



PRELIMS BOOSTER

**JULY
2021**

Exhaustive Compilation of
Prelims Related Concepts &
Terminologies

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 1.07.2021

- 1. Public Private Partnership model:** is an arrangement between government and private sector for the provision of public assets and/or delivery of public services. Public-private partnerships allow social goals of a government project such as roads, bridges, or hospitals to be fulfilled with private entrepreneurship skills. Government mostly acts as a regulator and watchdog, while Private entities brings in agility and efficiency.
- 2. BharatNet project:** is the world's largest rural broadband connectivity programme using National Optical fibre Network to provide a minimum of 100 Mbit/s broadband connectivity to all 250,000-gram panchayats in the country. It is implemented by Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL) – a special purpose vehicle under the Telecom Ministry. The entire project is being funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund, which was set up for improving telecom services in rural and remote areas of the country.
- 3. National Crime Record Bureau:** headquartered in New Delhi, was set-up in 1986 under the Ministry of Home Affairs to function as a repository of information on crime and criminals so as to assist the investigators in linking crime to the perpetrators. NCRB brings out three annual reports i.e. Crime in India, Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India and Prison Statistics India.
- 4. Bureau of Police Research and Development:** was set up in 1970 under Ministry of Home Affairs for the modernisation of police forces. It has evolved as a multifaceted, consultancy organisation. At present it has 4 divisions – Research, Development, Training and Correctional Administration.
- 5. Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems:** is a project initiated in June 2009 which aims at creating a comprehensive and integrated system for enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of policing at the Police Station level. This will be done through adoption of principles of e-Governance, and creation of a nationwide networked infrastructure for evolution of IT-enabled state-of-the-art tracking system around “investigation of crime and detection of criminals”. CCTNS is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) under the National e-Governance Plan of Govt. of India. The project is implemented by National Crime Records Bureau.
- 6. India Justice Report 2020:** prepared by the Tata Trusts in collaboration with the Centre for Social Justice, Common Cause, DAKSH, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative. The Report assesses the capacity of various states to deliver justice. It takes into account four pillars of justice delivery system - Judiciary, Police, Prisons and Legal aid. Maharashtra was ranked topmost among 18 followed by Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Uttar Pradesh remains last.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 2.07.2021

- 1. Govt of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act:** The GNCTD Act was enacted in 1991 to “supplement provisions of the Constitution relating to the Legislative Assembly and a Council of Ministers for the National Capital Territory of Delhi”. It enabled the process of an elected government in Delhi. (GNCTD) Amendment Act gives primacy to the Lieutenant Governor (L-G) over the elected government in the city.
- 2. Proclaimed offender:** A person is termed as a proclaimed offender in a criminal investigation if the court believes that the accused has absconded or is concealing himself, so that the warrant cannot be executed. According to the Section 83 of CrPC, the proclaimed offender is required to appear before the court and the investigation agency within 30 days.
- 3. The Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+):** launched in 2018-2019, is the largest Management Information Systems on school education. It covers 1.5 million schools, 8.5 million teachers and 250 million children. UDISE+ has the mandate of collecting information from all schools imparting formal education from Classes I to XII. It collects information on school profile, physical infrastructure, teachers, enrolments, examination results, etc. through an online Data Collection Form.
- 4. DNA:** deoxyribonucleic acid, is the inherited material found in every single living creature that contains the genetic code of organisms. The deoxyribonucleic acid in an individual's chromosomes controls a variety of visible characteristics and invisible characteristics. Visible characteristics include race, color and sex. An invisible characteristic includes blood groups and susceptibility to inherited diseases.
- 5. Counter- Drone system:** developed by DRDO, counter-drone technology can give the armed forces an edge over detecting, intercepting and destroying enemy drones. This anti-drone system can detect and destroy drones in the air using a laser-based hard kill system. This system can detect and jam micro drones up to 3 kilometres and fires laser signals to bring down a target up to 1-2.5 kilometres.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 3.07.2021

- 1. Uighurs:** are a predominantly Muslim minority Turkic ethnic group, whose origins can be traced to Central and East Asia. The Uighurs speak their own language, similar to Turkish, and see themselves as culturally and ethnically close to Central Asian nations. They are in news as China is accused of treating them inhumanely in Xinjiang Province, in western China, where they are mostly inhabited.
- 2. Chalcolithic period:** (Stone Copper Age): 3000 BCE – 500 BCE marked the emergence of the use of metal along with stone tools. The first metal to be used was copper. The chalcolithic age largely applied to the pre-Harappan phase, but in many parts of the country, it appears after the end of the bronze Harappan culture.
- 3. EU digital Covid certificate (green pass):** is digital proof that a person has either been vaccinated against Covid-19, received a negative test result or recovered from Covid-19. The certificate is both in digital and paper format, comes with a QR code is free of charge, is in the national language and English, is safe and secure and valid in all EU countries. Certificate will be accepted in all EU Member States. It will help in free movement of people across EU countries.
- 4. National Broadband Mission:** The Ministry of Communications has launched 'National Broadband Mission' that will facilitate universal and equitable access to broadband services across the country, especially in rural and remote areas. The Mission is part of the National Digital Communications Policy, 2018. The vision of the Mission is to fast-track growth of digital communications infrastructure, bridge the digital divide, facilitate digital empowerment and inclusion, and provide affordable and universal access of broadband for all.
- 5. Base Erosion & Profit shifting:** refers to tax avoidance strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to artificially shift profits to low or no-tax locations to avoid paying taxes.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 5.07.2021

1. Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products Scheme: The RoDTEP Scheme allows exporters to receive refunds on taxes and duties that are not exempted or refunded under any other scheme. Under the scheme, exporters receive refunds on the embedded taxes and duties previously non-recoverable. The chief aim of the scheme is to boost the export of goods that were poor in volume. The scheme basically replaces the Merchandise Export from India Scheme (MEIS).

