

Article 27 of Indian Constitution

Prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution

Aimed at maintaining secularism and religious neutrality in education

Reflects the commitment to equal treatment of all religions

Ensures a pluralistic society that respects diverse religious beliefs

Upholds the principle of religious freedom for all citizens

Promotes harmony among different religious communities

Applies to both government-funded and private educational institutions

Encourages a uniform approach towards religious education

Prevents discrimination based on religion in educational institutions

Restricts the state from favoring any particular religion or promoting religious conversion

Safeguards the principle of state neutrality in religious matters

Protects the rights and freedoms of religious minorities

Prevents the dominance of any particular religion in education

Promotes inclusivity and diversity in educational settings

Exceptions to Article 27 exist in certain circumstances

Optional religious education can be provided outside regular school hours

Allows for personal and voluntary religious instruction

Fulfills the educational needs of students from specific religious backgrounds

Religious instructions can be given in educational institutions established for religious purposes

Supports the preservation and promotion of religious traditions and values

Balances the rights of religious communities with secular principles

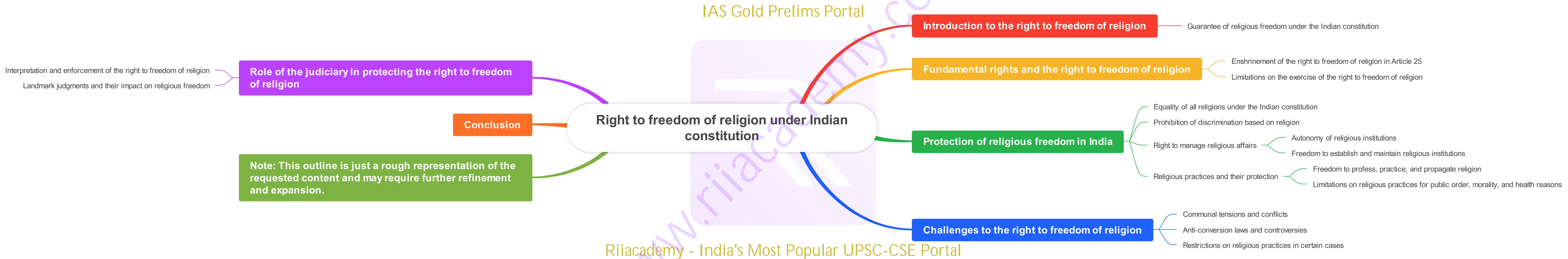
Additional legislation may be enacted to further define the scope and application of Article 27

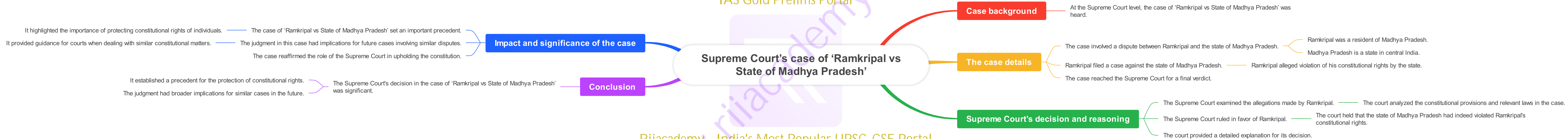
Ensures effective implementation and interpretation of the constitutional provision

Addresses any potential conflicts or ambiguities in relation to religious education

Facilitates harmonious coexistence between religious and secular teachings

Resolves disputes regarding the provision of religious instruction in schools





Parliament of India

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body in the country.

The Parliament of India plays a vital role in the governance and democratic functioning of the country, ensuring representation and participation of the people.

It is a bicameral legislature consisting of two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

The Parliament of India is responsible for making laws, debating important issues, and overseeing the functioning of the government.

The Parliament of India functions under the framework of the Constitution of India.

The Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories of India and has a maximum strength of 250 members.

The Lok Sabha represents the people of India and has a maximum strength of 552 members.

It discusses and passes various bills, including the annual budget.

It holds debates on important matters of national interest and ensures accountability of the government.

It is empowered with legislative, financial, and oversight functions.

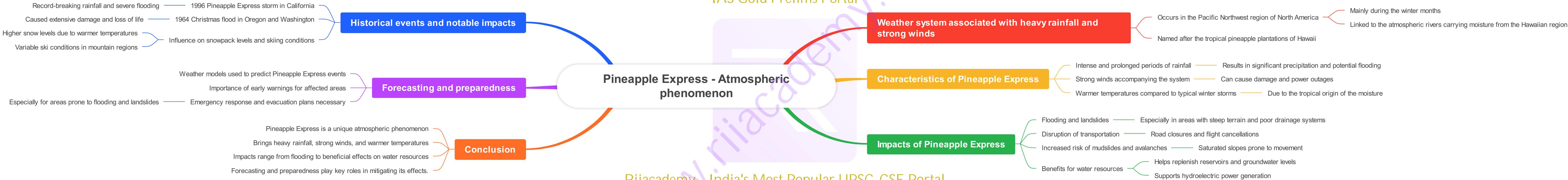
It acts as a check on the executive branch of the government and ensures its accountability.

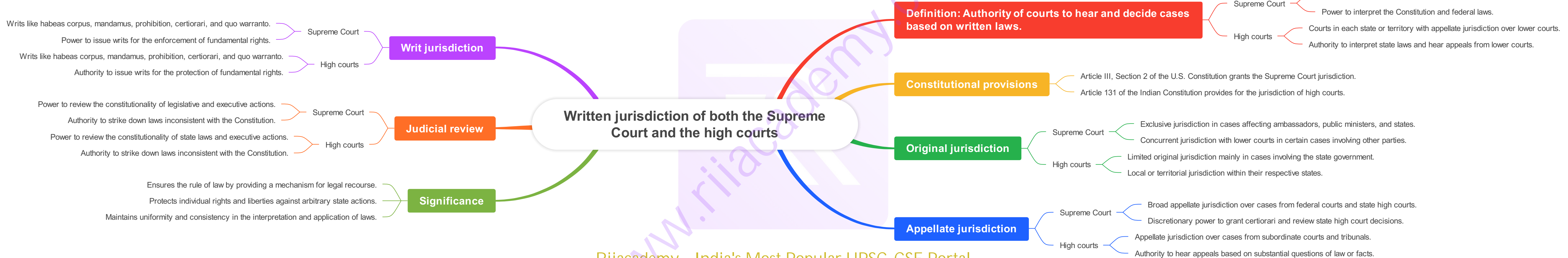
Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

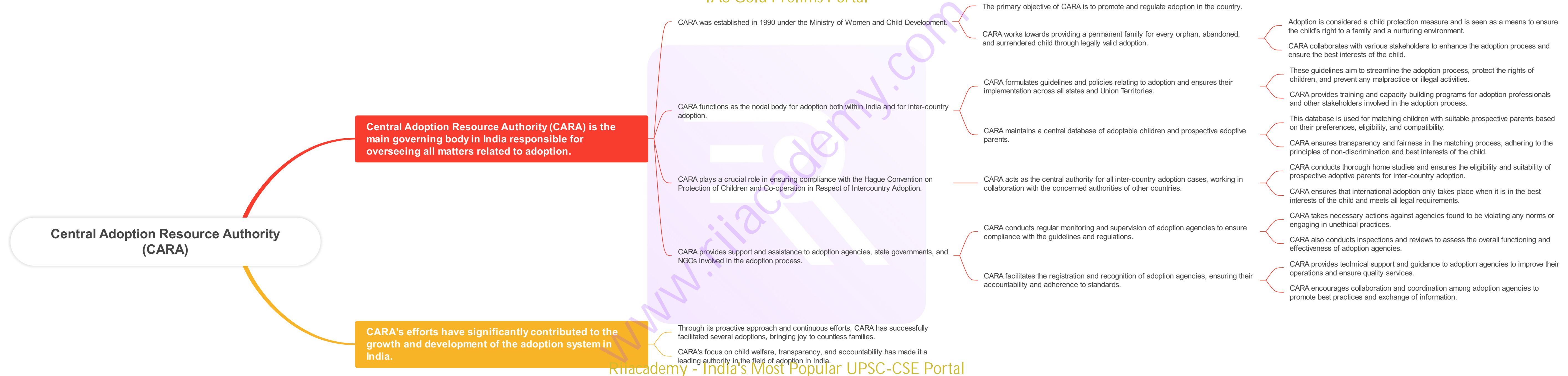
The Rajya Sabha has the power to initiate and pass bills on various subjects.

Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India.

The Lok Sabha plays a crucial role in deciding the government and enacting laws.









Part III of the constitution of India

Fundamental Rights

Right to equality

- Equality before law
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- Abolition of untouchability
- Abolition of titles

Right to freedom

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom to assemble peacefully
- Freedom to form associations or unions
- Freedom to move freely throughout the territory of India
- Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India
- Freedom to practice any profession, occupation, trade or business
- Protection of language, culture and script of minorities

Right against exploitation

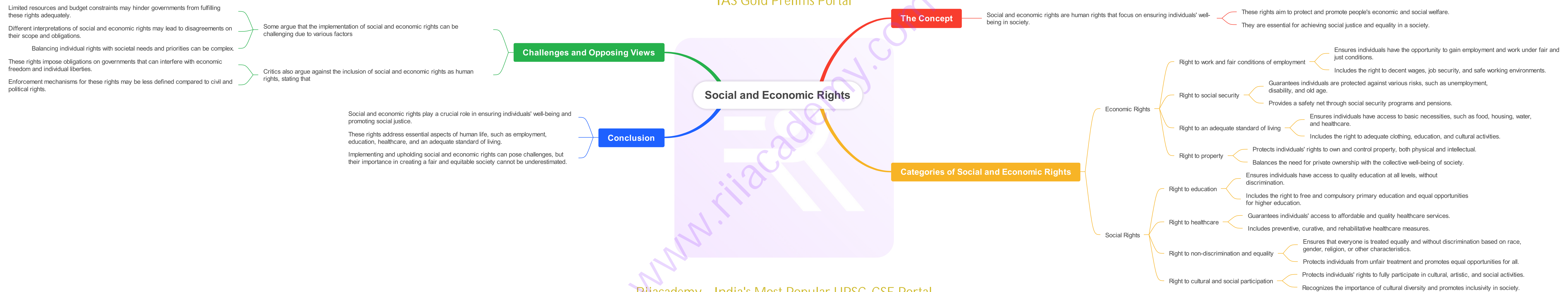
- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor
- Prohibition of child labor
- Protection of interests of scheduled castes and tribes

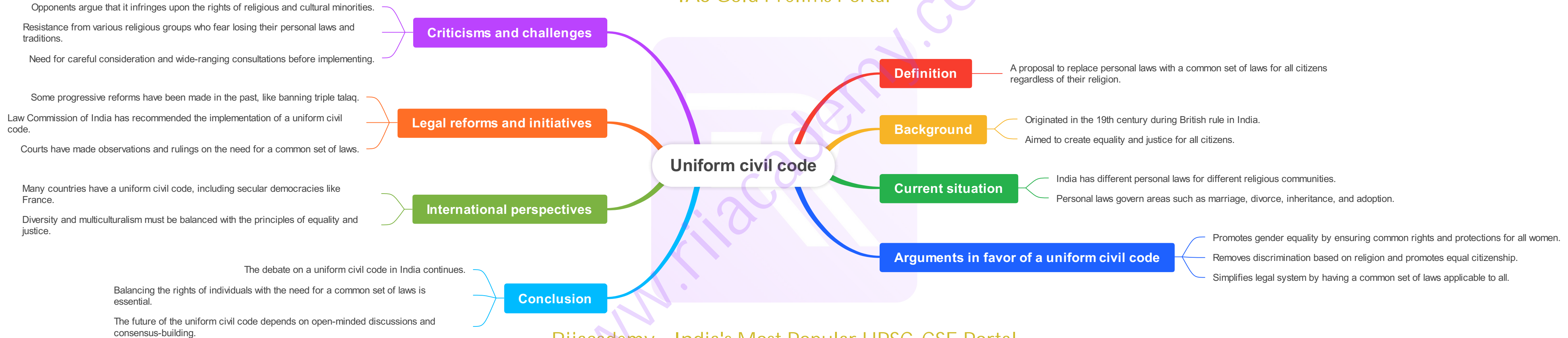
Right to freedom of religion

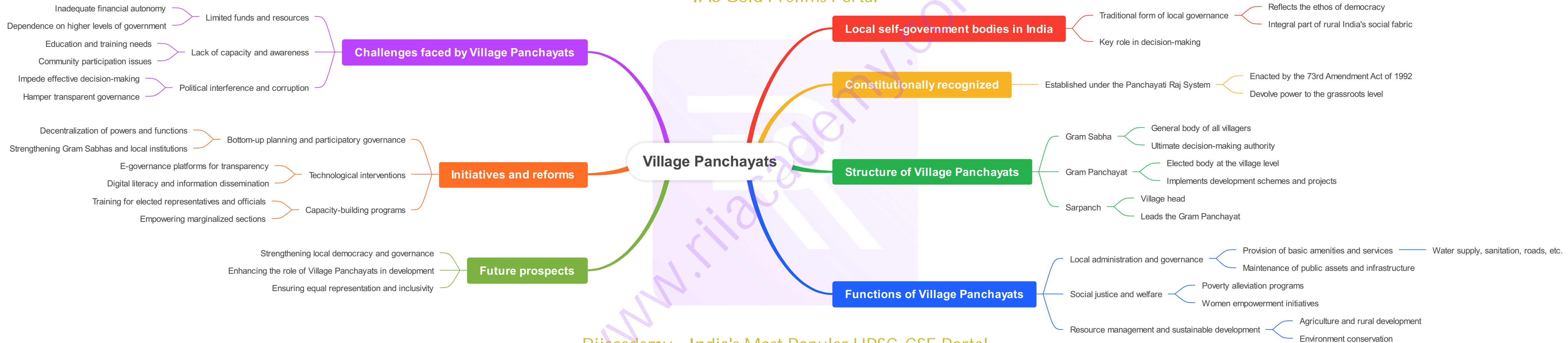
- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion
- Freedom to manage religious affairs
- Freedom to own, acquire and dispose of property
- Protection from arbitrary deprivation of property
- Right to education
- Protection of interests of minorities

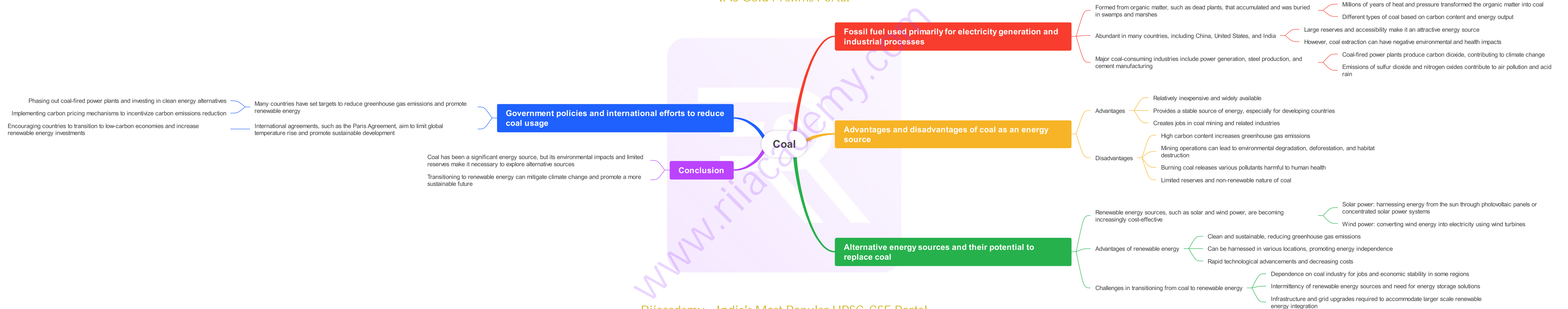
Right to constitutional remedies

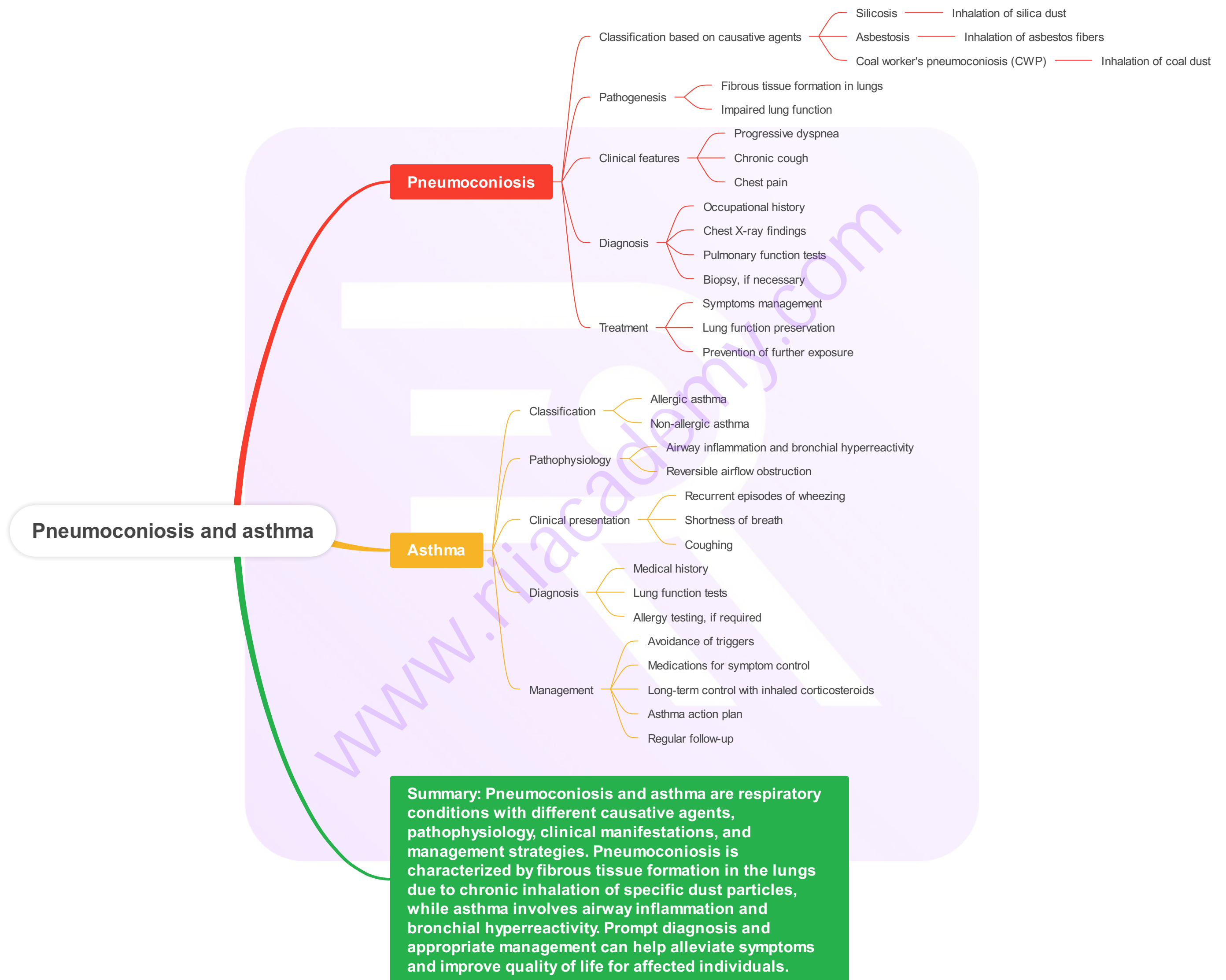
- Right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights
- Right to constitutional remedies for the protection of civil rights

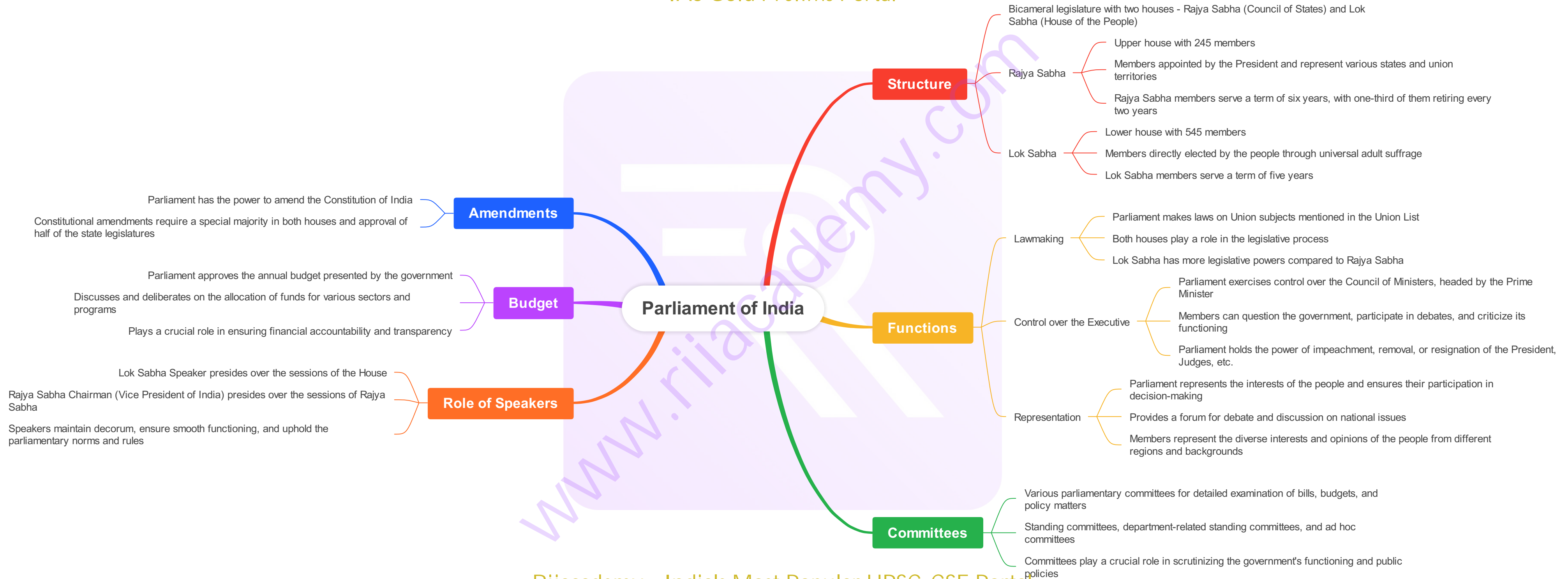


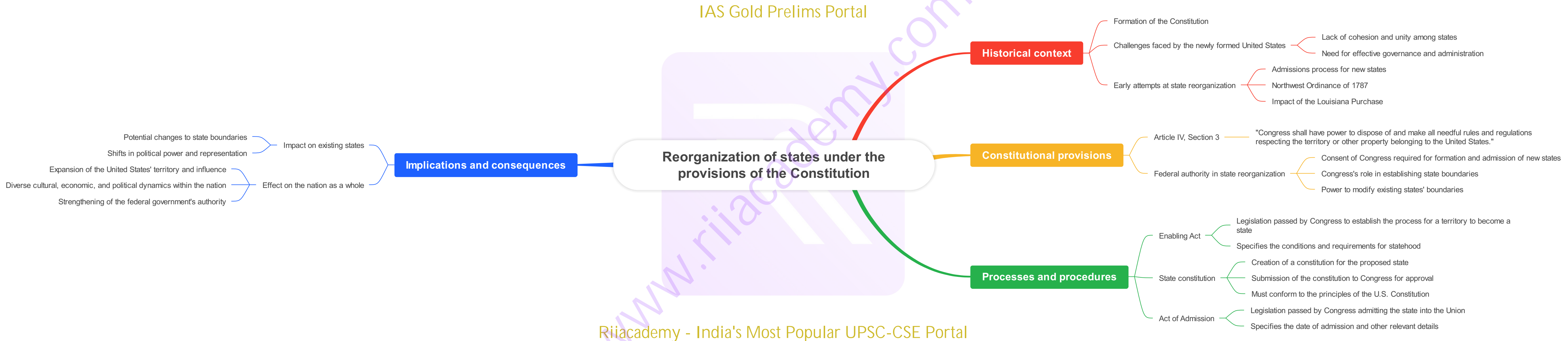


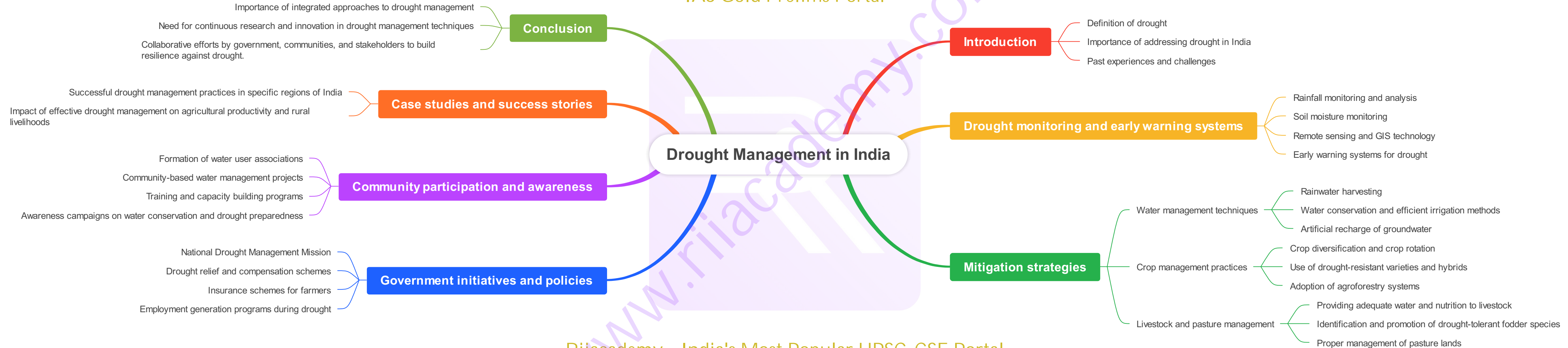


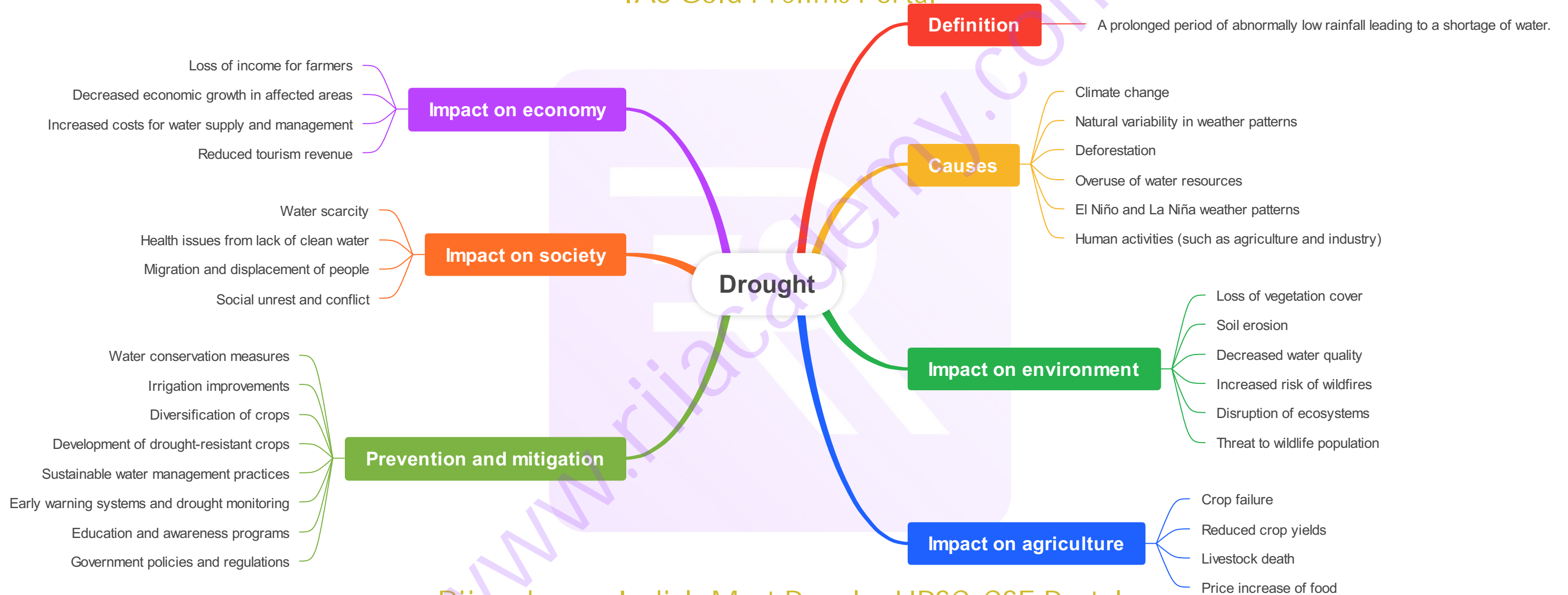


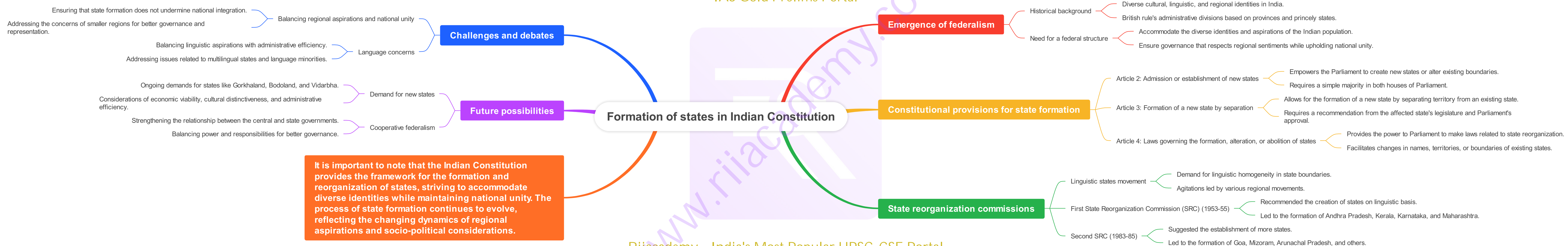


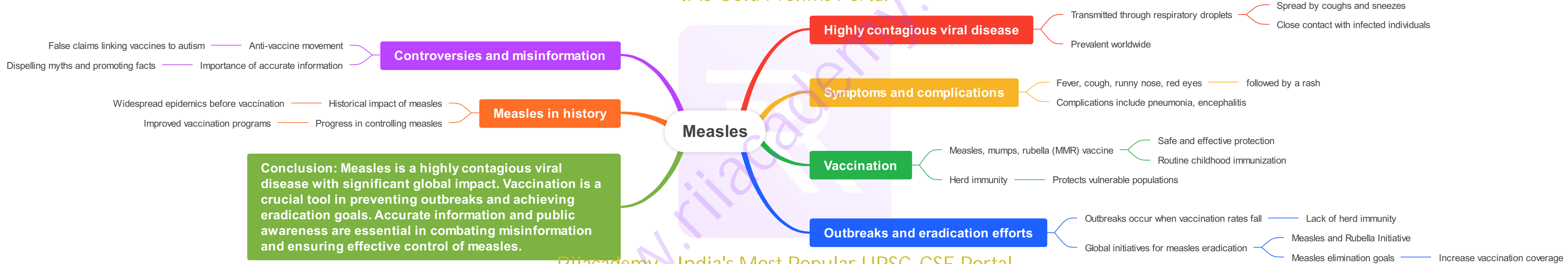












Universal Immunisation Programme

Purpose: to provide immunisation to all children in India

Historical background: started in 1985 as Universal Immunisation Programme

Objectives: to reduce morbidity and mortality due to vaccine-preventable diseases

Diseases targeted: tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B

Reach: covers all states and districts in India

Coverage and achievements

Vaccines provided: BCG, DPT, OPV, measles, Hepatitis B, Hib, rotavirus, pneumococcal

