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GS 1 HISTORY

New find at Tamil Nadu's Keeladi: Archaeologists discover crystal quartz weighing unit

#KeeladiExcavation #CrystalQuartz
#SangamAge #SouthIndianHistory #History
#GS1

Archaeologists working at **Keeladi, a historic excavation site located 12 km southeast of Madurai in Tamil Nadu**, have unearthed a **crystal quartz weighing unit from the Sangam era**. The weighing unit, found 175 cm beneath the ground, is the first of its kind since excavations began in Keeladi in 2014.

Unique in design, the crystal unit has a **somewhat spherical shape**.

An official statement from the state archaeology department said that the unit measures 2 cm in diameter, 1.5 cm in height and **weighs a mere 8 grams**. In addition, **archaeologists also found a terracotta hopscotch, an iron nail, black and red ware, and red slipped ware**. Archaeologists also found an earthen snake figurine.

This discovery has stirred excitement among historians and archaeologists as **weighing units in the past were primarily made of stones**.

Though stone-made weighing units were found earlier, these were not rock-made but made of minerals. These weighting units were not used for paddy or vegetables but for **weighing high-value items such as gold, precious and semi-precious stones**. Crystals or mineral materials are used as weighing units because **they give accurate results and do not depend on the climate**.

The crystal quartz unit might have originated in the Kangayam area (near Coimbatore).

Even as detailed studies are underway, experts estimate that the **quartz is probably from a period between 600 BC to 2nd century AD**.

Ongoing archaeological excavations in Keeladi and a few other sites in Tamil Nadu have extended the timeline of the Sangam Era from 300 BCE to 600 BCE.

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IPC is history: In 1837, how Macaulay cracked the code

#IPC1860 #IndianPenalCode #Macaulay
#CharterAct #LawCommission
#ModernHistory #History #GS1

At the centre of our criminal justice system is the 164-year-old IPC, which defines crimes and prescribes their punishment. The **architect of this law was an English lawyer, Thomas Babington Macaulay**.

Macaulay became a member of the House of Commons in 1830 at the age of 30.

In 1833, the UK Parliament debated the Charter Act, a law which would fundamentally alter the functioning of the East India Company. It added a law member to the Governor General's Council with the requirement that the individual was not employed by the company. Participating in the debate, Macaulay made a passionate plea for a uniform code of laws for India.

Macaulay arrived in India in 1834 and started work as a legislative member of the Governor General's council.

He also **pushed for Western education in English** for the country. The **Charter Act also established a law commission, and he was appointed its chairman**. It is in this position that he embarked on consolidating and codifying the criminal laws of India.

India was an ideal canvas for the codification of criminal laws. A mix of Hindu, Muslim and British laws was applicable across the country. Then there was the problem of the same crime having a different punishment depending on whether it took place in the presidency of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay. Compounding the problem was that the British lawmakers had not codified their criminal law, so there was no template to follow.

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Darwaza. If his project had been completed, then the entry to the mosque would have been from the south.



Alai Minar

The importance of that gate architecturally is that traditional Turkish art was used for the very first time in India (while building it). It is the earliest surviving dome in Delhi.

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GS 1 ART AND CULTURE

Two years, top national science prize for young talent is on hold
#ShantiSwarupBhatnagarAward
#ScienceAward #Awards #ArtandCulture
#GS1 #ScienceandTechnology #GS3

There is disquiet in the scientific fraternity that for the first time since it was **instituted in 1958**, the **country's top annual science prize, the Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar Awards**, that have celebrated and **nurtured the best science talent under 45**, have been put on hold.

The list of awardees for 2022 — for work done between 2017-21 — had been decided but was not announced on **September 26, the CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) Foundation Day**, as it used to happen every year.

The Bhatnagar awards for 2022 haven't been announced and, this year, too, there is no sign that the awards will be re-instated.

Indeed, this year, the nominations for Bhatnagar Awards 2023 were not called for. Usually, **the window of applications is open between January and March**. That window is over for this year.

Each year, on an average, 500-600 **nominations** come in for the seven categories of the prize,

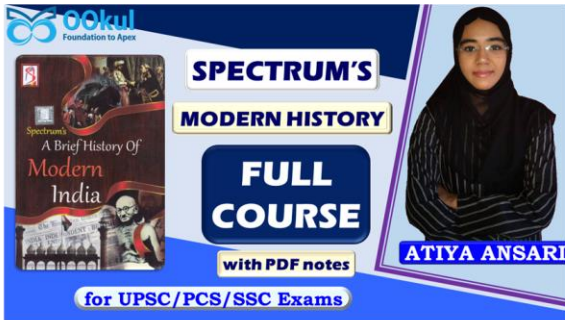
made by institution heads, eminent scientists, previous award winners and some others who are eligible to make these nominations. A panel of eminent scientists, put together by CSIR every year, makes the final selection.

Named after Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the first director of CSIR, these awards are given every in seven scientific disciplines — physics, biology, engineering, mathematics, medicine, chemistry, and earth sciences. Each award — there cannot be more than two per discipline — carries a cash component of Rs 5 lakh and, since 2008, an honorarium of Rs 15,000 per month till the scientist is serving in a publicly funded institution.

The award has a formidable track record of identifying future science leaders: According to an article published in Current Science some time ago, **of the 500 plus Bhatnagar awardees (till 2020), 16 have been honoured with Padma Vibhushan; 49 with Padma Bhushan and 69 with Padma Shri. Seven Bhatnagar Awardees have been honoured with all three. CNR Rao is the lone Bharat Ratna.**

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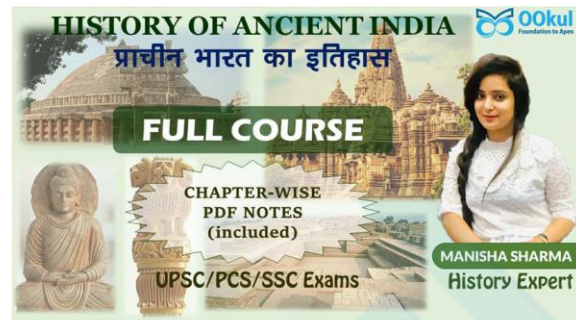
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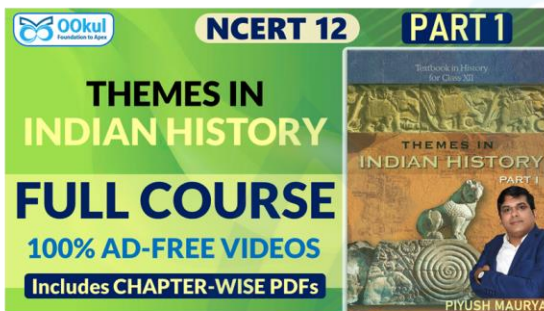


