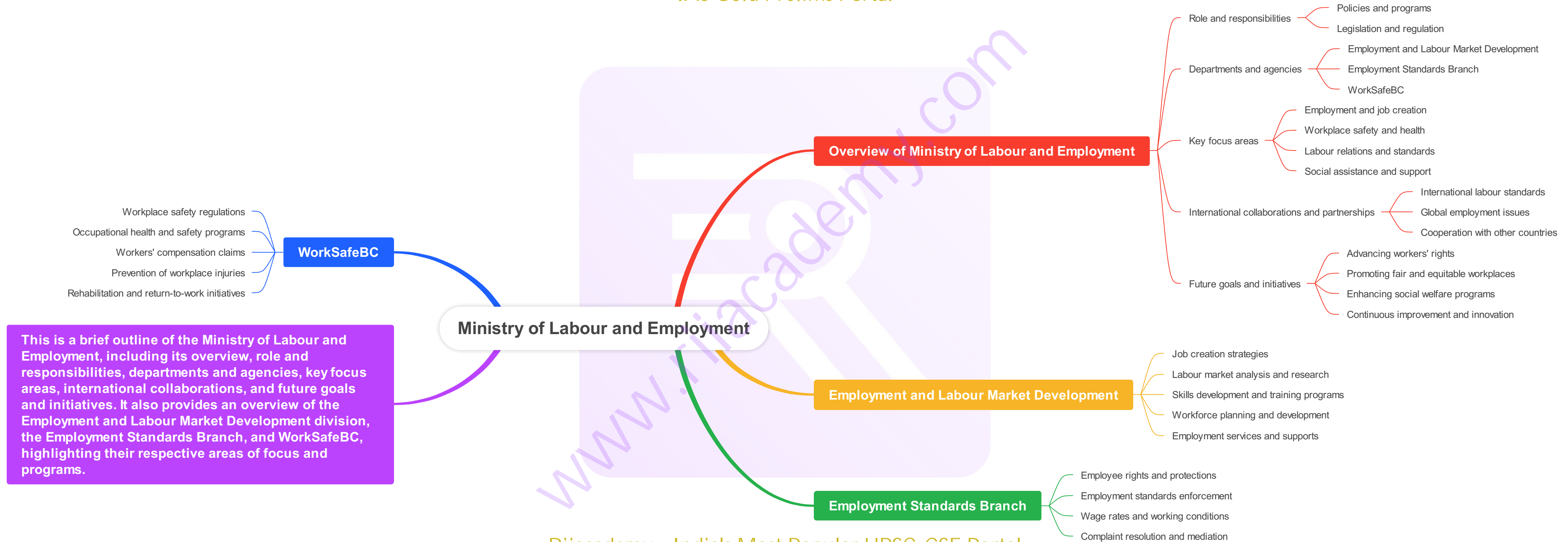
The mission will strengthen the healthcare infrastructure, leading to better healthcare outcomes.

Overall, PM-ABHIM aims to ensure that every individual has access to affordable and comprehensive healthcare services.