Vaccination coverage rates: continuously improved over the years

Disease burden reduction: significant decrease in vaccine-preventable diseases

Implementation strategies

Routine immunisation: given at fixed centers during specific age intervals

Outreach sessions: conducted in remote and underserved areas

Special immunisation drives: conducted for rapid coverage and catch-up

Government support and policy

Funding: provided by the central and state governments

Policies: National Immunisation Policy and operational guidelines

Partnerships and collaborations

WHO, UNICEF, GAVI, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

State governments, NGOs, private sector, healthcare professionals

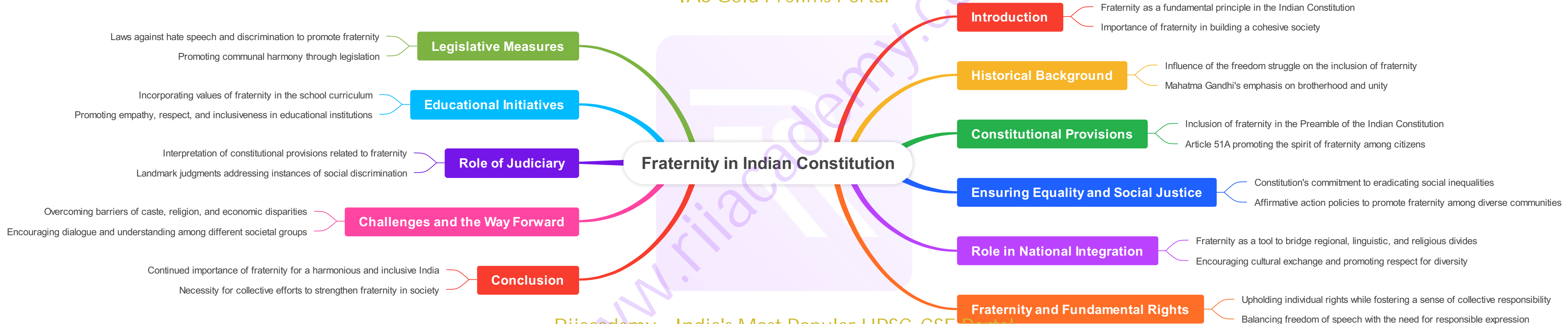
Future goals and challenges

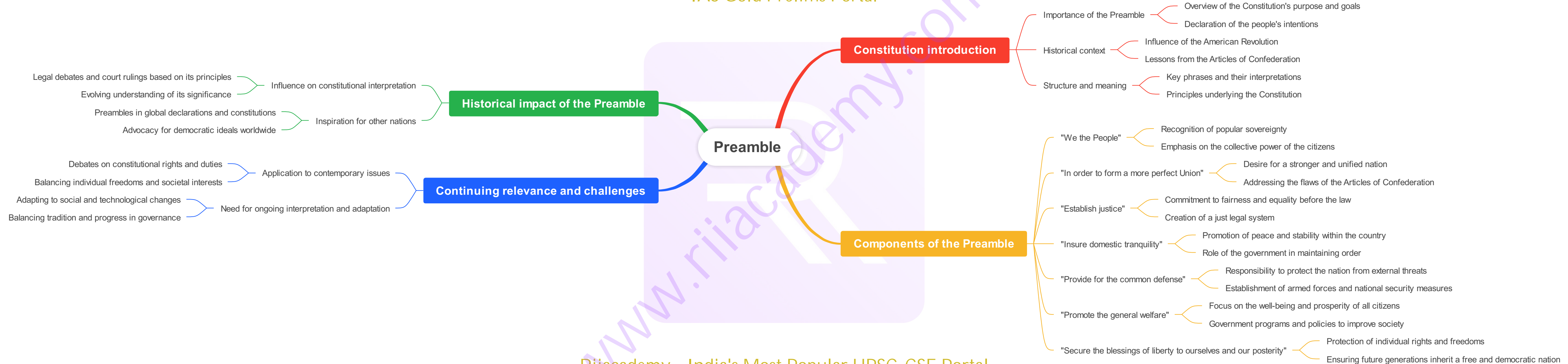
Expanding vaccine coverage and introducing new vaccines

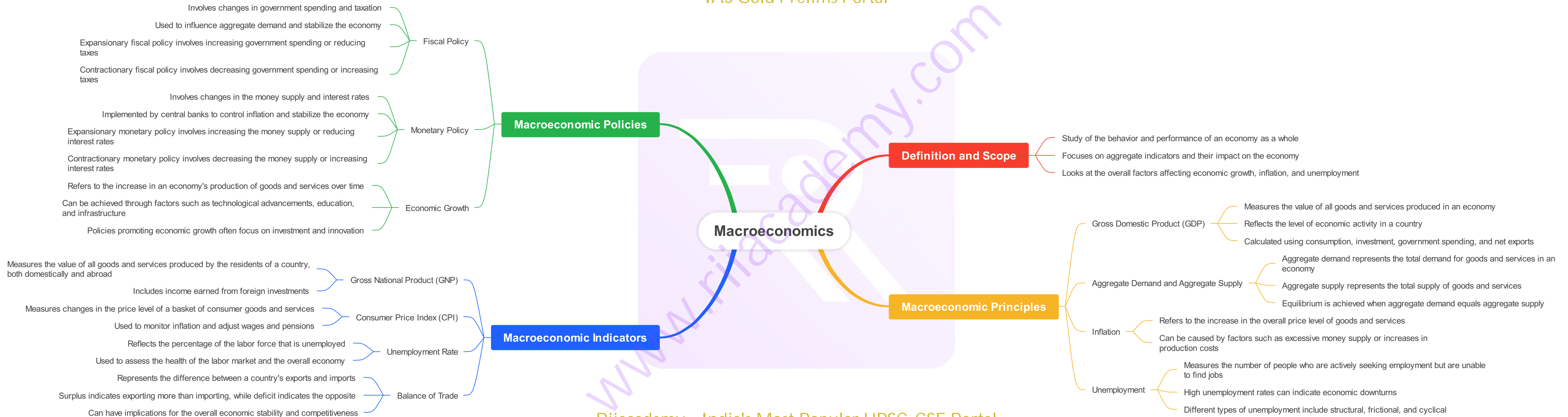
Addressing vaccine hesitancy and misinformation

Strengthening supply chain and cold chain management

Monitor and evaluate immunisation outcomes and impact

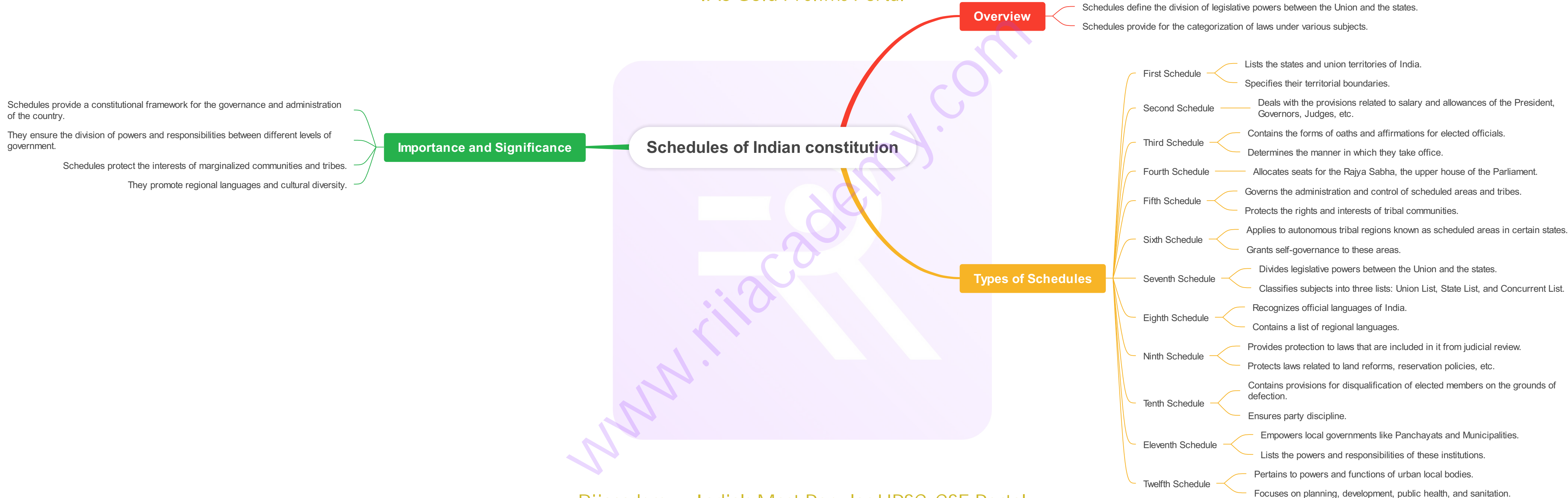


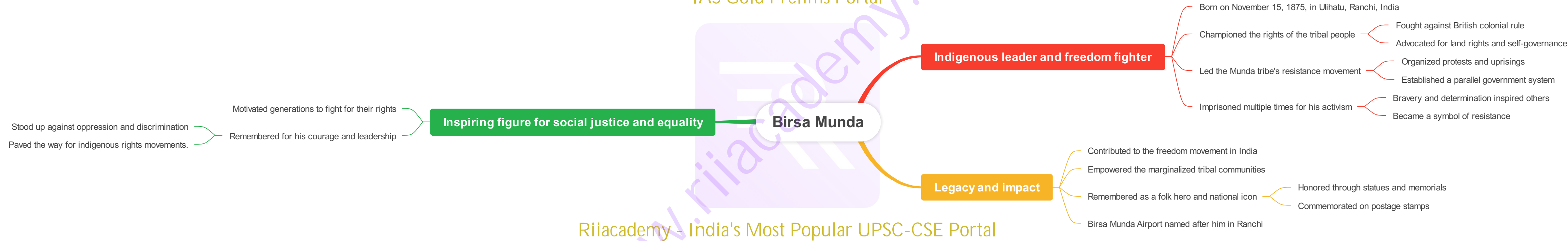


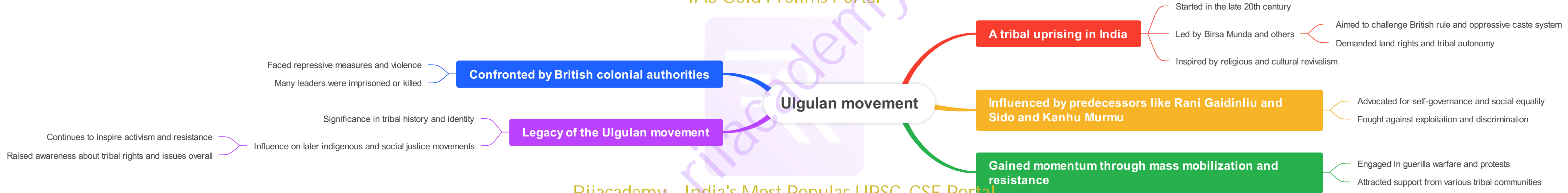






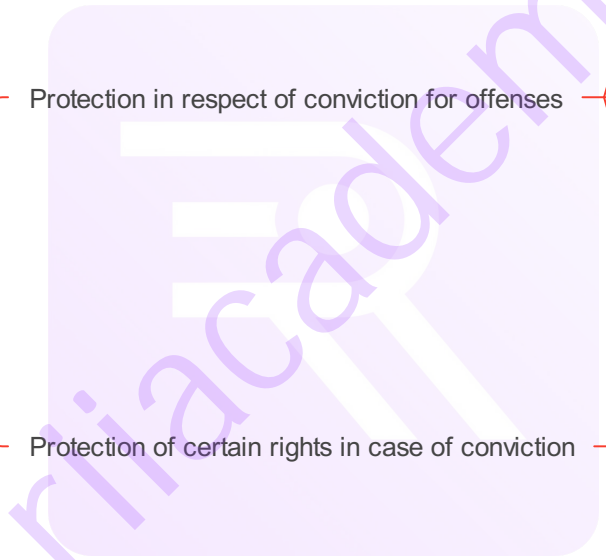






Article 20 of the Indian Constitution

Scope and interpretation



Protection in respect of conviction for offenses

Protection against ex post facto laws

- No retrospective effect
- Criminalizes actions that were legal at the time

Protection against double jeopardy

- Cannot be punished twice for the same offense
- No second trial for the same offense

Protection against self-incrimination

- Right to remain silent
- Cannot be compelled to be a witness against oneself

Protection of certain rights in case of conviction

Protection against deprivation of personal liberty

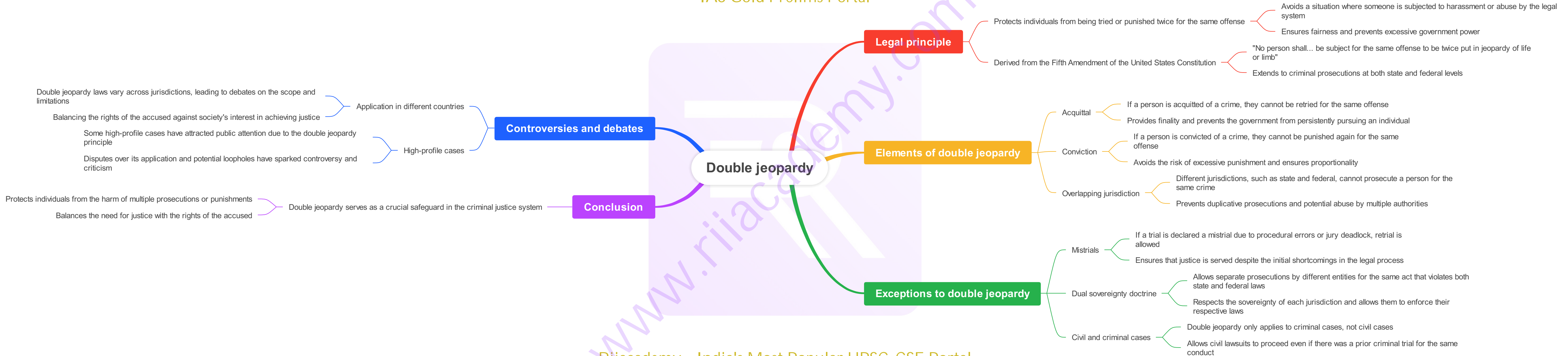
- Cannot be detained unlawfully
- Right to be informed of the grounds for arrest

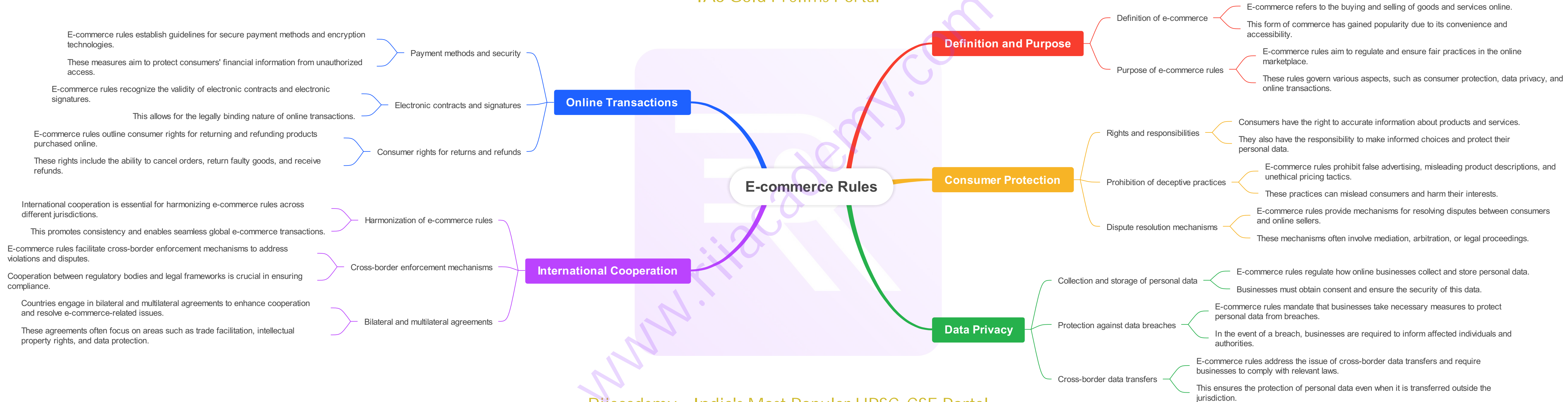
Protection against retroactive penalties

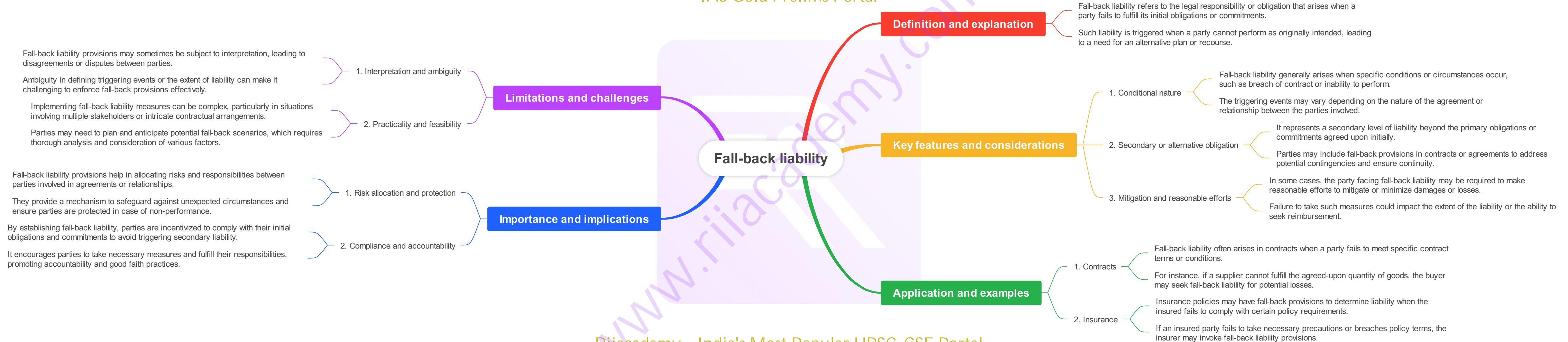
- No heavier punishment for an offense than what was applicable at the time of commission
- No increased punishment upon review or appeal

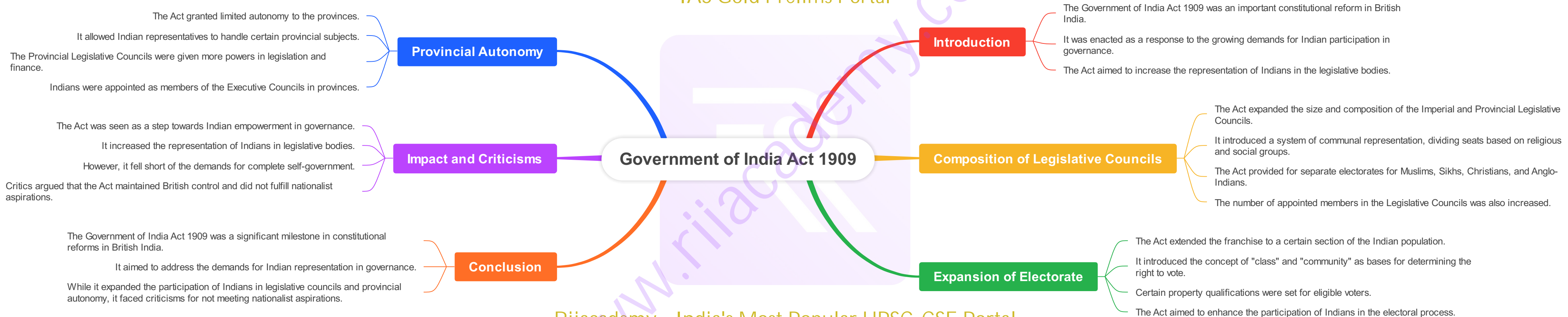
Protection against the infliction of cruel and unusual punishment

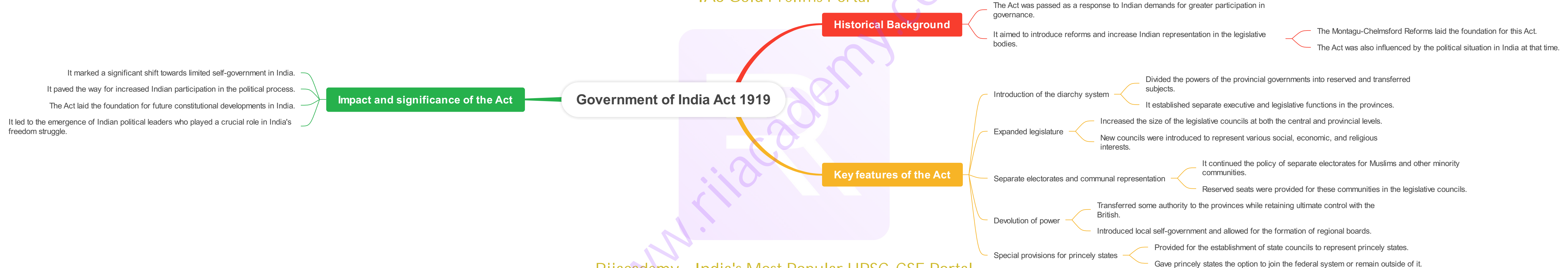
- Right to be free from excessive or inhuman punishment
- Punishment should be proportionate to the offense

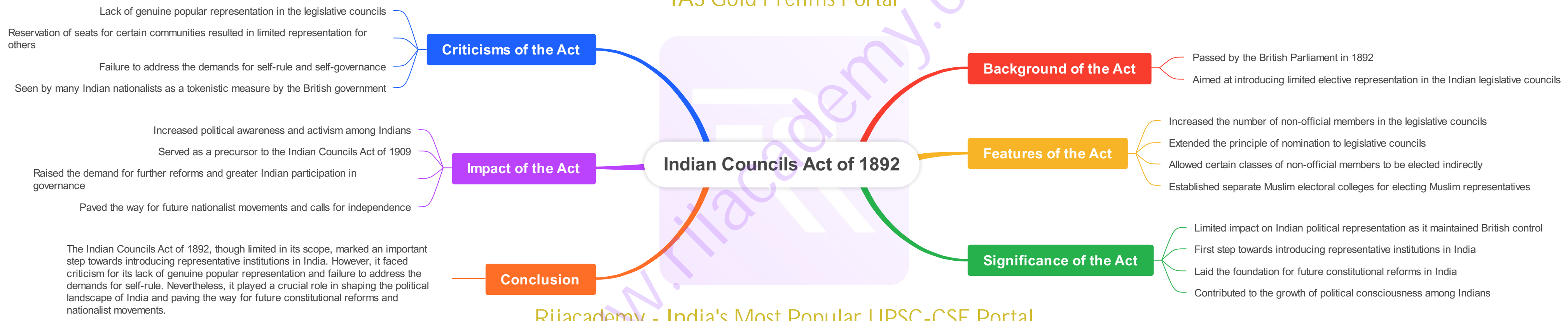


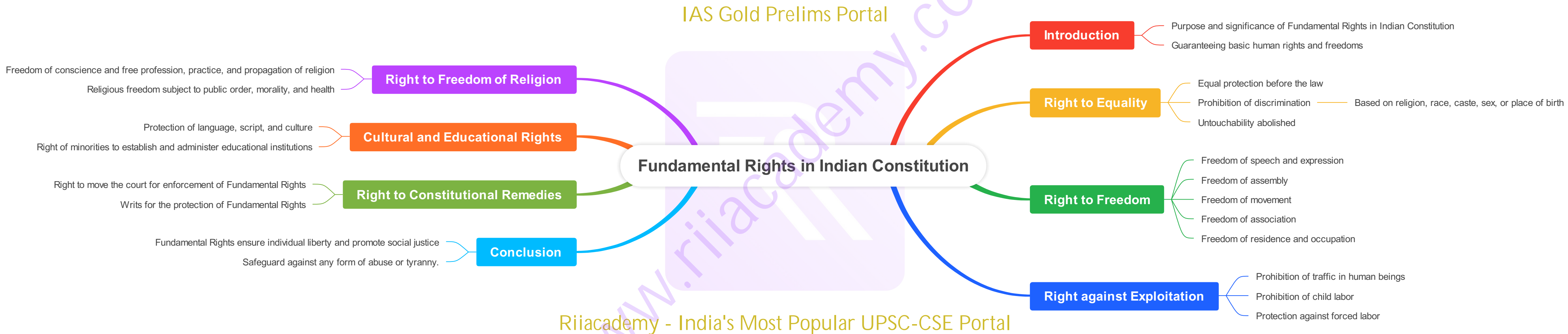


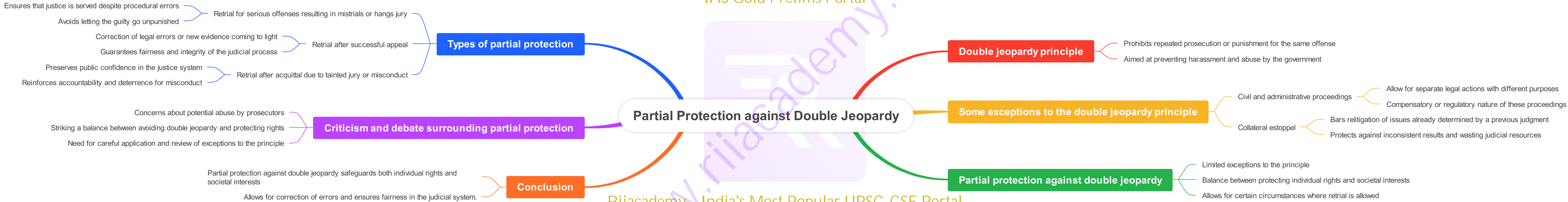












Jawaharlal Nehru

Indian independence leader and statesman

Played a pivotal role in India's struggle for freedom

Active member of the Indian National Congress

Led the nonviolent civil disobedience movement

First Prime Minister of independent India

Served from 1947 to 1964

Focused on social and economic reforms

Architect of modern India

Promoted secularism and democracy

Advocated for industrialization and modernization

Formulated the principles of India's foreign policy

Non-alignment in global affairs

Support for decolonization and Third World countries

Contributions to education and science

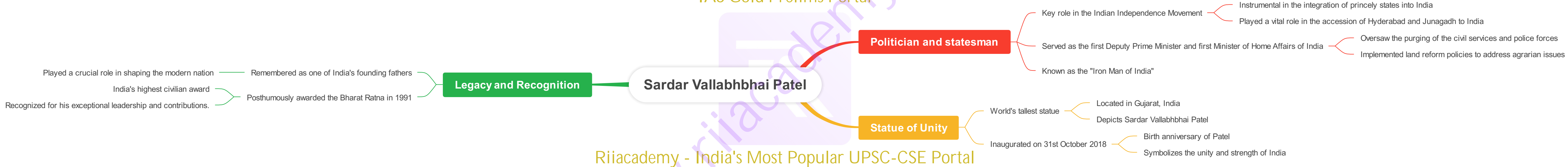
Established the Indian Institutes of Technology

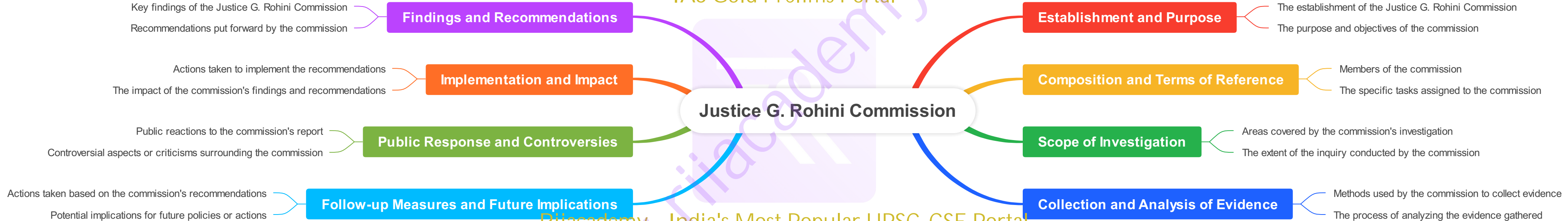
Promoted scientific research and technological advancements

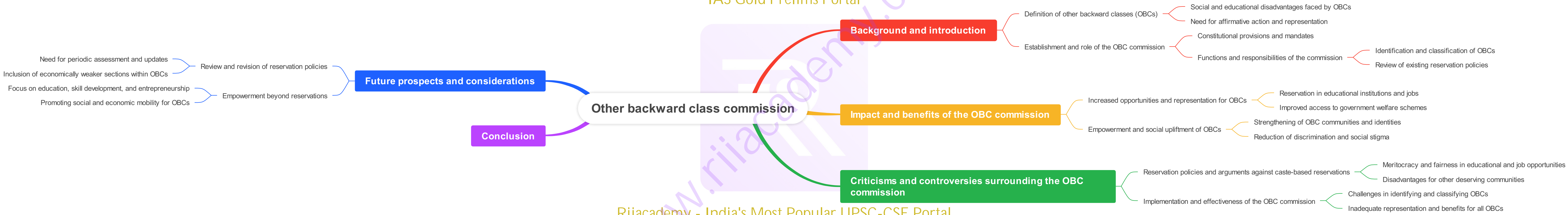
Legacy and influence

Shaped India's political and socio-economic landscape

Inspired future generations of leaders







Constituent assembly of India

Challenges faced by the constituent assembly

- Balancing the interests of different communities and regions
- Addressing contentious issues like reservation, language, and citizenship
- Striving for consensus amidst ideological differences

Achievements of the constituent assembly

- Drafting a comprehensive and inclusive Constitution
- Ensuring fundamental rights and principles of governance
- Laying the foundation for a democratic and secular India

Legacy of the constituent assembly

- Upholding the ideals of justice, liberty, and equality
- Providing a framework for governance and the rule of law
- Serving as a guiding document for the nation's progress

Background of the constituent assembly

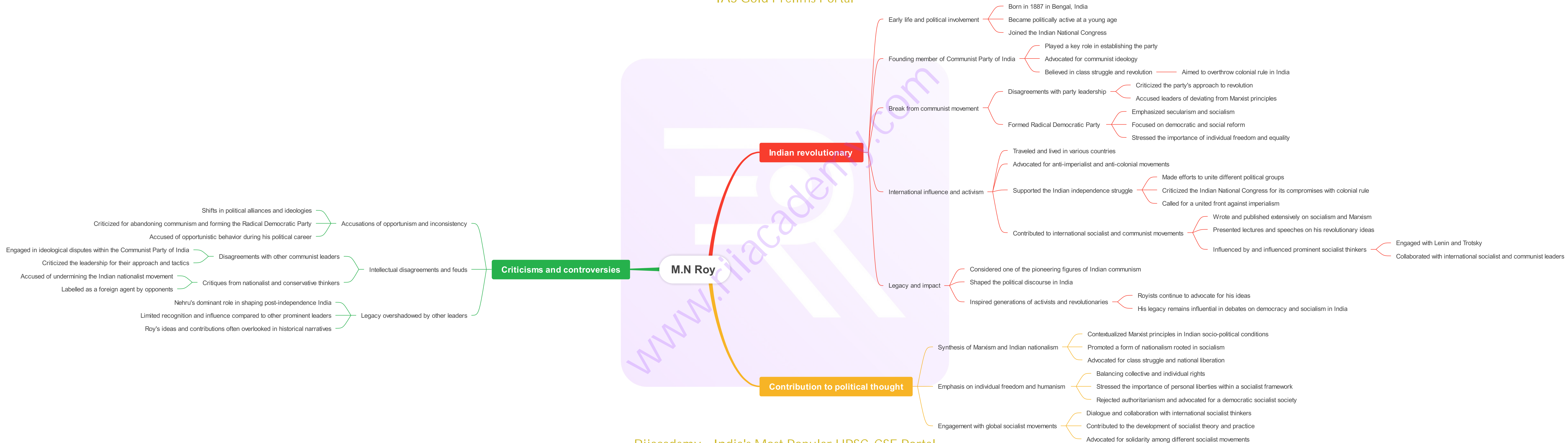
- Set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946
- Comprised of representatives from various political parties
- Main task was to draft the Constitution of India

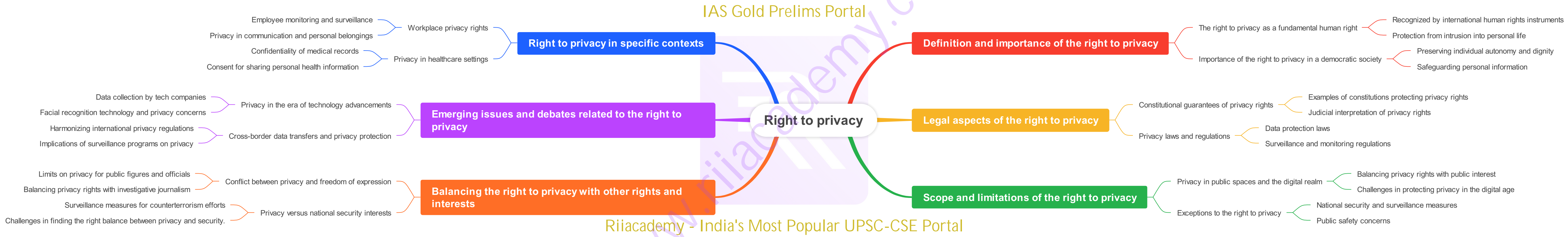
Composition of the constituent assembly

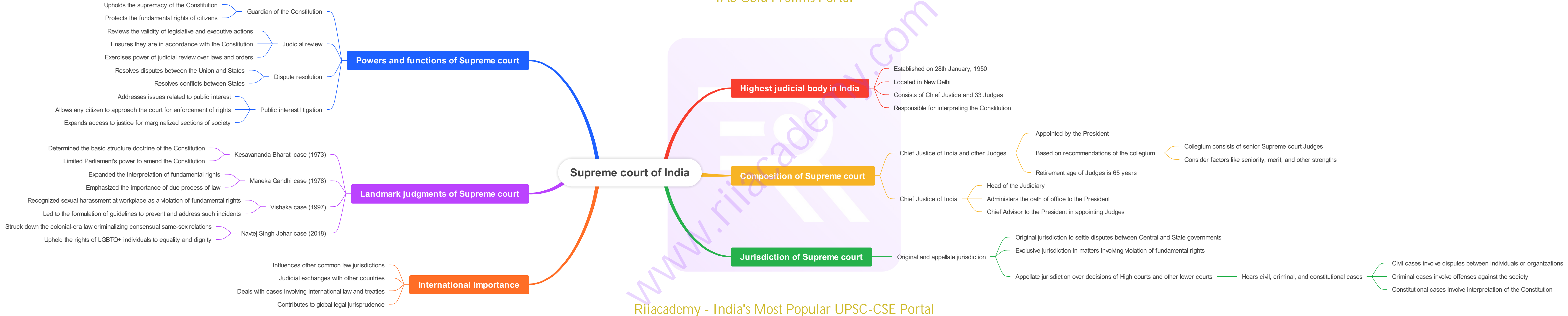
- 389 members, including representatives from provinces and nominated members
- Diverse group representing different communities and interests
- Led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the Chairman of the drafting committee

