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Suspension Veto grants the President the power to withhold his decision, and thus the Bill, for an indefinite period of time.

As per the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971, the President's assent to money bill is made obligatory.

Chhattisgarh and Telangana are the only states where President's rule hasn't been imposed so far.
In terms of the absolute number of days, Punjab was under President’s rule for 3510 days, which is about 10 years.

Much of this was in the 80s during the height of militancy in Punjab. In fact, Punjab was under President’s rule for 5 continuous years from 1987 to 1992.

Second is Jammu & Kashmir with 2061 days (close to 6 years). Much of was again in one continuous stretch between 1990 and 1996. In fact, these are the only two occasions when the President’s rule went beyond the constitutionally stipulated maximum of 3 years and a mention to this extent is also made in the constitution

**Article 356**
was a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, where the Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India and related issues. This case had huge impact on Centre-State Relations. The judgement attempted to curb blatant misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, which allowed President's rule to be imposed over state governments.
President of India receives first copy of book “President’s Lady” (Pranaber Preyosi)

Book is on his wife Late Smt. Suvra Mukherjee today
Author = Ms. Sangeeta Ghosh
The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr Jitendra Singh chaired a review meeting to assess the situation caused by floods/landslides in Northeast.

Close to 12 lakh people in 24 districts of Assam affected by floods as the death toll reached 59 in Assam and more than 90 in all states combined

Over half of Kaziranga National Park is still submerged and over 70 animals have died.

(Floods in Odisha, Gujarat)
Cyclone Vardah - Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra – December 2016

Cyclone Mora – Sri Lanka, Andaman, Myanmar, Bangladesh – May 2017

Cyclone Roanu – Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra – May 2016

Cyclone Kyant - Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra – May 2016

Current affairs 2016 (Aandhra Pardesh – Varuna app)
How are cyclones named? UPSC Mains 2013 GS paper 1

**Why are cyclones given names?**

The practice first began to help people easily remember them instead of identifying a storm with a specific number based on its latitude-longitude. Also it is easy to issue alerts, and for the media to report the developments. This simultaneously increases the community preparedness and heightens interest in the event, according to WMO.

Names are ideally retired in case there is massive damage to property and loss of human lives. Example: *Hurricane Sandy, Katrina* that hit America under the Obama and Bush administration respectively were retired.
**Procedure for Naming of Tropical Cyclone:**

There is a strict procedure to determine a list of tropical cyclone names in an ocean basin(s) by the Tropical Cyclone Regional Body responsible for that basin(s) at its annual/biennial meeting. There are **five tropical cyclones regional bodies**, i.e.

- ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee,
- **b)** WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones,
- **c)** RA I Tropical Cyclone Committee,
- **d)** RA IV Hurricane Committee,
- **e)** RA V Tropical Cyclone Committee.
How are cyclones named? UPSC Mains 2013 GS paper 1

The purpose of the move was also to make it easier for “people easily to understand and remember the tropical cyclone/hurricane in a region, thus to facilitate disaster risk awareness, preparedness, management and reduction,” - INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT Ministry of Earth Sciences

Citizens can submit names to the Director General of Meteorology, IMD, for consideration, but the weather agency has strict rules for the selection process.

A name, for instance, ‘should be short and readily understood when broadcast’. The names must also be neutral, ‘not culturally sensitive and not convey some unintended and potentially inflammatory meaning’.

Furthermore, on the account of the ‘death and destruction’ a storm in the Indian Ocean causes, their names are retired after use, unlike those in the Atlantic and Eastern Pacific lists, which are reused every few years.
The WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones at its twenty-seventh Session held in 2000 in Muscat, Sultanate of Oman agreed in principal to assign names to the tropical cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. After long deliberations among the member countries, the naming of the tropical cyclones over north Indian Ocean commenced from September 2004.

In September 2004, an international panel on tropical cyclones decided that countries from the region would each put in names, which would be assigned to storms in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea.

Eight countries -- India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Sri Lanka and Thailand – participated and came up with a list of 64 names.

Vardah is the Arabic and Urdu word for ‘rose’, a name provided by Pakistan in the comprehensive nomenclature list for cyclones in the Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal.

In the event of a storm, the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre, New Delhi, selects a name from the list.

The late origin of this naming system -- unlike storms in the Atlantic, which have been getting named since 1953 -- was ostensibly to protect sensitivities in the ethnically diverse region.
What is the difference between hurricane, cyclone and typhoon?

They all mean the same, except that they differ in terms of their geographical location. Hurricanes form in Atlantic and the Northeast Pacific oceans, typhoons in Northwest Pacific ocean and cyclones in South Pacific and Indian oceans.
In its tenth flight (GSLV-F05) conducted recently, India’s Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle, equipped with the indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage (CUS), launched the country’s weather satellite INSAT-3DR. INSAT-3DR is an advanced meteorological (weather observation) satellite built by India to provide a variety inputs essential for accurate weather forecasting.

The major users of the service will be the Indian Coast Guards, Airports Authority of India (AAI), Directorate General of Shipping, Defence Services and fishermen.

