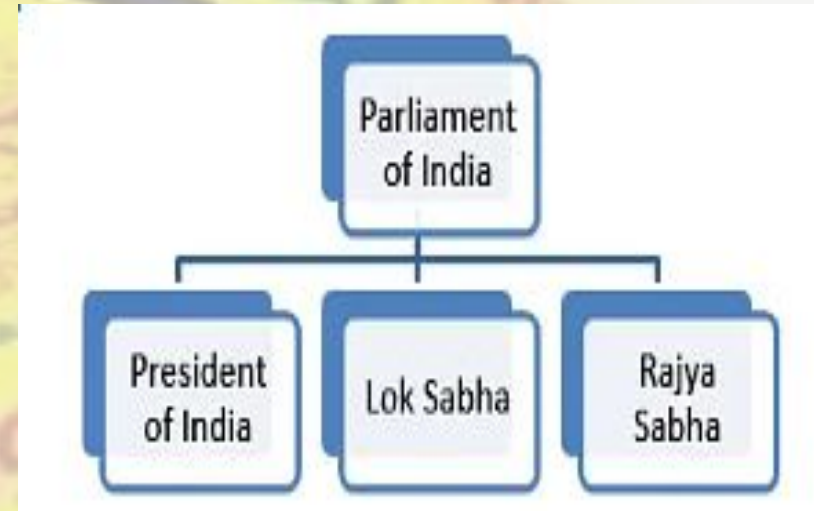
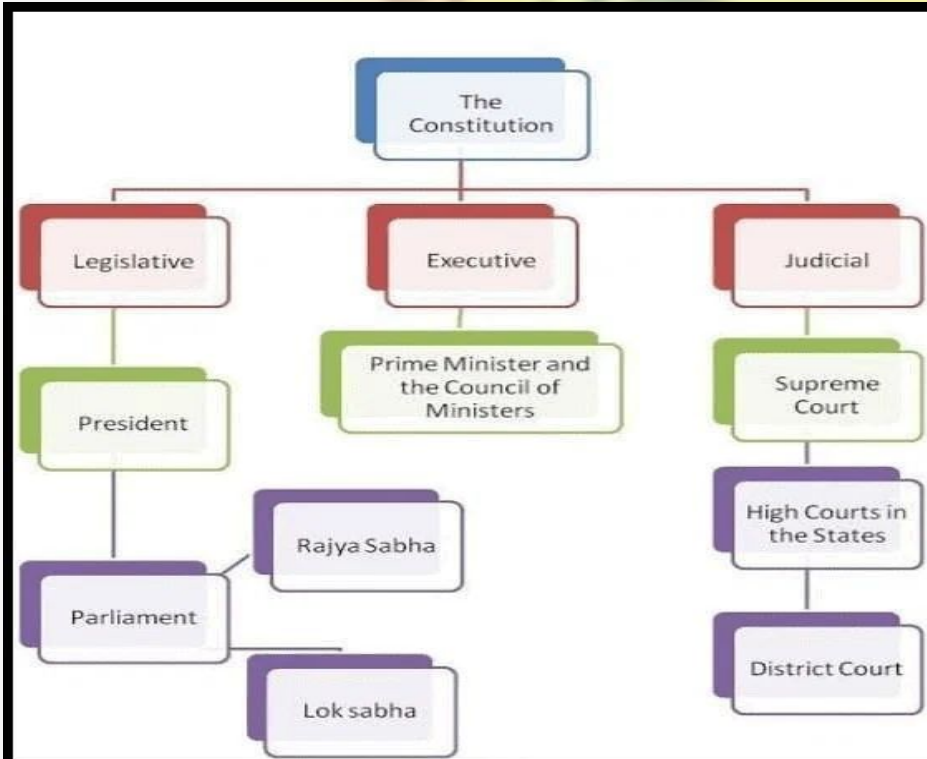


NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Recently, the union government faced a no-confidence motion in the Monsoon session of the parliament.



Parliament of India

```
graph TD; A([Parliament of India]) --> B[Council of States<br/>(Rajya Sabha)]; A --> C[House of People<br/>(Lok Sabha)]; B --> D[Not More than<br/>250 Members]; D --> E[12 Nominated By<br/>President]; D --> F[Not More than<br/>238<br/>Representatives<br/>of States & UTs]; C --> G[Not More than 545<br/>Members]; G --> H[Not More than<br/>530 elected<br/>Representatives<br/>of People & 2<br/>Nominated<br/>Anglo- Indian<br/>Representatives]; G --> I[Not more<br/>than 13 from<br/>UTs];
```

