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EDITORIAL

NEUTRAL, NOT PASSIVE

CONTEXT:

The visit by Ukraine's Deputy Foreign Minister to India, the first such by a senior government official from the East European country since its invasion by Russia, demonstrates Kyiv's desire to build tighter ties with New Delhi and seek its help in resolving the conflict.

◎ INDIA'S VOTE:

- **UNSC:** Discussed 47 times since a year now; India has voted on 5 Resolutions; and mostly abstained and remained neutral.
- **UNGA:** Voted on 6 Resolutions; India abstained. In 6 Procedural Votes, India supported procedural matters/decisions on virtual participation of Zelenskyy in 77th UNGA.
- **UNHRC:** In Human rights commission too, India abstained its position on Russia-Ukraine war and has given 2 procedural votes.

◎ REASONS FOR INDIA'S DIPLOMATIC DILEMMA:

- **First,** the West views this as condoning Russia's actions and applying double standards while India raises the issue of "**territorial integrity and sovereignty**" when it comes to China.
- **Second,** this is India's diplomatic dilemma, which is because of India's strategic ties with Russia and its dependence on Russia for military supplies — **60 to 70 per cent** of India's military hardware is of Russian-origin.
- **Third,** India's worry remains its **20,000 Indian students and nationals**, many of them who live close to the Ukraine-Russia border. Many of these students are enrolled in the medical colleges of Ukraine.

◎ WAY FORWARD:

- **Strategic neutrality-** India's policy towards the conflict is rooted in its strategic neutrality.
- **Involve vocally-** It should empathize more vocally with the victim, raise the voice and interests of the Global South.
- **Pragmatic and permanent solution-** India should call for upholding international laws and sovereignty of all states, while at the same time pushing for a pragmatic and permanent solution to the conflict. Grabbing land or whatever. Thus, the opposition must be preserved from the assault of majority.

AMBEDKAR'S DEMAND FOR SEPARATE ELECTORATE & RESERVATION IN PRESENT TIMES

SYLLABUS MAPPING

- **Subject:** History (GS-I)
- **Sub-topic:** Modern History

CONTEXT:

On the occasion on Ambedkar Jayanti 2023, the issue of caste and the ideas of political representation for untouchables becomes the key focus, as to know more about Dr. B R Ambedkar and his contributions.

Ambedkar Jayanti 2023:

- Ambedkar Jayanti is celebrated in India to commemorate the **birth anniversary of Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar**, also known as **Babasaheb Ambedkar**, who was an Indian jurist, economist, social reformer and politician and is best known as the **chief architect of the Indian Constitution**.

Historical Background:

- Against the rigid caste structure and raising voice for their rights and representation, B R Ambedkar has made many efforts and he was amongst few people with **Gandhi** to represent oppressed class issues in political way.
- The fundamental differences between **Ambedkar and Gandhi** were highlighted the most during the issue of '**separate electorates**'.
- In the early 1930s, the issue of **separate electorates for lower castes** became a source of major debate.
- So, let us look at the issue of separate electorates which was asked by Dr. Ambedkar and the opposition to it from Gandhi, and how it was eventually '**rejected in favour of reservations**'.



What does separate electorate means?

- Separate Electorates are that **type of elections** in which minorities select their own representatives separately, as opposed to **Joint Electorates** where people are selected collectively.
- When the British implemented the system of democracy in India in order to strength their rule, and to involve local people in government, the minorities and other depressed classes demanded separate electorates.

Ambedkar's views on caste:

- Unlike Gandhi, who advocated for reforming the **caste system by abolishing untouchability**, Dr Ambedkar held a more radical view which rejected the institution of caste itself.
- He saw the reformism advocated by contemporary upper caste Hindus as inadequate to undo millennia of discrimination.
- According to him, any revolt against the caste system would only be possible after the oppressed themselves rejected their condition and oppression as being divinely ordained.
- Thus, Ambedkar's political programme emphasised on lower castes obtaining political power.
- He suggested separate electorates as the **form of affirmative action** to empower lower castes.

