



PRELIMS BOOSTER

**JUNE
2021**

Exhaustive Compilation of
Prelims Related Concepts &
Terminologies



Prelims Booster : 1.06.21

- 1. Negative Import List for defence:**
The negative list essentially means that the Armed Forces—Army, Navy and Air Force—will only procure all of the items mentioned under this list from domestic manufacturers. The manufacturers could be private sector players or Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs).
- 2. Rohingyas:** Rohingya are an ethnic group, largely comprising Muslims, who predominantly live in the Western Myanmar province of Rakhine. They speak a dialect of Bengali, as opposed to the commonly spoken Burmese language. Though they have been living in the South East Asian country for generations, Myanmar considers them as persons who migrated to their land during the Colonial rule.
- 3. Section 124:** It states that, whoever, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with [im-prisonment for life], to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.
- 4. Section 153A:** Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.
- 5. Bandung Conference:** The first large-scale Asian–African or Afro–Asian Conference—also known as the Bandung Conference was a meeting of

Asian and African states, most of which were newly independent, which took place on April 18–24, 1955 in Bandung, Indonesia. The conference's stated aims were to promote Afro-Asian economic and cultural cooperation and to oppose colonialism or neocolonialism by any nation.

Prelims Booster : 2.06.21

- 1. NCPCR:** The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is an Indian statutory body established by the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. The Commission works under the aegis of Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI.
- 2. IMD:** The India Meteorological Department is an agency of the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Government of India. It is the principal agency responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology.
- 4. International Nitrogen Initiative (INI):** It is an international program, set up under sponsorship of the Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE) and the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP). UN SDGs was the main focus of the eighth triennial conference of the INI held in 2021.

The key aims of the INI are to:
 - optimize nitrogen's beneficial role in sustainable food production, and
 - minimize nitrogen's negative effects on human health and the environment resulting from food and energy production.
 - The program is currently a sustained partner of Future Earth.



5. Tasmanian Devils: It is the world's largest carnivorous marsupial. Australia has re-introduced the Tasmanian Devil, found only on the island of Tasmania, to the Australian continent from where it was wiped off 3,000 years ago. Devils are the natural solutions to control fox and cat - which are responsible for nearly all of the 40 mammal extinctions in Australia.

6. Antibody cocktail : The therapy is literally a cocktail of two monoclonal antibodies - Casirivimab and Imdevimab. These are laboratory-made proteins/antibodies that mimic the immune system's ability to fight off harmful pathogens such as viruses. Casirivimab and imdevimab are specifically directed against the spike protein of SARS-CoV-2, designed to block the virus's attachment and entry into human cells.

Prelims Booster : 3.06.21

- 1. Dongria Kondh:** Dongria Kondh people are members of the Kondhs, of the Munda ethnic group. They are located in the Niyamgiri hills. Niyamgiri is a hill range which falls under the Rayagada and Kalahandi District in Odisha.
- 2. PVTGs:** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are more vulnerable among the tribal groups. 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.
- 3. Central Civil Services Rules 7:** restricts government servants from

resorting to or abetting any form of strike or coercion.

- 4. Central Civil Services Rules 8:** restricts them, except with government sanction, from owning or participating in the editing or management of any newspaper or other periodical publication or electronic media. If they publish a book or participate in public media, they "shall at all times make it clear that the views expressed by him are his own and not that of the Government.
- 5. Central Civil Services Rules 9:** restricts a government servant from making statements of fact or opinion in writing or in a telecast or a broadcast which has the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the government.
- 6. Brent Crude:** Brent crude oil originates from oil fields in the North Sea between the Shetland Islands and Norway. Brent crude price is the international benchmark price used by the OPEC while WTI crude price is a benchmark for US oil prices. Since India imports primarily from OPEC countries, Brent is the benchmark for oil prices in India.
- 7. Glyphosate:** is scientifically N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine under the IUPAC system of nomenclature. It is applied to the leaves of plants to kill weeds. It is widely used in India, too. This weedkiller in India goes by various brand names, including Roundup, Glycel, and Brake.
- 8. Srivilliputhur-Megamalai Tiger Reserve:** It is the fifth Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu and it will span the forests of Megamalai wildlife



sanctuary and Srivilliputhur grizzled squirrel wildlife sanctuary. The tiger reserve will help in rejuvenation of Vaigai river, which is heavily encroached.

