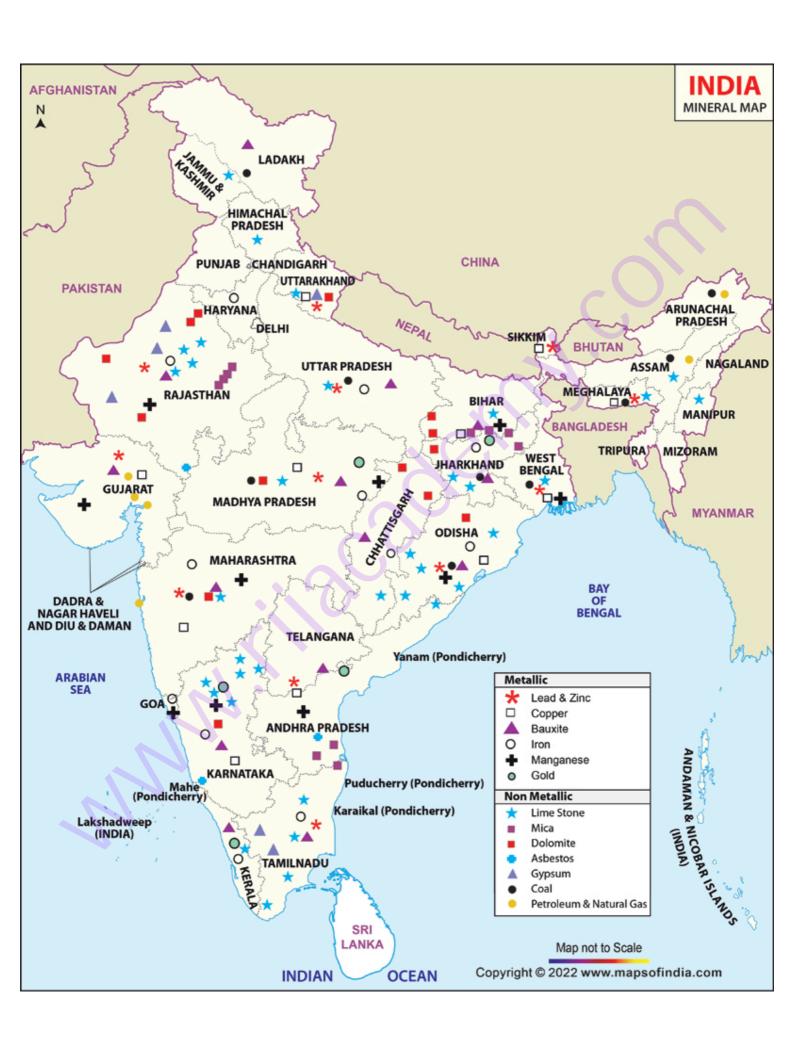
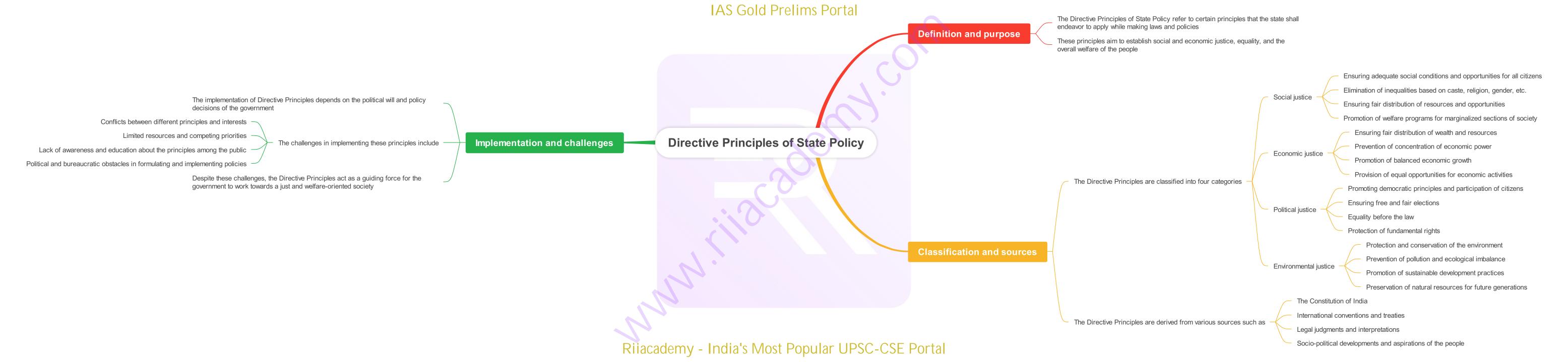
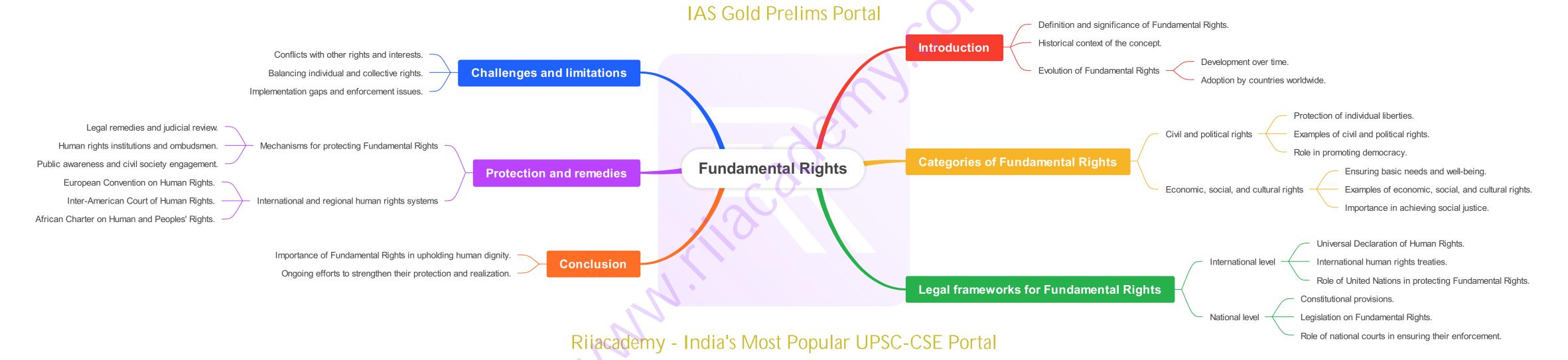
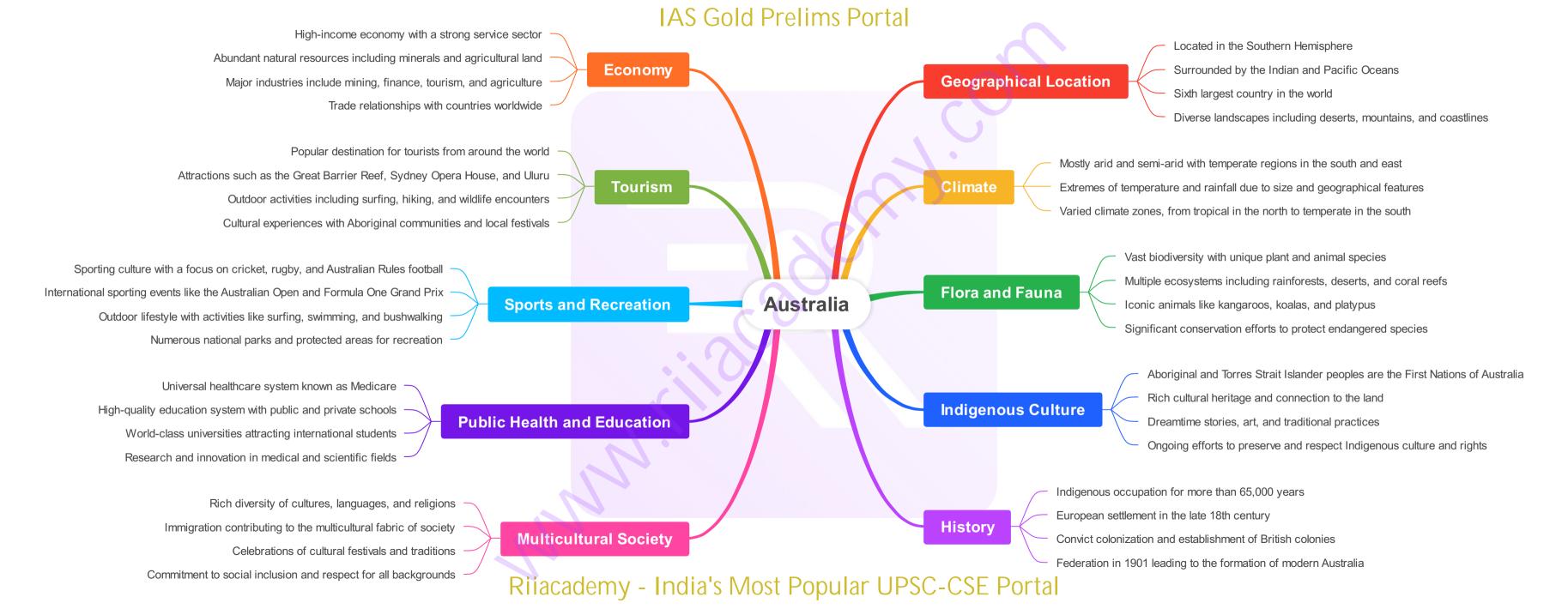


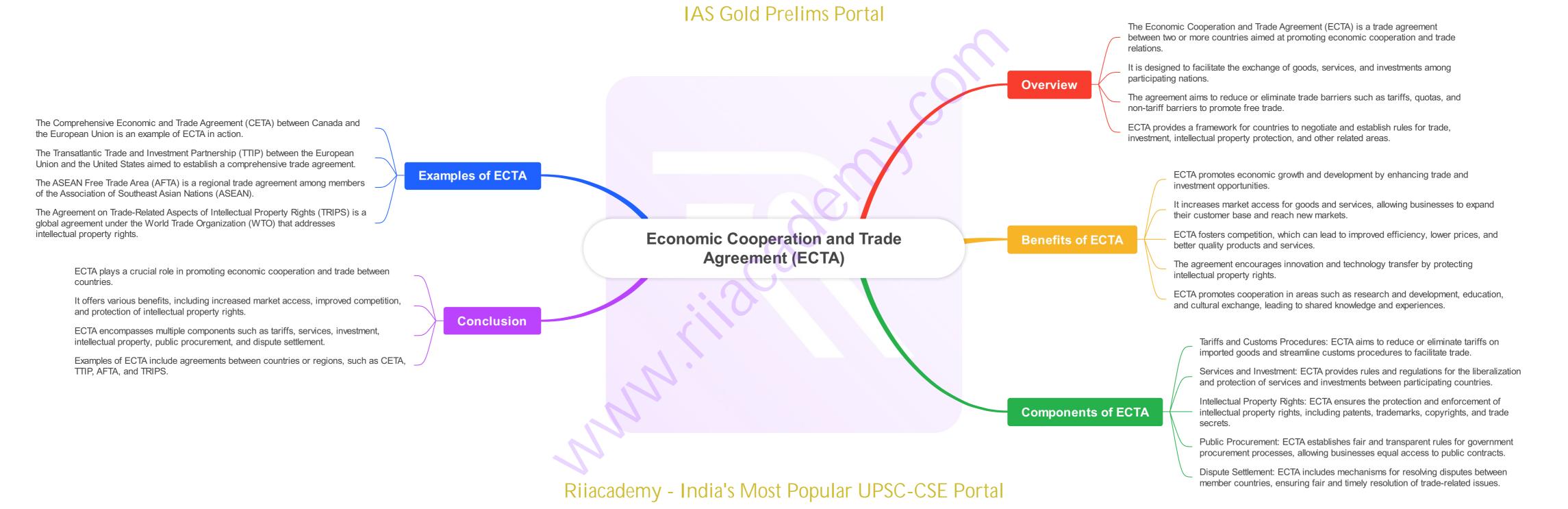
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Limited resources and funding: Increase government funding and explore partnerships with NGOs and international organizations

Lack of awareness and knowledge about free legal aid: Conduct awareness campaigns and provide accessible information through various channels

Overburdened legal aid system: Streamline procedures, increase staffing, and encourage legal professionals to volunteer their services

Inadequate coordination among legal aid providers: Encourage collaboration and information-sharing between different agencies and organizations

United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to legal

International legal frameworks, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, promote access to justice for all

Monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure compliance with international standards

> Ensuring the right to free legal aid to all is crucial for promoting a just and equitable society

Efforts should be made to overcome challenges and implement effective strategies for the provision of free legal aid.

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Challenges and solutions Importance of providing free legal aid

Right to free legal aid to all

Helps individuals understand their legal rights and options

Assists in navigating complex legal procedures and systems

Reduces the burden of legal expenses on individuals

Enhances the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system

Ensures equal access to justice for all individuals

Promotes fairness and equity in the legal system

Establishing a centralized agency to provide free legal aid services

Allocating sufficient funding for the provision of legal aid services

Helps protect the rights and interests of marginalized and disadvantaged groups

Prevents the discrimination of individuals based on their financial means

Benefits of free legal aid

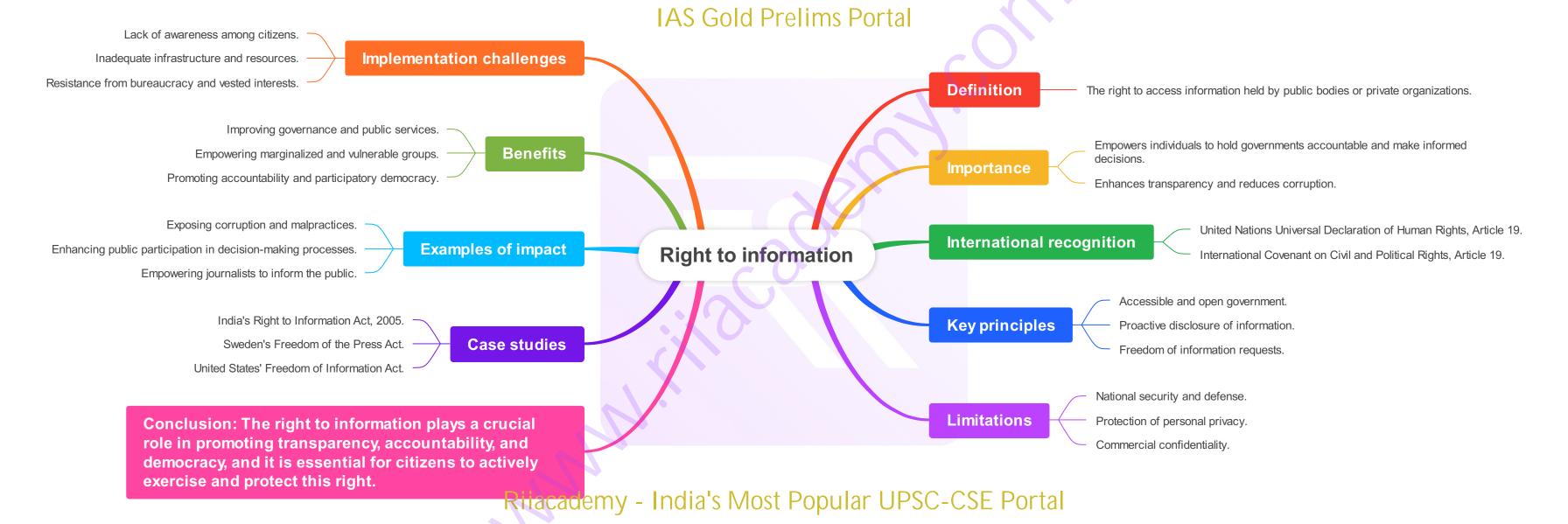
Implementation of free legal aid

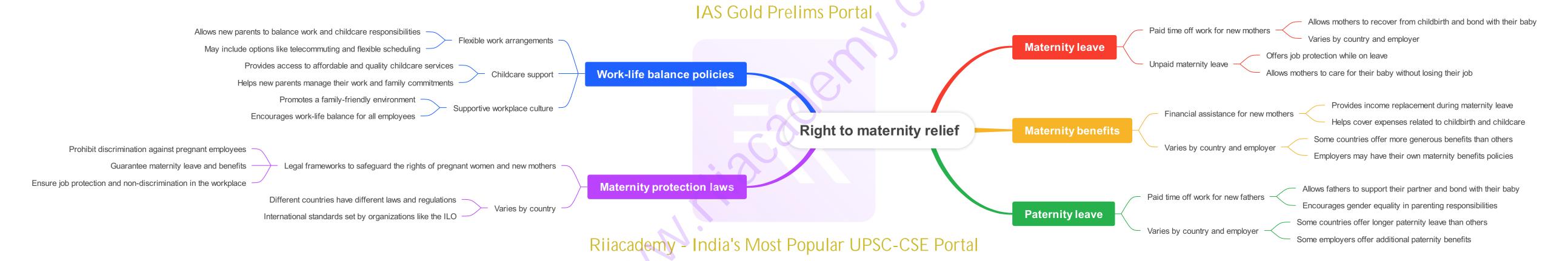
Collaborating with legal professionals and organizations to offer pro bono services

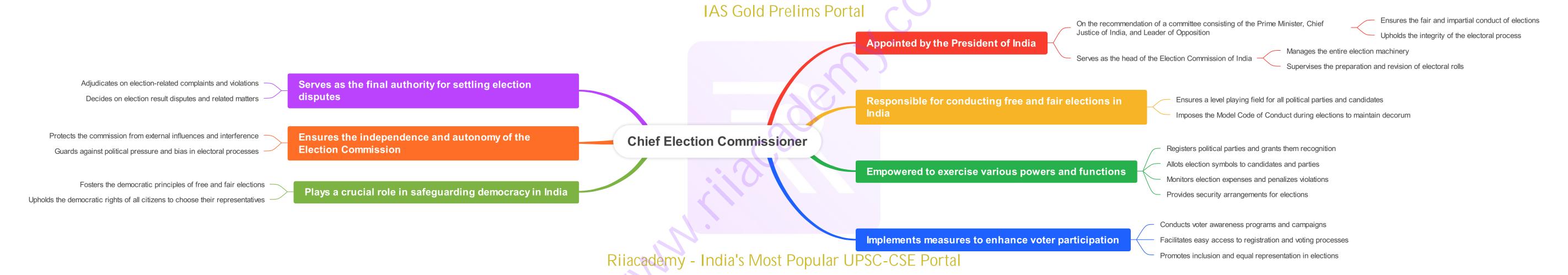
Developing community outreach programs to raise awareness about free legal aid

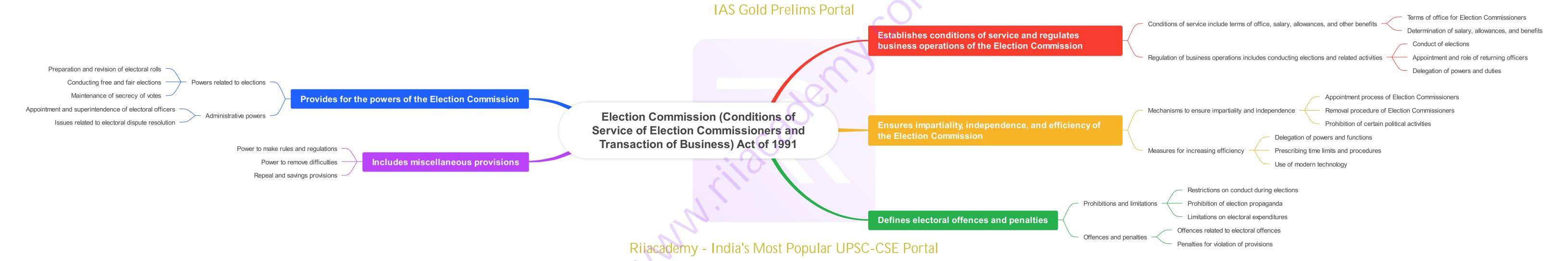
Conclusion

International standards and obligations

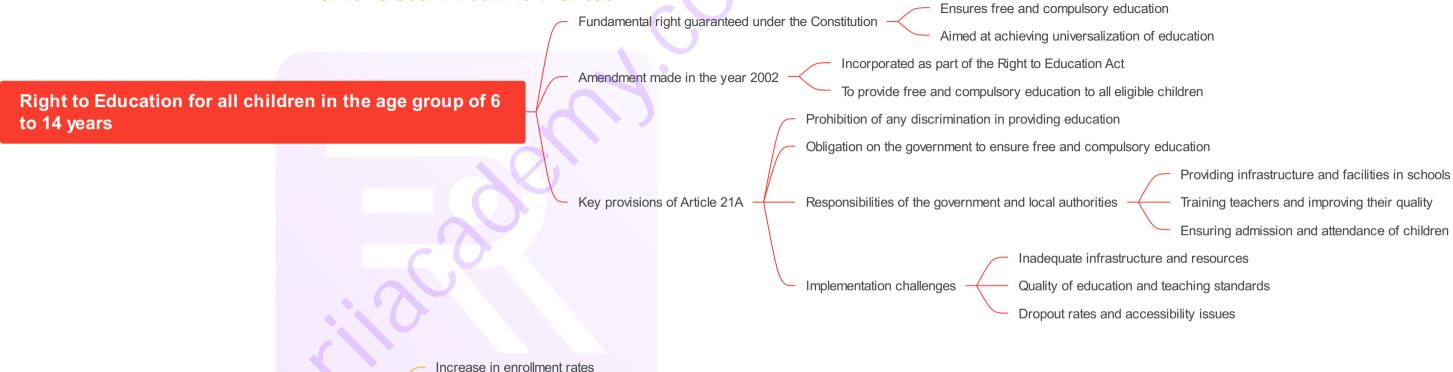








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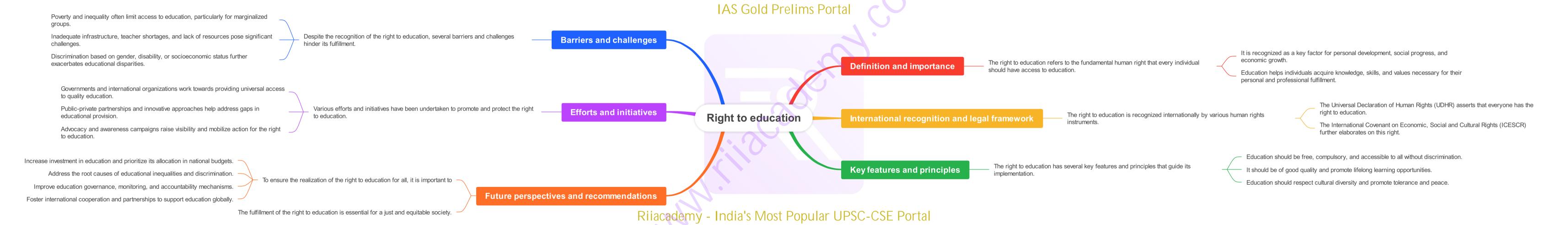
Article 21A of the Indian Constitution

Impact and achievements of Article 21A

Reduction in gender and social disparities in education

Improved infrastructure and facilities in schools

Empowerment of individuals through education



As with any investment, it is important to thoroughly research and understand the risks and potential returns of Gilt Funds before investing.

Gilt Funds are managed by professional fund managers who make investment decisions on behalf of the investors

Gilt Funds can be suitable for investors looking for fixed income and stability in their investment portfolios

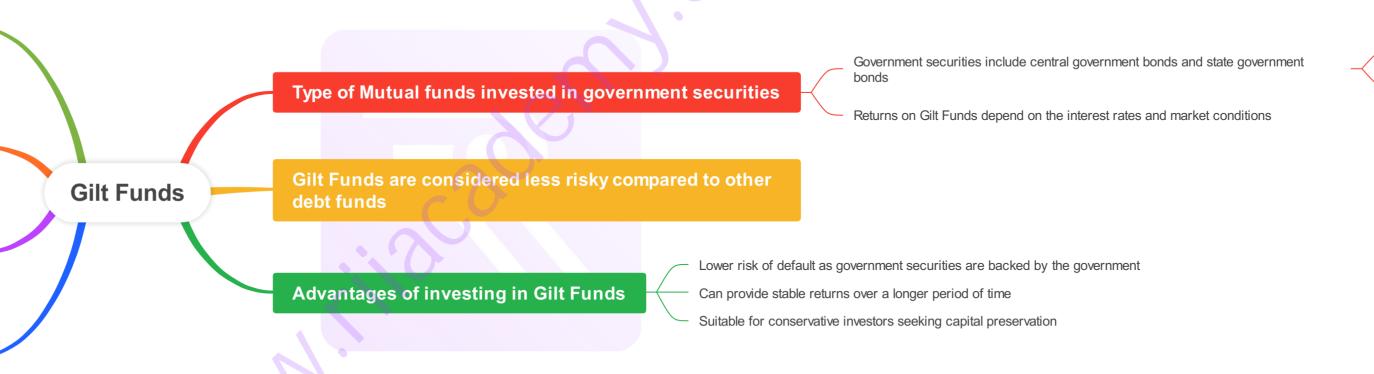
Interest rate risk as changes in interest rates can affect the returns

Market conditions and economic factors such as inflation

Investment horizon and risk tolerance of the investor

Factors to consider before investing in Gilt Funds

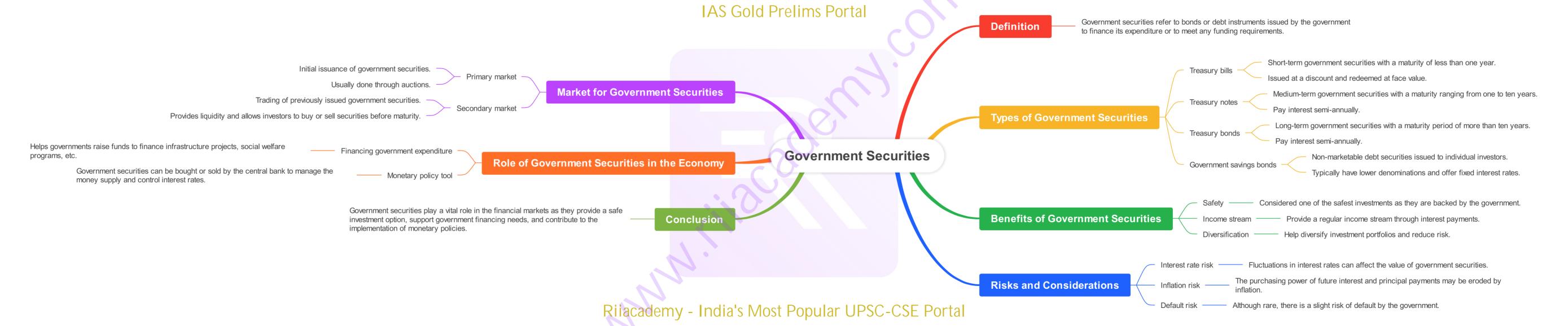
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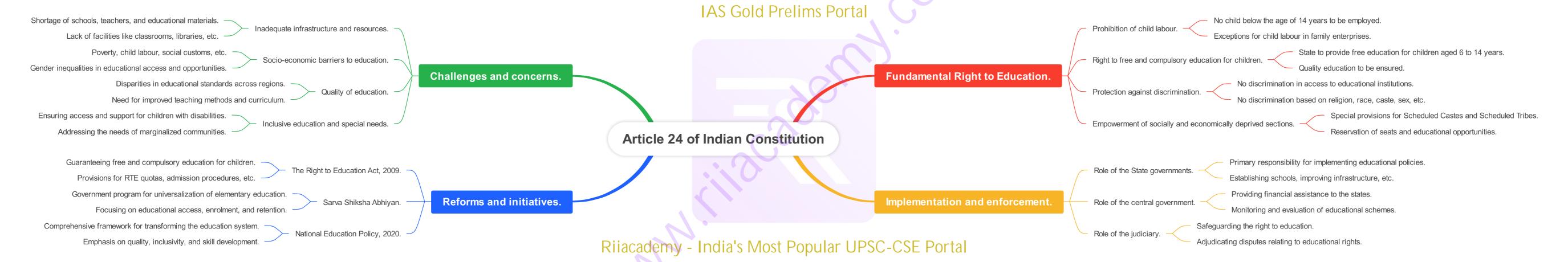


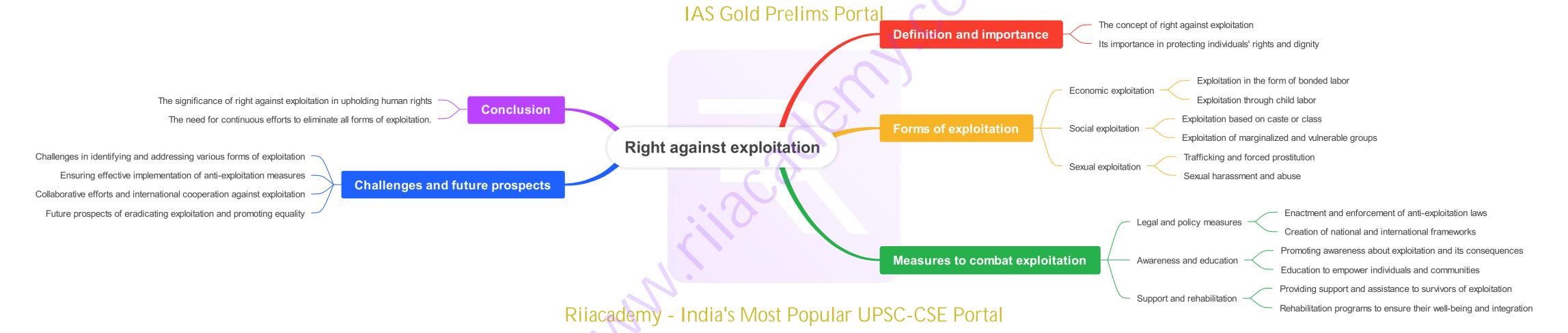
Central government bonds issued by the Reserve Bank of India on behalf of the

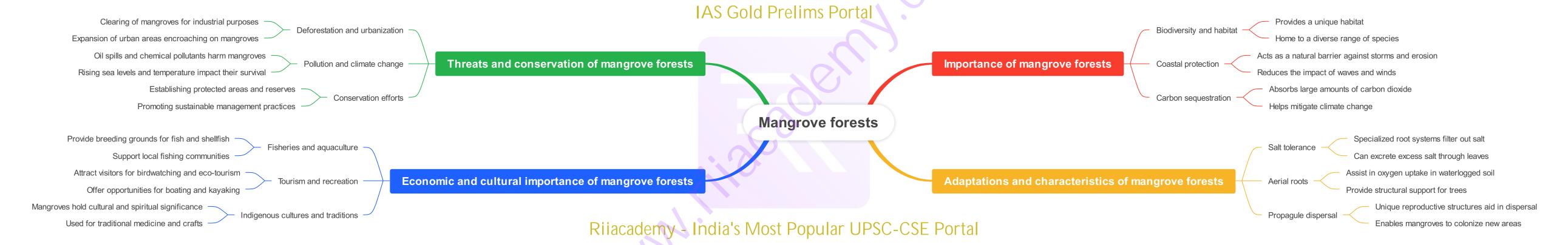
State government bonds issued by the respective state governments

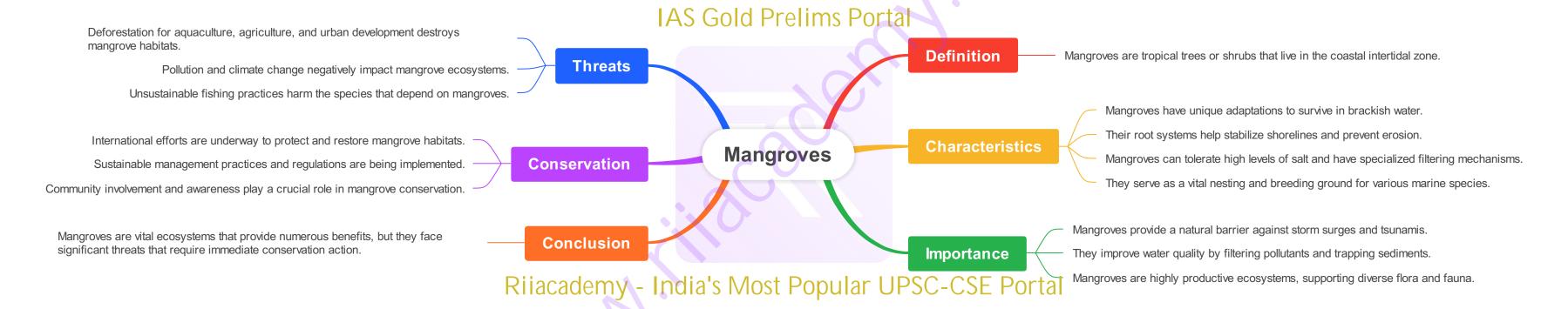
government



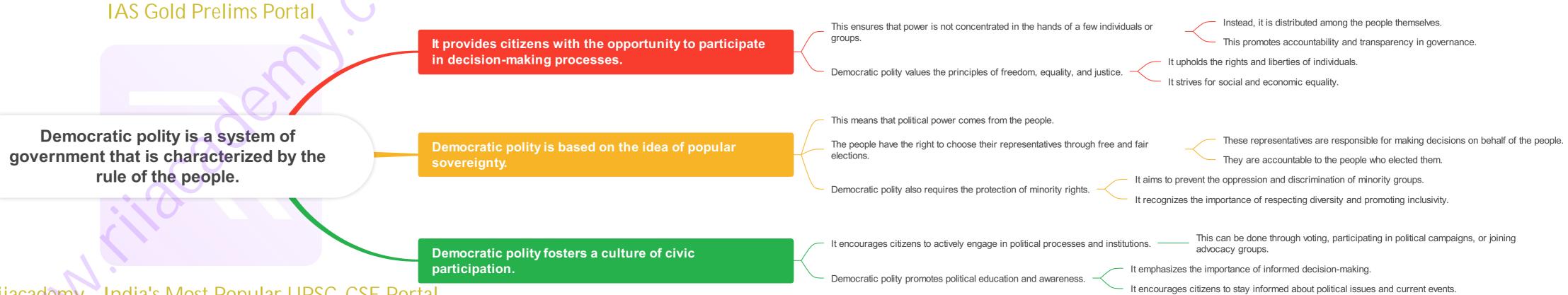




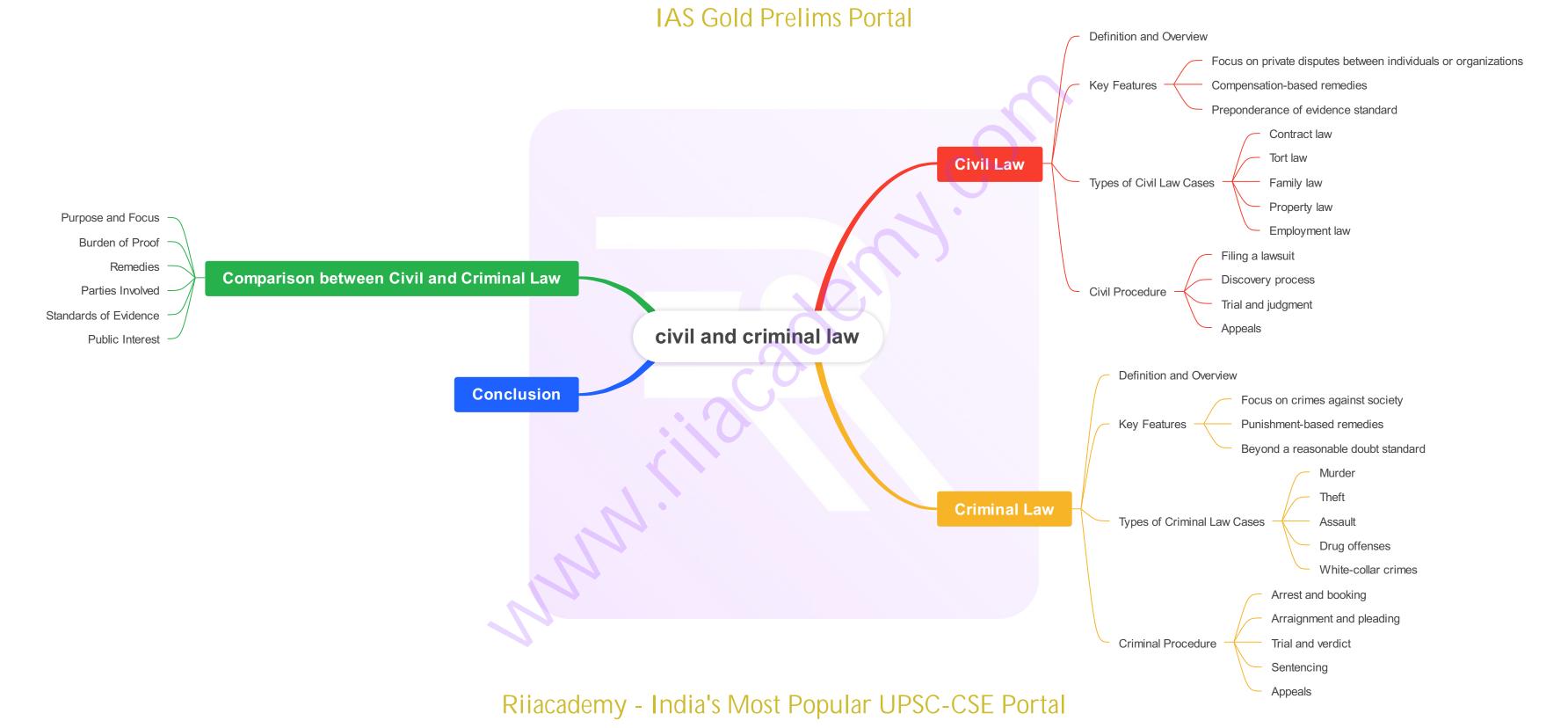


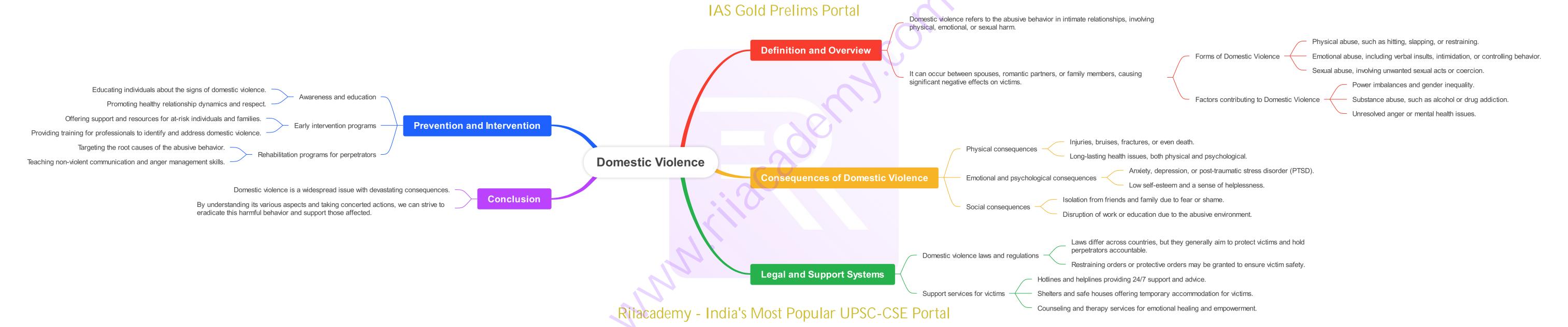


This can be achieved through the separation of powers. This prevents the abuse of power and the concentration of authority. It includes the judiciary, legislative, and executive branches of government. Democratic polity provides checks and balances on political power. They act as watchdogs, holding the government accountable. Democratic polity values the role of civil society and independent media. They ensure that the government operates in the best interest of the people. It promotes the values of inclusivity, equality, and accountability. Overall, democratic polity is a system that allows for a government of, by, and for the people. It provides citizens with the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes and have their voices heard.



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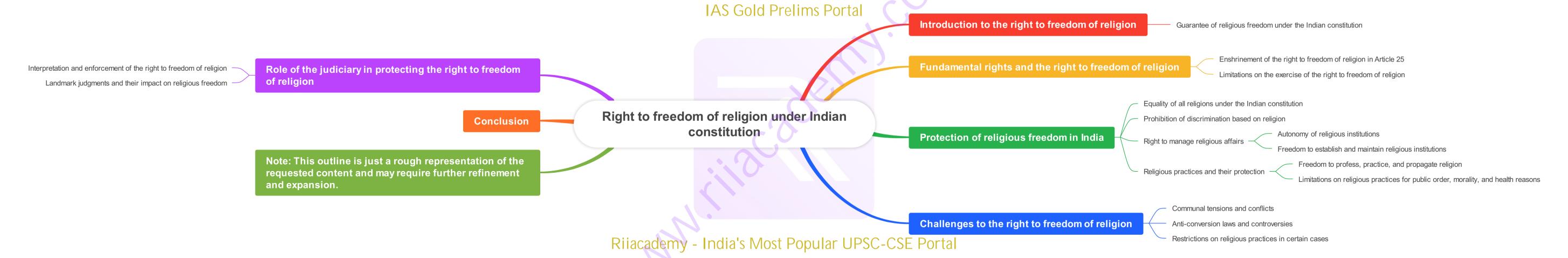




Prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution **Exceptions to Article 27 exist in certain circumstances** Additional legislation may be enacted to further define the scope and application of Article 27

Article 27 of Indian Constitution

IAS Gold Prelims Portal Reflects the commitment to equal treatment of all religions Aimed at maintaining secularism and religious neutrality in education Upholds the principle of religious freedom for all citizens Ensures a pluralistic society that respects diverse religious beliefs Promotes harmony among different religious communities Encourages a uniform approach towards religious education Applies to both government-funded and private educational institutions Prevents discrimination based on religion in educational institutions Safeguards the principle of state neutrality in religious matters Restricts the state from favoring any particular religion or promoting religious Prevents the dominance of any particular religion in education conversion Protects the rights and freedoms of religious minorities Promotes inclusivity and diversity in educational settings Allows for personal and voluntary religious instruction Optional religious education can be provided outside regular school hours Fulfills the educational needs of students from specific religious backgrounds Supports the preservation and promotion of religious traditions and values Religious instructions can be given in educational institutions established for religious purposes Balances the rights of religious communities with secular principles Ensures effective implementation and interpretation of the constitutional provision Facilitates harmonious coexistence between religious and secular teachings Addresses any potential conflicts or ambiguities in relation to religious education -Resolves disputes regarding the provision of religious instruction in schools India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal





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States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

and overseeing the functioning of the government.