2. NIPUN Bharat: NIPUN stands for “National Initiative for Proficiency in reading with Understanding and Numeracy”. This scheme would provide an enabling environment in a bid to ensure universal acquisition of foundational literacy and numeracy. It will ensure that every child achieves desired learning competencies in reading, writing, and numeracy by end of Grade 3, by the year 2026-27.

3. Samagra Siksha: Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an integrated scheme for school education extending support to States from pre-school to senior secondary level. The scheme was launched with a view to improving the quality of school education. The scheme was drafted with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling, and also equitable learning outcomes.

4. Harit Dhara: an anti-methanogenic feed complement developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institute, which When given to bovines and sheep, it not solely cuts down their methane emissions by 17-20 per cent, but in addition ends in larger milk manufacturing and body weight acquire.

5. Sexed semen technology: Sexed semen is a specially processed semen of bulls from which ‘Y’ chromosomes in sperms has been removed through a sorting process and ‘X’ has been retained to ensure a female calf is born. The reproduction system of cattle is similar to humans. Cows carry XX chromosomes while bull’s semen has both X & Y. There are two techniques to produce it. One is the Sorting process where X & Y chromosomes are separated, while Y is discarded, X is retained. The other one is where Y chromosomes are killed altogether. Cows are impregnated thorough artificial insemination process with consumption of one straw per cow. Though the guarantee of a female calf being born is never 100 percent, it can be unto 90 percent.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 6.07.2021

- 1. All India Judicial Services:** The Constitution of India was amended in 1977 to provide for an All-India Judicial Services under Article 312(1). The idea for AIJS was first proposed by the 14th Report of the Law Commission of India in 1958, aimed at creating a centralised cadre of District Judges that would be recruited on the lines of IAS, IPS to draw better talent
- 2. Clause 3 of Article 312:** states that the All-India judicial service referred to in clause Art. 312(1) shall not include any post inferior to that of a district judge as defined in article 236
- 3. 42nd CAA, 1976:** is one of the most important amendments to the Indian Constitution. Due to the large number of amendments this act has brought to the Indian Constitution, it is also known as 'Mini-Constitution.' The 42nd amendment attempted to alter the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. It amended the Preamble and introduced Art. 51A, Fundamental Duties.
- 4. National Mission for Clean Ganga:** was registered as a society in 2011 under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It acted as implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986. NGRBA has since been dissolved with effect from the 7th October 2016, consequent to constitution of National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection and Management of River Ganga (referred as National Ganga Council). It implements Namami Gange Programme which is an Integrated Conservation Mission, approved as a 'Flagship Programme' by the Union Government.
- 5. Green Infrastructure:** Green infrastructure refers to natural or semi-natural ecosystems that provide water resource management by introducing the natural water cycle into urban environments. It provides effective measures to manage urban flooding, water supply and quantity regulation, at the same time generating multiple environmental benefits.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 7.07.2021

- 1. Open Network for Digital Commerce Project:** was launched with the aim of promoting open networks developed on open-sourced methodology. ONDC will help in digitizing entire value chain, promoting inclusion of suppliers, standardizing operations, deriving efficiencies in logistics and enhancing value for consumers.
- 2. Unified Payment Interface:** UPI is an advanced version of Immediate Payment Service (IMPS) - round-the-clock funds transfer service to make cashless payments faster, easier and smoother. This is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank), merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hood. It also caters to the "Peer to Peer" collect request which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience
- 3. Original equipment manufacturer (OEM):** are companies that produce parts and equipment which are used as components by other companies or businesses. The company that uses the products are referred to as value-added resellers (VARs) who sell the finished products to consumers.
- 4. Ramghar Vishdhari Sanctuary:** is located near to Bundi District, Rajasthan. Its flora consists of Dhok, Khair, Salar, Khirni trees with some Mango and Ber trees. The Fauna consists of birds and animals like Leopard, Sambhar, Wild boar, Chinkara, Sloth bear, Indian Wolf, Hyena, Jackal, Fox, deer and Crocodile.
- 5. Mukundra Hills (Darah) Tiger Reserve:** It is situated between two parallel mountains viz. Mukundra and Gagrola run across a length of about 80 km (from Murlipura to Rawatbhata). The name 'Darah' means 'pass' in the local language that was derived by the localities as this place served as a pass during the wars by Marathas, Rajput's and British. 4 rivers flow along its boundaries namely Ramzan, Ahu, Kali, and Chambal.
- 6. Ranthambore tiger reserve:** Lies at the junction of the Aravali and the Vindhya hill ranges. It comprises the Ranthambore National Park as well as Sawai Mansingh and Keladevi Sanctuaries. The vegetation includes grasslands on plateaus and dense forests along the seasonal streams. The forest type is mainly tropical dry deciduous with 'dhak' (Butea monosperma), a species of tree capable of withstanding long periods of drought, being the commonest. The park is also home to a good population of leopards. Other animals found here are striped hyenas, common or Hanuman langurs, rhesus macaques, jackals, jungle cats, caracals, blackbuck, Black-naped hare and chinkara, to name a few.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 8.07.2021

1. Spyware Pegasus: Pegasus is spyware that can be installed on devices running some versions of iOS and Android. It was developed by the Israeli cyberarms firm NSO Group. Pegasus secretly enables a jailbreak on the device and can read text messages, track calls, collect passwords, trace the phone location, as well as gather information from apps.

2. International conference on Population and Development: held in 1994 in Cairo where 179 governments adopted a revolutionary Programme of Action and called for women's reproductive health and rights to take centre stage in national and global development efforts. Specifically, the Programme of Action called for all people to have access to comprehensive reproductive health care, including voluntary family planning, safe pregnancy and childbirth services, and the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

3. Maternal Mortality ratio: is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births due to pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. The Maternal Mortality Ratio has declined to 113 in 2016-18 from 122 in 2015-17 and 130 in 2014-2016.

4. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao: is a campaign under the Government of India that was established for generating awareness and improving the efficiency of the welfare services intended for girls in India. It is run jointly by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao campaign is a national initiative jointly which aims to address the issue of the declining child sex ratio.