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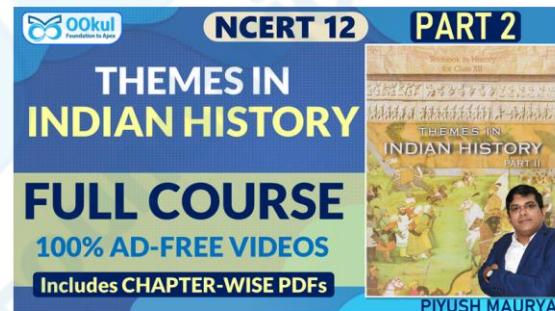
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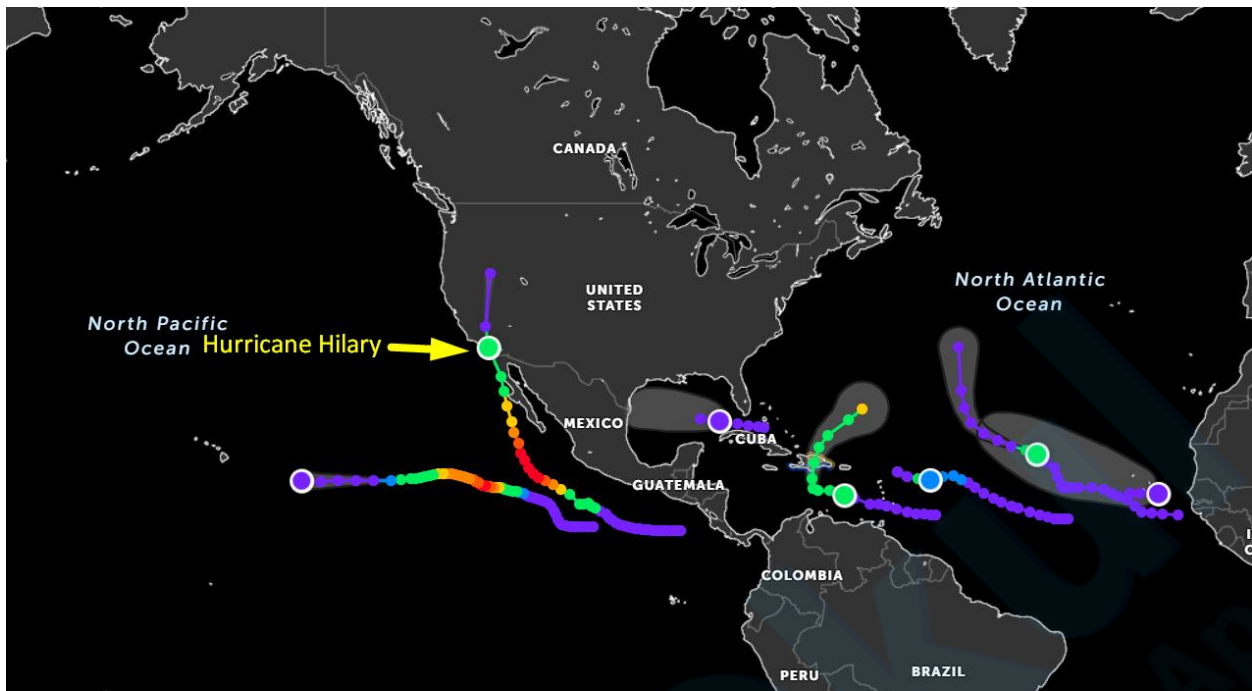
GS 1 GEOGRAPHY

What makes Hurricane Hilary 'unprecedented'

#HurricaneHilary #Hurricanes
#TropicalCyclones #Geography #GS1

The United States sees its fair share of hurricanes. As per the country's National Weather Service (NWS), in an average 3-year period, roughly five hurricanes strike the US coastline – but never in the west coast.

This is why Hurricane Hilary, which is currently racing towards Southern California and Mexico, is so out of the ordinary. Though California, in the past, has felt the effects of hurricanes, they typically remain well offshore and subside to become tropical storms by the time they hit they make landfall.



And even these tropical storms are rare. Last year's **Hurricane Kay was the first tropical storm to impact California** in a quarter of a century, and it lost most of its force by the time it hit the coast. Prior to that, **Hurricane Nora moved over Southern California as a tropical storm in 1997.**

As per a 2004 report by the American Meteorological Society, the only tropical storm with hurricane-force winds believed to have hit Southern California came in October 1858, with San Diego bearing its brunt.