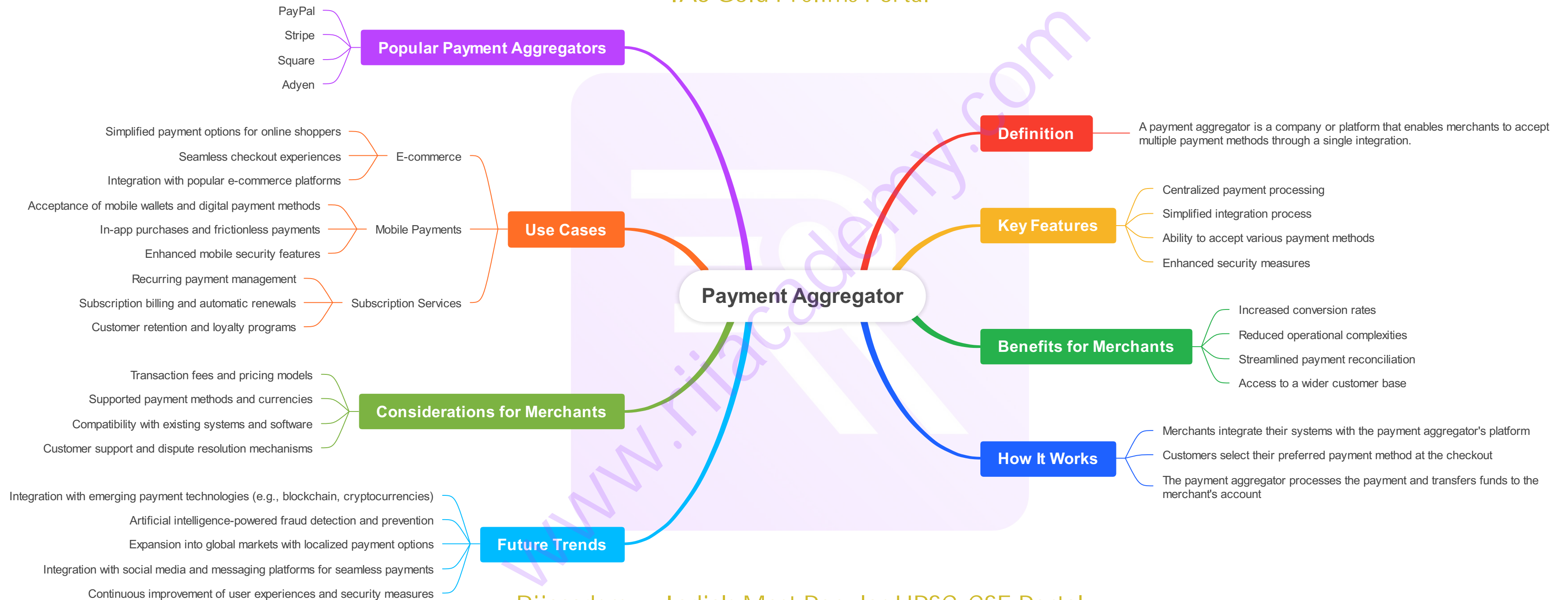


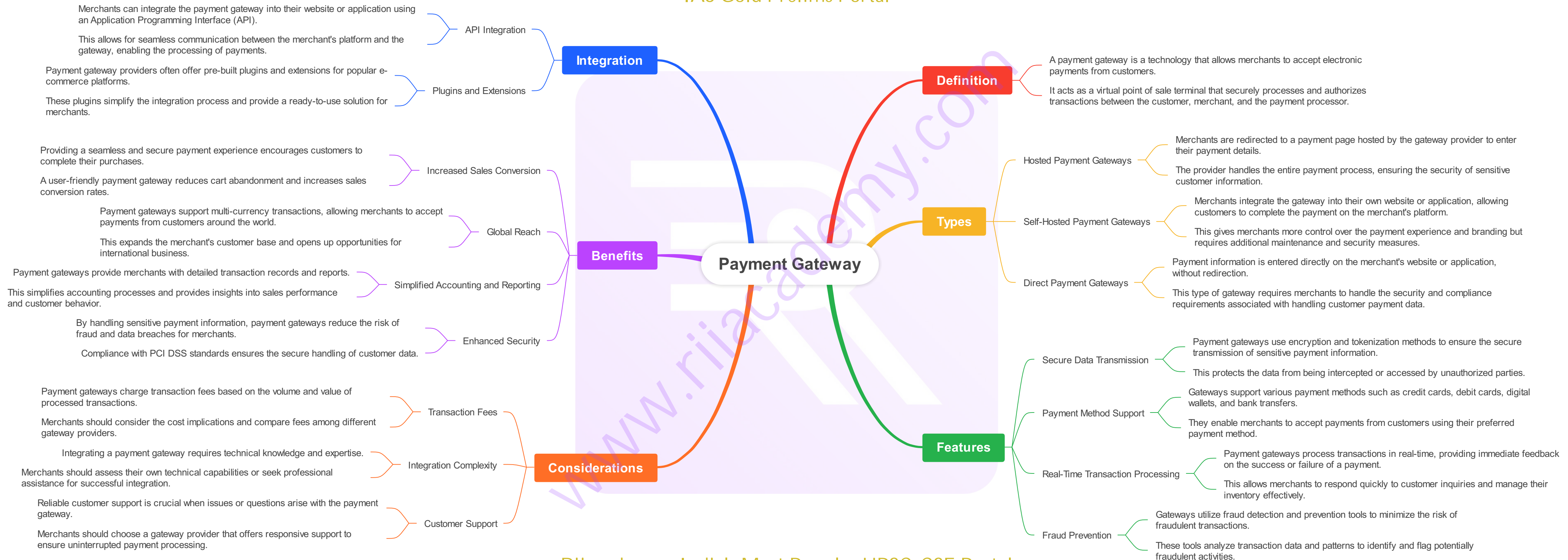


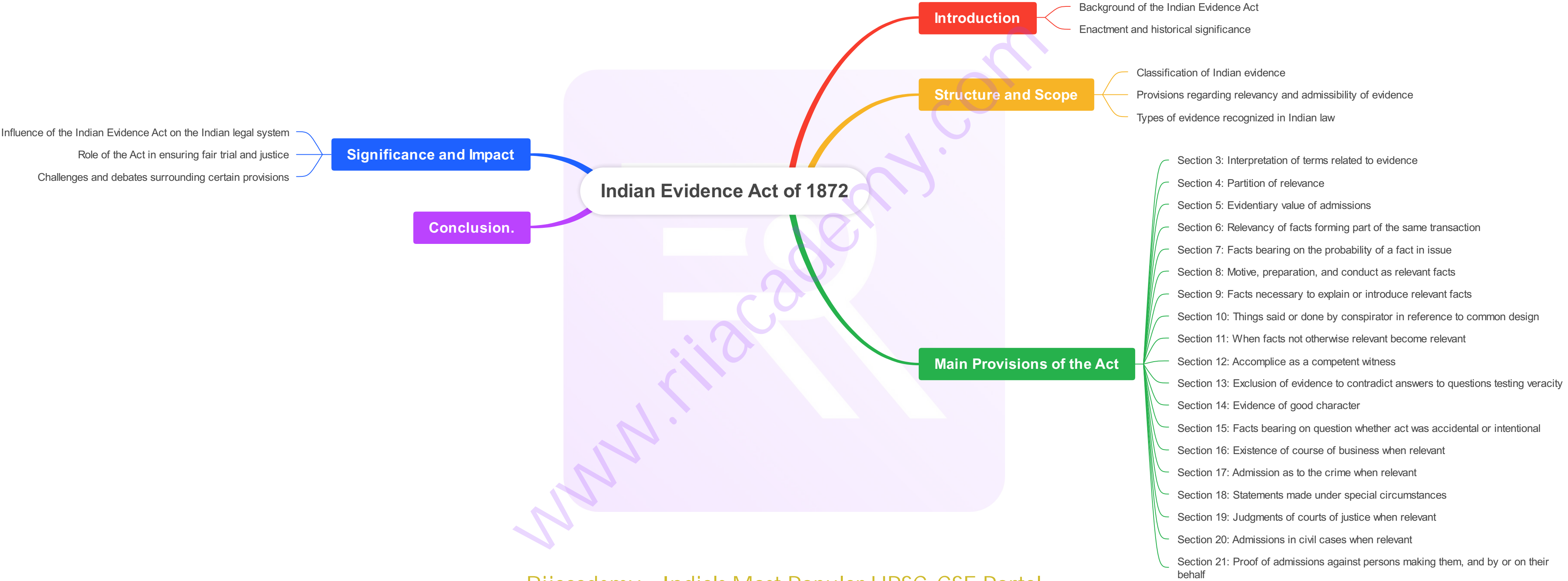


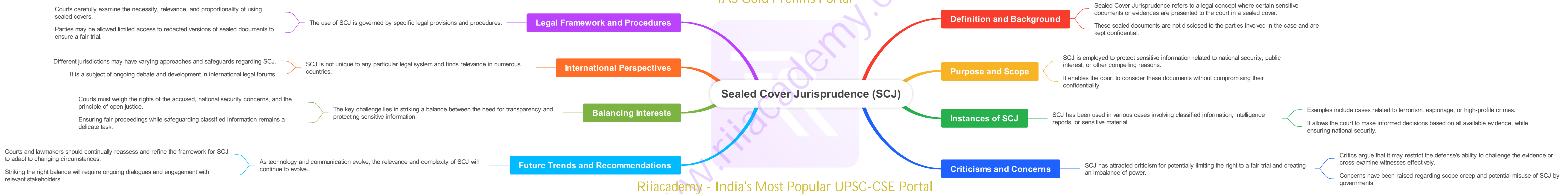


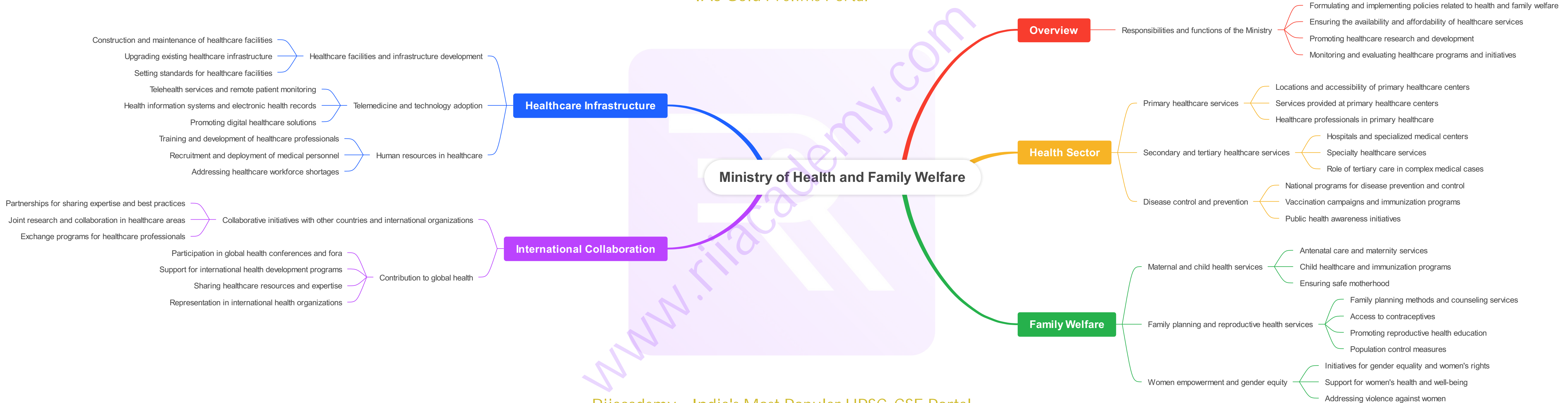




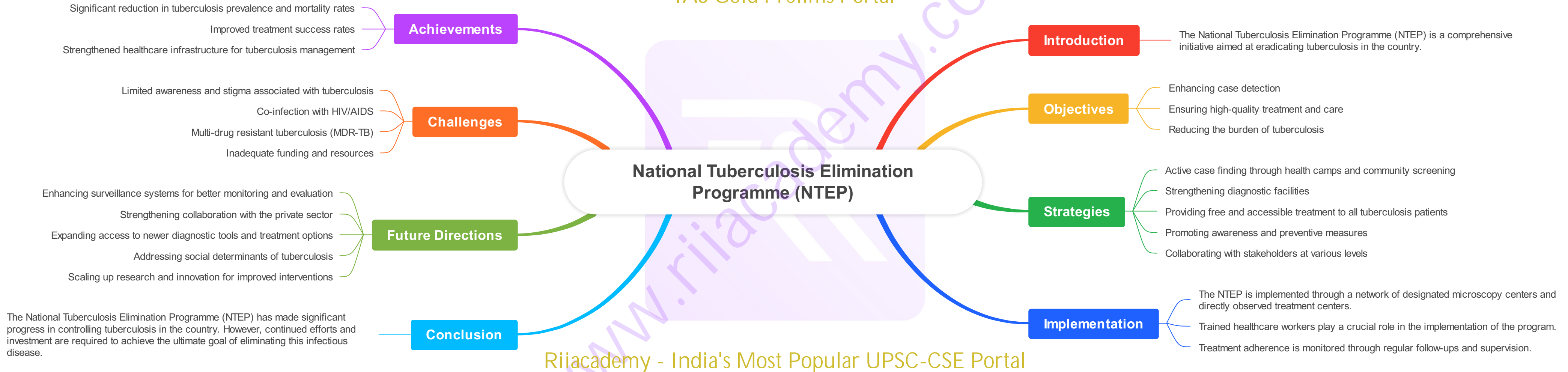


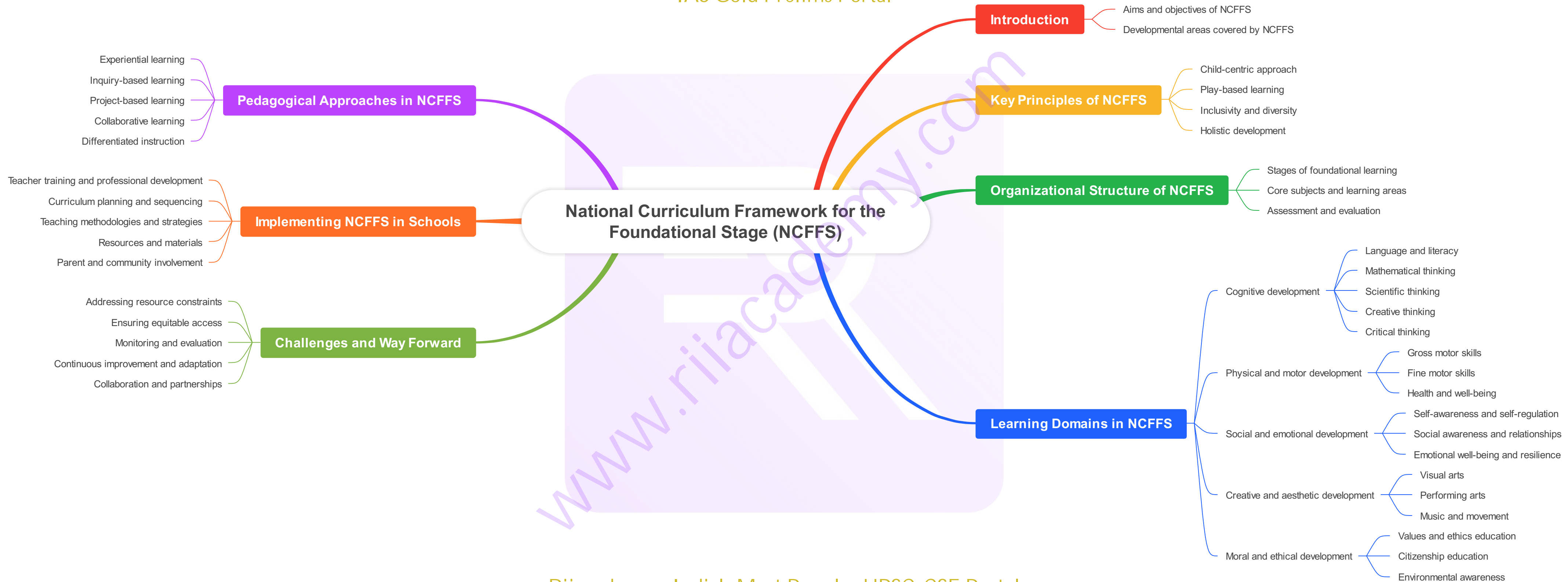


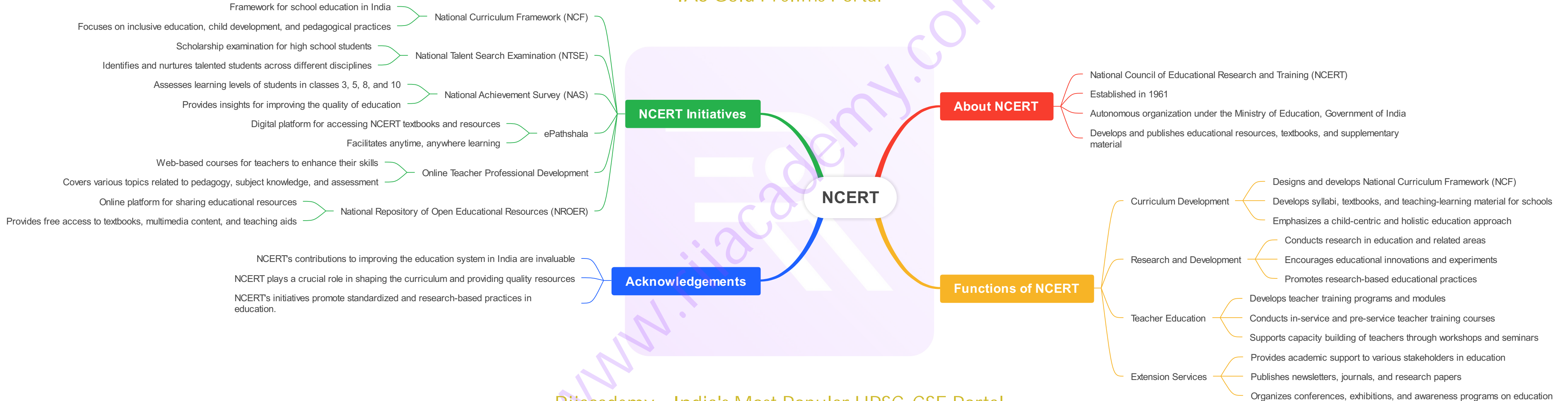


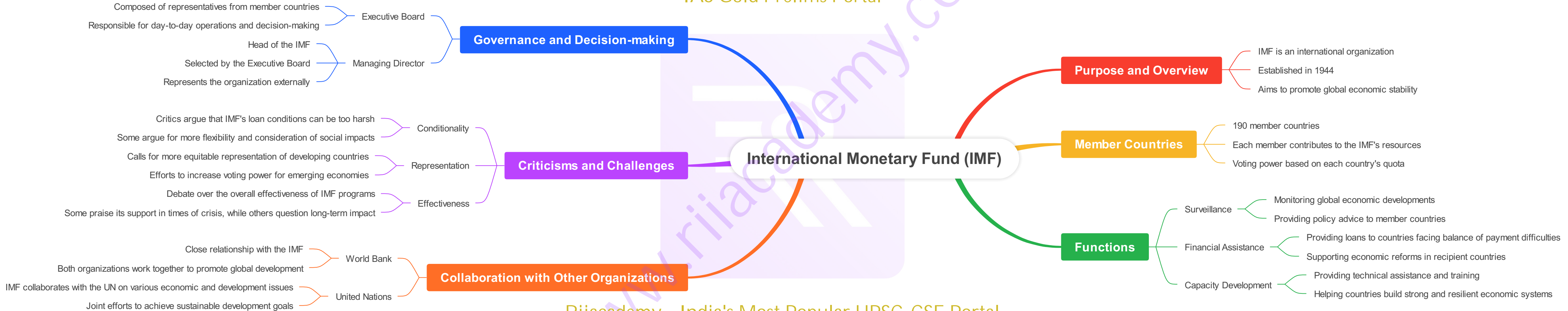


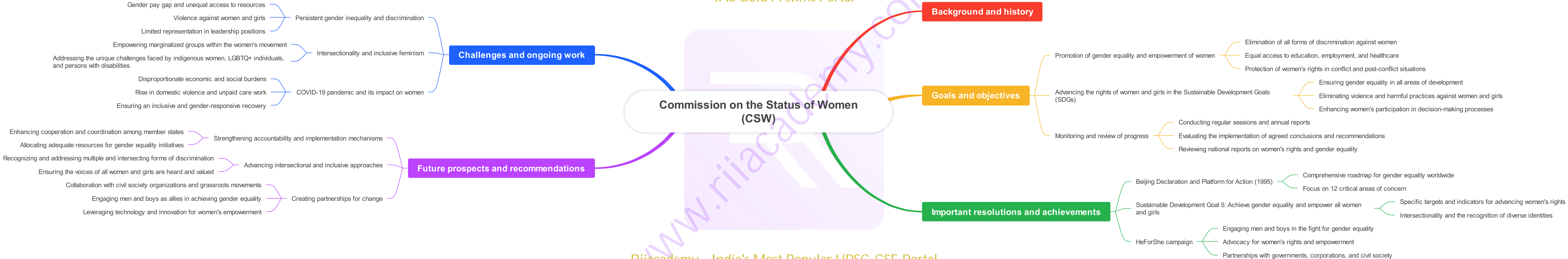




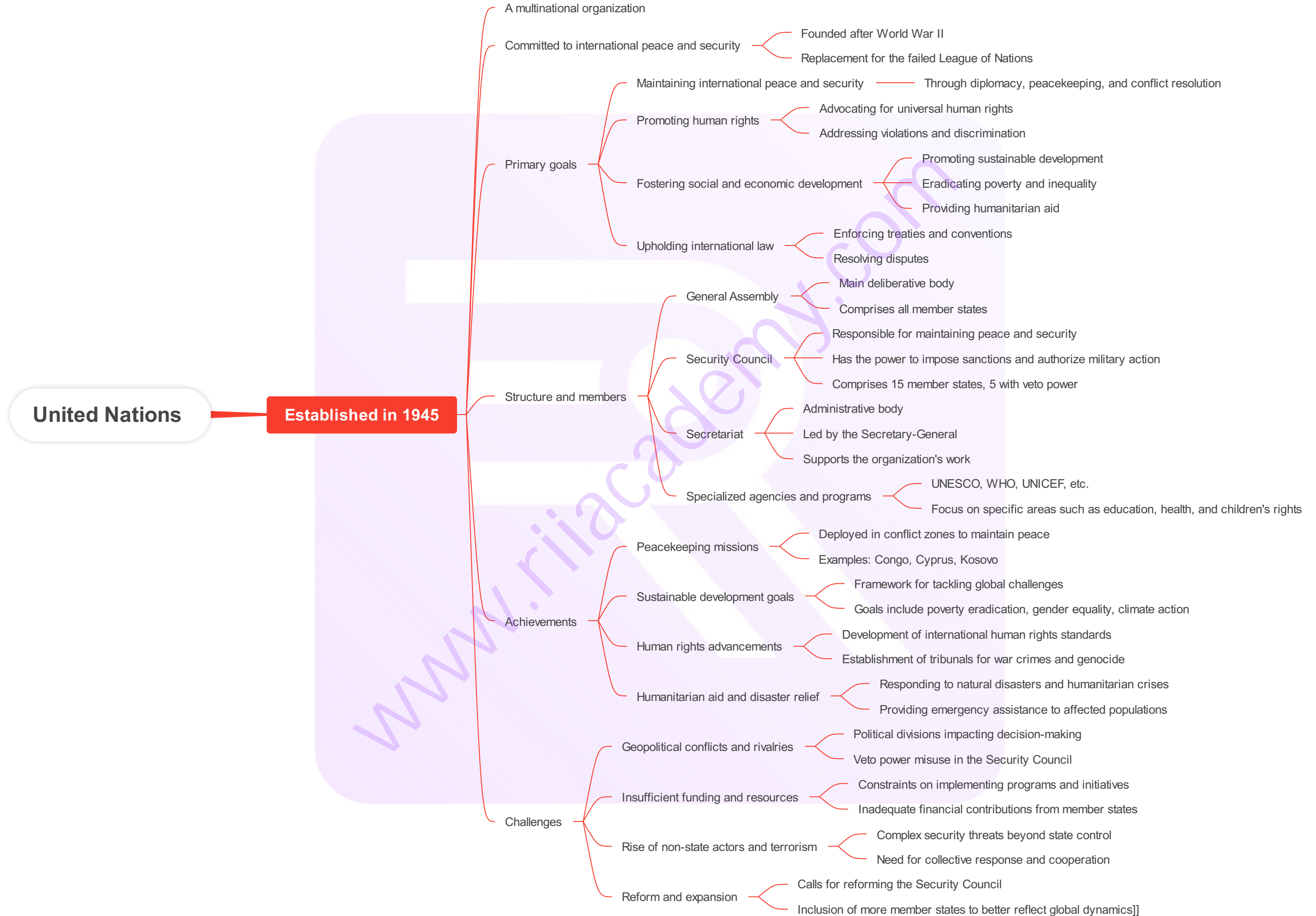