5. Global gender gap report: Released by World Economic Forum. It benchmarks 156 countries on their progress towards gender parity in four dimensions:

- Economic Participation and Opportunity,
- Educational Attainment,
- Health and Survival and
- Political Empowerment.

Over the Index, the highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality).

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 9.07.2021

1. APMC: Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) is the marketing board established by the state governments in order to eliminate the exploitation of the farmers by the intermediaries, where they are forced to sell their produce at extremely low prices. APMC is also responsible for the regulation of agricultural trading practices. This results in multiple benefits like:

- Needless intermediaries are eliminated
- Improved market efficiency through a decrease in market charges
- The producer-seller interest is well protected.

2. Interest Subvention for loan: Subvention means grant of money by the government. In the context of the interest subvention, the government paying part of the interest on a loan. The government offers subvention mostly on home, crop and education loans.

3. Post devolution revenue deficit: The Centre provides the Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant to the States under Article 275 of the Constitution. The grants are released as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission in monthly instalments to meet the gap in Revenue Accounts of the States post-devolution (of the divisible tax pool of the Centre). The 15th Finance Commission has recommended post devolution revenue deficit grants amounting to about Rs. 3 trillion over the five-year period ending FY26.

4. Article 275: It provides for the payment of such sums as Parliament may by law provide as grants-in aid to such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance. The grants are paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India in each year, and different sums may be fixed for different States.

5. Multi state co-operatives: are cooperatives which serves the interest of members in more than one state. Cooperative can be defined as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 10.07.2021

1. Last Ice Area: This region is located north of Greenland and Ellesmere Island in the Canadian territory of Nunavut. This area was believed to be strong enough to withstand global warming. The total disappearance of summer ice in the Arctic was estimated by the year 2040, however the 'Last Ice Area' was the exception. World Wildlife Fund (WWF)-Canada was believed to be the first to call this area the 'Last Ice Area'.

2. LIBOR: London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) It is a benchmark interest rate at which major global banks lend to one another in the international interbank market for short-term loans. LIBOR is administered by the Intercontinental Exchange, which asks major global banks how much they would charge other banks for short-term loans. Due to recent scandals and questions around its validity as a benchmark rate, it is being phased out by June, 2023

3. MIFOR: Mumbai Interbank Forward Outright Rate (MIFOR) It is the rate that Indian banks use as a benchmark for setting prices on forward-rate agreements and derivatives. It is a mix of the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) and a forward premium derived from Indian forex markets. MIFOR is calculated every day by the National Stock Exchange of India (NSEIL) as a weighted average of lending rates of a group of major banks throughout India, on funds lent to first-class borrowers. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) limited it to interbank transactions only.

4. Alternative Reference Rate: A reference rate is a benchmark interest rate used to determine other interest rates. The need for benchmarks to be based on transparent, arms-length transactions has been reinforced by global regulators, including The Financial Stability Board and the International Organization of Securities Commissions. Example – MIFOR

5. Real time source apportionment project: will help identify the factors responsible for the spike in air pollution at any particular spot in Delhi by IIT-Kanpur, IIT-Delhi, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) and IISER-Mohali. It will help understand the real-time impact of various pollution sources like vehicles, dust, biomass burning, stubble burning, and emissions from industries. Based on the results, the Delhi government will take necessary actions to curb the sources of pollution.

Source Apportionment is the practice of deriving information about pollution sources and the amount they contribute to ambient air pollution levels.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 12.07.2021

1. Heat waves: is a condition of air temperature which becomes fatal to human body when exposed. Quantitatively, it is defined based on the temperature thresholds over a region in terms of actual temperature or its departure from normal. IMD declares heat wave if maximum temperature of a place reaches at least 40 degree C or more for Plains and at least 30 degree C or more for Hilly regions for 2 consecutive days.

2. India cooling Action Plan: is launched in March, 2019 by Ozone Cell of Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). ICAP aims to provide sustainable cooling while keeping in mind, at the same time, the need to protect the ozone layer. It provides a 20-year perspective, with projections for cooling needs in 2037-38.

3. UN Women: is the wing of the United Nations that engages in the field of women empowerment and gender equality. The entity was formed to accelerate the progress of achieving the needs of women and girls all over the world. It works with governments and civil society to come up with policies, laws, programmes and services required to ensure that global standards set to achieve gender equality are effectively implemented, and women and girls worldwide are actually benefitted. UN Women will work within the framework of the UN Charter and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

4. Prosopis Juliflora: is an alien invasive species. The Karuvelam tree, or prosopis juliflora as its known biologically, is a species native to West Africa and was brought to Tamil Nadu in 1960s as fuelwood. Slowly, these seeds started drifting into dams and rivers, causing problems. Apparently, the plant is such that no other species can co-exist with it, and it has already caused drying up of several water bodies in the state, adding to the woes of the water-starved state.

5. Community Forest Reserves: Conservation reserves and community reserves are terms denoting protected areas of the country which typically act as buffer zones to or connectors and migration corridors between established national parks, wildlife sanctuaries and reserved and protected forests. Such areas are designated as conservation areas if they are uninhabited and completely owned by the Government of India but used for subsistence by communities and community areas if part of the lands are privately owned. It is established under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Under it, community reserve receives same legal protection as National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 13.07.2021

1.Common service centres: are a strategic cornerstone of the Digital India programme. They are physical facilities for delivering Government of India e-Services to rural and remote locations where availability of computers and Internet was negligible or mostly absent. They are multiple-services-single-point model for providing facilities for multiple transactions at a single geographical location.

2.Retail Direct Gilt account: As part of continuing efforts to increase retail participation in government securities, 'the RBI Retail Direct' scheme was announced for improving ease of access by retail investors through online access to the government securities market – both primary and secondary - along with the facility to open their gilt securities account ('Retail Direct') with the RBI. Retail Direct Gilt Account (RDG Account) means gilt account maintained in the books of RBI under this Scheme.

3.G-secs: Government Security is a tradable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments to raise funds from the market. It acknowledges the Government's debt obligation. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year - presently issued in three tenors, namely, 91 day, 182 day and 364 day) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more). In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs). G-Secs carry practically no risk of default and, hence, are called risk-free gilt-edged instruments.