Prelims Booster : 4.06.21

1. **SDG:** The UN General Assembly in its 70th Session adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the next 15 years. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership. Though not legally binding, the SDGs have become de facto international obligations and have potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries during the next fifteen years. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these Goals. Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes.
2. **CVC:** Central Vigilance Commission is the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilance work.
3. **Black Carbon:** BC is a short-lived pollutant that is the second-largest contributor to warming the planet after carbon dioxide (CO₂). Unlike other greenhouse gas emissions, BC is quickly washed out and can be eliminated from the atmosphere if emissions stop.
4. **USTR:** United States Trade Representative is responsible

for developing and coordinating US international trade. Section 301 (US Trade Act) gives the USTR broad authority to investigate and respond to a foreign country's action which may be unfair or discriminatory as well as negatively affect US commerce.

Prelims Booster : 5.06.21

1. **Vaccine Passport:** It is an electronic record of vaccination, possibly in the form of a QR code, that is easily accessible through a smartphone or possibly stored on the device, though it could also be printed out. It is mostly used for international travel.
2. **Total Fertility Rate:** TFR indicates the average number of children expected to be born to a woman during her reproductive age. For the population in a given area to remain stable, an overall total fertility rate of 2.1 is needed, assuming no immigration or emigration occurs.
3. **Monetary Policy Committee:** Monetary Policy Committee was formed with the mission to set the benchmark policy interest rate (repo rate) to achieve inflation target. The committee comprises six members (including the Chairman) - three officials of the RBI and three external members nominated by the Government of India. The government moved the interest rate-setting role from the RBI governor to the six-member MPC in 2016. As per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the central bank is required to organise at least four meetings of the MPC in a year.
4. **INS Sandhayak:** the first of its class indigenously designed and built Hydrographic Survey Ship of Indian Navy. Apart from Survey Missions, the



ship has been an active participant in many significant operations such as Op Pawan – assisting the Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka in 1987, Op Sarong, Op Rainbow – rendering humanitarian assistance post Tsunami of 2004 and participation in maiden joint INDO-US HADR Exercise ‘Tiger-Triumph’.

Prelims Booster : 7.06.21

1. **Global minimum tax:** G7 nations agreed in principle to ratify a global minimum corporate tax rate to counter the possibility of countries undercutting each other to attract investments. The agreement commits states to a global minimum corporate tax rate of 15% to avoid countries undercutting each other. The agreement will now be discussed in detail at a meeting of G20 financial ministers and central bank governors in July 2021.
2. **Performance grading index:** The Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSEL) designed the Performance Grading Index (PGI) to catalyse transformational change in the field of school education. It provides grades to the States and UTs, as opposed to ranking.
3. **H10N3:** is a subtype of the Influenza A virus which is commonly known as the bird flu virus. It is a low pathogenic, or relatively less severe, strain of the virus in poultry and the risk of it spreading on a large scale is very low
4. **Influenza A(H7N9):** Influenza viruses are classified into subtypes based on two surface

proteins, Hemagglutinin (HA) and Neuraminidase (NA). For example, a virus that has an HA 7 protein and NA 9 protein is designated as subtype H7N9.

Prelims Booster : 8.06.21

1. **LGTBIQA+:** stands for "lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning, asexual and many other terms (such as non-binary and pansexual)". The + after the "A" may denote a second "A" representing "allies".
2. **Mission Indradhanush:** seeks to drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage of India and sustain the same by the year 2020. It was launched in December 2014.
3. **SC e-Committee:** is a body constituted by the Government of India in pursuance of a proposal received from the supreme court of India for assistance in formulating a National policy on computerization of Indian Judiciary and advise on technological communication and management related changes.

Prelims Booster : 9.06.21

1. **Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council:** is an autonomous district council in the state of Assam, India for development and protection of tribals living in area namely Karbi Anglong and West Karbi Anglong district. ADCs are bodies representing a district to which the Constitution has given varying degrees of autonomy within the state legislature.
2. **Rengma Naga People's Council:** The Rengma Naga Peoples' Council (RNPC), a registered body, claim that



the Rengmas were the first tribal people in Assam to have encountered the British in 1839, but the existing Rengma Hills was eliminated from the political map of the State and replaced with that of Mikir Hills (now Karbi Anglong) in 1951.

3. Mikir Hills: are a group of hills located to the south of the Kaziranga National Park, Assam. The easternmost Meghalaya comprising the detached Mikir Hills is partly isolated being surrounded by three sides. Karbi plateau or Mikir Hills is known oldest landform in Assam.

4. Central Adoption Resource

Authority: is a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions.

5. Alzheimer's disease: It is a neurological disorder which causes brain cells to degenerate and die. This leads to loss of memory, problems with words in speaking or writing, poor judgment, changes in mood and personality, confusion with time or place, etc.