The Indian service region will cover a large part of the Indian Ocean and will also include Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Tanzania for providing distress alert services.

1st time India Indigenously launched GSLV Satellite with Cryogenic Engine (CUS)>>Earlier in Russian Made Cryogenic engines used + Launch service by French Arianespace company>>Reduces reliance on foreign services >> Save FOREX
GSLV vs PSLV

Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (Hindi: भूस्थिर उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण यान)

1) Due to their geo-synchronous nature, the satellites in these orbits appear to remain permanently fixed in the same position in the sky, as viewed from a particular location on Earth, thus avoiding the need of a tracking ground antenna and hence are useful for the communication applications whereas PSLV is used for delivering various satellites to Low Earth Orbits. It is designed mainly to deliver the “earth-observation” or “remote-sensing” satellites with lift-off mass of up to about 1750 Kg to Sun-Synchronous circular polar orbits of 600-900 Km altitude.

2) GSLV can carry more heavy weight (4 tonnes) satellite compare to PSLV (1.7 tonnes)

3) GSLV can work in extreme temperate uses liquid hydrogen and oxygen compare to PSLV.

4) GSLV is based on advanced technologies like Cryogenics engine. PSLV is old technology and With advancement in GSLV, the dependence on PSLV can be reduced
Currently, there are three meteorological satellites **Kalpana-1, INSAT-3A and INSAT-3D** in the geosynchronous orbit.

Space Applications Centre (SAC), ISRO, Ahmedabad developed a weather data explorer application - Real Time Analysis of Products and Information Dissemination (**RAPID**) which is hosted in India Meteorological Department (**IMD**) website.

This software acts as a gateway to Indian Weather Satellite Data providing quick interactive visualisation and 4-Dimensional analysis capabilities to various users like application scientists, forecasters, and the common man.
**KALPANA-1**

METSAT (renamed as Kalpana - 1 on February 5, 2003 after the Indian born American Astronaut Dr. Kalpana Chawla, who died on February 1, 2003 in the US Space Shuttle Columbia disaster) is the first in the series of exclusive meteorological satellites built by ISRO.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Meteorological</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spacecraft Mass</td>
<td>• 1060 kg mass (at Lift – off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 498 kg (Dry mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onboard Power</td>
<td>550 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Data Relay Transponder (DRT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch date</td>
<td>12 September 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch site</td>
<td>SHAR, Sriharikota</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Launch vehicle</td>
<td>PSLV – C4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbit</td>
<td>Geostationary (74 deg East longitude)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission</td>
<td>7 Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSAT-3A

INSAT-3A, the third satellite in INSAT-3 series is a multipurpose satellite for providing telecommunications, television broadcasting, meteorological and search and rescue services. It carries twenty four transponders – twelve operating in the normal C - band frequency, six in extended C-band and six in Ku-band. INSAT-3A also carries a Ku-band beacon.

For Meteorological observation, INSAT-3A carries a three channel Very High Resolution Radiometer (VHRR). In addition, INSAT-3A carries a Charge Coupled Device (CCD) camera which operates in the visible and short wave infrared bands providing a spatial resolution of 1 km.

A Data Relay Transponder (DRT) operating in UHF band is incorporated for real time hydro meteorological data collection from unattended located on land and river basins. The data is then relayed in extended C-band to a central location.

INSAT-3A also carries another transponder for Satellite Aided Search and rescue (SA&R) as part of India’s contribution to the international Satellite Aided Search Programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Telecommunication, broadcasting and Meteorology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spacecraft Mass</td>
<td>2,950 kg (Mass at Lift-off)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,348 kg (Dry mass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onboard power</td>
<td>3,100 W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilization</td>
<td>3 – axis body stabilised in orbit using momentum and reaction wheels, solar flaps, magnetic torquers and eight 10 N and eight 22 N reaction control thrusters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propulsion</td>
<td>440 N Liquid Apogee Motor with MON-3 (Mixed Oxides of Nitrogen) and MMH (Mono Methyl Hydrazine) for orbit raising</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payload</td>
<td>Communication payload</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSAT-3D

INSAT-3D is an advanced weather satellite of India configured with improved Imaging System and Atmospheric Sounder. INSAT-3D is designed for enhanced meteorological observations, monitoring of land and ocean surfaces, generating vertical profile of the atmosphere in terms of temperature and humidity for weather forecasting and disaster warning.

It carries four payloads -

- 6 channel multi-spectral Imager
- 19 channel Sounder
- Data Relay Transponder (DRT)
- Search and Rescue Transponder

The payloads of INSAT-3D provides continuity and further augment the capability to provide various meteorological as well as search and rescue services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Meteorological and Search &amp; Rescue Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mass At Lift-Off</td>
<td>2060 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Solar panel generating 1164 W Two 18 Ah Ni-Cd batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Dimensions</td>
<td>2.4m x 1.6m x 1.5m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is ANTRIX?
National Livestock Mission (NLM) (Rashtriya pasudhan tantra) provides assistance to improve availability of quality feed and fodder, risk mitigation and extension, skill development and training for livestock sector: Shri Radha Mohan Singh

One of the reasons for setting up NLM from scheme-mode to mission-mode is to provide the necessary flexibility to all States and Union Territories: Shri Singh

(Mission is an important assignment which is being communicated to organisations with a greater focus on result oriented outcomes to be completed within time-frame. They are normally short and simple statements which outlines what the organisation's purpose is and combine clarity of purpose, accountability for delivery, a clear leadership structure with intermediate milestones that needs to be achieved.)