The Parliament of India is responsible for making laws, debating important issues,

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

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

Parliament of India

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

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

It is a bicameral legislature consisting of two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of

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.

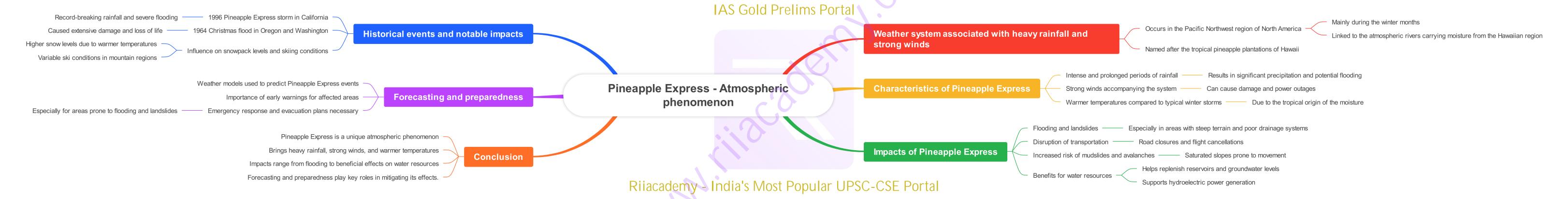
It acts as a check on the executive branch of the government and ensures its accountability.

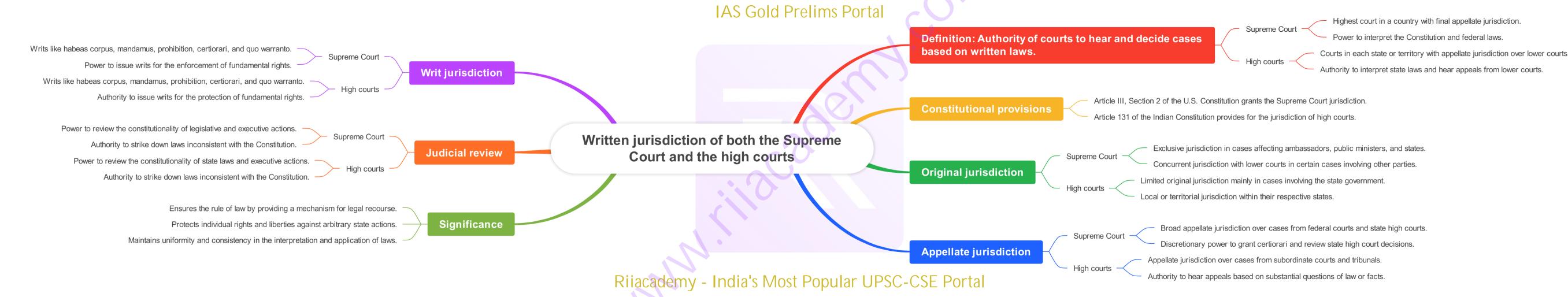
Members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the State Legislative Assemblies.

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.





Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) is the main governing body in India responsible for overseeing all matters related to adoption.

Central Adoption Resource Authority

(CARA)

CARA's efforts have significantly contributed to the growth and development of the adoption system in India.

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adoption.

CARA was established in 1990 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

CARA functions as the nodal body for adoption both within India and for inter-country

The primary objective of CARA is to promote and regulate adoption in the country.

CARA works towards providing a permanent family for every orphan, abandoned, and surrendered child through legally valid adoption.

CARA formulates guidelines and policies relating to adoption and ensures their implementation across all states and Union Territories.

CARA maintains a central database of adoptable children and prospective adoptive

CARA conducts regular monitoring and supervision of adoption agencies to ensure

CARA facilitates the registration and recognition of adoption agencies, ensuring their

compliance with the guidelines and regulations.

accountability and adherence to standards.

CARA plays a crucial role in ensuring compliance with the Hague Convention on CARA acts as the central authority for all inter-country adoption cases, working in Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption. collaboration with the concerned authorities of other countries.

CARA provides support and assistance to adoption agencies, state governments, and NGOs involved in the adoption process.

CARA's focus on child welfare, transparency, and accountability has made it a

CARA collaborates with various stakeholders to enhance the adoption process and ensure the best interests of the child.

the child's right to a family and a nurturing environment.

and other stakeholders involved in the adoption process.

children, and prevent any malpractice or illegal activities. CARA provides training and capacity building programs for adoption professionals

These guidelines aim to streamline the adoption process, protect the rights of

Adoption is considered a child protection measure and is seen as a means to ensure

This database is used for matching children with suitable prospective parents based on their preferences, eligibility, and compatibility.

CARA ensures transparency and fairness in the matching process, adhering to the principles of non-discrimination and best interests of the child.

CARA conducts thorough home studies and ensures the eligibility and suitability of prospective adoptive parents for inter-country adoption.

CARA ensures that international adoption only takes place when it is in the best interests of the child and meets all legal requirements.

CARA takes necessary actions against agencies found to be violating any norms or engaging in unethical practices.

CARA also conducts inspections and reviews to assess the overall functioning and effectiveness of adoption agencies.

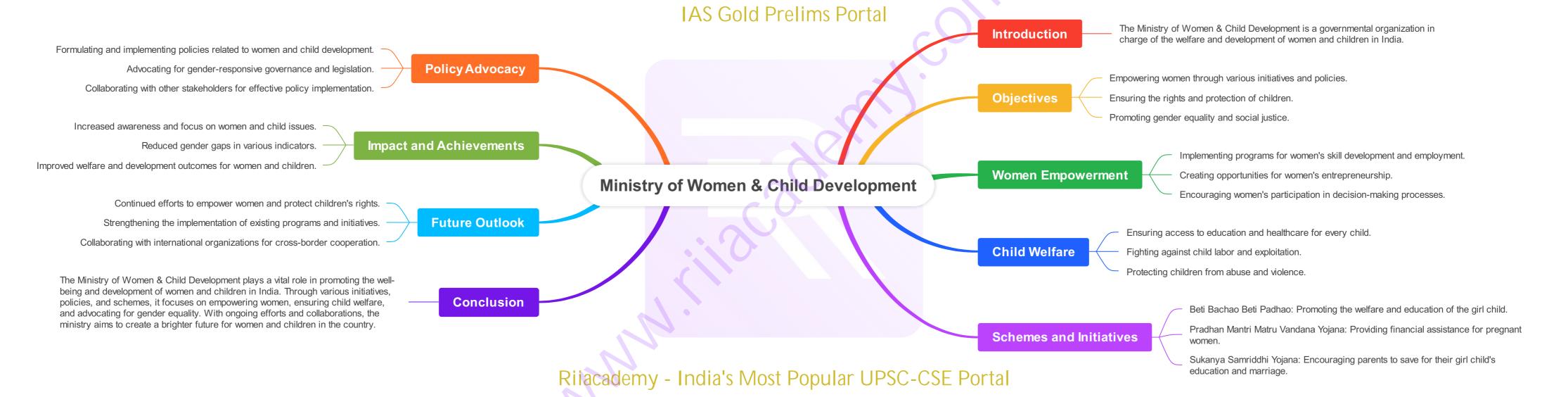
CARA provides technical support and guidance to adoption agencies to improve their operations and ensure quality services.

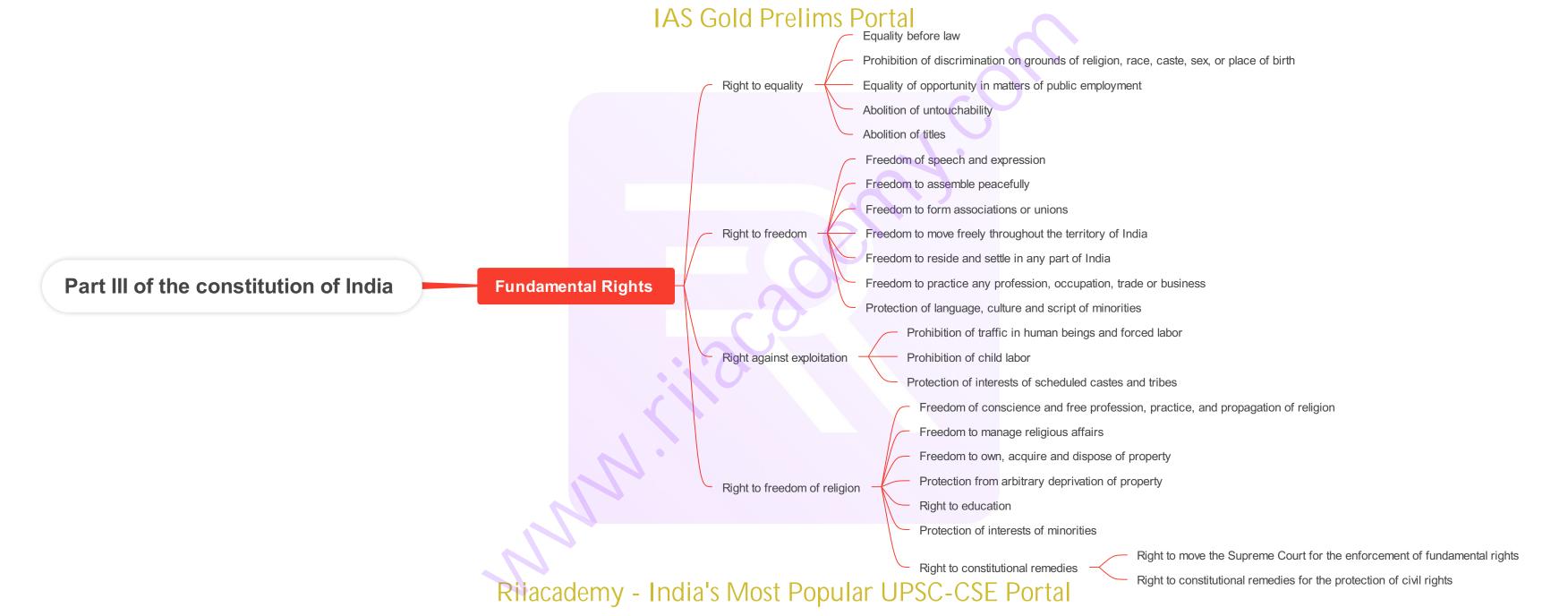
CARA encourages collaboration and coordination among adoption agencies to promote best practices and exchange of information.

Through its proactive approach and continuous efforts, CARA has successfully facilitated several adoptions, bringing joy to countless families.

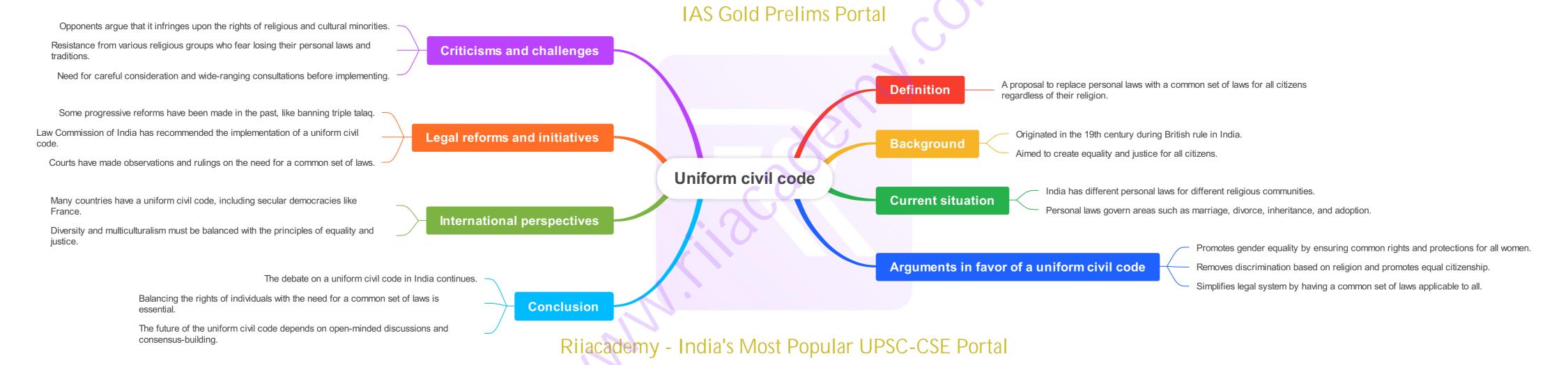
leading authority in the field of adoption in India.

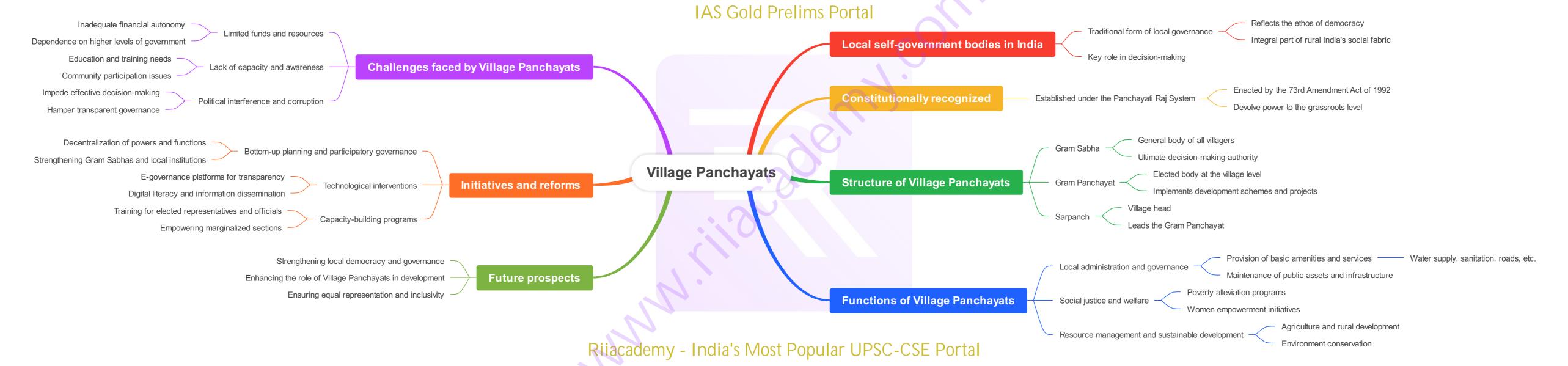
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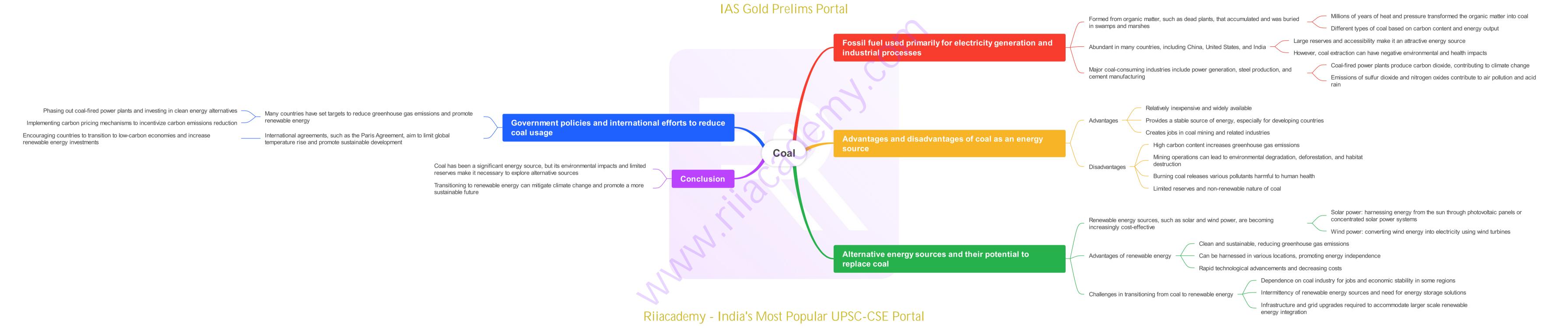




IAS Gold Prelims Portal Limited resources and budget constraints may hinder governments from fulfilling These rights aim to protect and promote people's economic and social welfare. Social and economic rights are human rights that focus on ensuring individuals' wellthese rights adequately. The Concept They are essential for achieving social justice and equality in a society. Some argue that the implementation of social and economic rights can be Different interpretations of social and economic rights may lead to disagreements on challenging due to various factors their scope and obligations. Balancing individual rights with societal needs and priorities can be complex. Ensures individuals have the opportunity to gain employment and work under fair and Challenges and Opposing Views just conditions. These rights impose obligations on governments that can interfere with economic Right to work and fair conditions of employment freedom and individual liberties. Includes the right to decent wages, job security, and safe working environments. Critics also argue against the inclusion of social and economic rights as human rights, stating that Enforcement mechanisms for these rights may be less defined compared to civil and Guarantees individuals are protected against various risks, such as unemployment, disability, and old age. Social and Economic Rights Right to social security Provides a safety net through social security programs and pensions. Economic Rights Social and economic rights play a crucial role in ensuring individuals' well-being and Ensures individuals have access to basic necessities, such as food, housing, water, promoting social justice. and healthcare. Right to an adequate standard of living These rights address essential aspects of human life, such as employment, Conclusion Includes the right to adequate clothing, education, and cultural activities. education, healthcare, and an adequate standard of living. Protects individuals' rights to own and control property, both physical and intellectual. Implementing and upholding social and economic rights can pose challenges, but Right to property their importance in creating a fair and equitable society cannot be underestimated Balances the need for private ownership with the collective well-being of society. **Categories of Social and Economic Rights** Ensures individuals have access to quality education at all levels, without discrimination. Right to education Includes the right to free and compulsory primary education and equal opportunities for higher education. Guarantees individuals' access to affordable and quality healthcare services. Right to healthcare Includes preventive, curative, and rehabilitative healthcare measures. Social Rights Ensures that everyone is treated equally and without discrimination based on race, gender, religion, or other characteristics. Right to non-discrimination and equality Protects individuals from unfair treatment and promotes equal opportunities for all. Protects individuals' rights to fully participate in cultural, artistic, and social activities. Right to cultural and social participation Recognizes the importance of cultural diversity and promotes inclusivity in society. Rijacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

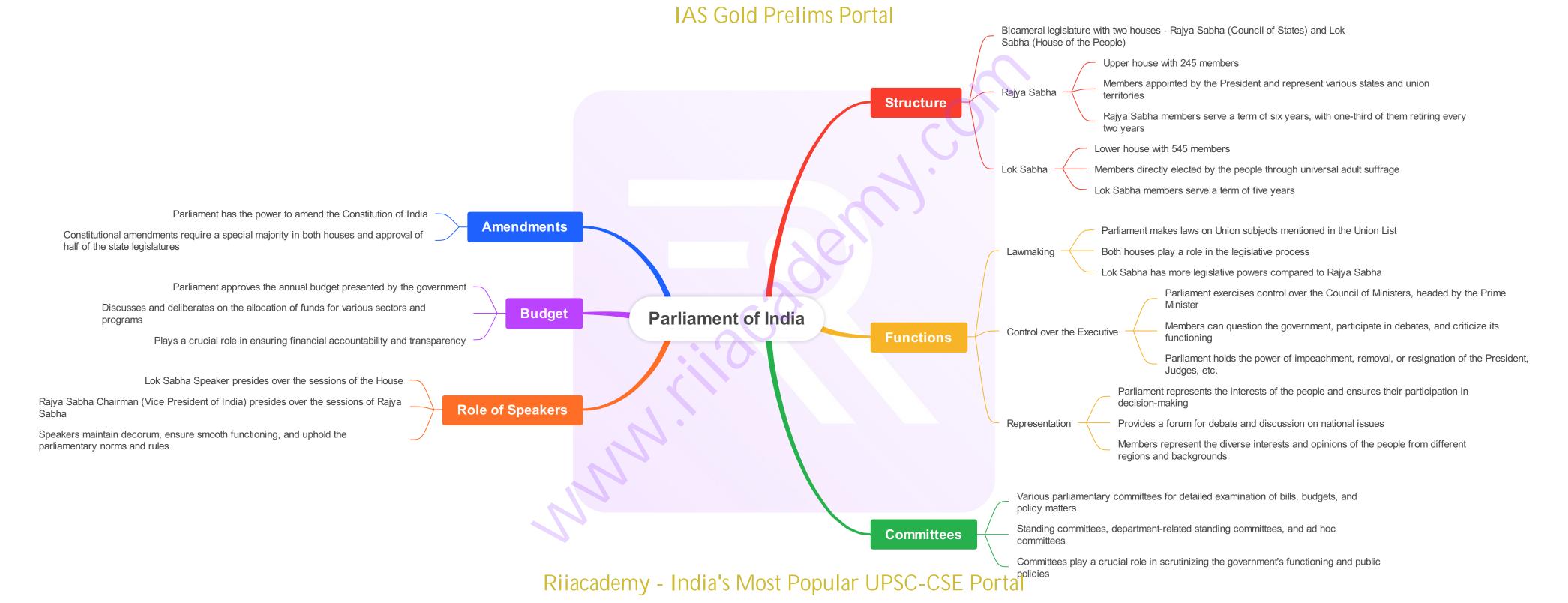


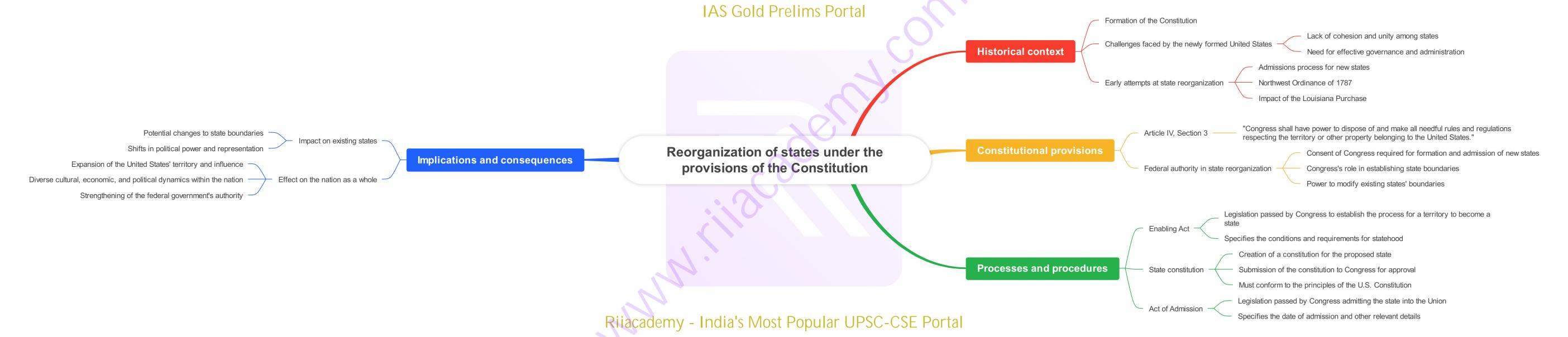


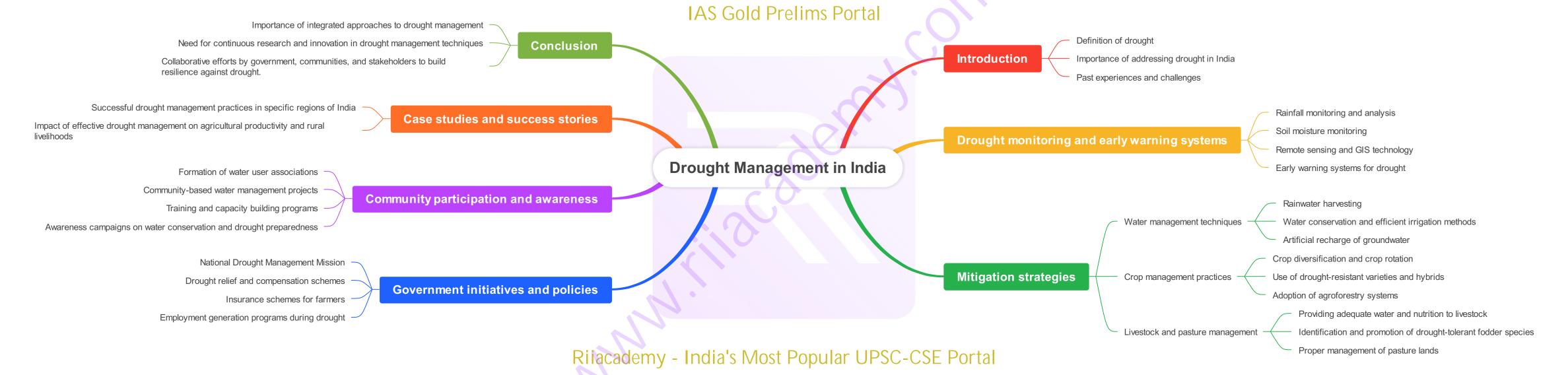


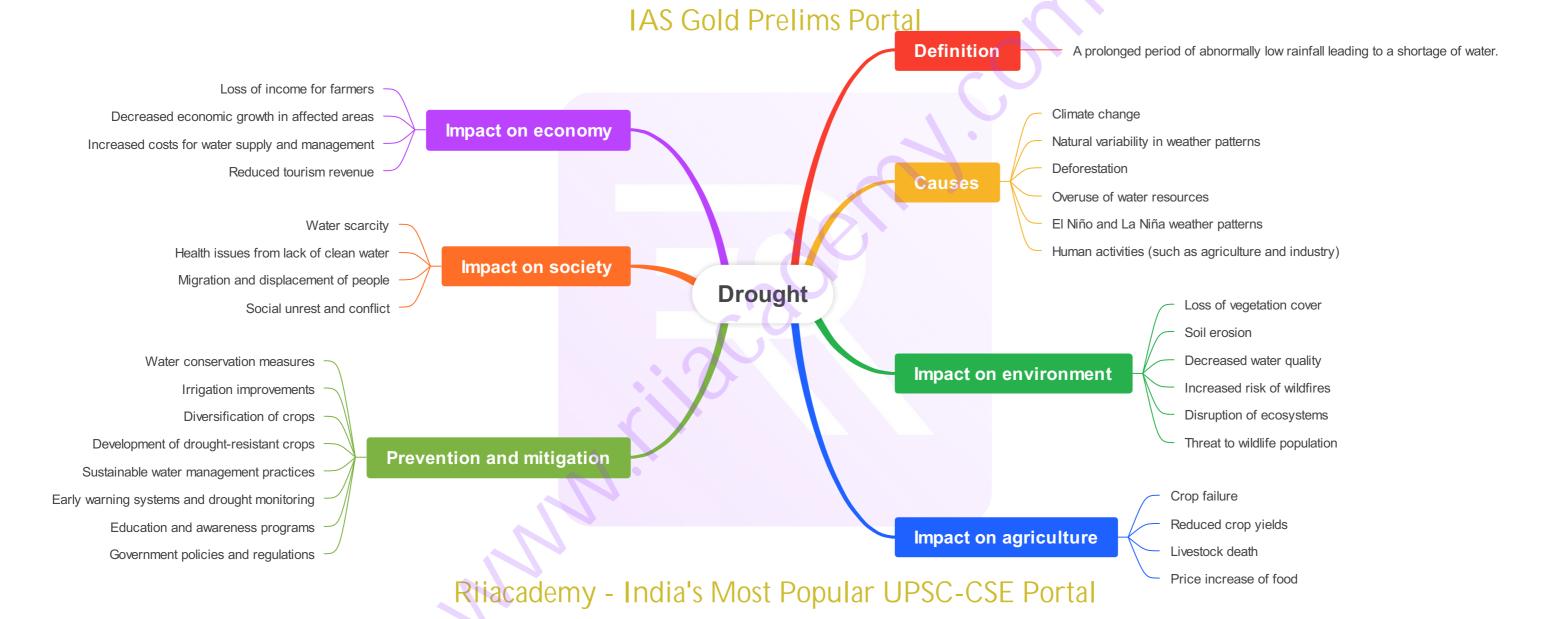
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Silicosis Inhalation of silica dust Classification based on causative agents Inhalation of asbestos fibers Asbestosis Coal worker's pneumoconiosis (CWP) - Inhalation of coal dust Fibrous tissue formation in lungs Pathogenesis Impaired lung function Progressive dyspnea Clinical features Chronic cough **Pneumoconiosis** Chest pain Occupational history Chest X-ray findings Diagnosis Pulmonary function tests Biopsy, if necessary Symptoms management Treatment Lung function preservation Prevention of further exposure Allergic asthma Classification Non-allergic asthma Airway inflammation and bronchial hyperreactivity Pathophysiology Reversible airflow obstruction Recurrent episodes of wheezing Clinical presentation Shortness of breath Pneumoconiosis and asthma Coughing Asthma Medical history Lung function tests Diagnosis Allergy testing, if required Avoidance of triggers Medications for symptom control Management Long-term control with inhaled corticosteroids Asthma action plan Regular follow-up **Summary: Pneumoconiosis and asthma are respiratory** conditions with different causative agents, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, and management strategies. Pneumoconiosis is characterized by fibrous tissue formation in the lungs due to chronic inhalation of specific dust particles, while asthma involves airway inflammation and bronchial hyperreactivity. Prompt diagnosis and appropriate management can help alleviate symptoms and improve quality of life for affected individuals.

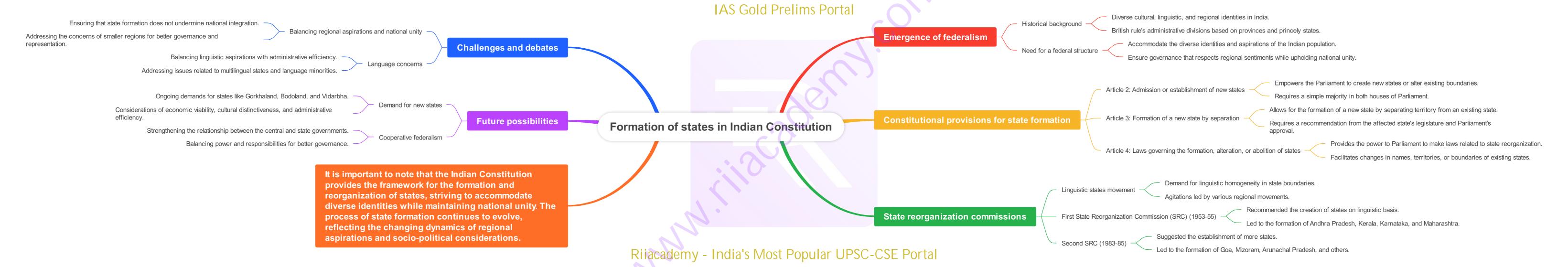
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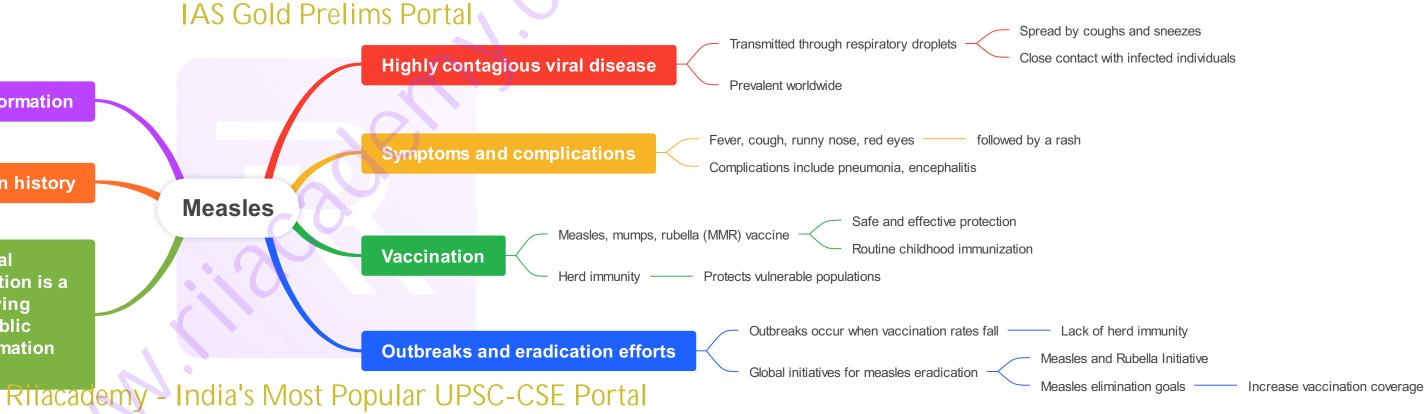


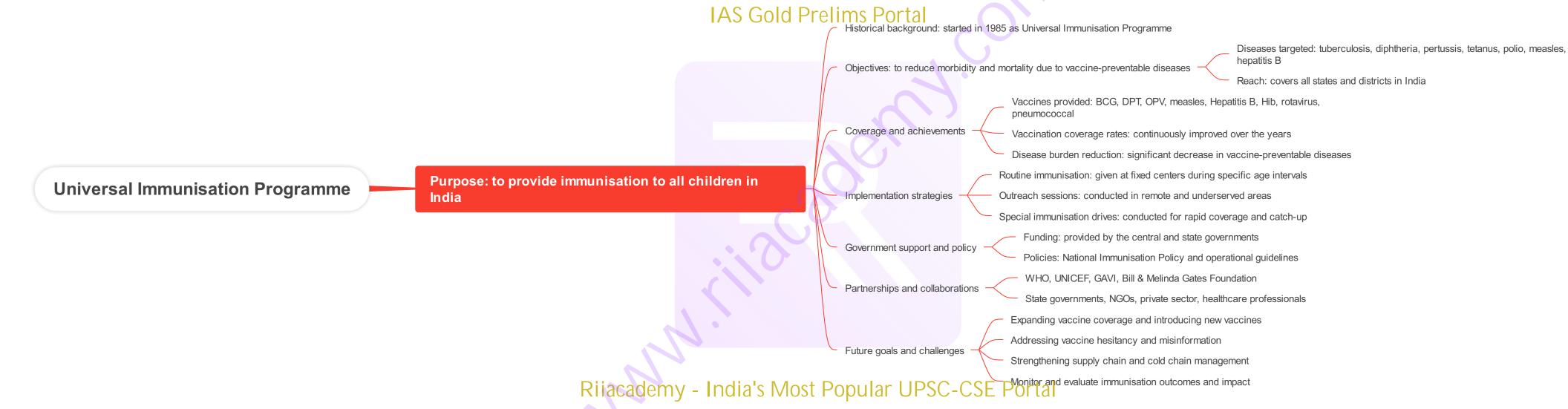


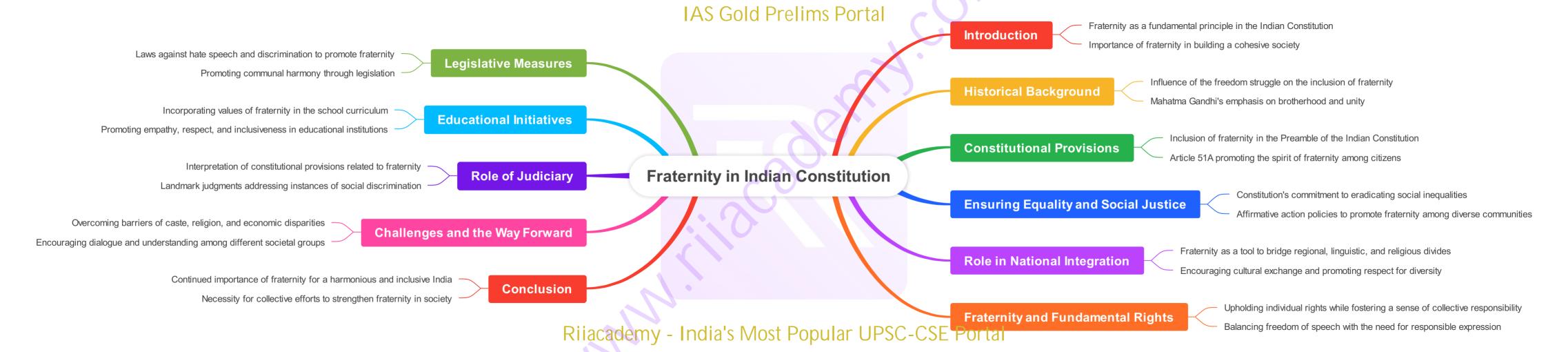


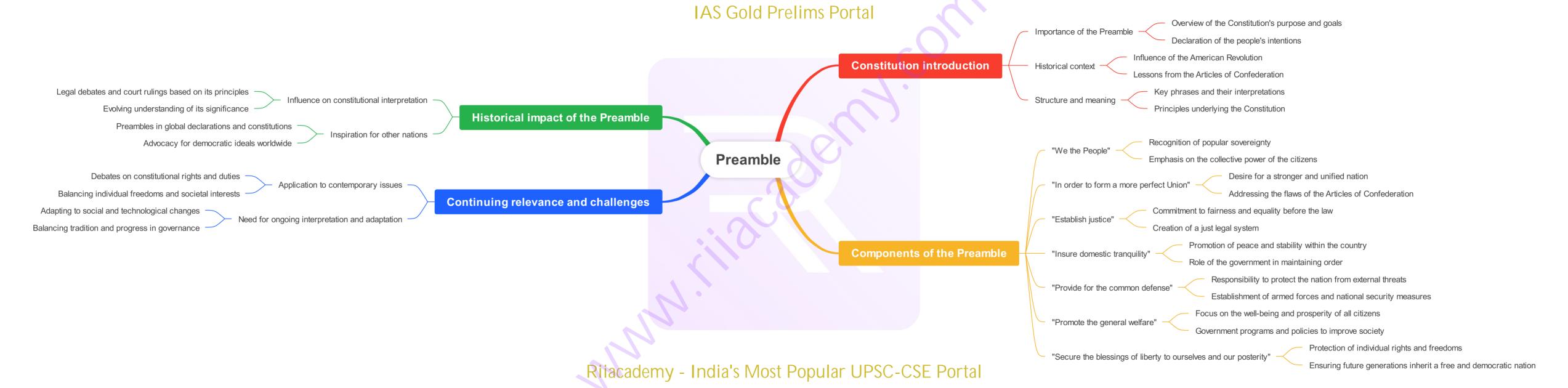


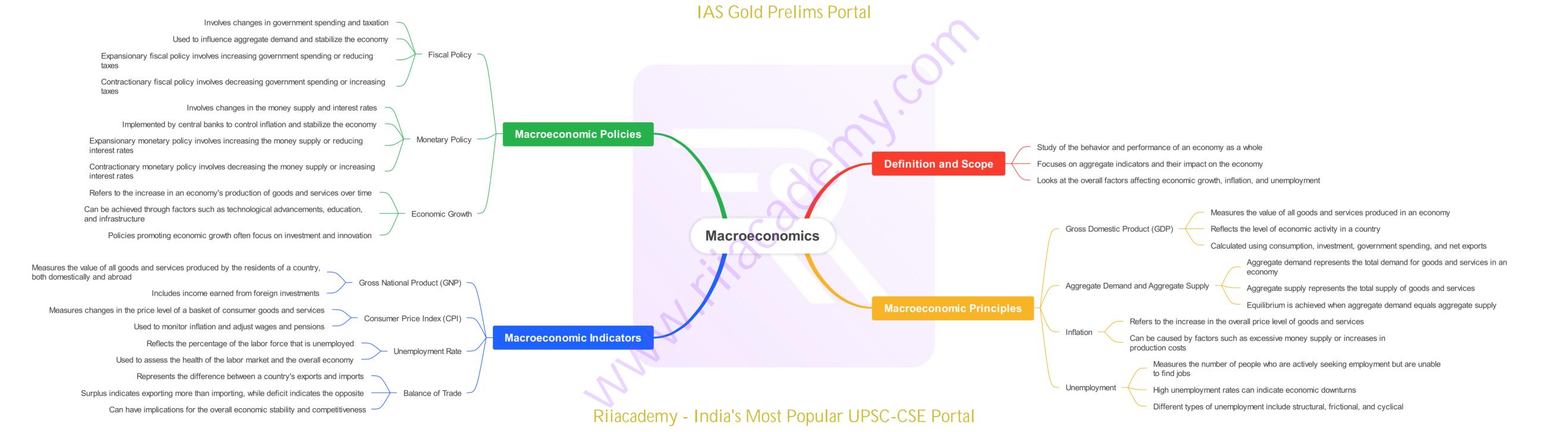
False claims linking vaccines to autism Anti-vaccine movement **Controversies and misinformation** Importance of accurate information Dispelling myths and promoting facts Widespread epidemics before vaccination Historical impact of measles Measles in history Improved vaccination programs Progress in controlling measles Conclusion: Measles is a highly contagious viral disease with significant global impact. Vaccination is a crucial tool in preventing outbreaks and achieving eradication goals. Accurate information and public awareness are essential in combating misinformation and ensuring effective control of measles.











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Being on the Currency Monitoring List does not

immediately lead to penalties or sanctions.

It aims to protect American industries and workers from unfair foreign competition.

By monitoring currency practices, the United States strives to create a level playing field in international trade.

The Currency Monitoring List is part of the United States' efforts to promote fair and balanced trade.

The Currency Monitoring List is a tool used by the United States to detect unfair practices in currency exchange.

'United States' Currency Monitoring List

The Treasury Department assesses the currency practices of major trading partners.

> The Treasury Department engages in negotiations with countries on the list to address currency concerns.

China is consistently featured on the Currency Monitoring List.

Other countries like Japan, Germany, India, and South Korea have also been added

The United States aims to ensure that countries on the list do not gain an unfair advantage in trade.

The assessment considers factors such as trade surpluses, foreign exchange intervention, and macroeconomic policies.

Countries meeting certain criteria are added to the Currency Monitoring List.

The list includes countries with potentially questionable currency practices.