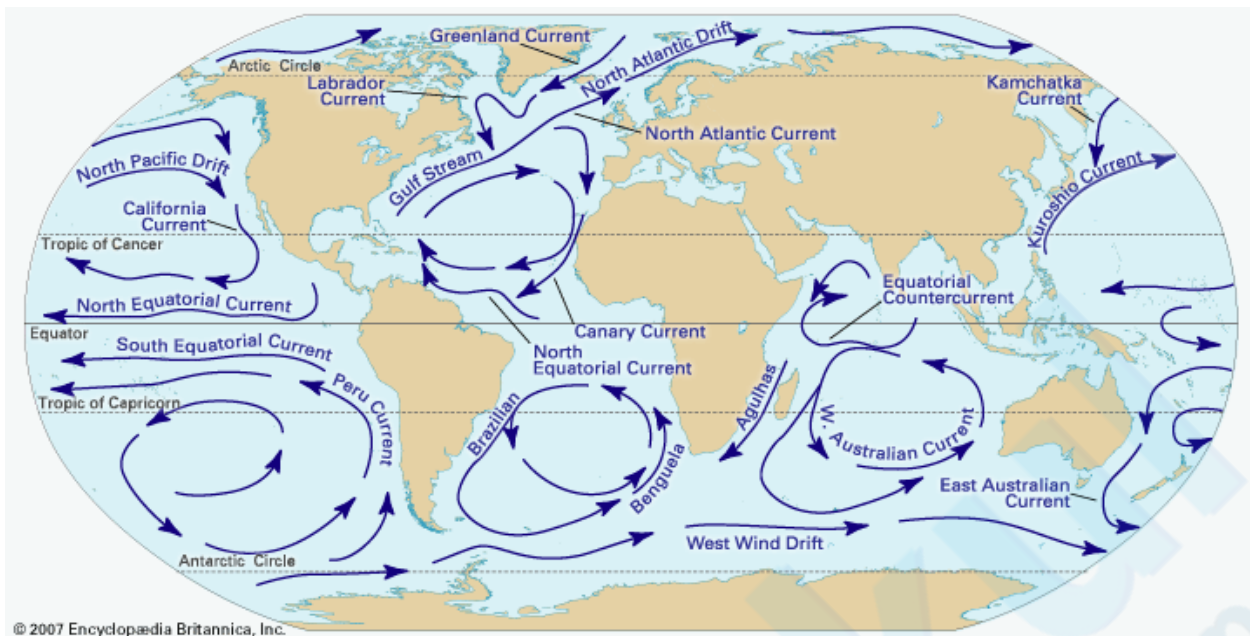
A race to be ready

Unlike states like Florida, Louisiana and Texas on the Gulf of Mexico, which have learnt over the years on how to survive hurricanes, for Californians and Mexicans in the west, it is a novel, terrifying, experience.

Why this is so rare

The primary reason why the Pacific coast seldom sees such tropical storms and hurricanes is the nature of the ocean itself. As per NWS, the **first condition for the formation of hurricanes is that ocean waters must be above 26 degrees Celsius.** Below this threshold temperature, hurricanes will not form or will weaken rapidly once they move over water below this threshold.

While high temperatures are common during hurricane season along the US east coast, the west coast is much colder. In the Atlantic, warm, equatorial waters are transported north to higher latitudes along the US coast via the Gulf Stream but along the west coast, in the Pacific, cold current steers colder water from higher latitudes toward equatorial regions. This makes hurricanes highly unlikely.

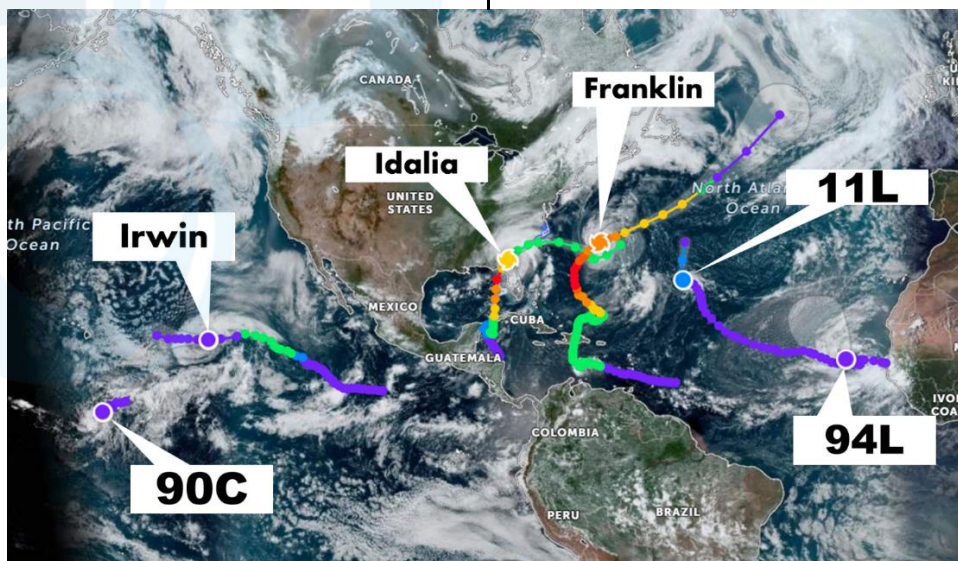


Another factor is the vertical wind shear — a term used to describe the change in wind speed as one travels up from the Earth’s surface — especially in the upper level of the atmosphere. It is an important ingredient in formation of hurricanes as they can extend up to 16 km into the atmosphere. Hurricanes can’t emerge if the upper level winds are strong as they “destroy the storms structure by displacing the warm temperatures above the eye and limiting the vertical ascent of air parcels,” according to the NWS. Usually, wind shear in the eastern Pacific is much stronger than the Gulf of Mexico, causing less frequent hurricanes along the western coast.

Lastly, the rarity of west coast hurricanes is the influence of wind steering patterns. Trade winds play a crucial role in directing hurricanes towards the east coast. The same winds divert them away from the west coast. Hurricanes originating in the eastern Pacific, often near the central Mexico coastline, generally follow a west-northwest trajectory that take them away from the coast.

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Hurricane Idalia swamps Florida
 #HurricaneIdalia #Hurricanes
 #TropicalCyclones #CyclonesInPacificOcean
 #CyclonesInAtlanticOcean #Geography #GS1



Tropical Cyclones near America (Atlantic and Pacific Ocean)

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GS 2 POLITY

Who are the Paharis and Paddaris, proposed for ST status in J&K?

#PahadisEthnicGroup #Paddari #TribesofJammuAndKashmir #ScheduledTribes #Article342 #Polity #GS2

The government has brought a Bill to include four communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Jammu and Kashmir: “Gadda Brahmin”, “Koli”, “Paddari Tribe”, and “Pahari Ethnic Group”.

The Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill, 2023 is one of the four Bills relating to the Union

Territory that were introduced in Lok Sabha on July 26.

ST communities now

The dominant ST communities in J&K are the **Gujjars and Bakerwals**, who mainly live in the districts of Rajouri, Poonch, Reasi, Kishtwar, Anantnag, Bandipora, Ganderbal, and Kupwara. Most of them, especially the **Bakerwals**, are **nomadic — they migrate with their livestock to the higher reaches in the summer, and return before the onset of winter.**

With a population of almost 18 lakh, the **Gujjar-Bakerwal are the third largest group after Kashmiris and Dogras in J&K.** They were given ST status in 1991, along with the two smaller

groups of Gaddis and Sippis. This entitled these four communities to 10% reservation in government jobs and admission to educational institutions; in 2019, they were empowered politically after the Centre announced a 10% quota for them in Lok Sabha and Assembly seats in J&K.

The proposed expansion of the ST list has triggered unrest among the Gujjar-Bakerwal, who apprehend a shrinking of their share of the quota benefits pie. The Bill says the amendment “may entail additional expenditure on account of benefits to be provided to persons belonging to the said [four] communities”.