4.Tax Haven: Tax havens are countries that have low or near-zero tax rates, especially for some kinds of transactions. Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong and Mauritius are the popular ones. But the list includes others such as Luxembourg, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, the Netherlands and Bermuda too. Many foreign institutional investors route their investments into India through one of these tax havens, so that the benefits of capital gains as well as dividend taxations are lowered in India, causing tax evasion.

5.Neutron Star: Neutron stars are collapsed core of a massive supergiant star, which had a total mass of between 10 and 25 solar masses. Once the core of the star has completely burned its fuel, energy production stops and the core rapidly collapses, squeezing electrons and protons together to form neutrons and neutrinos. A star supported by neutron degeneracy pressure is known as a 'neutron star', which may be seen as a pulsar if its magnetic field is favourably aligned with its spin axis.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 14.07.2021

1. SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India is a statutory body established on April 12, 1992 in accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. The basic functions of the SEBI is to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market.

2. Article 19(1): Freedom of speech and expression, provides every citizen with the right to (a) to freedom of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions; (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India; (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

3. Article 19(2): confers the right on the State to impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of,

- Sovereignty and integrity of India,
- Security of the state,
- Friendly relations with foreign states,
- Public order, decency or morality,
- Contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.

4. Synthetic Biology: is a new interdisciplinary area that involves the application of engineering principles to biology. It aims at (re-)designing and fabrication of biological components and systems that do not already exist in the natural world and also edit the genetic composition of available life. With this, De novo synthesis (starting from the beginning) of life is now possible. Synthetic biology combines chemical synthesis of DNA with growing knowledge of genomics to enable researchers to quickly manufacture catalogued DNA sequences and assemble them into new genomes.

5. Exponential Technologies: it is a technology that is now at the point where its price-performance makes it possible to be incorporated into solving today's business problems in ways that were not previously possible. They are the ones that are on short doubling periods and have also entered the area of their exponential curve where they enable the amazing. There are many other exponential technologies, like 3D printing, drones, robotics, artificial intelligence, synthetic biology, etc. They've all be around for a long while, with lots of doubling periods behind us. Drones, for example, have been around for decades.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 15.07.2021

1. Neurological Disorders: are medically defined as disorders that affect the brain as well as the nerves found throughout the human body and the spinal cord. Structural, biochemical or electrical abnormalities in the brain, spinal cord or other nerves can result in a range of symptoms. E.g., Stroke, headache disorders, epilepsy, cerebral palsy.

2. Fit for 55 legislation: Under the “Fit for 55” proposal the EU raised its target for cutting greenhouse gas and agreed to slash the emission of harmful gases by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels, up from the previously promised target of 40%. It will offer a set of concrete measures to achieve this planned goal.

3. Fall back liability clause: As per the draft Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020, a marketplace e-commerce entity shall be subject to a fall-back liability where if a seller registered on its platform fails to deliver the goods or services ordered by a consumer due to negligent conduct, omission or commission of any act by such seller in fulfilling the duties and liabilities in the manner as prescribed by the marketplace e-commerce entity which causes loss to the consumer.

4. Centrally sponsored scheme: are special purpose grants (or loans) extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives. CSS are again divided into Core of the Core Schemes and Core Schemes. CSS are extended by the Union Government to States under Article 282 of the Constitution. The mainly cover items listed in states list.

5. AYUSH Mission: AYUSH is the acronym of the medical systems that are being practiced in India such as Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. AYUSH Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme to promote AYUSH medical systems through:

- Cost-effective AYUSH services,
- Strengthening of educational systems,
- Facilitate the enforcement of quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and
- Sustainable availability of ASU & H raw materials.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 16.07.2021

1. Telemedicine: a term coined in the 1970s, which literally means “healing at a distance”. As per the World Health Organisation (WHO), telemedicine is the delivery of health care services, where distance is a critical factor, by all health care professionals using Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease and injuries, research and evaluation, etc, all in the interests of advancing the health of individuals and their communities.

2. Salma Dam: Afghan-India Friendship Dam (AIFD), formerly Salma Dam, is a hydroelectric and irrigation dam project located on the Hari River in Herat Province western Afghanistan. Since this project is funded and constructed by the Government of India as a part of the Indian aid project, the Afghan cabinet renamed the Salma Dam to the Afghan-India Friendship Dam.

3. Stor Palace: Stor Palace is located in the Afghanistan’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs Campus in Kabul. The newly renovated and restored building was done with the help of Indian Government.

4 Shahtoot Dam: It is a proposed dam in the Kabul River basin, one of the five river basins in Afghanistan. This project will provide drinking, irrigation and Environmental water for Kabul province. The dam will also provide water for irrigation to nearby areas, rehabilitate the existing irrigation and drainage network and help in flood protection and management efforts. The project is expected to produce electricity for the region. It will be the Joint project of Indian Government and Afghan Government.

5. Zaranj-Delaram Highway: Delaram–Zaranj Highway, also known as Route 606. Length about 200km. It connects Delaram (border city of Afghanistan) to Zaranj (Capital of Nimruz province of Afghanistan). India totally financed this project. (about 600 crore rupees). Border Roads Organization (BRO) of India, has constructed this highway. The highway further connects to Chahbahar Port(developed by India in Iran) thus providing land-locked Afghanistan an alternative way to access the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf, instead of relying solely on the unstable Pakistani routes.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 17.07.2021

1. National Urban Health Mission: as a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM) will meet the health needs of the urban population with a focus on urban poor, by making available to them essential primary health care services and reducing out of pocket expenses for treatment. The centre-state funding pattern will be 75:25 for all the States except North-Eastern states including Sikkim and other special category states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, for whom the centre-state funding pattern will be 90:10.

2. Viability gap funding: means a grant to support Public-Private Partnership projects that are economically justified but not financially viable which includes critical social sector investments in sectors such as health, education, water and waste treatment.