Prelims Booster : 10.06.21

1. LTE Communication: It is an abbreviation for Long Term Evolution. LTE is a 4G wireless communications standard developed by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) that are designed to provide up to 10x the speeds of 3G networks for mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, netbooks, notebooks and wireless hotspots.

2. Conversion Therapy: includes violent, invasive and traumatic methods to suppress an individual's non-heteronormative sexual orientation. These practices often include religious indoctrination, hormonal treatments and electroconvulsive treatment.

3. Section 377: Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code 1860, states that "whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal shall be punished." This included private consensual sex between adults of same sex. After the recent SC judgement in **Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union Of India**, provisions of Section 377 remain applicable in cases of non-consensual carnal intercourse with adults, all acts of carnal intercourse with minors, and acts of bestiality.

4. ICJS: Integrated Criminal Justice System is an OTP-enabled web platform that integrates police, prison, and court records for government and police use. The ICJS covers suspect profiles combining data from prisons, FIR data from Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and Systems (CCTNS), and courts.

5. K.S.Puttaswamy vs Union of India: SC held that Indians have a constitutionally protected fundamental right to privacy that is an intrinsic part of life and liberty under Article 21.

6. Mental Healthcare Act, 2017: Recent Amendments which are important decriminalising the Attempt to Commit Suicide recognises the agency of people with mental illness creation of a mental health review board, as a



regulatory body restricted the usage of Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

7. **Criminal tribes Act, 1871:** The various pieces of legislation in India during British rule since the 1870s were collectively called the Criminal Tribes Act (CTA). **Under these acts, ethnic or social communities in India which were defined as "addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences.** They criminalized entire communities by categorizing them as habitual criminals. Because of this label, restriction on their movements was also imposed.

Prelims Booster : 11.06.21

1. **Section 51(b) of DMA:** Section 51 (b), concerns with **Punishment for obstruction/refusal to comply with any direction given by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government or the National Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee or the District Authority under this Act without reasonable cause amounting to punishment** with a one-year jail term or fine, or with both.
2. **CHIME:** Canadian Hydrogen Intensity Mapping Experiment (CHIME) is a novel radio telescope that has no moving parts. Originally conceived to map the most abundant element in the universe - hydrogen - over a good fraction of the observable universe, this unusual telescope is optimized to have a high "mapping speed". **CHIME is a partnership between the University of British Columbia, McGill University, the University of Toronto and the Canadian National Research**

Council's Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory

3. **Fast radio burst:** FRB are bright bursts of radio waves (radio waves can be produced by astronomical objects with changing magnetic fields) whose durations lie in the millisecond-scale, because of which it is difficult to detect them and determine their position in the sky.
4. **101st CAAct:** Goods and Service Tax (GST) was introduced to boost the economic growth of India. GST is considered to be the biggest taxation reform in the history of Indian economy. **It was introduced as the One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment Bill of the Constitution of India.**
5. **Pareto Principle:** states that for many outcomes, roughly 80% of consequences come from 20% of the causes. Other names for this principle are the 80/20 rule, the law of the vital few, or the principle of factor sparsity.
6. **Private Forest:** A private forest (also private woodland or private wood) is a forest that is not owned by municipal authorities (such as a corporate forest), church authorities or the state (e.g. a state forest or national forest). It can refer to woodland owned by a natural or juridical person or a partnership.

Prelims Booster : 12.06.21

1. **Samgra Siksha scheme:** is an integrated scheme for school education extending from pre-school to class XII to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It subsumes the three Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan



(SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

2. Heritage Trees: The Maharashtra Cabinet has passed an action plan to protect and preserve trees older than 50 years in urban areas by terming them heritage trees. Few important criteria for considering a tree as a "heritage tree" are: size, shape, rarity, aesthetical/historical values, association with historic person, place or even myths. A certain species need not be native to an area for this tag.

3. Base Year: is a benchmark with reference to which the national account figures such as gross domestic product (GDP), gross domestic saving, gross capital formation are calculated.

4. Dendrochronology: It is the study of tree rings that hold a wealth of information about not only a tree's past but also that of the ecosystem in which it lives. Tree rings are layers of growth that a tree acquires in a year. As trees are sensitive to local climate conditions, such as rain and temperature, they give some information about that area's local climate in the past. For example, tree rings usually grow wider in warm, wet years and they are thinner in years when it is cold and dry. If the tree has experienced stressful conditions, such as a drought, the tree might hardly grow at all in those years.