**Council of States
(Rajya Sabha)**

**Not More than
250 Members**

**12 Nominated By
President**

**Not More than
238
Representatives
of States & UTs**

**House of People
(Lok Sabha)**

**Not More than 545
Members**

**Not More than
530 elected
Representatives
of People & 2
Nominated
Anglo- Indian
Representatives**

**Not more
than 13 from
UTs**

Functions of Parliament

Legislative Functions

The Executive Functions

The Financial Functions

The Electoral Functions

Power of Removal

Functions regarding the
Amendment of the Constitution

Miscallaneous Functions

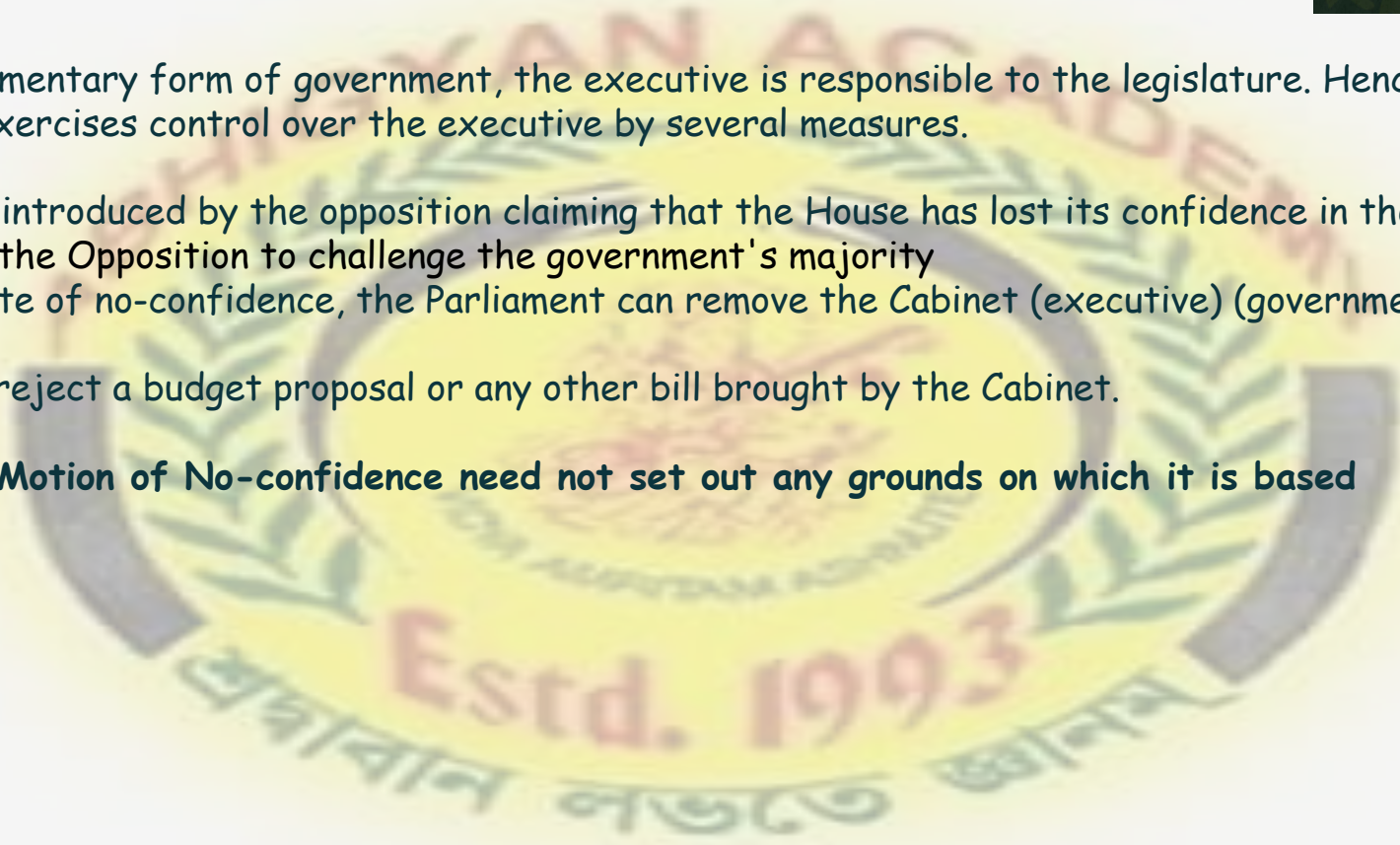
Executive Functions (Control over the Executive)

In the parliamentary form of government, the executive is responsible to the legislature. Hence, the Parliament exercises control over the executive by several measures.

A resolution introduced by the opposition claiming that the House has lost its confidence in the government.

- Allows the Opposition to challenge the government's majority
- By a vote of no-confidence, the Parliament can remove the Cabinet (executive) (government) out of power.
- It can reject a budget proposal or any other bill brought by the Cabinet.

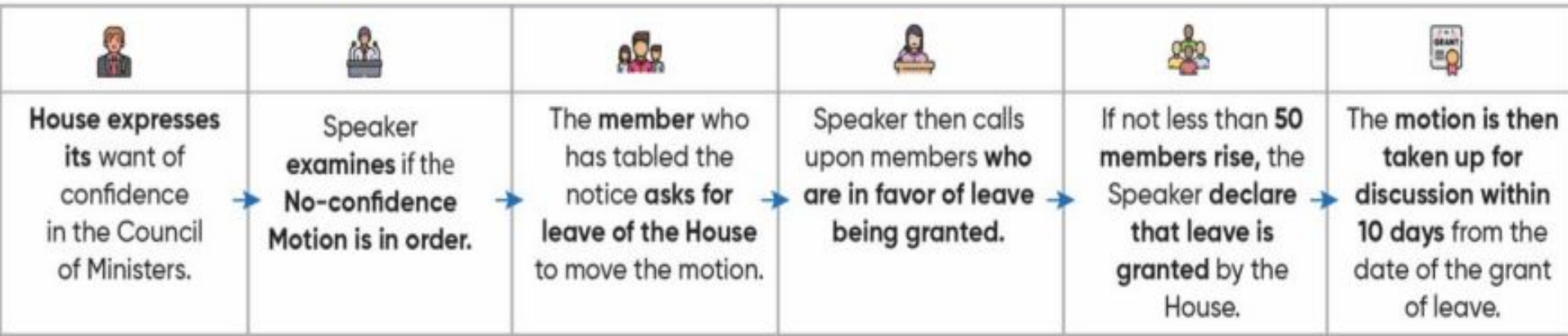
Grounds: A Motion of No-confidence need not set out any grounds on which it is based



<i>No-Confidence Motion</i>	
1.	It need not state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
2.	It can be moved against the entire council of ministers only.
3.	It is moved for ascertaining the confidence of Lok Sabha in the council of ministers.
4.	If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the council of ministers must resign from office.