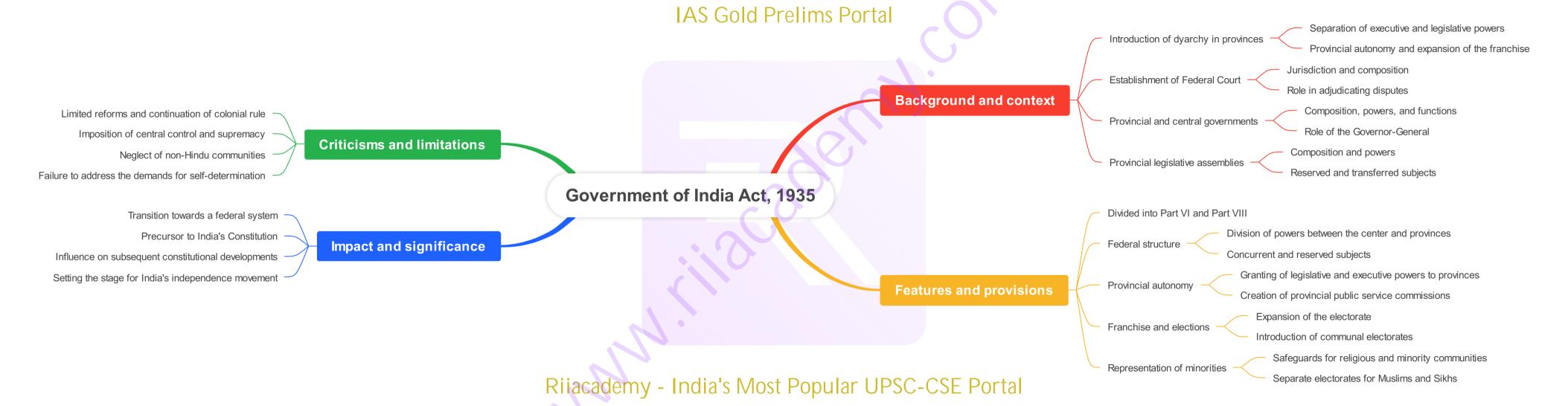
These criteria include having a large trade surplus with the US, a significant current account surplus, and persistent one-sided intervention in the foreign exchange

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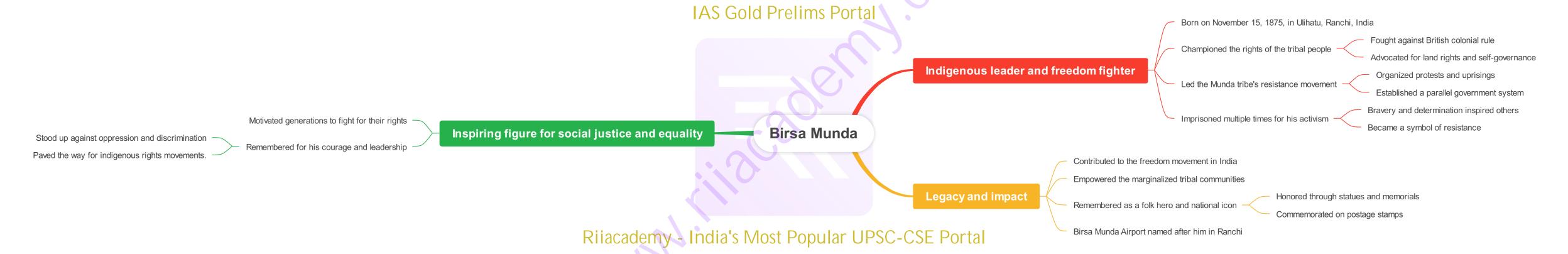
Instead, it serves as a signal for countries to address currency-related issues.

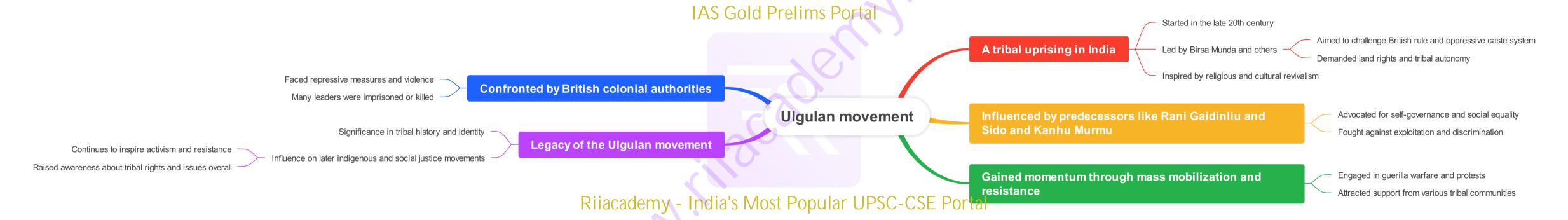
The United States encourages countries to adopt market-determined exchange rates

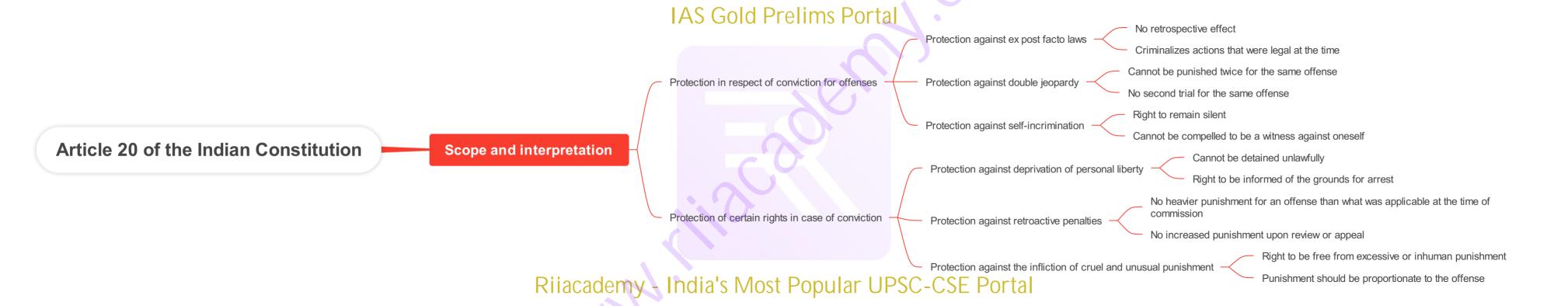
and avoid excessive trade surpluses.

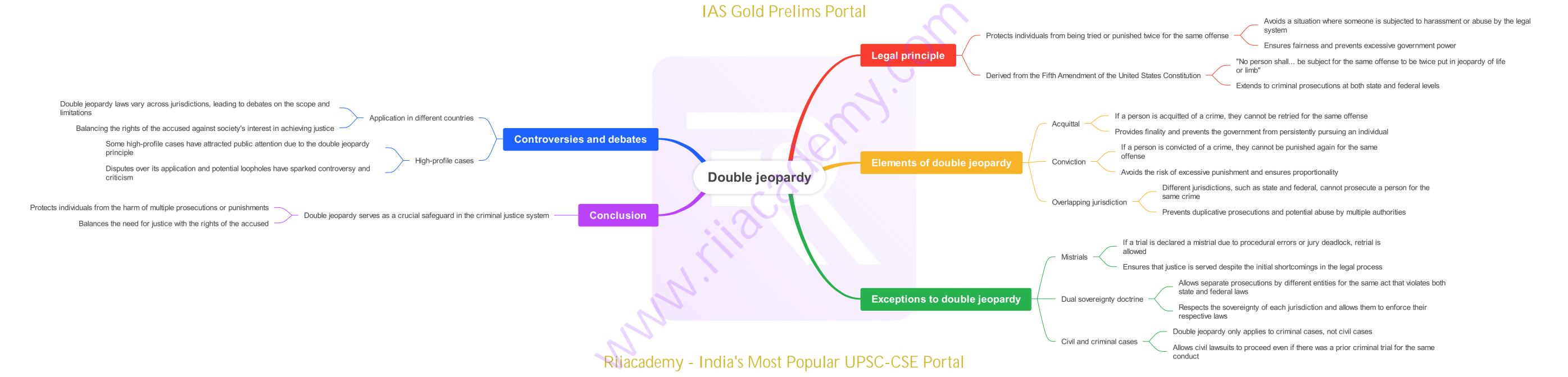


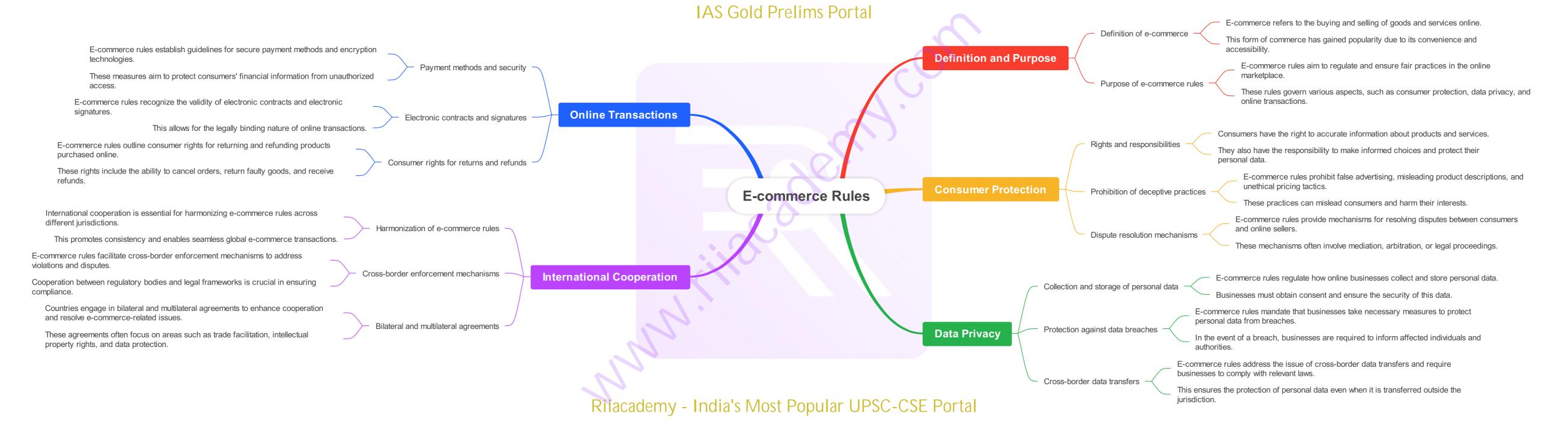
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Schedules define the division of legislative powers between the Union and the states. **Overview** Schedules provide for the categorization of laws under various subjects. Lists the states and union territories of India. First Schedule Specifies their territorial boundaries. Deals with the provisions related to salary and allowances of the President, Schedules provide a constitutional framework for the governance and administration Second Schedule Governors, Judges, etc. of the country. They ensure the division of powers and responsibilities between different levels of Contains the forms of oaths and affirmations for elected officials. Third Schedule Schedules of Indian constitution Importance and Significance Determines the manner in which they take office. Schedules protect the interests of marginalized communities and tribes. Fourth Schedule Allocates seats for the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament. They promote regional languages and cultural diversity. Governs the administration and control of scheduled areas and tribes. Fifth Schedule Protects the rights and interests of tribal communities. Applies to autonomous tribal regions known as scheduled areas in certain states. Sixth Schedule Grants self-governance to these areas. Divides legislative powers between the Union and the states. Types of Schedules Seventh Schedule Classifies subjects into three lists: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List. Recognizes official languages of India. Eighth Schedule Contains a list of regional languages. Provides protection to laws that are included in it from judicial review. Ninth Schedule Protects laws related to land reforms, reservation policies, etc. Contains provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection. Tenth Schedule Ensures party discipline. Empowers local governments like Panchayats and Municipalities. Eleventh Schedule Lists the powers and responsibilities of these institutions. Pertains to powers and functions of urban local bodies. Twelfth Schedule Focuses on planning, development, public health, and sanitation. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

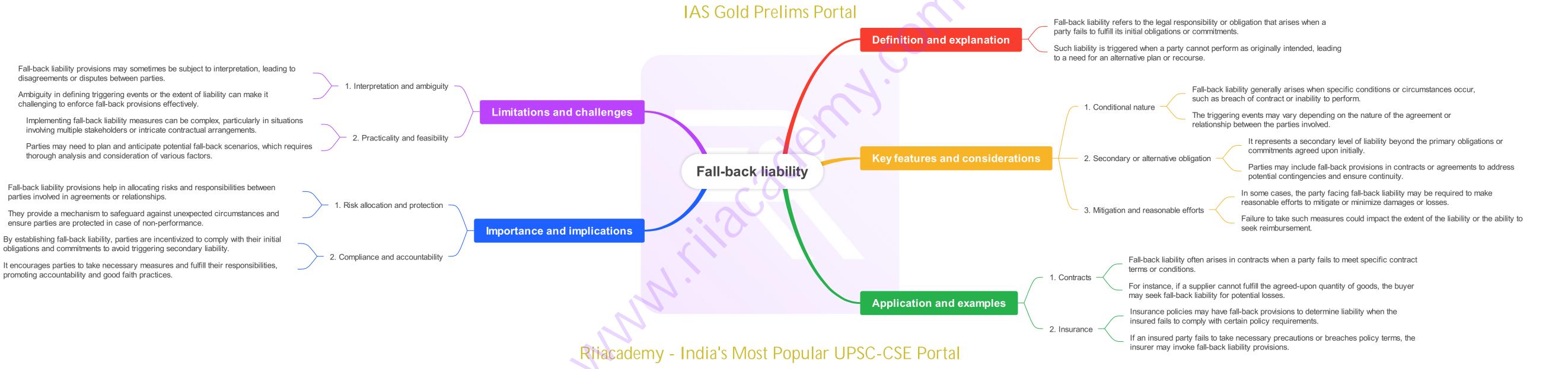


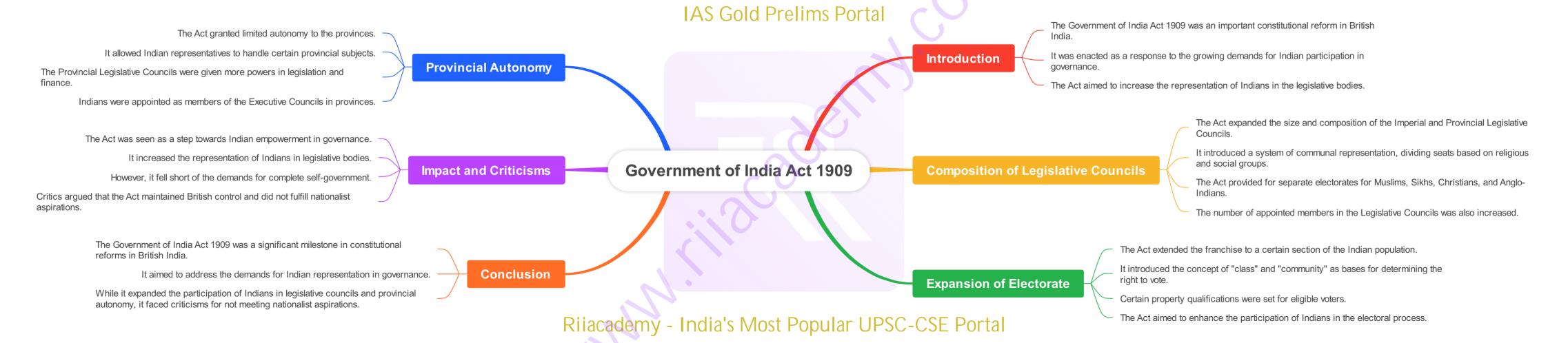


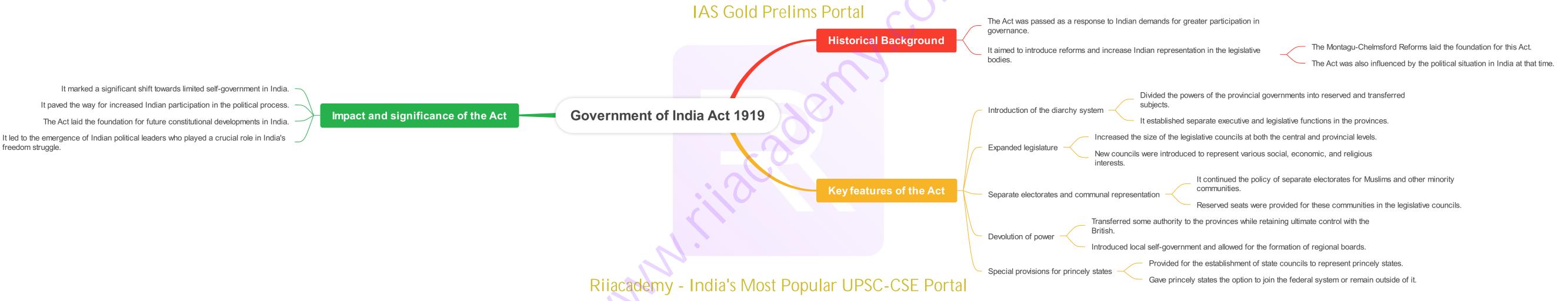


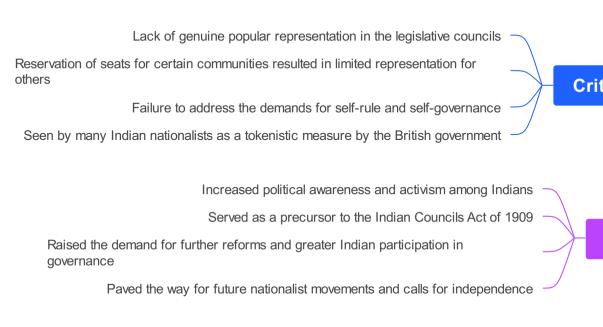








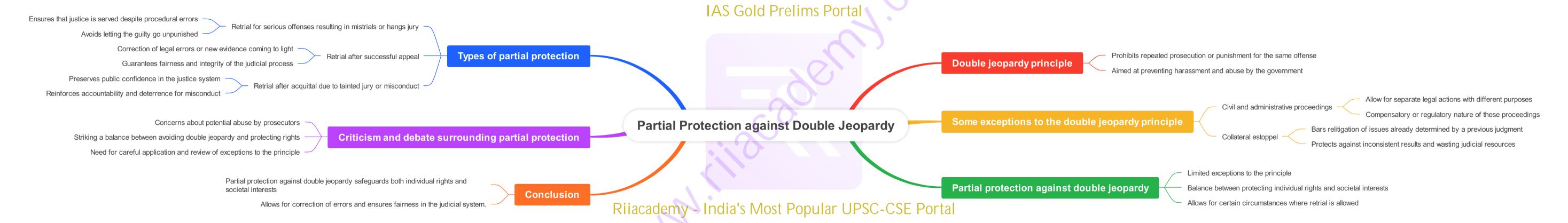


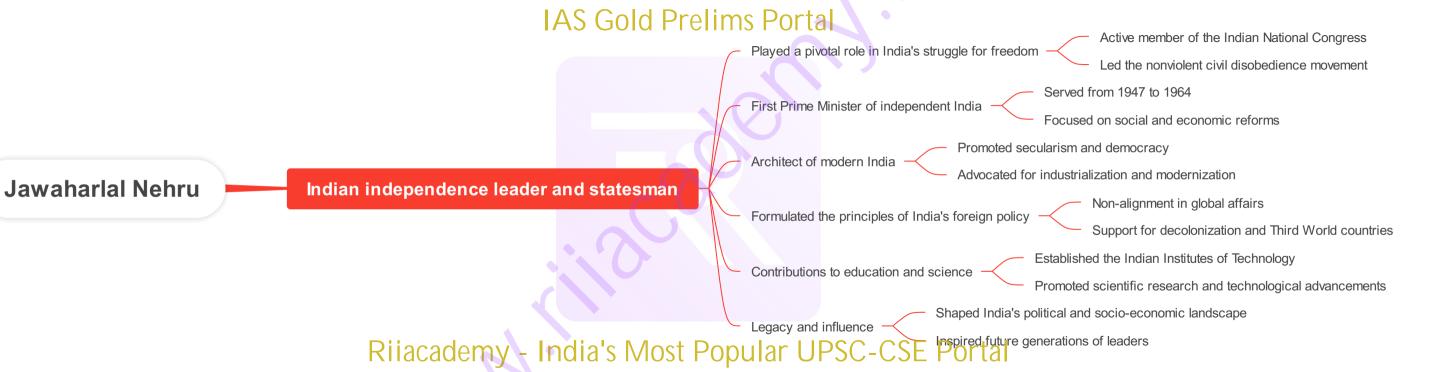


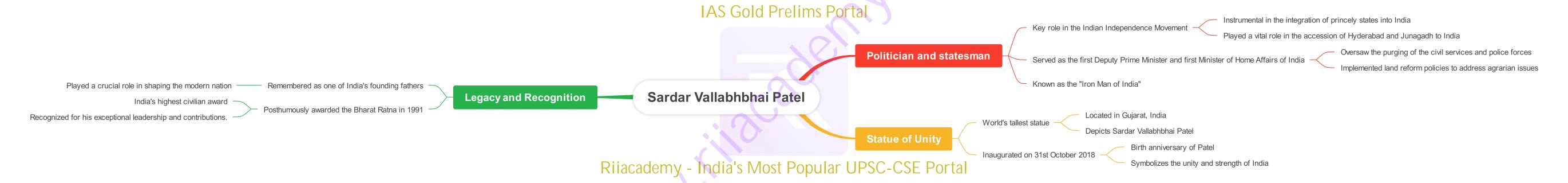
The Indian Councils Act of 1892, though limited in its scope, marked an important step towards introducing representative institutions in India. However, it faced criticism for its lack of genuine popular representation and failure to address the demands for self-rule. Nevertheless, it played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of India and paving the way for future constitutional reforms and nationalist movements.

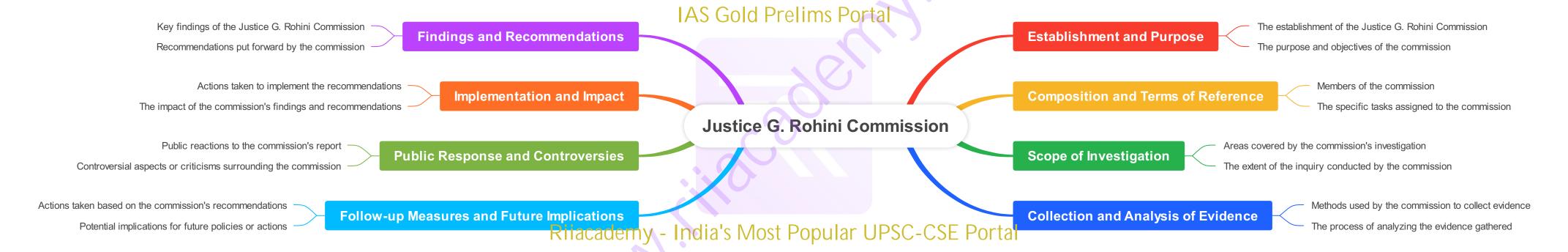
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Criticisms of the Act Passed by the British Parliament in 1892 **Background of the Act** Aimed at introducing limited elective representation in the Indian legislative councils Increased the number of non-official members in the legislative councils Extended the principle of nomination to legislative councils **Features of the Act** Indian Councils Act of 1892 Allowed certain classes of non-official members to be elected indirectly Impact of the Act Established separate Muslim electoral colleges for electing Muslim representatives Limited impact on Indian political representation as it maintained British control First step towards introducing representative institutions in India Significance of the Act Laid the foundation for future constitutional reforms in India Conclusion Contributed to the growth of political consciousness among Indians Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