Gujjar-Bakerwal leaders are especially agitated with the proposed ST status for Paharis and Paddaris. Gadda Brahmins and Kolis are very small communities; also, according to the protesters, **Gadda Brahmins are a branch of the Gaddis while Kolis are a sub-caste of Sippis** — both these communities are already in the ST list.

Pahari Ethnic Group

The **Paharis are Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, and include people of Kashmiri origin who settled in the districts of Rajouri and Poonch over a period of time.** There are upper caste Hindus among the Paharis; also people who were displaced from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir.

The Paharis finally got 4% reservation in jobs and educational institutions in 2019, when Satya Pal Malik was Governor. Also in 2019, the Justice (retd) G D Sharma Commission was appointed to identify groups that were socially, educationally, and economically backward. The Commission in its report recommended ST status for Gadda Brahmins, Kolis, Paddari Tribe, and Pahari Ethnic Group. The report was sent to the Tribal Affairs Ministry, and the Registrar General approved it in 2022.

Paddari Tribe

They live in the remote Paddar area of the hilly Kishtwar district. Spread over two tehsils, **the Paddari homeland borders Zanskar (Ladakh) in the north and the east, Pangri in**

Himachal Pradesh in the south, and the rest of J&K in the west.

The 2011 census recorded the Paddari population at 21,548, comprising 83.6% Hindus, 9.5% Buddhists, and 6.8% Muslims. The people of the area, including those who have come from elsewhere to settle there, speak the Paddari language.

Like in the case of the Paharis, the Gujjar-Bakerwal opposition to the proposed inclusion of the Paddari Tribe in the ST list is based on the argument that they do not constitute a single ethnic group, but are a mix of individuals from different castes and religions who speak a particular language.

Scheduled Tribes have been defined in **clause (25) of article 366** of the Constitution as such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution.

Article 342 of the Constitution provides as under:—

"342. Scheduled Tribes.—(1) The **President** may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, **after consultation with the Governor** thereof, by public notification, **specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities** which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, as the case may be.

(2) **Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1)** any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification."

In accordance with the said Constitutional provisions, the first list of Scheduled Tribes in respect of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir was notified vide the **Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1989**. The said list of Scheduled Tribes

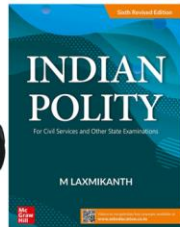
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GS 2 GOVERNANCE

Bill passed to empower President with management accountability of IIMs

[#IIM_ManagementAccountability](#) [#Visitor](#)
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[#Governance](#) [#GS2](#)

The Lok Sabha passed a Bill proposing that the **management accountability of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM)s should be with the President, who will now be a Visitor.** This means the President of India will now have the power to audit the functioning of IIMs, order probes and appoint as well as remove directors. **The President is already a Visitor at IITs and NITs.**

The aim of the Bill (which seeks to amend the IIM Act of 2017) is not to take away the academic accountability from the institute, but is instead to **ensure its management accountability** as the Centre has spent over Rs 6,000 crore in setting up the IIMs.

Under the existing dispensation, the President is also a Visitor at IITs and NITs, but no questions are being raised on the academic autonomy of these institutes.

The Visitor may appoint one or more persons to review the work and progress of any institute, to hold enquiries into affairs thereof and to report in such manner as the Visitor may direct. The board may also recommend to the Visitor an enquiry as deemed

proper against the institute which has not been functioning in accordance with provisions and objectives of the Act.

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How the Modi govt has come full circle on farm laws

[#FarmLaws](#) [#PolicyFlipFlop](#) [#PolicyParalysis](#)
[#Governance](#) [#GS2](#)

More than three years have passed since the Narendra Modi government enacted its three farm reform laws — first through ordinance in June and then Parliament in September 2020. It was billed as the “1991 moment” for Indian agriculture.

The laws basically freed the trade in agricultural produce: farmers had the choice to sell to anyone and anywhere in the country, with the trade area no longer confined to state government-regulated market yards or mandis. Traders, retailers, processors and exporters could also buy directly from farmers, including via contract cultivation and supply agreements. There would be no barriers to movement or limits on how much of produce they could purchase and stock.

Following protests by farmer unions — they viewed these as leading to the withdrawal of the state from minimum support price-based procurement operations — the reform laws were repealed in November 2021. They have ceased to exist in letter.

In spirit too

The last one year and more have seen even the spirit of the farm laws die. And it's been courtesy of not the unions, but the government itself.

In May 2022, the Modi government banned wheat exports. It also moved export of sugar from the "free" to the "restricted" category, while capping the total quantity that could be shipped out in a year. In September 2022, broken rice exports were prohibited, and a 20% duty imposed on shipments of other non-parboiled non-basmati varieties.

The wheat export ban continues, even as no sugar has been allowed to leave Indian shores after May this year. In July, it was decided to completely stop export of all non-parboiled non-basmati rice.

But it isn't external trade alone.

The Modi government, **this June, clamped stock limits on tur (pigeon pea) and urad (black gram). No wholesaler or big chain retailer was permitted to hold more than 200 tonnes of either pulse, with these set at five tonnes for ordinary stores and 25% of annual installed capacity for dal millers.**

Similar limits — contrary to the provisions in the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, one of the three now-repealed farm laws — were extended to wheat in the same month.

In short, the wheel has come full circle. From enacting legislation supposed to usher in liberalisation and structural transformation of Indian agriculture, it's back to controls.

The policy reversals cannot be attributed just to Rakesh Tikait, Joginder Singh Ugrahan and other union leaders. These have come from the government itself, as the overall supply situation in produce — including stocks of wheat, rice and sugar with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and mills — has turned from surplus to finely balanced.

A historical parallel

Such policy flip-flops aren't new to India.

The oldest, and probably the most interesting one, **dates back to 1947-48**, when the country had just attained independence. It had to do with a short-lived experiment at decontrol of the foodgrains trade, the push for which came from none other than Mahatma Gandhi.

At a prayer meeting on December 8, 1947, Gandhi called for decontrol, so as to "make our life natural". Controls imposed from above "are always bad" and when they are lifted "people will have a feeling of freedom". Gandhi was essentially advocating dismantling of the system of food rationing, introduced during World War II, starting with Bombay in 1943 and extending to large parts of India over the next few years.