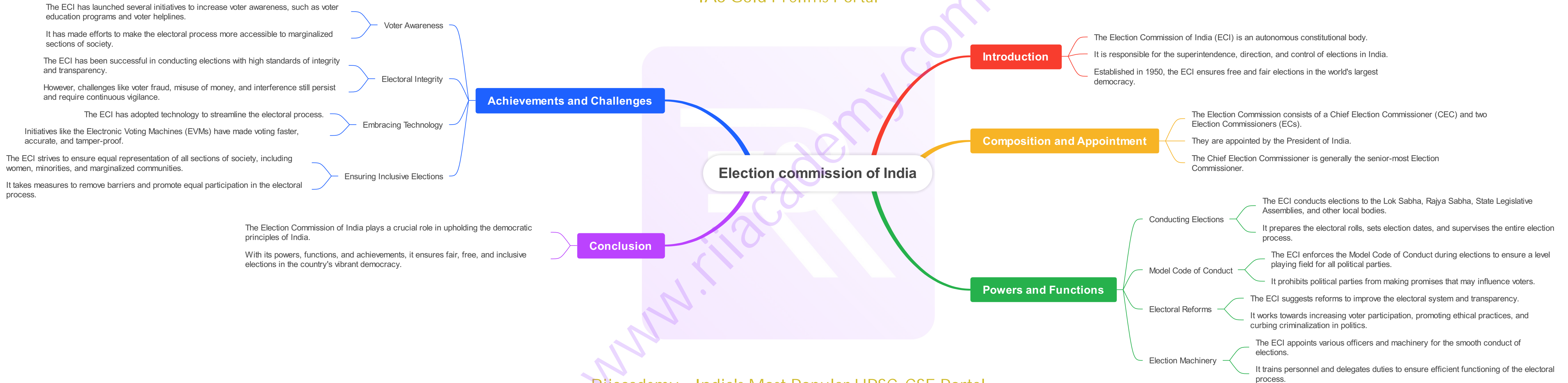
Functions of the constituent assembly

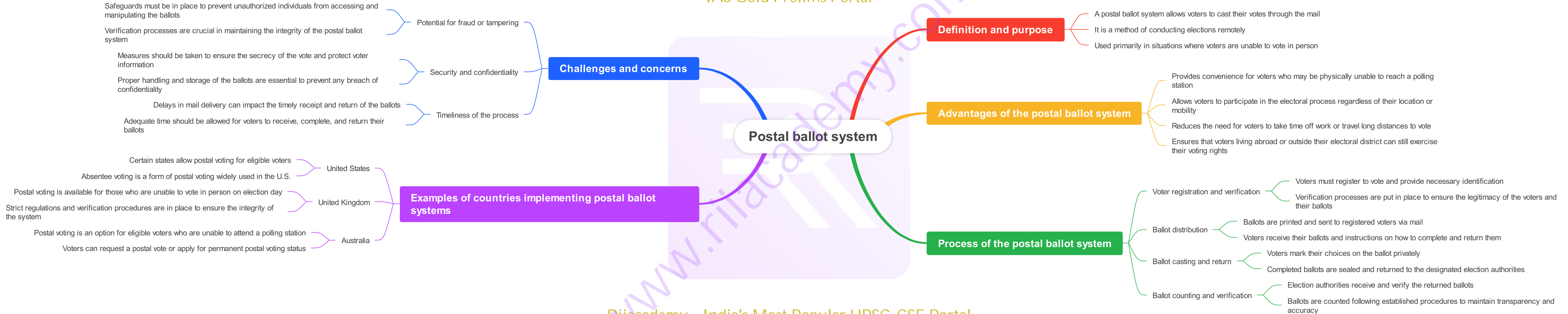
- Framing and adopting the Constitution of India
- Examining and debating various constitutional provisions
- Resolving disputes and conflicts in the drafting process

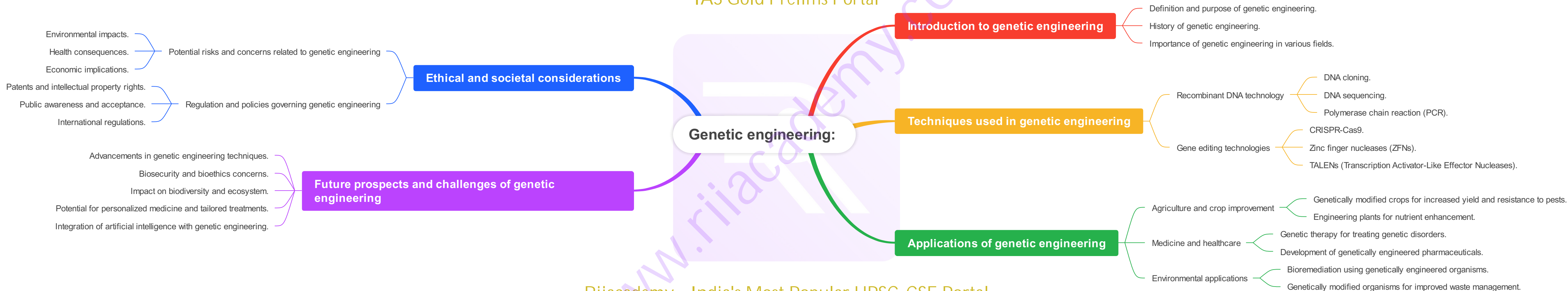


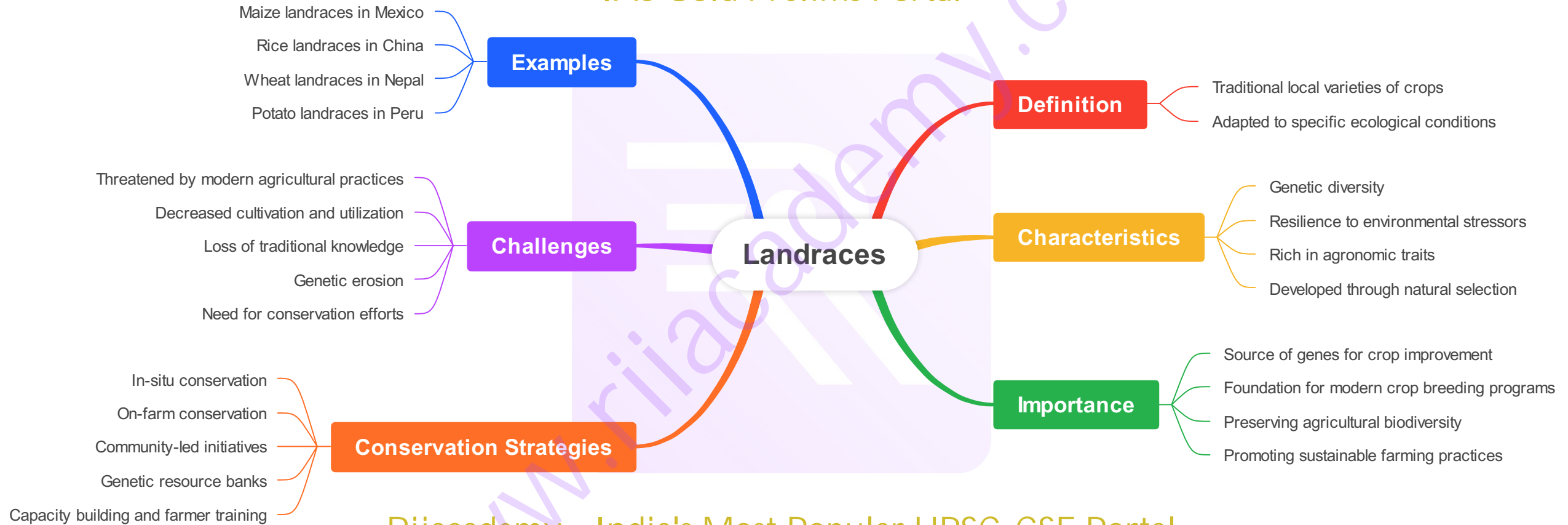


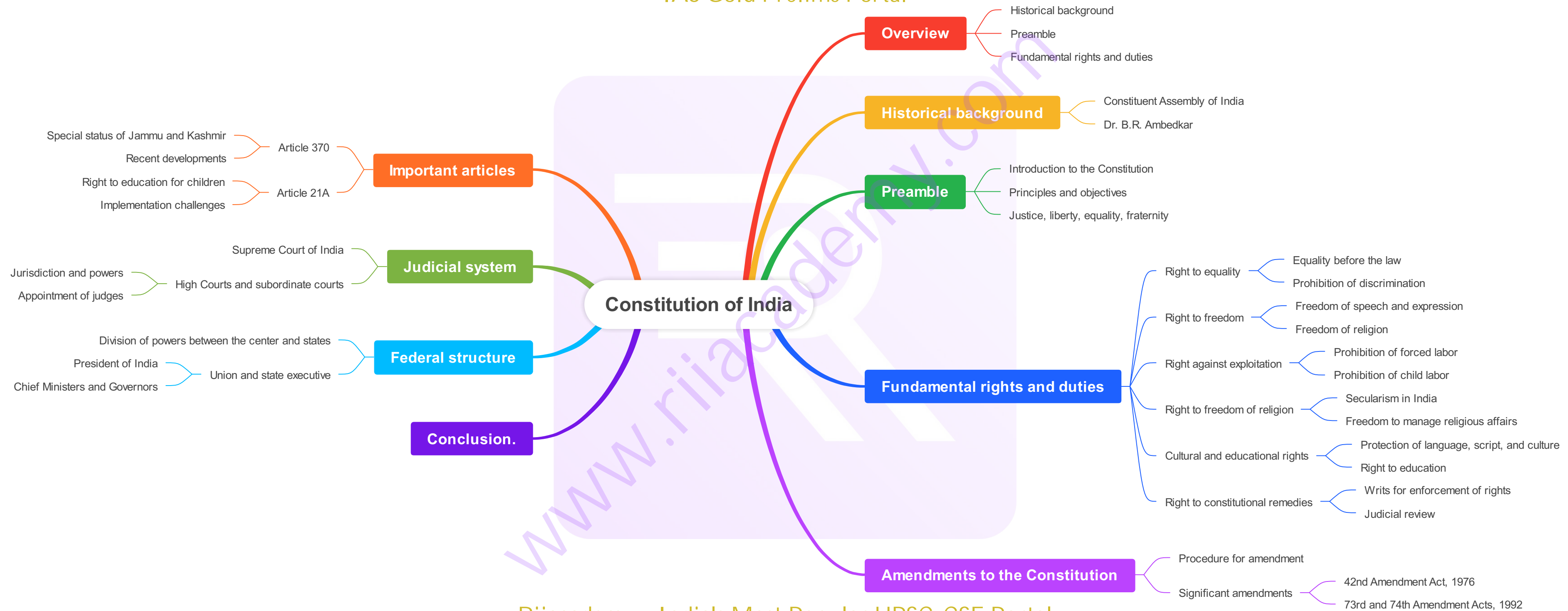


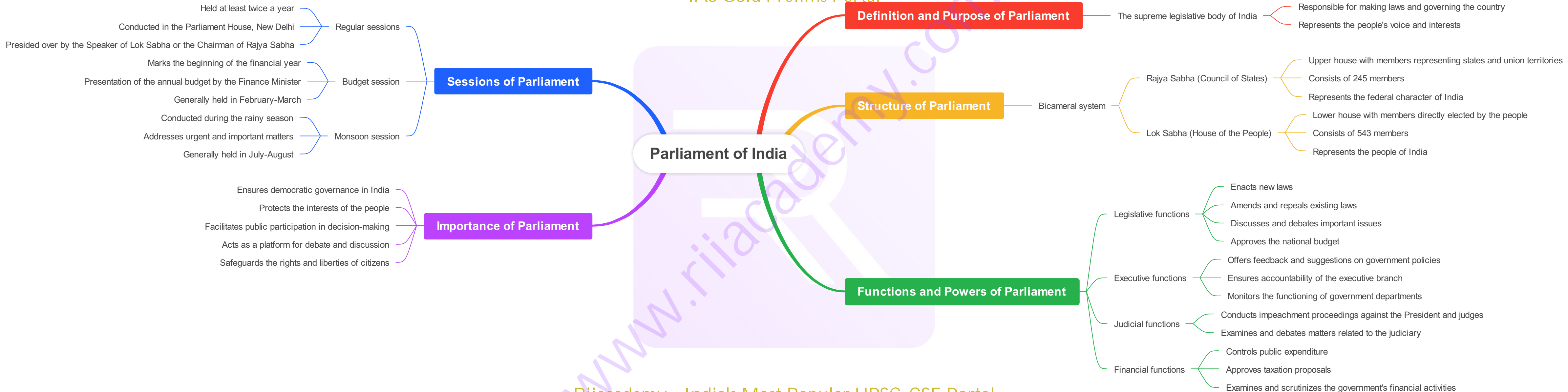


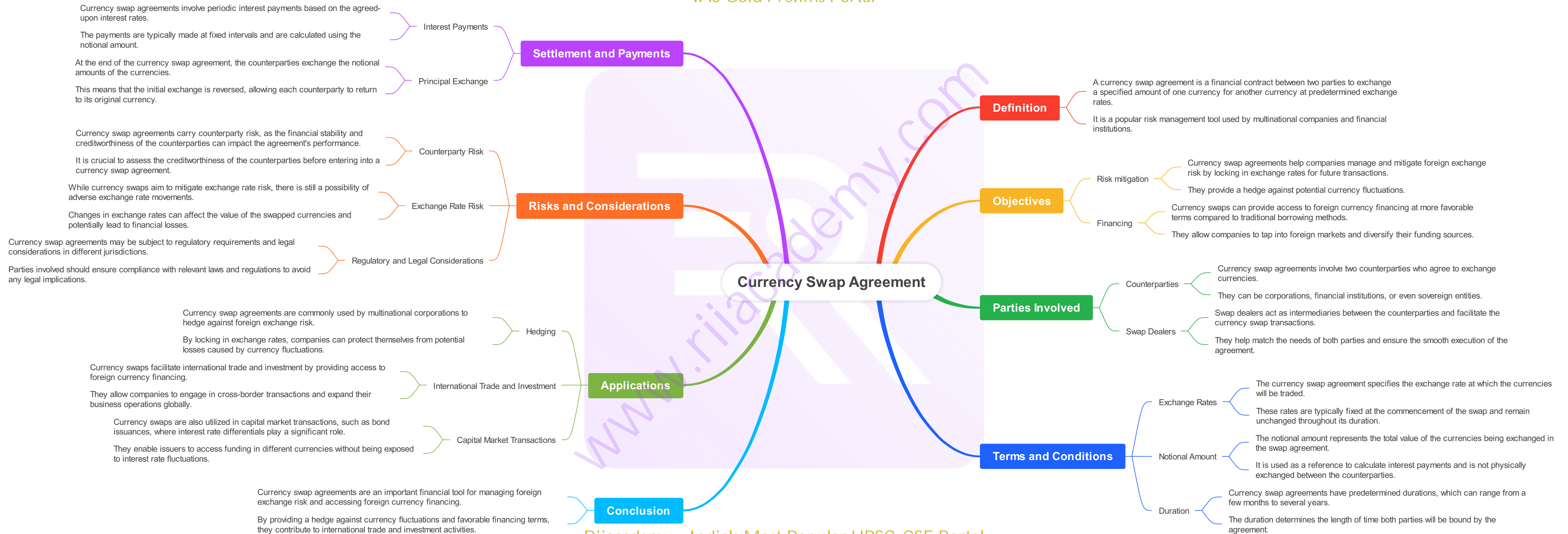


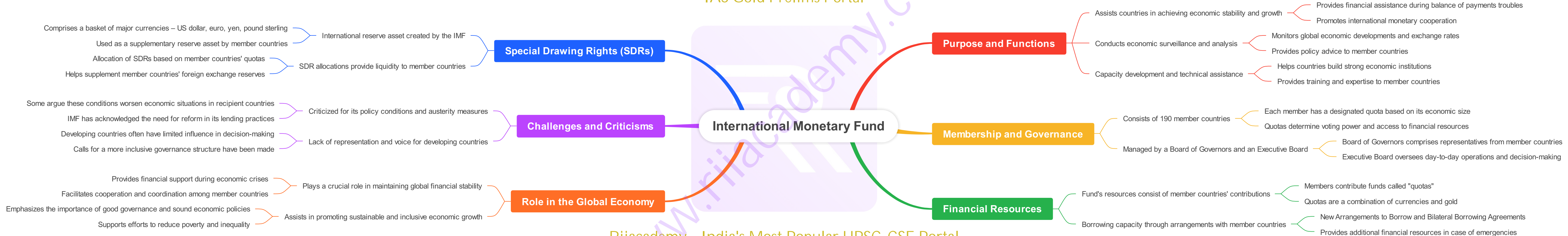












Chronology of Formation of Indian states

Redefinition of Indian states after Independence in 1947

Reorganization of states based on language in 1956

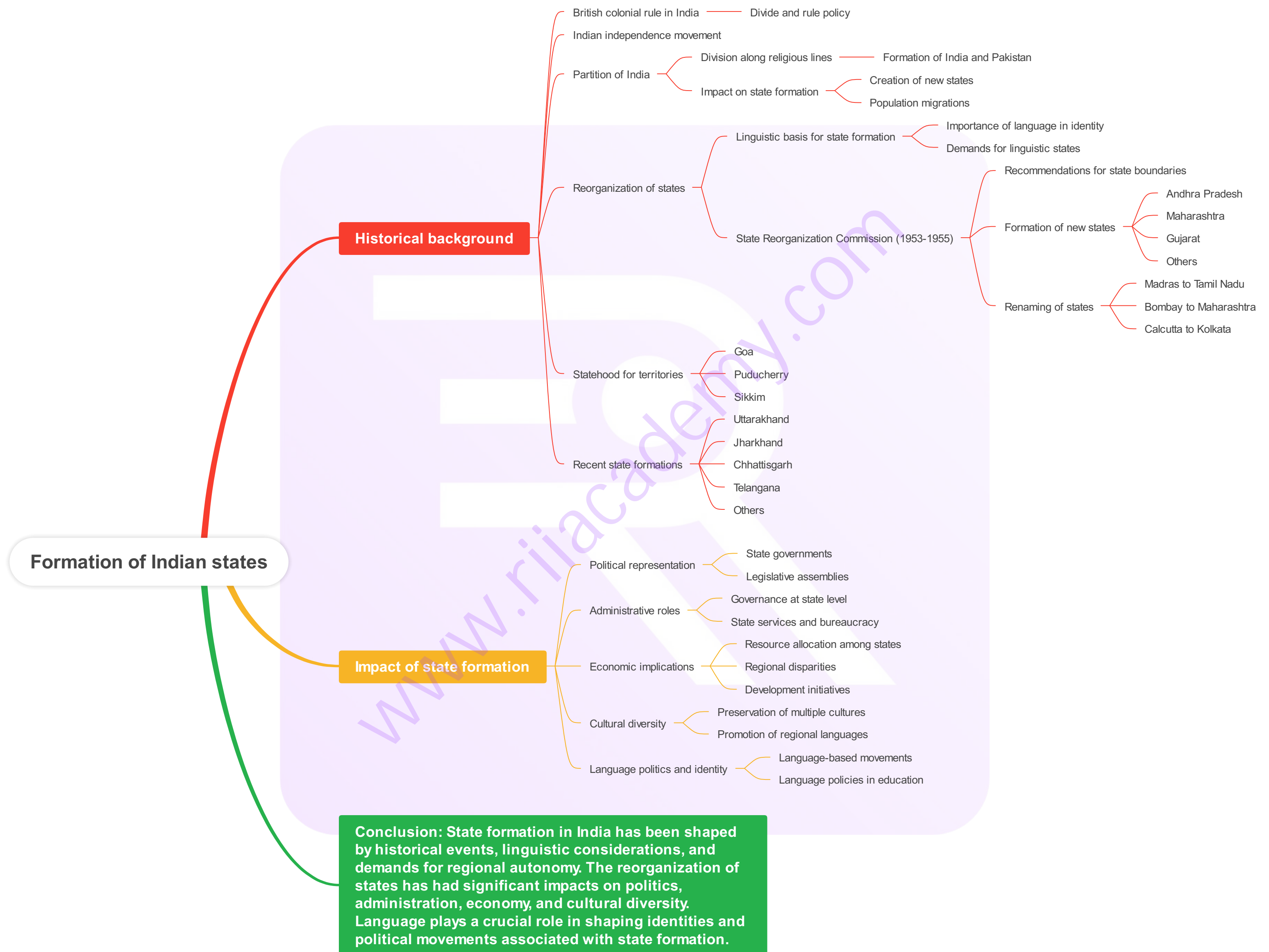
- Formation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from the Madras Presidency
- Creation of Maharashtra and Gujarat from the Bombay Presidency
- Establishment of Karnataka from the Mysore State
- Formation of Kerala from the Travancore-Cochin and Malabar regions
- Creation of Tamil Nadu from the Madras State
- Establishment of West Bengal from the partition of Bengal
- Formation of Punjab and Haryana from the partition of Punjab
- Creation of Himachal Pradesh from the merger of various princely states
- Establishment of Uttar Pradesh from the merger of several provinces
- Formation of Bihar from the separation of Odisha

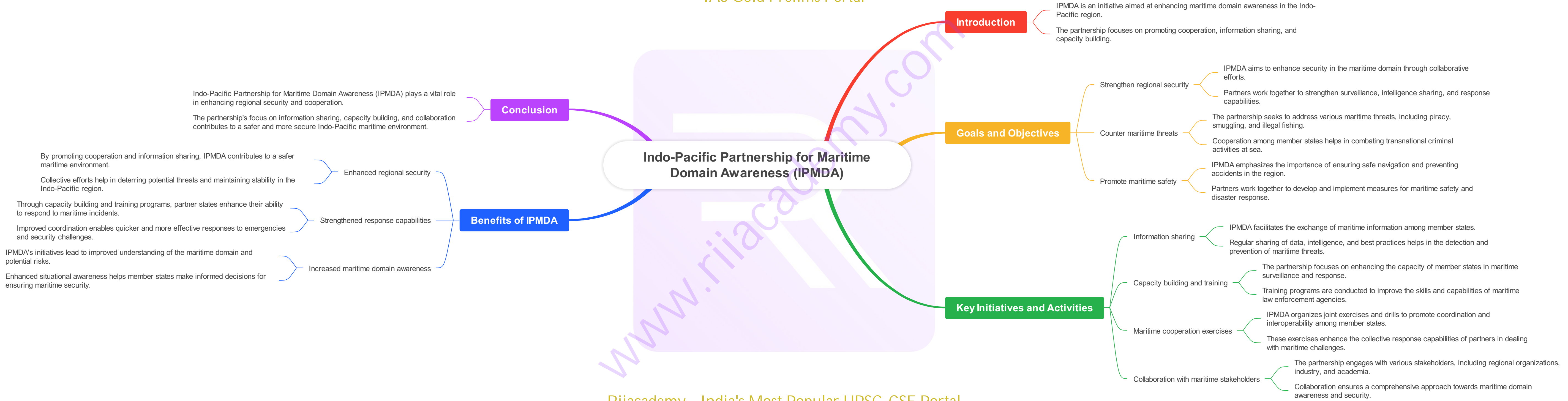
Creation of new states in the following years

- Formation of Nagaland, Meghalaya, and Manipur in 1972
- Establishment of Tripura, Sikkim, and Mizoram in 1975
- Formation of Arunachal Pradesh and Goa in 1987
- Creation of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, and Jharkhand in 2000
- Establishment of Telangana as a separate state from Andhra Pradesh in 2014
- Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat from the Bombay Presidency in 1960
- Creation of Rajasthan from the merger of various princely states in 1956
- Establishment of Punjab and Haryana from the partition of Punjab in 1966
- Formation of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in 1950
 - Creation of Madhya Pradesh from the merger of several princely states
 - Establishment of Uttar Pradesh from the merger of several provinces

Separation of union territories from states

- Formation of Union territories of Delhi, Puducherry, and Chandigarh
 - Establishment of Delhi as a union territory in 1956
 - Formation of Puducherry from the merger of various French colonies in 1962
 - Creation of Chandigarh as a union territory in 1966
- Separation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and Daman and Diu
 - Formation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a union territory in 1956
 - Establishment of Lakshadweep as a union territory in 1956
 - Creation of Daman and Diu as a union territory in 1987





Indo-Pacific region

Definition: The region spanning the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean

Conclusion: The Indo-Pacific region is a dynamic and critical area encompassing various economic, security, and geopolitical elements, requiring constant cooperation and engagement among key stakeholders.

Geographical scope: Covers an immense area from the eastern coast of Africa to the western coast of the Americas

Importance: Strategic significance due to its economic, political, and security implications

Key countries: Includes major powers such as the United States, China, India, Japan, and Australia

Maritime security: Focus on maintaining peace, stability, and freedom of navigation in the region's vast waters

Challenges: Ensuring security amid territorial disputes, piracy, and terrorism threats

Cooperation: Efforts by countries to enhance maritime security cooperation through joint exercises and information sharing

Economic connectivity: Emphasis on promoting trade and investment across the Indo-Pacific region

Trade routes: Critical sea lanes connecting markets in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and the Americas

Infrastructure projects: Development initiatives promoting connectivity, such as ports, railways, and pipelines

Regional architectures: Various frameworks and mechanisms to promote cooperation and dialogue in the Indo-Pacific

ASEAN-centered frameworks: ASEAN Regional Forum, ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting, and East Asia Summit

Quad alliance: Collaboration among the United States, Japan, Australia, and India for a free and open Indo-Pacific

Objectives: Uphold rules-based order, promote economic development, and counter common challenges

Balancing power dynamics: Navigating complex relationships among global and regional powers in the region

United States: Key player in maintaining stability and countering China's expanding influence

China: Rapid rise as a major power with increasing presence and initiatives in the Indo-Pacific

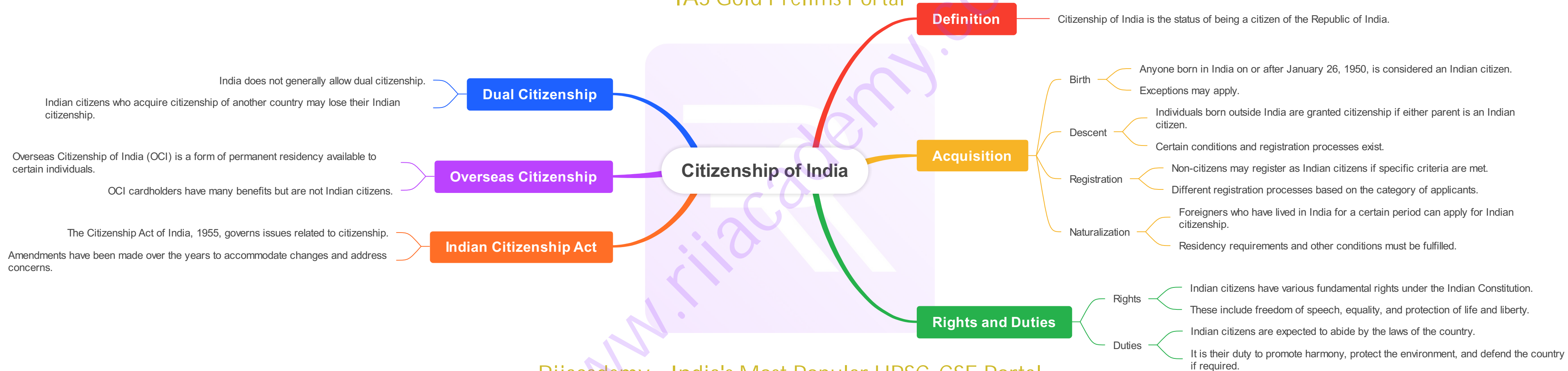
Belt and Road Initiative: China's massive infrastructure and economic development plan

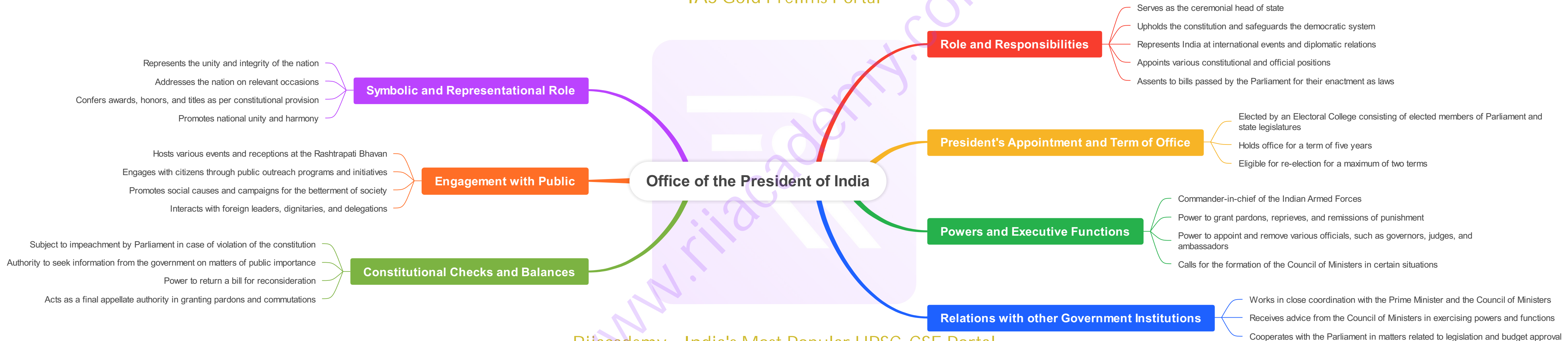
Climate change: Recognizing the impact of climate change on the Indo-Pacific and the need for regional cooperation

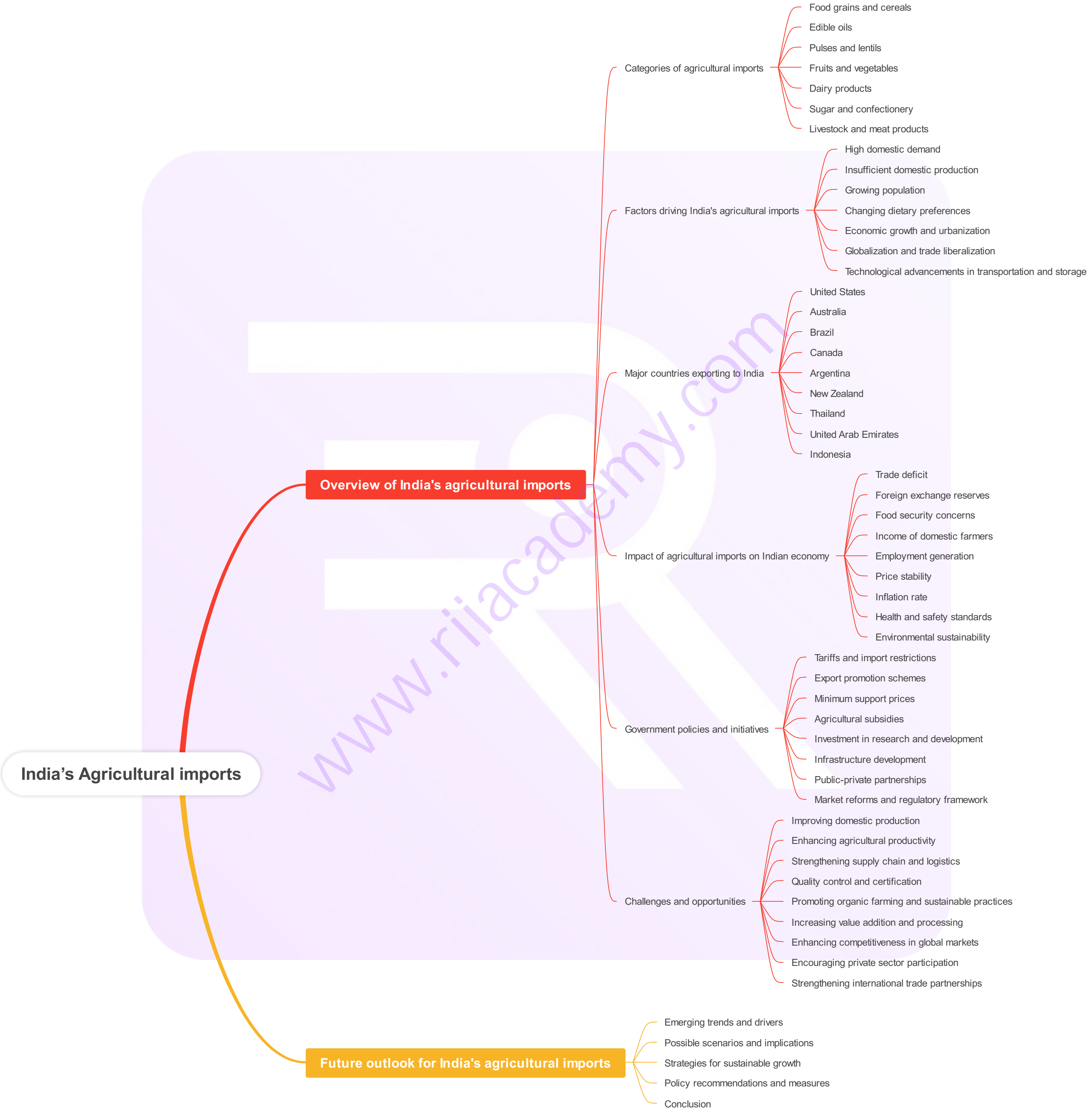
Vulnerabilities: Rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and threats to coastal communities and ecosystems