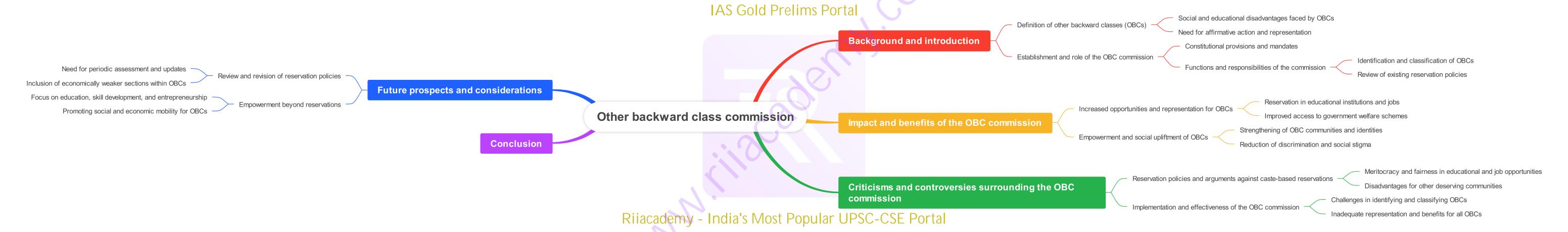




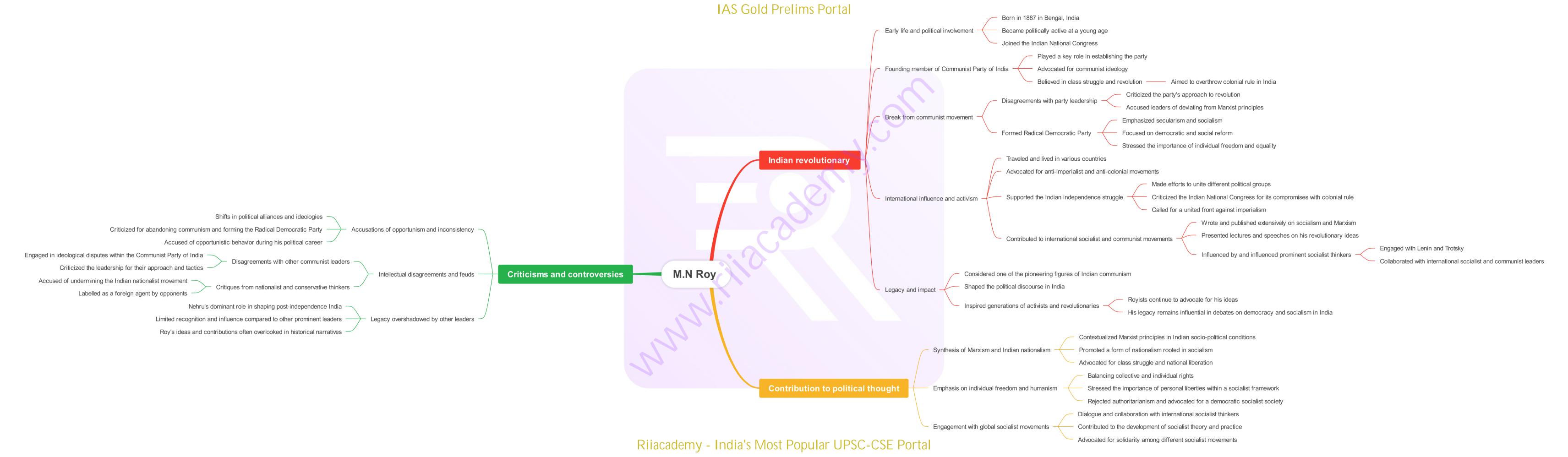


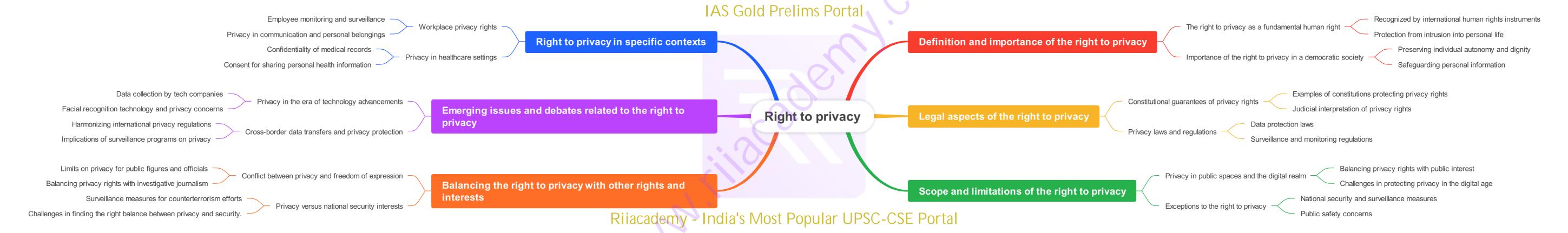


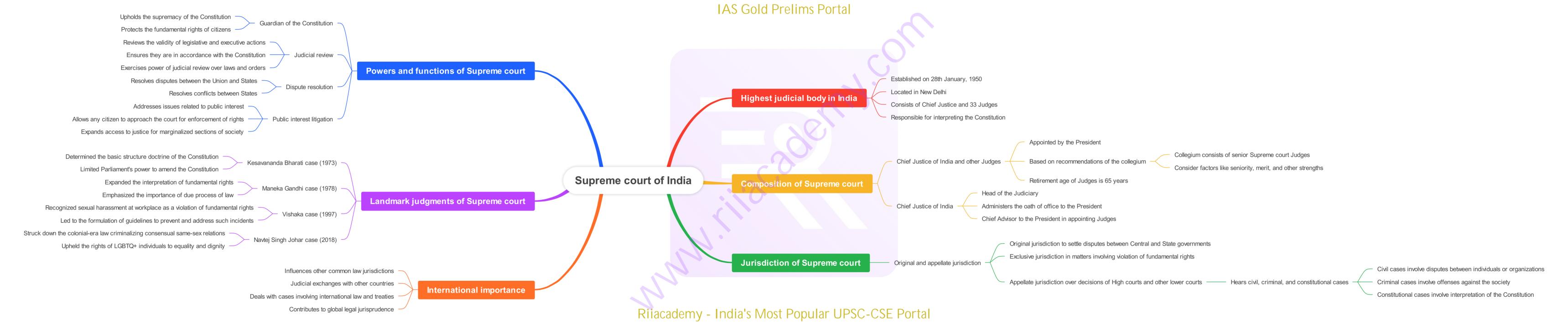


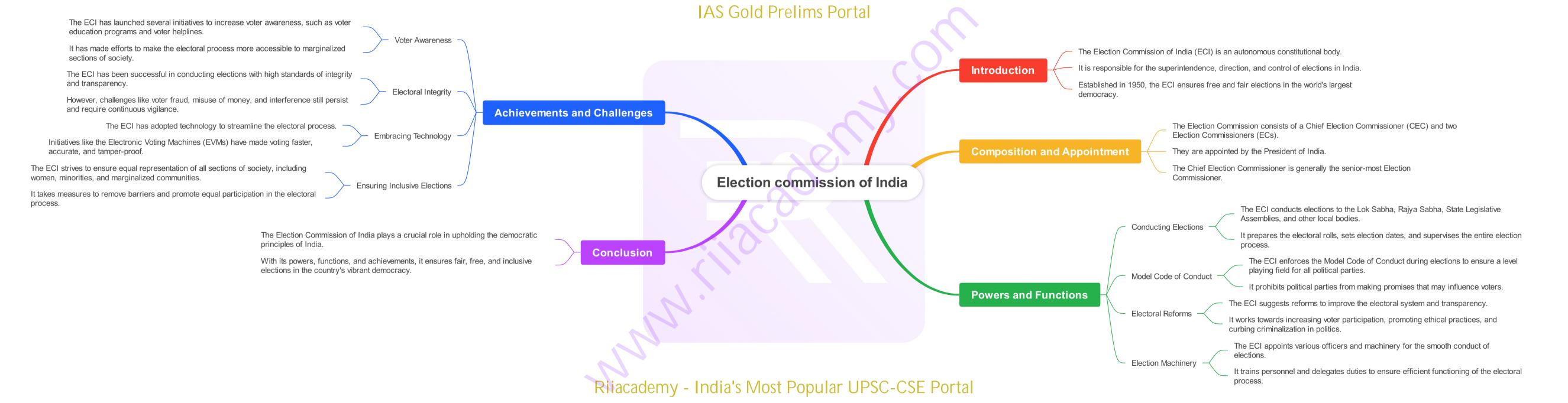


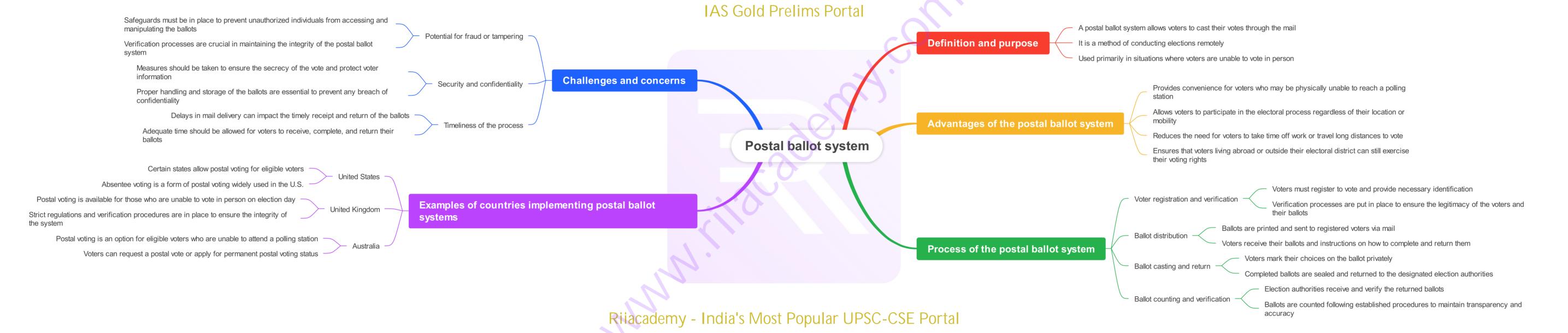


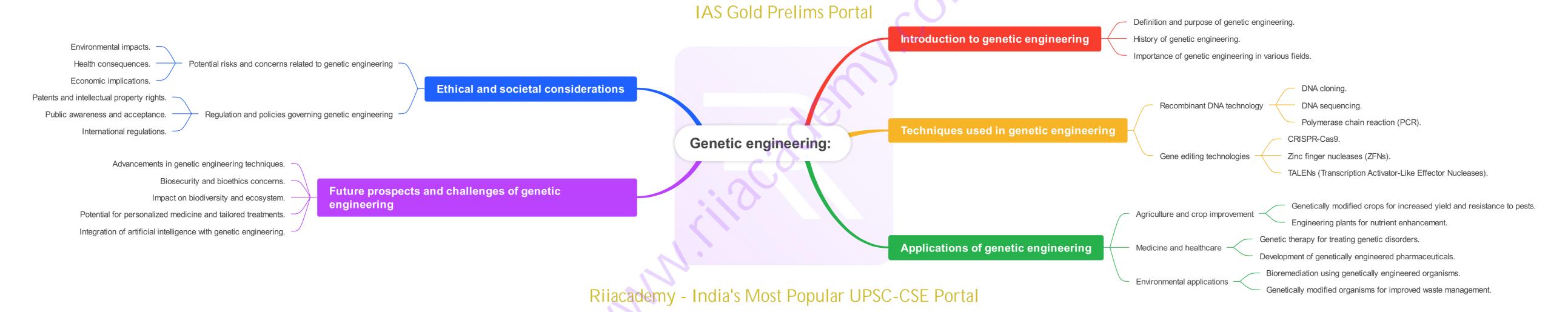


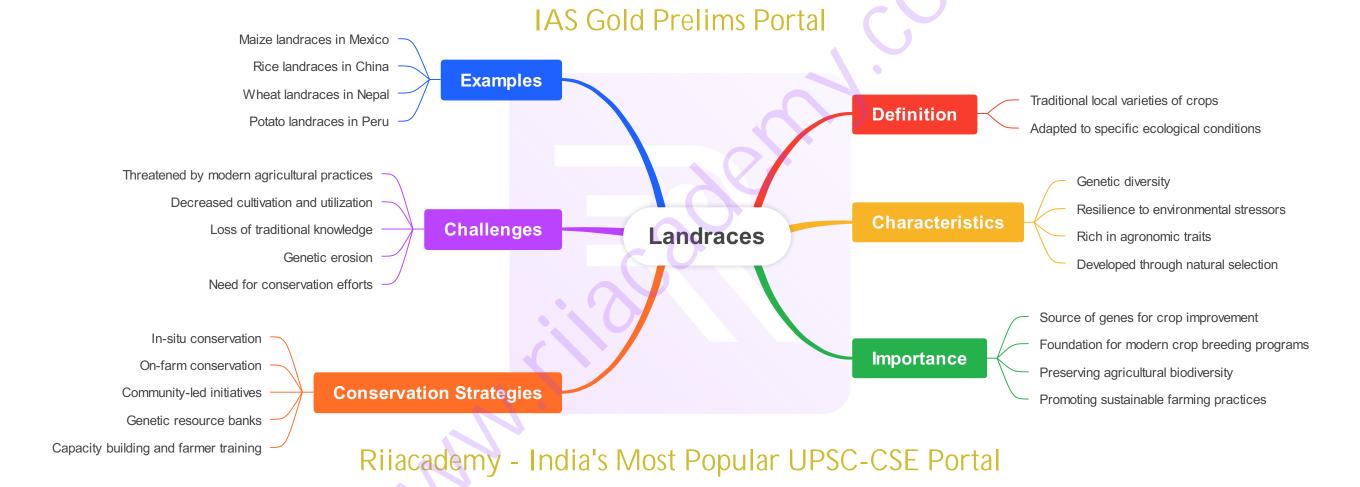


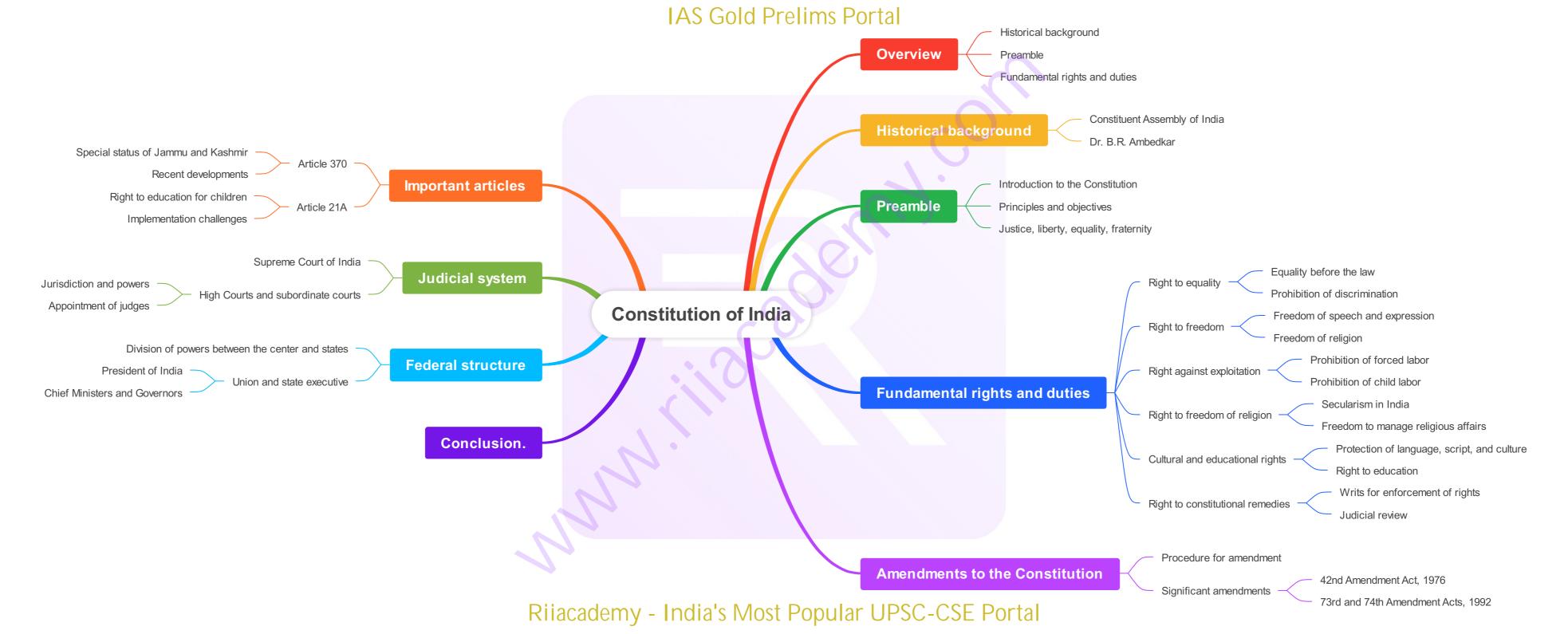


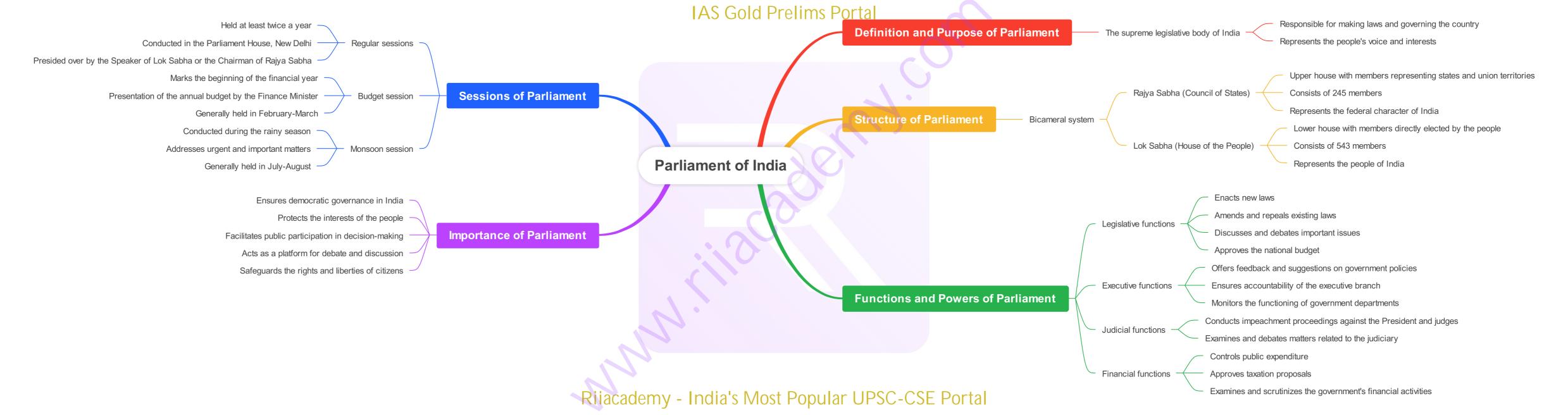


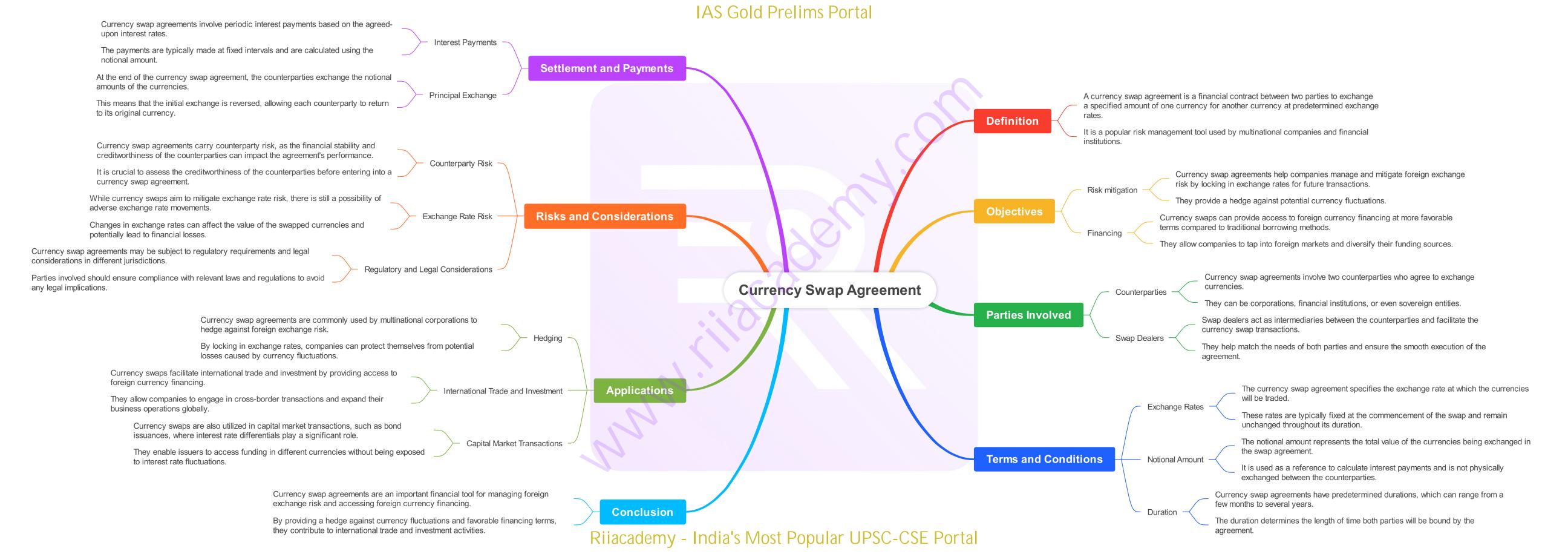


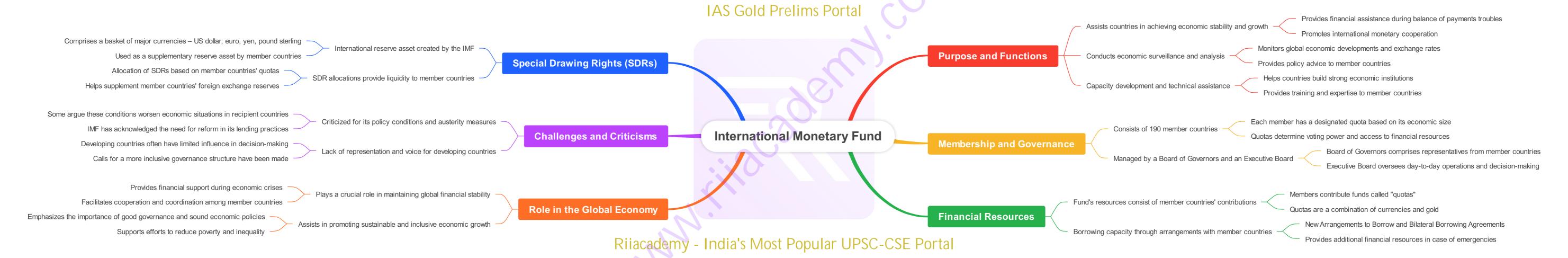


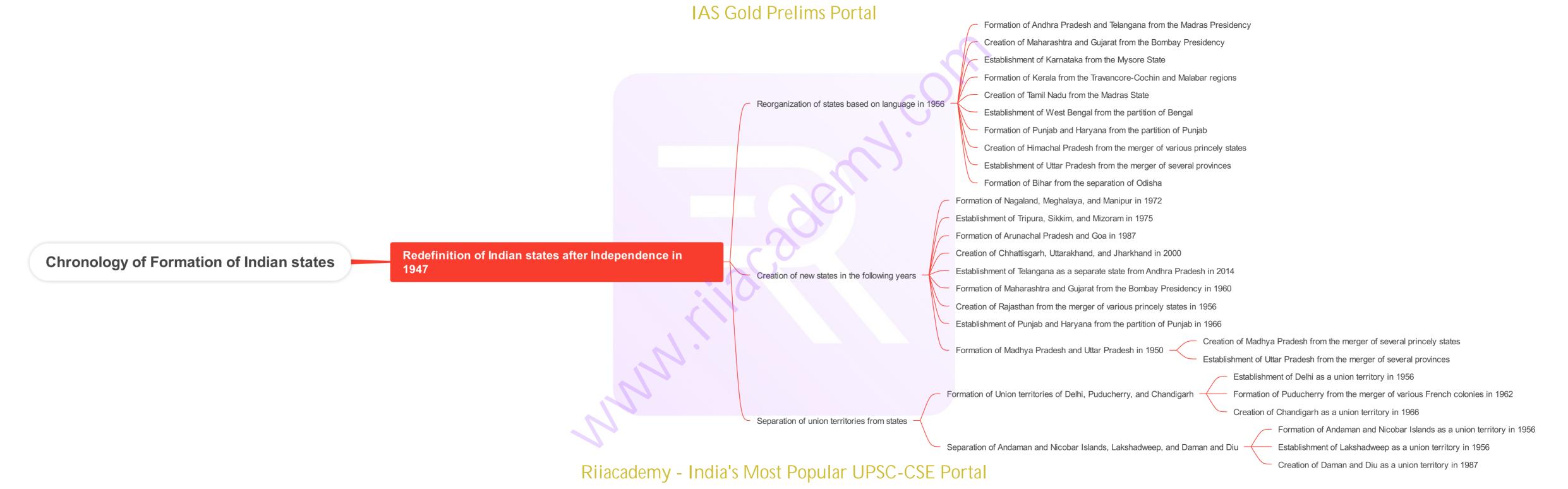


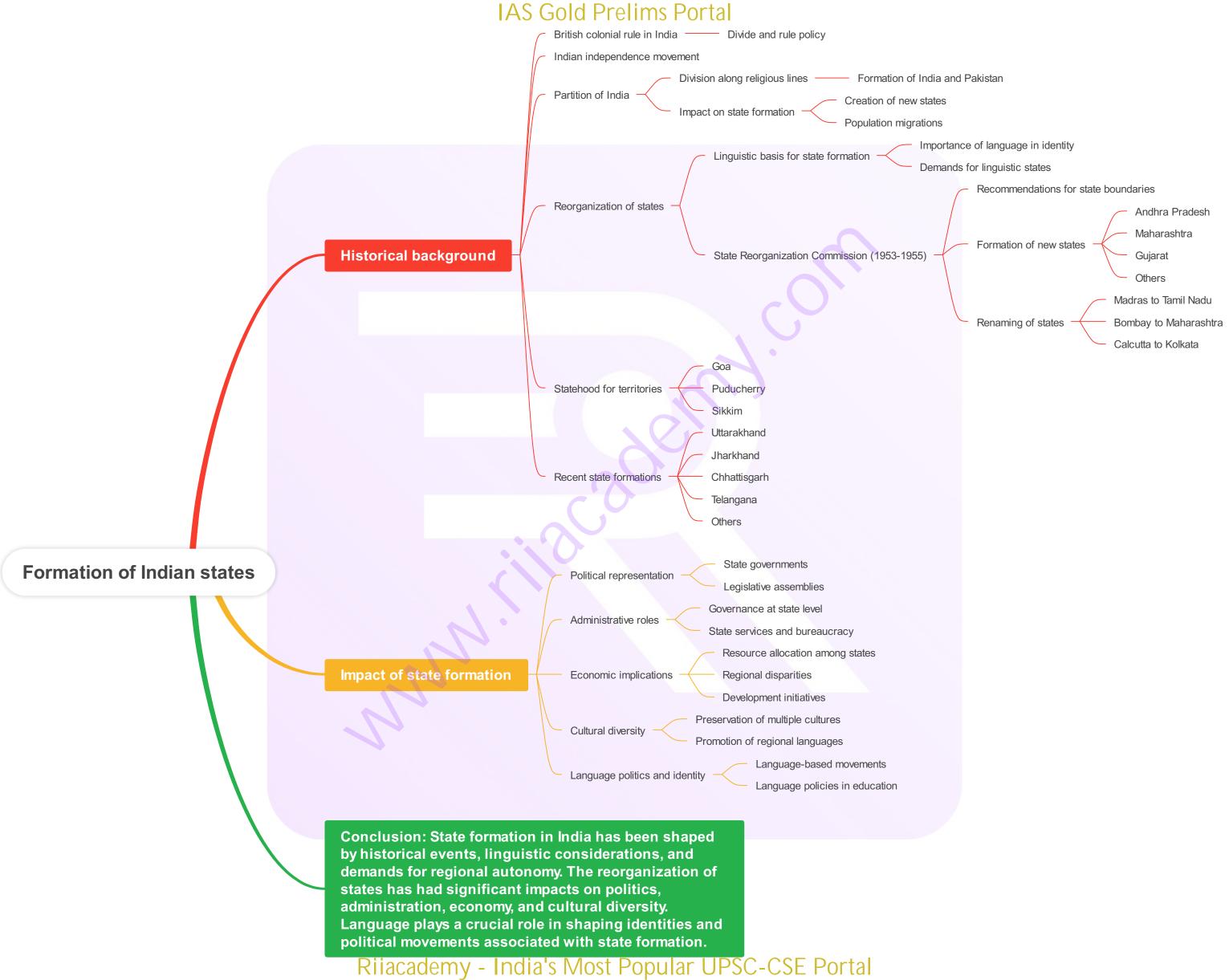


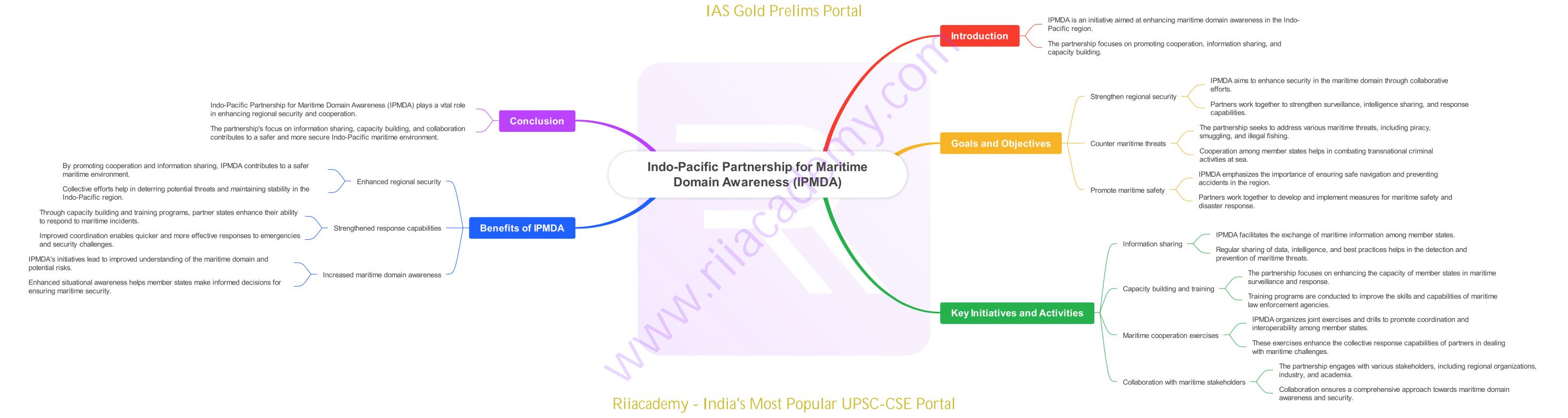


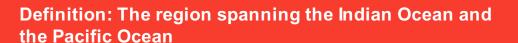












Indo-Pacific region

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.

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implications Geographical scope: Covers an immense area from the eastern coast of Africa to the western coast of the Americas Japan, and Australia Maritime security: Focus on maintaining peace, stability, and freedom of navigation in the region's vast waters and the Americas Economic connectivity: Emphasis on promoting trade and investment across the Indo-Pacific region Regional architectures: Various frameworks and mechanisms to promote cooperation and dialogue in the Indo-Pacific Balancing power dynamics: Navigating complex relationships among global and regional powers in the region Indo-Pacific Climate change: Recognizing the impact of climate change on the Indo-Pacific and the need for regional cooperation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

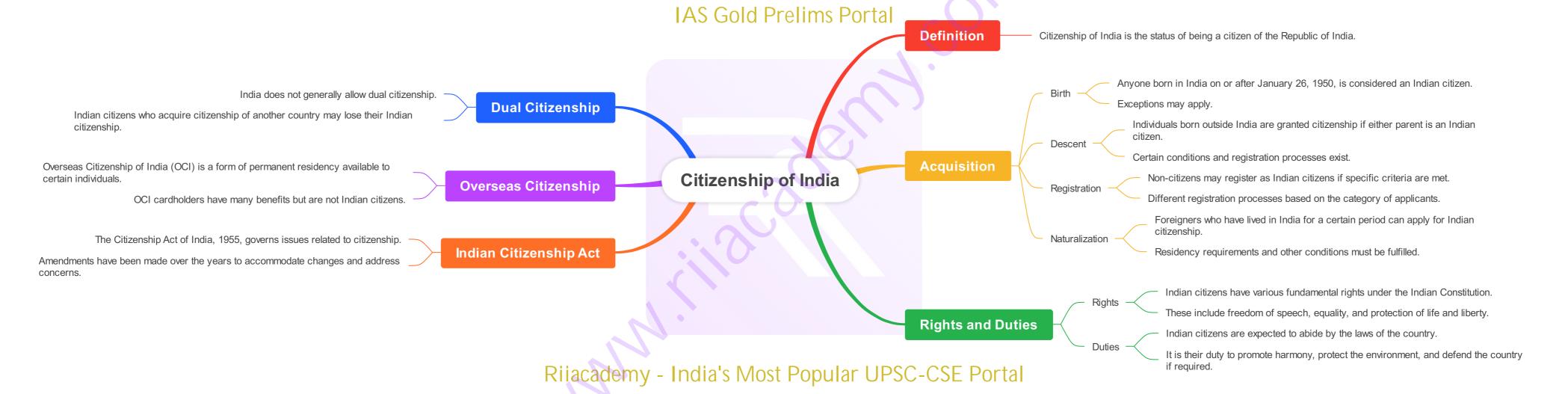
Collaboration: Efforts to address climate change through international agreements and joint initiatives

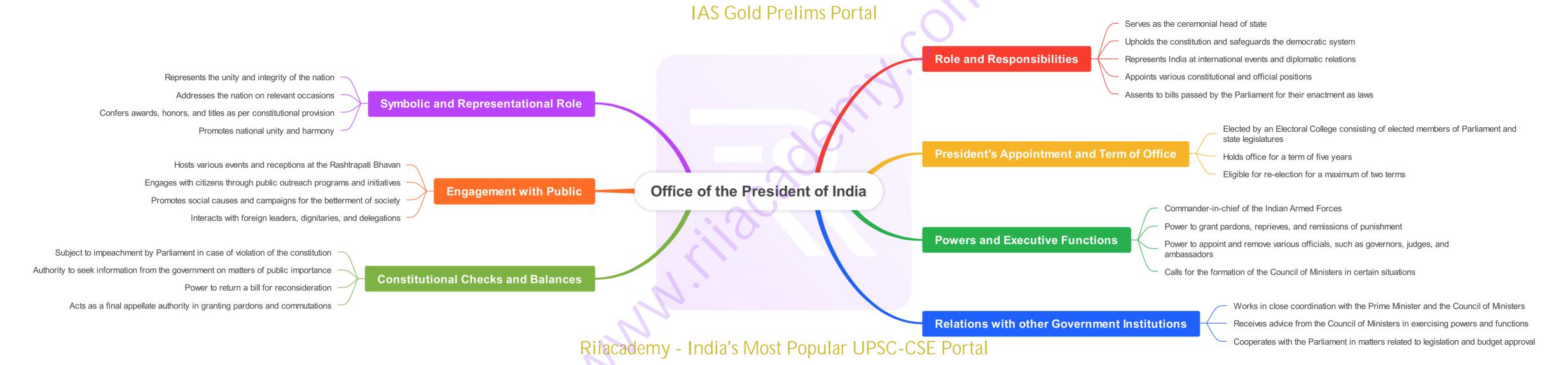
Objectives: Uphold rules-based order, promote economic development, and counter common challenges

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

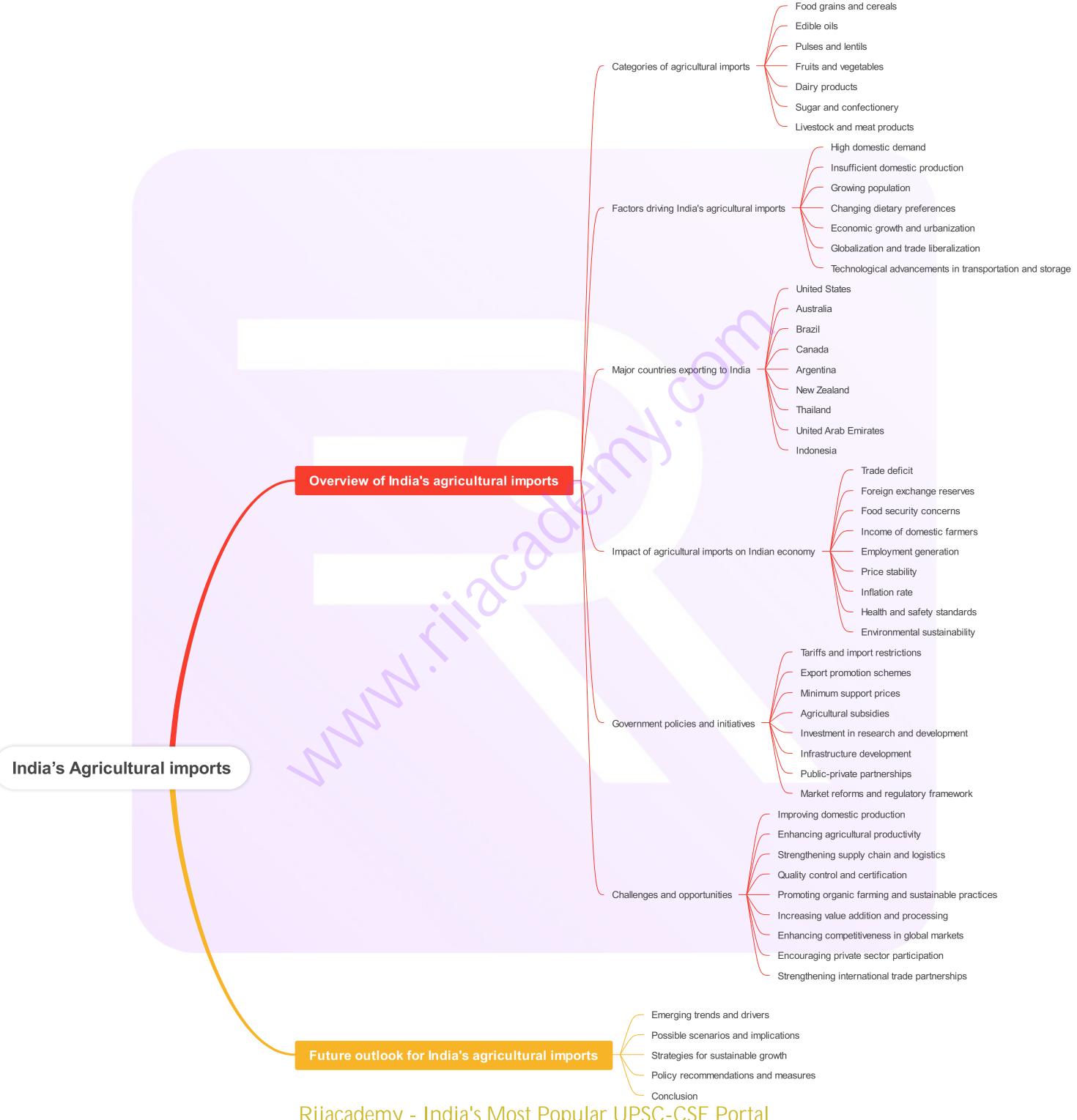
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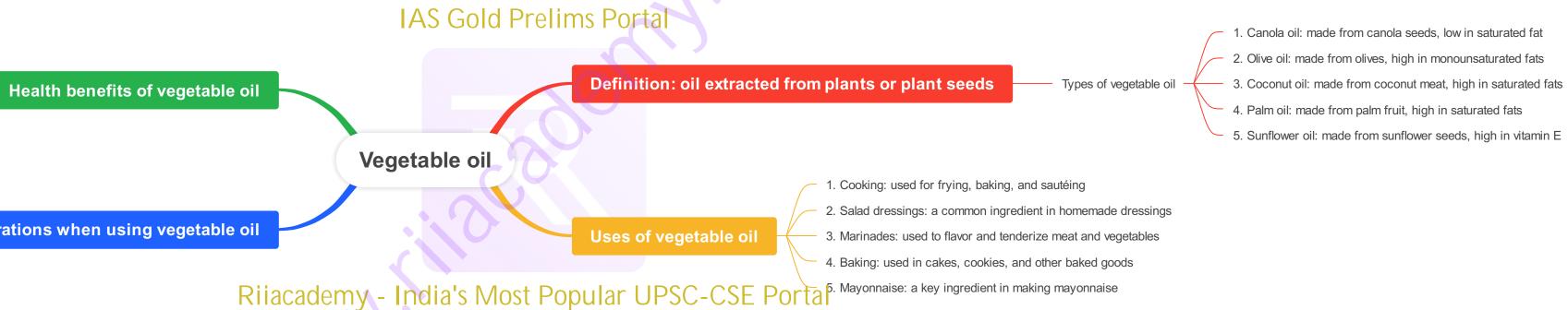






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1. Heart health: monounsaturated fats help reduce bad cholesterol

3. Omega-3 and Omega-6 fatty acids: essential for body functions

1. Smoke point: each oil has a different smoke point for cooking

3. Quality: opt for cold-pressed or extra virgin oils for better quality

5. Allergies: be aware of any allergies or sensitivities to specific oils

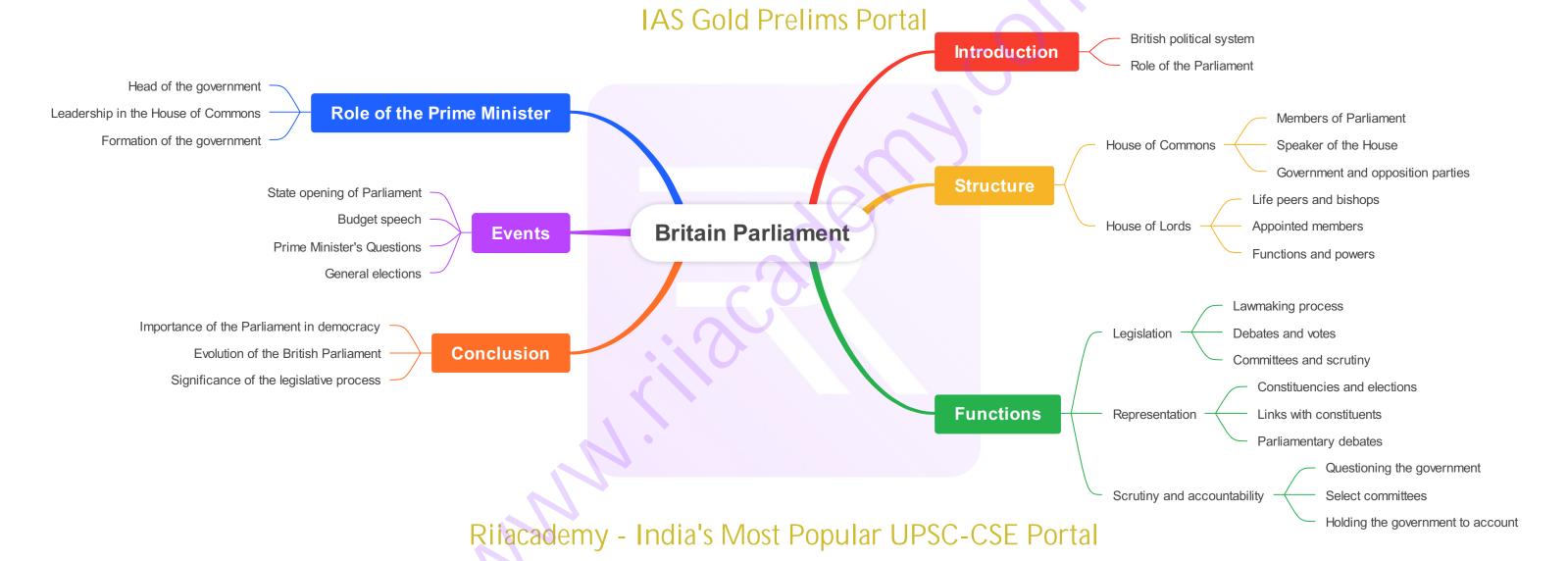
2. Storage: keep in a cool, dark place to prevent spoilage

4. Moderation: use in moderation due to high calorie content

4. Anti-inflammatory properties: may help reduce inflammation —

2. Vitamin E: a powerful antioxidant that supports skin health

Considerations when using vegetable oil



Sessions held at regular intervals to transact business

Deliberations, debates, and voting on bills and resolutions

Committees formed to examine bills and specific issues in detail

Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha preside over the sessions

Quorum required for the transaction of business

Rules of procedure and conduct of business maintain order and decorum

Voting methods include voice-vote, division, and electronic voting

Decisions made by majority vote

Parliamentary privilege provides certain rights and immunities to members

Interactions and negotiations among political parties for consensus-building.

Represents the democratic principles and governance in India

Reflects the diversity and pluralism of the Indian society

Ensures checks and balances in the functioning of the government

Upholds the rights and aspirations of the citizens

Plays a crucial role in policy formulation and decision-making

Promotes transparency, accountability, and public participation in governance

Strengthens the democratic fabric of the country

Fosters healthy debates, discussions, and exchange of ideas.

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Members elected from constituencies across India

Representative of the people's will and aspirations

Plays a role in lawmaking, budget approval, and government oversight

Serves as the forum for debates, discussions, and decision-making.

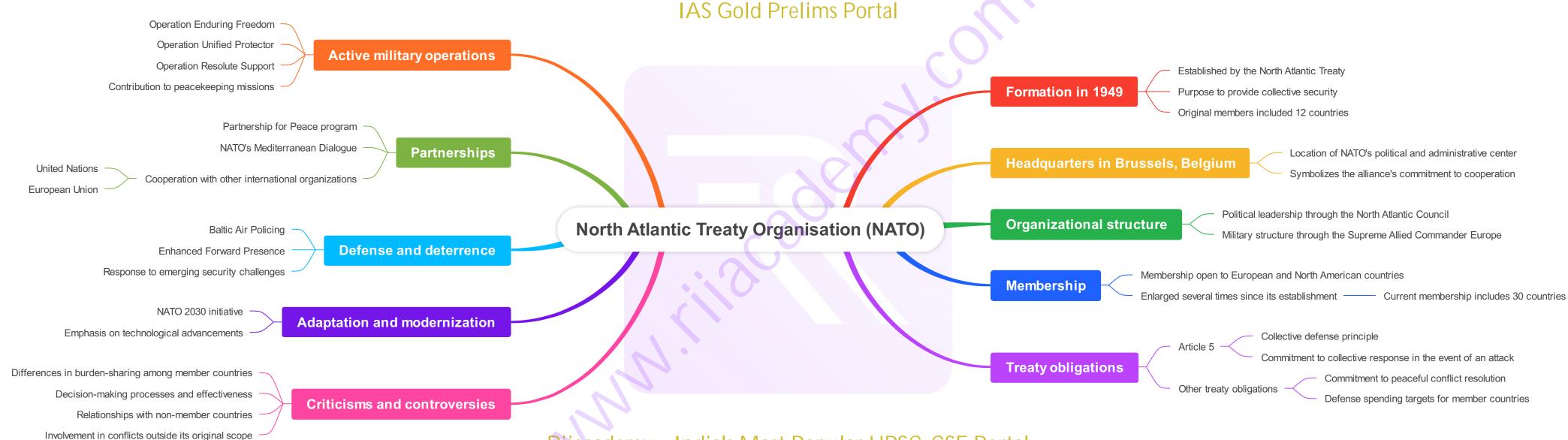
Members indirectly elected by the State Legislative Assemblies

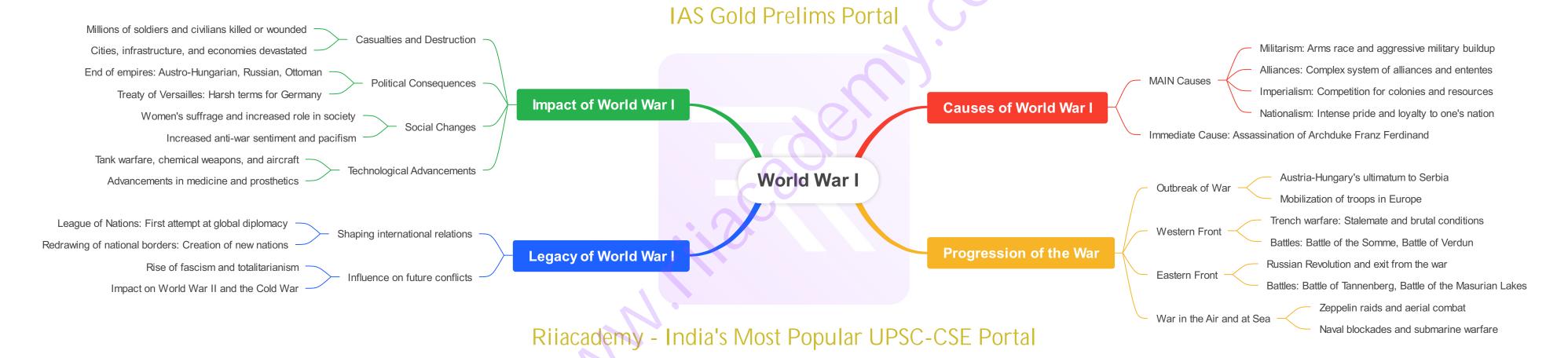
Provides a federal character and represents the states' interests

Members nominated by the President to represent various fields of expertise

Plays a role in reviewing and suggesting amendments to legislation passed by Lok







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.

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Discrimination on grounds of residence in Indian Constitution

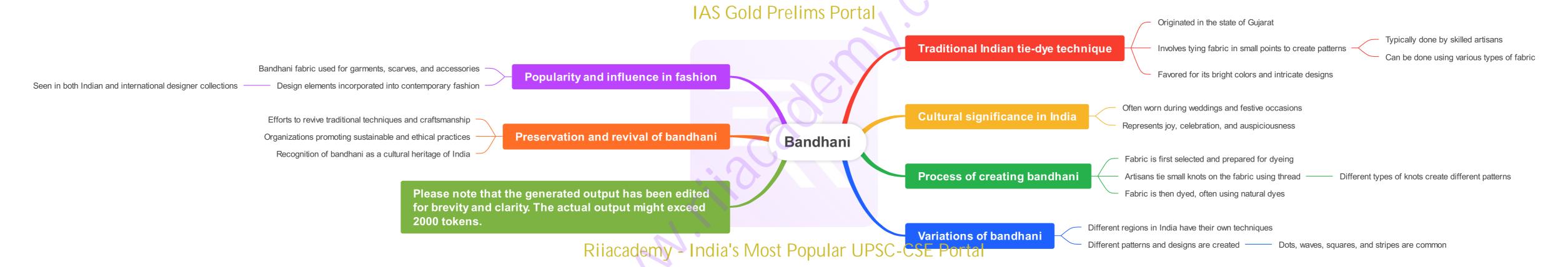
The Indian Constitution guarantees equality and prohibits discrimination based on residence.

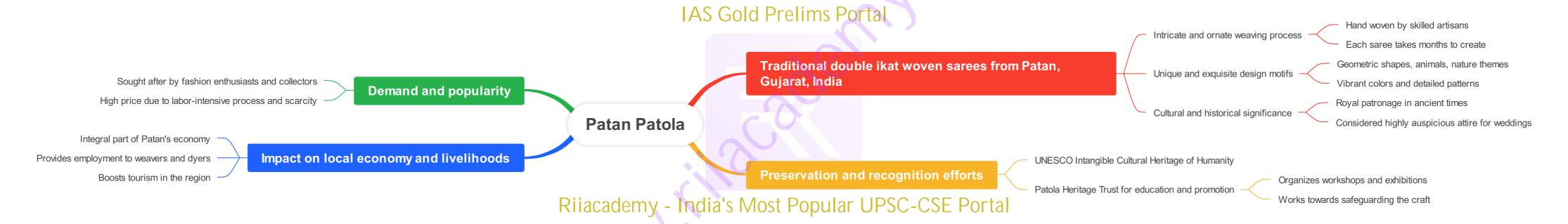
Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits any form of discrimination on grounds of residence.

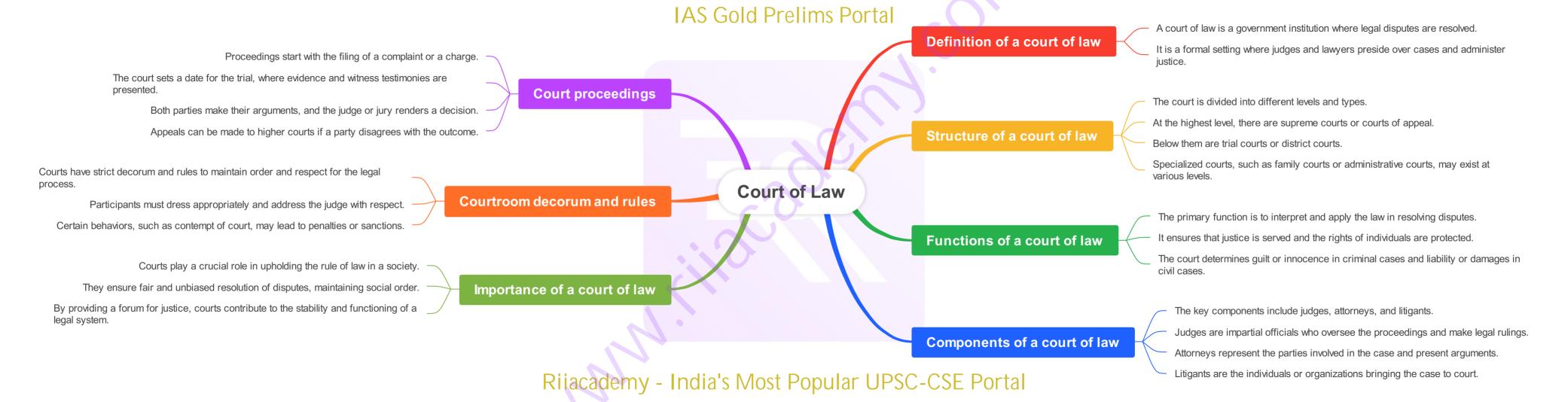
This provision ensures that residents of any particular state or region are not subjected to differential treatment.

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.



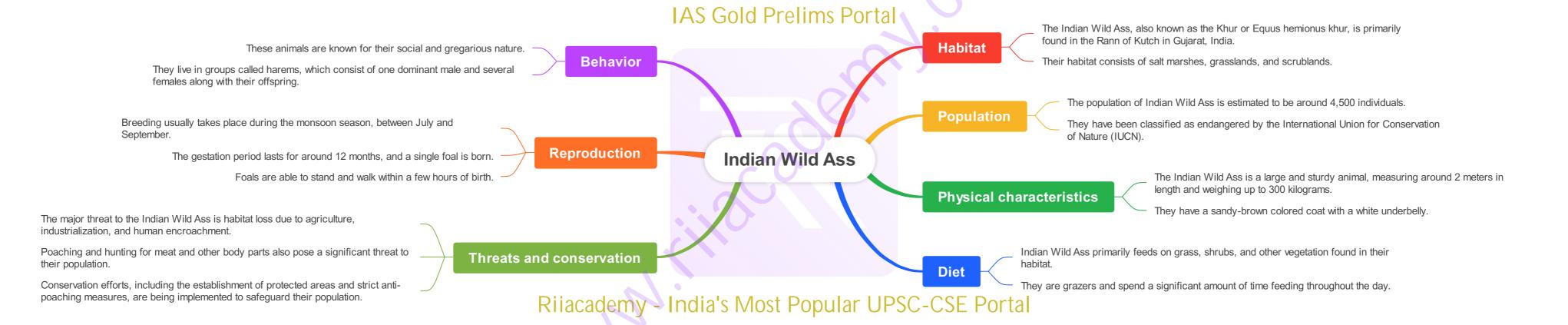




IAS Gold Prelims Portal Promote harmony and spirit of common brotherhood Renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women Value and preserve rich heritage of composite culture Protect and improve natural environment Safeguard public property and abjure violence Strive towards excellence in chosen field Provide opportunities for education to children Promote justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity Article 51A - outlines fundamental duties Uphold sovereignty, integrity, and unity of the country Foster scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry Protect and improve the nation's monuments and places of historical importance Develop the scientific temper Safeguard public property and abjure violence Participate in the defense of the country Support and protect weaker sections of society Endeavor to protect and improve the environment **Fundamental Duties in Indian Constitution Fundamental duties - part of Indian Constitution** Enforceable by the law Enacted to instill a sense of duty among citizens Introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976 Inspired by the Constitution of other countries Reflects the intent of the framers for nation-building Complement the fundamental rights of citizens Non-enforcement does not lead to legal consequences Awareness and education are essential for effective implementation

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Role of citizens in ensuring the fulfillment of fundamental duties







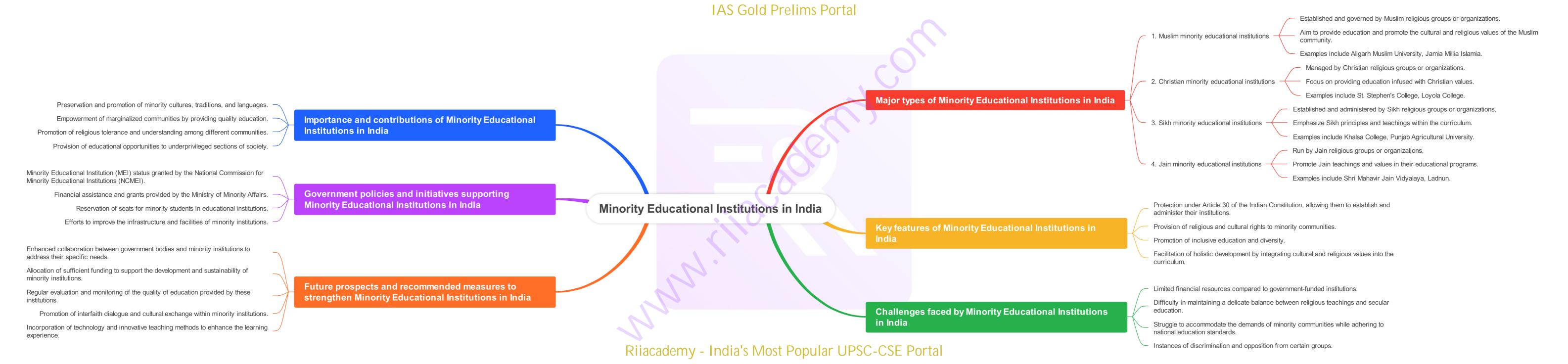
IAS Gold Prelims Portal It is one of the largest salt deserts in the world, covering an area of about 7,500 square kilometers. The Rann of Kutch is a vast salt marsh located in the Thar Desert in the Kutch district of Gujarat, India. The salt marsh is interspersed with small islands known as "bets" which provide A visit to the nearby Kutch Wildlife Sanctuary offers an opportunity to observe wildlife Visitors can also witness the breathtaking sunset and sunrise views over the vast habitat for various species of flora and fauna. Exploring the Rann of Kutch can be done through in their natural habitat. expanse of the salt desert. various activities, such as jeep safaris and camel treks. The hospitality and warmth of the local communities add to the charm of experiencing the Rann of Kutch. During the festival, visitors can enjoy folk dances, music performances, camel rides, The Rann of Kutch is famous for its annual Rann and taste the local cuisine. Rann of Kutch Utsay, a celebration of the vibrant culture and The Rann Utsav also showcases the rich handicrafts of Kutch, including intricate traditions of the region. The Rann of Kutch is truly a unique destination that embroidery and mirror work. Its mesmerizing beauty and diverse offerings make it a must-visit place for travelers showcases the natural and cultural richness of seeking an offbeat experience. Gujarat. The Rann of Kutch is a paradise for bird watchers, as it Flamingos, pelicans, cranes, and various other birds can be spotted in the marshy is home to a large number of migratory and resident wetlands of the Rann. bird species.

The region experiences extreme temperatures, ranging from scorching heat in summer to freezing cold in winter.

The unique geographical features of the Rann of Kutch make it a fascinating destination for tourists.

The craftsmanship and artistic skills of the local artisans are truly remarkable.

The serene and picturesque landscapes provide an ideal setting for bird



Reduction of social inequality and promotion of social justice.

Enhancement of inclusive development, as it recognizes and addresses the specific needs and challenges faced by these communities.

Creation of a more equitable society, where opportunities are accessible to all, regardless of their social or educational background.

Impact and significance of uplifting socially and educationally backward classes

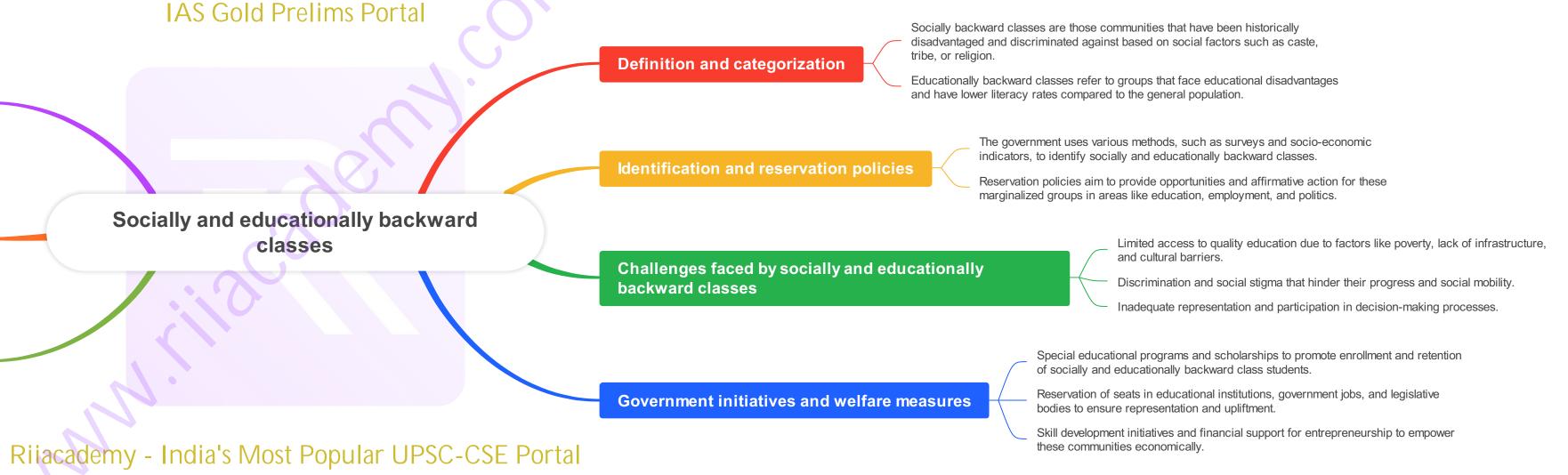
Continuous monitoring and evaluation of welfare programs to ensure their effectiveness and targeted benefits.