Ambedkar's arguments for separate electorates:

- He argued during **the First round table conference**, the depressed classes **form a group by themselves** which is distinct and separate and, although they are included among the Hindus, they in no sense form an integral part of that community.
- He also highlighted that the Depressed Classes feel that they will get no shred of political power unless the political machinery for the new constitution is of a special make.

How separate electorate can help depressed classes?

- According to Ambedkar's demands, separate electorates with **double vote** – one for SCs to vote for an SC candidate and the other for **SCs to vote for in the general electorate**.
- While he had previously rejected communal electorates (i.e. separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims), his position changed over time, as he realised that while joint electorates might better help integrate lower castes into the Hindu fold, they would do little to challenge their subservient position.

Gandhi's opposition:

- Gandhi's opposition to separate electorates was ostensibly based on his view that they "**do too little**" for lower castes.
- Gandhi argued that rather than being restricted to just this measly share of seats, lower castes should aspire to rule "**the kingdom of the whole world**".
- However, the reality of lower castes' material and social condition was not likely to put them in a position to rule the world.

Gandhi's Argument:

- British had exploited internal divisions in Indian society for their own purposes.
- Separate electorates, according to him, would only help the British '**divide and rule**'.
- Second, this was also a time when antagonism between **Hindus and Muslims** was rising.

The Poona Pact:

- Poona Pact was signed by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi on September 24, 1932, in the **Yerwada Central Jail** in Pune.
- The pact is a result of the fusion of two diametrically opposed ideas (Gandhi's Social Approach and Ambedkar's Political Approach), with the aim of attaining a shared objective for the upliftment of one of India's most vulnerable groups of society.
- Key agreements:**
 - As part of a deal he reached with Mahatma Gandhi, Bhimrao Ambedkar agreed to have candidates from the underprivileged class chosen by a joint electorate.
 - In addition, **147 legislative seats**—nearly twice as many as the community award—were reserved for the oppressed classes.
 - The Poona Pact also guaranteed **that underprivileged groups received fair representation in public services** while providing a portion of subsidies for their education to continue their advancement. Higher-class Hindus publicly acknowledged with the Poona Pact that the underprivileged class was the most unfairly treated group in India.
 - Additionally, it was decided that quick, severe action was required to help politically the underprivileged segment of society.
 - The treaty made the entire country ethically answerable for the moral uplift of the lower classes.

Evolution of Reservation:

- The reservation system that exists today, in its true sense, was introduced in 1933 when British Prime-Minister Ramsay Macdonald presented the '**Communal Award**'.
- The award made provision for **separate electorates** for Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans and the Dalits.
- After long negotiations, Gandhi and Ambedkar signed the '**Poona Pact**', where it was decided that there would be a single Hindu electorate with certain reservations in it.

ED INITIATES PROBE IN BBC INDIA'S ALLEGED FOREIGN EXCHANGE VIOLATIONS

SYLLABUS MAPPING

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Subject: Polity and Governance (GS-II) | • Sub-topic: Constitutional and Non-constitutional bodies |
|---|--|

CONTEXT:

The Enforcement Directorate has initiated an inquiry into the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) India under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) for suspected violations.

About the allegations on BBC India:

- The move came about two months after the **Income-Tax Department** had surveyed the Delhi and Mumbai office of the BBC, which allegedly revealed multiple irregularities, including non-payment of tax on certain remittances that were not disclosed to the authorities as income in India.
- The **Income-Tax Department** had then said that the income/profits shown by various group entities were not commensurate with the scale of operations in India.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC):

- British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) **publicly financed broadcasting system** in Great Britain, operating under **royal charter**.
- It held a monopoly on television in Great Britain from its introduction until 1954 and on radio until 1972.
- Headquarters are in the **Greater London** borough of Westminster.
- The British Broadcasting Company, Ltd. was established in 1922 as a **private corporation**, in which only **British manufacturers** were permitted to hold shares.