3. BCIM: Bangladesh- China- India- Myanmar (BCIM) Economic corridor proposed corridor connecting India and China through Myanmar and Bangladesh as a corridor. In 2015, China proposed the corridor as part of its vision for the Belt and Road Initiative. The 2800 km BCIM corridor proposes to link Kunming in China's Yunnan province with Kolkata, passing through nodes such as Mandalay in Myanmar and Dhaka in Bangladesh before heading to Kolkata.

4. Bilateral Investment Treaty: is an agreement establishing the terms and conditions for private investment by nationals and companies of one state in another state. The purpose of BITs is to stimulate foreign investments by reducing political risk.

5. UNSCI: United Nations Convention on Jurisdictional Immunities of States and Their Property was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 2, 2004 and sets out the circumstances under which a foreign state is not immune from the jurisdiction of another state. As of November 2012, the Convention has been signed by 28 countries and ratified by 13 signatories, including France, Spain, and Japan. In 2007, India became a signatory to the UNSCI.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 20.07.2021

- 1. Zero-Click attacks:** attack helps spyware like Pegasus gain control over a device without human interaction or human error. So all awareness about how to avoid a phishing attack or which links not to click is pointless if the target is the system itself. Most of these attacks exploit software that receives data even before it can determine whether what is coming in is trustworthy or not, like an email client. The vulnerability allows remote code execution capabilities and enables an attacker to remotely infect a device by sending emails that consume a significant amount of memory.
- 2. Due process of law:** is a doctrine that not only checks if there is a law to deprive the life and personal liberty of a person but also ensures that the law is made fair, just and non-arbitrary.
- 3. Article 32:** It is a fundamental right, which states that individuals have the right to approach the Supreme Court (SC) seeking enforcement of other fundamental rights recognised by the Constitution. The SC has power to issue directions or orders or writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights. The writs issued may include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto.
- 4. Article 226:** empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose. The phrase 'for any other purpose' refers to the enforcement of an ordinary legal right. This implies that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the SC. This is because the SC can issue writs only for the enforcement of fundamental rights and not for any other purpose.
- 5. Pedagogy:** most commonly understood as the approach to teaching, is the theory and practice of learning, and how this process influences, and is influenced by, the social, political and psychological development of learners.
- 6. Bridge Course:** A short intensive learning programme designed to help students gain skills or knowledge needed for further education. It is a compact form of academics that packs several months or years of academics into few weeks or months.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 21.07.2021

1. Anicuts: is a masonry check dam that is constructed across a stream to impound water for maintaining and regulating irrigation. The water stored behind an anicut can be used for irrigation of crops or drinking water for humans and livestock.

2. Check dams: is a small, sometimes temporary, dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch, or waterway to counteract erosion by reducing water flow velocity. Check dams themselves are not a type of new technology; rather, they are an ancient technique dating from the second century A.D.

3. Johads: also known as a pokhar or a percolation pond, is a community-owned traditional harvested rainwater storage wetland principally used for effectively harnessing water resources in the states of Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, and western Uttar Pradesh of North India, that collects and stores water throughout the year, to be used for the purpose of recharging the groundwater in the nearby water wells, washing, bathing and drinking by humans and cattle.

4. Rajeev Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojana: launched in all the 33 districts of the Rajasthan, it includes long-term projects that would permanently resolve the issue of paucity of water caused by scanty and erratic rainfall in the State. The completion of works through convergence with the departments concerned will ensure the availability of sufficient water for drinking and irrigation. The RGJSY has incorporated the works identified in the Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavalamban Abhiyan.

5. 97th Amendment Act of 2012: added a new Part IXB right after Part IXA (Municipals) regarding the cooperatives working in India. The word “cooperatives” was added after “unions and associations” in Art. 19(1)(c) under Part III of the Constitution. This enables all the citizens to form cooperatives by giving it the status of fundamental right of citizens. A new Article 43B was added in the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) regarding the “promotion of cooperative societies”.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 22.07.2021

1. Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process: CIRP is the process of resolving the corporate insolvency of a corporate debtor in accordance with the provisions of the Code. Under the IBC, stakeholders are required to complete the CIRP within 330 days of the initiation of insolvency proceedings.

2. Resolution Professionals: the IBC regime propounds a shift from the 'debtor in control' regime to a 'creditor in control' regime and provides a mechanism wherein a neutral person is appointed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) known as the Interim Resolution Professional (IRP), who may be later confirmed as Resolution Professional (RP) who is an insolvency professional appointed to conduct the CIRP of the corporate debtor and plays an instrumental role by wearing many hats while conducting the CIRP.

3. Indo Tibetan Border Police: is a Central Armed Police Force functioning under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. TBP was raised during the India-China War and is a border guarding police force specializing in high altitude operations. Presently, ITBP is deployed on border guarding duties from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Jachep La in Arunachal Pradesh covering 3488 km of Indo-China Border. The Force is also deployed for Anti Naxal operations and other internal security duties.

4. Akash Surface to Air Missiles: Akash is India's first indigenously produced medium range Surface to Air missile that can engage multiple targets from multiple directions. The all-weather missile can engage targets at a speed 2.5 times more than the speed of sound and can detect and destroy targets flying at low, medium and high altitudes.