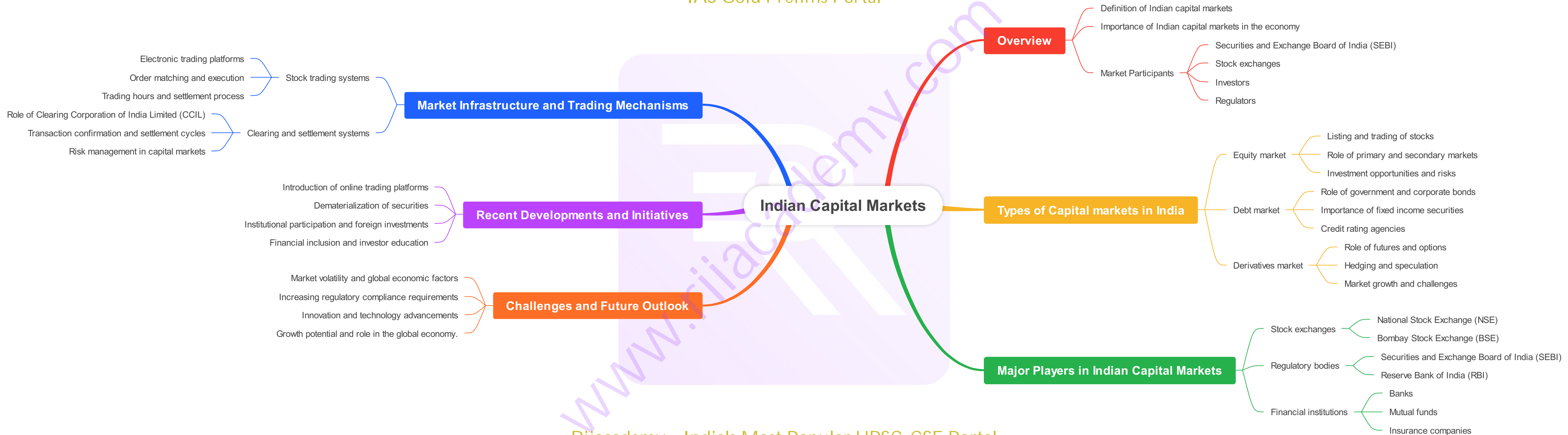


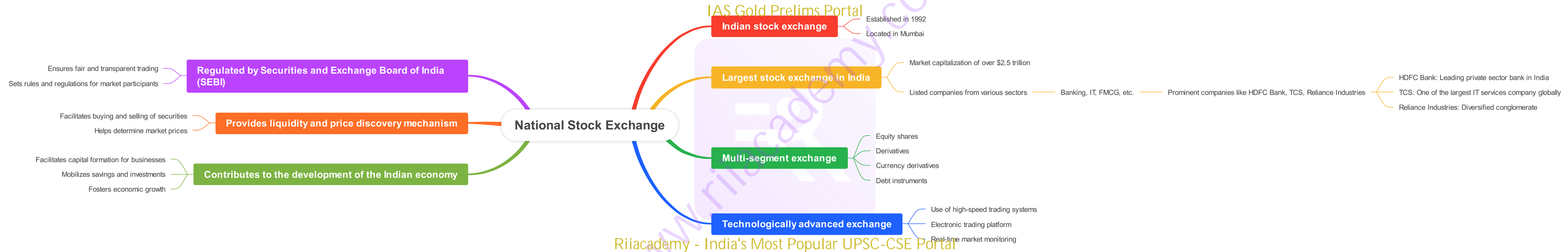




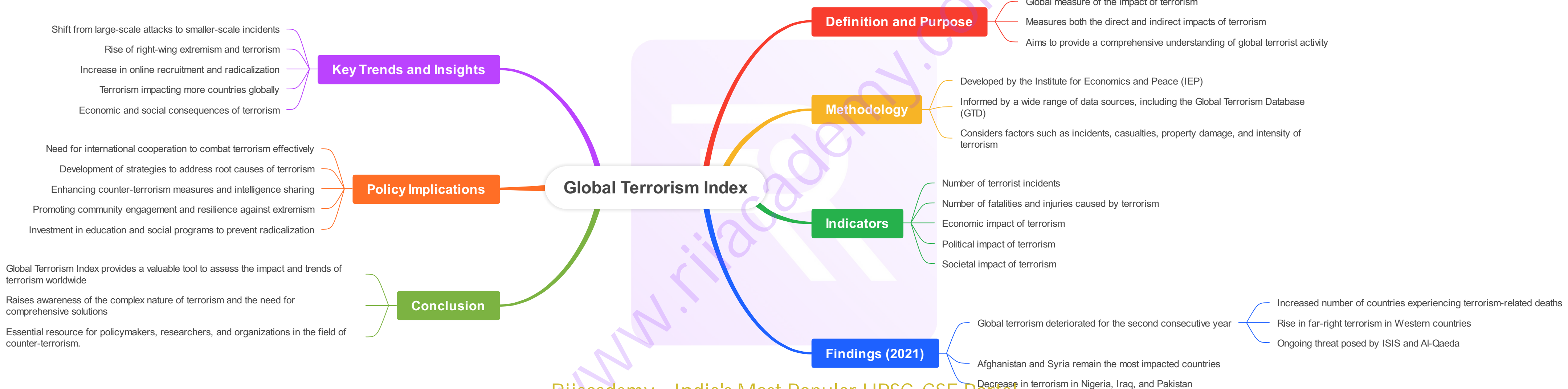














IEP analyzes the relationship between peace and the attainment of the United Nations' SDGs, emphasizing the importance of peace in achieving sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and peace

IEP's flagship research project, the Global Peace Index, measures and ranks the relative peacefulness