The **British monarch** appoints the members of the BBC Trust, an **independent 12-member panel**, governed by a chairman that oversees day-to-day operations.

Role of Enforcement Directorate (ED):

- It was established as '**Enforcement Unit**' in **1956** under the **Department of Economic Affairs**, for handling Exchange Control Laws violations under the **Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA)**.
- Today, Directorate of Enforcement is a **Multi-Disciplinary Organization** mandated with the task of enforcing the provisions of **two special fiscal laws – Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA)**.
- **Powers:**
 - ▶ Whenever any offence is registered by a local police station, which has generated proceeds of crime **over and above Rs.1 crore**.

- ▶ The ED can also **carry out search (property) and seizure (money/documents) if it suspects money has been laundered.**
- ▶ Since the PMLA was enacted only in 2005, any ill-gotten property acquired before the year 2005 has no case under PMLA.

⦿ **Functions:-**

- ▶ To collect, develop and disseminate intelligence relating to violations of FEMA, 1999, the intelligence inputs are received from various sources such as **Central and State Intelligence agencies**, complaints etc.
- ▶ To investigate suspected violations of the provisions of the **FEMA, 1999** relating to activities such as "**hawala**" **foreign exchange** racketeering, non-realization of export proceeds, non-repatriation of foreign exchange and other forms of violations under FEMA, 1999.
- ▶ To adjudicate cases of violations of the erstwhile **FERA, 1973 and FEMA, 1999**.
- ▶ To realize penalties imposed on conclusion of adjudication proceedings.
- ▶ To handle adjudication, appeals and prosecution cases under the erstwhile FERA, 1973
- ▶ To process and recommend cases for preventive detention under the **Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA)**
- ▶ To undertake survey, search, seizure, arrest, prosecution action etc. against offender of PMLA offence.
- ▶ To provide and seek mutual legal assistance to/from contracting states in respect of attachment/confiscation of proceeds of crime as well as in respect of transfer of accused persons under PMLA.

Legal Backing:

- ⦿ As per the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act**, the ED got its power to investigate under **Sections 48** (authorities under act) and **Section 49** (appointment and powers of authorities and other officers).
- ⦿ If money has been laundered abroad, the PMLA court (constituted as per the Act) has the right to send a letter of rogatory under **Section 105 (reciprocal arrangements regarding processes) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.**

GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSMENT OF CHILD SUSPECTS IN ‘HEINOUS’ OFFENCES

SYLLABUS MAPPING

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Subject: Polity and Governance (GS-II) | • Sub-topic: Government Policies and Interventions |
|---|---|

CONTEXT:

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has issued guidelines for the first time for conducting “preliminary assessment” to determine whether a child should be treated as a minor or not in criminal cases.

About the move:

- ⦿ Criminal Cases by children come under the “**heinous**” offences category of the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.**

The JJ Act, 2015 was amended to include “**serious**” offences as a separate category apart from the existing categories of “**heinous**” offences and “**petty**” offences.

- The main aim of the guidelines is to determine whether the accused should be treated as a **minor or not during the trial.**

Need of assessment:

- The sole aim of **preliminary assessment** is to determine whether the child in the age of 16-18 years should be tried as an adult in case of heinous offence.
- There are **two essential conditions** that call for preliminary assessment.
 - First, the offence is in the category of "**heinous as defined in the Act.**"
 - Second, the child who has allegedly committed the crime is in **the age group of 16-18 years.**

What makes difference amongst type of Crime?