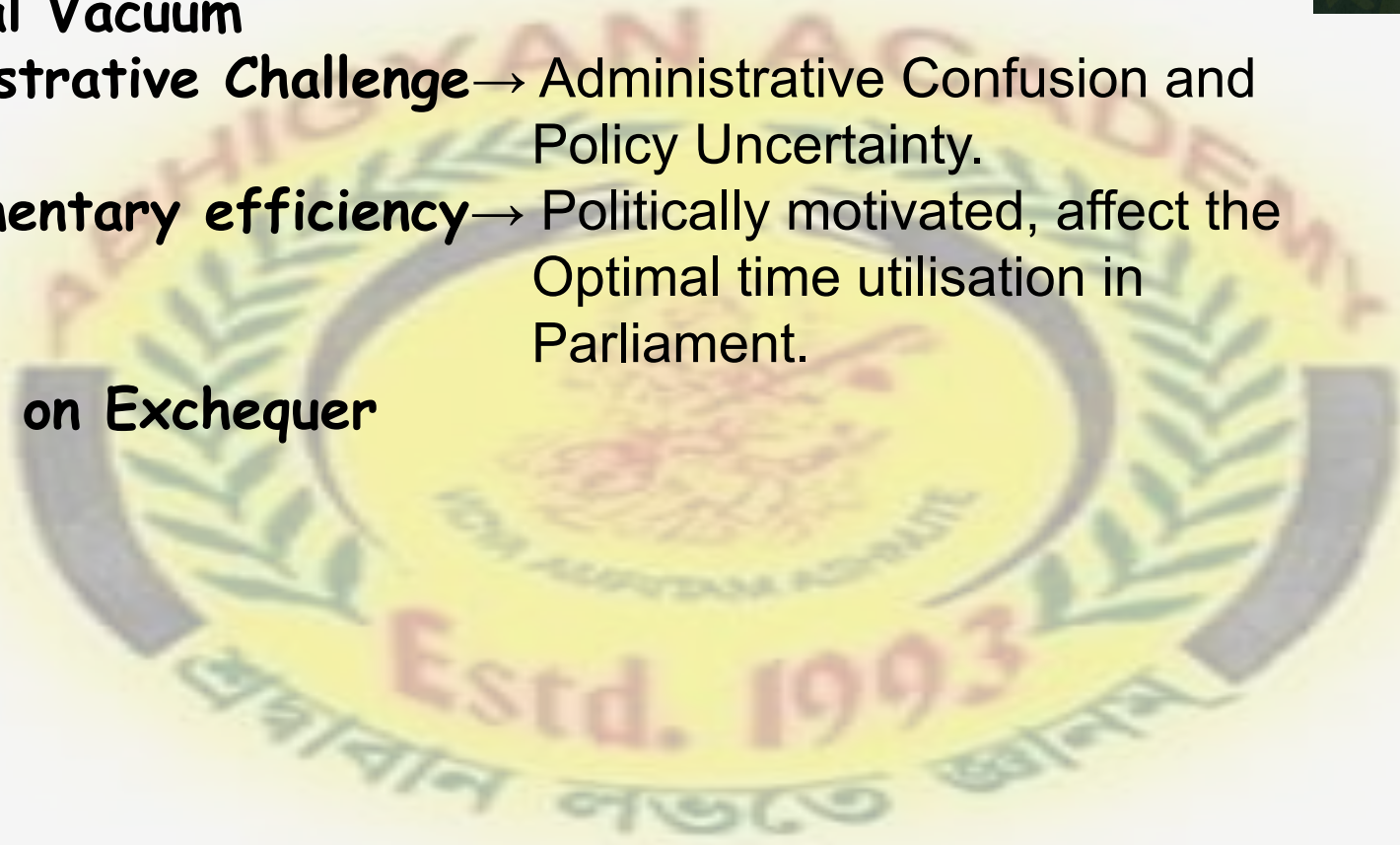


Usual process for a No-confidence motion



Implications of the No-confidence motion

- Political Vacuum
- **Administrative Challenge** → Administrative Confusion and Policy Uncertainty.
- **Parliamentary efficiency** → Politically motivated, affect the Optimal time utilisation in Parliament.
- Burden on Exchequer





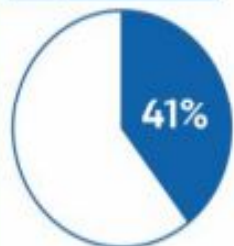
15th BRICS summit, 1st in-person meeting since 2019 was held in Johannesburg, South Africa.

- Theme- "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development, and Inclusive Multilateralism" for the summit
- Apart from BRICS leaders, South Africa had invited all 55 members of the African Union (AU) to the event and about 20 other leaders from Asia, South America and Small Island States who represent the Global South for sessions on the sidelines of the summit.

Conception

- Conceived of in the early 2000s in a Goldman Sachs paper as a **grouping of the fastest growing developing economies not in the G-7**.
- BRIC countries started their dialogue in 2006, with the induction of South Africa in 2010, BRICS came into existence.

Represents



Global Population



Global GDP



Global Trade

Members



Brazil



Russia



India



China



South Africa

Major initiatives of BRICS



BRICS countries institutionalized **New Development Bank (NDB)** in 2014.



Contingency Reserve Arrangement (CRA) of BRICS to provide short-term liquidity support to the members.



BRICS R&D centre for vaccines to prevent and control infectious diseases.



Significant growth in **BRICS investments and Trade**. In **2022**, trade between BRICS countries totalled some \$162 billion.