In August 1947, some 60 million people — a little under 18% of the population — were under direct rationing, getting 10 ounces (0.28 kg) of cereals per capita per day on an average. While below the originally envisaged one pound (16 ounces or 0.45kg) daily ration required to deliver 1,600 kcal of energy, the system had become physically, financially and administratively difficult to maintain.

India those days wasn't self-sufficient, forget surplus, in foodgrains. In 1944-45, it imported grain worth Rs 14 crore, rising to Rs 24 crore, Rs 89 crore and Rs 110 crore in the following three financial years. Apart from imports of around 2.3 million tonnes (mt), the government had to procure another 5.5 mt internally to meet the requirements of rationing during 1947.

These entailed both draining of foreign exchange and forced levy on farmers, which applied to any production in excess of, say, one tonne — the assumed yearly consumption of a family — and had to be delivered to the government. The compulsory levy was combined with controls over the private trade and movement, which ensured that prices stayed down and the grain remained in the producing areas for the government to skim off the surplus.

Decontrol and roll-back

In October 1947, a Foodgrains Policy Committee, having three leading industrialists

The scheme will also provide artisans help to **upgrade their skill-set and give incentives for digital transactions and marketing support.**

A stipend of Rs 500 will be provided for skill-training and Rs 1,500 to purchase modern tools. Registration for the scheme can be done at **common services centres** in villages. While the Centre will fund the scheme, support of state governments will also be needed.

Five lakh families will be covered in the first year and 30 lakh families over five years.

-----N---E---X---T-----

Why duration of early literacy and numeracy programmes must be increased

**#NIPUNBharat #NCF2023 #NEP2020
#FoundationalLiteracy #BasicNumeracy
#BasicEducation #Education
#GovernmentScheme #Governance #GS2**

More than half the children in India are unable to read fluently with comprehension or do basic mathematical operations by the end of primary schooling. To address this, **the National Education Policy (NEP 2020) suggested a national mission to ensure that all children attain foundational literacy and numeracy by the end of Grade 3.**

Accordingly, the **National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and Numeracy (NIPUN Bharat) programme was started by the Centre in 2021 to improve the foundational learning of five crore students in government primary schools.** NIPUN Bharat, despite certain limitations, has begun to slowly improve the learnings of children in Grades 1-3 in several states.

However, **in a recent decision, the Ministry of Education has rolled back the scope of NIPUN Bharat to children in Grades 1-2, leaving out children in Grade 3.** The rationale provided for this shift is to bring about the alignment between NIPUN Bharat and the curricular structure suggested by the NEP 2020 and the National Curricular Framework (NCF 2023). These latter documents envisage a

“foundational stage of learning” that would include three years of preschool education and the first two years of primary schooling. Hence, the argument is that the NIPUN Bharat programme should also end at Grade 2.

Anganwadi centres catering to three to six-year-olds focus largely on health, immunisation and nutrition, and only a small proportion of centres provide pre-school education with any regularity or quality. In this context, the setting up of a three to eight-year block in which children receive well-planned, high-quality educational services is still a distant goal.

The reality is that **approximately 68 per cent of children in the three to six-year age group are not able to access educational services in India.** Most children come from poorly literate home contexts and encounter literacy for the first time in Grade 1. **Thirty-five per cent of children spend several years of primary schooling navigating complex gaps between home and school languages.** Therefore, to roll back a programme that supports the learning of children in Grade 3 is to let go of a bird in hand (support for children currently in Grade 3), for two in the bush (the hope of a unified, functional schooling block for the three to eight-year-olds).

If anything, **we should be providing extra support for children through Grades 1-5 so that they have enough time to establish robust foundations for language and numeracy learning.** The NCF has merely argued for appropriate pedagogical practices to be followed for children in the three to eight-year age group, for example, a focus on play-based learning, flexible pace of learning, and the like.

The foundational stage described in the NEP and NCF does not intend to target the development of the whole range of literacy and numeracy skills, attitudes and knowledge required for all future learning in school by the end of Grade 2. In fact, most research conducted across the world and especially in Indian contexts show that these understandings develop slowly during the first four or five years of schooling.

Perhaps one of the reasons for such decisions is an inadequate understanding of what it means to establish strong foundations for early literacy and numeracy. It is possible that literacy, for example, is being understood as the ability to blend letters to read words at a certain pace by a certain age. Programmes like NIPUN Bharat have also contributed to the emergence of such an imagination. But rather than cutting back on such programmes, it becomes all the more important to broaden our vision of early foundational learning to include a focus on the relevance of literacy to children’s lives, strong oral expression, deep, inferential comprehension, enjoyment and appreciation of

literature, and capabilities to engage in written composition.

Can foundations for these be expected to be established by the end of Grade 2 or even Grade 3? Rather, we should be arguing for lengthening the duration of programmes designed to strengthen early literacy and numeracy learning to include children in Grades 4 and 5 and to broaden their vision in terms of educational aims and outcomes. By cutting back on existing programmes we run the risk of falling further behind in our effort to improve foundational learning.

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PDF NOTES

GS 2 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

South Asia, now open to business

[#SouthAsianGeoEconomics](#)

[#IndiaanditsNeighbours](#)

[#WorldSupporttoSouthAsia](#)

[#InternationalRelations](#) [#GS2](#)

Can the current optimism about India’s economic prospects — its impending emergence as the third-largest economy with growing financial resources and a major technological hub — rub off on the rest of the Subcontinent? The recent visits to Delhi by Nepal’s Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Sri Lankan President Ranil Wickremesinghe highlight the shifting currents in South Asian regionalism. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi’s recent travels to Delhi, Colombo, and Male and a surprising visit to Sri

Lanka by French President Emmanuel Macron last week underline the new external impetus to the Subcontinent’s economic integration.

But the pessimistic discourse on **South Asian regionalism is trapped in two old propositions**. One, **South Asia is the least integrated region and insufficiently connected to the world**. The second is the **belief that the road to regional integration in the Subcontinent must necessarily run through the SAARC — the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation**. The first proposition has been true for a long time, and the second has become irrelevant to the region’s future. Let us briefly review the two and how new forces are producing significant change on the ground.

The post-colonial and partitioned Subcontinent deliberately chose economic autarky and devalued regional integration. Endless conflict reinforced the lack of political appetite for cross-border commercial engagement. Worse still, the trans-regional connectivity inherited from the British Raj steadily withered as the newly-independent economies focused on import substitution.