5. Washington consensus: is a collective term used for 10 economic policy prescriptions as a part of a "standard" reform package promoted for crisis-wracked developing countries. Washington Consensus was

advocated by Washington, D.C.-based institutions viz. International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank, and the US Treasury Department.

Prelims Booster : 14.06.21

- 1. Rare earth minerals:** are a set of seventeen metallic elements. These include the fifteen lanthanides on the periodic table in addition to scandium and yttrium that show similar physical and chemical properties to the lanthanides. The REMs have unique catalytic, metallurgical, nuclear, electrical, magnetic and luminescent properties. While named 'rare earth', they are in fact not that rare and are relatively abundant in the Earth's crust. Rare-earth elements in this category are used in the electric motors of hybrid and electric vehicles, generators in wind turbines, hard disc drives, portable electronics, microphones, speakers.
- 2. Section 5 and 6 of Citizenship Act, 1955:** contains provisions of Citizenship by registration and Citizenship by naturalisation respectively under the Provisions contained in Part-II of the Indian Constitution
- 3. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019:** According to the CAA, Indian citizenship would be given to persecuted religious minorities from Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan (which are Muslim-majority countries) — Hindu, Sikh, Jain, Buddhist, Parsi and Christian — who came to India till December 31, 2014.



4. **Weapon of Mass Destruction:** is a nuclear, radiological, chemical, biological, or any other weapon that can kill and bring significant harm to numerous humans or cause great damage to human-made structures (e.g., buildings), natural structures (e.g., mountains), or the biosphere.
5. **BTWC of 1972:** The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) of 1972 prohibits signatory nations to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise, acquire or retain: Microbial or other biological agents or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict. India has ratified the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and pledges to abide by its obligations.

Prelims Booster : 15.06.21

1. **Open Market Sales scheme:** It refers to selling of food grains by Government / Government agencies at predetermined prices in the open market from time to time. It enhances the supply of grains especially during the lean season and thereby to moderate the general open market prices especially in the deficit regions.
2. **Fair Price shop:** are called as ration shops in general way. In these centres, the consumer gets a Ration Card on the basis of which he is given food grains. The state government has given license

to the Ration Shops to sell the food grains at comparatively lower price.

3. **ONORC:** One Nation One Ration Card Scheme aims to ensure hassle-free delivery of subsidized food grains to all migratory beneficiaries anywhere in the country through nation-wide portability under National Food Security Act
4. **Base effect:** relates to inflation in the corresponding period of the previous year, if the inflation rate was too low in the corresponding period of the previous year, even a smaller rise in the Price Index will arithmetically give a high rate of inflation now.
5. **NATO:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance established by the North Atlantic Treaty (also called the Washington Treaty) on April 4, 1949, by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union. Article 5 of Treaty, states that if one member of the alliance is attacked in Europe or North America, it is to be considered an attack on all members. That effectively put Western Europe under the "nuclear umbrella" of the US.

Prelims Booster : 16.06.21

1. **Ethanol Blending Programme:** was launched in India in 2003. Ethanol, an anhydrous ethyl alcohol having chemical formula of C_2H_5OH , can be produced from sugarcane, maize, wheat, etc which are having high starch content. In India, ethanol is mainly produced from sugarcane



molasses. Ethanol can be mixed/blended with gasoline to form different blends of fuel. As the ethanol molecule contains oxygen, it allows the engine to more completely combust the fuel, resulting in fewer emissions and thereby reducing the occurrence of environmental pollution. In 2018, India extended the program to extract fuel from surplus quantities of food grains such as maize, jawar, bajra fruit and vegetable waste.

2. **Public Interest Litigation:** means litigation filed in a court of law, for the protection of "Public Interest", such as Pollution, Terrorism, Road safety, Constructional hazards etc. Any matter where the interest of public at largely affected can be redressed by filing a Public Interest Litigation in a court of law.
3. **Gender disparity:** Gender disparity/inequality is the social process by which men and women are not treated equally. The treatment may arise from distinctions regarding biology, psychology, or cultural norms prevalent in the society. Some of these distinctions are empirically grounded while others appear to be socially constructed.
4. **Christchurch call:** initiative was named after the New Zealand city where 51 people were killed in an attack on mosques. The Christchurch attack called on urgent need for action and enhanced cooperation among the wide range of actors with influence over this issue, including governments, civil society, and online service providers, such as social media companies, to eliminate terrorist and violent extremist content online.