Outcome of BRICS Summit

- Expansion of BRICS: These countries to be included **Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and the UAE** from January 2024.
- **Johannesburg II Declaration**
 - Political and security stabilization
 - Economic and financial ties strengthening
 - Cultural and people-to-people cooperation
 - Enhancing Strategic Partnership
 - Push for UN reforms
 - Space cooperation
 - Building resilient supply chains



Emerging challenges to BRICS with expansion and other reforms

- Dilution of original purpose by rapid expansion of members as China is seen as taking a dominant position in the grouping
- As BRICS grows in strategic and political significance, India's balancing act with the Quad, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Indo-Pacific Economic Framework may become more challenging.
- A clear membership criteria hasn't been publicly disclosed.
- Sanctions on Iran could hinder BRICS trade growth, as both Russia and Iran are excluded from the SWIFT system.
- The expanded BRICS is ushering in a new wave of "minilateralism," emphasizing small- to medium-sized coalitions of like-minded states. However, a drawback of minilateralism is its potential to weaken our global collective action capabilities, crucial for addressing today's significant global challenges

How should India respond to these developments?

- India needs to strategically balance its ties with the Western powers, especially the US, since the expanded BRICS will also include Iran (sanctioned by the US).
- Checking Chinese influence with its economic diplomacy and its relations with Russia and Iran. •
- Engaging with Global South via BRICS
- Indian Payment System
- Energy Security: Inclusion of major oil-producing Middle Eastern powers such as Saudi Arabia and UAE in BRICS increases the opportunity for energy diversification and better energy pricing for India.
- Defining membership criteria

27th edition of Exercise MALABAR 23

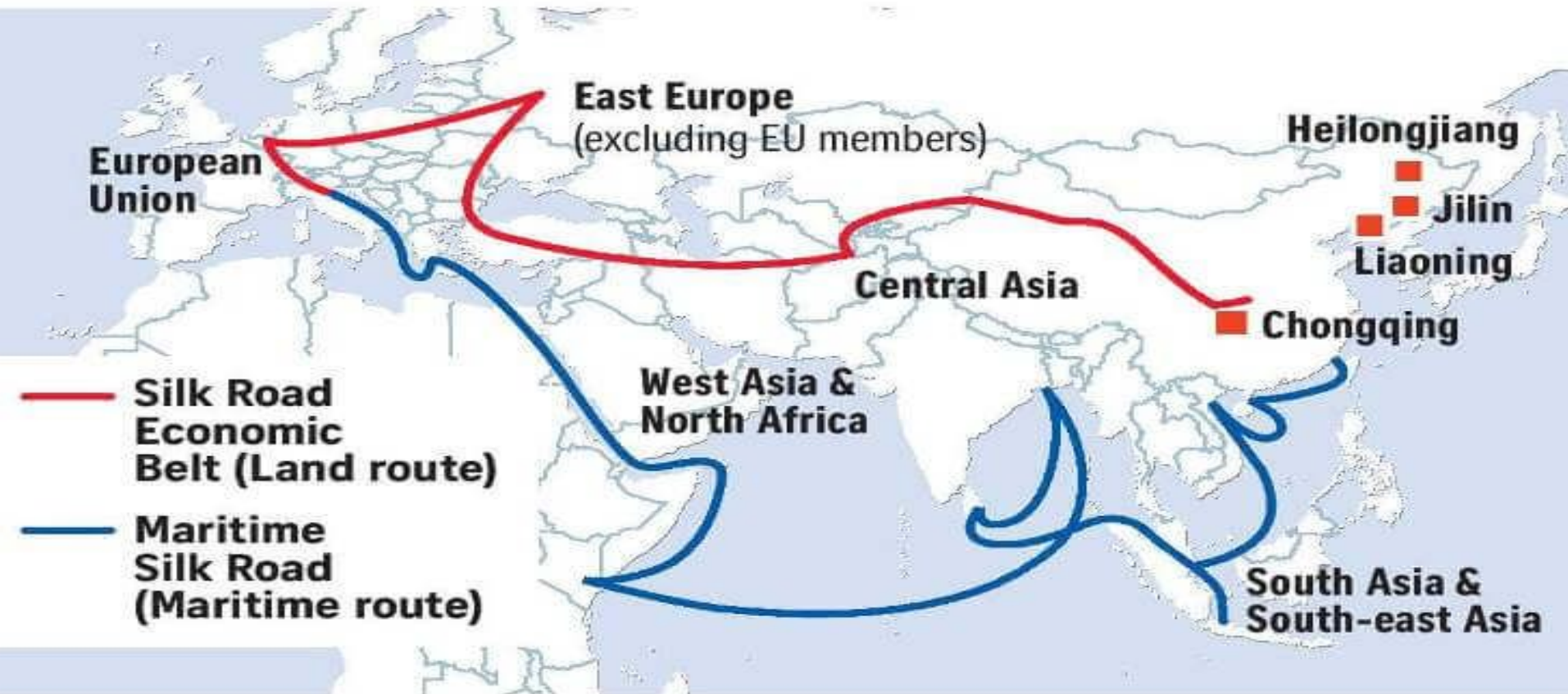


- India, Japan, the United States, and Australia conducted the Malabar naval exercise off the coast of Sydney in the Pacific Ocean.
- This exercise was in conjunction with the QUAD initiative.
- Participants included ships, submarines, and aircraft from the Indian Navy (IN), Royal Australian Navy (RAN), Japan Maritime Self Defence Force (JMSDF), and the US Navy (USN).
- Exercise MALABAR 23 comprised two phases: a harbor phase from August 11-15, 2023, and a sea phase from August 16-21, 2023.
- The Indian Navy was represented by the INS Kolkata destroyer, INS Sahyadri frigate, and P8I Maritime Patrol Aircraft.