5. Man-Portable Anti- Guided Missiles: MPATGM is third-generation anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) indigenously developed by DRDO. It has strike range of 2.5 km. It weighs around 14.5 kg to maintain man portability. It is capable of being fired from shoulder and can be used during day and night. It has minimum lateral centre and gravity offset. It works on fire and forget principle and is known for its top attack capabilities. It is effective against both stationary and moving targets. It will be deployed in infantry and parachute battalions of Indian Army.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 23.07.2021

- 1. Section 5(2) of Telegraph Act:** allows central and state governments to prevent the transmission of messaging during a “public emergency or in the interest of public safety”, or “in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the state”.
- 2.Currency to GDP Ratio:** It is the ratio of currency in circulation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) which takes into account the size of the Indian economy. As any economy grows, the total amount of currency being used in it also grows in absolute terms. Currency-to-GDP ratio as of March 2017 and March 2019 was 8.69% and 11.23% respectively for India.
- 3.Currency Convertibility:** is the ease with which a country's currency can be converted into gold or another currency through global exchanges. India's rupee is a partially convertible currency—rupees can be exchanged at market rates in certain cases, but approval is required for larger amounts. A fully convertible currency would mean increased liquidity in financial markets, improved employment and business opportunities, and easy access to capital.
- 4.Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph Amendment Rules 2007:** it identifies the officers who can order surveillance of messages. It states that a secretary to the Government of India in the ministry of home affairs can pass orders of interception. In the case of a state government, a secretary-level officer who is in charge of the home department can issue such directives. In unavoidable circumstances, such orders may be made by an officer, not below the rank of a joint secretary to the Government of India, who has been duly authorized by the Union home secretary or the state home secretary.
- 5.Microplastics:** Microplastics are small plastic pieces of less than five millimeters in size which can be harmful to ocean and aquatic life. It includes microbeads (solid plastic particles of less than one millimeter in their largest dimension) that are used in cosmetics and personal care products, industrial scrubbers which are used for aggressive blast cleaning, microfibers used in textiles and virgin resin pellets used in plastic manufacturing processes. Because plastics degrade slowly (often over hundreds to thousands of years), microplastics have a high probability of ingestion, incorporation into, and accumulation in the bodies and tissues of many organisms.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 24.07.2021

1.UNESCAP: The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) is the regional development arm of the United Nations for the Asia-Pacific region. It has 53 Member States and 9 Associate Members from Asia-Pacific Region including India. Objective: To overcome some of the region's greatest challenges by providing results-oriented projects, technical assistance and capacity building to member States.

2.Great Indian Bustard: the State bird of Rajasthan, is considered India's most critically endangered bird. It is considered the flagship grassland species, representing the health of the grassland ecology. Its population is confined mostly to Rajasthan and Gujarat. Small populations occur in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It is a large bird with a horizontal body and long bare legs, giving it an ostrich like appearance, this bird is among the heaviest of the flying birds.

3.Biocentrism: It is an environmental ethics that "extend the status of moral object from human beings to all living things in nature". Biocentrism places more importance on living components of the environment. They do not consider chemical and geological elements to be as important as living beings. As per Biocentrists, all living things are equally important. For example, for them, a tree's life is as precious as a human's life. This view is in contrast to an anthropocentric view as per which life of humans are most precious.

4.Food web: Multiple interlinked food chains make a food web. Food web represents all the possible paths of energy flow in an ecosystem. If any of the intermediate food chains is removed, the succeeding links of the chain will be affected largely. The food web provides more than one alternative for food to most of the organisms in an ecosystem and therefore increases their chance of survival.

5.NIMHANS: The National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro-Sciences is a medical institution in Bengaluru. It is the apex centre for mental health and neuroscience education in the country. It is an Institute of National Importance operates autonomously under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.[7] NIMHANS is ranked 4th best medical institute in India, having applied for the first time in NIRF ranking of 2020.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 26.07.2021

1. Jal Jeevan Mission: envisages supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections by 2024. JJM focuses on integrated demand and supply-side management of water at the local level. The Mission is based on a community approach to water and includes extensive Information, Education and Communication as a key component of the mission. JJM looks to create a jan andolan for water. The fund sharing pattern between the Centre and states is 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States, 50:50 for other states, and 100% for Union Territories.

2. Climate Proofing: is a term that refers to a process of mainstreaming climate change into mitigation and/or adaptation strategies and programmes. The term is often used in the development context.

3. UNESCO World Heritage Site: A World Heritage Site is a place that is listed by UNESCO for its special cultural or physical significance. The list of World Heritage Sites is maintained by the international 'World Heritage Programme', administered by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee. India has 38 world heritage sites that include 30 Cultural properties, 7 Natural properties and 1 mixed site.

4. International Council on Monuments and Sites: It is a global non-governmental organization associated with UNESCO. As an advisory body of the World Heritage Committee, ICOMOS provides advice and makes recommendations on all matters related to cultural and mixed heritage, including the inscription and monitoring of the state of conservation of properties.

5. UN CMS: Convention of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, CMS is also known as the Bonn Convention under the aegis of United Nations Environment Programme. It is the only convention that deals with taking or harvesting of species from the wild. It specifies the duty of States to protect the species living within or passing through their national boundaries/ jurisdiction. It currently protects 173 migratory species from across the globe. Convention has two Appendices: Appendix I lists migratory species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. Appendix II lists migratory species which have an unfavourable conservation status and which require international agreements for their conservation and management.

6. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: EU Parliament adopted a resolution to tax imported goods at the borders. It is an indirect attempt to force emerging economies, including India, to adopt cleaner (non-fossil fuel-based) practices to manufacture goods.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 27.07.2021

1. Pre-pack insolvency resolution process: A pre-pack is an agreement for the resolution of the debt of a distressed company through an agreement between secured creditors and investors instead of a public bidding process. This system of insolvency proceedings has become an increasingly popular mechanism for insolvency resolution in the UK and Europe over the past decade.

2. Ambergris: Ambergris, French for grey amber, is generally referred to as whale vomit. It is a solid waxy substance originating in the intestine of the sperm whale. Ambergris is produced only by an estimated 1% of sperm whales. Chemically, ambergris contains alkaloids, acids, and a specific compound called ambreine, which is similar to cholesterol. It floats around the surface of the water body and at times settles on the coast. It is a costly substance used in high-end perfumes and aphrodisiac products. 1 kg of ambergris is worth Rs 1 crore in the international market. It is also known as floating gold for its high price.

3. Minimum environment flow: Environmental flows are the acceptable flow regimes that are required to maintain a river in the desired environmental state or predetermined state. It will ensure that the river has at least the minimum required environmental flow of water even after the river flow gets diverted by projects and structures for purposes like irrigation, hydropower, domestic and industrial use etc.

4. Biological oxygen Demand: is defined as the amount of dissolved oxygen required by aerobic microorganisms to breakdown the organic materials in a sample of water at a specific temperature over a specific time.