The **liberalisation and globalisation of the South Asian economies, which began in the 1990s, saw the injection of the language of regionalism in the Subcontinent and a new interest in trade and connectivity.** Economic reform, however, was uneven across the region and tentative even in the capitals, with some support for change. And it was hard to mobilise support for cross-border connectivity projects amidst multiple political disputes among the South Asian sovereigns that exacerbated the region's security challenges.

The 21st century has seen considerable improvement within the Subcontinent and in the connections between South Asia and the world. The share of intra-regional trade in the Subcontinent's trade with the world has grown from about 2 per cent in 1990 to about 6 per cent today, but is nowhere near the potential or the achievements of other parts of Asia. But the direction is clearly positive.

The fact that **SAARC is moribund** — the last summit was held in 2014 — has not meant any progress in regional economic integration. In an ideal world, the SAARC would be the vehicle for reconnecting the region. But Pakistan is not interested in such an outcome; its priority for the last three decades has been to wrest concessions from India on Kashmir. It is in no mood to open its economy for mutually beneficial cooperation with India. That has not come in the way of the rest of the region moving forward — through bilateral, sub-regional, and trans-regional mechanisms outside of SAARC. A successful SAARC is not a precondition for thriving economic regionalism.

That brings us to **three new factors that are accelerating regional economic integration.** One is the **renewed pressure to undertake**

economic reform. The recent economic crises in Sri Lanka and Pakistan are compelling the elites in Colombo and Rawalpindi to embark on serious and painful economic change. Whether they succeed or not, the two will not remain the same.

Nepal and Sri Lanka are today more open to trade, investment and connectivity with India. The visits of Dahal and Wickremesinghe in the last few weeks have seen strong commitments from both leaders for deeper economic integration with India. The entrenched political resistance to commercial engagement with India appears to be giving way to the pursuit of enlightened economic self-interest in both Kathmandu and Colombo.

Pakistan is turning to the Gulf to end its dependence on loans and bailouts. Last week, Pakistan announced a list of 28 major projects, worth billions of dollars, that will be open for investment from the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Qatar. A fire sale of major national assets to foreigners would not have passed political muster in Delhi. But Pakistan is desperate, and its Chief of Army Staff, General Asim Munir, appears ready to take the political risk of confronting a potential popular backlash against sweeping economic change.

Second, the **region is looming larger in India's economic calculus. As India's relative economic weight in the world has grown, its commercial ties with neighbours have increased.** Delhi's trade volumes with its neighbours are now impressive. Bangladesh, for example, is the fourth-largest destination for Indian exports — valued at about \$16 billion in 2022. India's exports to Sri Lanka at about \$6 billion are comparable with India's exports to Japan; Delhi's exports to Kathmandu are more impressive at \$8.5 billion.

The logic of economic geography is beginning to unfold in India's relations with most of its neighbours, except Pakistan. India's trade potential with Pakistan has been estimated to be as high as \$37 billion. It is unlikely, though, to be realised any time soon. Delhi could, however, promote exports to Pakistan through third countries, say in the Gulf, instead of waiting to

B20 India Secretariat

The **Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** 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 **non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization**, with around 9000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

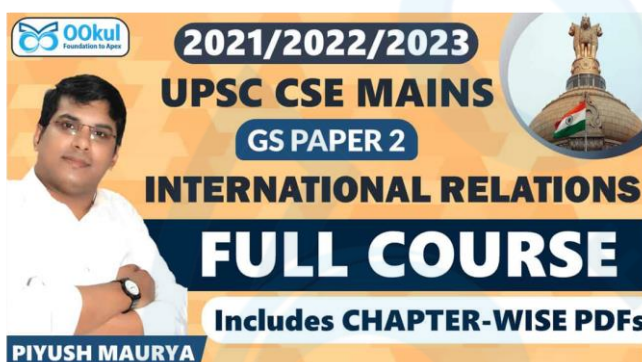
As India completes 75 years of Independence in 2022, it must position itself for global leadership with a long-term vision for India@100 in 2047.

The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2022-23 as **Beyond India@75: Competitiveness, Growth, Sustainability, Internationalisation** has prioritized 7 action points under these 4 sub-themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With **62 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA**, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

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GS 3 ECONOMY

The rise of Indian entrepreneurs: A reality check

[#IndianEntrepreneurs](#) [#Businessman](#)
[#QualifiedSelfEmployedProfessionals](#)
[#SelfEmployed](#) [#Employment](#) [#Economy](#) [#GS3](#)

Atmanirbhar Bharat, or a self-reliant India, is among the most prominent stated goals of the incumbent government. Of course, the idea is that the country will achieve self-reliance in a

whole host of economic activities. An associated idea, pushed forward by the government, has been to convince people that they should not look towards the government for an official job.

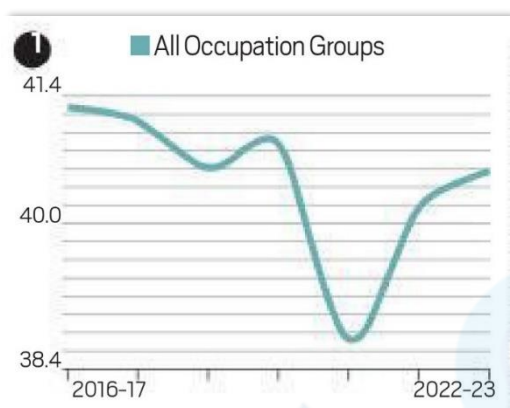
At the height of the debate around unemployment in 2018, then BJP president Amit Shah had said in his maiden speech in the Rajya Sabha: "It is better for a youth to earn a living selling pakodas instead of being unemployed".

Five years later, data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy suggests that Indians are increasingly doing just that — engaging in **self-employment**.

Where and how Indians work?

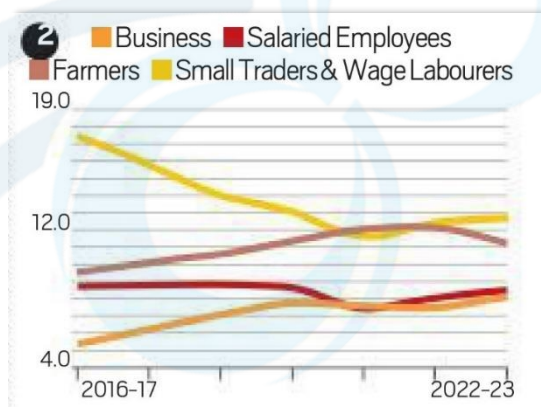
Chart 1 maps the total number of employed people in India.