Geopolitical importance of Malabar exercise and connected events

- General Indo-Pacific Stability
- Rules-based international order
- Protecting global commons:
- The exercise counters China's rising influence (initiatives like OBOR, logistics bases, and debt traps) disrupt regional power balance and power in the Indo-Pacific region.

China's One Belt, One Road initiative



Significance of these developments for India

- Malabar exercise strengthens India's maritime power projection capabilities, including sea-control and sea-denial capacities
- Malabar exercises contribute to India's 'SAGAR' vision, focusing on regional security and growth, by enabling information sharing
- Japan and the USA's involvement in Malabar brings substantial capital and economic support, expanding India's reach beyond its immediate maritime vicinity



Military Exercises of India

AUSINDEX-23 is a biennial maritime exercise between Indian Navy and Royal Australian Navy.
5TH EDITION OF AUSINDEX-23 AT SYDNEY



BRIGHT STAR-23 is a biennial multilateral tri-service exercise held in Egypt. For the first time, Indian Air Force is participating in it.

- Other participating countries include US, Saudi Arabia, Greece, and Qatar

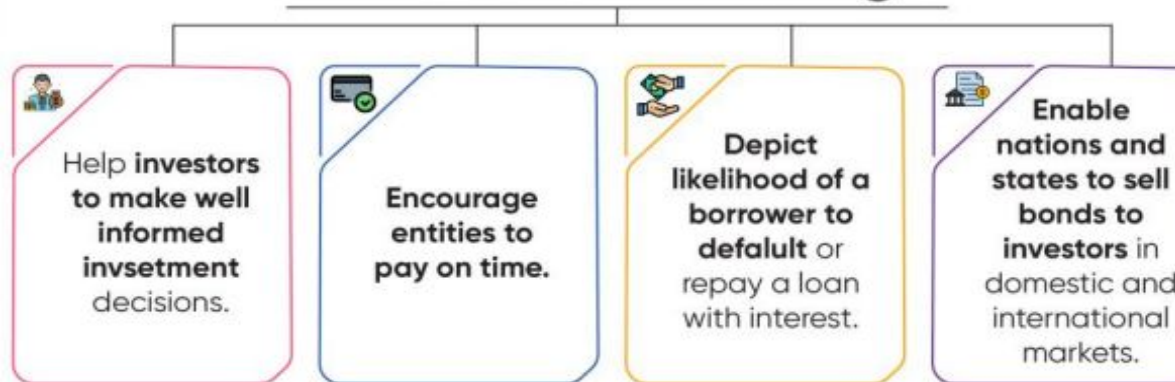
CREDIT RATING AGENCIES

- Ratings agency Moody's has affirmed BAA3 rating on India and maintained a stable outlook on the Indian economy.
- India's sovereign credit rating could be downgraded due to the impact of climate change and the rise in temperature volatility by the 2030s

Credit rating agency (CRA) is a company that assigns credit ratings, which rate a debtor's ability to pay back debt by making timely principal and interest payments and the likelihood of default.

- In India, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulates all credit rating firms under the SEBI (Credit Rating Agencies) Regulations, 1999.
- There are seven credit rating agencies in India → CRISIL; CARE; ICRA; Acuité Ratings; Brickwork Rating; India Rating and Research Pvt. Ltd., and Infomerics Valuation and Rating Pvt. Ltd.

Role of Credit Ratings



UDAN (UDE DESH KA AAM NAAGRIK) SCHEME

- Launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation
- Implementing Agency: Airports Authority of India (AAI)
- **Aim:** Regional airport development and regional connectivity enhancement. Promote cheaper travel.
- Initiated in 2017 (for ten years) to fulfil the objective of the National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP), 2016.

Need/Importance of Regional Air Connectivity in India

Sphere	Importance
 Promoting Regional Development	Launch of several new flights to airports in Tier-II and III cities will fulfill the development aspiration of people and reduce regional disparity in infrastructure.
 Mobilization and accessibility	Will ease the mobilization of people, especially from difficult topography such as North-east, etc.
 Growth Engine	Will facilitate development activities such as investment through Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) etc.
 Disaster Management	Quick response and relief operations can be carried out.
 Cultural Exchange and Tourism	Will complement initiatives such as Swadesh Darshan.

- RBI launches UDGAM (Unclaimed Deposits - Gateway to Access Information).
- **Objective:** Helps bank customers locate unclaimed deposits in one place.
- **Unclaimed Deposits**
 - Definition: Balances in inactive savings/current accounts for 10 years or unclaimed term deposits after 10 years from maturity.
 - **Financial Inclusivity**
 - Utilizes digital advancements to efficiently deliver banking services.
 - Aims to promote financial inclusivity.