5. **GISAID:** stands for Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data. It is public platform started by the WHO in 2008 for countries to share genome sequences. Created as an alternative to the public domain sharing model, GISAID's sharing mechanism took into account the concerns of Member States by providing a publicly accessible database designed by scientist for scientist, to improve the sharing of influenza data.

Prelims Booster : 17.06.21

1. **UNCLOS:** The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an international treaty which was adopted and signed in 1982. It replaced the four Geneva Conventions of April, 1958, which respectively concerned the territorial sea and the contiguous zone, the continental shelf, the high seas, fishing and conservation of living resources on the high seas. The Convention has created three new institutions on the international scene (i)International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, (ii)International Seabed Authority, (iii)Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.
2. **Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion:** The technology which uses ocean temperature differences from the surface to depths(thermal gradient) lower than 1,000 meters, to extract energy. The total OTEC potential around India is estimated as 180,000 MW
3. **Central Indian Ocean Basin:** is area of 75,000 square km of international



waters, located about 1600 km away from India's southern tip allocated to India by UN International Sea Bed Authority . CIOB contain huge deposits of metals like iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt.

4. **Polymetallic nodules:** (also known as manganese nodules) are potato-shaped, largely porous nodules found in abundance carpeting the sea floor of world oceans in deep sea. They contain Rare Earth Elements and metals which are important to high-tech industries
5. **India Cooling Action Plan:** is launched by Ozone Cell of Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). ICAP aims to provide sustainable cooling along with the need to protect the ozone layer. It provides a 20-year perspective, Plan seeks to (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38.

Prelims Booster : 18.06.21

1. **Internet of Medical things:** is defined as a connected infrastructure of medical devices, software applications, and health systems and services.
2. **Big Data Analytics:** complex process of examining big_data_to uncover information -- such as hidden patterns, correlations, market trends and customer preferences -- that can help organizations make informed business decisions.

3. **Universal Health Coverage:** means that all individuals and communities receive the health services they need without suffering financial hardship. It includes the full range of essential, quality health services from health promotion to prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and palliative care.
4. **Section 79 of IT Act:** intermediary shall not be held legally or otherwise liable for any third party information, data, or communication link made available or hosted on its platform.
5. **Medical Autonomous Systems:** leverages the power of machine learning and mathematical modeling to develop the next generation of technologies for critical care, non-invasive patient monitoring, and controlled-substance tracking. Cloud computing is another application facilitating collaboration and data exchanges between doctors, departments, and even institutions and medical providers to enable best treatment.

Prelims Booster : 19.06.21

1. **CDS:** Chief of Defence Staff acts as the permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which will also have three service chiefs as members. His core function will be to foster greater operational synergy between the three service branches of the Indian military and keep inter-service frictions to a minimum.
2. **Bt Cotton:** Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop that has been approved by the Centre for commercial cultivation in India. It has been genetically modified to produce an



insecticide to combat the cotton bollworm, a common pest.

3. AT&C losses in power

distribution: The concept of Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses provides a realistic picture of loss situation in the context it is measured. It is combination of energy loss (Technical loss + Theft + inefficiency in billing) & commercial loss (Default in payment + inefficiency in collection).

4. UDAY: Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is a financial restructuring and efficiency enhancing program. It aims to reduce the debt burden of the state owned electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) started. Though the main component of UDAY is debt management, other measures like raising operational efficiency are also proposed to permanently settle the debt scenario of DISCOMs.

5. Hadiya case: Shafin Jahan vs Asokan K.M. and Others AIR 2018 SC 1933 (Hadiya case), wherein the right to choose and marry a partner was considered to be a constitutionally guaranteed freedom. By doing so, the Supreme Court held that the “intimacies of marriage lie within a core zone of privacy, which is inviolable” and that “society has no role to play in determining our choice of partners”.

Prelims Booster : 21.06.21

1. **Krivak class stealth ships:** were a series of frigates and guard ships (patrol boats) built in the Soviet
2. **Carbon footprint:** is the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by an individual, event, organization, service, or product, expressed as carbon dioxide equivalent. It corresponds to the whole amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) produced to, directly and indirectly, to support a person's lifestyle and activities.
3. **Freshwater black softshell turtle:** Scientific Name: Nilssonina nigricans. These turtles are called "softshell" because their shell is light and flexible. This allows them to move more easily in open water, or in muddy lake bottoms. Having a soft shell also allows them to move much faster on land than most turtles. IUCN conservation status: Extinct in the wild. Distribution: It is found only in the ponds of some temples in Assam and Bangladesh (Chittagong and Sylhet).
4. **Alternate wetting & drying:** is a management practice in irrigated lowland rice that saves water and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while maintaining yields. The practice of AWD is defined by the periodic drying and re-flooding of the rice field. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines has developed the technology in 2009
5. **Blue Economy:** The concept was introduced by Gunter Pauli in his 2010 book- “The Blue Economy: 10 years,

Union primarily for the Soviet Navy since 1970. The Indian Navy ordered six frigates of upgraded Krivak III class as the Talwar class.