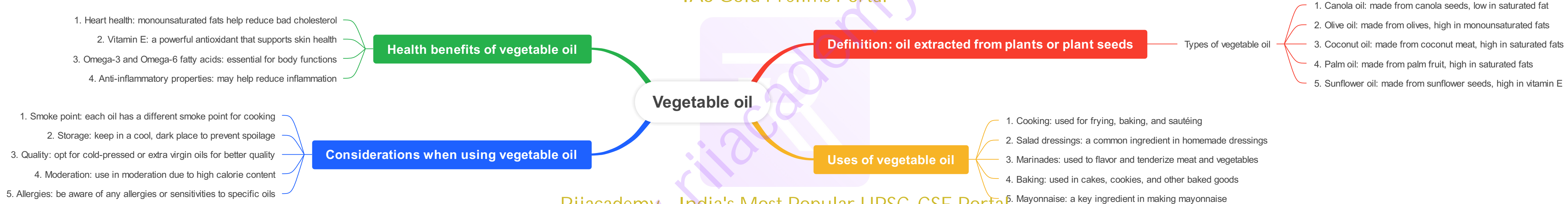
Collaboration: Efforts to address climate change through international agreements and joint initiatives

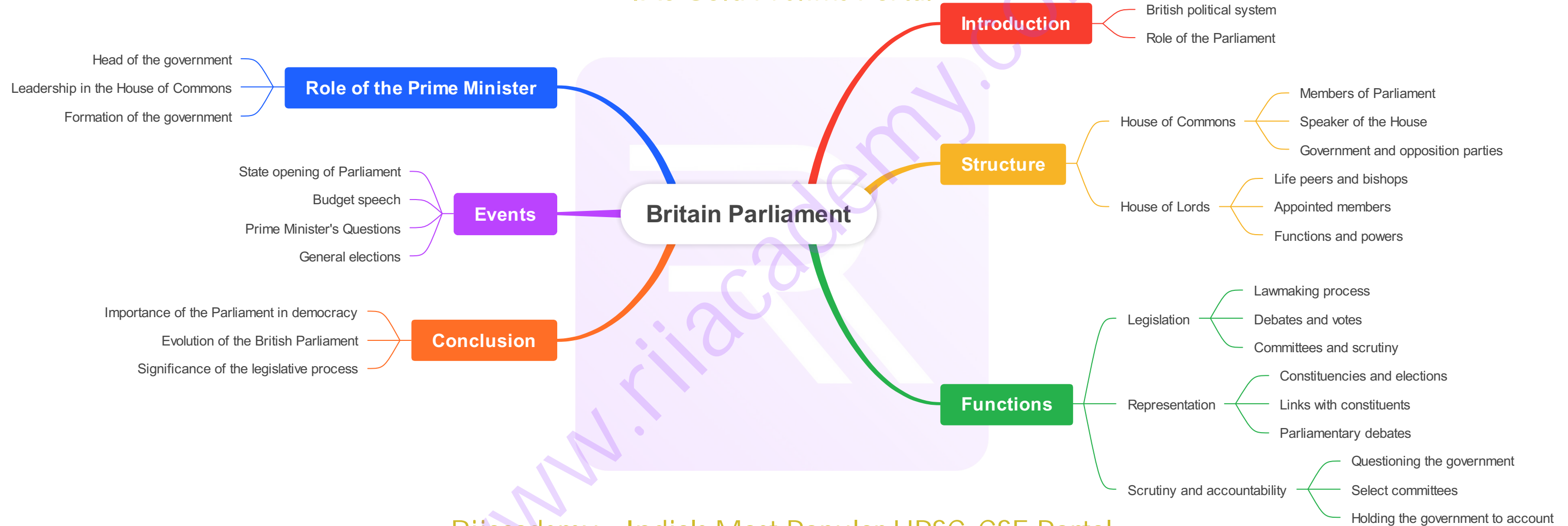






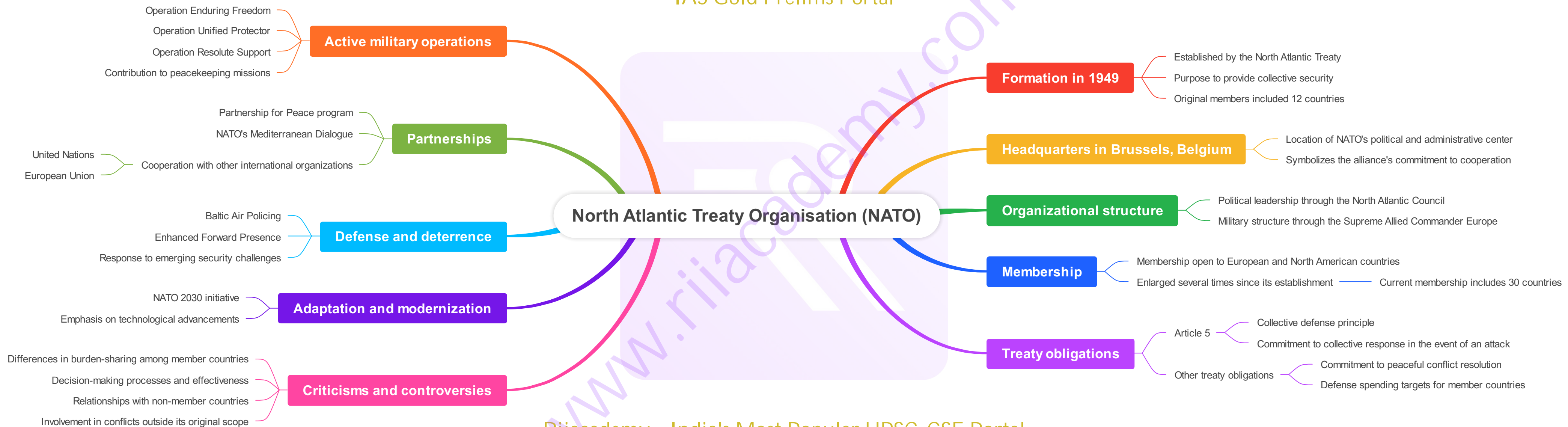


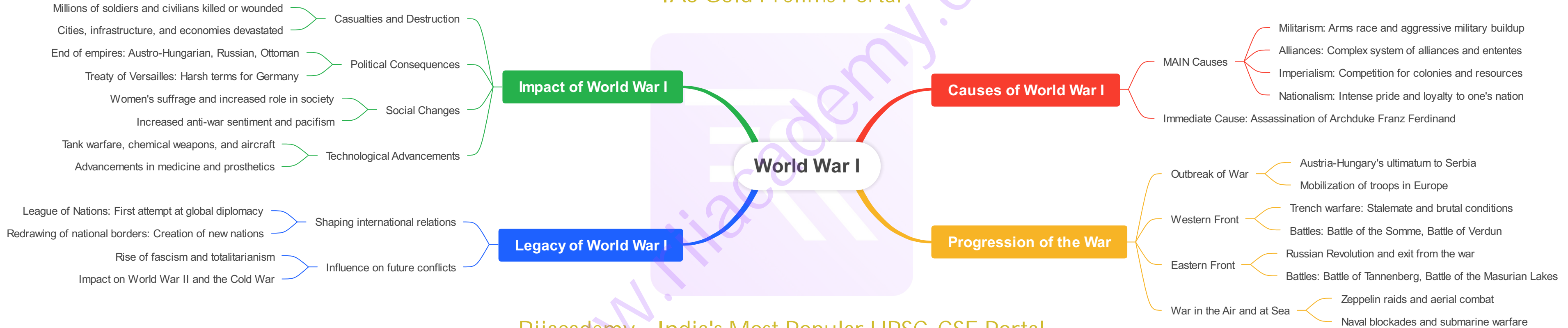






North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)





Discrimination on grounds of residence in Indian Constitution

The Constitution protects the rights of citizens to reside in any part of the country and prohibits any restrictions on their movement or settlement.

In addition to Article 15, Article 19 of the Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of movement and residence throughout India.

These provisions help in preventing discrimination and promoting a sense of belonging and unity among citizens.

Furthermore, the Constitution provides for the establishment of inter-state councils to address any issues related to discrimination based on residence.

These councils facilitate cooperation and dialogue between different states, ensuring protection of citizens' rights.

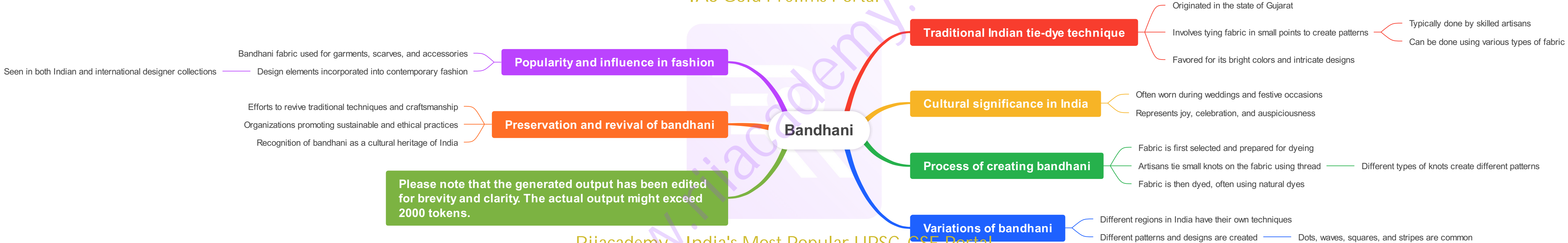
The Indian Constitution guarantees equality and prohibits discrimination based on residence.

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits any form of discrimination on grounds of residence.

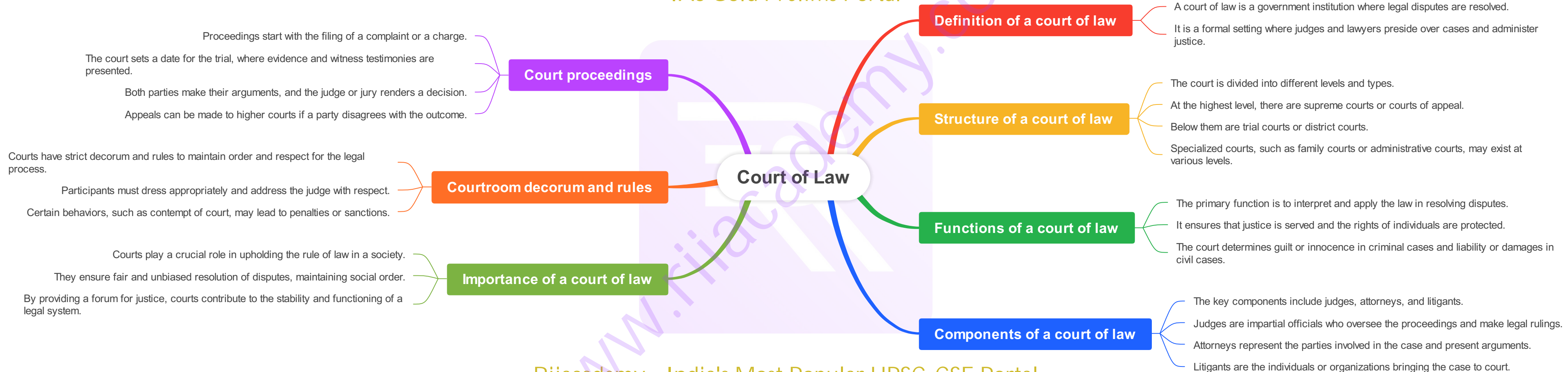
This provision ensures that residents of any particular state or region are not subjected to differential treatment.

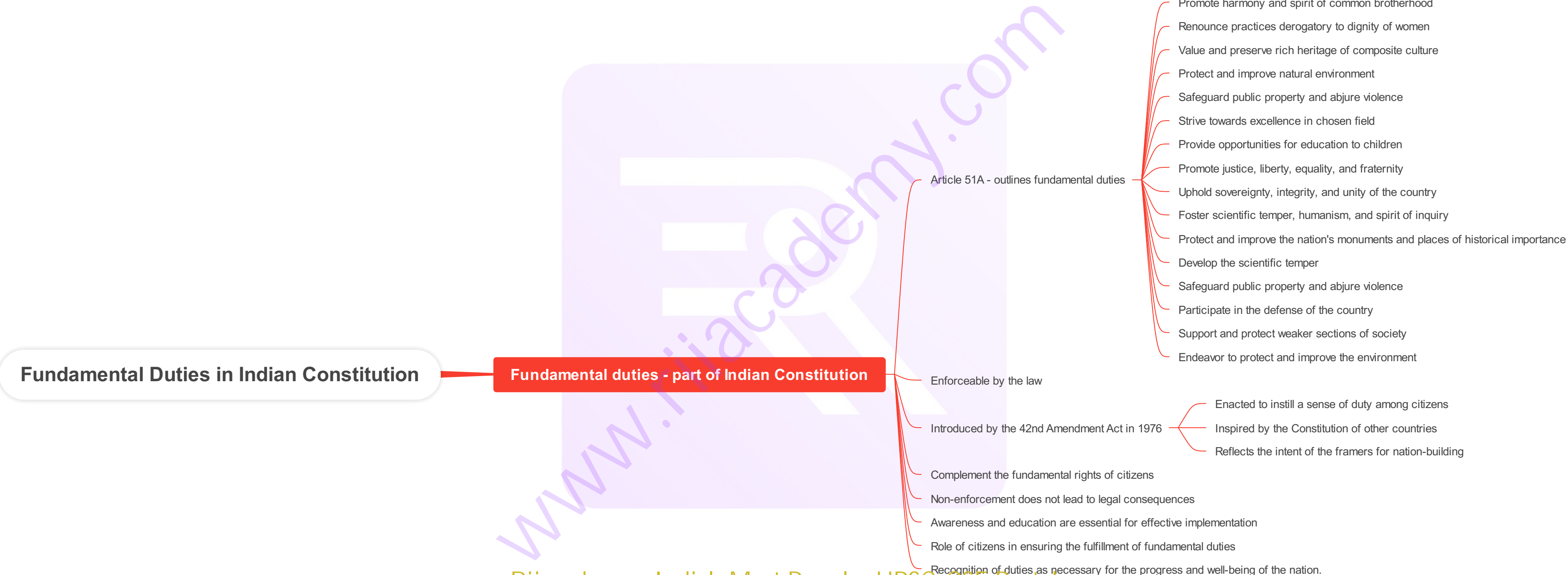
The Constitution aims to promote a sense of unity and ensure equal opportunities for all citizens irrespective of their place of residence.

Discrimination on grounds of residence undermines the principle of equality and can create divisions within the society.