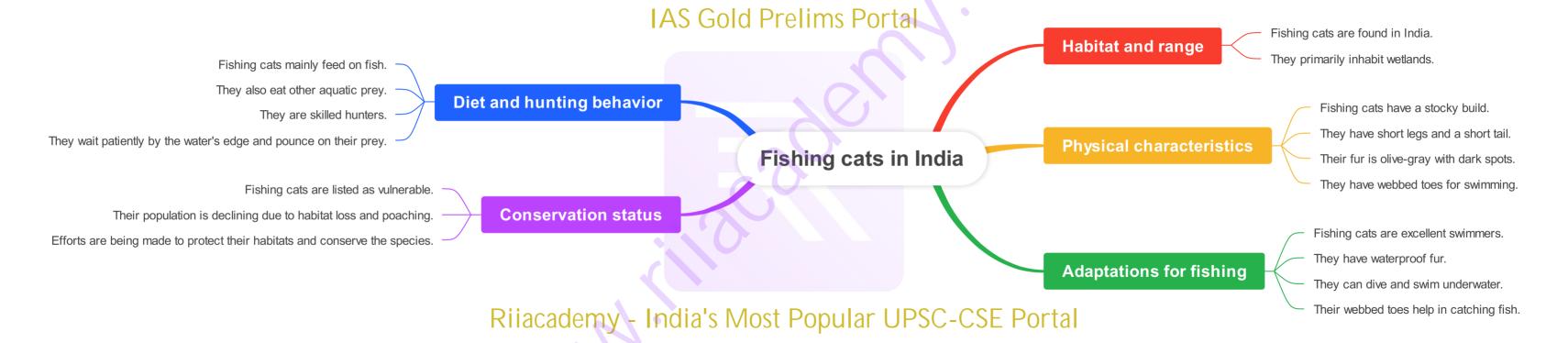
Encouraging social integration and breaking stereotypes to foster a more inclusive society.

Tackling intersectionality and considering the unique challenges faced by individuals belonging to both socially and educationally backward classes.

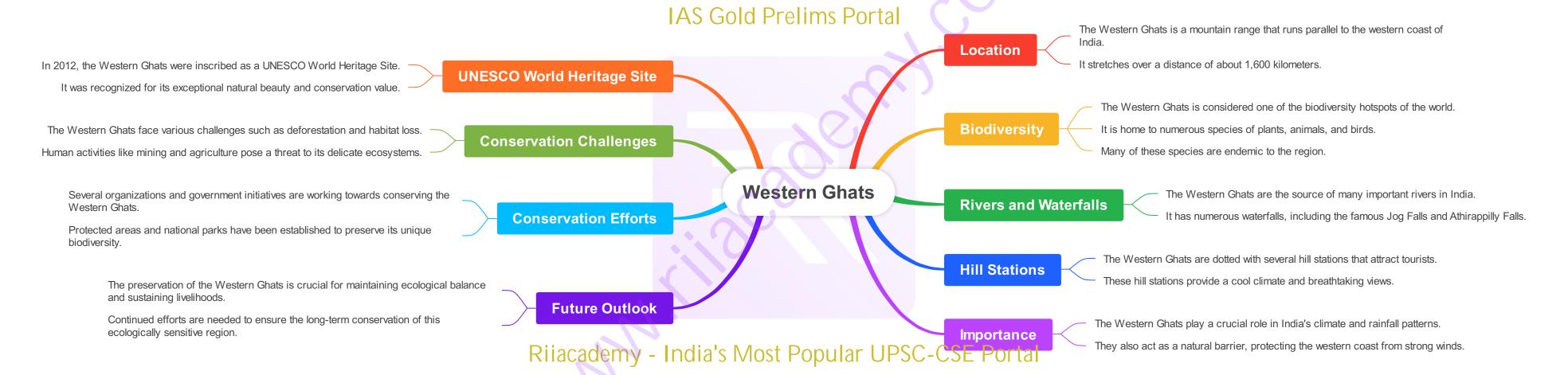
Future prospects and challenges

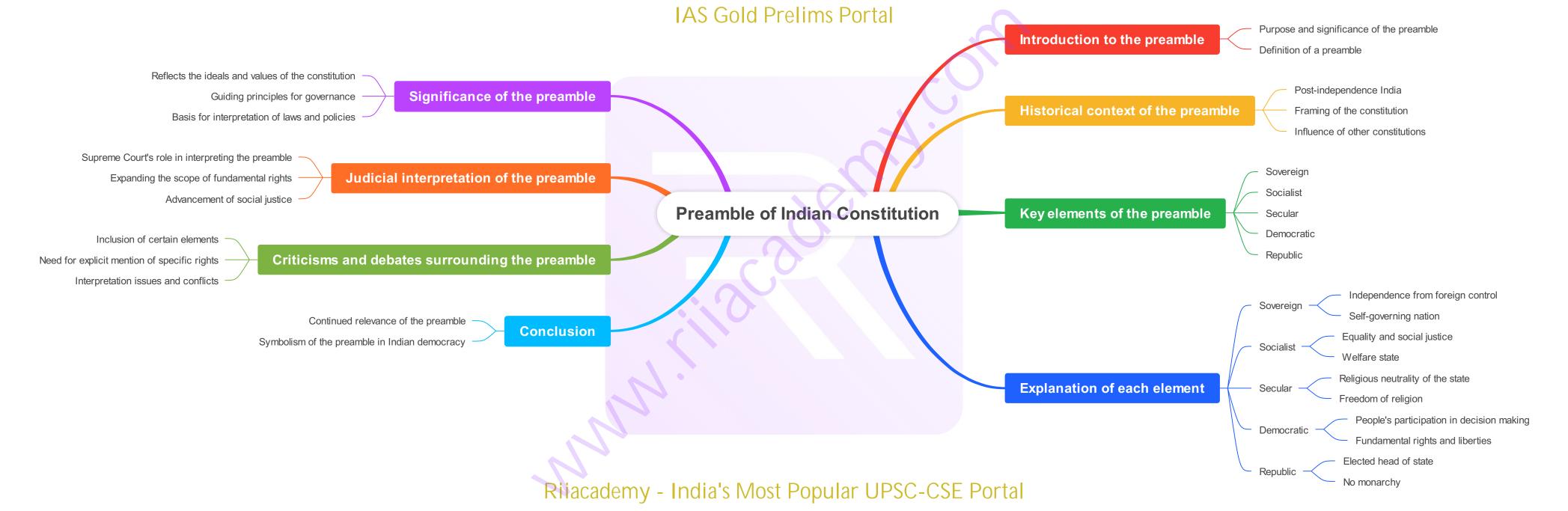
Remember that this is just a brief outline, and each point can be further expanded with relevant examples, statistics, and analysis.

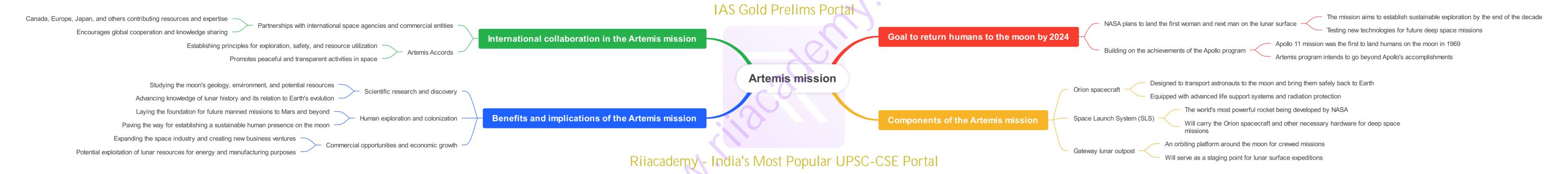


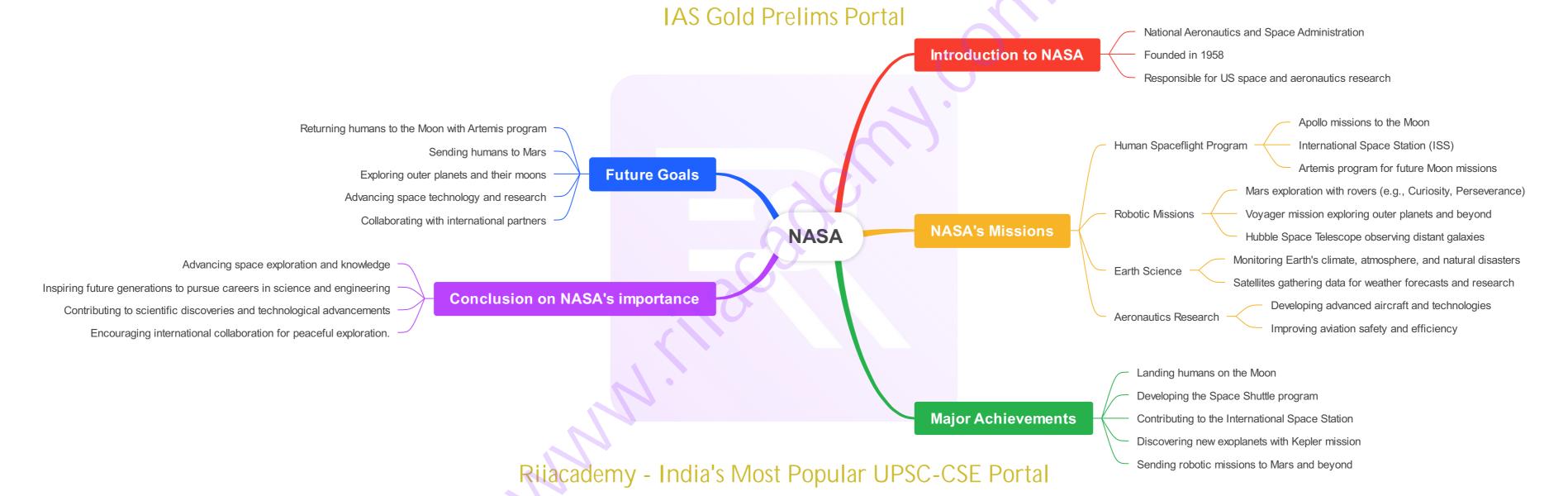


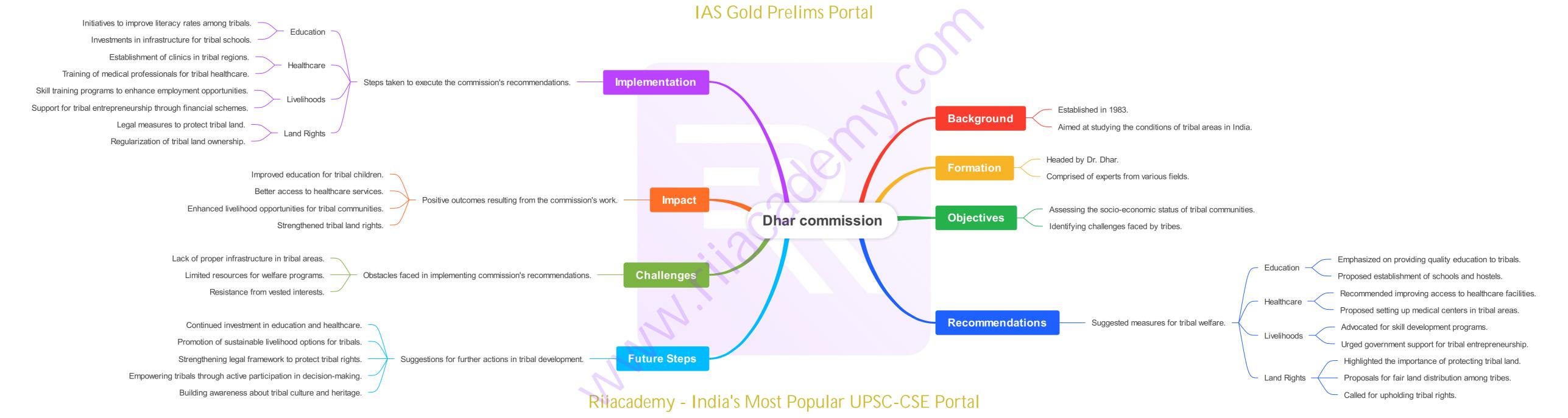


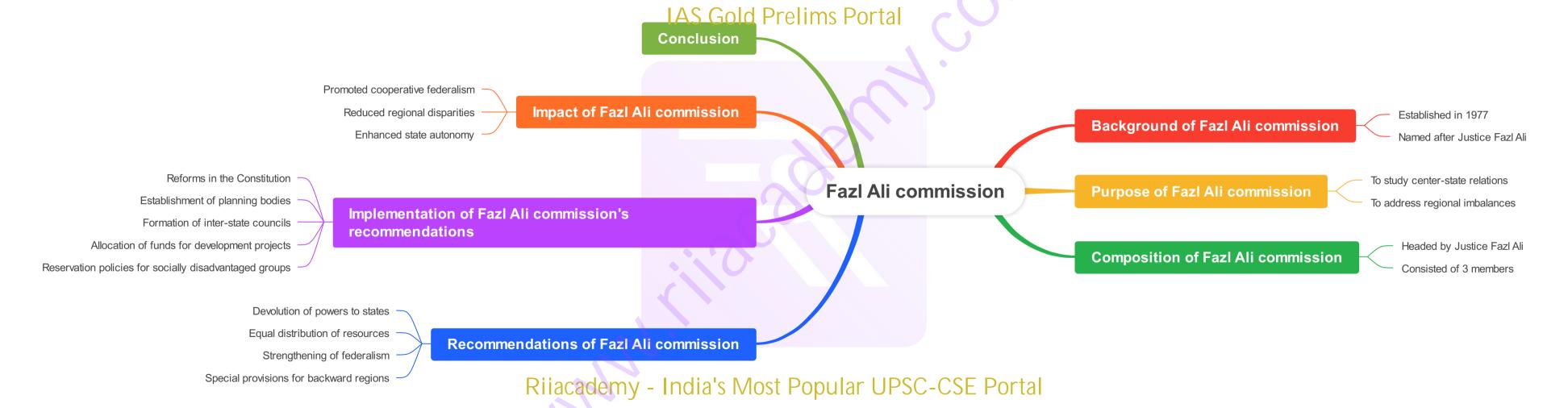


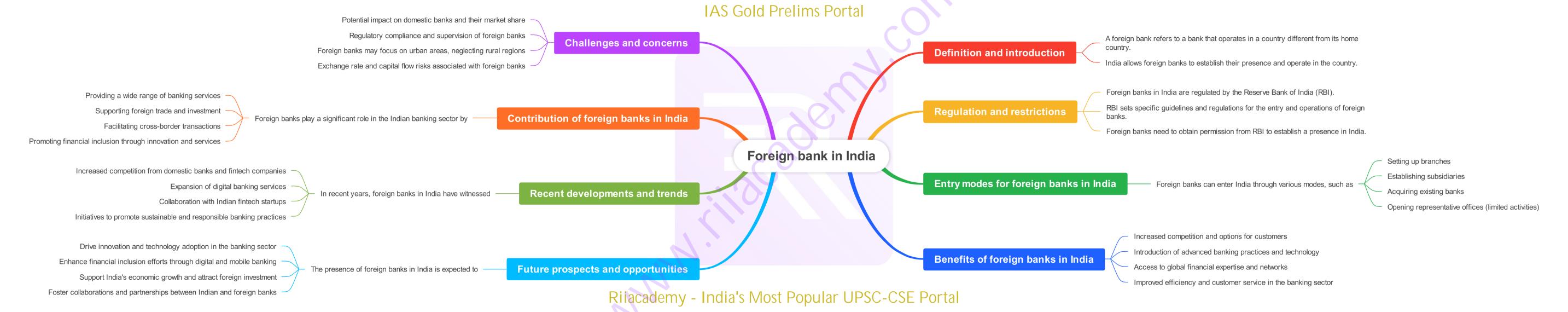


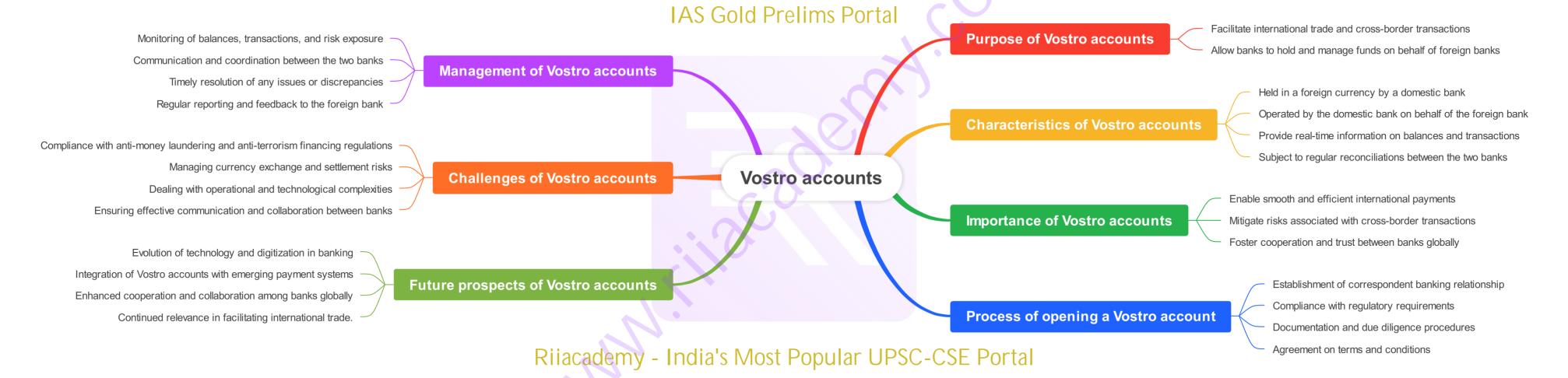




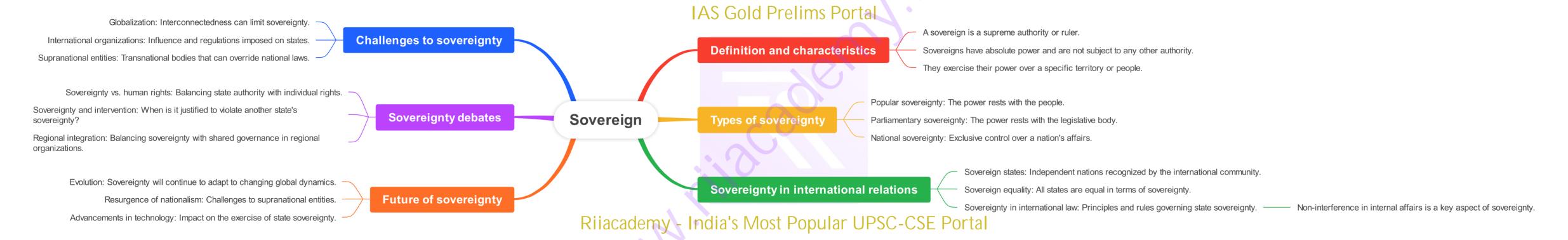








IAS Gold Prelims Portal Federalism allows for the protection of individual rights by ensuring that power is not concentrated in a single authority. Protection of Individual Rights It enables a system of checks and balances, preventing the abuse of power and safeguarding individual liberties. Federalism provides an avenue for regional and cultural diversity by granting states or regions the power to govern themselves. **Advantages of Federalism** Diversity and Local Autonomy It allows for local experimentation and adaptation to specific needs and preferences, promoting efficiency and good governance. Federalism can serve as a mechanism for resolving conflicts between different Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central regions or ethnic groups within a country. authority and regional or state governments. **Definition and Principles** Peaceful Resolution of conflicts By granting some degree of self-governance, it can help manage and accommodate It is based on the principle of sharing power and ensuring the autonomy and diverse interests, reducing tensions and promoting stability. sovereignty of both the central and regional governments. Federalism can lead to disparities in resource allocation and service provision Federalism has its roots in the United States, where it was established by the between different regions. Constitution in 1787. **History and Development** Inequality and Disparities It may exacerbate social and economic inequalities, especially when states or It has also been adopted by many other countries around the world as a means of regions have varying levels of development and capacity. decentralized governance. **Federalism** Cooperative federalism requires effective coordination and cooperation between the central government and state governments. **Challenges and Criticisms** This type of federalism emphasizes the separate spheres of authority between the Coordination and Cooperation central government and state governments. Lack of coordination or conflicts between levels of government can hinder policy **Dual Federalism** implementation and result in inefficiencies. It was prominent during the early years of the United States and is characterized by a clear division of powers. In some cases, federalism can lead to fragmentation and the formation of regional or ethnic identities that may challenge national unity. This type of federalism emphasizes cooperation and collaboration between the Fragmentation and Fragmentation central government and state governments. It requires a delicate balance between regional autonomy and national cohesion, Types of Federalism Cooperative Federalism which can be a source of political tension and instability. It is characterized by shared powers and intergovernmental cooperation in policy implementation and decision-making. Federalism remains a complex and evolving concept in modern governance, with This type of federalism focuses on the distribution of financial resources between the different countries adopting diverse models. central government and state governments. **Conclusion and Future Perspectives** Fiscal Federalism Its success depends on the ability to strike a balance between central authority and It involves the allocation of tax revenues and grants to support regional development regional autonomy, addressing challenges and ensuring effective cooperation. and service provision. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal



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Definition and Purpose

Structure and Participants

Agricultural Market Information System
(AMIS)

Activities and Functions

AMIS

The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is an international initiative aimed at improving transparency and enhancing global food market monitoring and analysis.

AMIS was established in response to the global food price crisis of 2007-2008, with the aim of providing reliable and timely information on agricultural markets to help policymakers make informed decisions.

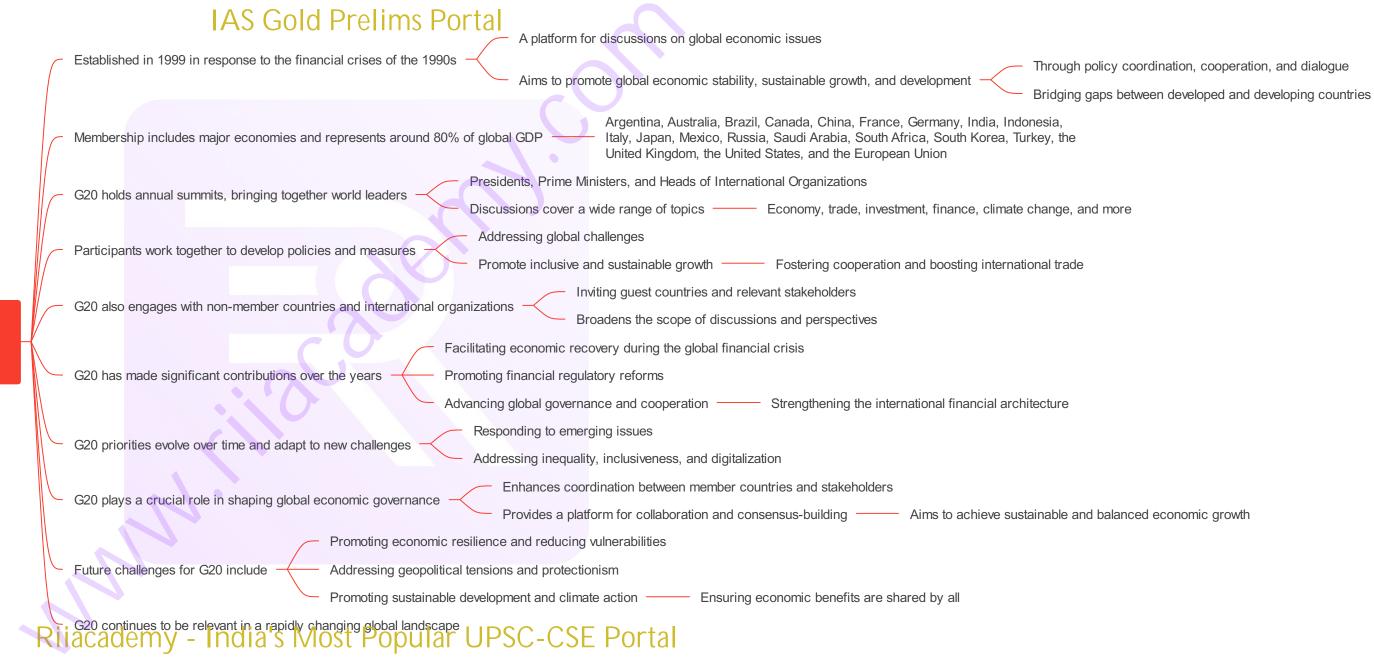
AMIS operates as a collaborative platform, bringing together various stakeholders including governments, international organizations, and the private sector.

The system consists of several key components, including the Secretariat, the Market Monitor, and the Rapid Response Forum.

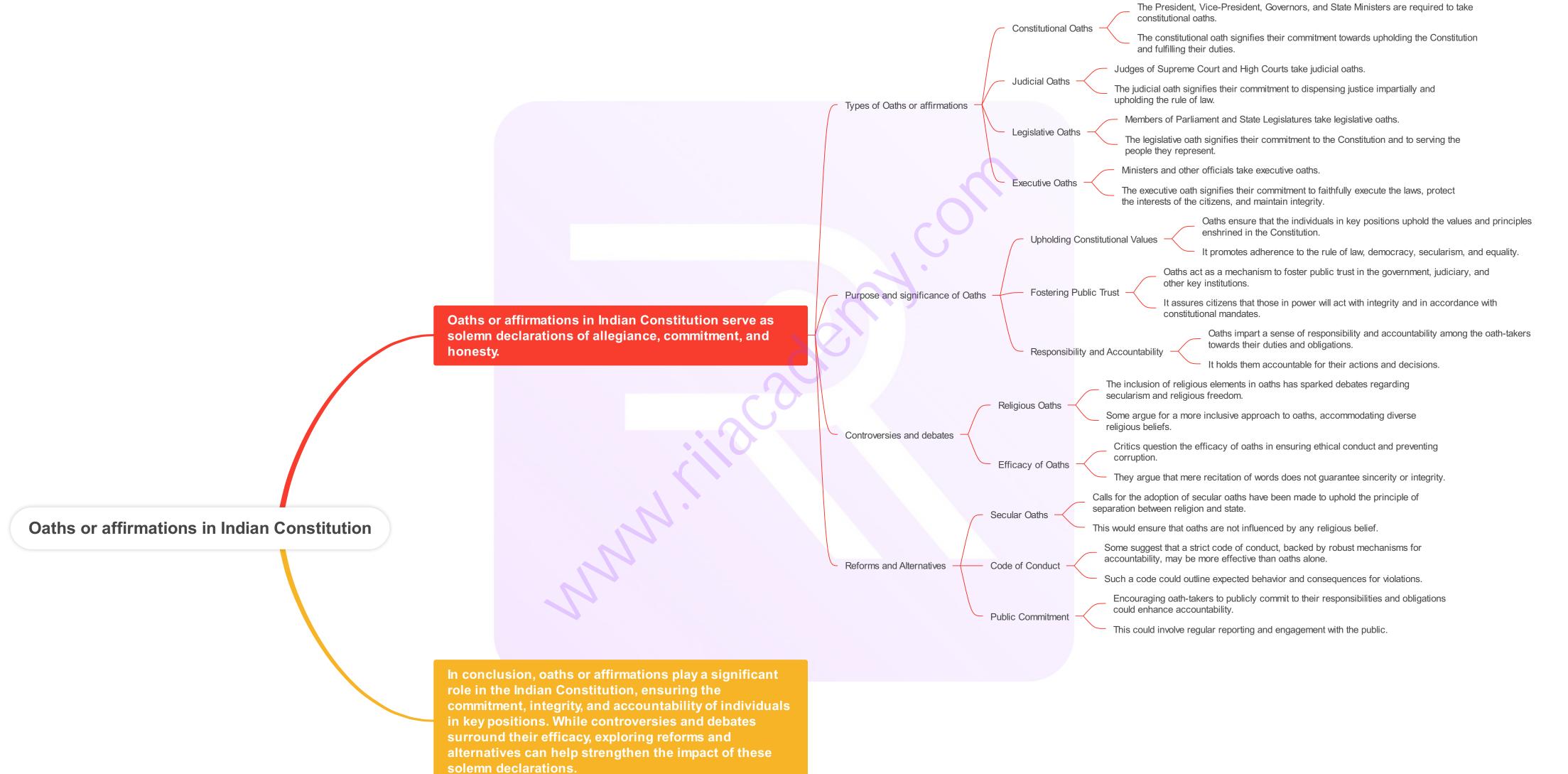
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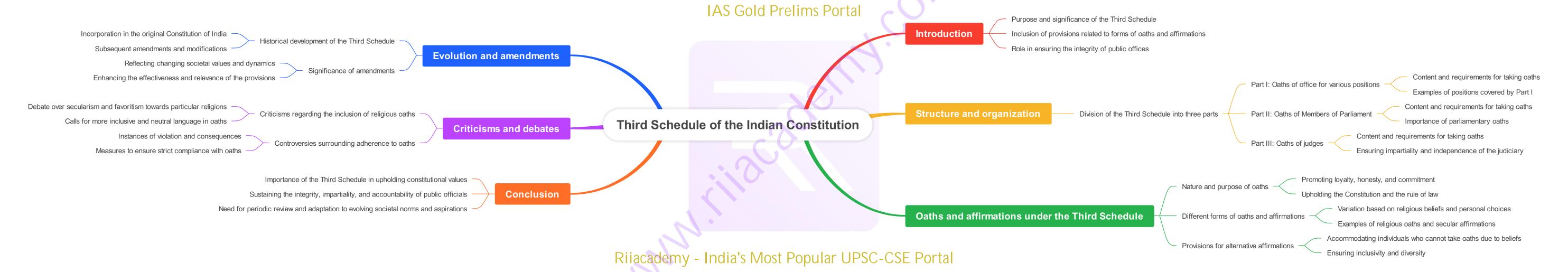
An international forum for governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union

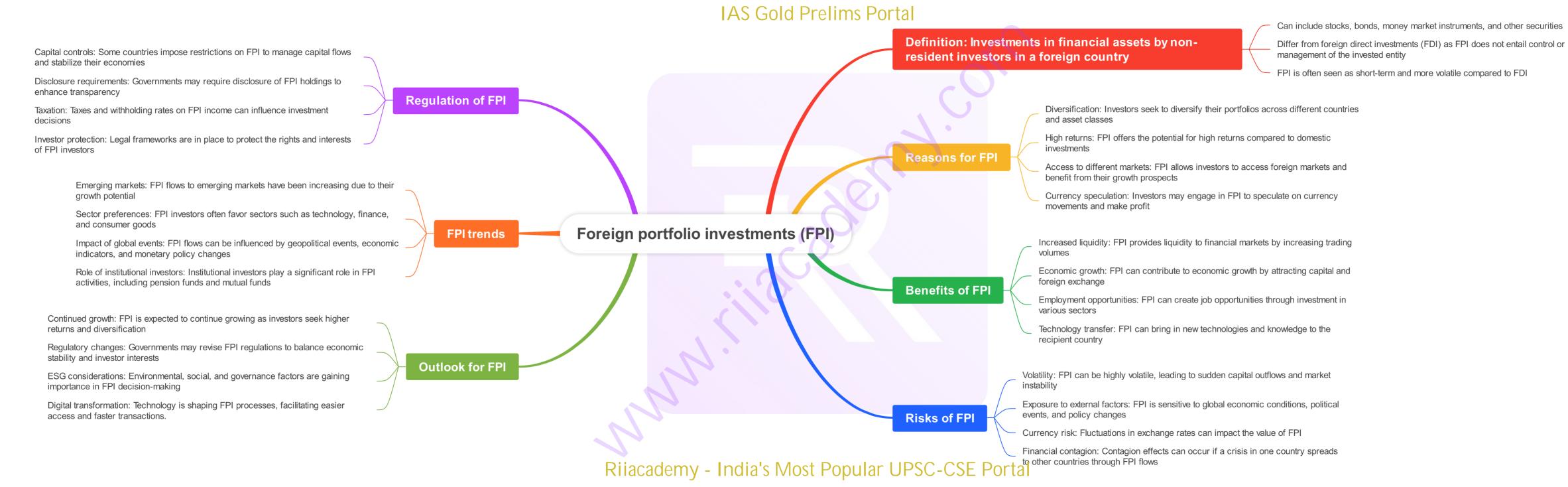


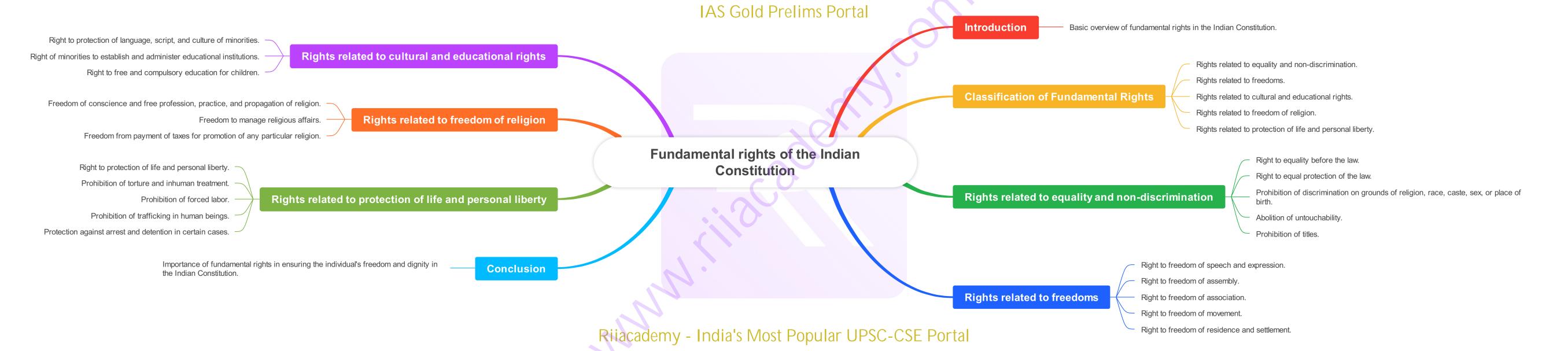
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IAS Gold Prelims Portal Economic indicators: Factors such as GDP growth, inflation rate, interest rates, and fiscal policies impact the stock market. Global market trends: Developments in international markets, geopolitical events, and foreign investor sentiment affect Indian stocks. The Indian stock market refers to the collection of exchanges and markets where the **Factors influencing the market** buying and selling of securities occur in India. Corporate earnings: The financial performance and outlook of companies listed on the stock market influence investor sentiment. It plays a crucial role in mobilizing savings for productive investments and facilitating capital formation in the country. Government policies: Regulatory changes, tax reforms, and sector-specific policies **Definition and overview** can have a significant impact on the market. The market includes both primary and secondary markets, where investors can participate in initial public offerings (IPOs) or trade already-listed securities. It is regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), which ensures Day trading: Short-term trading where positions are entered and exited within a transparency, fairness, and investor protection. single trading day. Value investing: Strategy focused on investing in undervalued stocks with the expectation of long-term capital appreciation. The National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange Trading and investment strategies (BSE) are the two major stock exchanges in India. Technical analysis: Analysis of historical price and volume data to identify patterns and make trading decisions. The NSE is the largest stock exchange in India in terms of trading volume and market **Major stock exchanges** Fundamental analysis: Evaluation of a company's financial health, management, competitive advantage, and industry outlook for investment decisions. The BSE is one of the oldest stock exchanges in Asia and has a significant influence on the Indian stock market. Market volatility: Stock prices can fluctuate significantly, leading to potential losses for Indian stock market Retail investors: Individual investors who trade in the stock market for personal investment purposes. Systemic risks: Factors such as economic downturns, financial crises, or political instability can impact the entire market. Institutional investors: Entities such as mutual funds, insurance companies, pension funds, and foreign institutional investors (FIIs) who invest on behalf of others. Lack of information asymmetry: Individual investors may face challenges in Risks and challenges Participants in the market accessing accurate and timely information about companies. Brokers: Intermediaries who facilitate the buying and selling of securities on behalf of investors. Regulatory risks: Changes in regulations and policies can create uncertainty and affect investor sentiment. Market makers: Individuals or firms who provide liquidity by quoting both bid and ask prices for specific securities. Liquidity risks: Some stocks may lack sufficient liquidity, making it difficult to buy or sell them at desired prices. The Nifty 50 and the Sensex are two prominent market indices that represent the overall performance of the Indian stock market. Increased participation from retail investors due to technological advancements and easy access to trading platforms. The Nifty 50 consists of the 50 largest and most liquid Indian stocks listed on the **Market indices** Growth of online trading and mobile trading apps, providing convenience and realtime market updates to investors. The Sensex is a benchmark index of the BSE, comprising 30 financially sound and well-established companies Continued efforts by regulators to enhance transparency, investor protection, and Future outlook and developments market integrity.

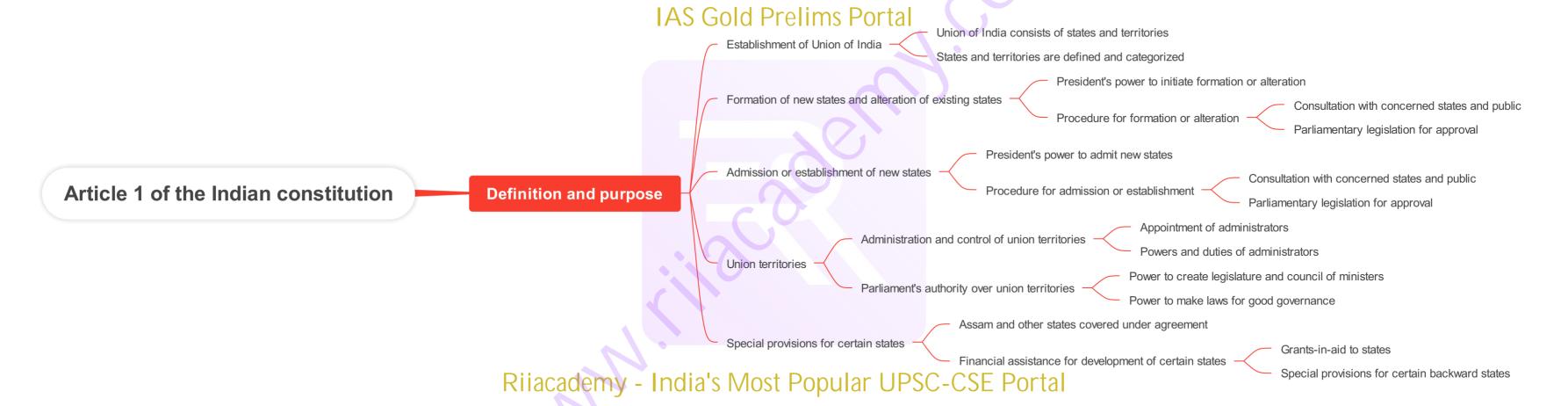
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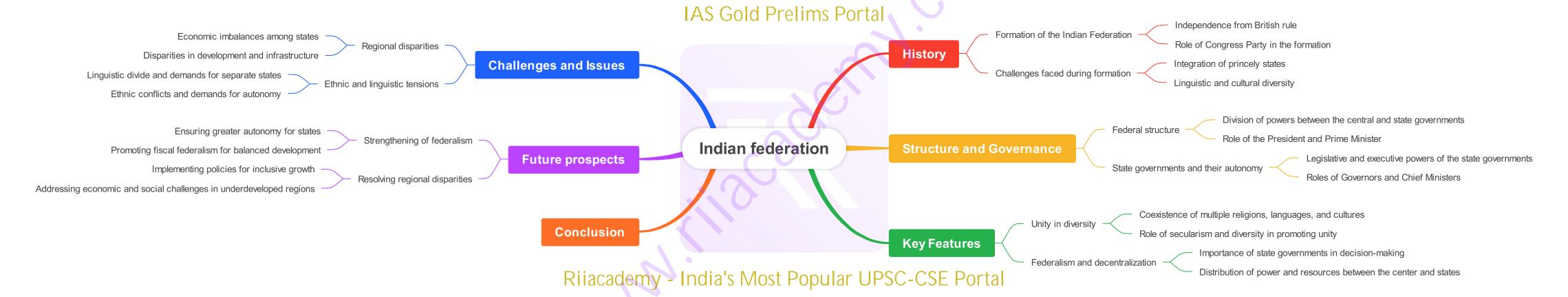
Expansion of derivative products, like futures and options, to increase hedging and

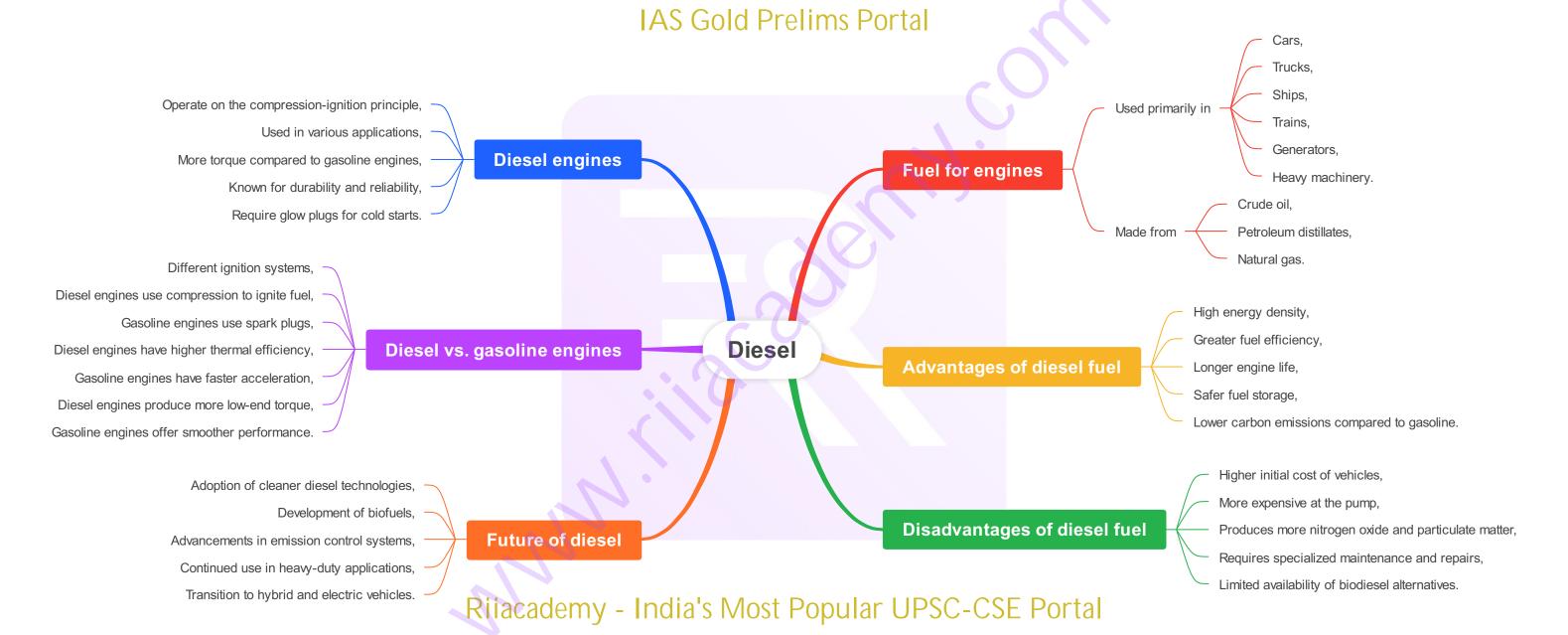
Integration with global markets through international collaborations and the inclusion

speculation opportunities.

of Indian stocks in global indices.