- The "**heinous offences**"; which includes crimes for which the **minimum punishment is imprisonment** for seven years or more;
- "Petty offences"**, which includes crimes for which the maximum punishment is imprisonment up to **three years**; and
- "Serious offences"**, which includes crimes for which the punishment is a minimum imprisonment for a term more than **three years and not exceeding seven years.**

Provision of Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act 2015:

- Definition of 'a child':**
 - The child is defined in the **JJ Act, 2015** as a person who has not completed **18 years of age**, there is a specific provision under which initiation of an inquiry into a heinous crime has been differentiated based on **age of the child.**
- According to **Section 15(1) of the Act**, in case of a **heinous offence** alleged to have been committed by a child who has completed or is above the **age of 16**, the **Juvenile Justice Board (JJ)** shall conduct a preliminary assessment with regard to his **mental and physical capacity** to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence.
- The Board may then **pass an order** that there is a need for trial of the **child as an adult.**

Role of JJ Board:

- The **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)** is solely responsible for conducting preliminary assessment, which it must complete within three months from the date of first production of the child before it.
- In case the Board determines that there is a need for a trial of the child as an adult, it will then transfer the case to the Children's Court.

How the exact age is determined by the board?

- To determine the offender's age, the JJ Board would either obtain **the date of birth certificate** from the school, or the **matriculation or equivalent certificate** from the concerned examination Board in the absence of the birth certificate given by a civic body.
- Only in cases age shall be determined by an **ossification test** or any other latest **medical age determination test** conducted on the orders of the JJ Board.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR):

- NCPCR is a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India.
- The Child is defined as a person in the **0 to 18 years age group.**

- The commission's mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- The Commission visualizes a rights-based perspective flowing into National Policies and Programmes, along with nuanced responses at the State, District and Block levels, taking care of specificity and strengths of each region.
- **Composition:**
 - ▶ This commission has a chairperson and six members of which at least two should be women.
 - ▶ All of them are appointed by the Central Government for three years.
 - ▶ The maximum age to serve in commission is 65 years for Chairman and 60 years for members.

MATERNITY BENEFITS FOR ADOPTIVE MOTHERS

SYLLABUS MAPPING

- | | |
|---|--|
| • Subject: Polity and Governance (GS-II) | • Sub-topic: Fundamental Rights |
|---|--|

CONTEXT:

Recently, a bench led by CJI Chandrachud has agreed to hear the PIL challenging Section 5(4) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1951.

About the plea:

- **Section 5(4) of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961**, which states that a woman who legally adopts a child below **three months old** will be entitled to **12 weeks of maternity leave**.
- The petition challenges Section 5(4) of the Act on grounds of being "**discriminatory**" and "**arbitrary**" towards **adoptive mothers**.
- Section 5(4) apart from being discriminatory and arbitrary towards the adoptive mothers, also arbitrarily discriminates against **orphaned, abandoned or surrendered children** above the age of three months, which is completely incompatible to the object of the Maternity Benefit Act as well as the Juvenile Justice Act.

Maternity Benefit Amendment act 2017:

- The **original 1961 legislation** did not have specific provisions for mothers who adopt, and these were inserted with the **2017 amendment to the Maternity Benefit Act**.
- The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 amended **Section 5 of the erstwhile Act** to allow 26 weeks of paid leave after childbirth, although **only to biological mothers**.
- According to **Section 5(4) of the amended Act**, "A woman who legally adopts a child below the age of three months or a commissioning mother shall be entitled to **maternity benefit for a period of twelve weeks from the date the child** is handed over to the adopting mother or the commissioning mother, as the case may be."
- The term "**commissioning mother**" refers to a **surrogate mother** and has been defined as "a biological mother who uses her egg to create an embryo implanted in any other woman."

A woman adopting a child older than three months **gets no benefits**.

Challenges for adoptive mothers:

- The absence of any provision for **maternity leave for a mother adopting an orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered child** invariably prevents them from being able to utilise the **statutory maternity benefits** for adopted mothers, accorded by way of the 2017 amendment.
- It becomes “almost impossible” for a mother to adopt a child less than three months old, owing to the adoption procedure being fraught with delays.
- **Section 5(4) of the Maternity Benefit Act** also conflicts with **Section 38 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015**, which requires any orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered child to be declared “**legally free for adoption**” by the Child Welfare Committee.
- The Adoption Regulations require two months for a child to be declared “**legally free for adoption**”.