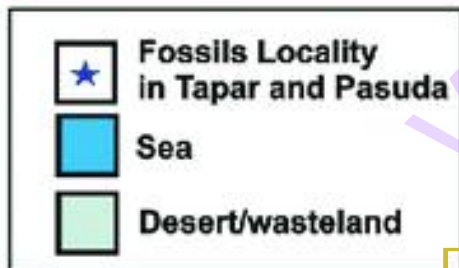


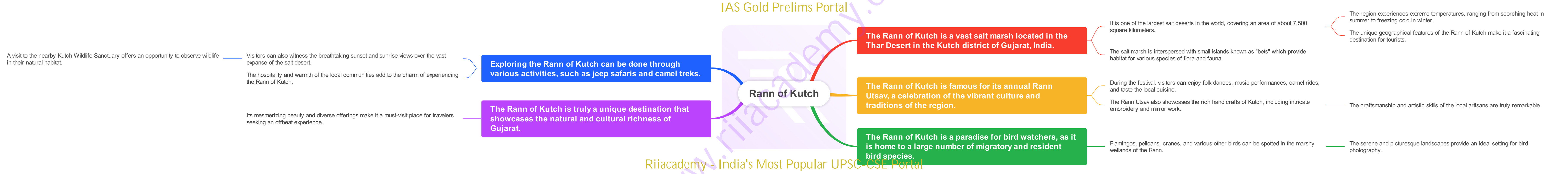


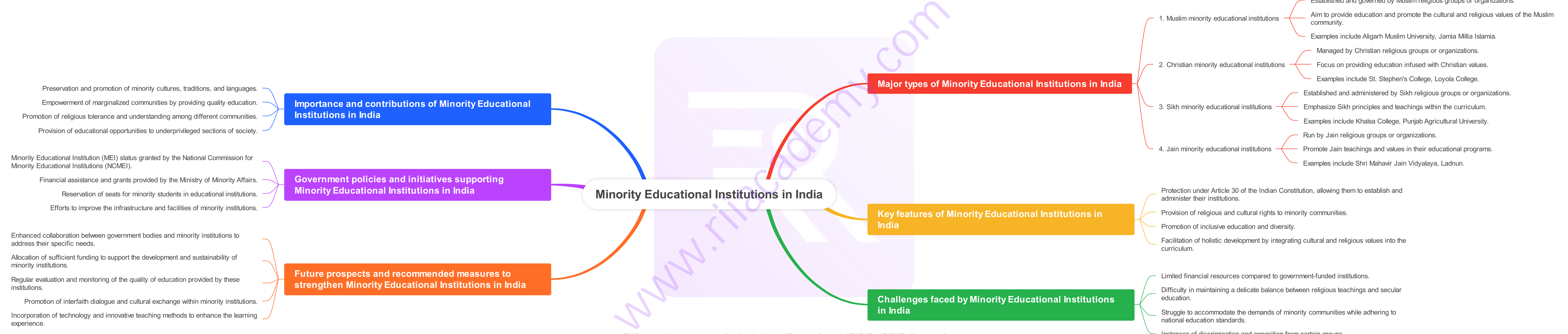




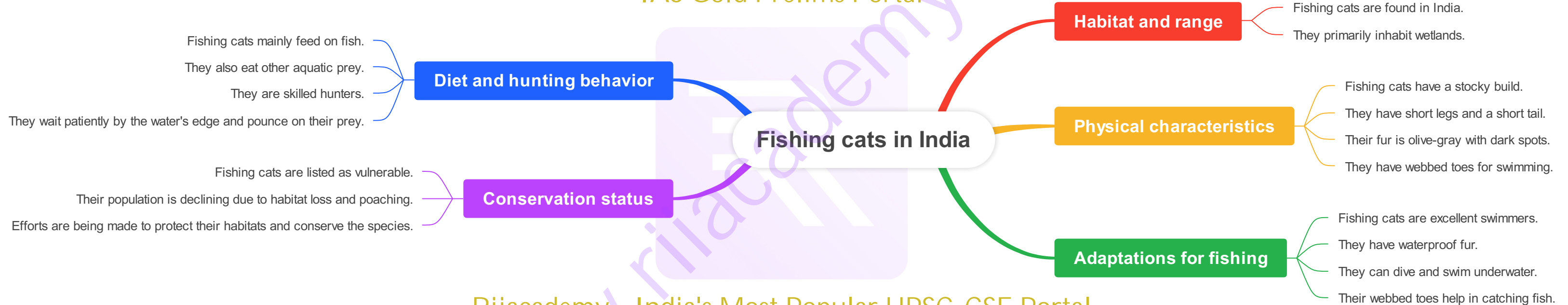




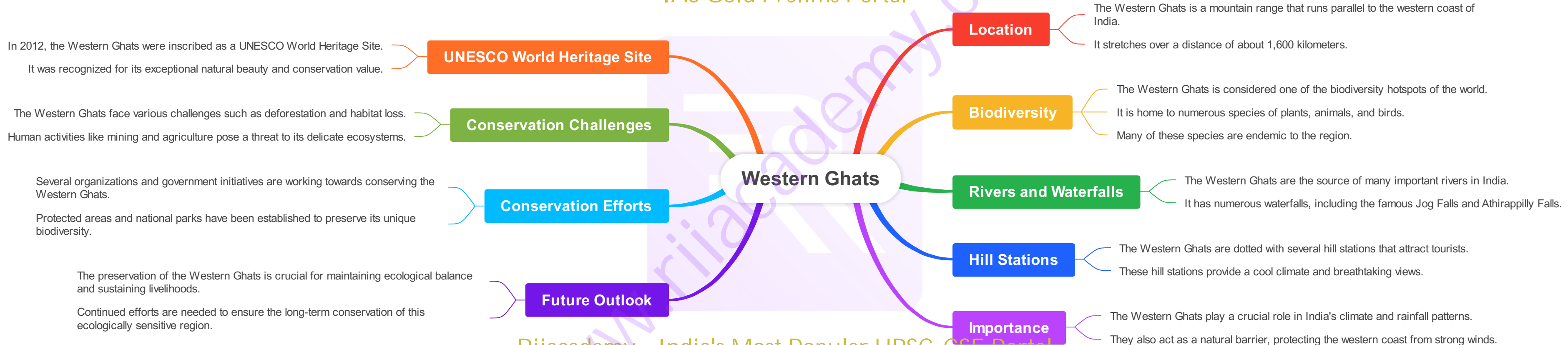


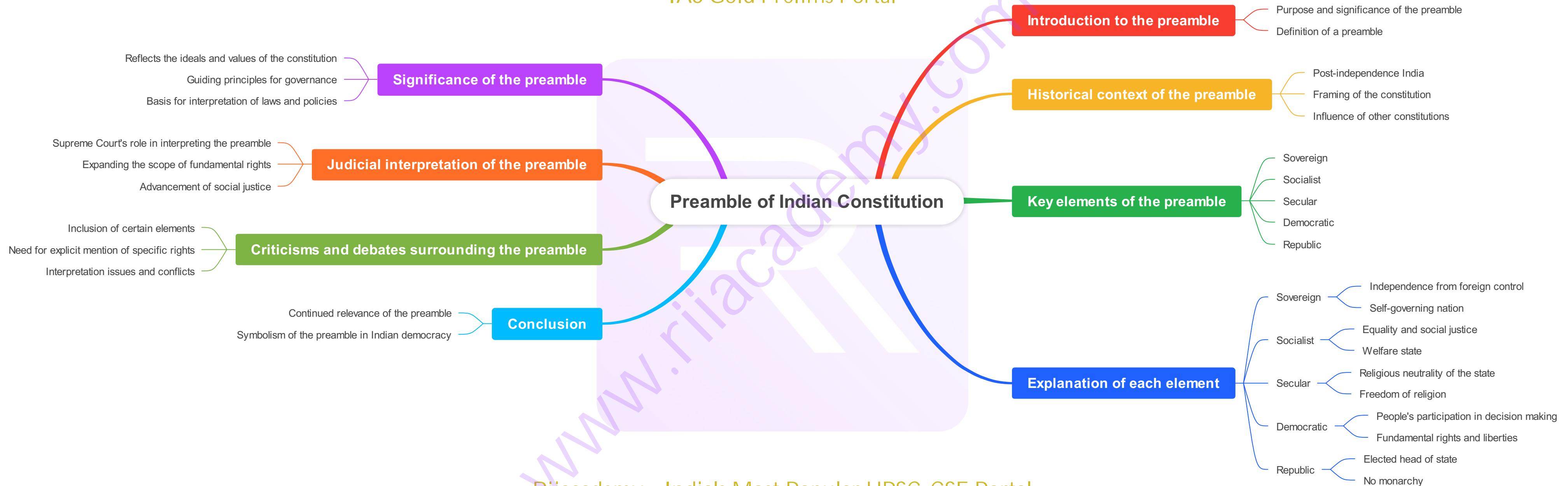


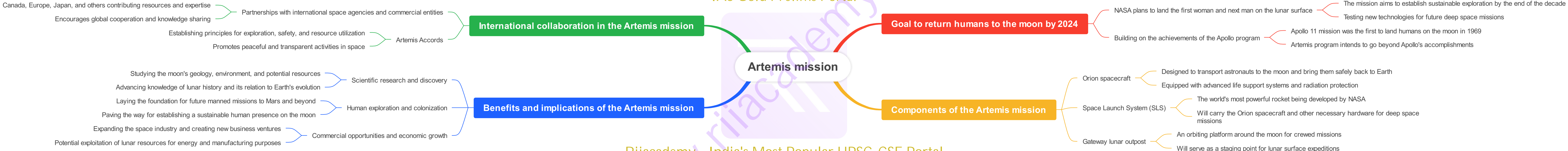


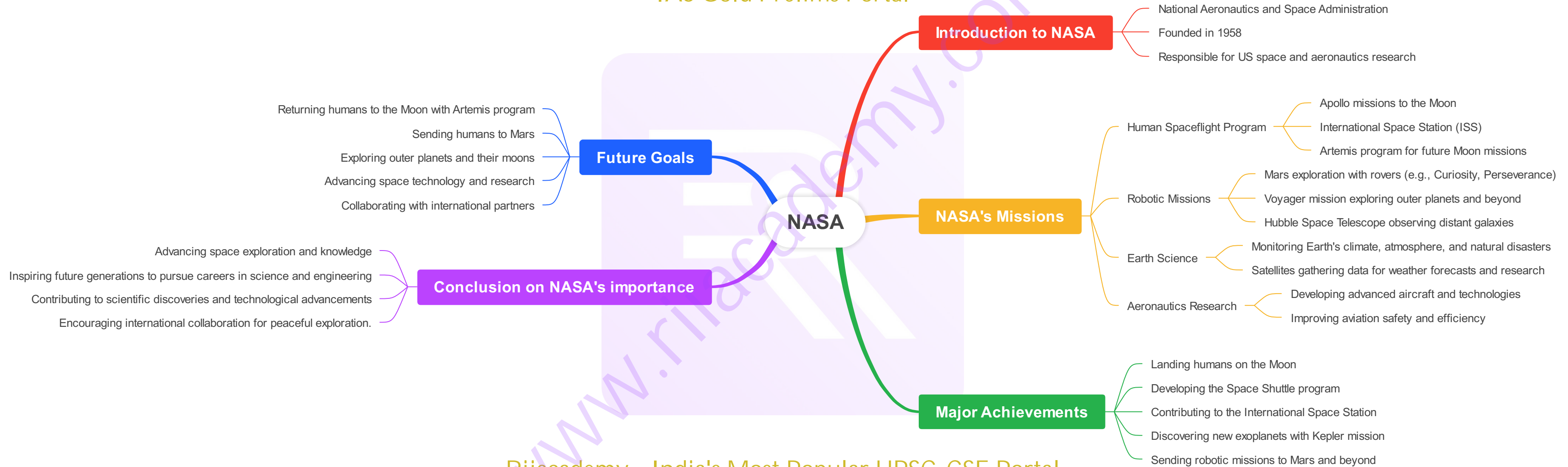


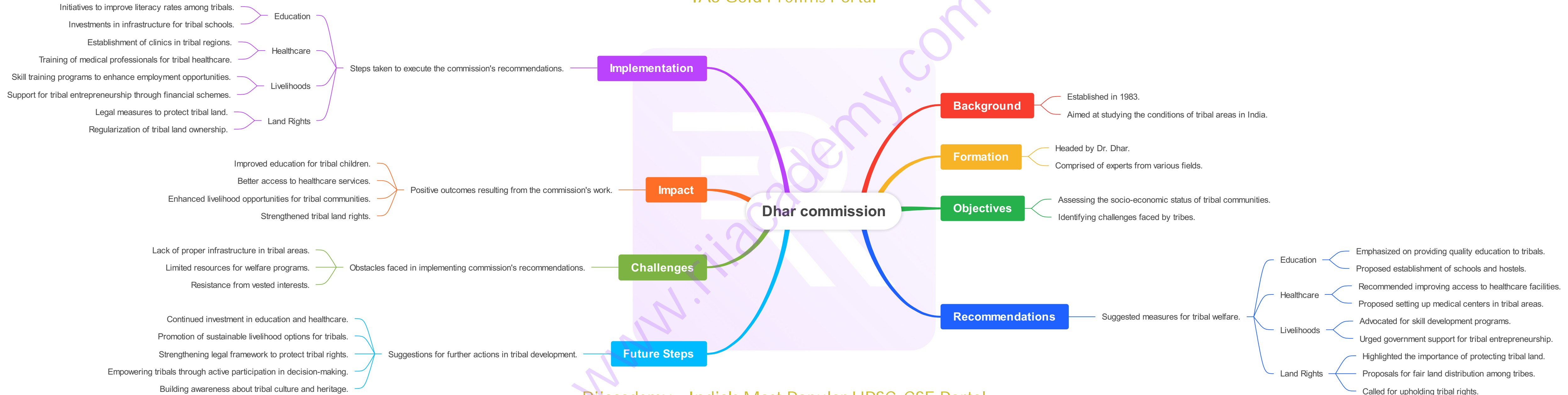


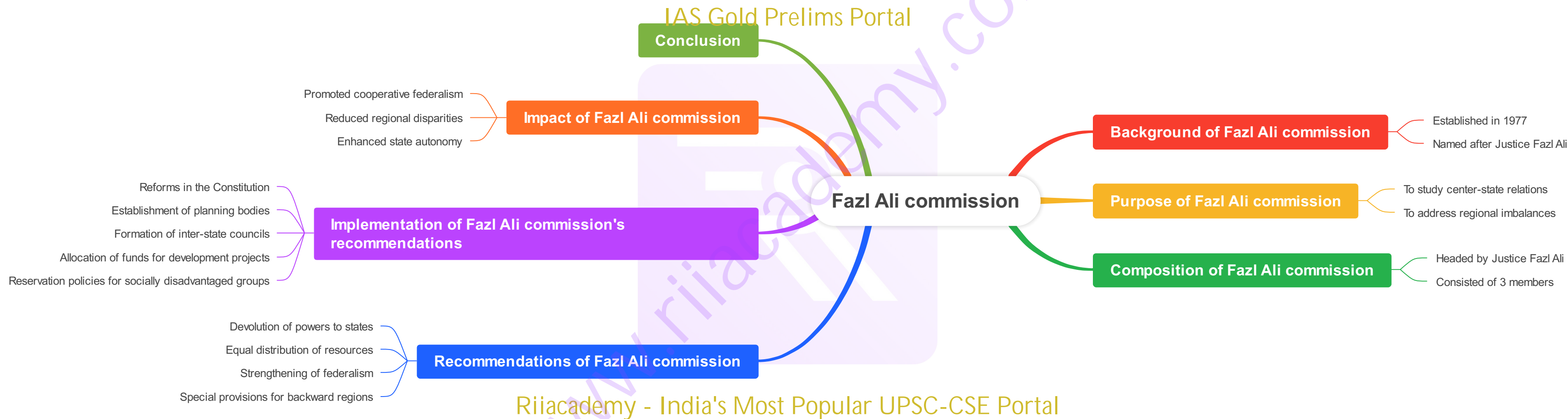


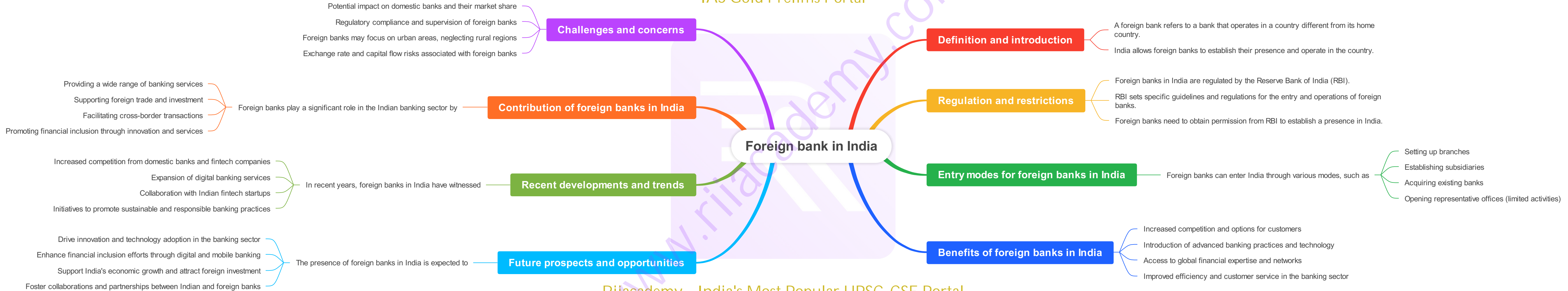


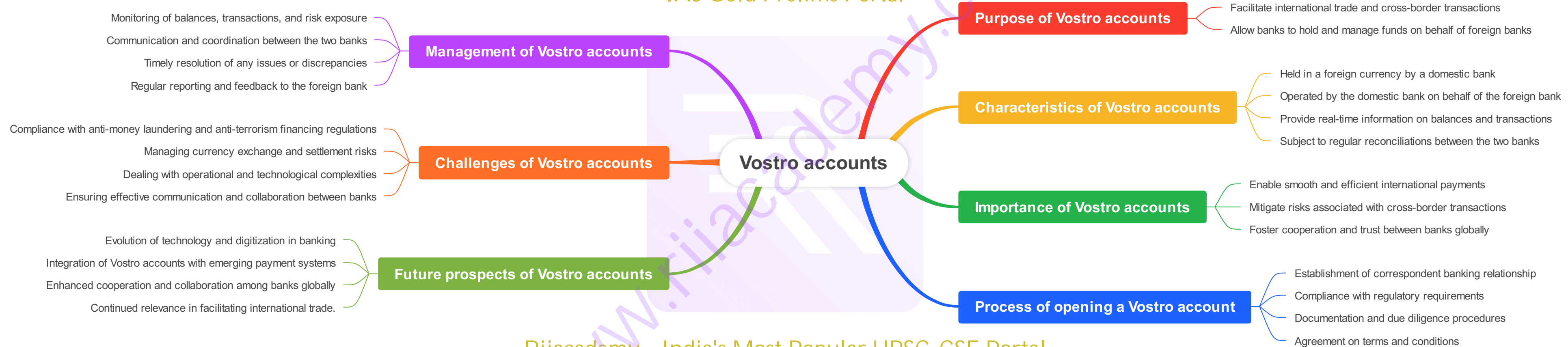


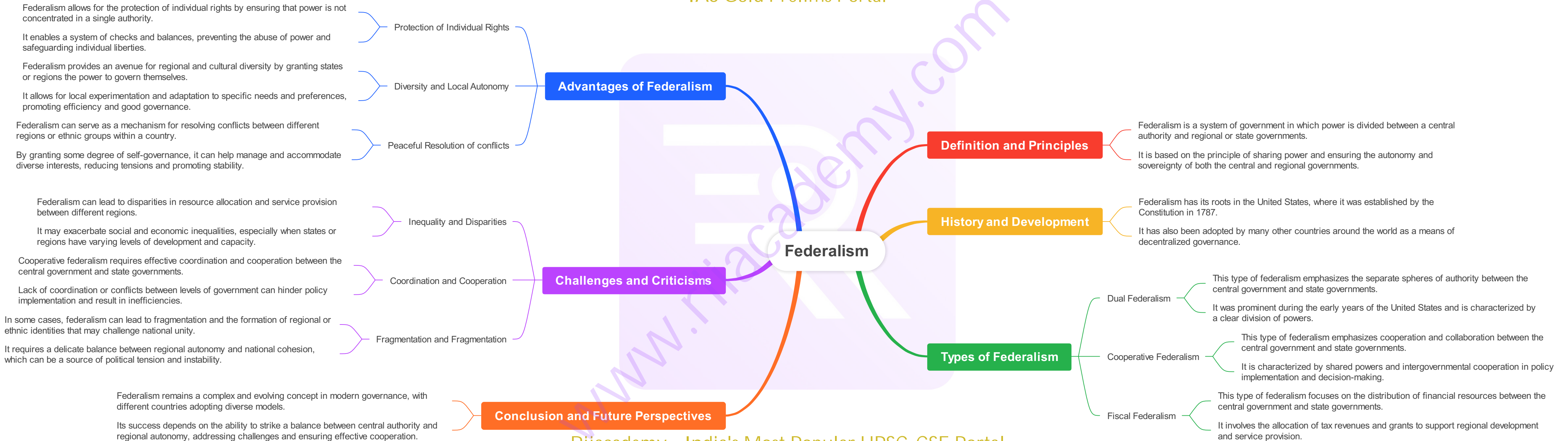


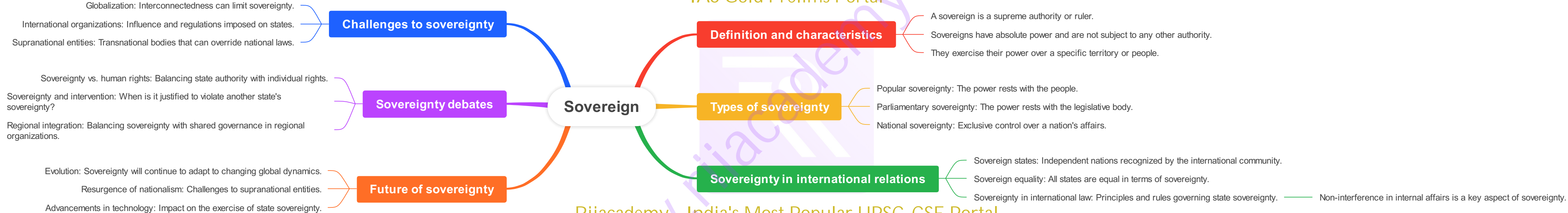


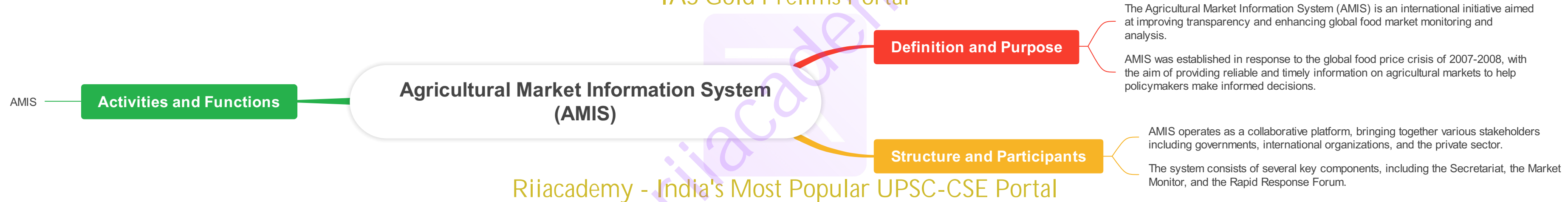












G20

An international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union

Established in 1999 in response to the financial crises of the 1990s

A platform for discussions on global economic issues

Aims to promote global economic stability, sustainable growth, and development

Through policy coordination, cooperation, and dialogue

Bridging gaps between developed and developing countries

Membership includes major economies and represents around 80% of global GDP

Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union

G20 holds annual summits, bringing together world leaders

Presidents, Prime Ministers, and Heads of International Organizations

Discussions cover a wide range of topics

Economy, trade, investment, finance, climate change, and more

Participants work together to develop policies and measures

Addressing global challenges

Promote inclusive and sustainable growth

Fostering cooperation and boosting international trade

G20 also engages with non-member countries and international organizations

Inviting guest countries and relevant stakeholders

Broadens the scope of discussions and perspectives

G20 has made significant contributions over the years

Facilitating economic recovery during the global financial crisis

Promoting financial regulatory reforms

Advancing global governance and cooperation

Strengthening the international financial architecture

G20 priorities evolve over time and adapt to new challenges

Responding to emerging issues

Addressing inequality, inclusiveness, and digitalization

G20 plays a crucial role in shaping global economic governance

Enhances coordination between member countries and stakeholders

Provides a platform for collaboration and consensus-building

Aims to achieve sustainable and balanced economic growth

Future challenges for G20 include

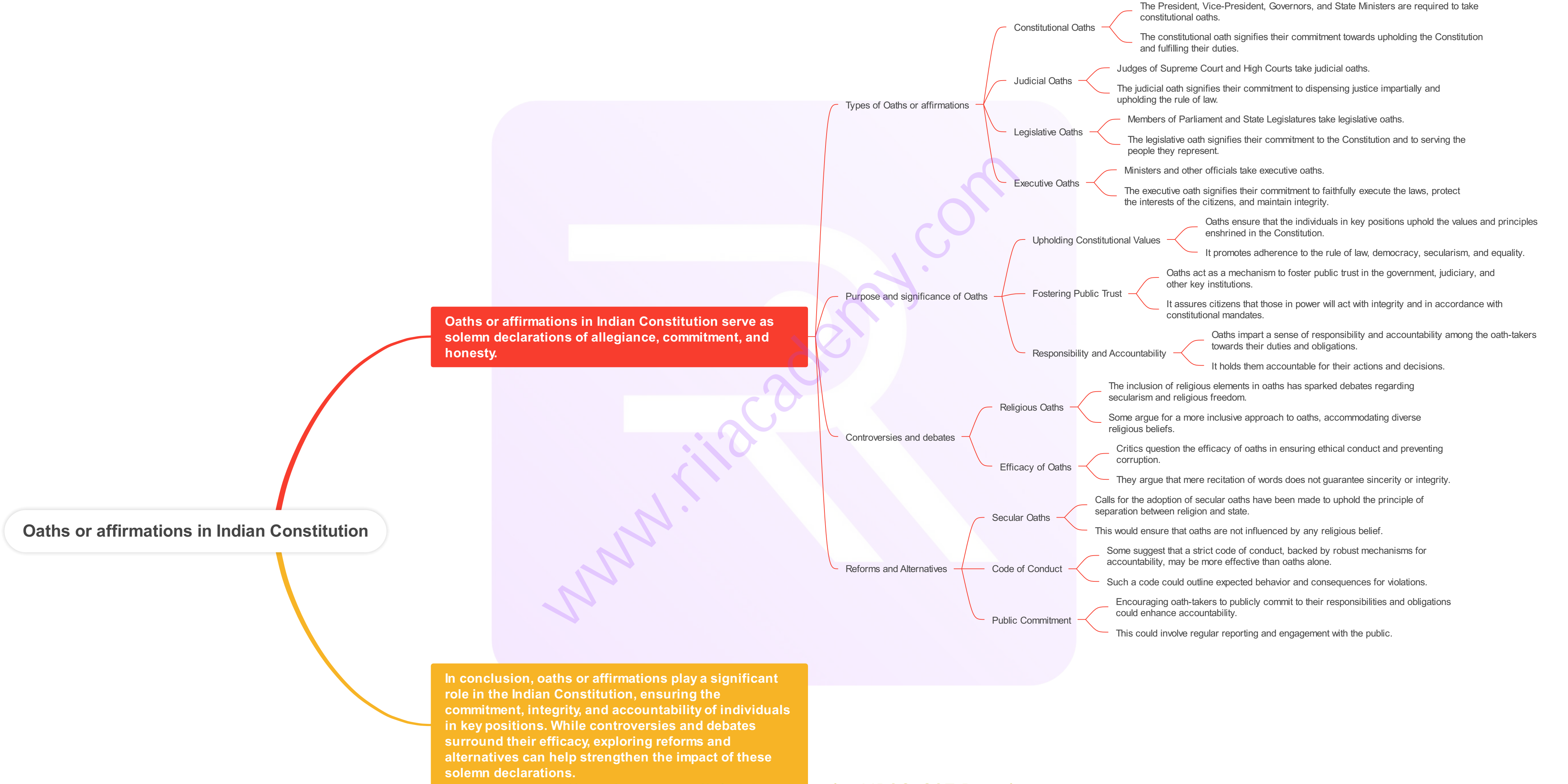
Promoting economic resilience and reducing vulnerabilities

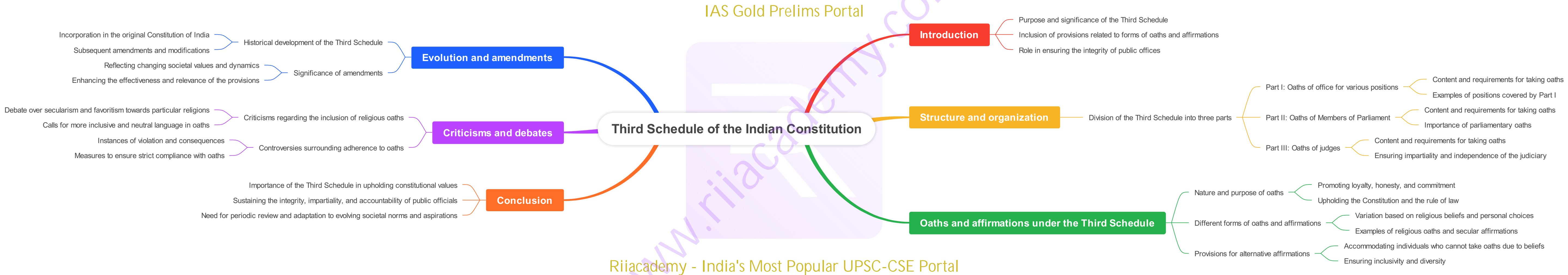
Addressing geopolitical tensions and protectionism

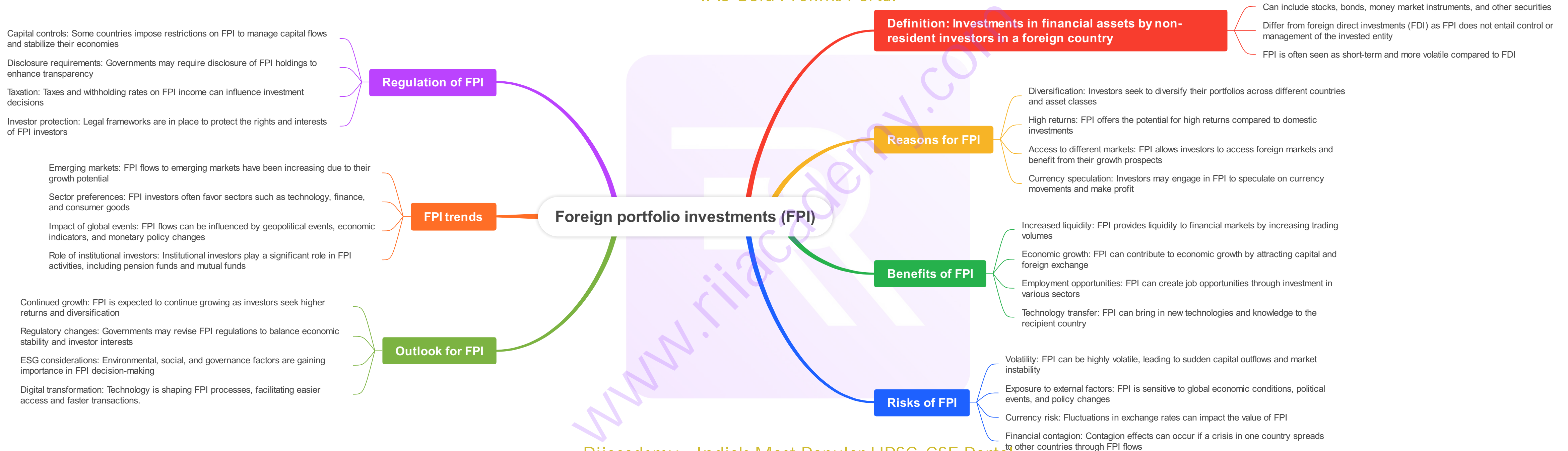
Promoting sustainable development and climate action

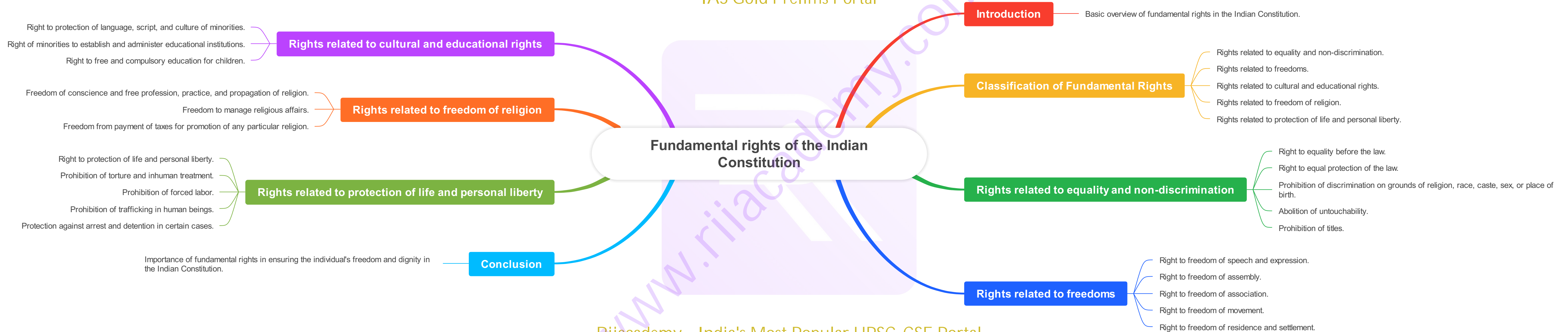
Ensuring economic benefits are shared by all

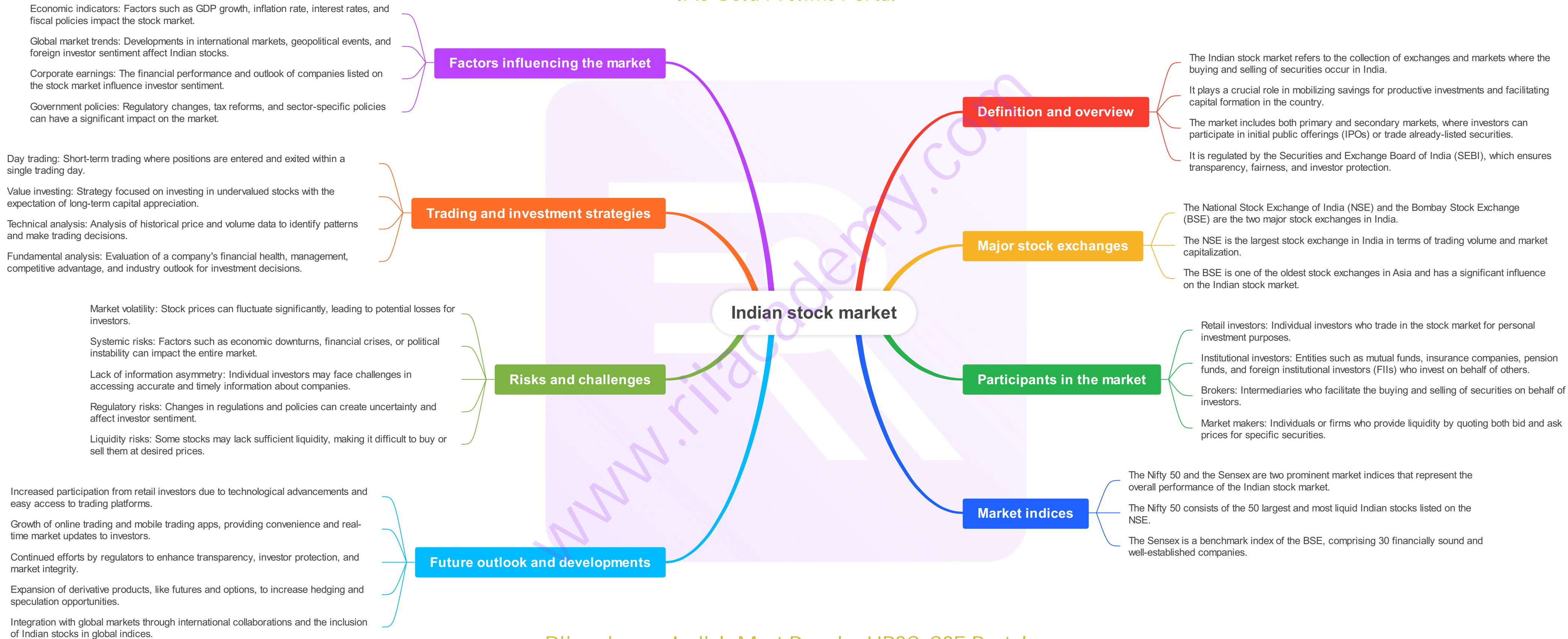
G20 continues to be relevant in a rapidly changing global landscape







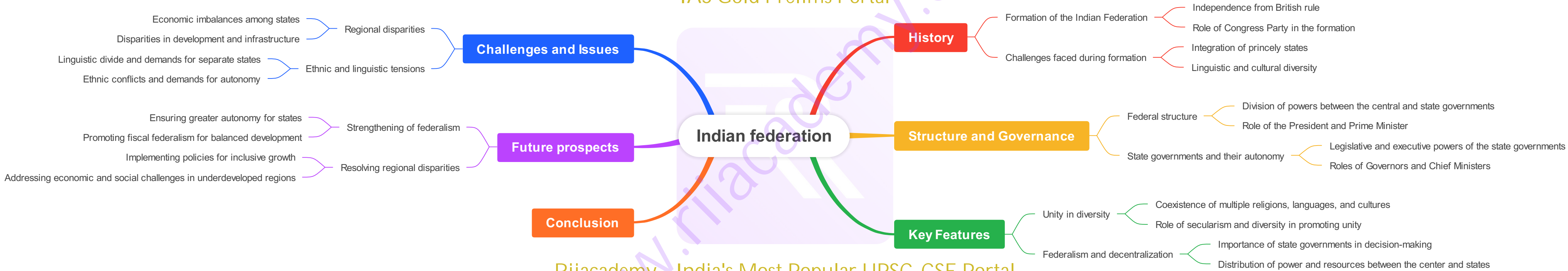


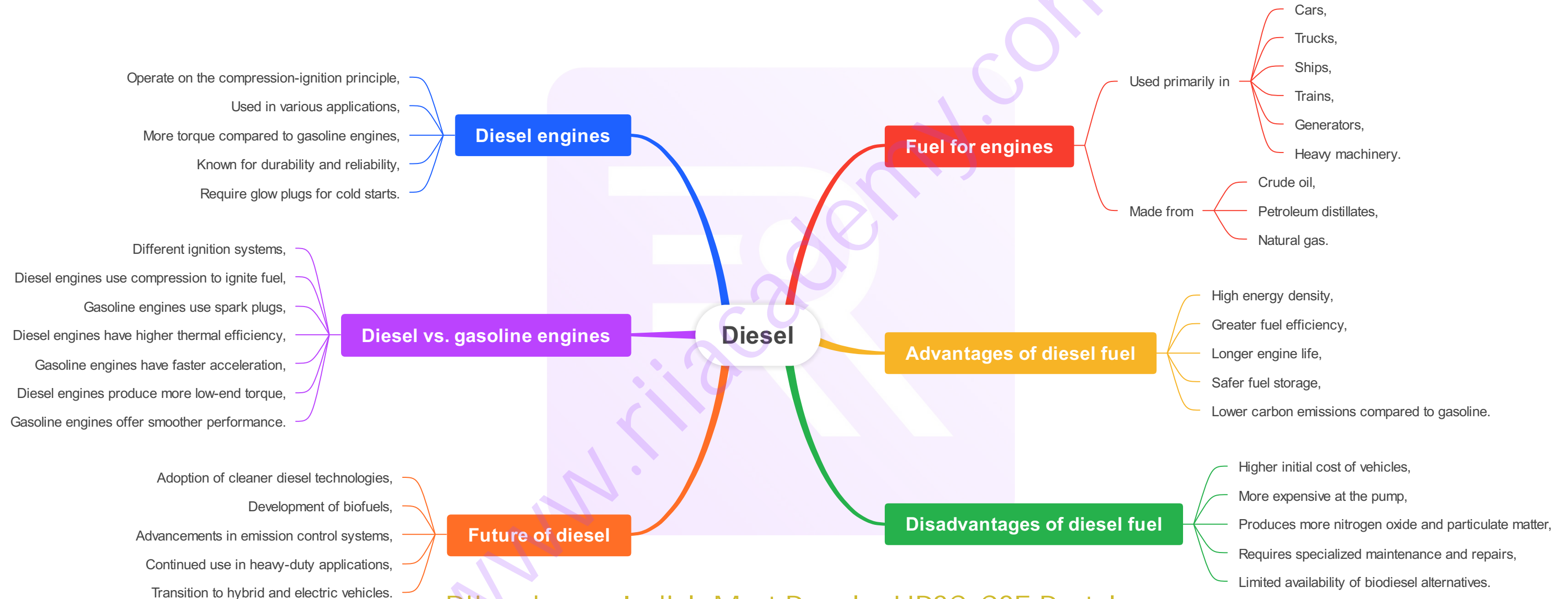


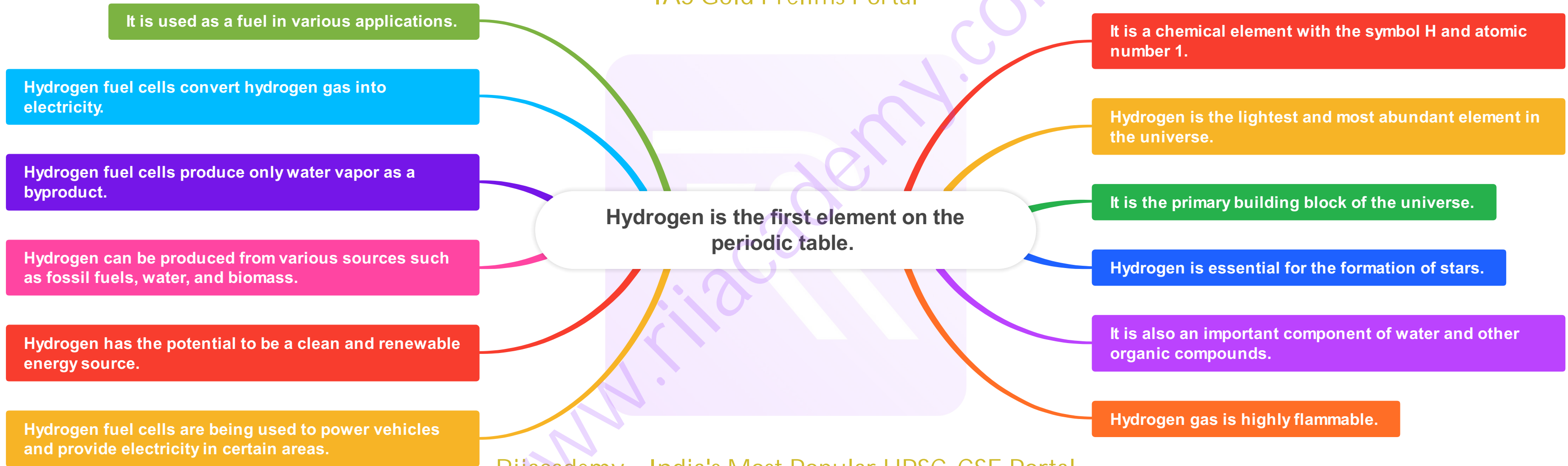
Article 1 of the Indian constitution

Definition and purpose

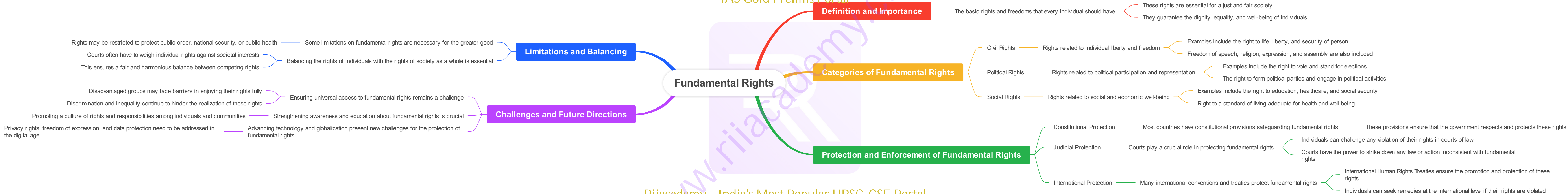
- Establishment of Union of India
 - Union of India consists of states and territories
 - States and territories are defined and categorized
- Formation of new states and alteration of existing states
 - President's power to initiate formation or alteration
 - Procedure for formation or alteration
 - Consultation with concerned states and public
 - Parliamentary legislation for approval
- Admission or establishment of new states
 - President's power to admit new states
 - Procedure for admission or establishment
 - Consultation with concerned states and public
 - Parliamentary legislation for approval
- Union territories
 - Administration and control of union territories
 - Appointment of administrators
 - Powers and duties of administrators
 - Parliament's authority over union territories
 - Power to create legislature and council of ministers
 - Power to make laws for good governance
- Special provisions for certain states
 - Assam and other states covered under agreement
 - Financial assistance for development of certain states
 - Grants-in-aid to states
 - Special provisions for certain backward states