According to CMIE, the **total employment in India in January-April 2023 stood at 412.9 million**. This is 8.6 million more than what it was before the pandemic (that is, during January-April 2019).



The total employed people can be further categorised into several other categories. However, there are **four main categories**. **Chart 2** maps the trajectories of those four sub-categories.

These are: **business; salaried; small traders & wage labourers; and farmers**.



If one notices carefully, at least two things will stand out.

First is the order of how Indians are employed. The **bulk of Indians work either as farmers or as wage labourers or small traders**. The **third**

biggest category is the salaried class. The **fourth-biggest category is the so-called “business” class or “entrepreneurs”**.

The second thing to note is that there is **only one category that has actually recovered** to the pre-pandemic level. That is **those employed in “business”** of some kind. All other types of employment are still below the pre-pandemic number. The number of people categorised under “business” grew by 8.4 million between the last four years.

Rise of entrepreneurship?

At one level, the fact that employment is soaring within the “business” category can be seen as heartening news. It can give a sense that India’s economy is creating the right kind of incentives for the private sector to come out and reach for their dreams — that India is the new land of opportunities for entrepreneurs.

But a detailed examination of the data within the “business” category throws up a very different picture.

There are three sub-categories for those within the “business” class.

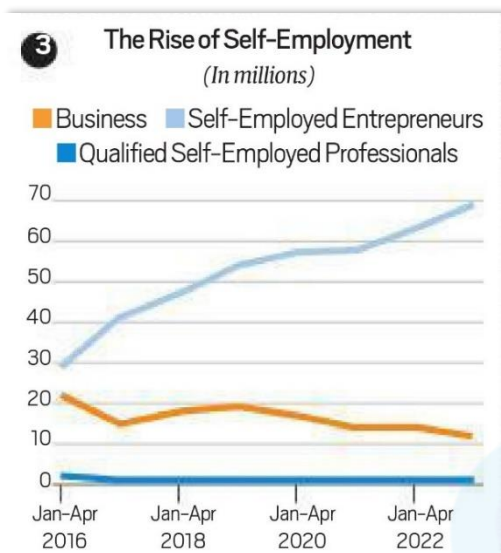
Businessmen: This includes those people who set up large businesses that leverage capital and humans to run them. They manage some fixed premises such as an office, shop, workshop, factory, etc.

Qualified self-employed professionals: The bit about being “qualified” and being “professional” is crucial here. This category includes people who run their own professional enterprises and leverage their own expertise, such as **doctors, lawyers, consultants, professional chartered accountants**, and so on.

Self-employed: This category refers to those “entrepreneurs” who run their own business enterprises but these enterprises do not leverage much financial capital, human capital or even professional skills. Think of **taxi drivers, barbers, beauticians, estate agents, brokers, insurance agents, models, astrologers**, etc.

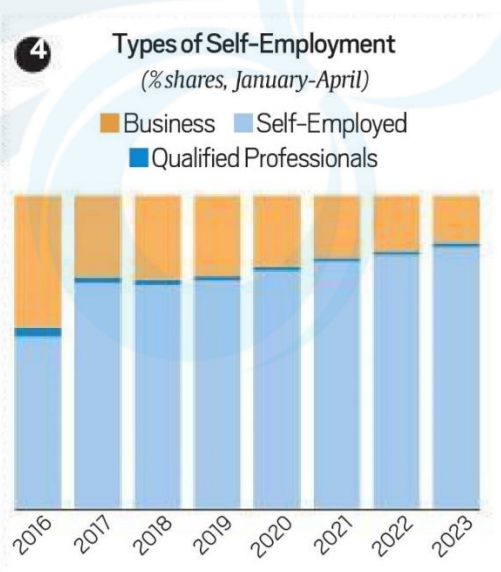
Now look at **Chart 3**, which maps the quite distinct trajectory of these three sub-categories over the past few years. As the chart bears out, **self-employed entrepreneurs accounted for the largest share, at around 70-80 per cent of all the entrepreneurs in India.**

The **second largest share was that of businessmen**, comprising around **15-20 per cent** of the total business persons in the country.



Qualified self-employed professionals accounted for a mere 1-2 per cent.

According to CMIE, this composition has changed considerably since 2016, from when CMIE started releasing its employment data. The share of businessmen fell substantially and was offset by an equal rise in the share of self-employed entrepreneurs (see **Chart 4**).



What is the upshot?

The key takeaway from these charts and data is to understand the nature of employment that Indians are increasingly engaged in.

Data shows that at the macro level, what is often considered to be the **business class — the well-to-do entrepreneur — is seeing a secular decline.** In other words, there are fewer and fewer Indians belonging to that category despite a rise in population. This means a decline in both absolute numbers as well as a proportion.

More importantly, the **actual rise of Indian entrepreneurs is happening in the self-employment category, which reflects poorly on the economic conditions.**

“It is likely that this shift in the composition of employment in India does not indicate an increase in real entrepreneurship but is merely a reflection of poor employment opportunities in the economy,” according to a research note by CMIE.

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Rajya Sabha passes Jan Vishwas, forest & mining Bills

[#JanVishwasBill2023](#) [#EaseofDoingBusiness](#)
[#Economy](#) [#GS3](#)
[#ForestConservationAmendmentBill2023](#)
[#ForestConservation](#) [#Environment](#) [#GS3](#)
[#MinesandMineralsAmendmentBill2023](#)
[#Mines](#) [#Minerals](#) [#Economy](#) [#GS3](#)

The Rajya Sabha passed the **Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2023**, that seeks to promote ease of business by **decriminalising minor offences through amendments in 183 provisions of 42 Acts.**

The Bill, which was cleared by the Lok Sabha on July 27, was passed by a voice vote in the Upper House.

The **Bill converts many fines to penalties, so that court prosecution would not be necessary to administer punishments and removes imprisonment as a punishment for several offences. All offences under the Post Office Act of 1898 are being removed.**

Introducing the bill in Rajya Sabha, Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal said it will

notice that their travel style injures the hills.

They are supposedly news-blind. If a disaster unfolds while they are on the move, they don't associate it with their holiday plan.

A few years ago, the forest near a hotel caught fire in the evening. The entire staff got into action, using buckets to douse the flames. Some American tourists started taking pictures, assuming that a fire dance was being staged to entertain them. A terrible forest fire recently devastated an island in Hawaii, killing several residents. Many jumped into the sea to save their lives. The following day, a woman noticed tourists having a great time in the same seawater. She told the BBC, "There are two Hawaiis, one we are living in, and the other they are visiting".