Evolution of Maternity Benefit and related laws in India:

- The **Maternity Benefit Act** was originally passed by Parliament on December 12, 1961.
- They were introduced to regulate the employment of women in “certain establishments” for the period before and after childbirth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits.
- It repealed the **Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941** and **Maternity Benefit Act, 1929**.
- Section 4 of the 1961 Act prohibited the **employment of or work by women during a certain period and under sub-section (1) stated**, “No employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any establishment during the six weeks immediately following the day of her delivery or her miscarriage.”
- The **right to paid maternity leaves** was also given under Section 5 of the 1961 Act, although the period of such leave could not exceed twelve weeks.
- Additionally, no woman could be allowed to **avail maternity benefits** if she had not worked in the establishment for at least “**one hundred and sixty days**” in the twelve months immediately preceding the date of her expected delivery.
- These benefits would be allowed without dismissing the female worker from **service or reduction of wages**.
- Violating provisions of the Act could result in three months’ punishment, with or without a fine.

FOCUS ON NUTRITION OF PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE TRIBES

| SYLLABUS MAPPING | |
|---|---|
| • Subject: Polity and Governance (GS-II) | • Sub-topic: Government Policies and Interventions |
| • Subject: Economy (GS-III) | • Sub-topic: Growth and Development |

CONTEXT:

As poor nutritional status continues to remain an area of concern for the PVTGs, the Odisha’s Jiban Sampark nutrition programme is trying to bring in improvements.

The nutritional status of PVTGs:

According to a study by **Asian Institute of Public Health and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute (SCSTRTI)**, conducted in 2015 has highlighted that;

- Among children **below the age of five years**;
 - ▶ 32 per cent of the respondents were **severely stunted**,

- ▶ 35 per cent were **severely underweight** and
- ▶ 18 per cent severely wasted.
- **Every third child** who was weighed **at birth had a low birth-weight**.
- Among **women of reproductive age**;
 - ▶ 38 per cent were underweight and
 - ▶ 54 per cent were found to be anaemic.
- Anaemia poses a **significant risk** for maternal and child survival.

Who are PVTGs?

- PVTGs are more vulnerable among the tribal groups and determined by the given criteria:
 - ▶ They have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward.
 - ▶ They generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support.
- As **per Census 2011**, there are a total of 75 PVTGs out of **705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 17 states and one Union Territory (UT)**.
- The categorization is done by the **Ministry of Home Affairs** and not by the Ministry of Tribal affairs.

As per census 2001:

- There are **12 PVTGs** having a population above 50,000.
- The remaining groups have a population of 1000 or less.
- The PVTG of Sahariyas has the highest population of 4, 50,217.
- PVTGs of Sentinelese and Andamanese have a very small population of 39 and 43, respectively.
- Odisha has the highest number of PVTGs in India while no PVTGs are found in the states of Punjab and Haryana.

About the initiative:

- The state government has also initiated a focussed scheme named **the Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP)** under **the Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)**.
- OPNIP was initially started in three districts in phases in **Malkanagiri, Rayagada and Kalahandi, and subsequently to nine others**.
- The major three interventions taken up under OPNIP were **community-based creches** for children of age 6 months to 3 years, spot feeding centres for **children aged 3-6 yrs** and maternal spot feeding centres for pregnant & lactating mothers.
- Under this, the state departments are designed to prioritise the **first 1,000 days of life** when rapid growth and development take place.
- **Implementation:**
 - ▶ Local PVTG self-help groups are entrusted with managing the OPNIP interventions, noted OPELIP.
- **Significance:**
 - ▶ The move will strengthen the community ownership and empowers local PVTG women's collectives in managing such nutrition interventions in their community.

Currently, around **900 pregnant women** and nursing mothers are receiving the meals at 119 maternal spot feeding centres under OPNIP in the PVTG villages.