5. Dissolved Oxygen: is a measure of the amount of free oxygen available in river systems. Presence of organic and inorganic wastes in water decreases the dissolved oxygen content of the water. A number of factors like surface turbulence, photosynthetic activity, O₂ consumption by organisms and decomposition of organic matter are the factors which determine the amount of DO present in water. The quality of water increases with an increase in DO levels.

6. Swiss Challenge Model: is a method of bidding, often used in public projects, in which an interested party initiates a proposal for a contract or the bid for a project. The government then puts the details of the project out in the public and invites proposals from others interested in executing it. On the receipt of these bids, the original proposer gets an opportunity to match the best bid. In case, the original proposer fails to match the bid, the project is awarded to the proposer of the best bid.



PRELIMS BOOSTER: 28.07.2021

1. Quantitative Easing: is a form of unconventional monetary policy in which a central bank purchases longer-term securities from the open market in order to increase the money supply and encourage lending and investment. Buying these securities adds new money to the economy, and also serves to lower interest rates by bidding up fixed-income securities. It also expands the central bank's balance sheet.

2. Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme: The scheme was launched as part of the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package announced in May 2020 to mitigate the distress caused by coronavirus-induced lockdown, by providing credit to different sectors, especially Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Objective: To provide fully guaranteed and collateral free additional credit to MSMEs, business enterprises, MUDRA borrowers and individual loans for business purposes to the extent of 20% of their credit outstanding as on 29th February, 2020. 100% guarantee coverage is being provided by the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company.

3. Composite Leading Indicator: is designed to provide early signals of turning points in business cycles showing fluctuation of the economic activity around its long-term potential level by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). CLIs show short-term economic movements in qualitative rather than quantitative terms.

4. National Electronic Employment Exchange: is an portal that provides employment assistance on the basis of qualification and experience. The Departments of Employment in various States of India allow unemployed educated youth residing in the respective States to pre-register for impending job vacancies occurring in different sectors of that State.

5. Inner Line Permit: An Inner Line Permit is a document that allows an Indian citizen to visit or stay in a state near the international border to regulate their movement. The ILP is obligatory for all those who reside outside the protected states. An ILP is issued by the state government concerned. Under Section 2 of the Bengal frontier regulation act of 1873, the ILP was only applicable to the three North-Eastern States viz. Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. On 11th December 2019, the President signed the order extending ILP to Manipur, which became the fourth state where the ILP regime is applicable. Such provisions though are not valid for Central government employees and security personnel.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 29.07.2021

1. Special Purpose Vehicle: is a legal entity formed for a specifically-defined singular purpose. Its formation is done usually to fulfil aims as stated by its creators such as isolating a company's assets and/or projects. SPV basically helps in mitigating risks and freeing up capital. Thus, the SPV and the company it is created by are protected against the risk of bankruptcy.

2. Limited Liability Partnership: It is a partnership in which some or all partners (depending on the jurisdiction) have limited liabilities. In an LLP, each partner is not responsible or liable for another partner's misconduct or negligence. The LLP can continue its existence irrespective of changes in partners. It is capable of entering into contracts and holding property in its own name. The LLP is a separate legal entity, is liable to the full extent of its assets but liability of the partners is limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP.

3. Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation: DICGC came into existence in 1978 after the merger of Deposit Insurance Corporation (DIC) and Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd. (CGCI) after passing of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961 by the Parliament. DICGC insures all bank deposits, such as saving, fixed, current, recurring deposit for up to the limit of Rs. 500,000 of each depositor in a bank. It is a fully owned subsidiary of and is governed by the Reserve Bank of India.

4. Doing Business Report: The World Bank releases the Ease of Doing Business Report. The indicator measures the performance of countries across 10 different dimensions. India was placed at 63rd position this time (2019) out of 190 countries marking an improvement of 14 places from its 77th position in 2018. Only 2 cities from India, Delhi and Mumbai are considered for the report.

5. Built to Rent: Under the "Build to Rent" model, private residential properties, when built in the right locality such as employment and educational hubs, with the target demographic in mind, can serve as a reliable option for prospective tenants, while providing lucrative and regular returns to the owners.

6. Rent to Own: A rent-to-own agreement is a deal in which you commit to renting a property for a specific period of time, with the option of buying it before the lease runs out. This model is popular across the housing markets of United Kingdom, Middle East and Africa and can serve well in Indian cities where developers are sitting on a large inventory of unsold ready-to-move in stock.

PRELIMS BOOSTER: 30.07.2021

- 1.OBC:** Other Backward Classes (OBC) are socially and educationally backward classes in India. OBCs are distinct from Scheduled Classes (SC) or Scheduled Tribes (ST). The Central Government of India maintains a list of castes/communities to be considered as OBC. Each state of India has separate OBC list for giving reservation in state jobs and education. OBC classification came into existence after the Mandal Commission in 1980 reported several other castes that faces backwardness.
- 2.EWS:** 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act, introduced an economic reservation (10% quota) in jobs and admissions in education institutes for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) by amending Articles 15 and 16. It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6). EWS in India is a subcategory of people belonging to the Caste Based UnReserved Category having an annual family income less than ₹8 lakh and who do not belong to any category such as SC/ST/OBC across India.
- 3.All India Quota:** Although the same examination is held across the country, a chunk of the seats in state medical/dental colleges is reserved for students domiciled in their respective states. The remaining seats —15% in UG and 50% in PG — are surrendered by the states to the All India Quota. The AIQ scheme was introduced in 1986 under the directions of the Supreme Court to provide for domicile-free, merit-based opportunities to students from any state to study in a good medical college in any other state.
- 4. Article 252:** Under Article 252, when the legislature of two or more states pass resolution requesting Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then Parliament can make laws on that matter. A law so enacted only applies to those states that passed the resolution. Any other state may adopt the law by passing resolution in future. Such laws can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament. Example of such laws : Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, Water(Prevention and Control of pollution) Act, 1974
- 5.Spearphishing:** Spear phishing is an email or electronic communications scam targeted towards a specific individual, organization or business. Although often intended to steal data for malicious purposes, cybercriminals may also intend to install malware on a targeted user's computer.