It is used as a fuel in various applications.

Hydrogen fuel cells convert hydrogen gas into electricity.

Hydrogen fuel cells produce only water vapor as a byproduct.

Hydrogen can be produced from various sources such as fossil fuels, water, and biomass.

Hydrogen has the potential to be a clean and renewable energy source.

Hydrogen fuel cells are being used to power vehicles and provide electricity in certain areas.

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Hydrogen is the first element on the periodic table.

It is a chemical element with the symbol H and atomic number 1.

Hydrogen is the lightest and most abundant element in the universe.

It is the primary building block of the universe.

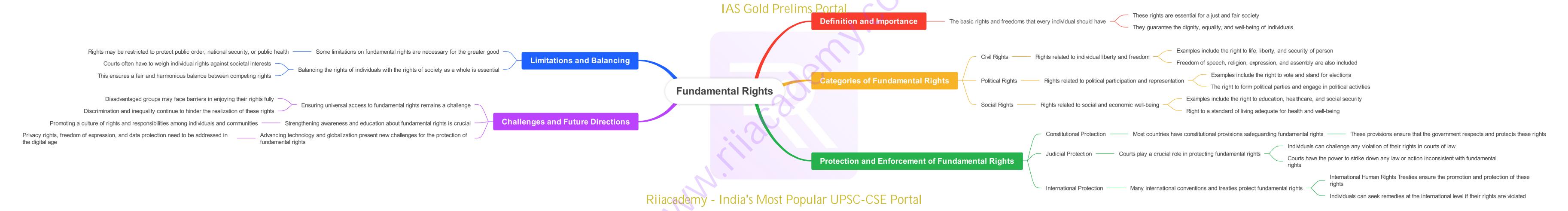
Hydrogen is essential for the formation of stars.

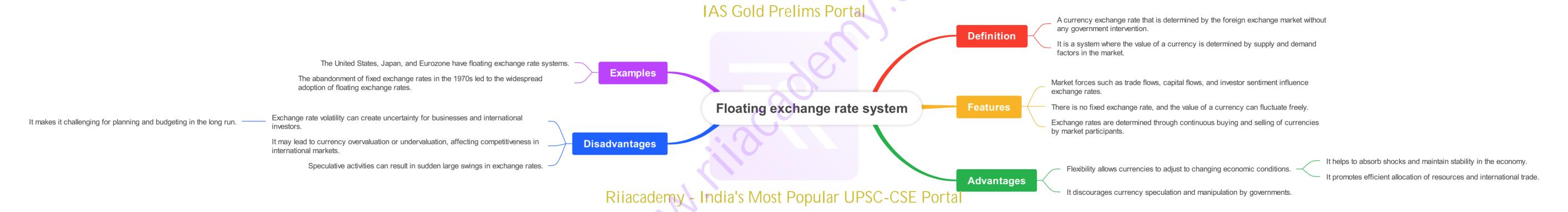
It is also an important component of water and other organic compounds.

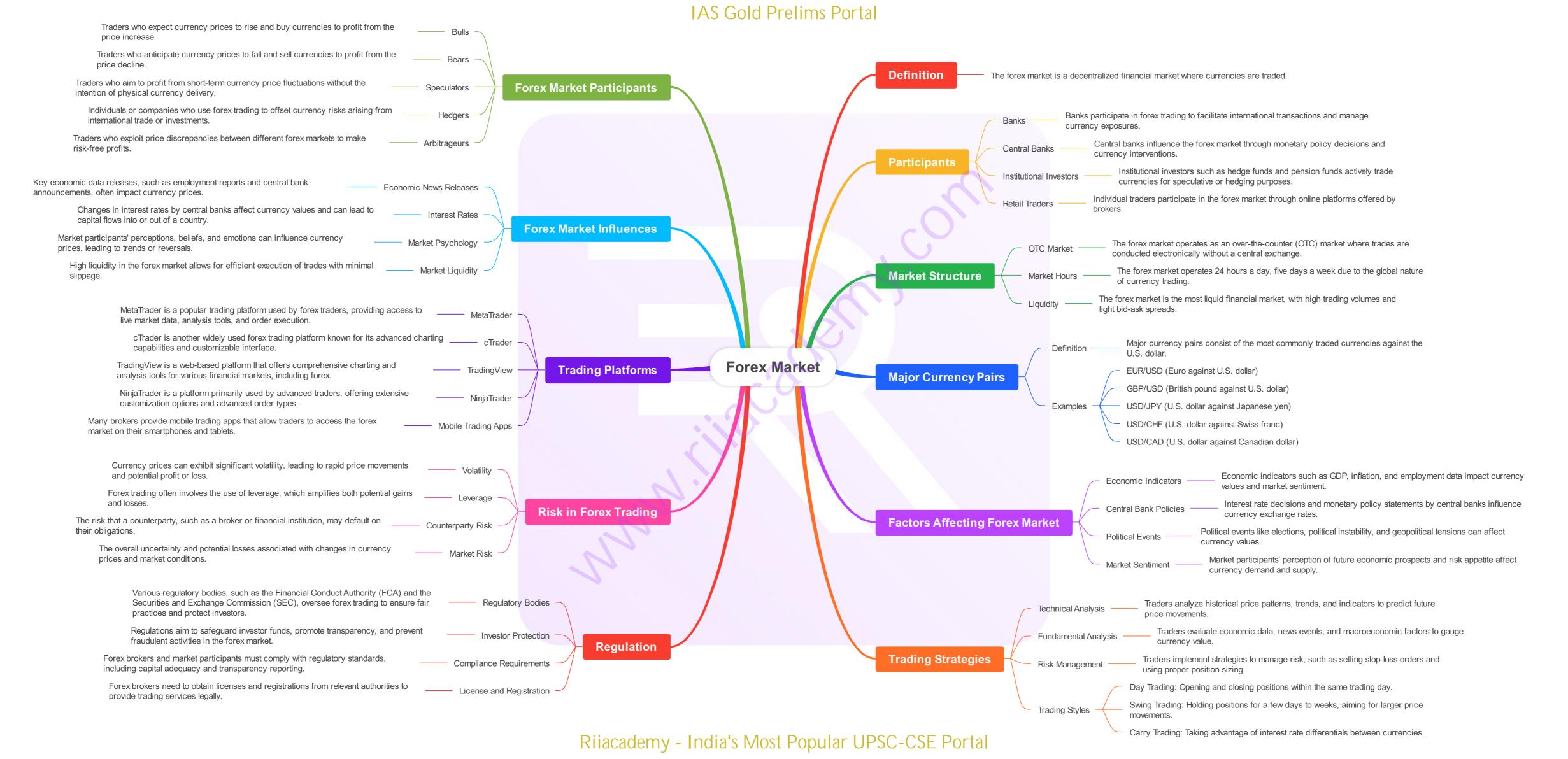
Hydrogen gas is highly flammable.

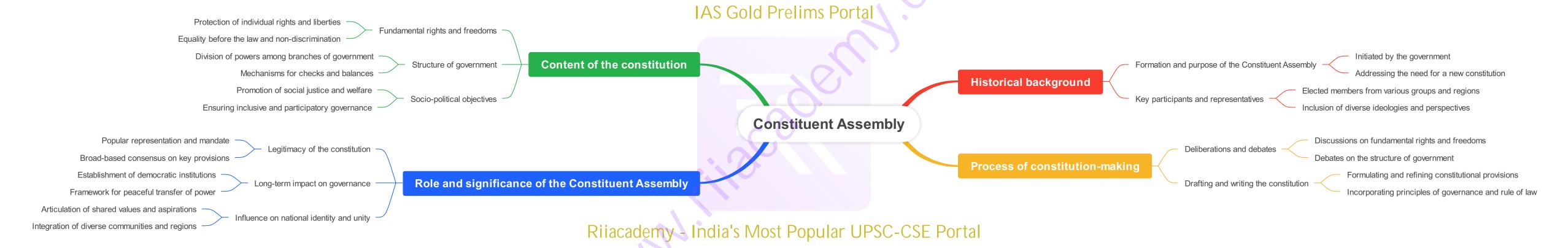
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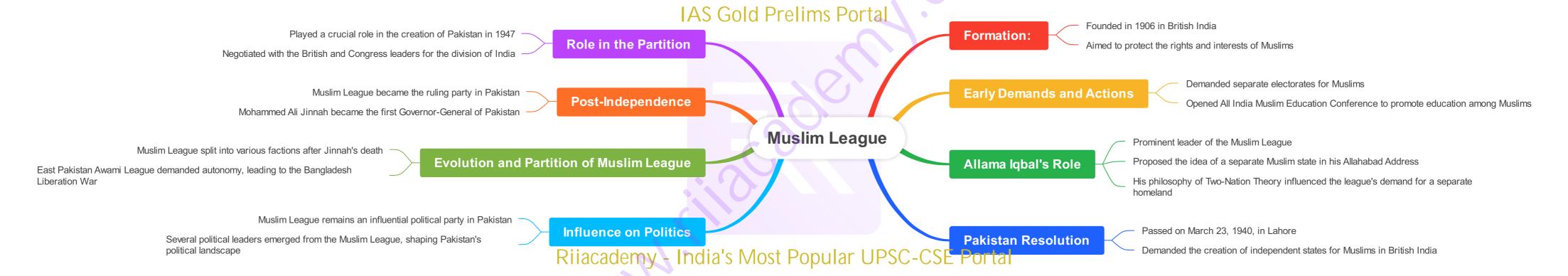












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Bacteriophages bind to specific receptor molecules on the surface of bacterial cells. —

They inject their genetic material into the host cell, hijacking the cellular machinery for replication.

During lytic replication, bacteriophages produce enzymes that degrade the bacterial cell wall, leading to cell lysis and release of progeny phages.

Lysogenic replication involves integration of the phage genome into the bacterial chromosome, becoming a prophage.

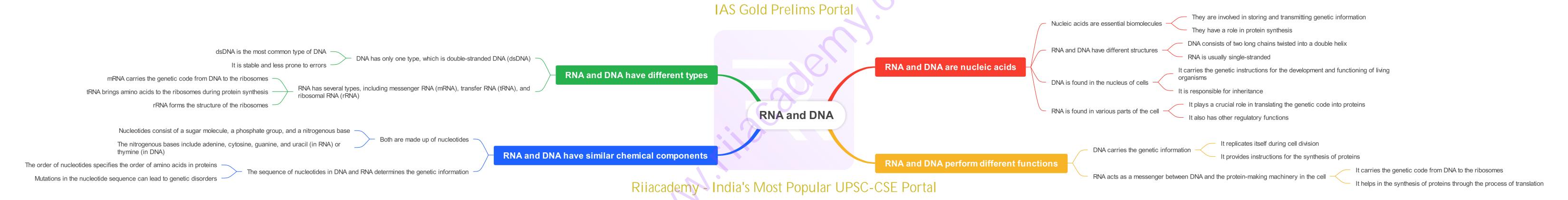
Bacteriophages have potential applications in various fields, including medicine, agriculture, and biotechnology.

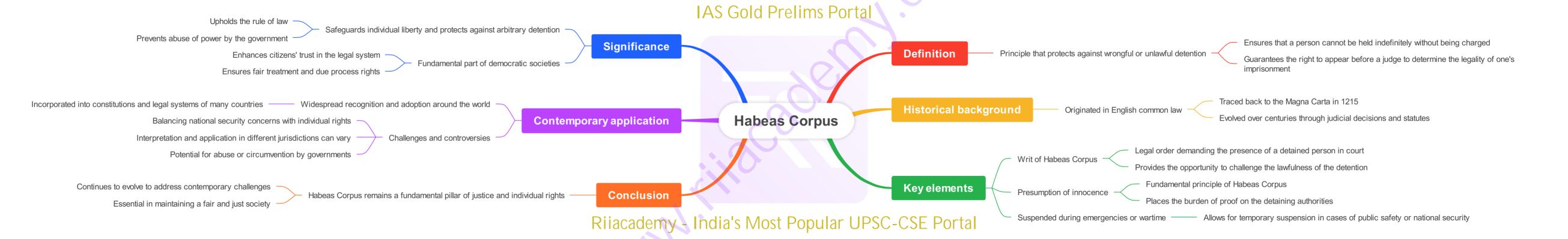
Phage therapy is being explored as an alternative to antibiotics for treating antibiotic-resistant bacterial infections.

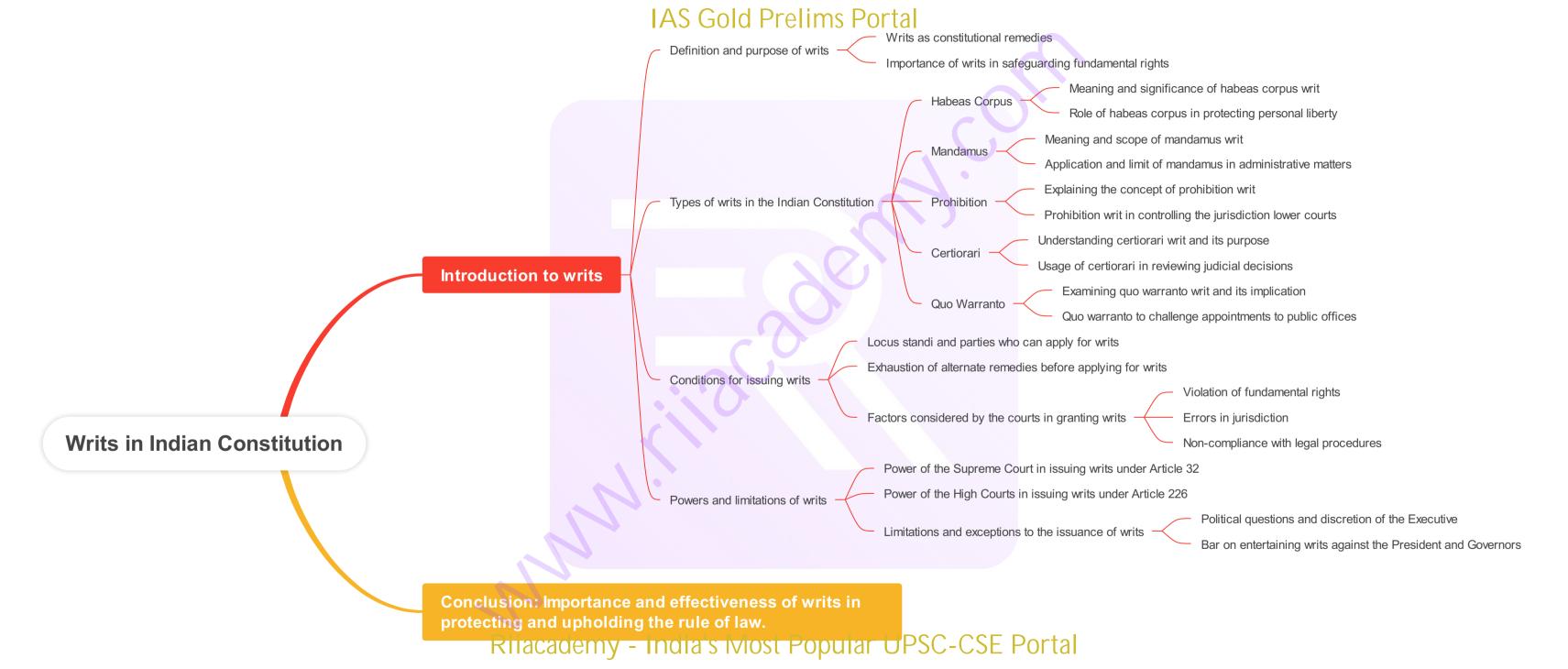
Bacteriophages can be used in food safety to target and control bacterial pathogens.

Research is ongoing to understand phage biology, phage-host interactions, and develop phage-based technologies.

Bacteriophages are viruses that infect and replicate within bacterial cells. They are composed of genetic material, either DNA or RNA, surrounded by a protein **Definition and Introduction** Bacteriophages have a specific host range and can only infect certain types of Interaction with Bacteria Bacteriophages were first discovered by Frederick Twort in 1915 and independently by Félix d'Hérelle in 1917. Bacteriophages Initially, bacteriophages were used as a therapeutic agent called phage therapy to **Discovery and History** treat bacterial infections. However, the discovery of antibiotics led to a decline in phage therapy research. **Applications and Research** Bacteriophages are classified based on their morphology, genetic material, and mode of replication. Classification There are several families and subfamilies of bacteriophages, including Myoviridae, Siphoviridae, and Podoviridae. Bacteriophages can be categorized as lytic or lysogenic based on their life cycle. Riiacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal







International collaboration and coordinated efforts are essential to effectively monitor and regulate LRET.

Techniques like modeling, remote sensing, and data analysis facilitate the understanding and prediction of long-range transport.

Policies and agreements at national and international levels aim to reduce pollutant emissions and mitigate LRET.

The transport of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) from industrialized regions to remote areas like the Arctic is a prominent example of LRET.

Acid rain, caused by the long-range transport of sulfur and nitrogen compounds, has detrimental effects on ecosystems and infrastructure.

The spread of radioactive materials from nuclear accidents, like the Chernobyl and Fukushima disasters, demonstrates the long-range impact of such events.

Understanding the complexities of LRET and its interactions with climate change is an ongoing research area

Developing advanced monitoring systems and predictive models can help in early detection and prevention of LRET-related issues.

The assessment of potential health risks and the implementation of effective pollution control measures are crucial for addressing LRET challenges.

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Monitoring and regulation of LRET

Case studies and examples related to LRET

Long-range environmental transport (LRET)

LRET refers to the movement of pollutants or substances over long distances in the environment

It is a global phenomenon that can occur through various pathways such as air, water, and biological means.

Environmental conditions like wind patterns and ocean currents play a crucial role in determining the direction and extent of LRET.

Physical and chemical properties of pollutants also affect their transportation potential.

Human activities such as industrial emissions and waste disposal contribute significantly to LRET.

LRET can lead to the spread of pollutants across different regions, even those far away from the original source.

It can result in the accumulation of contaminants in sensitive ecosystems and pose risks to human health.

Definition and background

Factors influencing LRET

Impacts of LRET

LRET can affect the quality of air, water, and soil, leading to ecological disturbances and biodiversity loss.

Future challenges and research directions

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The Stockholm Convention on POPs is a global treaty aimed at reducing and eliminating the production and use of POPs

The treaty has resulted in the listing and regulation of several POPs, including DDT, PCBs, and dioxins

Implementation of strict regulations on the production, use, and disposal of POPs

Promoting alternative, less harmful substances and technologies

Encouraging international cooperation and information-sharing to tackle cross-border ______ issues related to POPs

Ongoing monitoring and assessment of POPs levels and their impacts on human health and the environment

Continued research and development of innovative solutions for eliminating and preventing POPs contamination

Sustainable waste management practices to minimize POPs release into the environment.



International efforts to address POPs —

Strategies for reducing POPs pollution

Challenges and future outlook —

Definition and characteristics of POPs

POPs are toxic chemicals that persist in the environment

They can travel long distances and accumulate in the food chain

Sources and production of POPs

POPs can be released from industrial processes, waste incineration, and agricultural activities

Some POPs are intentionally produced for specific purposes, such as pesticides or flame retardants

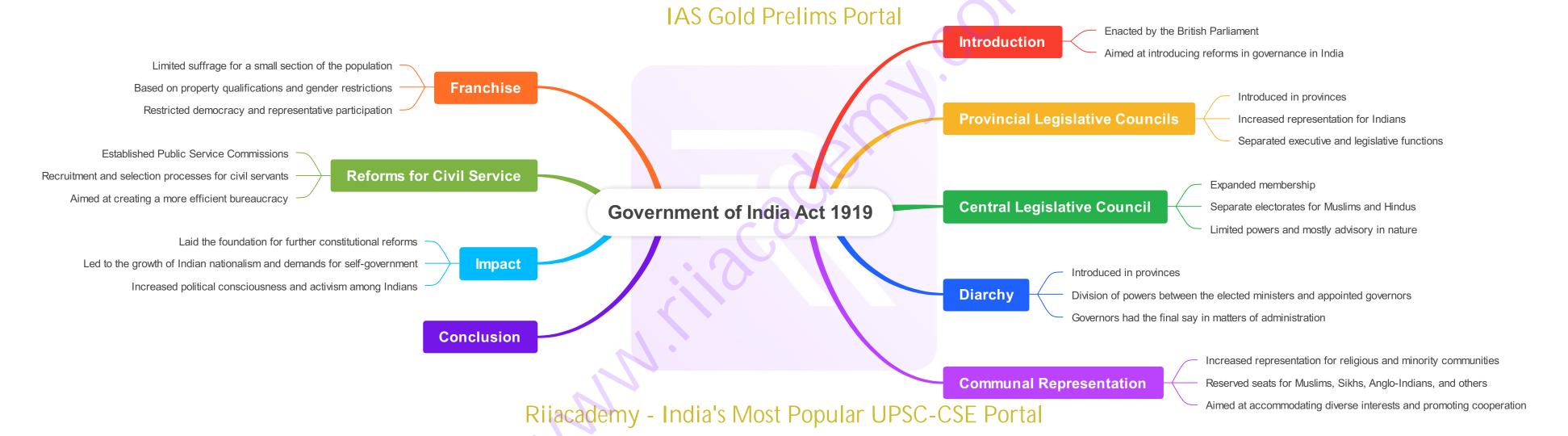
Health and environmental impacts of POPs

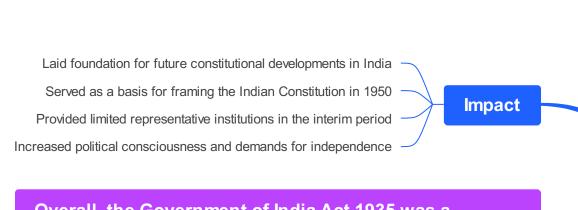
POPs have been linked to various adverse health effects, including cancer, reproductive disorders, and immune system impairment

They can also cause ecological damage, disrupting ecosystems and harming wildlife populations

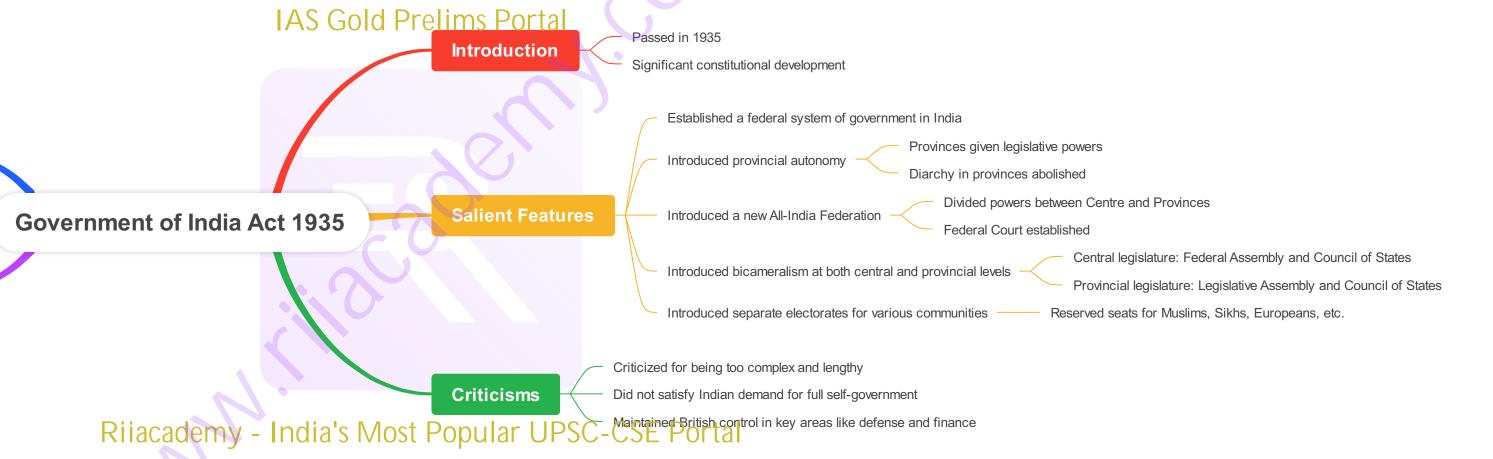
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Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

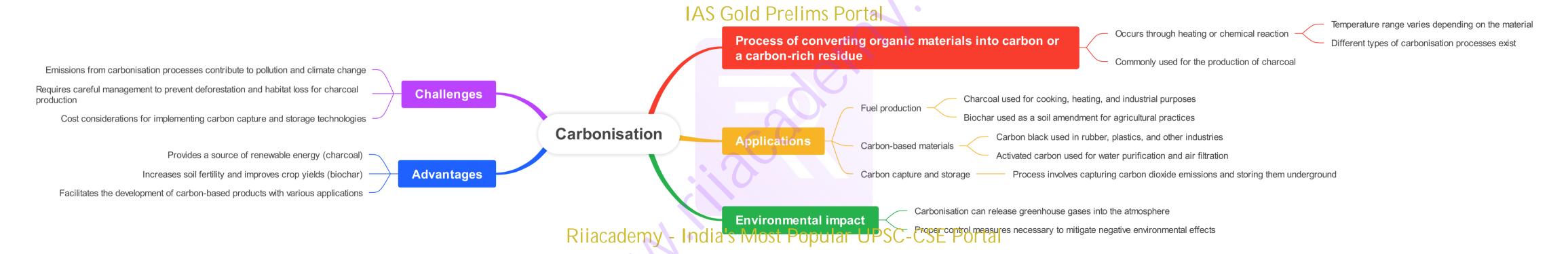


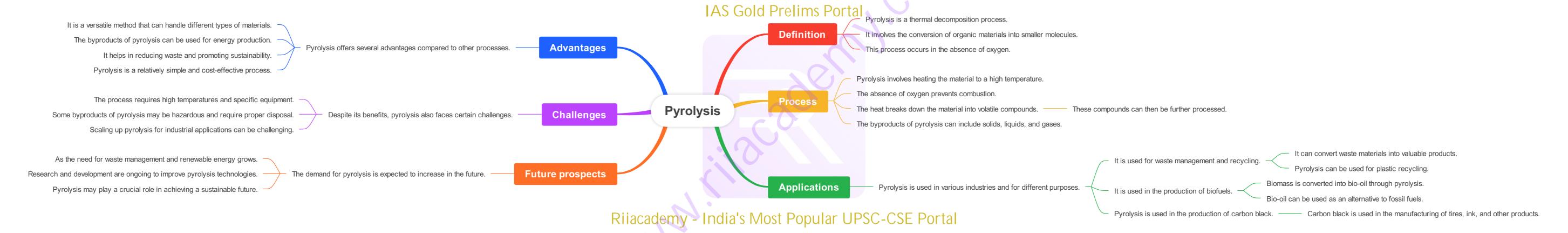


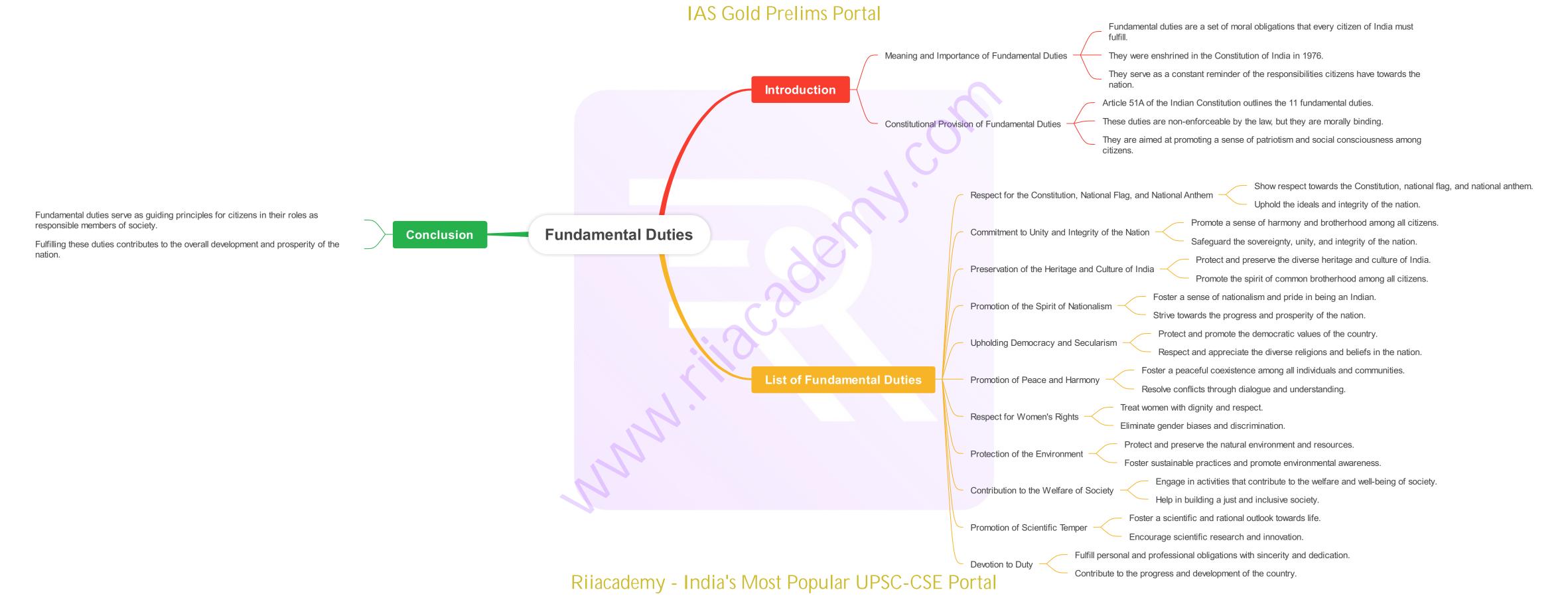
Overall, the Government of India Act 1935 was a significant step towards self-government in India, introducing federalism and provincial autonomy, but it fell short of fully addressing Indian aspirations for independence.



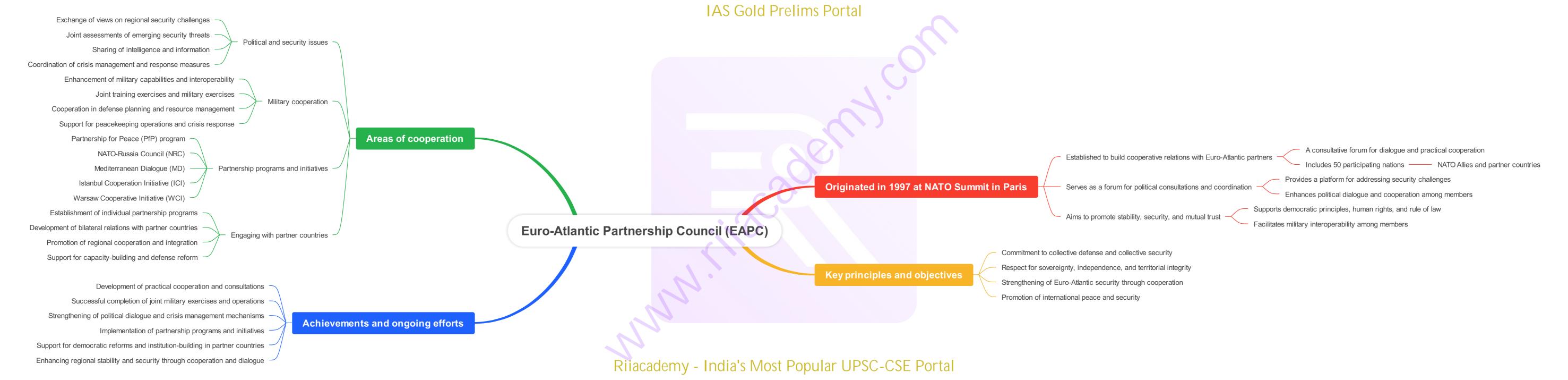


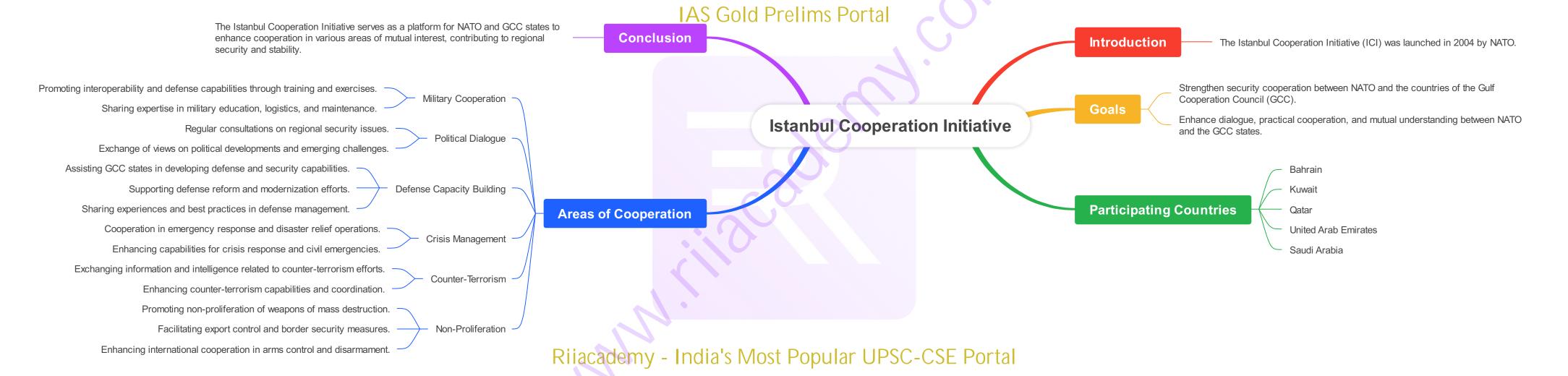


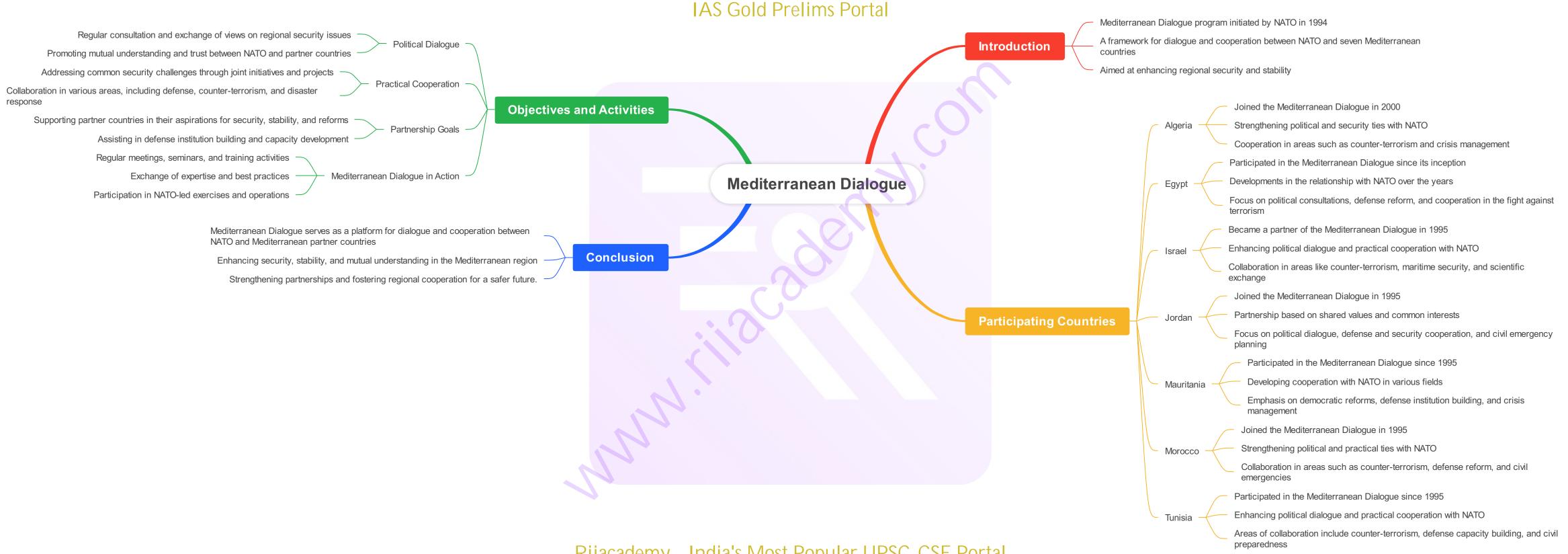




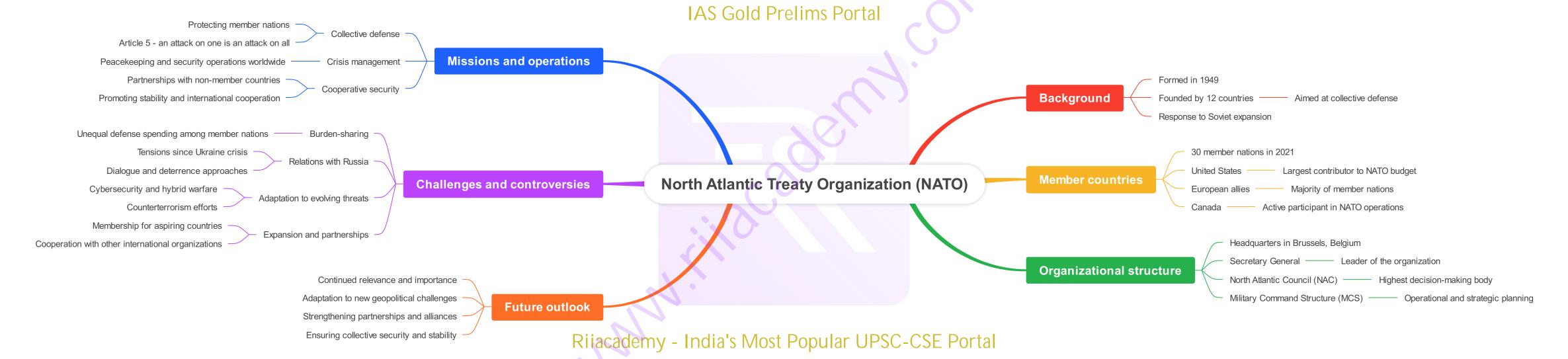


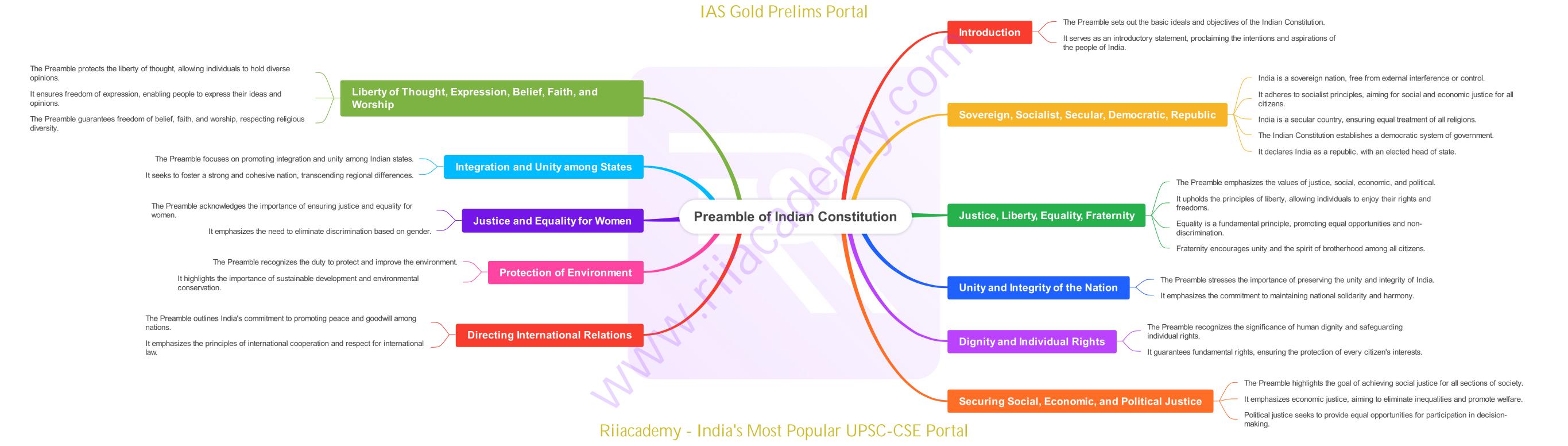


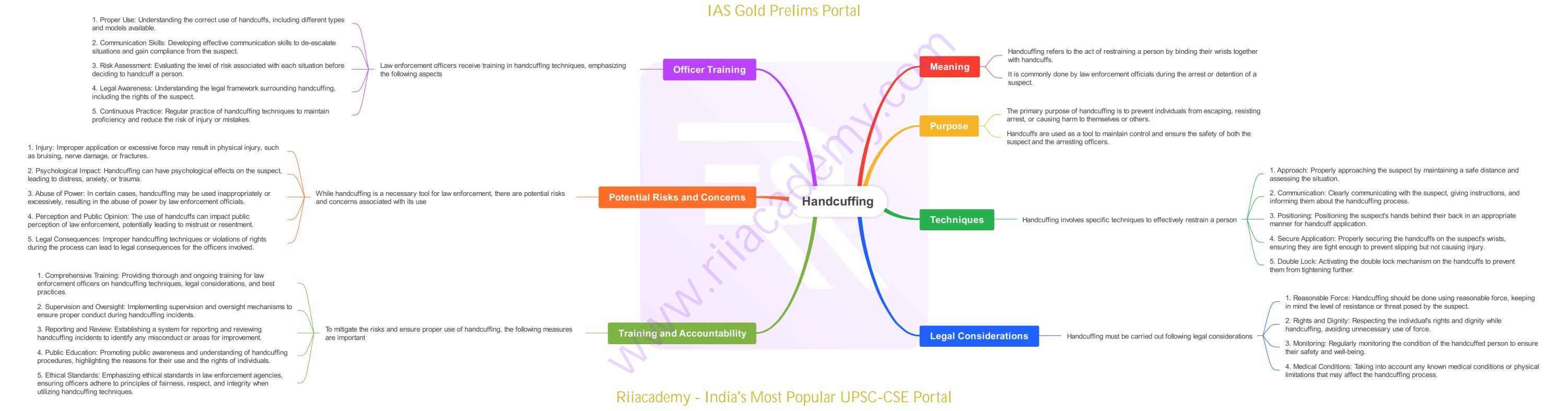




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The court analyzed the relevant laws and precedents.