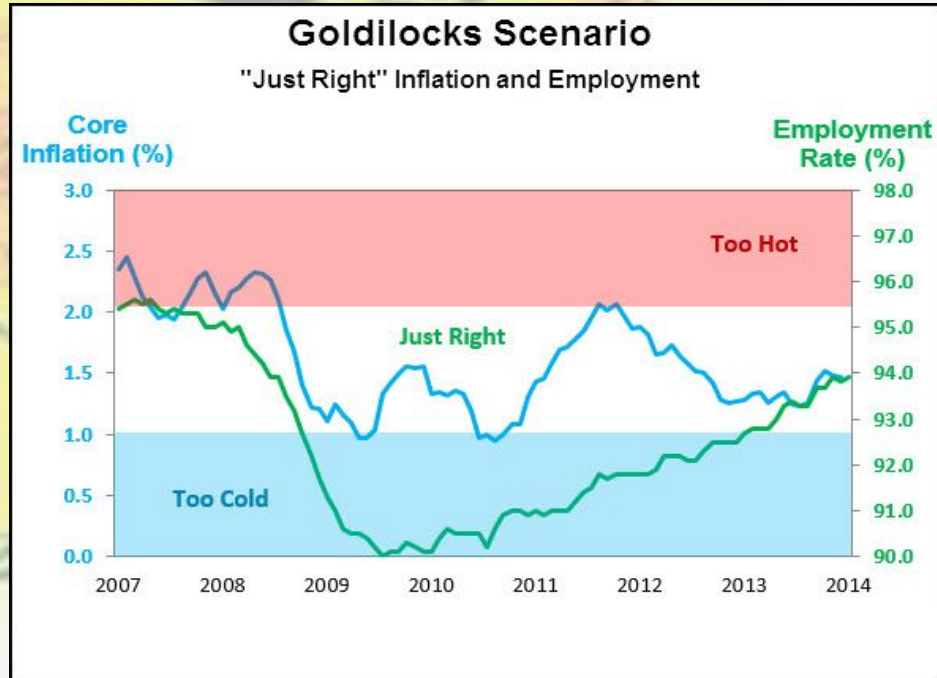
GOLDILOCKS SCENARIO

An economy refers to an ideal situation where there is a steady growth.

Economic growth is neither too high (hot) to trigger inflation and nor too low (cold) for a slowdown.

Key feature under Goldilocks scenario

- Low rate of unemployment
- Steady GDP growth rate
- Relatively low retail inflation and interest rates
- Temporary in nature



7 CAPF forces are under the authority of the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)**.

Various Forces include:

Forces	Mandate
Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1963 guarding <u>Bhutan and Nepal borders</u>.
Border Security Force (BSF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1965, guarding <u>India's borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh</u>.It is also thrusted with Anti Naxal operation, United Nations Peace keeping operations, disaster management and Border Area development programmes.
Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1962, guarding <u>India-China borders</u>.
Assam Rifles (AR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1835 as 'Cachar Levy' to protect British tea estates and was renamed as "AR" in 1917.It protects the Indo-Myanmar border.Though the AR functions under the administrative control of the MHA, its operational control rests with the Ministry of Defence.
Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1939 to maintain Rule of Law, Public Order and Internal Security and Promote Social Harmony.
Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1969, to provide integrated security cover to certain sensitive public sector undertakings.The CISF also protects important government buildings, monuments, airports, nuclear installations, space establishments and the Delhi Metro.
National Security Guard (NSG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Created in 1986, to create a federal contingency force to tackle various manifestations of terrorism.Modelled on lines of the SAS of UK and GSG-9 of Germany, their role is to handle all facets of terrorism in any part of the country.

Type:

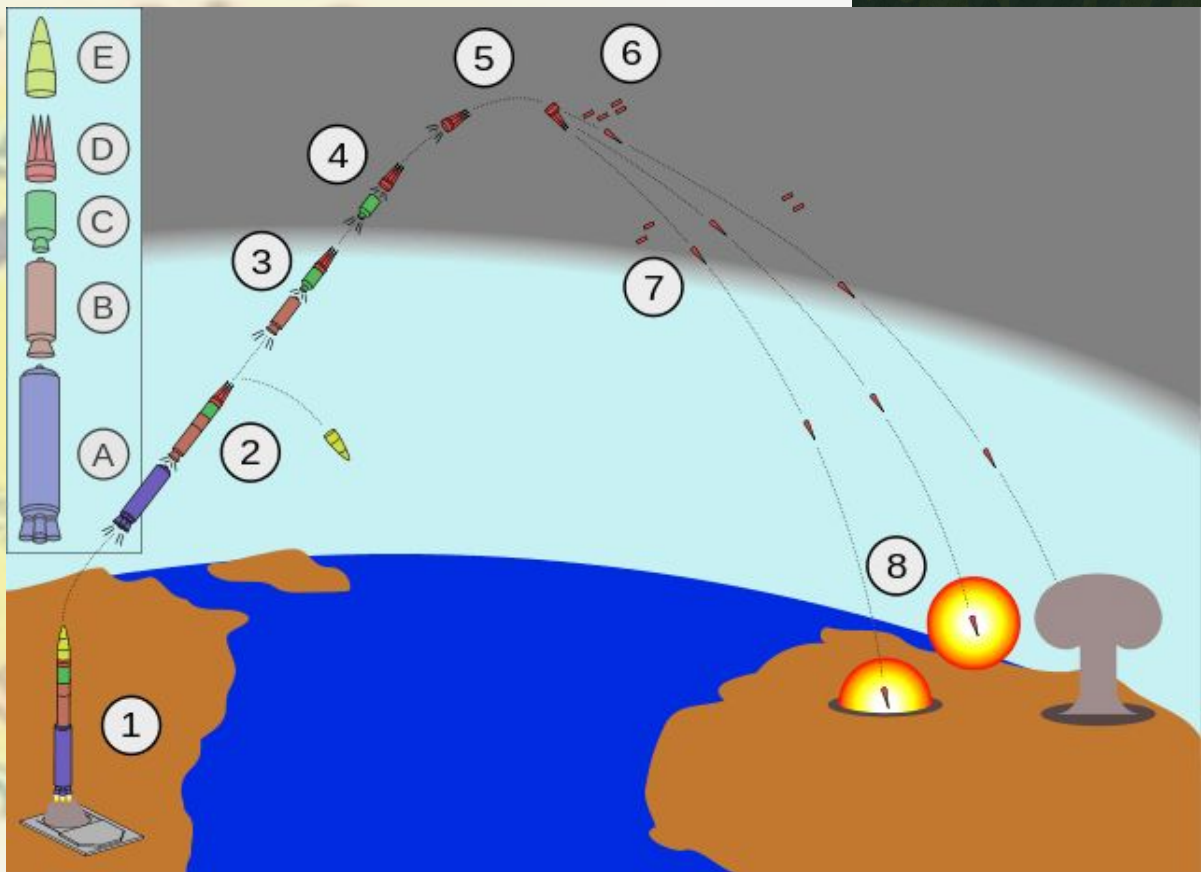
- Cruise Missile
- Ballistic Missile

Launch Mode:

- Surface-to-Surface Missile
- Surface-to-Air Missile
- Surface (Coast)-to-Sea Missile
- Air-to-Air Missile
- Air-to-Surface Missile
- Sea-to-Sea Missile
- Sea-to-Surface (Coast) Missile
- Anti-Tank Missile

Range:

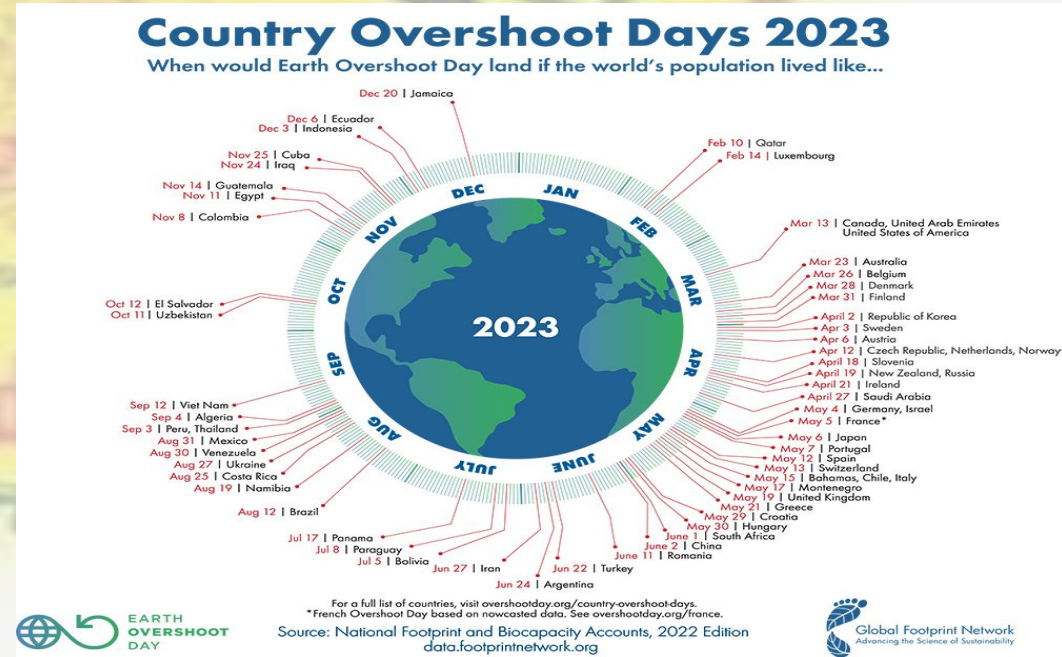
- Short Range Missile
- Medium Range Missile
- Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
- Intercontinental Ballistic Missile



EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY

Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year. In 2023, it falls on 2 August

- **Measured by Global Footprint Network** annually since 1971.
- Calculation involves multiplying the planet's biocapacity (annual ecological resource generation) by humanity's Ecological Footprint (annual demand) by 365.



WATER TRADING

- NITI Aayog released a document on **water trading mechanisms** to **promote the reuse of treated wastewater**.
- Water Trading is a water market mechanism that considers water as a commodity rather than a public good.
- It can be traded amongst users according to their needs.

INDIA SMART CITIES AWARDS CONTEST (ISCAC) 2022

- **Organized by:** Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under the Smart Cities Mission.
- **Objective:** Recognize and reward sustainable development in 100 smart cities.
- Editions: Held in 2018, 2019, and 2020.
- **Top 3 Smart Cities:** Indore, Surat, Agra.
- **Top 3 in States:** Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan.
- **Top UT:** Chandigarh.

Liquid Market

India could allow trading in water
NITI Aayog has conceived the idea
Global scenario being studied to frame roadmap

Will help...

- ▶ **In insuring** farmers against drought
- ▶ **Encourage** efficient and productive use of water
- ▶ **Help** attract investment in water economy

Globally water trading is done at:

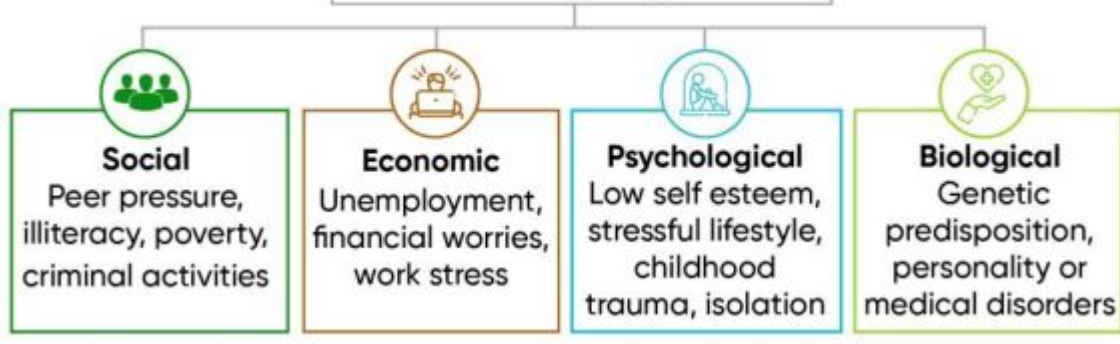
- ▶ **Chicago** Mercantile Exchange in the US
- ▶ **Murray-Darling basin** in Australia