Related Government Interventions:

- **Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission:**
 - ▶ In order to improve socio-economic conditions of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs), the Finance Minister stated that the **Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission** has been launched.
 - ▶ This will saturate PVTG families and habitations with basic facilities such as safe housing, clean drinking water and sanitation, improved access to education, health and nutrition, road and telecom connectivity, and sustainable livelihood opportunities.
 - ▶ **Fund allocation:** Rs.15, 000 crore will be made available to implement the Mission in the next three years under the Development Action Plan for the Scheduled Tribes.
- **The National Nutrition Mission:** The mission aims to;
 - ▶ Reduce stunting by 2% annually.
 - ▶ Reduce under-nutrition by 2% annually.
 - ▶ Reduce anaemia by 3% annually.
 - ▶ Reduce low birth weight by 2% annually.
- The mission also encompasses mapping of various other schemes related to malnutrition and enabling synergies through **ICT-based real-time monitoring system**, robust convergence between the schemes, incentivising states and UTs for meeting the set targets, and optimising Anganwadi centres' functioning, apart from conducting social audits.
- These other schemes include the **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)**, **Janani Suraksha Yojana**, and **Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)**, **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**, **PDS**, **National Health Mission**, etc.

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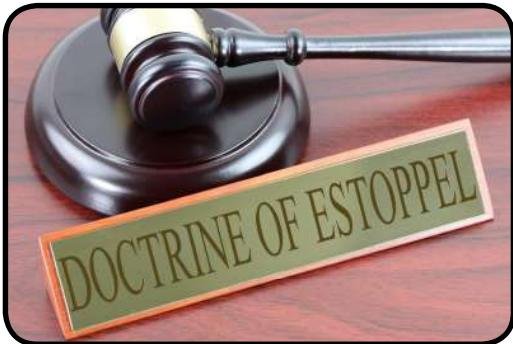
SHORT NEWS

Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel

The **Supreme Court** has dismissed petitions challenging the Delhi High Court judgment which upheld the **Agnipath scheme** for recruitment to the armed forces.

About the case:

- Some of the petitioners included candidates who were shortlisted in the earlier recruitment **process to Army and Air Force**.
- The advocate representing students argued that the government must be directed to complete the **old process citing the doctrine of promissory estoppel**.



What is Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel?

- **Within contract law**, promissory estoppel refers to "the doctrine that a party may recover on the basis of a promise made when the party's reliance on that **promise was reasonable**, and the party attempting to recover detrimentally relied on the promise."
- The **Doctrine of Promissory Estoppel works** on the principle of equity, fairness and moral conscience.
- The **doctrine of Promissory Estoppel** means when an individual with an intention of forming a relationship which is lawful makes a clear promise to another individual and the latter individual acts on it that promise becomes an obligation for the individual who made the promise.
- Hence, then going back from its **words is not permissible**.

Rafale jets in IAF's overseas exercise

India is going to deploy **four Rafale jets, two C-17 aircraft, and two IL-78 mid-air refuellers** at France's **Mont-de-Marsan military base**.



Background:

- In order to boost its air superiority parameters, the Indian Force placed orders for Rafale jets in April 2011, following a technology demonstration during that year.
- Following multiple rounds of negotiations between the French and the Indian governments, an agreement was reached on 23 September 2016 between Indian Defence Minister Manohar Parrikar and his French counterpart Jean-Yves Le Drian.
- The agreement stipulated **that 36 Rafales** would be delivered to the Indian Air Force for €7.8 billion with an option for 18 more to be delivered.