The court concluded that the Delhi Administration was indeed negligent.

The court ordered the Delhi Administration to compensate the plaintiff.

The compensation amount was determined based on the extent of damages.

The court decision set a precedent for similar cases in the future.

Overall, the case highlighted the importance of accountability and responsibility of the government in ensuring public safety.

IAS Gold Prelims Portal Prem Shankar Shukla vs Delhi Administration

Prem Shankar Shukla filed a lawsuit against Delhi Administration.

The case was brought to the High Court of Delhi.

The primary issue was the alleged negligence of the Delhi Administration.

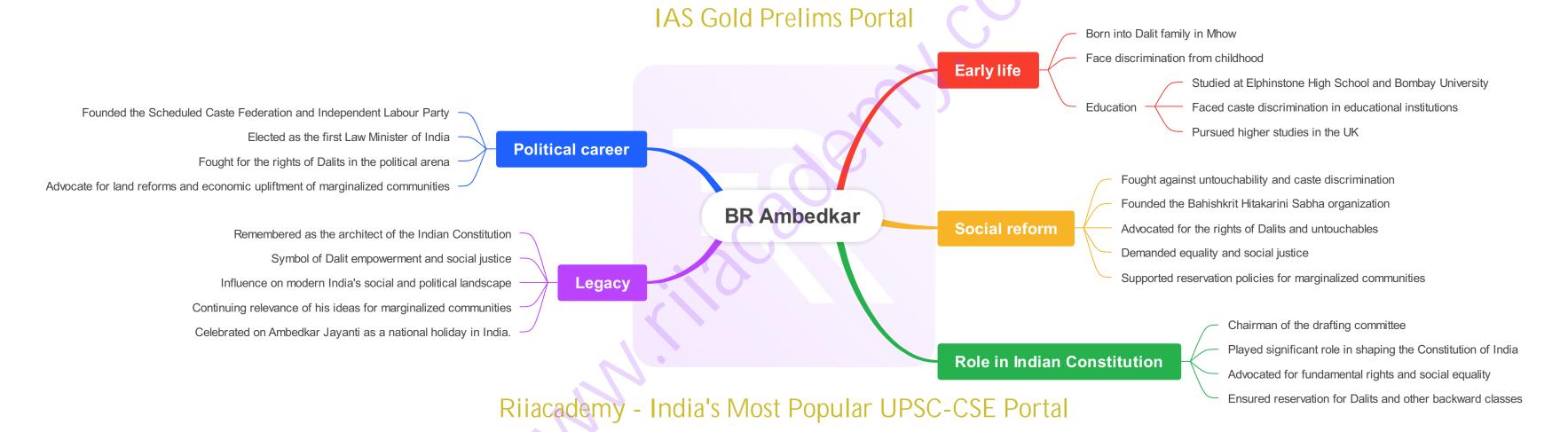
The negligence resulted in a tragic incident causing harm to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff sought compensation for the damages caused.

The Delhi Administration argued that they were not responsible for the incident.

The court considered the evidence presented by both parties.

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Mahatma Gandhi

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

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Grew up in a middle-class Hindu family and was influenced by his devout mother and other religious figures Born on October 2, 1869, in Porbandar, Gujarat, India Received education in India, England, and South Africa Developed the concept of satyagraha (truth-force) as a nonviolent resistance Advocated for nonviolent civil disobedience as a means to achieve political and social change Led several nonviolent protests and campaigns against the British colonial rule Emphasized the importance of inclusiveness and respect for all religions and beliefs Promoted religious harmony and unity among different communities in India Believed in the power of prayer and meditation for personal and social transformation Fought against social issues such as untouchability, poverty, and discrimination Dedicated his life to social, economic, and political reforms in India Advocated for the empowerment of women and the upliftment of the marginalized

sections of society

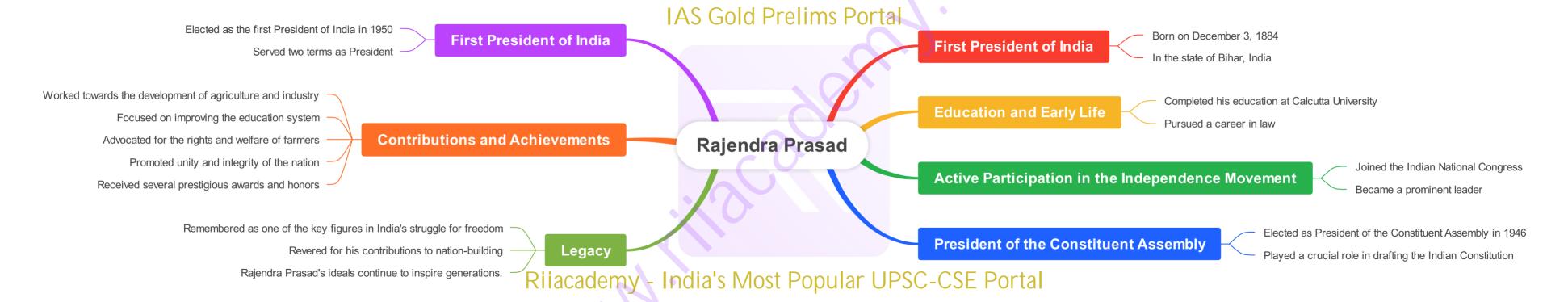
Inspired leaders and movements globally with his philosophy of nonviolence and truth

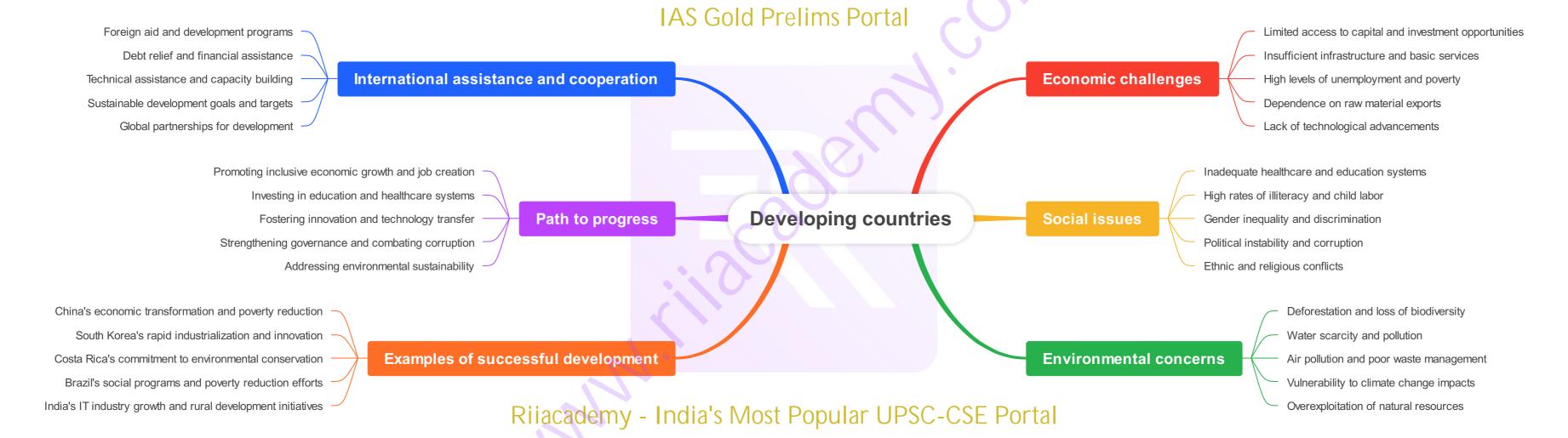
Assassinated on January 30, 1948, by a Hindu nationalist who opposed his views on

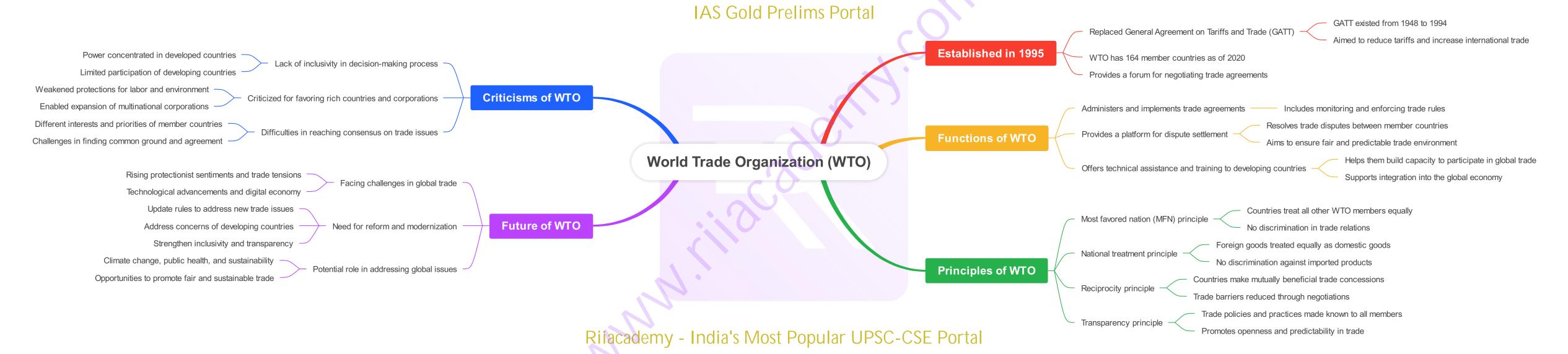
Influenced civil rights movements led by Martin Luther King Jr. in the United States and Nelson Mandela in South Africa

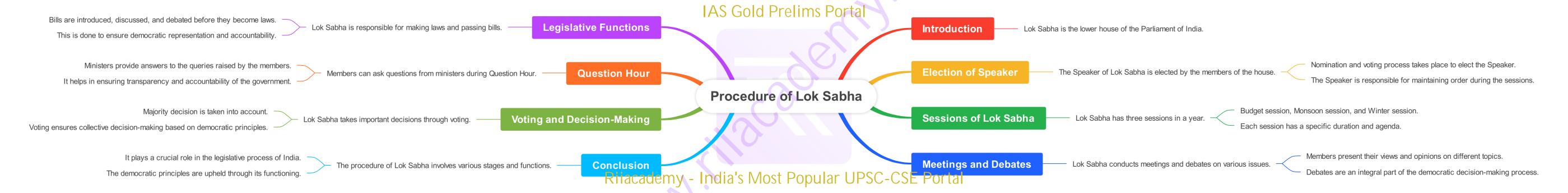
Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1947 for his efforts in achieving peace and harmony

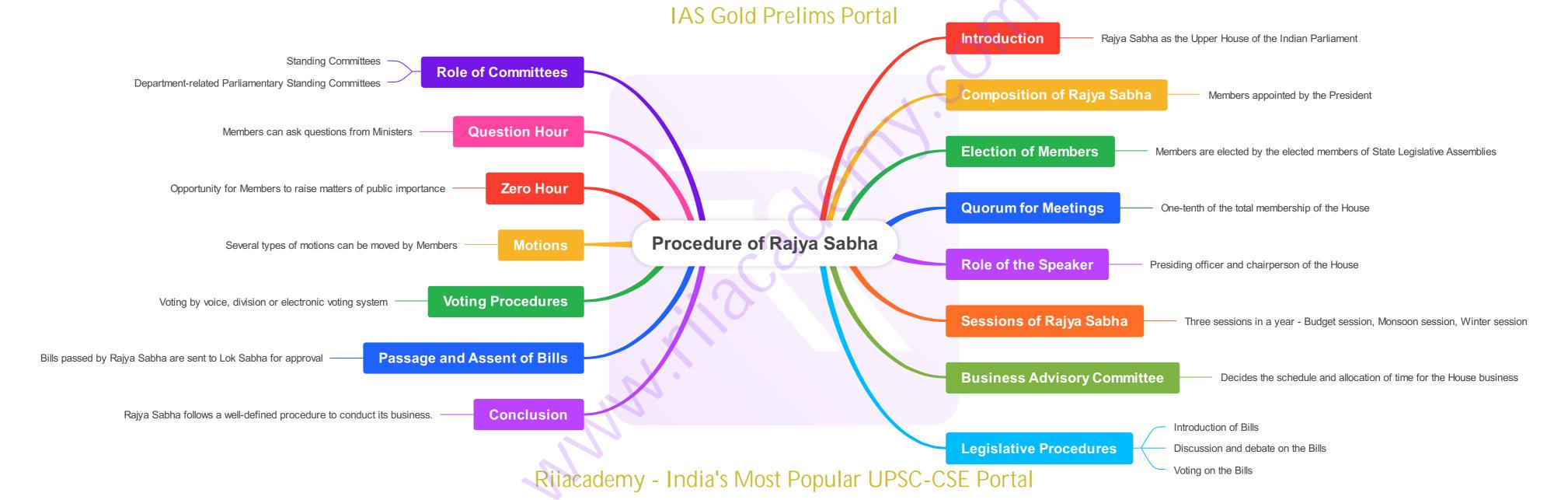
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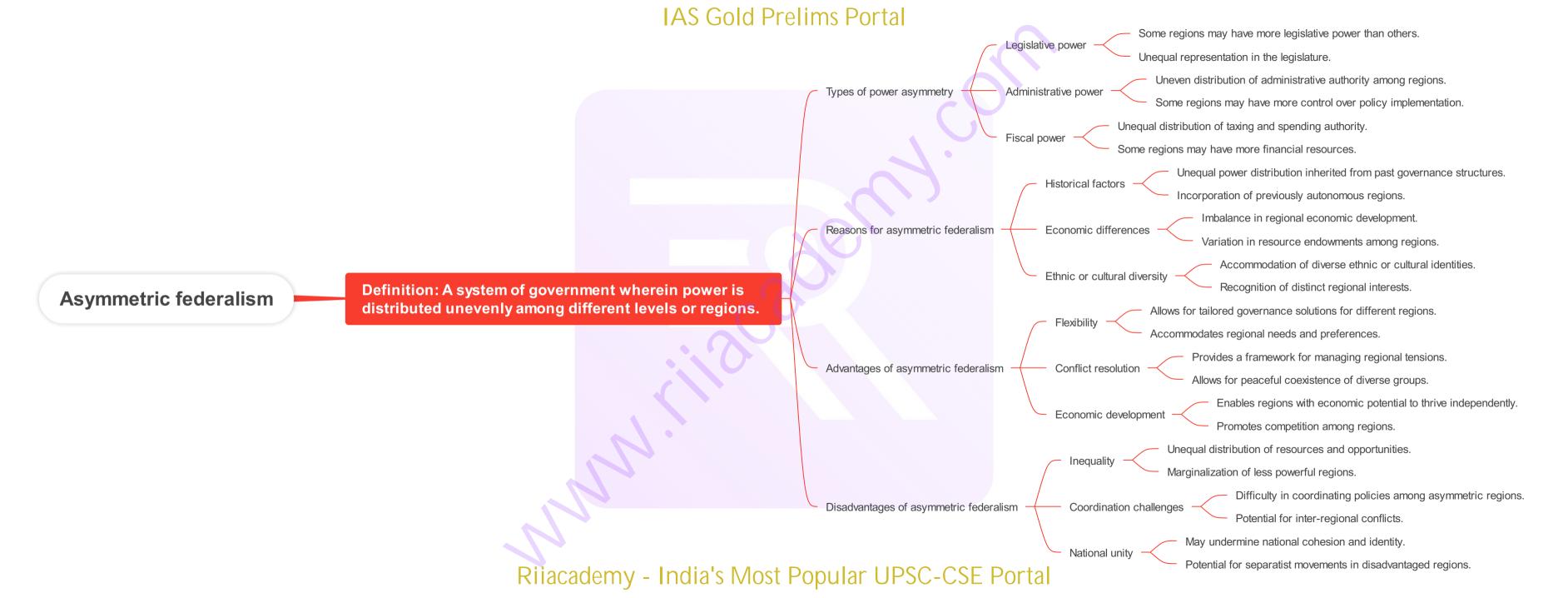


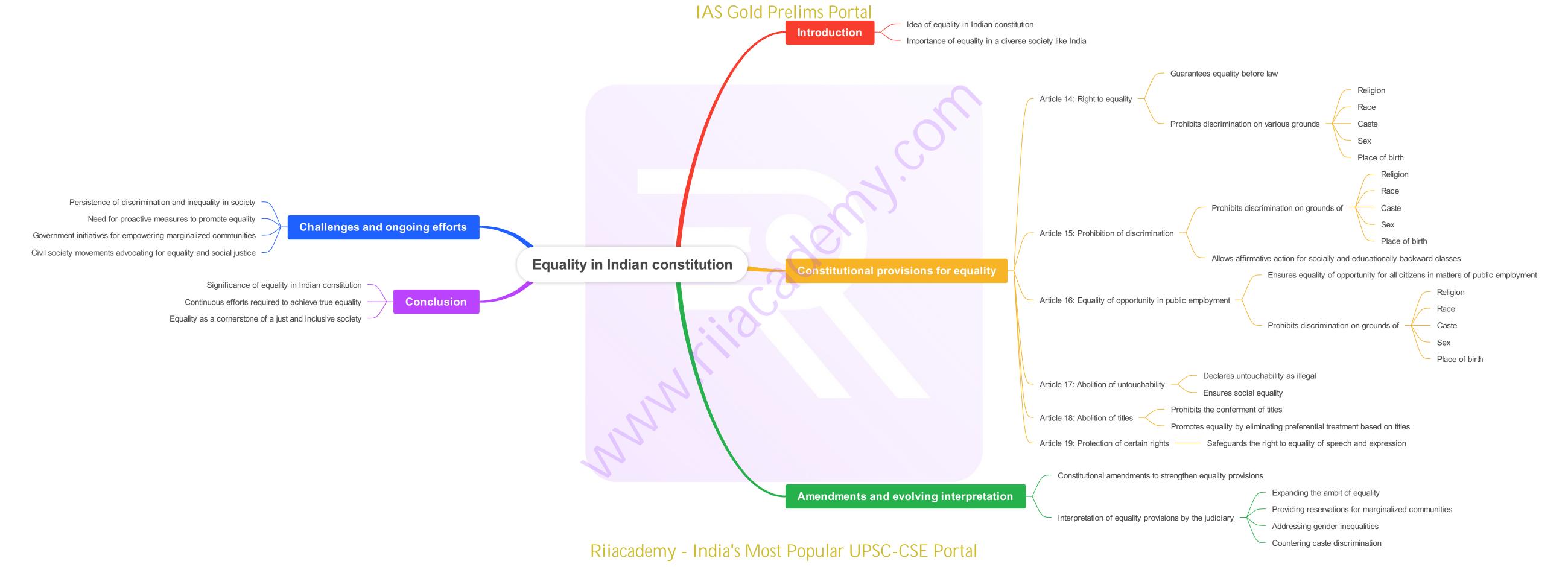




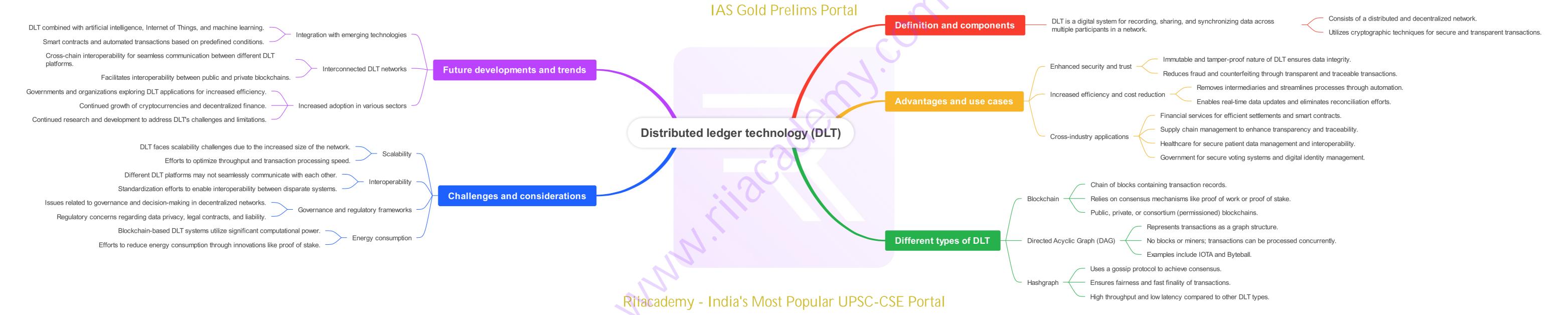












Some rights, like freedom of speech, may clash with the right to privacy or protection of public interest.

Variations in cultural norms and legal frameworks may impact the interpretation and enforcement of these rights.

Resource constraints and unequal distribution of wealth can hinder the full realization of economic and social rights.

Balancing absolute rights with the needs of society and other individuals is crucial.

absolute rights Cultural, legal, and socio-economic factors influence the effective realization of absolute rights globally.

Various international conventions and treaties have been established to safeguard and promote absolute rights.

Examples include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and other regional human rights instruments.

Limitations and challenges in the implementation of

International framework for the protection of absolute

Absolute rights are fundamental legal rights that are considered inviolable and nonnegotiable.

These rights are inherently possessed by every individual by virtue of their humanity.

Categories of absolute rights

Definition and concept

Absolute rights can be broadly classified into civil, political, economic, social, and

to justice.

Economic rights ensure the right to work, own property, and enjoy fair wages.

Civil rights encompass freedoms such as the right to life, liberty, and privacy.

Political rights include the rights to vote, participate in government, and have access

Social rights encompass the right to education, healthcare, and social security.

Cultural rights involve the freedom to practice one's religion, preserve cultural

heritage, and engage in artistic expression.

Importance and significance of absolute rights

They act as safeguards against oppression, discrimination, and arbitrary actions by the state or authorities.

Absolute rights are essential for the protection and empowerment of individuals.

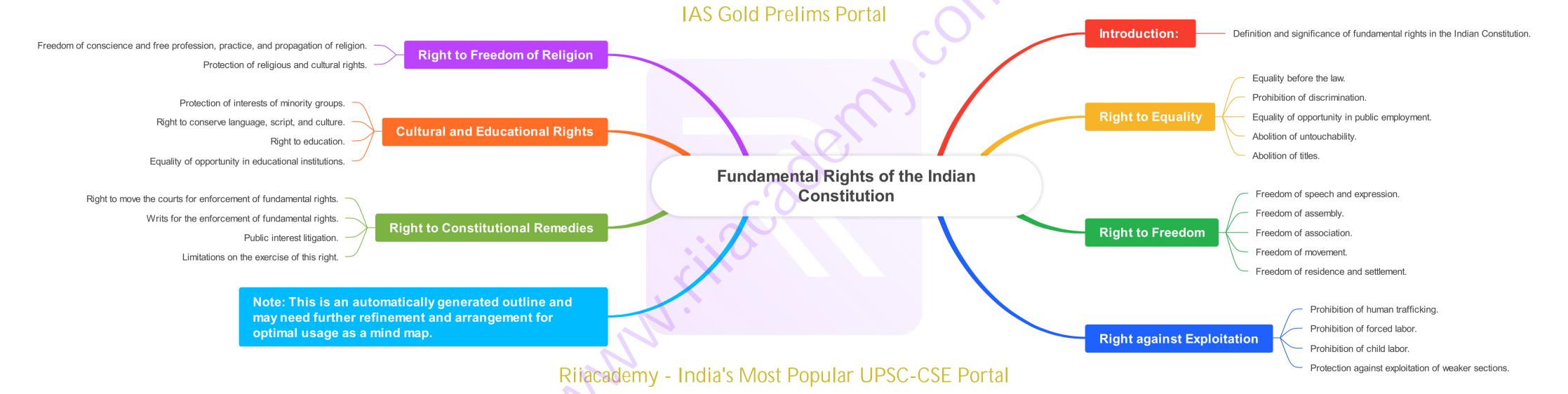
Absolute rights promote human dignity, equality, and the overall development of a just and inclusive society.

Absolute rights form the foundation of a just and equitable society, ensuring the protection of individual liberties and fostering human development.

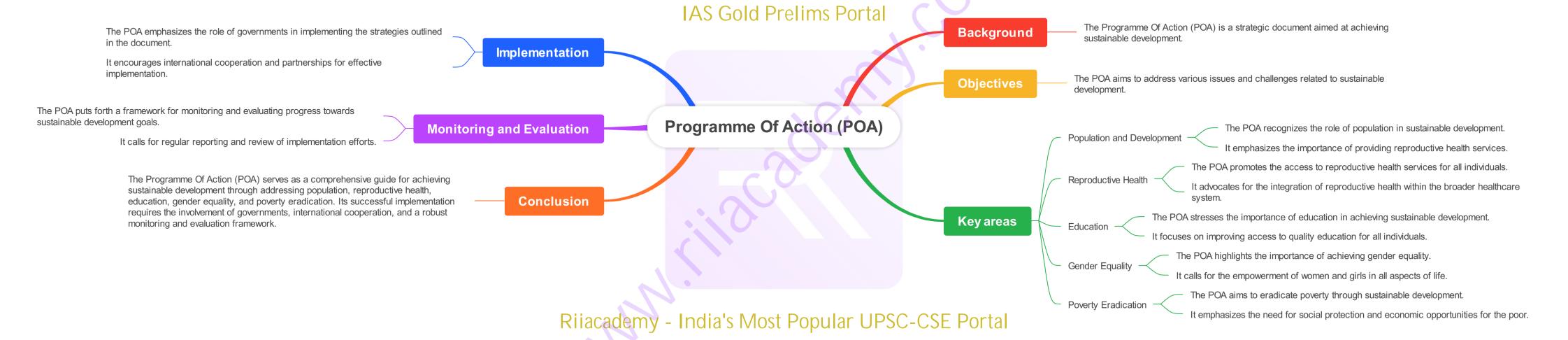
Absolute rights

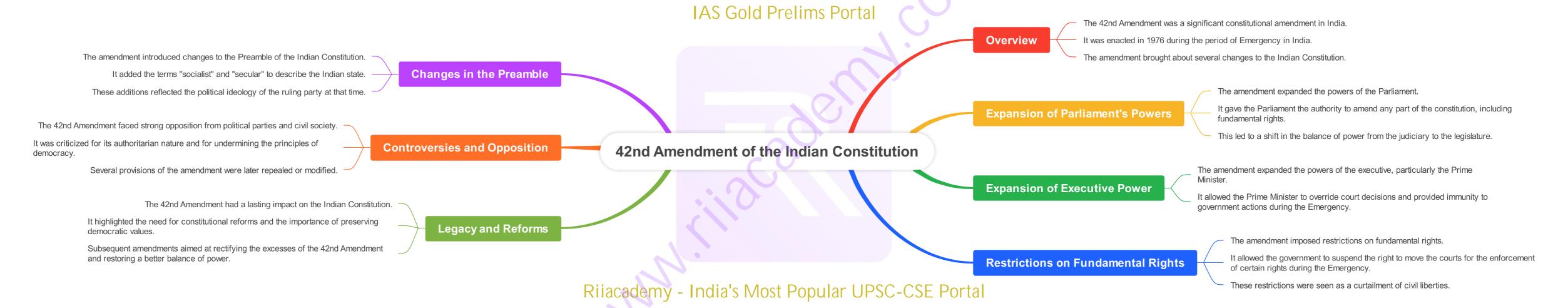
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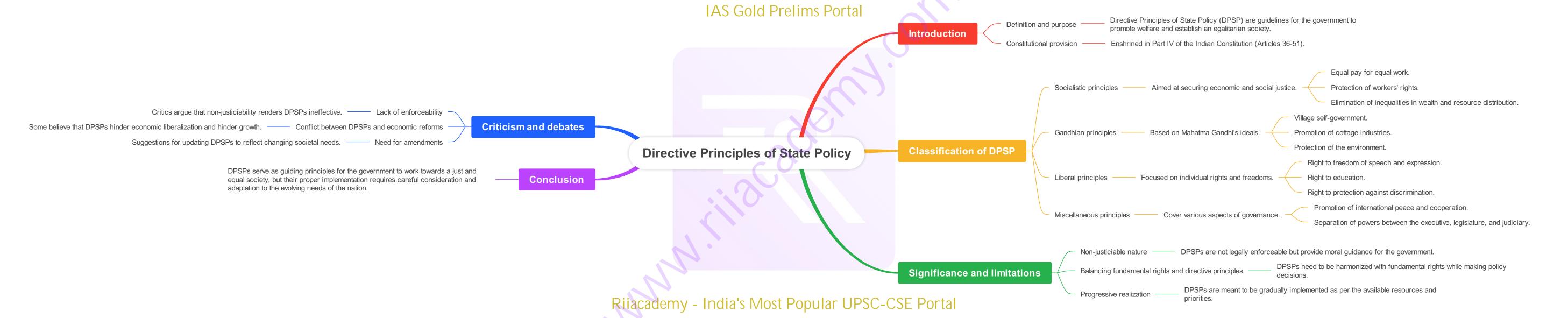
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The EU provides financial support to its member states, with the European Structural and Investment Funds being the primary sources of funding.

The EU has faced challenges, including the financial crisis, the Brexit process, and the ongoing debate surrounding the expansion of the union.

The EU is committed to addressing global issues such as climate change, migration, and terrorism through collective action.

The EU has played a crucial role in promoting and safeguarding human rights within its member states.

The EU has a high level of interdependence among its member states, as decisions made at the EU level can have significant impacts on national policies and economies.

The EU has a democratic deficit, with critics arguing that decision-making processes are opaque and detached from citizens.

The EU is constantly evolving, with ongoing debates about the future direction and scope of the union.

Despite challenges and criticism, the EU remains an important institution in shaping European politics, economy, and society.

The EU's influence extends beyond its member states, as it is often seen as a model for regional integration and cooperation.

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union of 27 member states located primarily in Europe.

The EU was established with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in the region.

The EU operates through a system of supranational institutions and intergovernmental decision-making.

Key institutions of the EU include the European Commission, the European Council, the Council of the EU, the European Parliament, the Court of Justice of the EU, and the European Central Bank.

The EU has a single market, which allows for the free movement of goods, services, capital, and people within the member states.

The EU has its own currency, the euro, which is used by 19 member states in the eurozone.

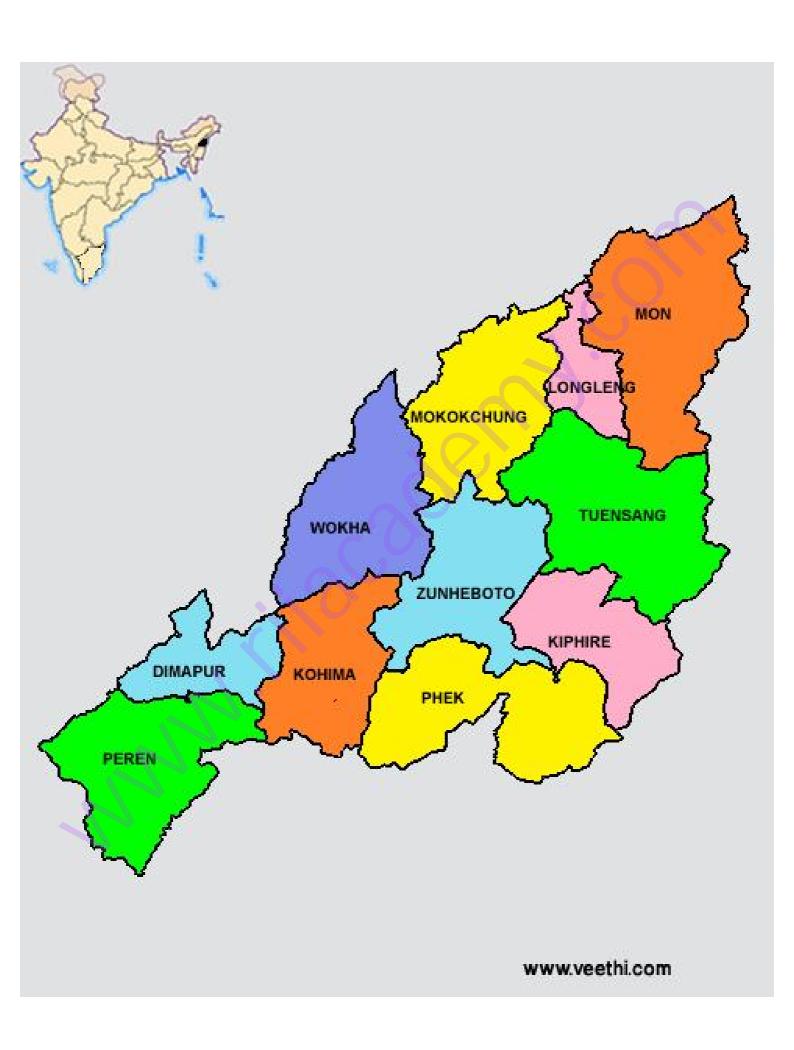
The EU has been successful in creating a common regulatory framework, harmonizing laws and standards across member states.

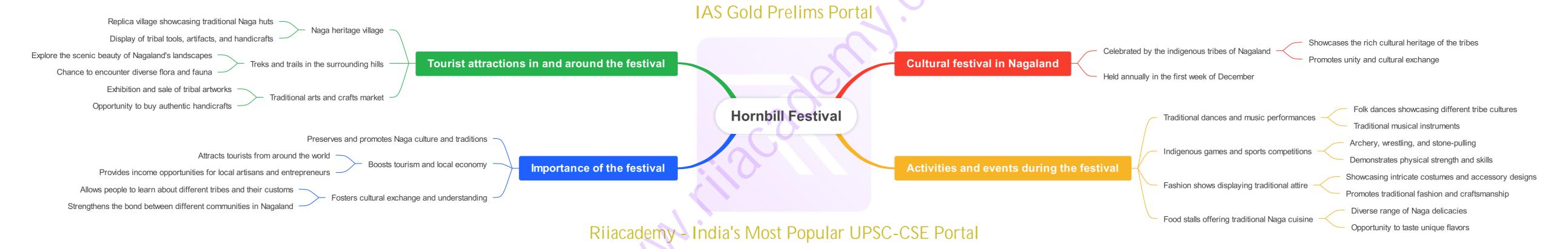
The EU also plays a major role in international trade negotiations and has signed numerous trade agreements with other countries.

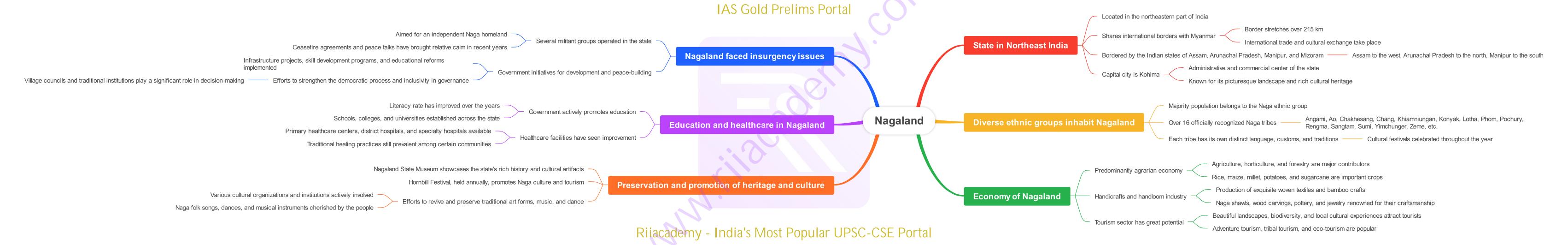
The EU has a common foreign and security policy, aiming to promote peace, democracy, and human rights globally.