100 innovations, 100 million jobs". It is the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods and jobs, and ocean ecosystem health. It advocates the greening of ocean development strategies for higher productivity and conservation of ocean's health.

Prelims Booster : 22.06.21

1. **Section 309 of IPC:** states, whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.
2. **UNCTAD:** United Nations Conference for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) deals with trade issues, investments and other matters concerning development. UNCTAD goals are: the development opportunities, investments and trade of developing countries are to be maximized. The efforts of developing countries to integrate into the world economy on an equitable basis would be assisted by UNCTAD.
3. **Lakshadweep archipelago:** comprises 36 islands of coral and reef formation in the Arabian Sea, spanning just over 32 sq km. The islands are characterized by low elevations, with maximum elevation ranging from 4-6 metres above Mean Sea Level and minimum elevations lower than 1 metre. Geographical location of the area of Lakshadweep is at 73° 38' and 73° 42' E longitude and 80 degree and 10° 48' and 10° 50' N latitude

4. **Delimitation:** literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country to represent changes in population.
5. **Decriminalise:** When a criminal offence is decriminalized, the law changes so that it is no longer a criminal offence. It may still be a civil offence.

Prelims Booster : 23.06.21

1. **Confederation of Indian Industry:** CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization **founded in 1895**. It works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes. **CII is a body registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860 of India**
2. **GM Rubber:** developed at Rubber Research Institute of India (RRII) in Puthuppally, Kottayam. GM variant rubber has the capacity to withstand adverse climatic conditions **in the North-east India**. It will greatly benefit farmers after trials are over. The crop is resistant to reduced moisture or drought, low & high temperatures as well as high light intensity. It will also cut short the maturity period of rubber. It will result into early yielding.
3. **Green Hydrogen:** Hydrogen **produced using renewable energy and electrolysis to split water** holds the key to clean electric mobility that doesn't depend on rare minerals. Green Hydrogen helps achieve long-term



vision of reduced dependency on minerals and rare-earth element-based battery as energy storage.

4. National Judicial Appointments

Commission: NJAC is a body responsible for the appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary in India. NJAC Bill sought to replace the collegium system of appointing the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts with judicial appointments commission wherein the executive will have a say in appointing the judges. **In 2015, Supreme Court struck down the NJAC Bill**

5. **Soft power:** Soft power is getting others to do what you want by persuasion. Soft-power theorists suggest that the ability to persuade rests on the power of attraction. **Example – using diplomacy, Bollywood, Culture, Yoga, Dialouges.**

Prelims Booster : 24.06.21

1. **GSMA:** Global System for Mobile Communications is an industry organisation that represents the interests of mobile network operators worldwide. More than 750 mobile operators are full GSMA members and a further 400 companies in the broader mobile ecosystem are associate members. It allocates official IMEI number ranges to all manufacturers of 3GPP compliant devices and records these ranges and device model information in a database.
2. **Blended Learning:** generally, combines virtual learning with traditional classroom learning. It is an approach 'that uses multiple methods

to deliver learning by combining face-to face interactions with online activities. An example of blended learning is the flipped classroom where online activities are completed outside the classroom providing an opportunity for more in-depth discussion during the face-to-face time spent in classes.

3. **Debt/GDP ratio:** The Debt-to-GDP ratio is the ratio between a country's government debt and its gross domestic product (GDP). It measures the financial leverage of an economy. In other words, this ratio tells analysts how much money the country earns every year, and how that compares to the money that country owes.
4. **GDP Deflator:** is nominal GDP divided by real GDP expressed in %. It is used to measure inflation. It shows the changes in the average price levels in an economy, and therefore, it is used in conjunction with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for measuring inflation.
5. **Other Service Providers (OSP):** are companies or firms which provide secondary or tertiary services such as telemarketing, telebanking or telemedicine for various companies, banks or hospital chains, respectively. for example, be an Internet service provider, an email provider, a news provider (press), an entertainment provider (music, movies), a search engine, an e-commerce site.