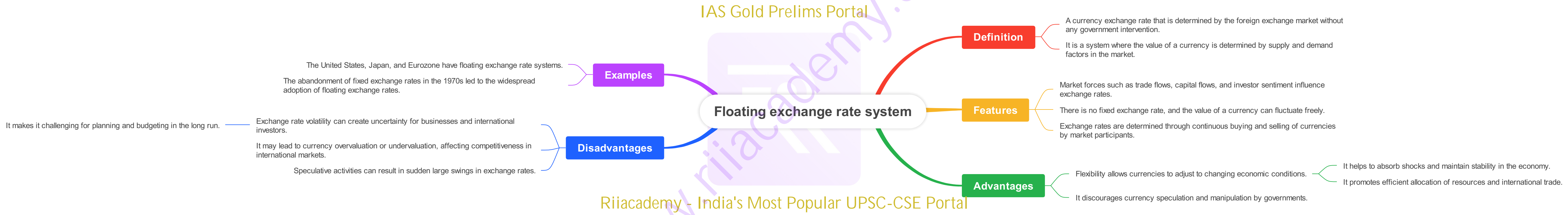




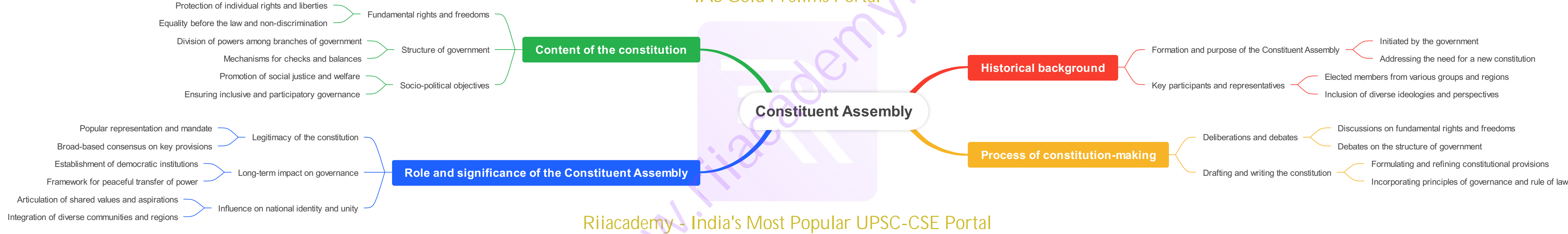


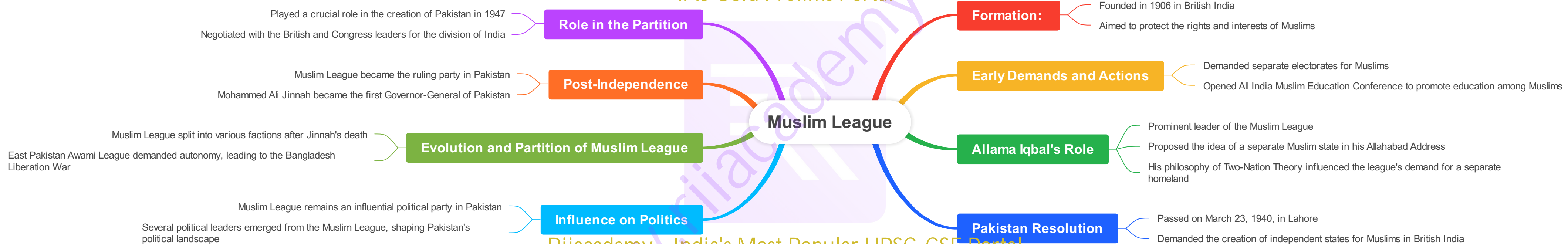


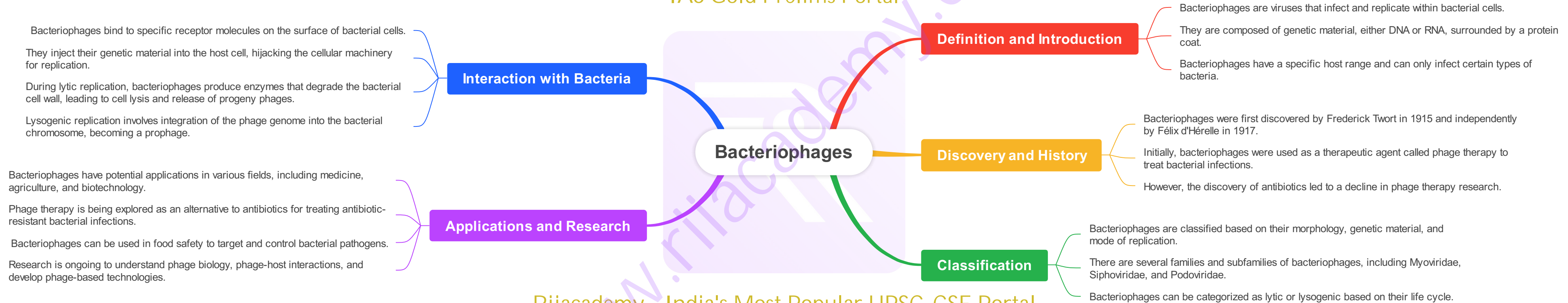


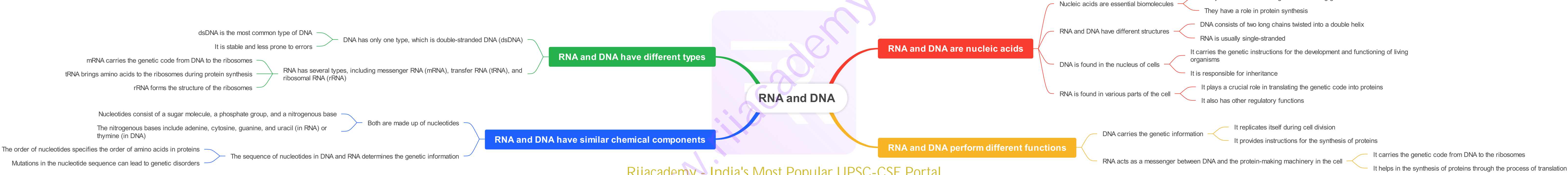


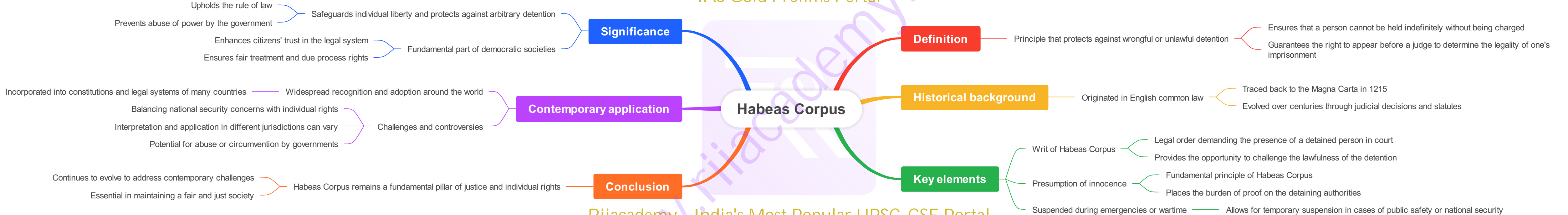


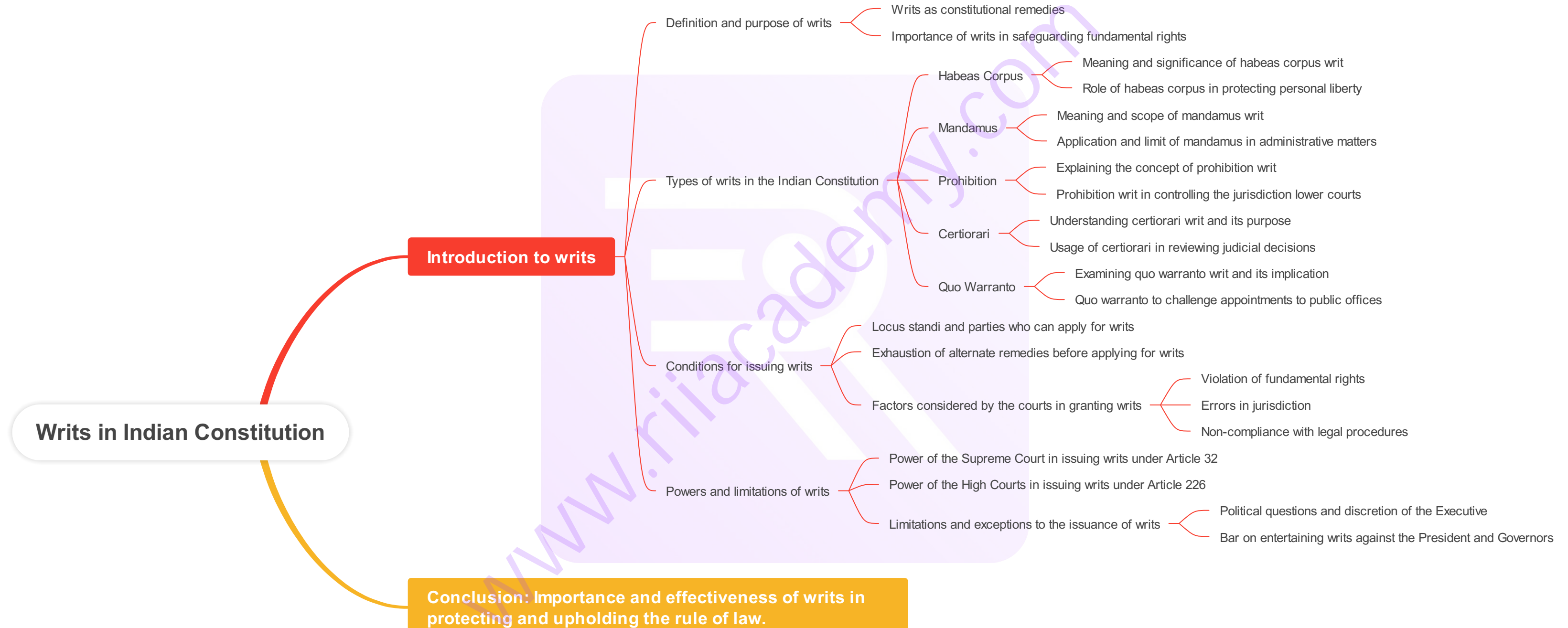


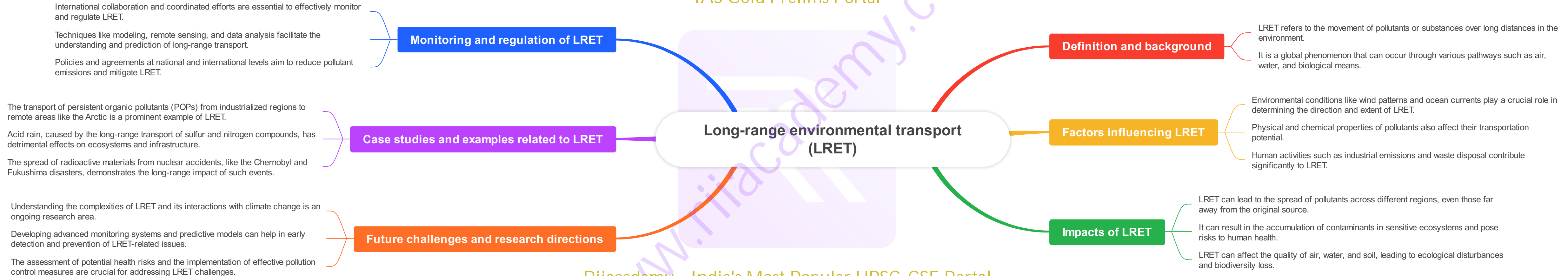




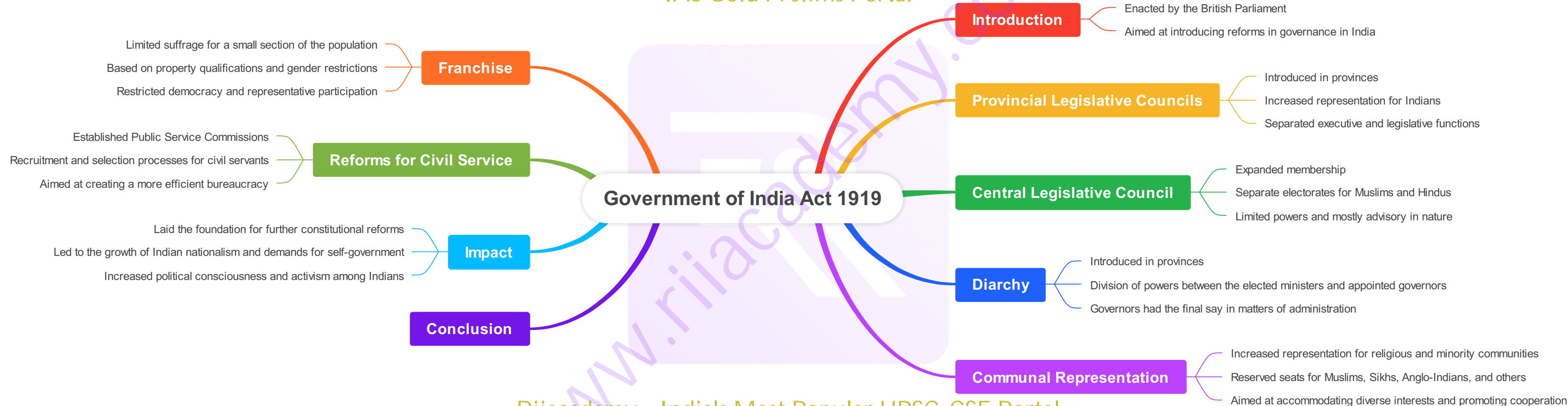


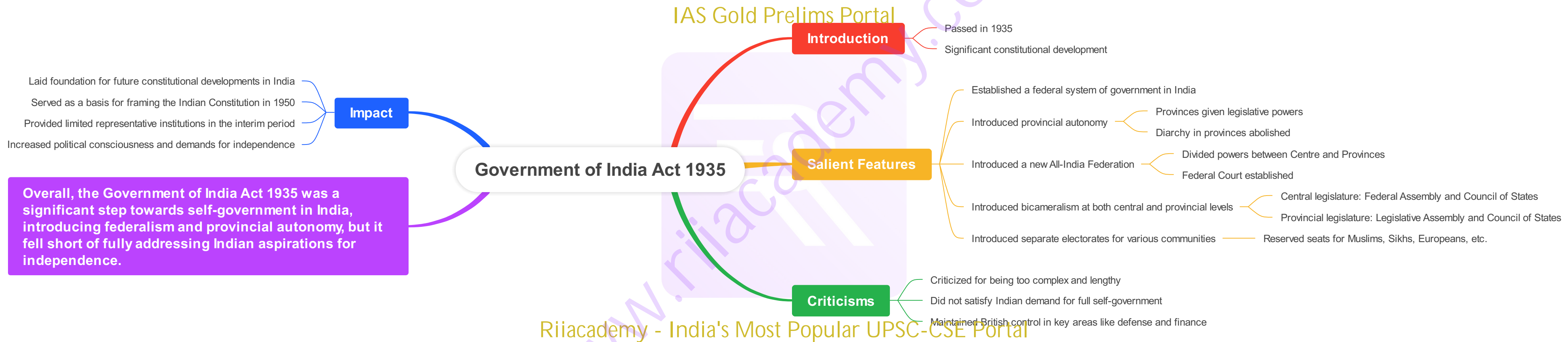




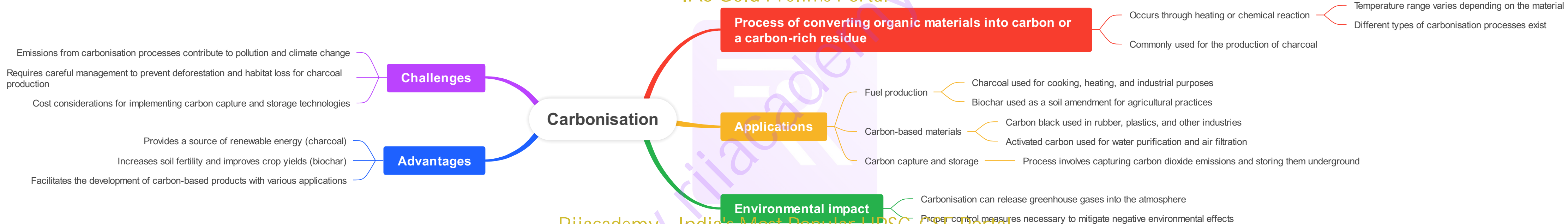


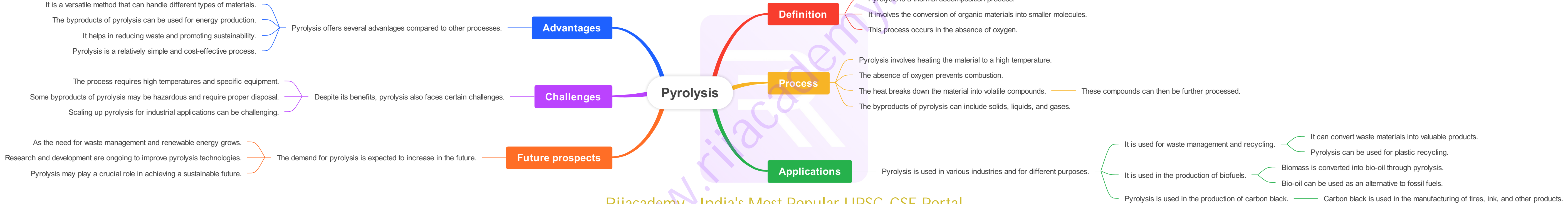






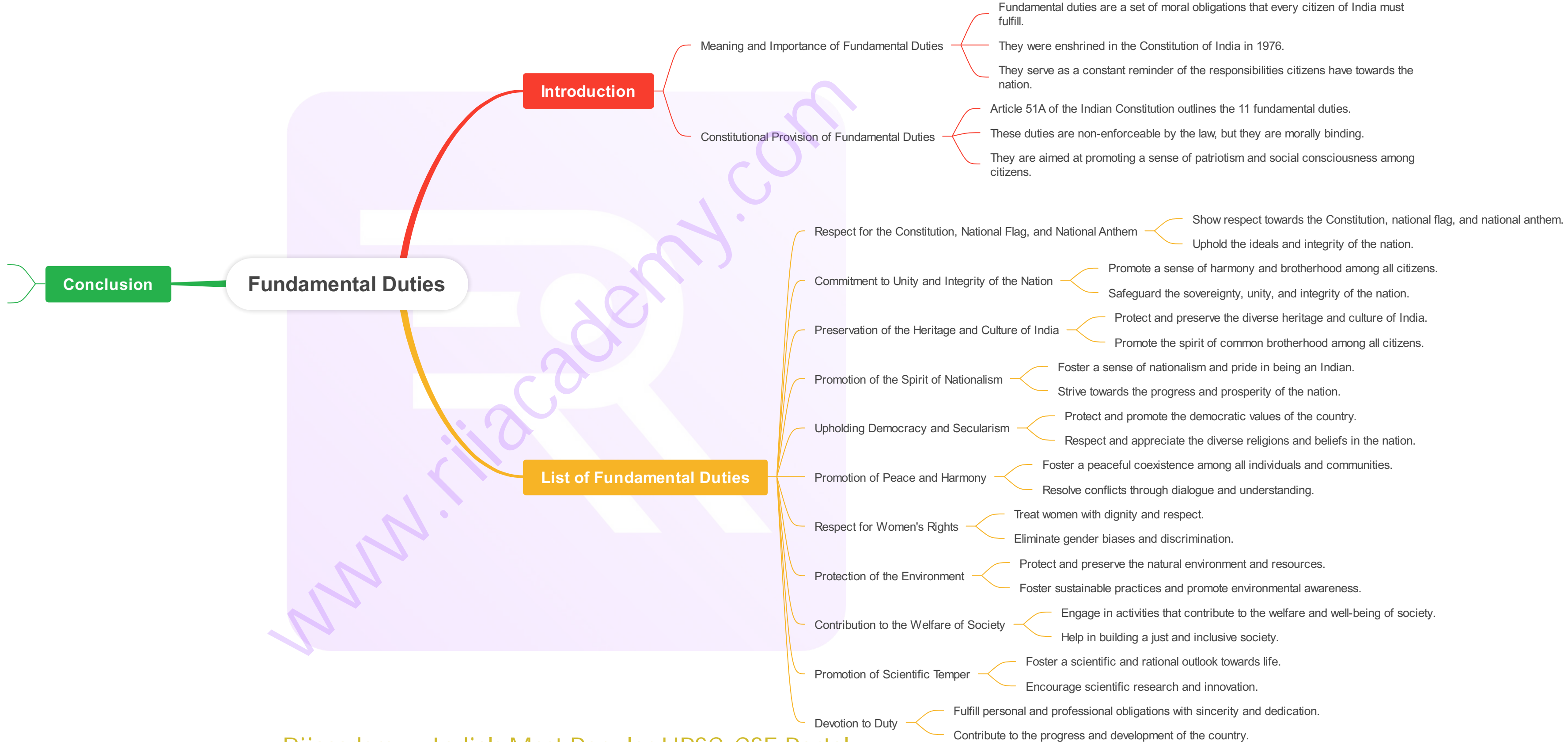




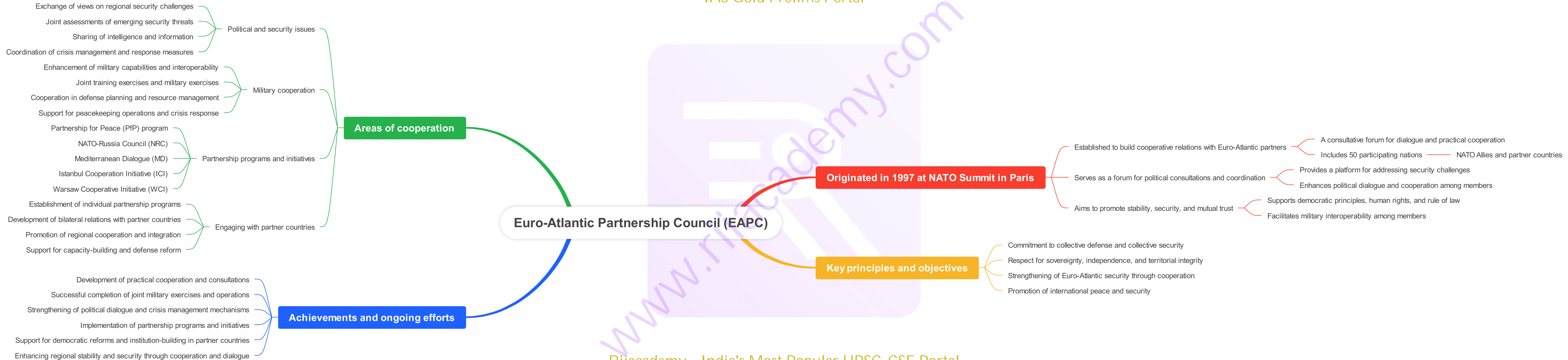


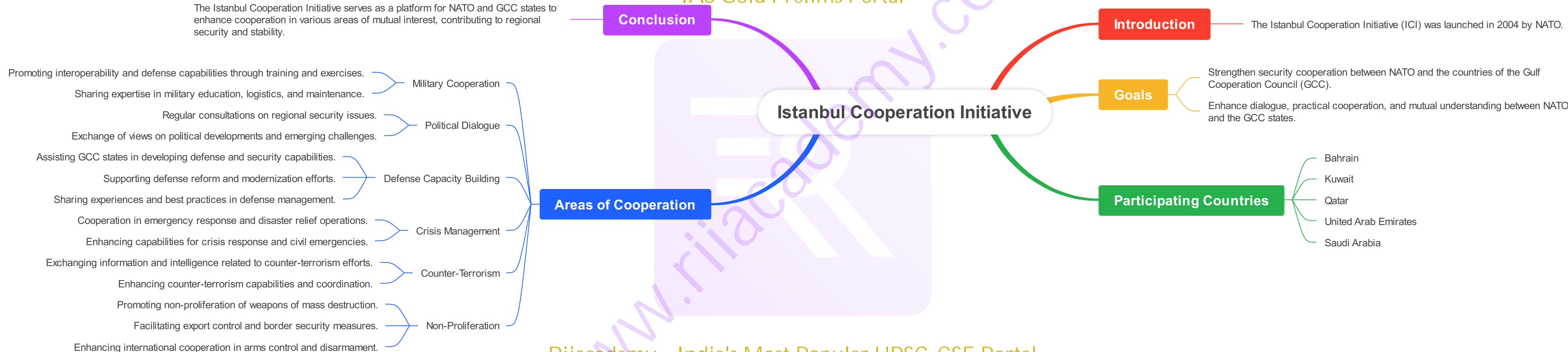
Fundamental duties serve as guiding principles for citizens in their roles as responsible members of society.

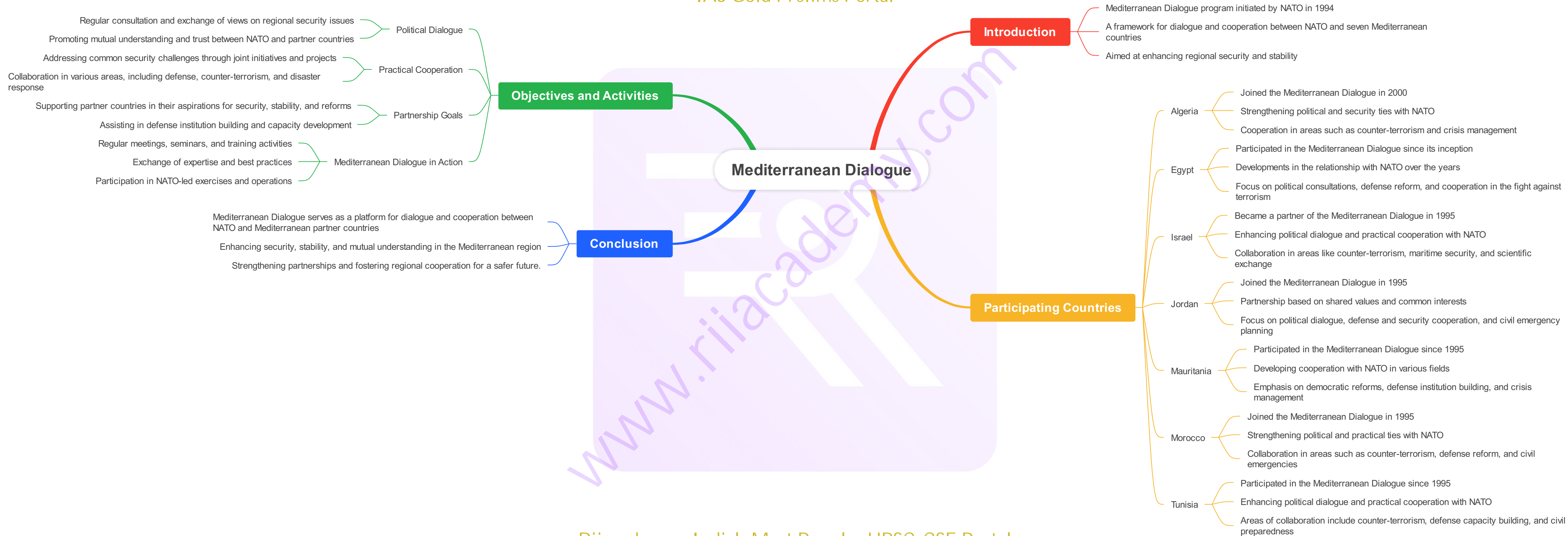
Fulfilling these duties contributes to the overall development and prosperity of the nation.



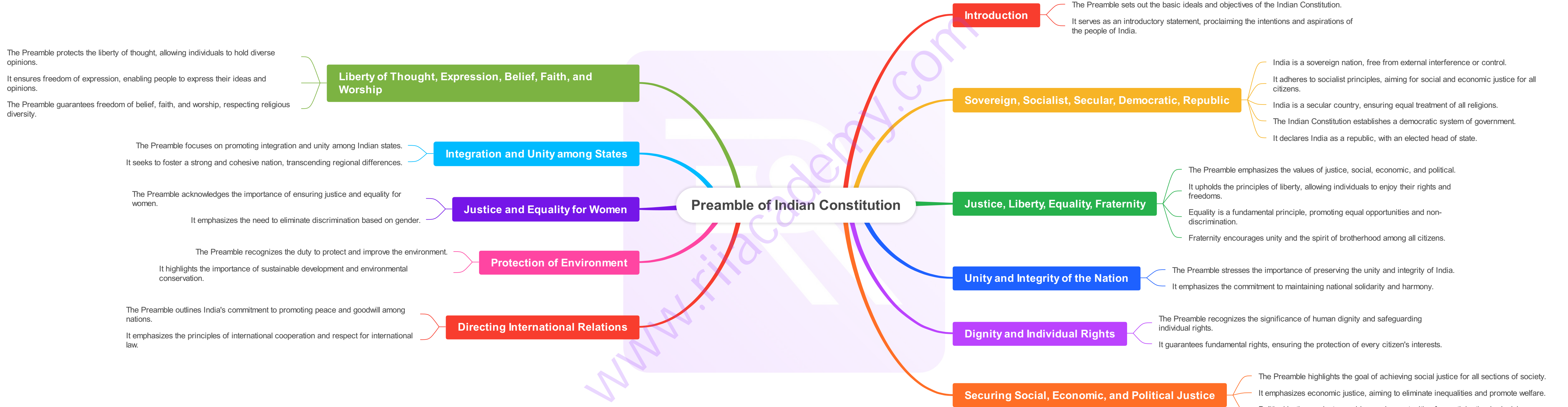


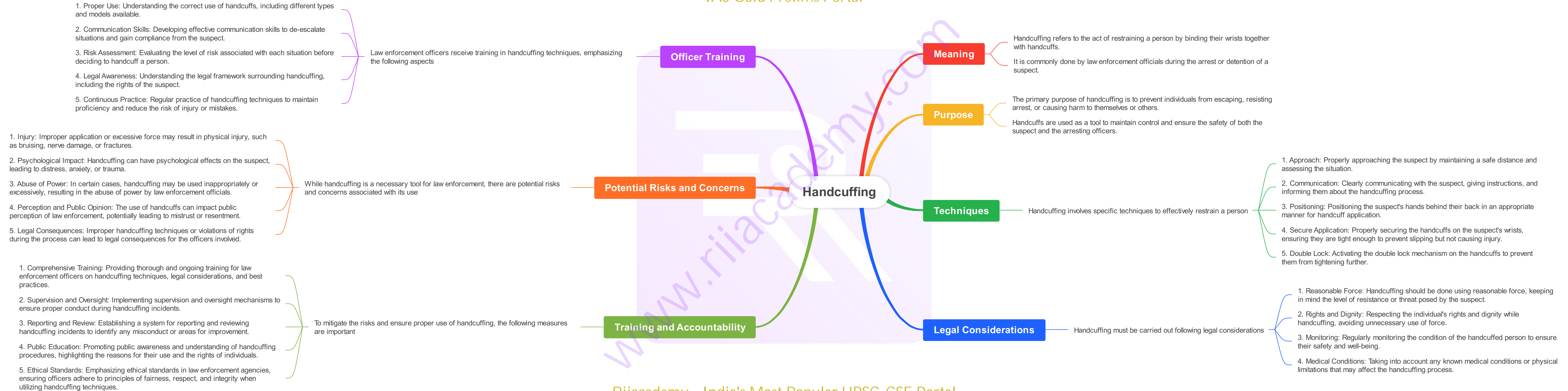


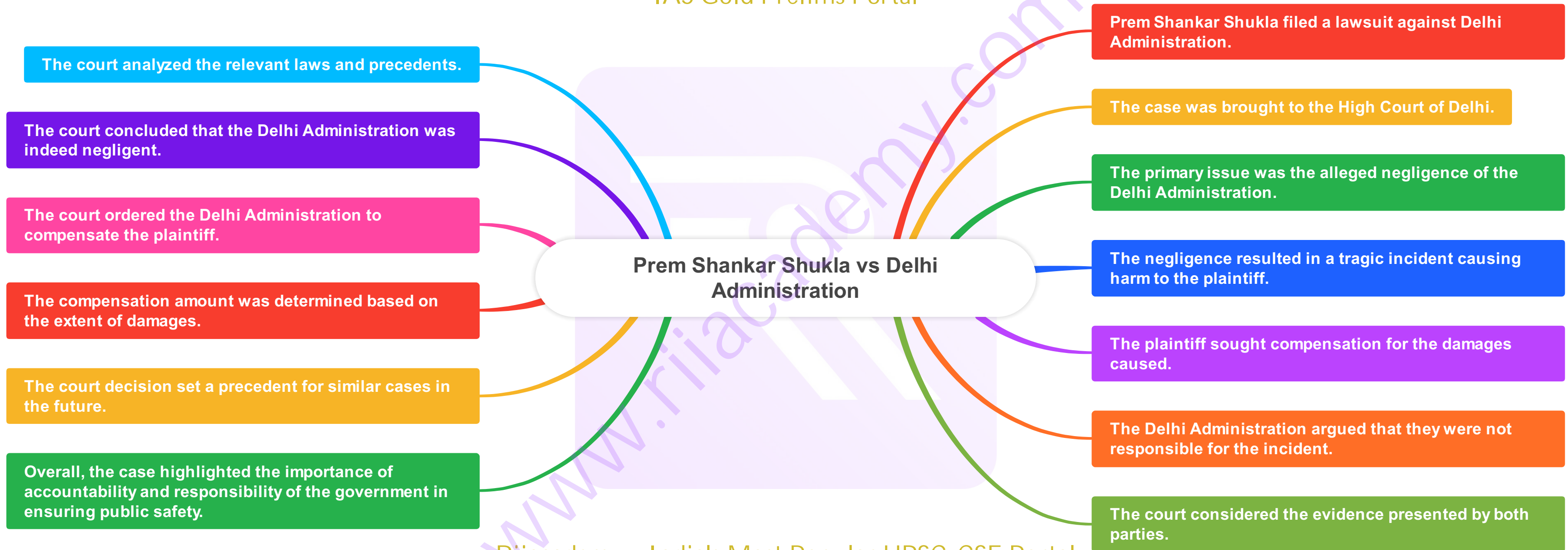


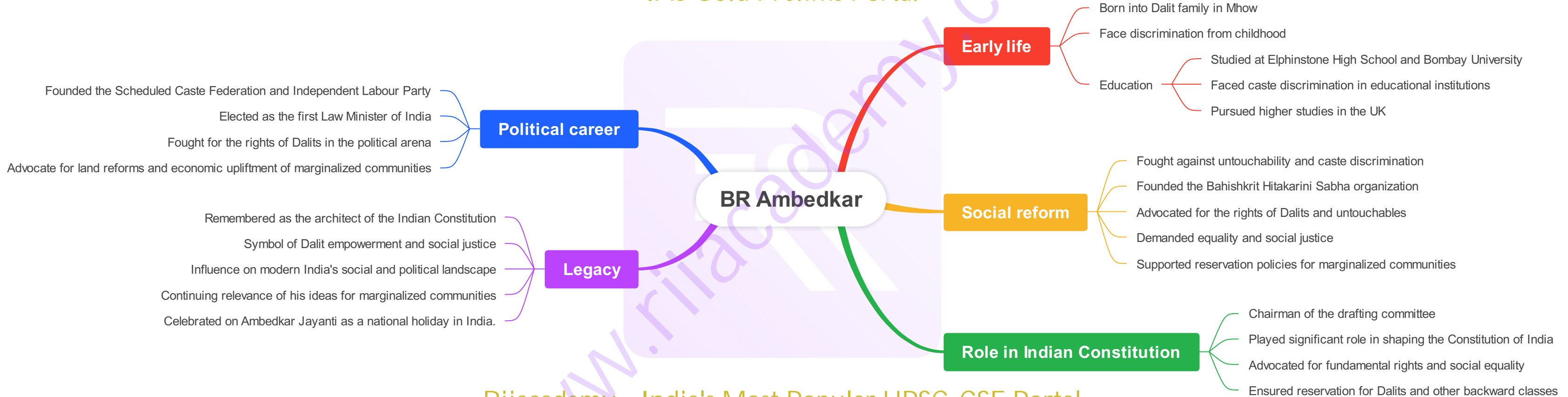












Mahatma Gandhi

Indian political and spiritual leader who played a key role in India's independence movement from British rule

Born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India

Grew up in a middle-class Hindu family and was influenced by his devout mother and other religious figures

Received education in India, England, and South Africa

Advocated for nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve political and social change

Developed the concept of satyagraha (truth-force) as a nonviolent resistance strategy

Led several nonviolent protests and campaigns against the British colonial rule

Promoted religious harmony and unity among different communities in India

Emphasized the importance of inclusiveness and respect for all religions and beliefs

Believed in the power of prayer and meditation for personal and social transformation

Dedicated his life to social, economic, and political reforms in India

Fought against social issues such as untouchability, poverty, and discrimination

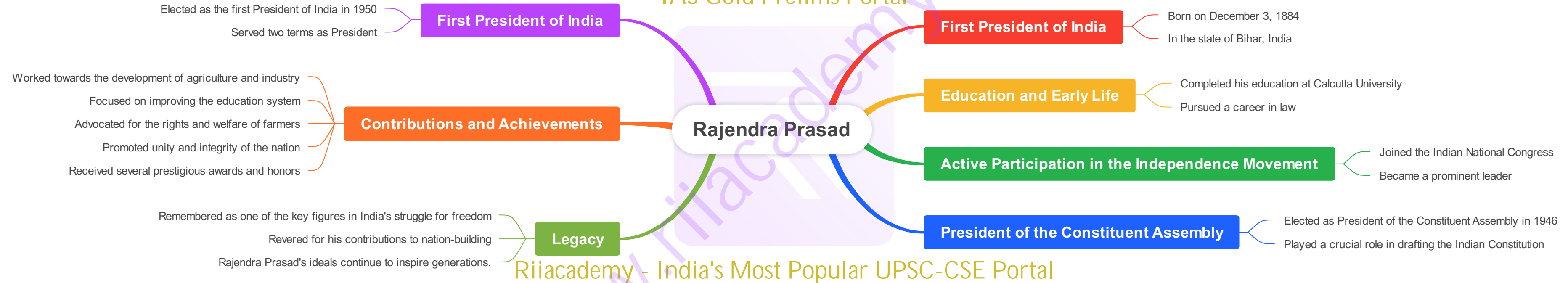
Advocated for the empowerment of women and the upliftment of the marginalized sections of society

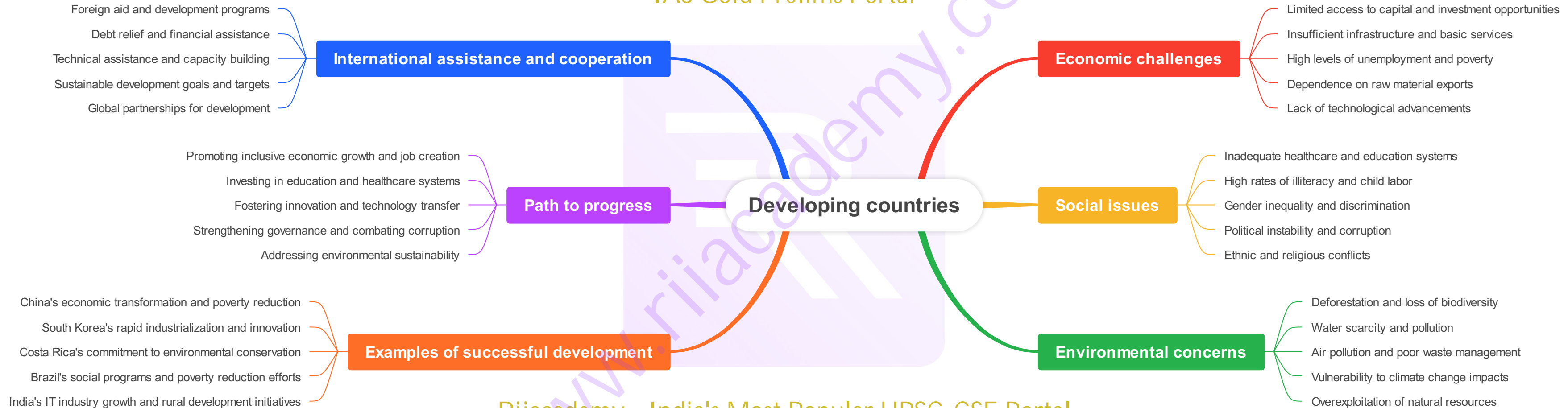
Inspired leaders and movements globally with his philosophy of nonviolence and truth

Influenced civil rights movements led by Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States and Nelson Mandela in South Africa

Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for his efforts in achieving peace and harmony

Assassinated on January 30, 1948, by a Hindu nationalist who opposed his views on religious harmony.







Procedure of Lok Sabha

Legislative Functions

Lok Sabha is responsible for making laws and passing bills.

Bills are introduced, discussed, and debated before they become laws. This is done to ensure democratic representation and accountability.

Question Hour

Members can ask questions from ministers during Question Hour.

Ministers provide answers to the queries raised by the members. It helps in ensuring transparency and accountability of the government.