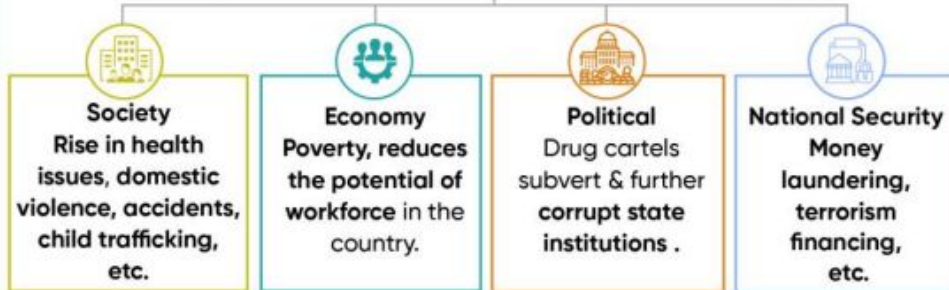
DRUG ABUSE IN INDIA

Parliament Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment submitted the report on 'Drug Abuse among Young Persons - Problems and Solutions.

Causes of Drug Abuse



Consequences of Drug Abuse



India's Actions Against Drug Abuse:

- UN Convention Signatory: India signed UN conventions in 1961, 1971, and 1988.
- NDPS Act, 1985: Enacted for identification, treatment, rehabilitation, and control of drug supply; managed by NCB under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- NAPDDR 2018-2025: Involves awareness programs, community outreach.
- Nasha Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan (NMBA): Launched in 272 vulnerable districts, emphasizes community outreach.
- SIMS e-portal: Manages cases with large seizures.



Death Crescent and Death Triangle

Major Ports in India



- Ports in India are classified as **Major and Minor Ports** according to the jurisdiction of the Central and State government as defined under the **Indian Ports Act, 1908** i.e. Major Ports are owned and managed by the Central Government and Minor ports are owned and managed by the State Governments.
- The **Major Port Authorities Act, 2021** provides for regulation, operation and planning of major ports in India and provide greater autonomy to these ports. It replaced the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.
- There are **12 major ports**. **13th Major Port** (under construction) is **Vadhavan port, Maharashtra**.

NEWS

Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture presented the 352nd Report on '**Functioning of Major Ports in the Country**'.

Do you know ?

- The **Oldest major port of India** is the **Kolkata Port**, now called the **Shyama Prasad Mookherjee Port** (Only major Riverine port)
- **Mumbai port** is India's **largest Natural port and harbour**.
- **Kamarajar Port** or the **Ennore Port** in Tamil Nadu is the **only corporatized port registered as a company**.

→ & also based on traffic they handle.

Port classifications based on cargo handled

- **Port classifications based on cargo handled**
 - Industrial Ports: Specialize in bulk items like grain, minerals, oil, chemicals, etc.
 - Commercial Ports: Handle general cargo and passenger traffic, including packaged goods.
 - Comprehensive Ports: Manage large volumes of both bulk and general cargo, common among major global ports.
- **Location-Based Port Classifications:**
 - Interior Ports: Located inland and connected to the sea via rivers or canals, accessible by flat-bottomed ships and barges (e.g., Kolkata on the Hoogli River).
 - Out Ports: Deep-water ports situated outside main ports, accommodating ships too large for the main port's entry.
- **Service Port Model vs. Landlord Port Model:**
 - Service Port Model: Port authority owns land and equipment, manages regulatory and port activities.
 - Landlord Port Model: Port authority owns the port but leases infrastructure to private firms, who handle cargo operations and maintain their equipment and superstructure.

Performance of Ports in India

- Turn Around Time (TRT)--> Time spent by a vessel at the port from its arrival to its departure
- Traffic
- Cargo

Key Pointers

- **Largest Ports:**

Mumbai Port: Largest port in India.

Chennai Port: Second largest port in India.

- **Oldest Ports:**

Lothal Port (Gujarat): Oldest port in India.

Kolkata Port: Oldest operating port in India.

- **Specialized Ports:**

Vizag Port: Oldest shipyard of India.

Gangavaram Port (Andhra Pradesh): Deepest port in India.

Haldia Port: Base of the Indian Coast Guard.

Ennore Port: First corporate port in India.

Port Pipavav (Gujarat): First private port in India.

Mormugoa Port: Iron ore exporting port in India.

Jawaharlal Nehru Port: Largest container port and largest artificial port in India.

Kandla Port: Asia's first Export Processing Zone (EPZ).

Paradip Port: First major port commissioned after Independence.

- **Other Notable Ports:**

Tamil Nadu: Indian state with the largest number of major ports.

Bay of Bengal: Vizag Port is the only natural seaport on its shores.

SPIKE NON-LINE OF SIGHT (NLOS) ANTI-TANK GUIDED MISSILE

- Procured by the Indian Air Force.
 - Integration with Russian-origin Mi-17V5 helicopters.
 - Developed by Israeli company Rafael Advanced Defense Systems.
 - Part of the 6th Generation Spike missiles.
- **Key Features:**
 - Capable of destroying hidden enemy targets behind mountains at long ranges.
 - Effective range: 25km.
 - **Lightweight, fire-and-forget, tactical precision-guided** missiles using **electro-optical and fiber-optic technologies.**



India's Missile Systems

NEXT CLASS

Inflation