Prelims Booster: 25.06.21

- 1. PM Awas Yojana (Urban):** launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022 to the urban poor with a target of building 2 crore houses. Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme
- 2. AMRUT:** Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is the new avatar of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). But, in a significant departure from JNNURM, the Centre will not appraise individual projects. The Mission will focus on the following areas: Water Supply, Sewerage and septage management, Storm Water Drainage to reduce flooding, Non-motorized Urban Transport, Green space/parks. Fund: allocation of funds will be as per urban population and number of cities/towns in each state/UT.
- 3. Smart cities Mission:** It is an innovative initiative under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local development and harnessing technology as a means to create smart outcomes for citizens. **Objective:** To promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of Smart Solutions. Fund: each selected city will be provided central assistance of Rs 100 cr per year
- 4. GIS based tech:** Geographic Information System is a computer-based tool that analyzes, stores, manipulates and visualizes geographic information, usually in a map. It uses data from satellites and remote capturing using high resolution cameras by aircrafts.
- 5. Urban Local Bodies:** are small local bodies that administers or governs a city or a town of specified population. ULBs are vested with a long list of functions delegated to them by the state governments. In addition to that, 12th Schedule of Indian Constitution along with Art.243W provides functions that may be entrusted to ULBs. After the 74th Amendment was enacted, there are only three categories of urban local bodies (a) Municipal Corporation (b) Municipality (c) Notified Area Council or City Council
- 6. TULIP programme:** is a program for providing fresh graduates experiential learning opportunities in the urban sector. It would help enhance the value-to-market of India's graduates and help create a potential talent pool in diverse fields like urban planning, transport engineering, environment, municipal finance etc. It will lead to infusion of fresh ideas and energy with engagement of youth in co-creation of solutions for solving India's urban challenges. This launch is also an important stepping stone for fulfilment of MHRD and AICTE's goal of 1 crore successful internships by the year 2025.



Prelims Booster: 26.06.21

1. **FATF:** is an inter-governmental body established in 1989 during the G7 Summit in Paris. The objectives of the FATF are to set standards and promote effective implementation of legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and other related threats to the integrity of the international financial system. FATF has maintained the FATF blacklist and the FATF greylist. India is a member.
2. **Grey list:** Countries that are considered safe haven for supporting terror funding and money laundering are put in the FATF grey list. It means the country has committed to resolve swiftly the identified strategic deficiencies within agreed timeframes and is subject to increased monitoring. This inclusion serves as a warning to the country that it may enter the blacklist.
3. **LiDAR:** stands for Light Detection and Ranging. It is a remote sensing method that uses light in the form of a pulsed laser to measure ranges (variable distances) to the Earth. These light pulses—combined with other data recorded by the airborne system— generate precise, three-dimensional information about the shape of the Earth and its surface characteristics. It finds use in a wide range of land management and planning efforts, including hazard assessment (including lava flows, landslides, tsunamis, and floods), forestry, agriculture, geologic mapping, and watershed and river surveys.

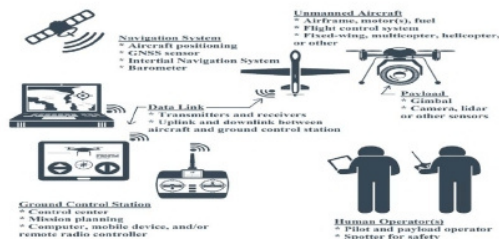
4. **Operation Monsoon:** is aimed at conserving forests and wildlife, will be launched from June 25 in the Corbett and the Rajaji tiger reserves of Uttarakhand and two other forest circles.
5. **Project Tiger:** was launched in 1973 with 9 tiger reserves for conserving our national animal, the tiger. Currently, the Project Tiger coverage has increased to 50, spread out in 18 tiger range states.

Prelims Booster: 28.06.21

1. **DMCA:** The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) is a 1998 United States copyright law that implements two 1996 treaties of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). It criminalizes production and dissemination of technology, devices, or services intended to circumvent measures that control access to copyrighted works. It also criminalizes the act of circumventing an access control, whether or not there is actual infringement of copyright itself. In addition, the DMCA heightens the penalties for copyright infringement on the Internet.
2. **WIPO:** The World Intellectual Property Organization is one of the 15 specialized agencies of the United Nations (UN). It was created to promote and protect intellectual property (IP) across the world by cooperating with countries as well as international organizations. **India** is a **member** of World Intellectual Property Organization



3. **UAV:** An unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV), commonly known as a drone, is an aircraft without a human pilot aboard. UAVs are a component of an unmanned aircraft system (UAS). An UAS includes a UAV, a ground-based controller, and a system of communications between the two. The flight of UAVs may operate with varying degrees of autonomy, either under remote control by a human operator or autonomously by on board computers.