Voting and Decision-Making

Lok Sabha takes important decisions through voting.

Majority decision is taken into account. Voting ensures collective decision-making based on democratic principles.

Conclusion

The procedure of Lok Sabha involves various stages and functions.

It plays a crucial role in the legislative process of India. The democratic principles are upheld through its functioning.

Introduction

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

Election of Speaker

The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the members of the house.

Nomination and voting process takes place to elect the Speaker. The Speaker is responsible for maintaining order during the sessions.

Sessions of Lok Sabha

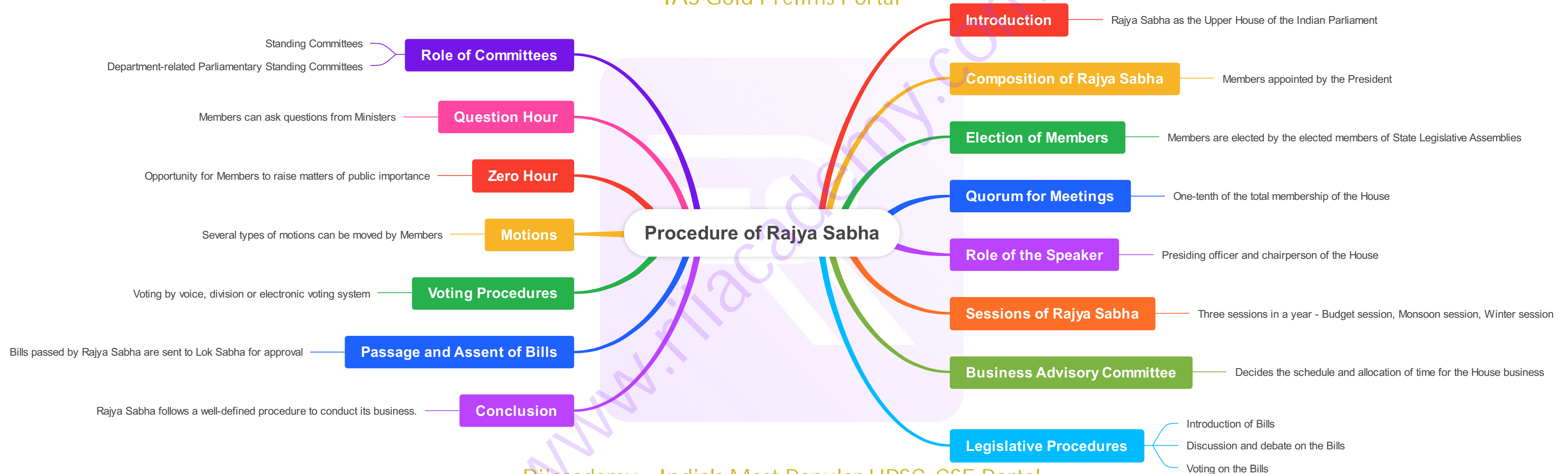
Lok Sabha has three sessions in a year.

Budget session, Monsoon session, and Winter session. Each session has a specific duration and agenda.

Meetings and Debates

Lok Sabha conducts meetings and debates on various issues.

Members present their views and opinions on different topics. Debates are an integral part of the democratic decision-making process.



Asymmetric federalism

Definition: A system of government wherein power is distributed unevenly among different levels or regions.

Types of power asymmetry

Legislative power

- Some regions may have more legislative power than others.
- Unequal representation in the legislature.

Administrative power

- Uneven distribution of administrative authority among regions.
- Some regions may have more control over policy implementation.

Fiscal power

- Unequal distribution of taxing and spending authority.
- Some regions may have more financial resources.

Reasons for asymmetric federalism

Historical factors

- Unequal power distribution inherited from past governance structures.
- Incorporation of previously autonomous regions.

Economic differences

- Imbalance in regional economic development.
- Variation in resource endowments among regions.

Ethnic or cultural diversity

- Accommodation of diverse ethnic or cultural identities.
- Recognition of distinct regional interests.

Advantages of asymmetric federalism

Flexibility

- Allows for tailored governance solutions for different regions.
- Accommodates regional needs and preferences.

Conflict resolution

- Provides a framework for managing regional tensions.
- Allows for peaceful coexistence of diverse groups.

Economic development

- Enables regions with economic potential to thrive independently.
- Promotes competition among regions.

Disadvantages of asymmetric federalism

Inequality

- Unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.
- Marginalization of less powerful regions.

Coordination challenges

- Difficulty in coordinating policies among asymmetric regions.
- Potential for inter-regional conflicts.

National unity

- May undermine national cohesion and identity.
- Potential for separatist movements in disadvantaged regions.

Introduction

- Idea of equality in Indian constitution
- Importance of equality in a diverse society like India

Equality in Indian constitution

Challenges and ongoing efforts

- Persistence of discrimination and inequality in society
- Need for proactive measures to promote equality
- Government initiatives for empowering marginalized communities
- Civil society movements advocating for equality and social justice

Conclusion

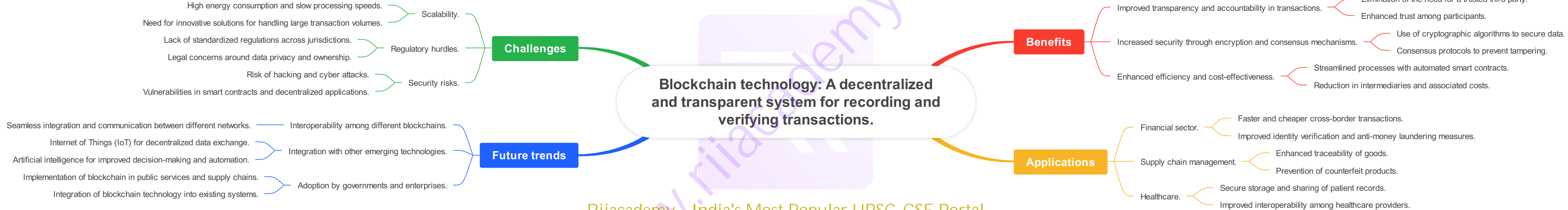
- Significance of equality in Indian constitution
- Continuous efforts required to achieve true equality
- Equality as a cornerstone of a just and inclusive society

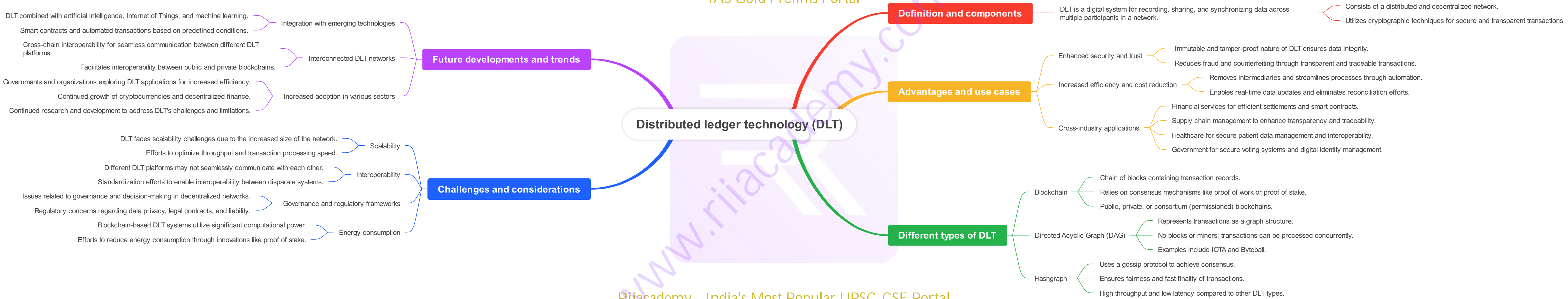
Constitutional provisions for equality

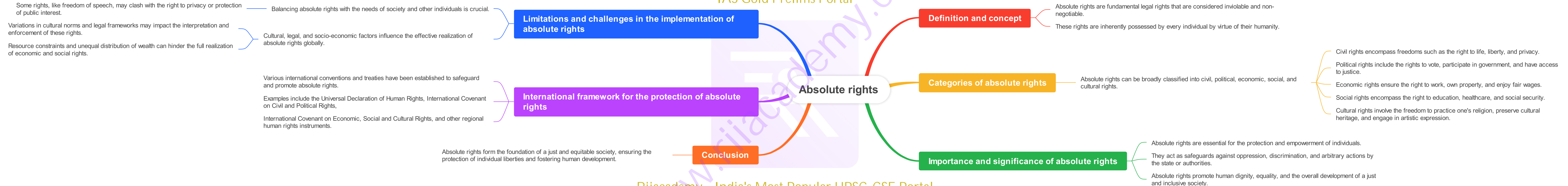
- Article 14: Right to equality
 - Guarantees equality before law
 - Prohibits discrimination on various grounds
 - Religion
 - Race
 - Caste
 - Sex
 - Place of birth
- Article 15: Prohibition of discrimination
 - Prohibits discrimination on grounds of
 - Religion
 - Race
 - Caste
 - Sex
 - Place of birth
 - Allows affirmative action for socially and educationally backward classes
- Article 16: Equality of opportunity in public employment
 - Ensures equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment
 - Prohibits discrimination on grounds of
 - Religion
 - Race
 - Caste
 - Sex
 - Place of birth
- Article 17: Abolition of untouchability
 - Declares untouchability as illegal
 - Ensures social equality
- Article 18: Abolition of titles
 - Prohibits the conferment of titles
 - Promotes equality by eliminating preferential treatment based on titles
- Article 19: Protection of certain rights
 - Safeguards the right to equality of speech and expression

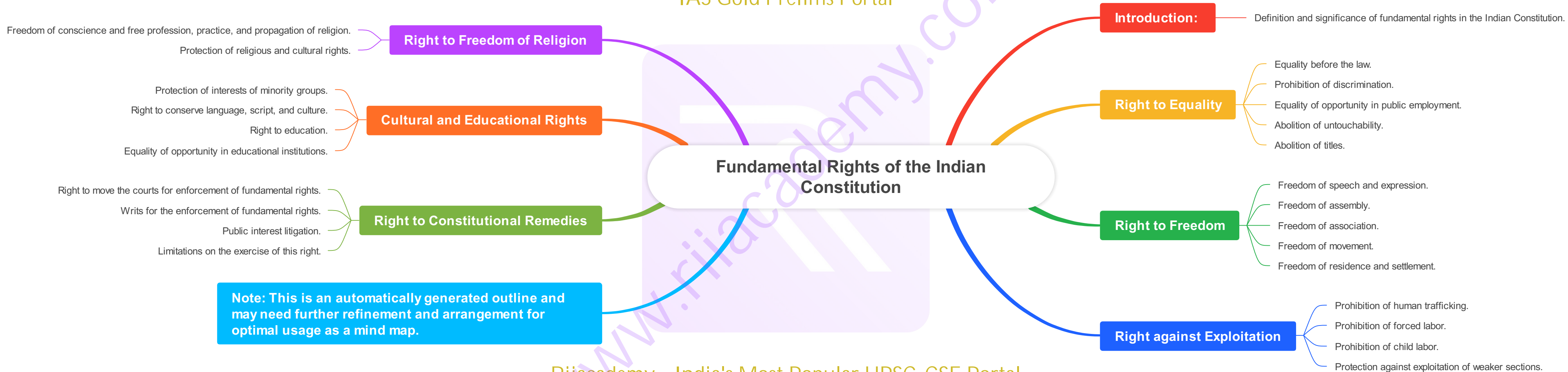
Amendments and evolving interpretation

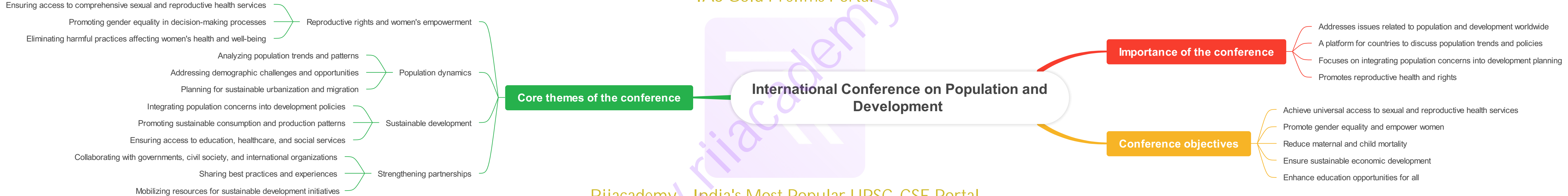
- Constitutional amendments to strengthen equality provisions
- Interpretation of equality provisions by the judiciary
 - Expanding the ambit of equality
 - Providing reservations for marginalized communities
 - Addressing gender inequalities
 - Countering caste discrimination