About the exercise:

- It is going to be the **first overseas exercise** for the Indian Air Force's Rafale jets.
- It is an around three-week multinational air exercise.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The IAF and the French Air and Space Force (FASF), the exercise will be participated by air forces from Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the United States. <p>The Rafale:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Rafale is a twin-jet fighter aircraft able to operate from both an aircraft carrier and a shore base.The fully versatile Rafale is able to carry out all combat aviation missions: air superiority and air defense, close air support, in-depth strikes, reconnaissance, anti-ship strikes and nuclear deterrence. |
| <p>Framework for countries to introduce new TB vaccines</p>  | <p>The World Health Organisation (WHO) has released a draft document outlining the global framework to prepare countries for the introduction of new TB vaccines for adults and adolescents.</p> <p>About the framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The goals of the global framework are threefold;<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensuring the availability of vaccines and doing so sustainably with a sufficient and timely supply chain,Establishing an equitable delivery system beneficial to all and meeting the requirements of key stakeholders including policymakers,End-users and health systems. <p>Need of a framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">World Health Assembly passed a resolution, first in 2014, which was updated a year later, with three key aims in the blueprint:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduce TB incidence by 80 per cent,TB deaths by 90 per cent andTo eliminate catastrophic costs for TB-affected households by 2030. <p>Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">This is a critical step given the absence of a framework for an "established immunisation platform for vaccine delivery for adults and adolescents." |



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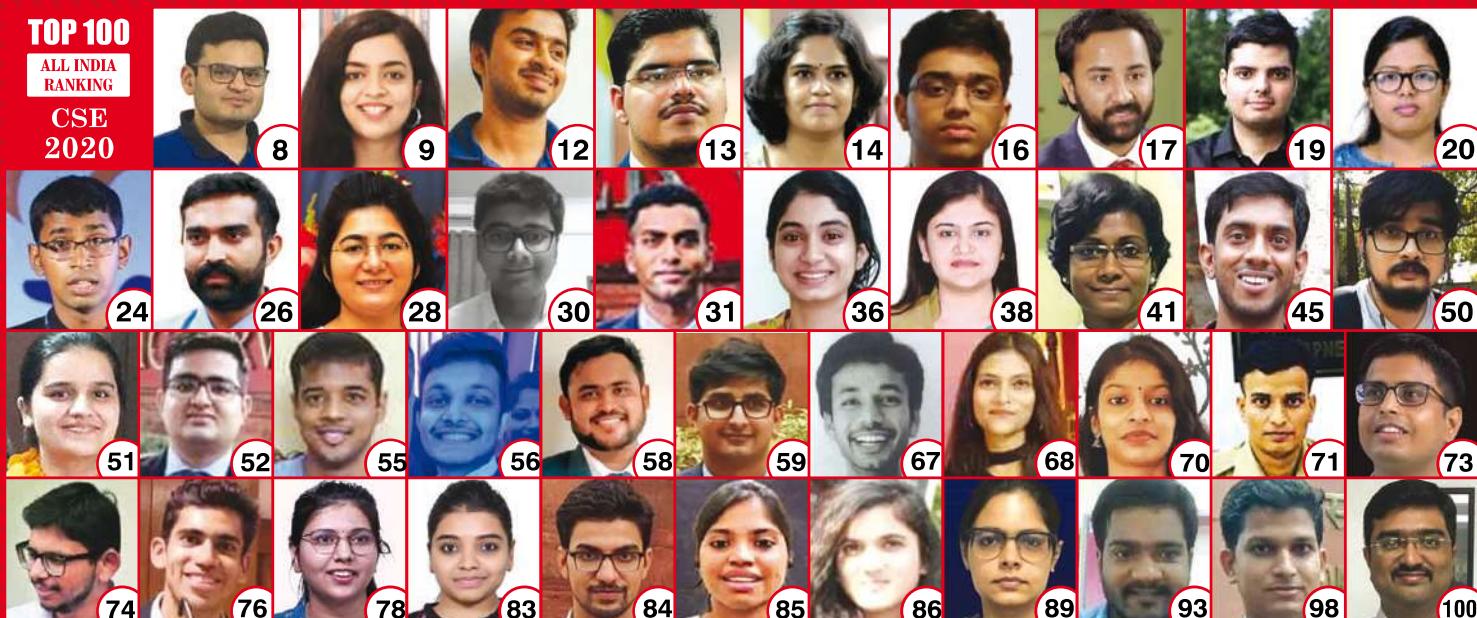


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