4. **NPNT:** "No-Permission-No-Takeoff" is a software program that enables every Remotely Piloted Aircraft (except Nano- drones weighting upto 250 grams) to obtain a valid permission through DigitalSky platform before operating in India.

5. **Hard & soft kill:** Space weapons can be categorised into two groups based on their capabilities: "soft kill" and "hard kill." Hard-kill space weapons include Kinetic Energy Weapons (KEWs) to physically damage the space object using nets, bullets, missiles, or **drone**, while soft-kill space weapons include electronic-warfare measures (e.g. RF jamming, GPS spoofing) and Direct Energy Weapons (DEWs) such as lasers.

Prelims Booster: 29.06.21

1. **Agni-P:** The 'Agni Prime' is the advanced version of the 'Agni-1' missile. It is a short-range ballistic missile (A "ballistic missile" is a vehicle or object that continues on its path under the force of the Earth's gravity) that will have a range of 1000 km to 1500 km and will have advanced features in agility and road mobility. It is a surface to a surface missile that can carry a payload of around 1,000 Kg or a nuclear warhead.
2. **APJ Kalam Island:** formerly known as Wheeler Island, is an island off the coast of Odisha. The Integrated Test Range missile testing facility is located on the island.
3. **ICBM:** Intercontinental ballistic missiles or ICBMs are guided missiles which can deliver nuclear and other payloads. ICBMs have a minimum range of 5,500 km, with maximum ranges varying from 7,000 to 16,000 km. Only a handful of countries, including Russia, United States, China, France, India and North Korea have ICBM capabilities.
4. **SSBN:** 'Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear Submarine' (SSBN) are that class of nuclear-powered submarines which can go deep beneath the ocean making them virtually undetectable for months. They also carry nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles.
5. **Nuclear triad:** a three-sided military-force structure consisting of land-launched nuclear missiles, nuclear-missile-armed submarines, and

strategic aircraft with nuclear bombs and missiles. The purpose of having this three-branched nuclear capability is to significantly reduce the possibility that an enemy could destroy all of a nation's nuclear forces in a first-strike attack. This, in turn, ensures a credible threat of a second strike, and thus increases a nation's nuclear deterrence. India, China, Russia, US are nuclear triad countries.

6. **No-first use policy** : **No first use** refers to a pledge or a policy by a nuclear power not to use nuclear weapons as a means of warfare unless first attacked by an adversary using nuclear weapons. India, China has adopted NFU policy in 1998 and 1964 respectively.

Prelims Booster: 30.06.21

1. **Wassenaar Agreement**: is a voluntary export control regime. The Arrangement, formally established in July 1996, has 42 members who exchange information on transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies. Dual-use refers to the ability of a good or technology to be used for multiple purposes - usually peaceful and military. India joined as the 42nd participating state on December 2017
2. **Missile Technology Control Regime**: It is an informal and voluntary partnership among 35 countries to prevent the proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology capable of carrying greater than 500 kg payload for more than 300 km. The members are thus prohibited from supplying such missiles and UAV systems that are controlled by the
3. **UAPA: Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967** is one of the foremost laws in India which was originally enacted to impose reasonable restrictions on associations as **provided** under Article 19(1)(4) of the Constitution of India and to curb terrorist activities. It is an upgrade on the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act - TADA (lapsed in 1995) and Prevention of Terrorism Act - POTA (repealed in 2004).
4. **TADA: Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA)** is an anti-terrorism, legislation in India and came into effect in the year 1985 and remained into the effect till the year 1995. It was the first anti-terrorism law introduced by the government for counter-terrorist activities. The act was implemented basically against the Khalistan movement and the Bombay blasts. The provisions under the act not only states about the punishments of the preparators but also criminalises hiding and harbouring of terrorists.
5. **Prevention of Terrorism Act**: The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 was an Act passed by the Parliament of India in 2002, with the objective of strengthening anti-terrorism operations. The Act was enacted due to several terrorist attacks that were being carried out in India and especially in response to the attack on the

MTCR to non-members. The decisions are taken by consensus of all the members. MTCR is not a treaty and does not impose any legally binding obligations on members. India got membership to the group in 2016

Parliament. The Act was repealed in 2004.

- 6. NSA:** National Security Act, 1980 is a preventive detention law. Preventive Detention involves the detainment (containment) of a person in order to keep him/her from committing future crimes and/or from escaping future prosecution and is allowed under Article 22 (3) (b) of the Constitution.

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