of nations and regions around the world based on various indicators of violence and peacefulness.

Global Peace Index (GPI)

IEP explores the concept of Positive Peace, which encompasses the attitudes, institutions, and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies.

Positive Peace

It identifies the eight pillars of Positive Peace and their impact on socio-economic development and peacefulness.

IEP conducts research on the economic impact of violence, including its costs to countries and its implications for economic growth, stability, and human development.

Economics of peace and violence

IEP promotes evidence-based approaches to peacebuilding and resilience, focusing on strategies that enhance social cohesion, reduce violence, and build sustainable peace.

Peacebuilding and resilience

## Core areas of research by Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)

# Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)

## Background of Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)

Established in [year], the Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP) is a non-profit research organization dedicated to promoting the understanding of the economic factors associated with peace.

It aims to develop practical solutions to reduce violence, improve governance, and strengthen the socio-economic conditions that foster peace.

## Vision and mission of Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)

The vision of IEP is to create a more peaceful world by promoting peace as a positive, achievable, and tangible measure of human well-being and progress.

The mission of IEP is to generate data-driven research that enhances the understanding of peace and its economic impact on various aspects of society.

## Impact and influence of Institute for Economics & Peace (IEP)

IEP's research and policy recommendations inform global decision-makers, governments, and organizations on strategies to promote peace and conflict resolution.

It collaborates with academic institutions, think tanks, and stakeholders around the world to expand the knowledge and understanding of peace economics.

The work of IEP contributes to the broader discourse on peace, generating awareness and advocating for positive change in policies and attitudes towards peace.