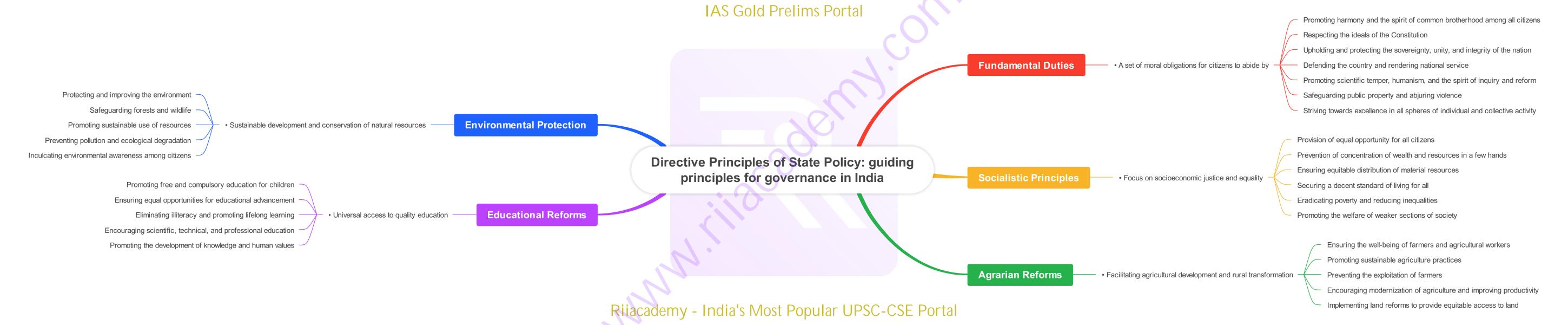
European Union (EU)

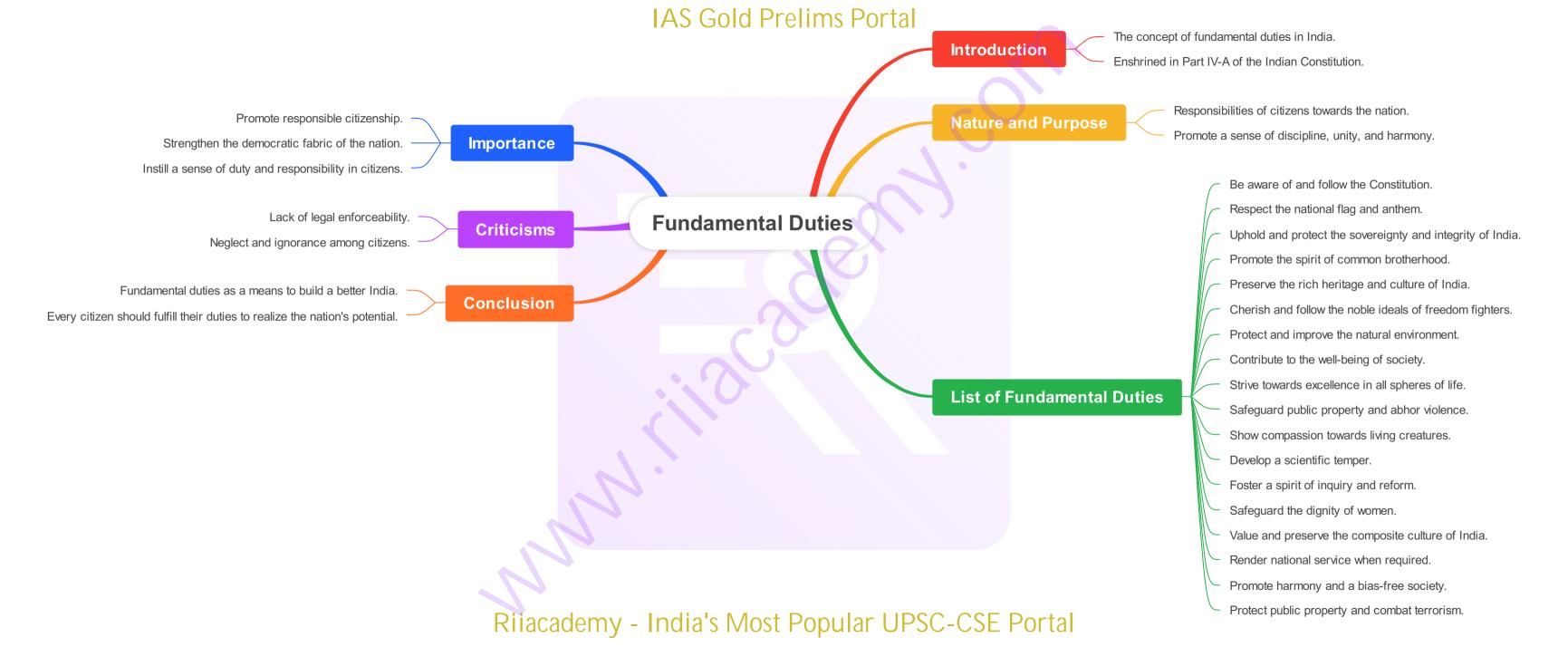
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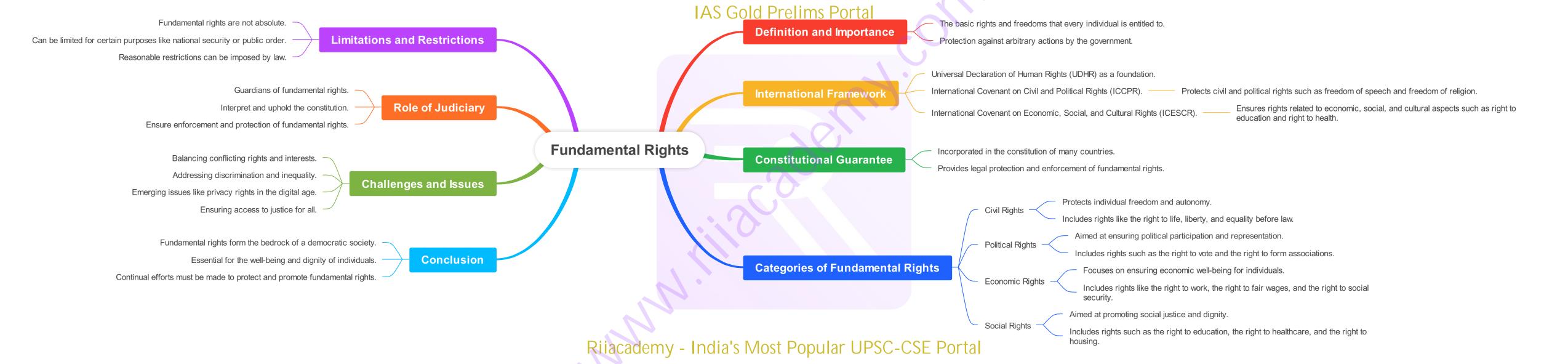


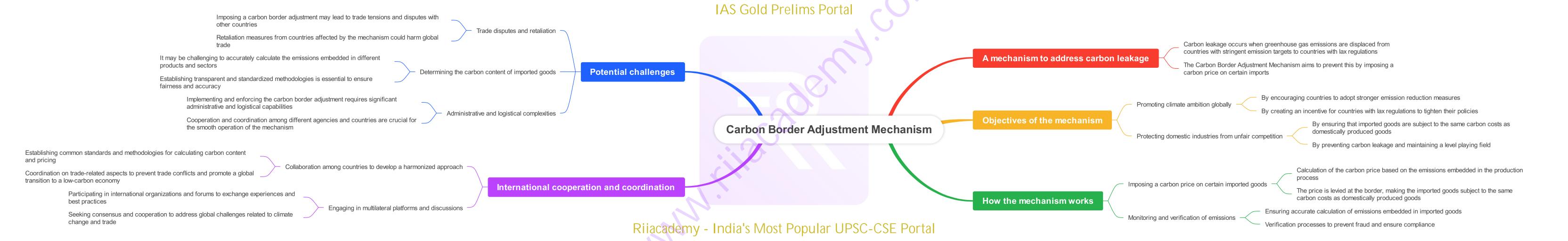


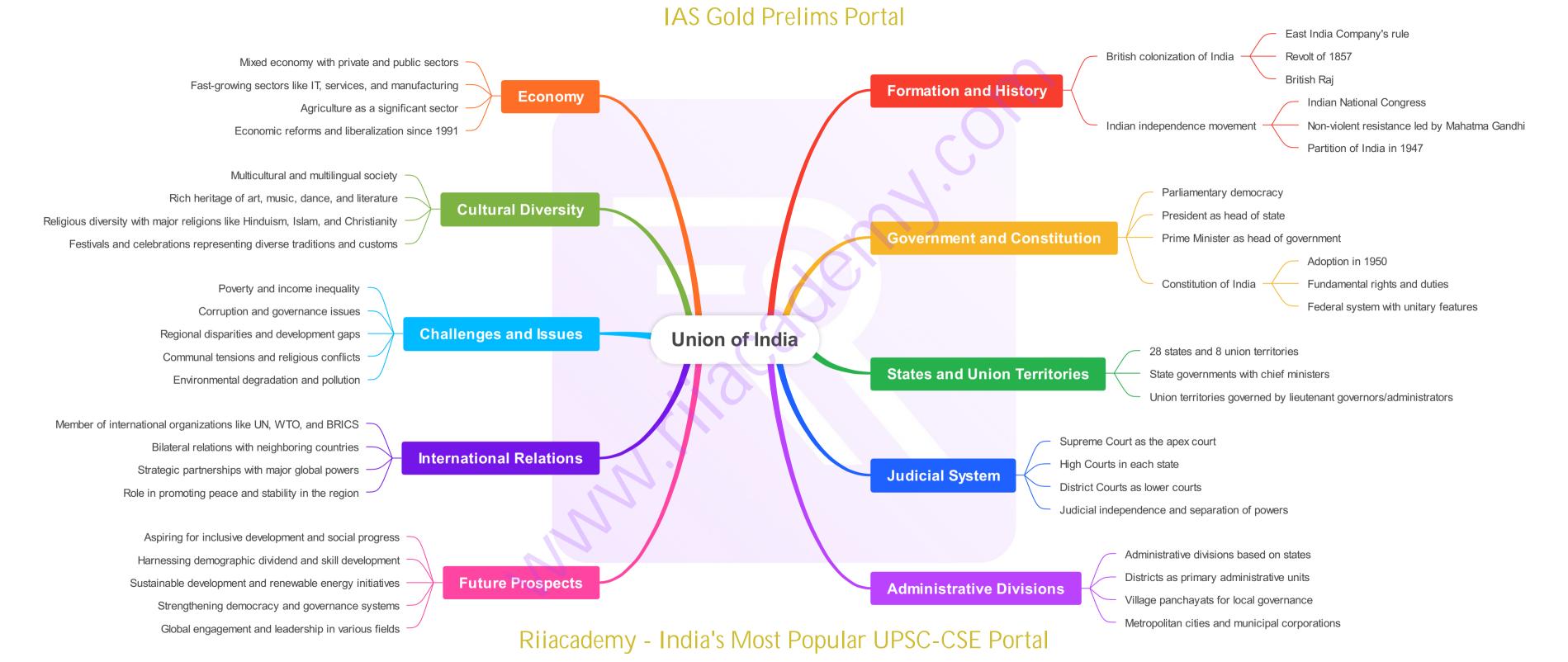


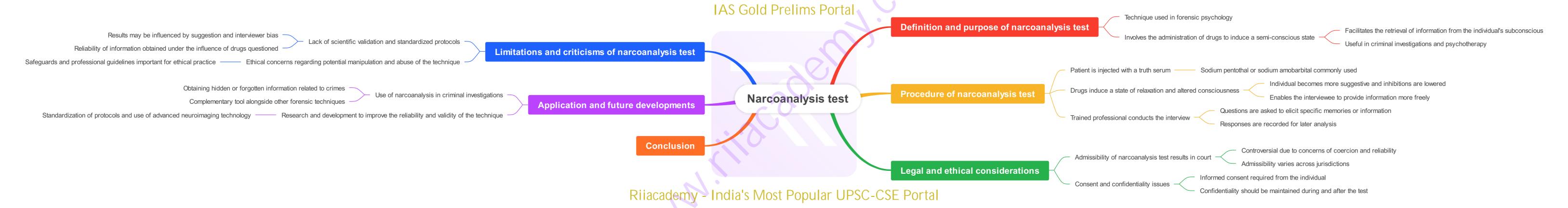


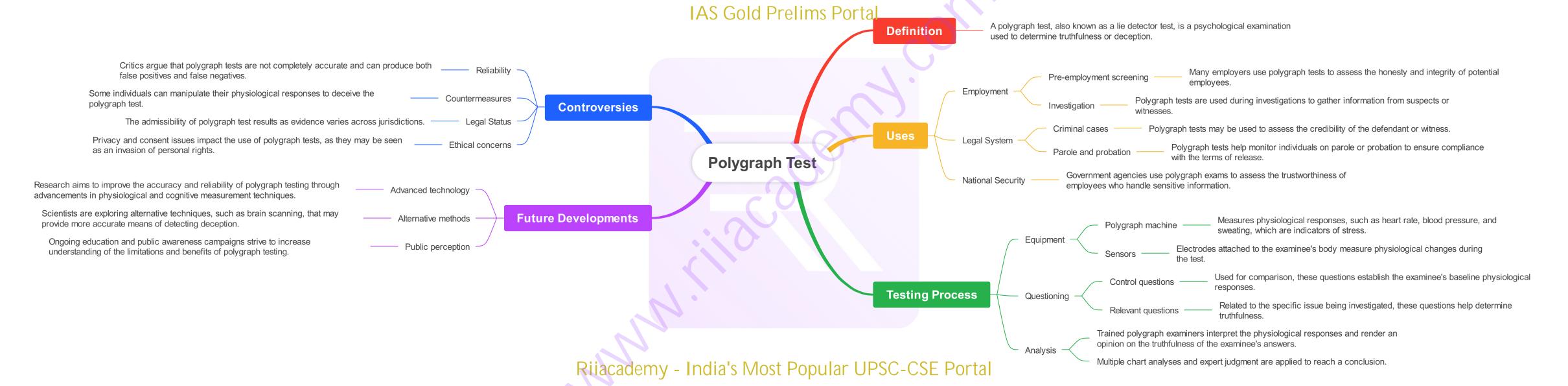


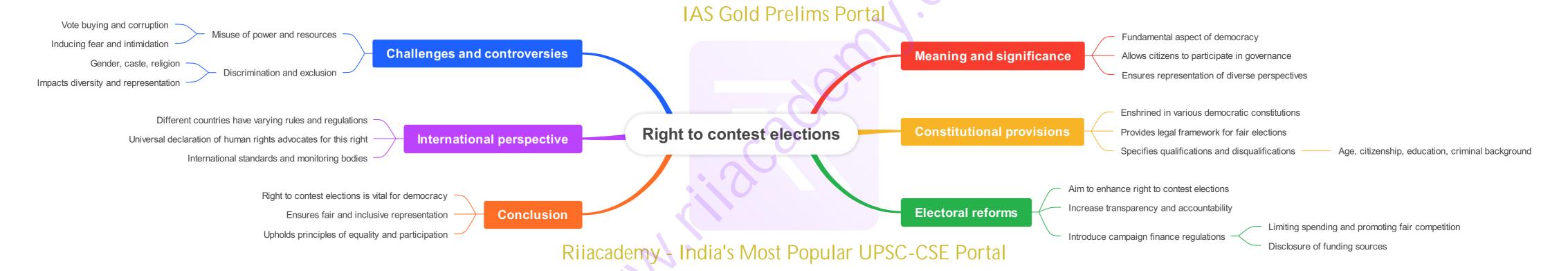












Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Regional human rights instruments and mechanisms

International standards and protections for freedom of speech

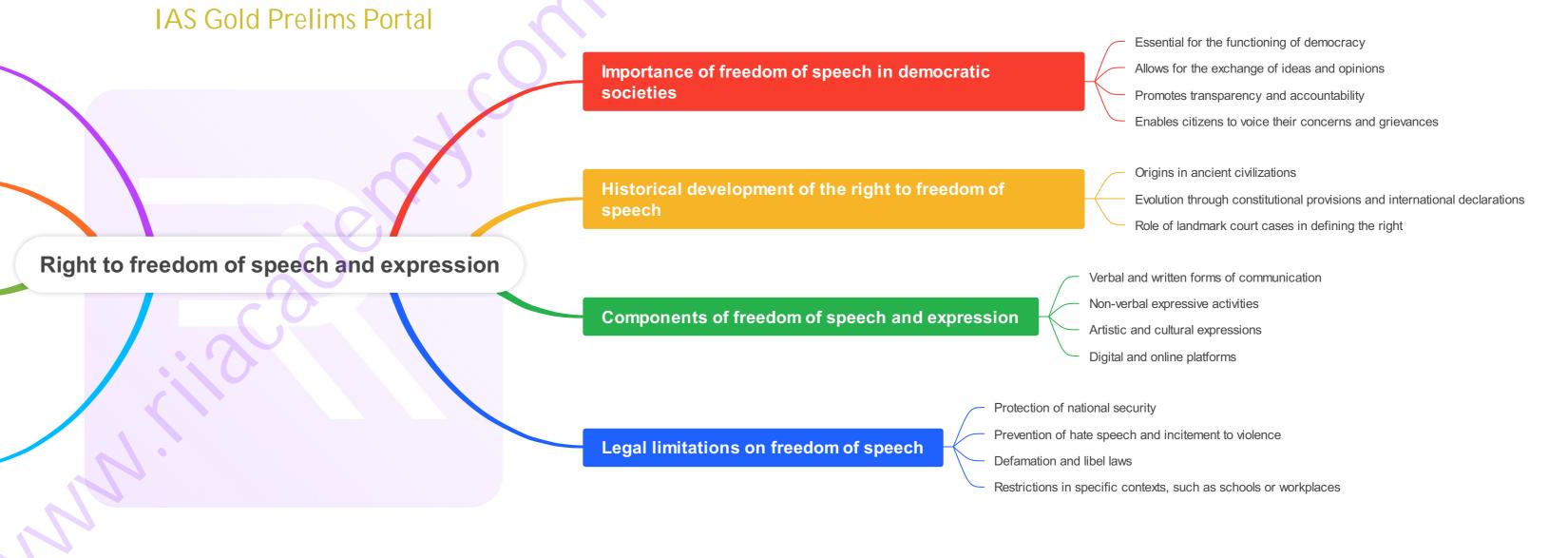
Balancing freedom of speech with other fundamental rights The impact of hate speech and disinformation Government censorship and surveillance Online harassment and the regulation of social media platforms

Ongoing challenges and controversies surrounding freedom of speech

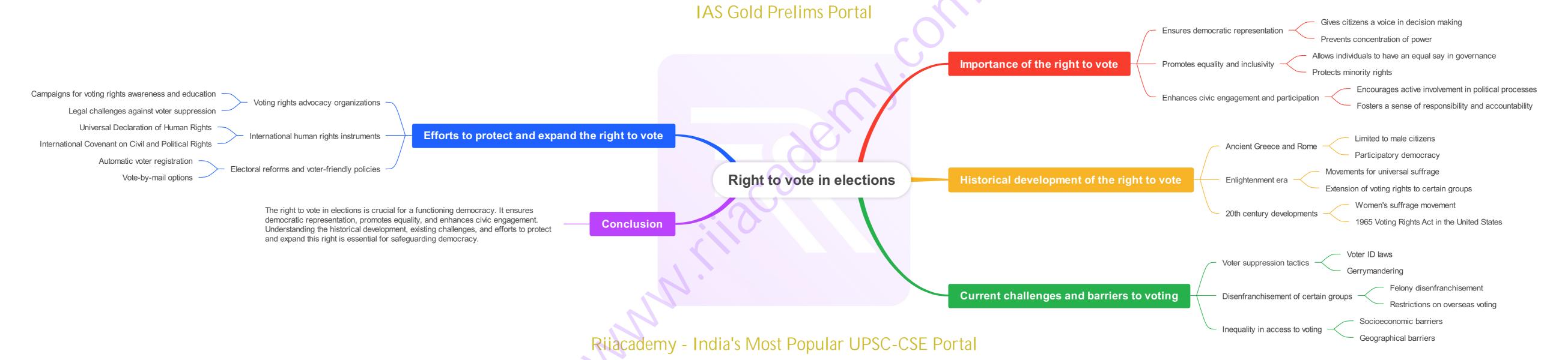
Press freedom and journalistic ethics Investigative journalism and its contribution to democracy Importance of independent media in holding governments accountable

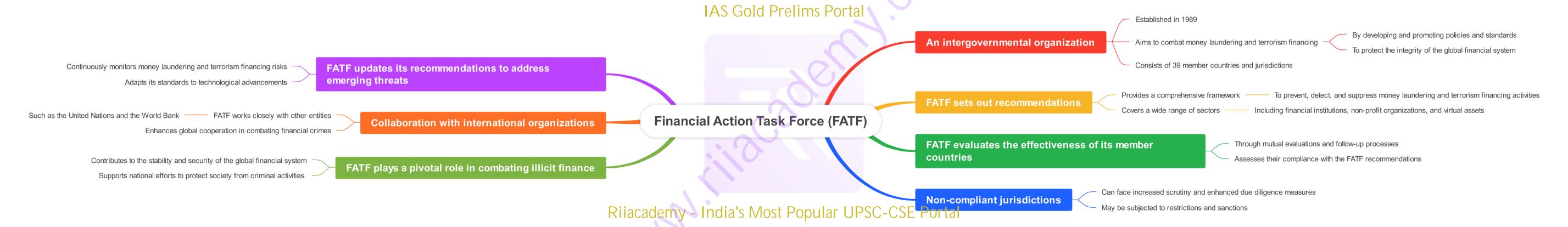
Role of media in safeguarding freedom of speech

Conclusion: The right to freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental pillar of democratic societies that enables the exchange of ideas, promotes transparency, and empowers citizens to voice their concerns. However, it also faces challenges in the form of legal limitations, controversial issues, and the need to balance it with other rights. Media plays a crucial role in ensuring the protection and effective exercise of this right.



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The NMFT Conference aims to combat the financing of terrorism and money laundering.

It is an international event that brings together governments, law enforcement agencies, and financial institutions.

Participants discuss strategies to strengthen the global financial system against terrorism financing.

Participants have an opportunity to network and build connections with professionals in the field.

Overall, the NMFT Conference serves as a platform for global collaboration in tackling the financing of terrorism.

No Money for Terror (NMFT) Conference

__ International cooperation in investigating and prosecuting individuals and

organizations involved in terrorist financing.

The use of technology and data analysis tools to identify and track illicit funds.

The role of financial institutions in detecting and reporting suspicious transactions.

Strategies for disrupting and dismantling terrorist networks.

The importance of public-private partnerships in combating terrorism financing.

The role of non-profit organizations in preventing the misuse of funds for terrorist activities.

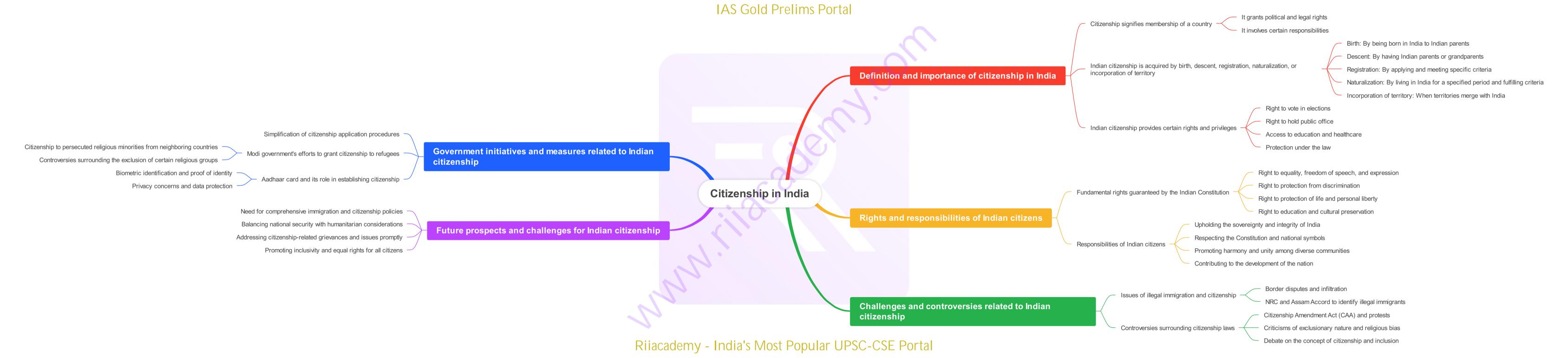
The conference provides a platform for sharing information, experiences, and best practices in countering terrorist financing.

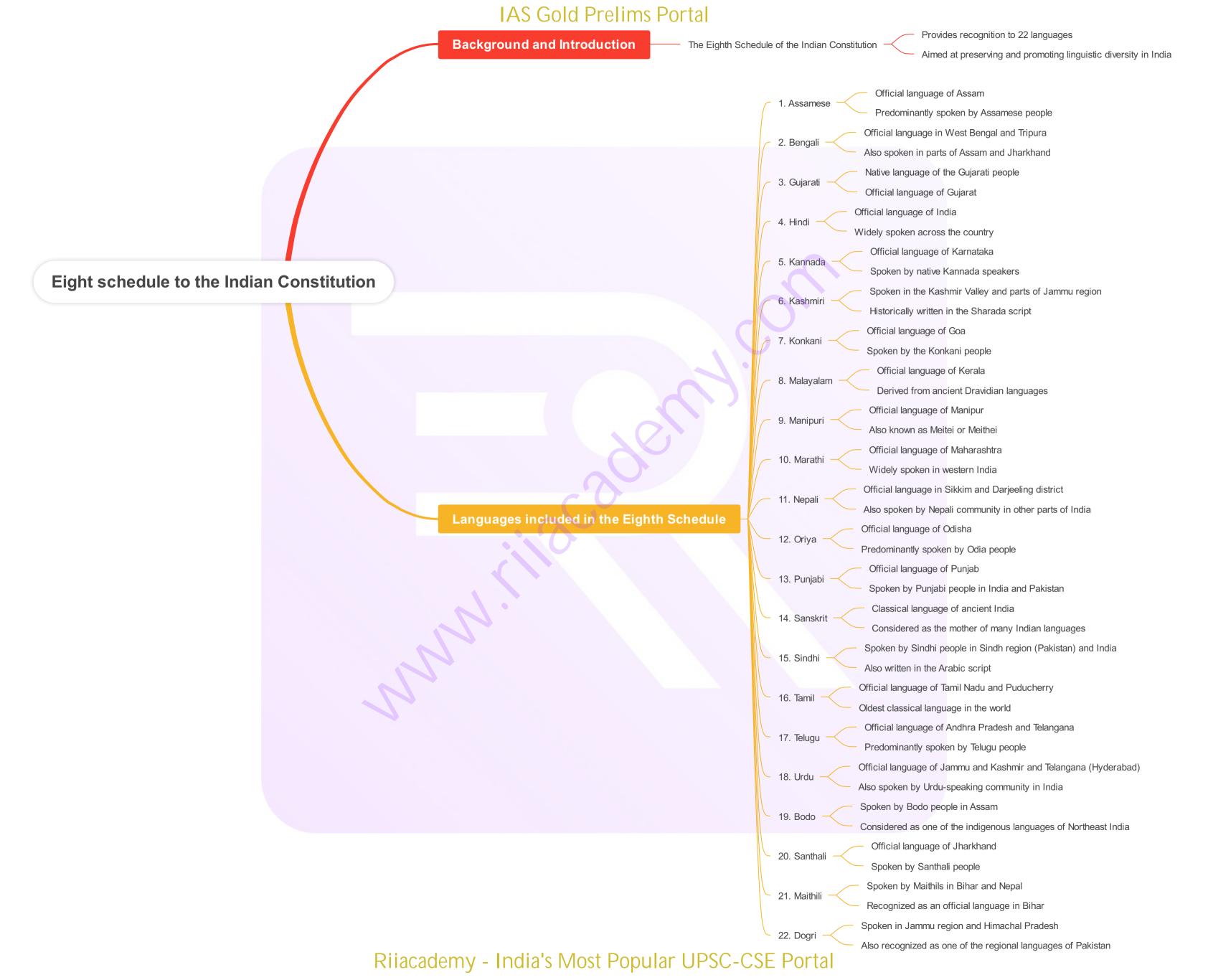
Panel discussions and workshops focus on key issues related to disrupting terrorist networks and tracking illicit funds.

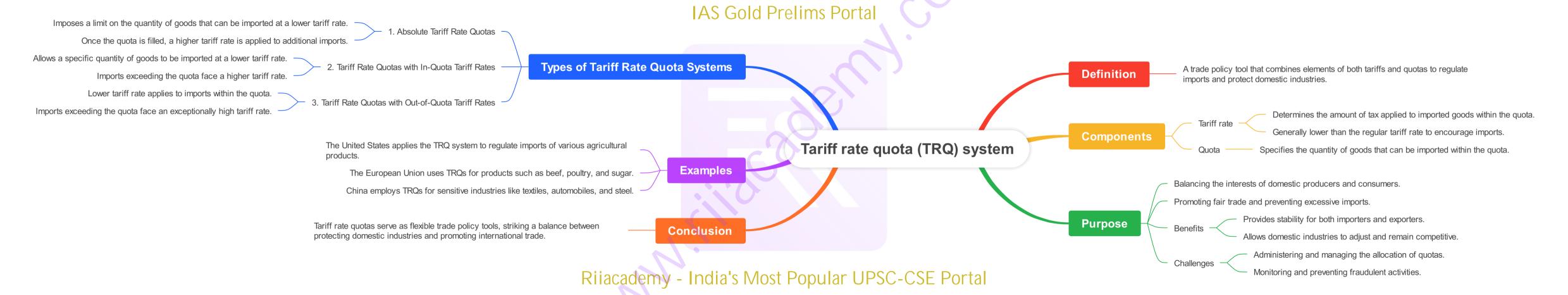
The conference also highlights successful case studies and initiatives in the fight against terrorist financing.

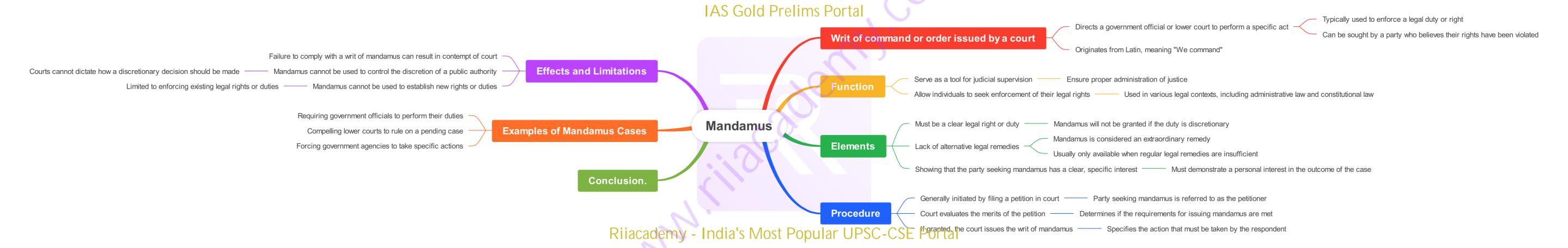
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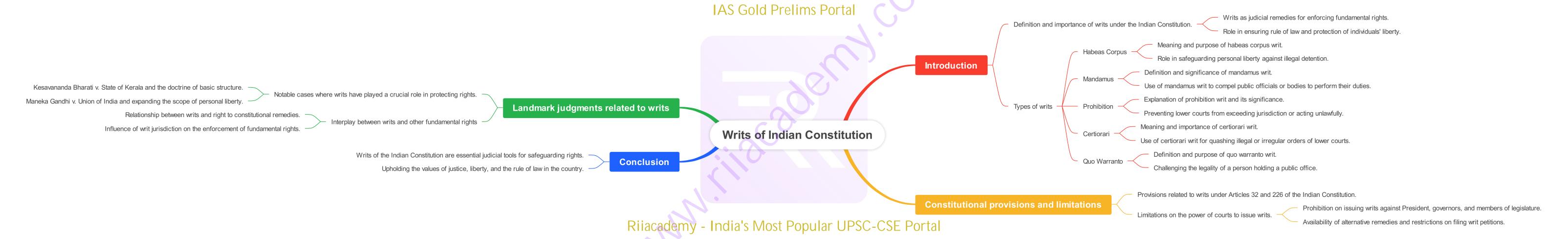
Key topics addressed at the conference include





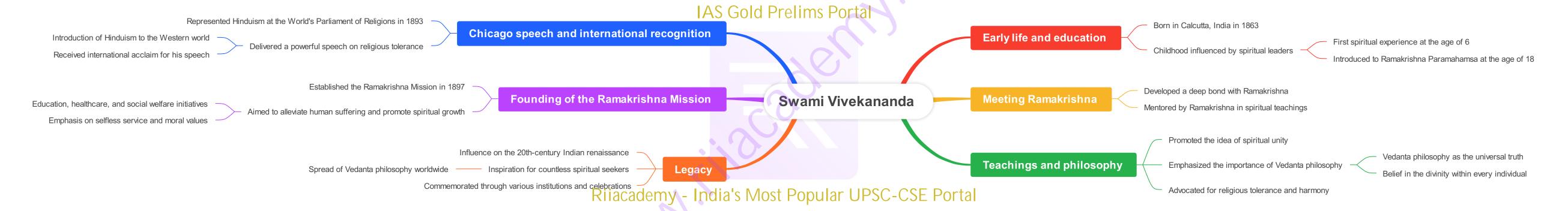




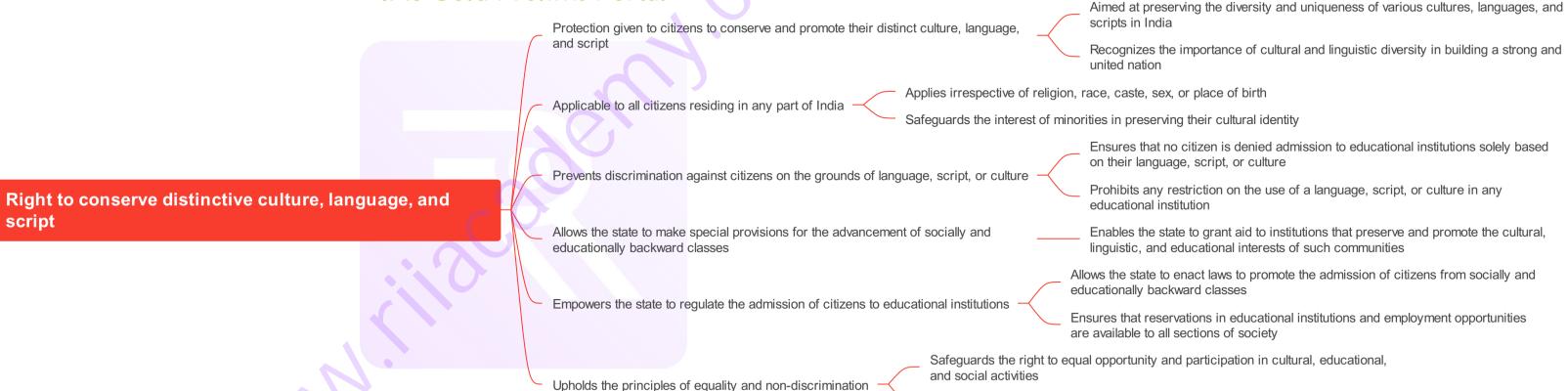


Participates in interfaith conferences and events. Plays a significant role in promoting interfaith dialogue and understanding. Encourages individuals to explore and respect different religious traditions. Provides guidance on meditation, yoga, and self-realization. Serves as a platform for individuals to lead a spiritual and purposeful life. Offers a community for seekers of truth and spiritual seekers. Continues to inspire and impact millions of lives worldwide.





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Promotes inclusivity and harmony among diverse communities in India.

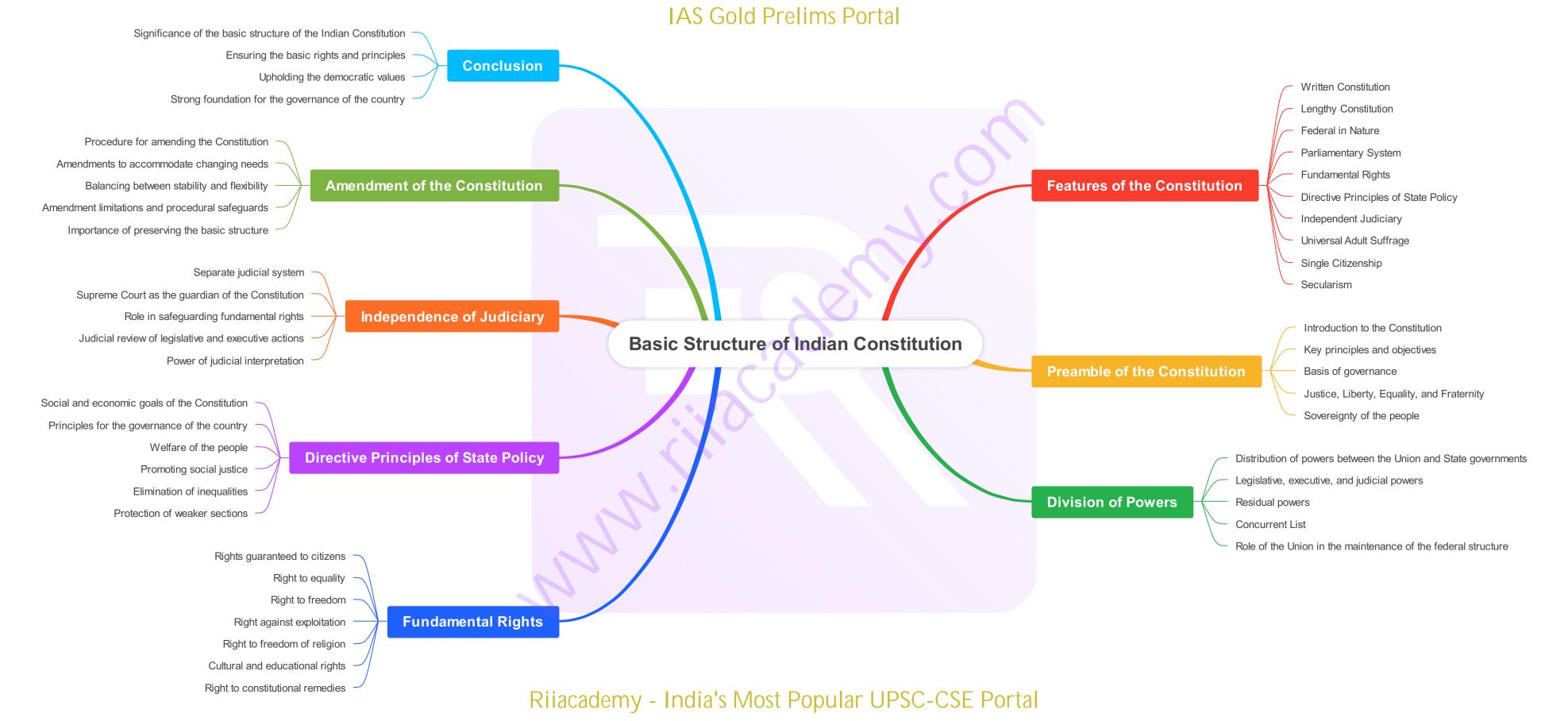
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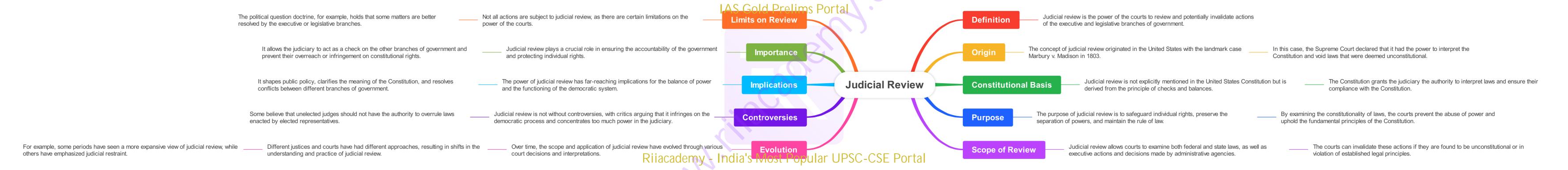
Article 29 of the Constitution of India

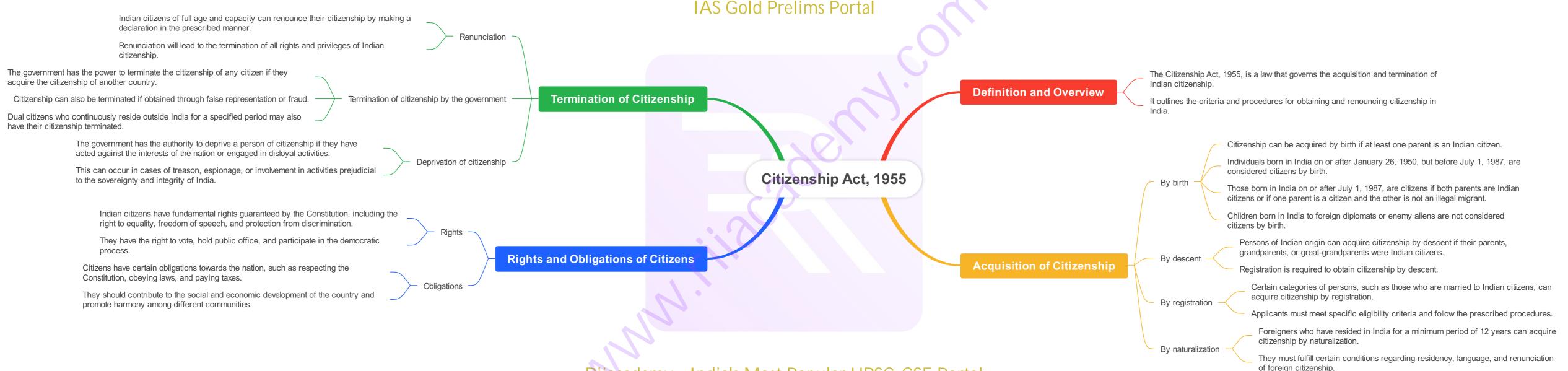
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Inclusive educational policies aim to provide equal opportunities for all learners. irrespective of their background, culture, or abilities. Inclusive Educational Policies They promote multicultural education, respect for diversity, and the inclusion of marginalized groups in the educational system. The preservation of cultural diversity involves recognizing and respecting the cultural rights of different communities and promoting their cultural heritage. Cultural Diversity Preservation It requires efforts to protect indigenous knowledge, languages, traditions, and practices. Combating discrimination involves eliminating barriers to education based on culture, language, gender, or socioeconomic status. Combating Discrimination It requires promoting equitable access to education and ensuring that marginalized groups have equal opportunities to learn and develop.

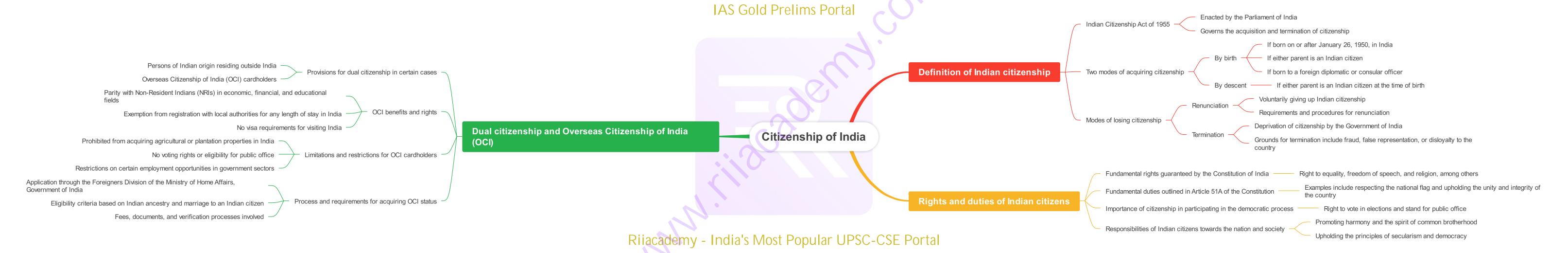
IAS Gold Prelims Portal Educational rights encompass the right to access quality education without discrimination. **Educational Rights** They include the right to free and compulsory primary education and the availability of diverse educational opportunities at all levels. Challenges to cultural and educational rights arise from cultural assimilation Cultural and educational rights encompass the rights of individuals and communities to express, preserve, and develop their culture, language, and education. practices, linguistic discrimination, and unequal access to education. **Definition and Importance** These rights are crucial for the empowerment and dignity of individuals and groups, ensuring their identity, heritage, and intellectual wellbeing. **Challenges and Protection** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes cultural and educational rights as fundamental human rights. International Instruments **Cultural and Educational Rights** Protection of these rights requires ensuring inclusive educational policies, preserving The International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights further cultural diversity, and combating any form of discrimination. elaborates on these rights and emphasizes their importance for the enjoyment of other human rights. Cultural rights include the freedom to participate in cultural life, access and engage in cultural heritage, and enjoy the benefits of scientific progress. **Cultural Rights** They involve the right to access and contribute to cultural expressions, such as art, literature, music, and traditions. The realization of cultural and educational rights requires continued advocacy, policy development, and international cooperation. Efforts are needed to strengthen legal frameworks, allocate resources, and promote **Future Perspectives** awareness about the importance of these rights at global and local levels. By empowering individuals and communities to express and develop their cultural and educational identities, a more inclusive and equitable society can be achieved, Rifacademy - India's Most Popular UPSC-CSE Portal

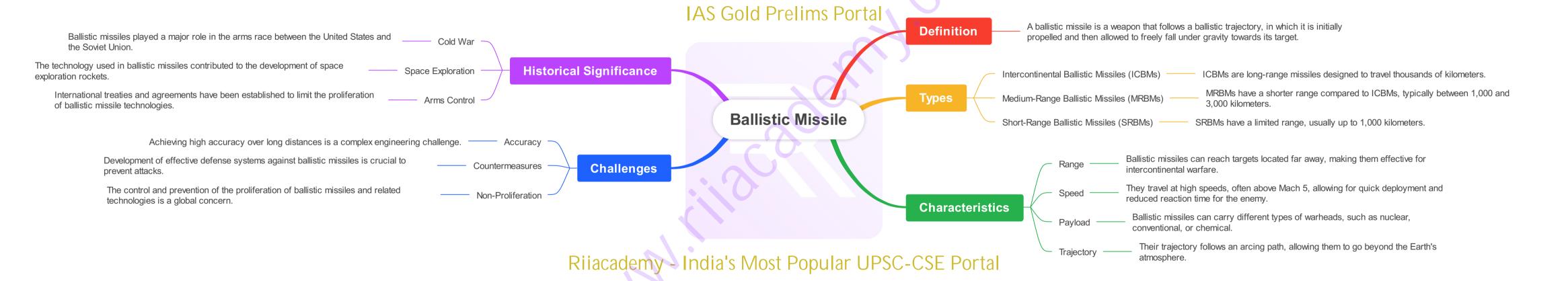






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Definition: A hypersonic missile is a type of weapon that travels at speeds greater than Mach 5, or five times the speed of sound.

different from traditional ballistic and cruise missiles.

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

Advantages: Hypersonic missiles offer several advantages over conventional missiles. —

Applications: Hypersonic missiles have various military and defense applications.

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.

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

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

Hypersonic missile

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.

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.

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.

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.

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