Shri Radha Mohan Singh addresses the members at the second General Council meeting of National Livestock Mission
The National livestock Mission is organised into the following four sub-Missions:

i. Sub-Mission on **Livestock Development**

ii. Sub-Mission on **Pig Development** in North-eastern Region

iii. Sub-Mission on **Fodder and Feed Development**

iv. Sub-Mission on **Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension**
The National Livestock Mission (NLM) has commenced from 2014-15. The Mission is designed to cover all the activities required to ensure quantitative and qualitative improvement in livestock production systems and capacity building of all stakeholders.
One of the biggest issue of the livestock sector is animal diseases such as FMD, PPR, Brucellosis, Avian Influenza etc. The National Livestock Mission has also special emphasis on such diseases. Under this, the Government has launched **Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme** (FMD-CP) and other such programmes in this direction.
True or False

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is a severe, highly contagious bacterial disease that affects horses, dogs and cats.

Mule is produced by cross-breeding of male horse and female donkey.
NLM’ last three years achievements and milestones are as follows:

32,981 Beneficiaries have been assisted under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG).

3.68 lakh beneficiaries funded for assistance under Rural Backyard Poultry Development.

35.64 lakh animal insurance has been under taken.

3.00 lakh Goat and 9.80 lakh pig has been given health support.

41 state Poultry /Sheep/ Goat Piggery Breeding Farms have been supported.

54,930 Chaff Cutter has been distributed.

96,321 Qtls seed has been distributed.

3823 silage units have been established.

Organization of 519 Livestock Mela has been supported.

223 Livestock Farmers Group and 121 Farmers Field School has been established & 8420 Farmers have been covered under exposure visit.
Milestones achieved under the Leadership of Hon'ble Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister

The Risk Management and Insurance as a component of Sub-Mission on Livestock Development of National Livestock Mission (NLM) is implemented in all the District of the Country instead of 300 selected District earlier.

All animals are now covered such as indigenous/crossbred milch animals, Pack animals (Horse, Donkey, Mules, Camels, Ponies and Cattle Buffaloes male) and other livestock (Goat, Sheep, Pigs, Rabbit, Yak and Mithun instead of only milch animals earlier.

The benefit of subsidy has been enhanced and is restricted to 5 cattle unit per beneficiary per household, in case of Goat, Sheep, Pigs and Rabbit one cattle unit is equal to 10 animals instead of only 2 milch animals per household earlier.
DIPP (Mo C & I) to set up India’s first TISC in Punjab

India’s first Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) at Patent Information Centre, Punjab, under the World Intellectual Property Organization’s (WIPO) TISC program.

WIPO, Geneva, the United Nations agency for the promotion of intellectual property rights (IPR)

WIPO has centres in 42 countries so far, but India was not among them. This first-of-its kind centre will come up at the Patent Information Centre (PIC), Punjab State Council for Science and Technology (PSCST), in Sector 26, Chandigarh.
Cabinet approves National Intellectual Property Rights Policy
“Creative India; Innovative India: रचनात्मक भारत; अभिनव भारत”

The Union Cabinet in 2016 approved the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy that will lay the future roadmap for intellectual property in India. The Policy recognises the abundance of creative and innovative energies that flow in India, and the need to tap into and channelise these energies towards a better and brighter future for all.
Objectives:

The Policy lays down the following seven objectives:

i. IPR Awareness: Outreach and Promotion - To create public awareness about the economic, social and cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections of society.

ii. Generation of IPRs - To stimulate the generation of IPRs.

iii. Legal and Legislative Framework - To have strong and effective IPR laws, which balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest.

iv. Administration and Management - To modernize and strengthen service-oriented IPR administration.

v. Commercialization of IPRs - Get value for IPRs through commercialization.

vi. Enforcement and Adjudication - To strengthen the enforcement and adjudicatory mechanisms for combating IPR infringements.

vii. Human Capital Development - To strengthen and expand human resources, institutions and capacities for teaching, training, research and skill building in IPRs.
India has a well-established TRIPS-compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs.

India’s commitment to the Doha Development Agenda

(Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is an international legal agreement between all the member nations of the World Trade Organization (WTO))

In short, under TRIPS agreement, every member-nation has to make laws and tough punishments for anyone who breaks / copies other people’s copyright / patent etc.

- Attract investment from developed countries
- Promote innovation
- Promote R & D
Global Innovation Index

In 2016, India improved its innovation rank to reach 66th position from 81st out of 128 countries in 2015. This improvement came after five years of continuous drop in India’s ranking.

India improved its ranking in human capital and research, moving from the 103rd place in 2015 to 63rd place in 2016. It lagged behind most of the BRICS economies and select Asian economies, except Indonesia.
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