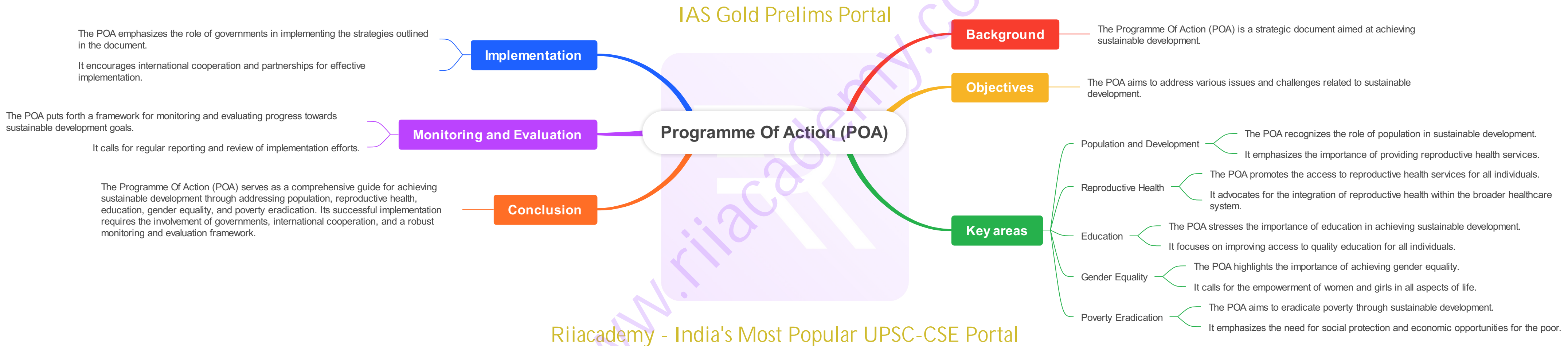




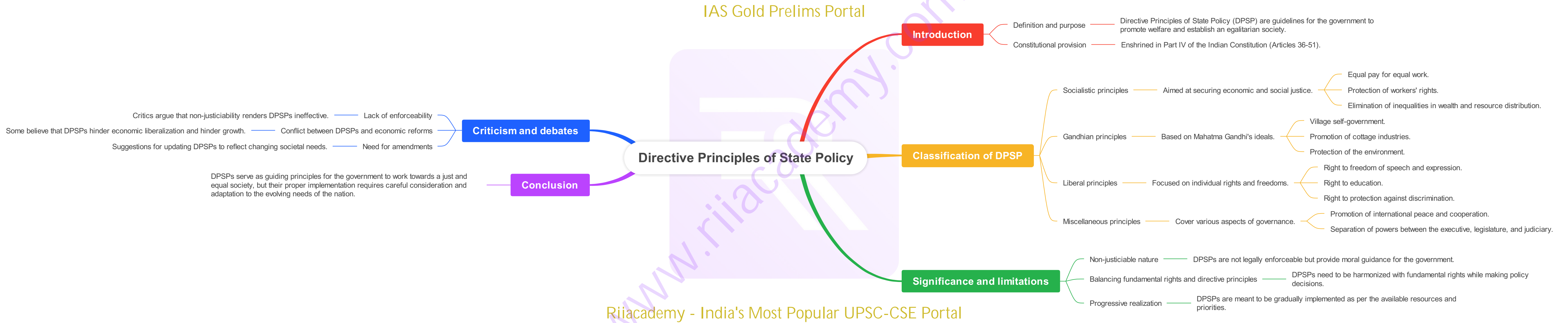


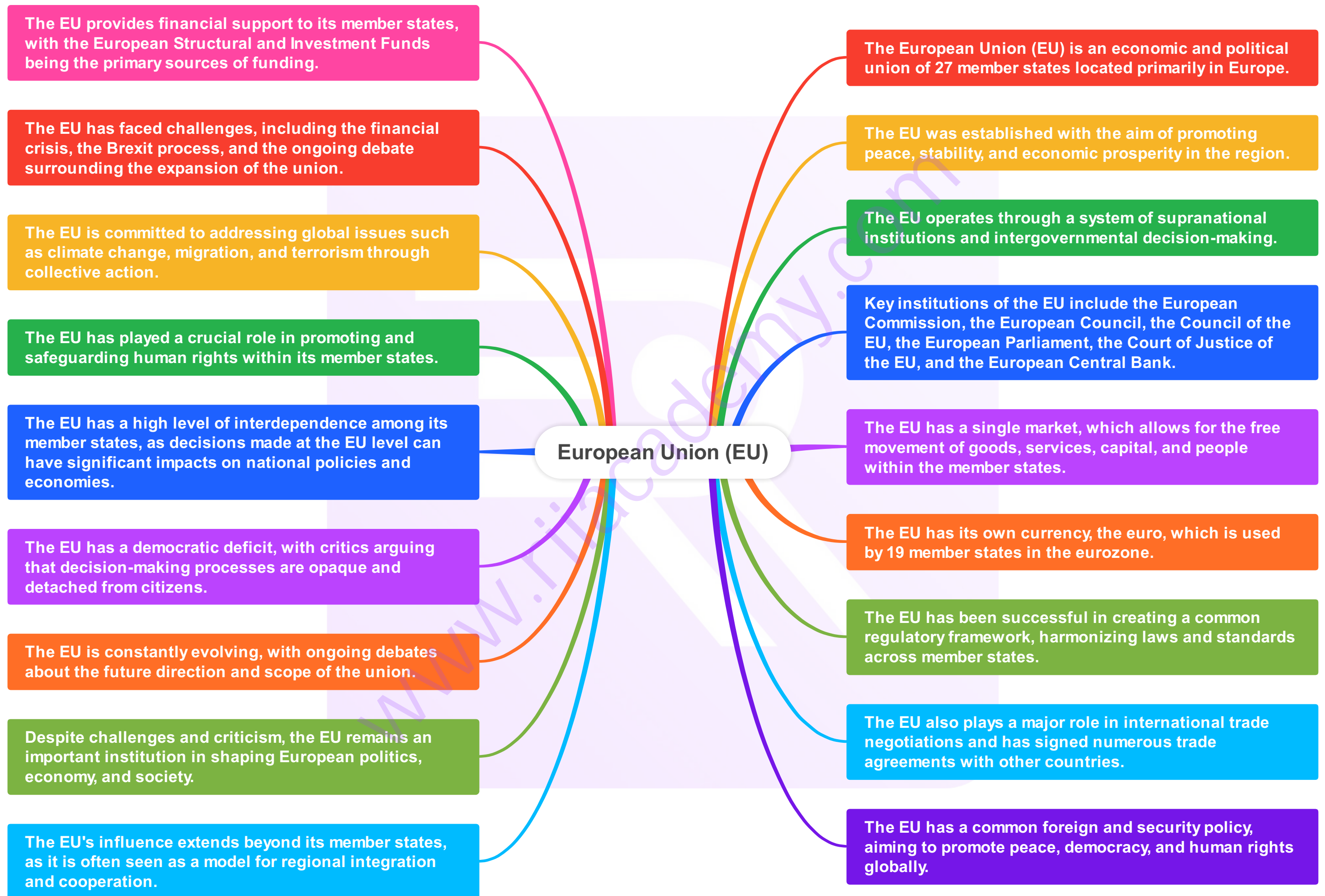


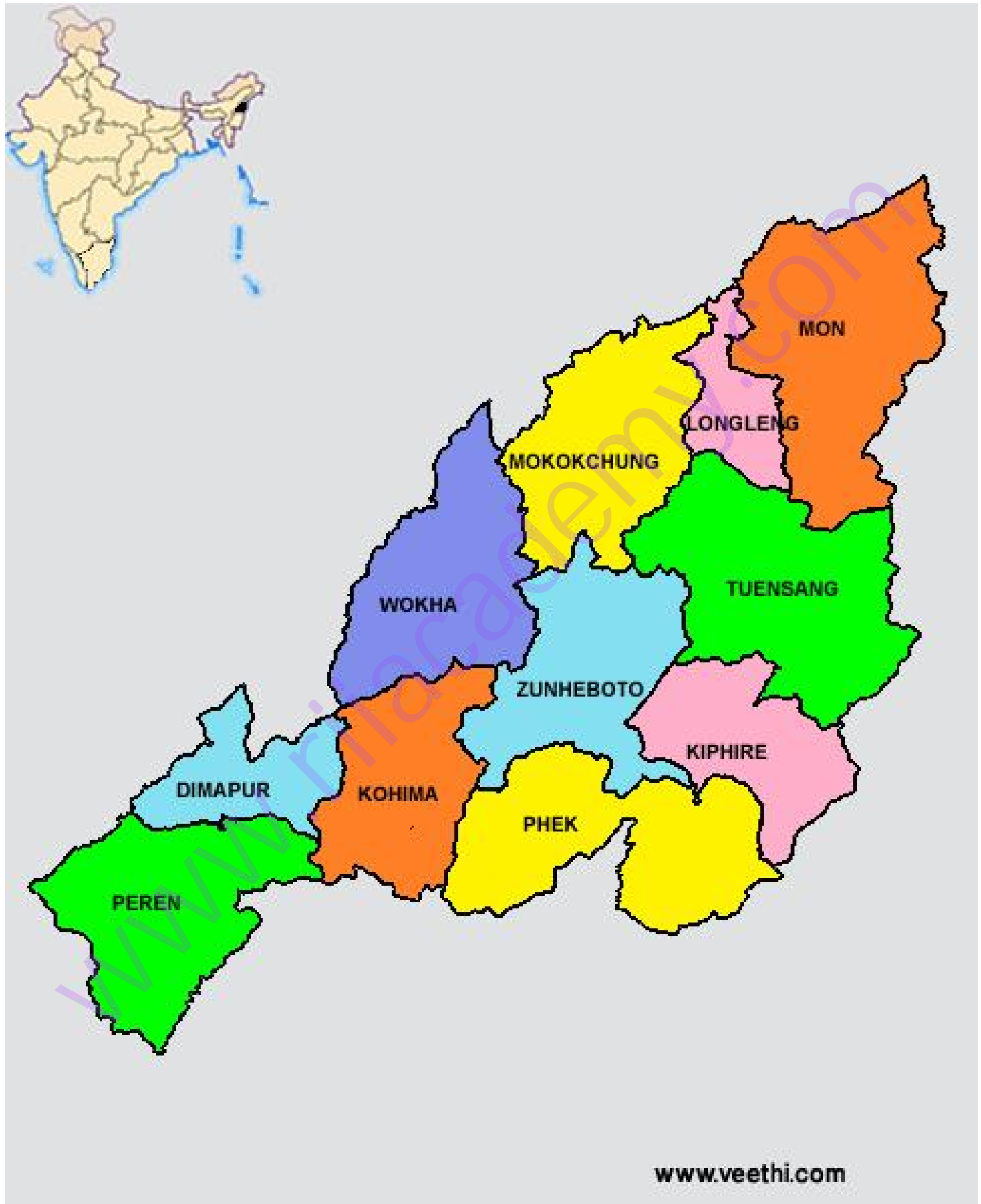




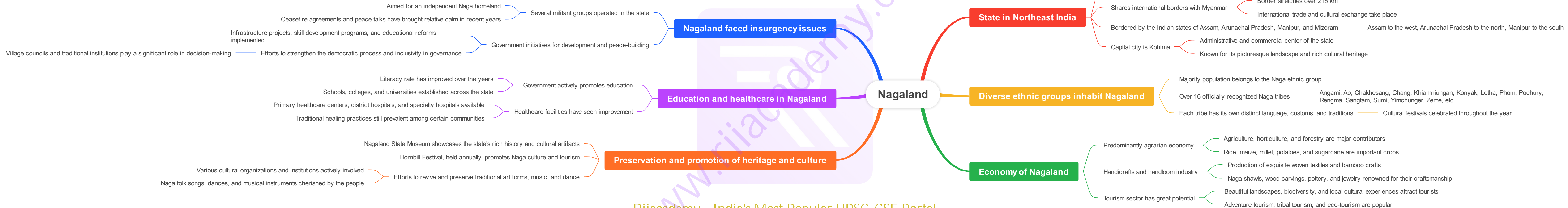




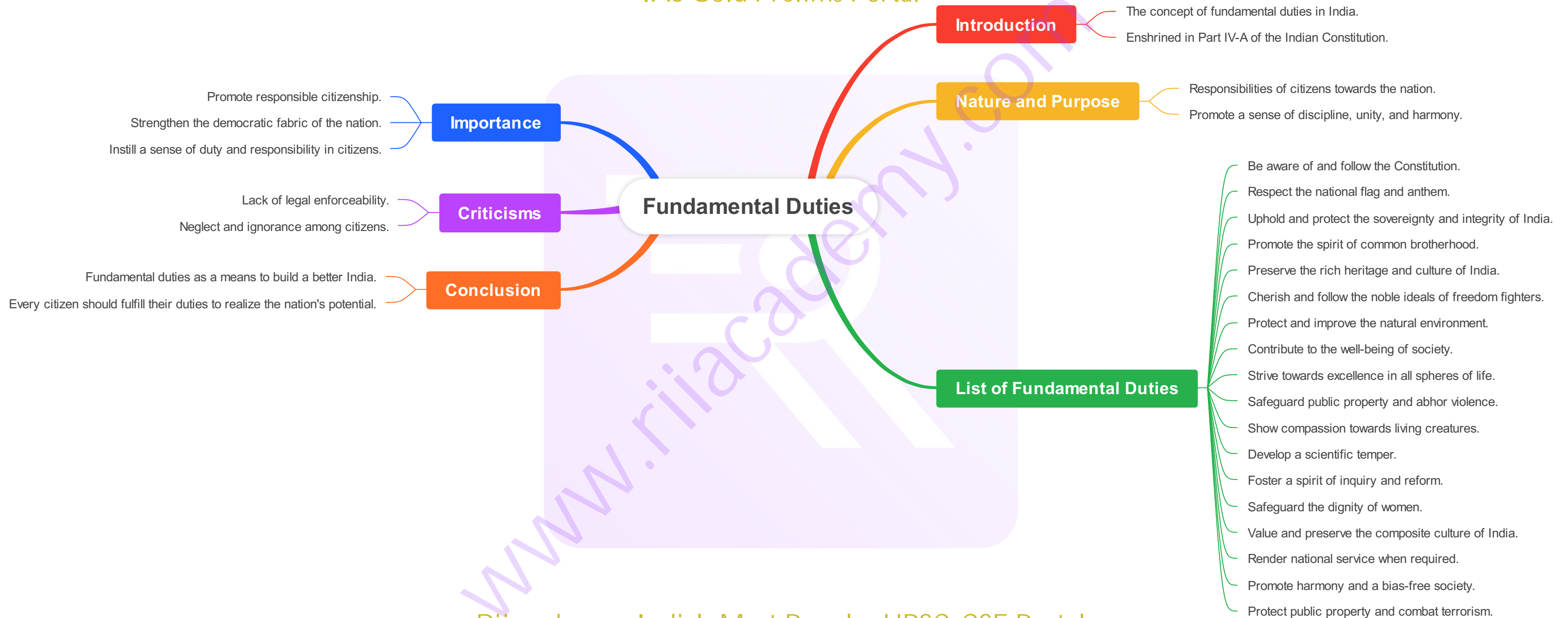




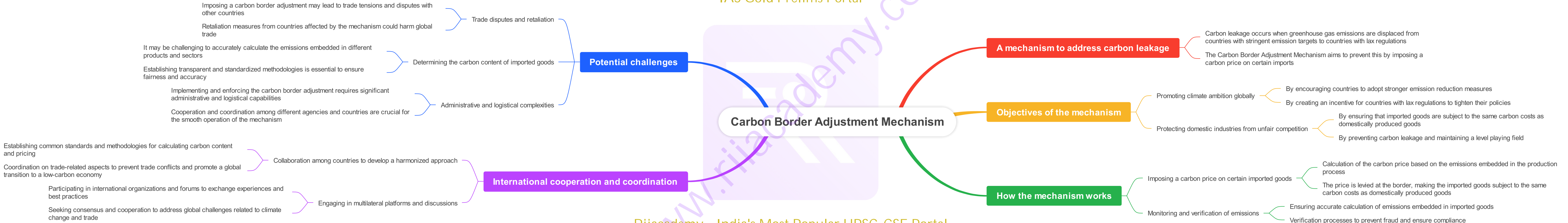


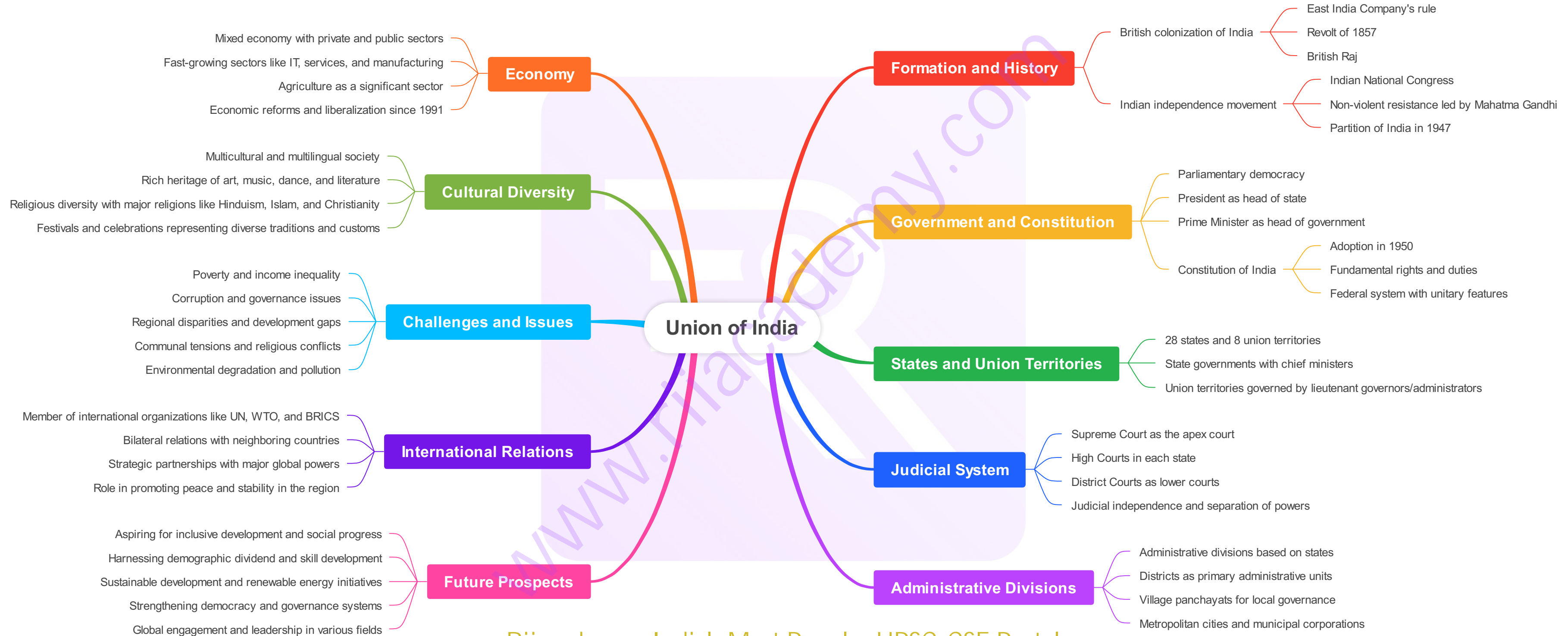


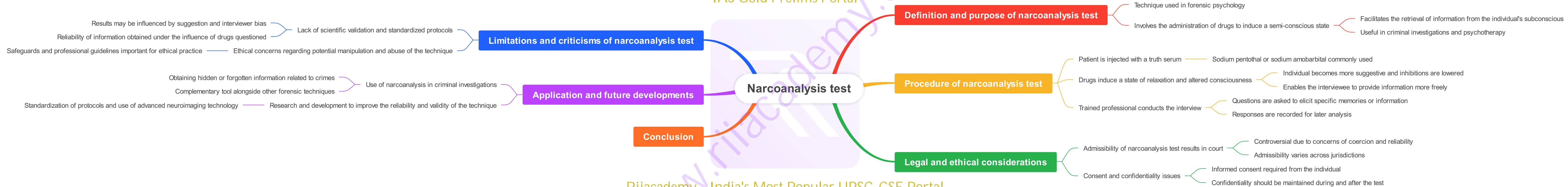


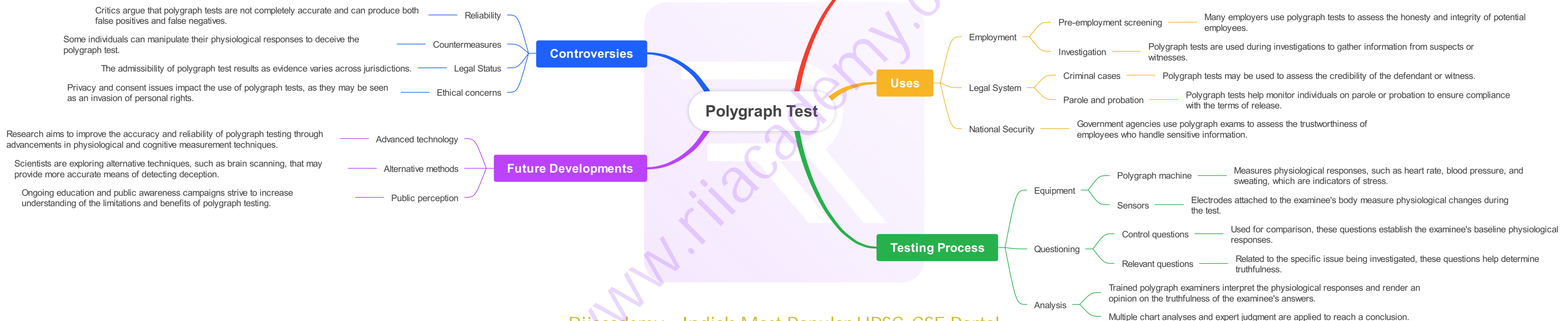




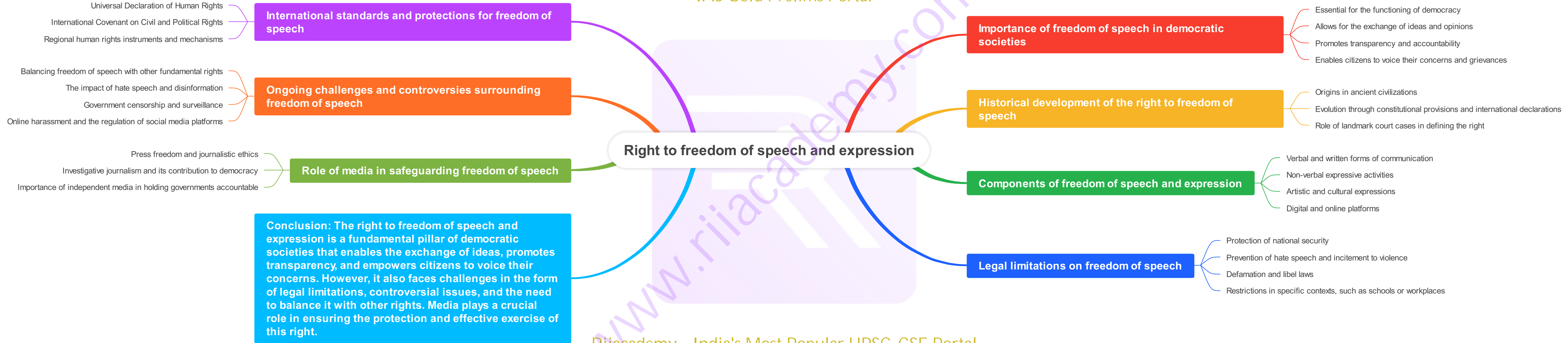


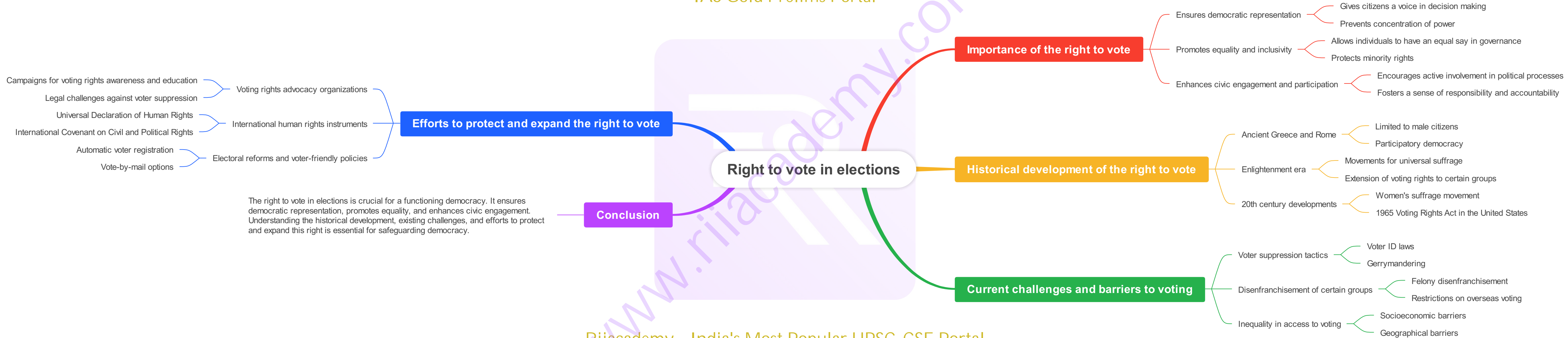




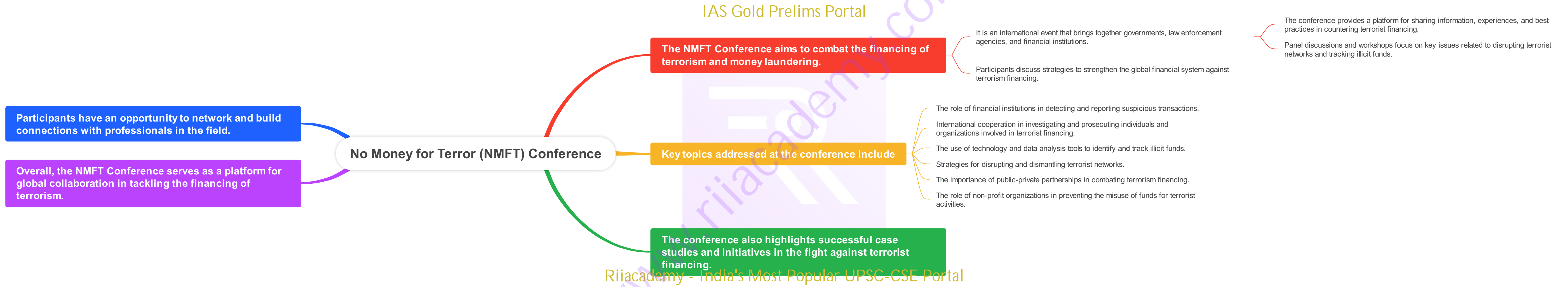


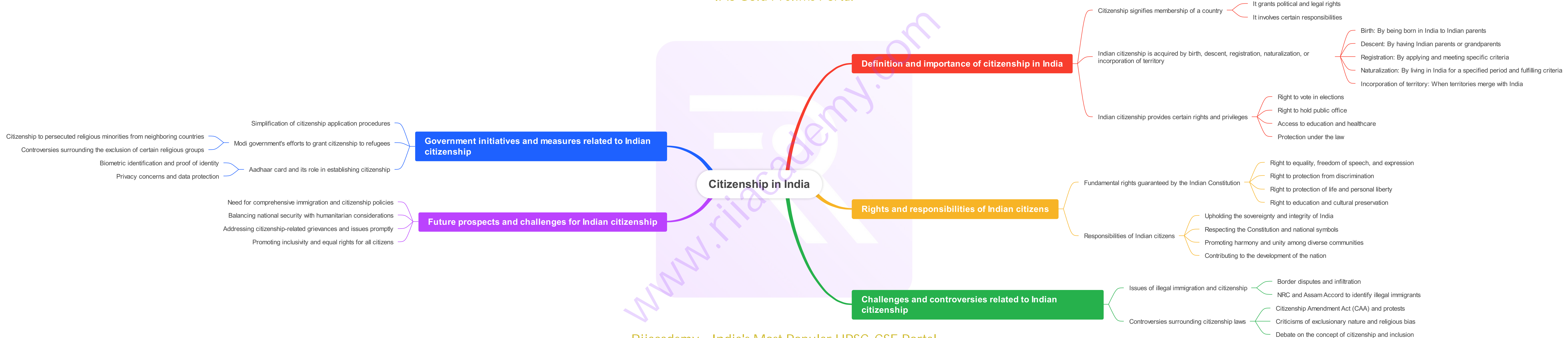












Background and Introduction

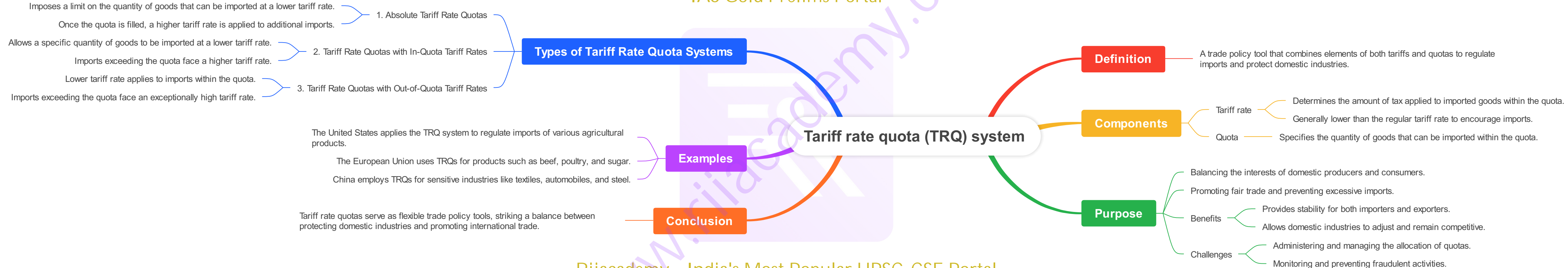
The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution

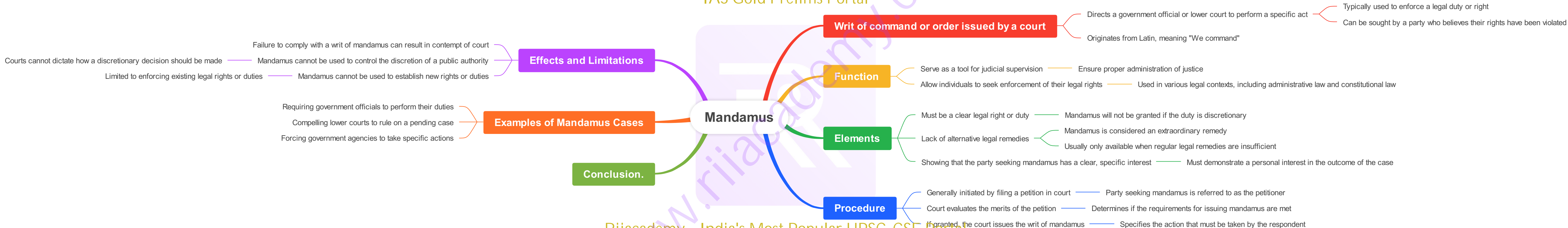
- Provides recognition to 22 languages
- Aimed at preserving and promoting linguistic diversity in India

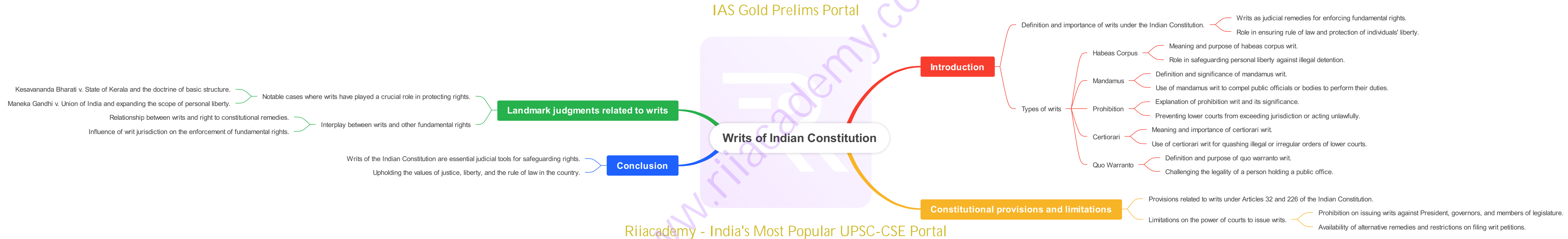
Eight schedule to the Indian Constitution

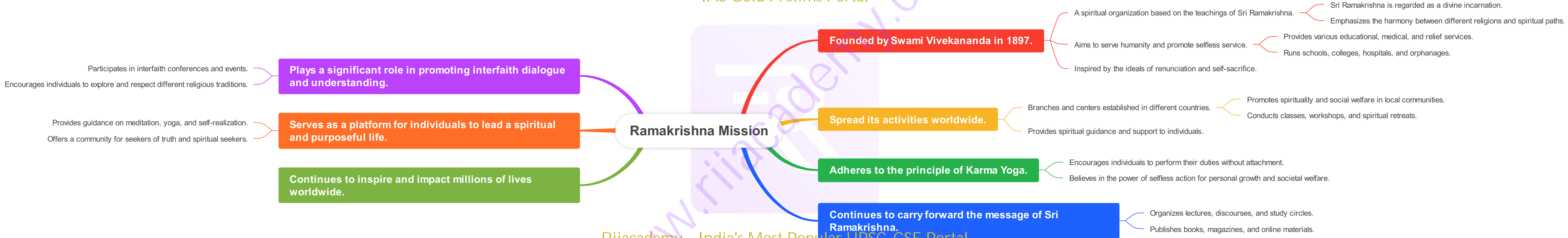
Languages included in the Eighth Schedule

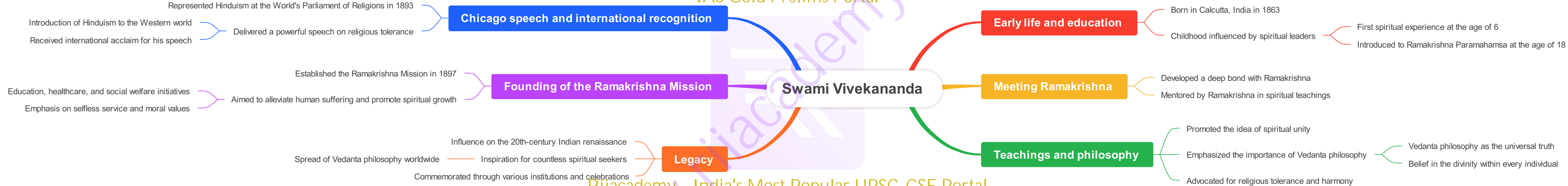
1. Assamese
 - Official language of Assam
 - Predominantly spoken by Assamese people
2. Bengali
 - Official language in West Bengal and Tripura
 - Also spoken in parts of Assam and Jharkhand
3. Gujarati
 - Native language of the Gujarati people
 - Official language of Gujarat
4. Hindi
 - Official language of India
 - Widely spoken across the country
5. Kannada
 - Official language of Karnataka
 - Spoken by native Kannada speakers
6. Kashmiri
 - Spoken in the Kashmir Valley and parts of Jammu region
 - Historically written in the Sharada script
7. Konkani
 - Official language of Goa
 - Spoken by the Konkani people
8. Malayalam
 - Official language of Kerala
 - Derived from ancient Dravidian languages
9. Manipuri
 - Official language of Manipur
 - Also known as Meitei or Meithei
10. Marathi
 - Official language of Maharashtra
 - Widely spoken in western India
11. Nepali
 - Official language in Sikkim and Darjeeling district
 - Also spoken by Nepali community in other parts of India
12. Oriya
 - Official language of Odisha
 - Predominantly spoken by Odia people
13. Punjabi
 - Official language of Punjab
 - Spoken by Punjabi people in India and Pakistan
14. Sanskrit
 - Classical language of ancient India
 - Considered as the mother of many Indian languages
15. Sindhi
 - Spoken by Sindhi people in Sindh region (Pakistan) and India
 - Also written in the Arabic script
16. Tamil
 - Official language of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry
 - Oldest classical language in the world
17. Telugu
 - Official language of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
 - Predominantly spoken by Telugu people
18. Urdu
 - Official language of Jammu and Kashmir and Telangana (Hyderabad)
 - Also spoken by Urdu-speaking community in India
19. Bodo
 - Spoken by Bodo people in Assam
 - Considered as one of the indigenous languages of Northeast India
20. Santhali
 - Official language of Jharkhand
 - Spoken by Santhali people
21. Maithili
 - Spoken by Maithils in Bihar and Nepal
 - Recognized as an official language in Bihar
22. Dogri
 - Spoken in Jammu region and Himachal Pradesh
 - Also recognized as one of the regional languages of Pakistan











Article 29 of the Constitution of India

Right to conserve distinctive culture, language, and script

Protection given to citizens to conserve and promote their distinct culture, language, and script

Aimed at preserving the diversity and uniqueness of various cultures, languages, and scripts in India

Recognizes the importance of cultural and linguistic diversity in building a strong and united nation

Applicable to all citizens residing in any part of India

Applies irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth

Safeguards the interest of minorities in preserving their cultural identity

Prevents discrimination against citizens on the grounds of language, script, or culture

Ensures that no citizen is denied admission to educational institutions solely based on their language, script, or culture

Prohibits any restriction on the use of a language, script, or culture in any educational institution

Allows the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes

Enables the state to grant aid to institutions that preserve and promote the cultural, linguistic, and educational interests of such communities

Empowers the state to regulate the admission of citizens to educational institutions

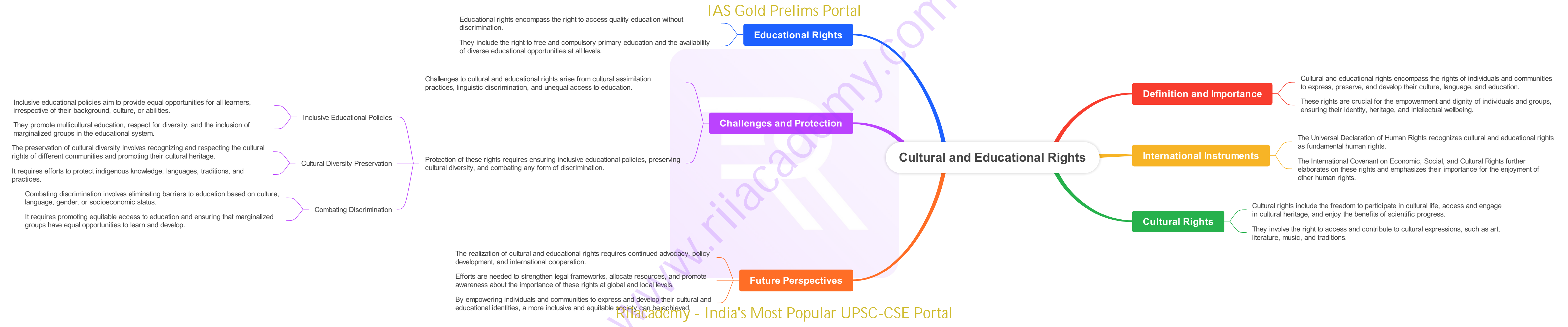
Allows the state to enact laws to promote the admission of citizens from socially and educationally backward classes

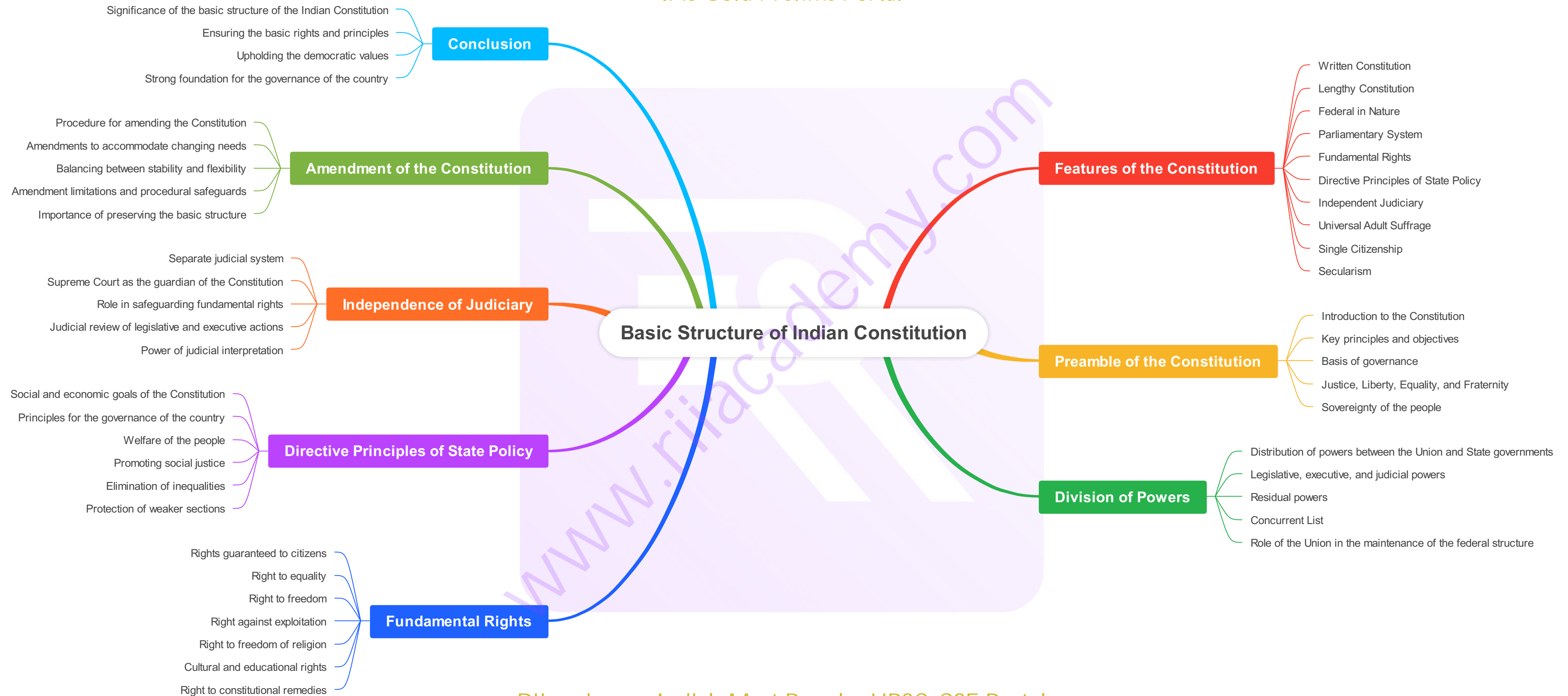
Ensures that reservations in educational institutions and employment opportunities are available to all sections of society

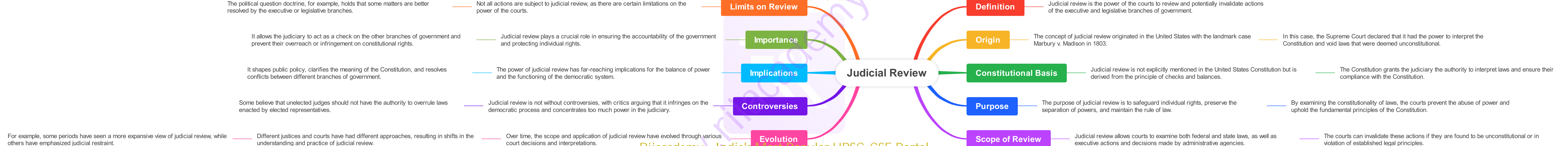
Upholds the principles of equality and non-discrimination

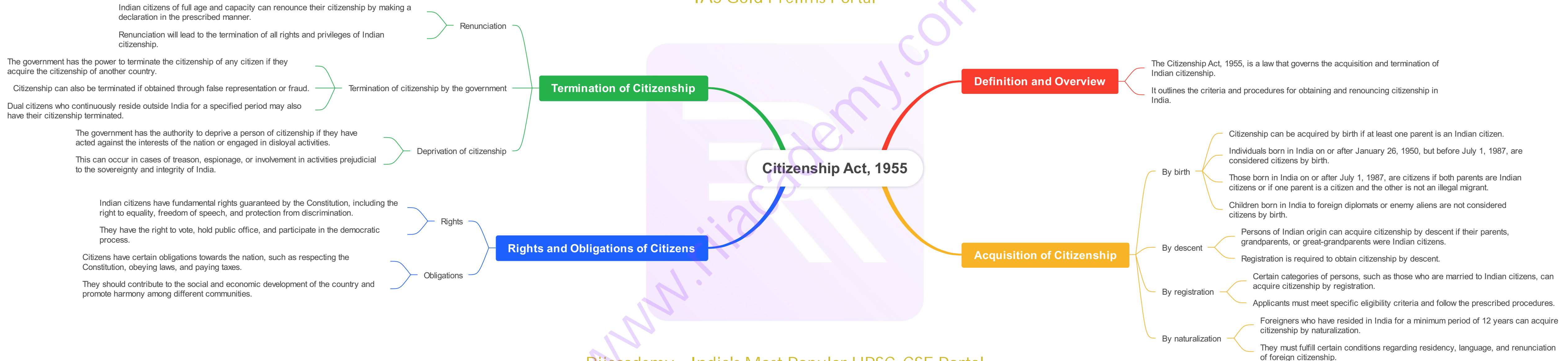
Safeguards the right to equal opportunity and participation in cultural, educational, and social activities

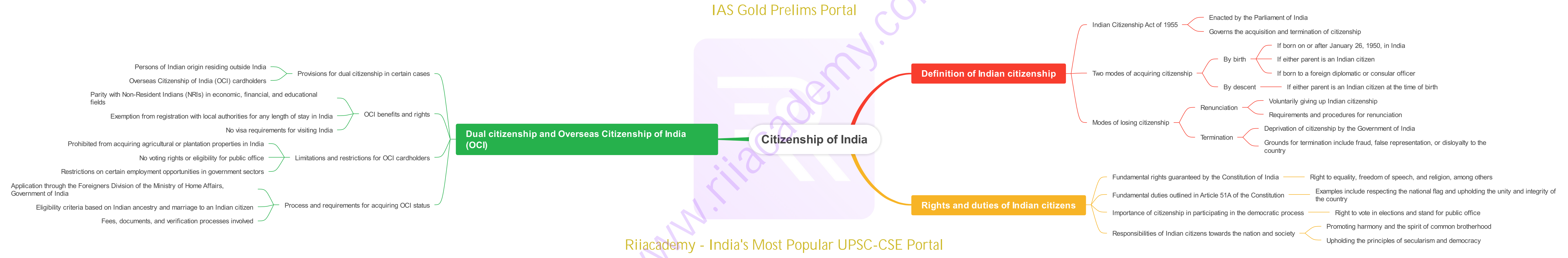
Promotes inclusivity and harmony among diverse communities in India.

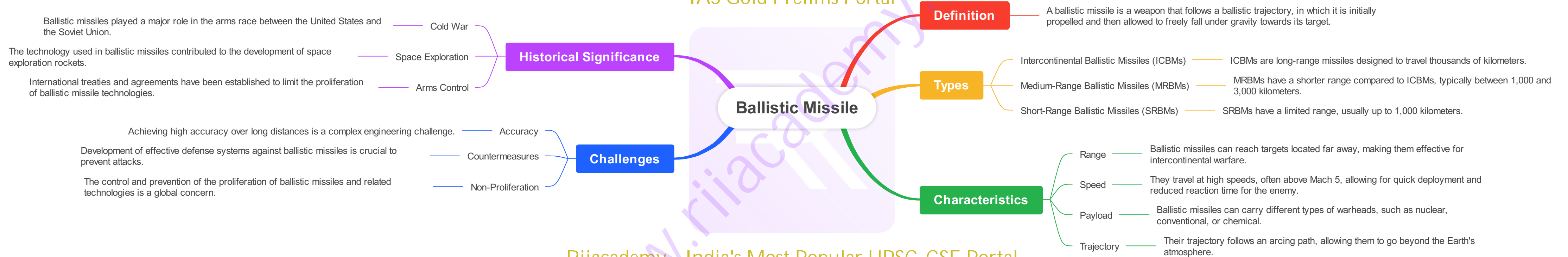












Advancements in technology: Ongoing research and development efforts aim to improve the speed, maneuverability, and effectiveness of hypersonic missiles.

Increased deployment: More countries are investing in hypersonic missile programs, leading to increased global deployment.

Future prospects: Hypersonic missiles are expected to play a significant role in future warfare.

Hypersonic missile

Definition: A hypersonic missile is a type of weapon that travels at speeds greater than Mach 5, or five times the speed of sound.

Characteristics: Hypersonic missiles possess unique characteristics that make them different from traditional ballistic and cruise missiles.

- Speed: Hypersonic missiles can reach speeds of Mach 5 to Mach 20, making them extremely fast and difficult to intercept.
- Maneuverability: These missiles are highly maneuverable, capable of making sudden changes in direction and altitude during flight.

Types: There are several types of hypersonic missiles, each with its own specific purpose and design.

- Boost-glide missiles: These missiles are launched using traditional means but then glide through the upper atmosphere at hypersonic speeds.
- Scramjet-powered missiles: These missiles use a scramjet engine to maintain hypersonic speeds throughout the entire flight.

Advantages: Hypersonic missiles offer several advantages over conventional missiles.

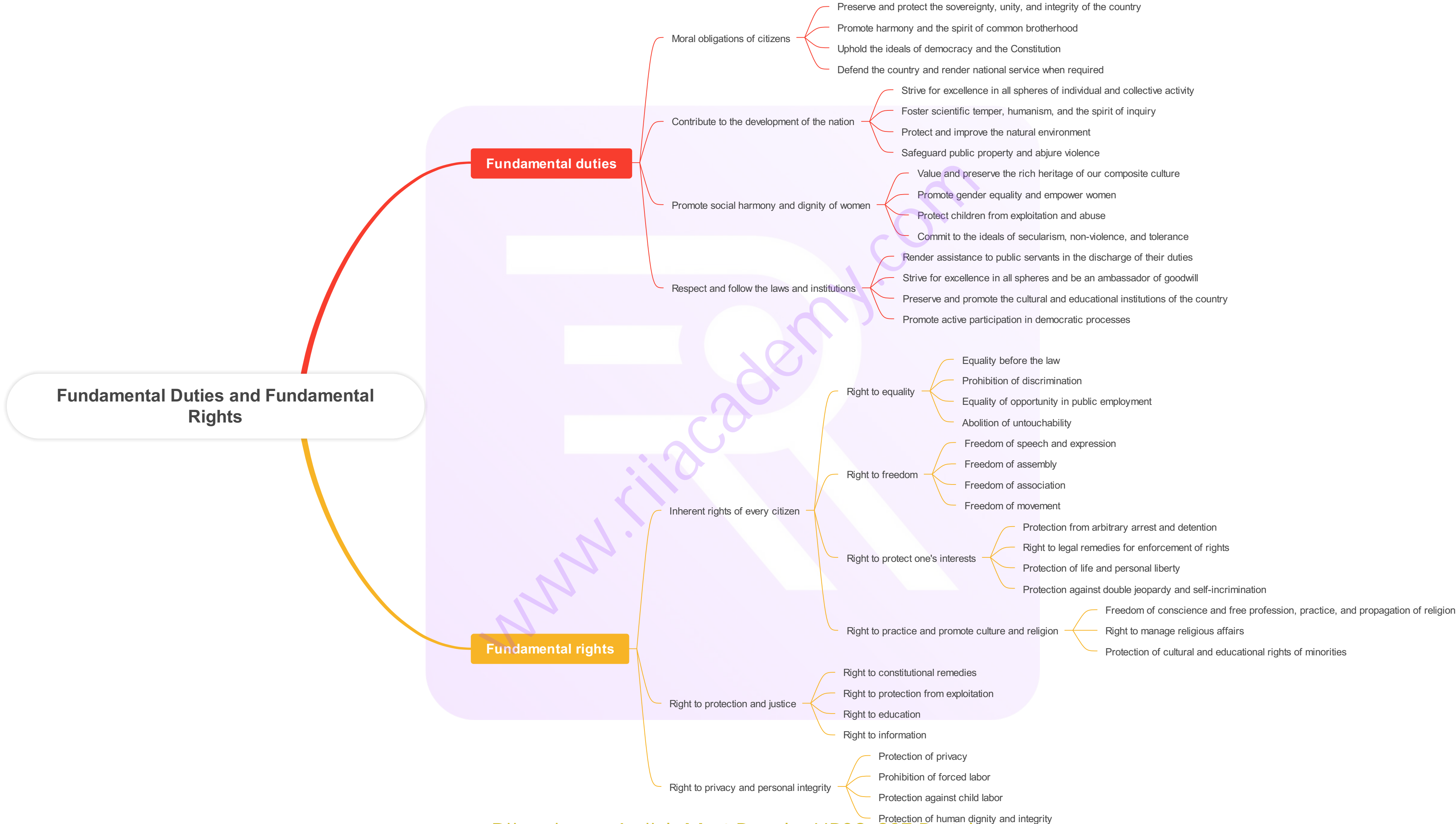
- Increased range: Due to their high speeds, hypersonic missiles can cover greater distances in less time.
- Enhanced precision: The speed and maneuverability of these missiles allow for greater precision in hitting targets.

Applications: Hypersonic missiles have various military and defense applications.

- Anti-ship missiles: Hypersonic missiles can be used to target and destroy enemy naval vessels, even those equipped with advanced defense systems.
- Strategic deterrence: The presence of hypersonic missile capabilities can act as a deterrent against potential adversaries.

Challenges: The development and deployment of hypersonic missiles come with certain challenges.

- Technical complexity: Designing and building hypersonic missiles requires advanced engineering and technological expertise.
- Cost: Developing and deploying hypersonic missile systems can be a costly endeavor.





IMF

- Established in 1945
- A specialized agency of the United Nations
- Promotes global monetary cooperation
- Ensures stability in the international monetary system
- Provides policy advice and financial assistance to member countries
- Supports countries in times of economic crisis
- Works to maintain balanced economic growth
- Promotes poverty reduction and sustainable development
- Conducts surveillance and analysis of global economic trends

IMF and World Bank

World Bank

- Formed in 1944
- Consists of two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA)
- Provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries
- Supports projects in areas such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education
- Aims to reduce poverty and promote shared prosperity
- Focuses on long-term development goals
- Emphasizes sustainability and environmental protection
- Offers loans, grants, and expertise to member countries
- Conducts research and knowledge sharing to enhance global development efforts