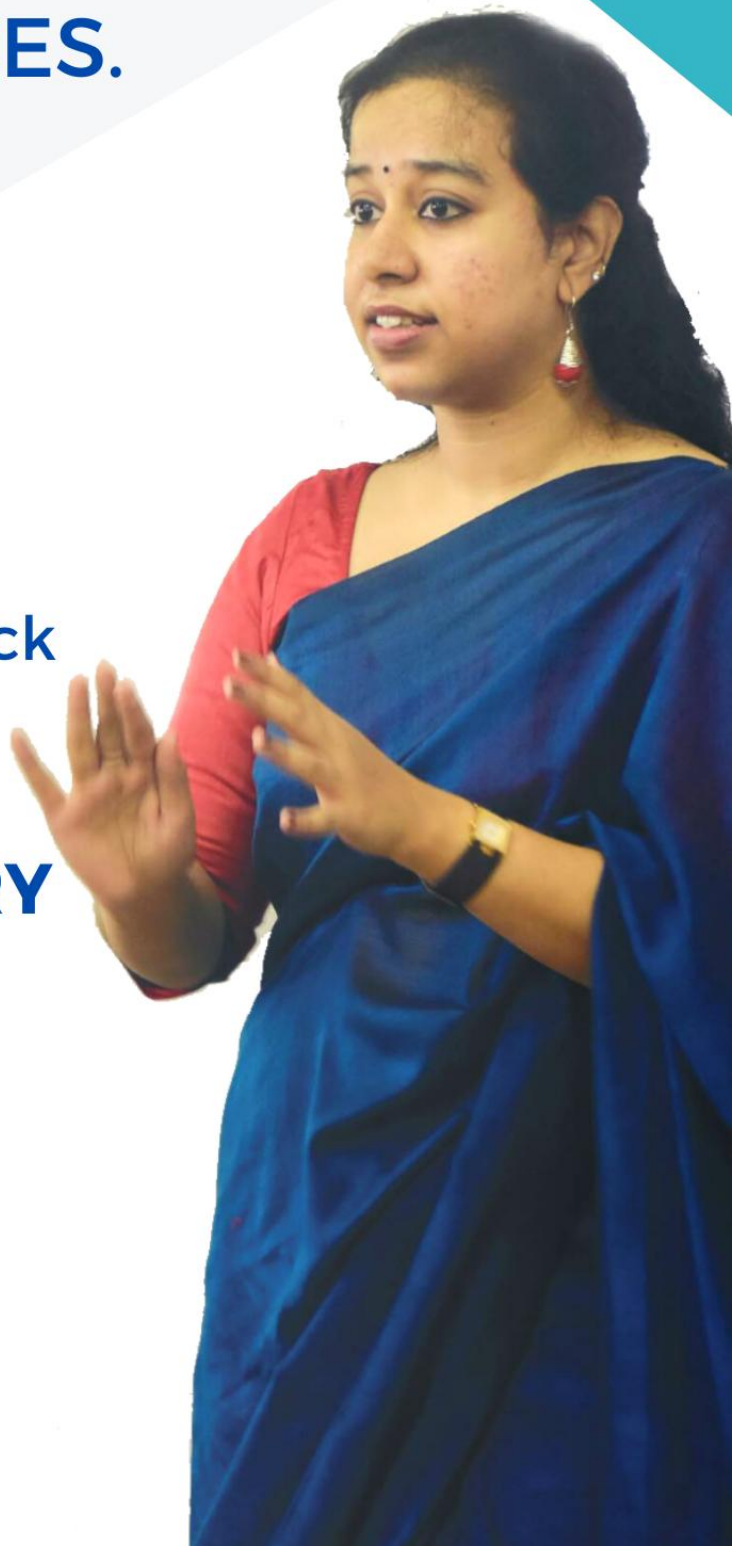
PRELIMS BOOSTER: 31.07.2021

- 1. Bharitalasuchus Tapani:** a carnivorous reptile that lived 240 million years ago. It is named Bharitalasuchus tapani considering Telugu etymology. In the Telugu language, Bhari means huge, Tala means head, and Suchus is the name of the Egyptian crocodile-headed deity. The reptile belonged to a family of extinct reptiles named Erythrosuchidae.
- 2. AmbiTag:** This is shaped as a USB (Universal Serial Bus) device. It is India's first indigenous temperature data logger for cold chain management. It continuously records the temperature of its immediate surroundings from -40 to +80 degrees in any time zone for a full 90 days on a single charge.
- 3. First Mile Connectivity project (CIL):** It will promote ease of living in coal mine areas by reducing traffic congestion, road accidents and adverse impact on environment. First Mile Connectivity is the transportation of coal from pitheads to dispatch points.
- 4. Gross environment product:** It is an assessment system to measure ecological status. It is considered as the product and service value that the ecosystem provides for human welfare and economic and social sustainable development, including provisioning, regulating and cultural ecosystem services.
- 5. Gudalur's Gene Pool Garden:** established under the Hill Area Development Programme at the Gudalur forest division of Tamil Nadu. It is located in the Western Ghats. It was created with the following objectives:
 - In situ conservation of available endemic plant species;
 - Ex-situ conservation of rare, endangered, and threatened plant species;
 - Reintroduction and recovery of endangered plant species;
 - Propagation of fast disappearing plant species and education, research, and awareness.
- 6. CA|TS: Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards** is an accreditation tool agreed upon by tiger range countries. It is a set of criteria which allows tiger sites to check if their management will lead to successful tiger conservation. The 14 tiger reserves which have been accredited are:
Manas, Kaziranga and Orang in Assam, Satpura, Kanha and Panna in Madhya Pradesh, Pench in Maharashtra, Valmiki Tiger Reserve in Bihar, Dudhwa in Uttar Pradesh, Sunderbans in West Bengal, Parambikulam in Kerala, Bandipur Tiger Reserve of Karnataka and Mudumalai and Anamalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu.

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