-----N---E---X---T-----

Hindenburg report probe: Short selling in Adani shares led to 'gains' for 12 firms, ED to SEBI

#ShortSelling #SEBI #ShareMarket #FinancialMarket #Economy #GS3

The Enforcement Directorate has concluded, after a preliminary investigation into the Hindenburg Research report and the subsequent market crash, that a dozen companies including foreign portfolio investors and foreign institutional investors (FPIs/ FIIs) based in tax havens were the "top beneficiaries" of short selling in shares of Adani Group companies.

Short sellers are investors who believe and bet share prices will fall; they borrow shares to sell and buy them back later at a lower price, thus making a profit in the transaction.

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GS 3 ENVIRONMENT

What is Carbon Capture and Storage, can it cut emissions?

#CarbonCaptureAndStorage #ParisAgreement #NetZeroGoals #ClimateChange #Environment #GS3

THE UK government Monday reaffirmed its support for projects to capture and store carbon dioxide emissions as part of its efforts to reach net zero goals, and said two more projects would begin negotiations to take them forward. In March, Britain had said it would invest \$ 25.7 billion over the next 20 years in the technology.

What is CCS?

There are two main types of carbon capture and storage. One is **point-source carbon capture and storage (CCS) which captures CO₂ produced at the source**, such as a smokestack, while **direct air capture (DAC) removes carbon dioxide (CO₂) that has already been released into the atmosphere.**

Both the new British projects are designed to capture emissions from heavy-emitting sectors, such as oil and gas refining and steel

manufacturing, and store them underground off the coast of Britain in depleted oil and gas fields.

How does it work?

First, the **CO₂ has to be separated from other gases** produced in industrial processes or during power generation. **Once captured, it has to be compressed and transported to sites for storage**, often via pipelines. After that, **it has to be injected into rock formations underground** — typically one km or more under the ground — for storage for decades.

Is the technology proven?

CCS has been in operation since the 1970s, with more than 200 million tonnes of CO₂ captured and stored deep underground globally.

What role can it play?

A UN panel of scientists' report last year said CCS can help the world reach global climate targets set under the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change, but that the focus needed to

remain on preventing emissions from being emitted in the first place.

How many facilities are there?

According to the Global CCS Institute, **61 facilities were added to the global project pipeline last year, bringing the total to more than 190.** Of those, 30 were in operation, 11 were under construction and the remainder in various stages of development.

-----N---E---X---T-----

Being fed in the wild, their prey being poached, collar wounds not monitored: Cheetah project falters

[#ProjectCheetah](#) [#CheetahDeaths](#)
[#WildlifeConservation](#) [#Environment](#) [#GS3](#)

When South African and Namibian experts raised **“serious concerns” over the way the cheetah project is being managed**, in two letters in mid-July when the cheetah death count hit eight, they underlined that some of these deaths could have been avoided. But a combination of secrecy, lack of expertise, and mismanagement got in the way.

These complaints resonate on the ground in Kuno.

From inept monitoring that led to radio-collar infections going undetected to regular feeding of cheetahs released in the wild — against protocol — and a rapid fall in the prey base in Kuno, serious lapses put question marks on the Cheetah project.

Several site visits and interviews with Kuno forest staff, cheetah project biologists and vets, technical and support staff hired for the project and local villagers revealed telling details.

Feeding in the wild

This is the protocol: **once they land in India, cheetahs are shifted to expansive hunting bomas (enclosures) after spending a few weeks in quarantine. After a cheetah starts hunting regularly, it is released in the wild.**

Sources in Kuno told The Indian Express that the **project team kept feeding cheetahs even after releasing them in the wild.**

“We buy at least one-and-a-half quintal (150 kg) of mixed meat — chickens, goats and calves — every fourth day. The meat is chopped up in portions of around 5 kg each for individual cheetahs and project vehicles deliver the feed to the bomas, across the park and also outside,” said a project team member involved in the process.

Experts say feeding cheetahs in hunting bomas for long “demotivates” the animals from hunting and feeding them after release into the wild may indefinitely prolong the re-wilding process.

Hunting bomas are meant for acclimatising the cheetahs to the local environment and prey species before they are released to range free as the objective is to establish a free-ranging wild population. Once released, unless absolutely necessary, there should be no supplemental feeding which could potentially habituate the cheetahs and negatively impact its behaviour.

Vanishing prey, active poachers

One justification trotted out by officials for feeding cheetahs even when they were in the wild is that their **natural prey base has dwindled.** This frames a new challenge.

Indeed, records show that cheetahs were brought to Kuno based on the assessment of a healthy prey base — **38.48 cheetals (spotted deer) per sq km** — as per the 2022 Action Plan.

This, itself, was a significant fall from 69 cheetals per sq km assessed in 2013. The density of cheetals has further fallen to below 20 per sq km this year.

This despite the fact that **as many as 700 cheetals have been released in Kuno from other forests of the state since last year.**

According to members of multiple cheetah monitoring teams, only a handful of cheetahs are making regular kills of sizable prey such as cheetals, sambars and Nilgai calves. In that scenario, what has been causing the incremental

attempts to weaponise it. There have been reports of US embassy officials in Moscow experiencing mental health issues due to the suspected use of microwaves in the 1970s.

And what do we know of Havana Syndrome in India?

As of July 2023, the **2021 incident was the only reported occurrence of the syndrome in India**. Sources in the Indian security establishment said in 2021 that they were not aware of any weapon with such capacities being in the possession of an Indian agency. Even if there was one, it was unlikely the government would admit to having acquired such counter-espionage technology given the sensitive nature of intelligence work.

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How the current lunar missions differ from the last moon rush

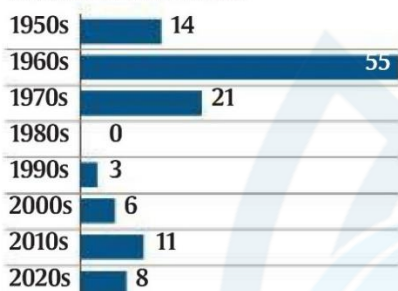
#MoonMissions #Chandrayaan3 #Luna #SLIM #Apollo #ScienceandTechnology #GS3

The moon is bracing to deal with a crowd in a few days' time. Chandrayaan-3 is already knocking on its doors, scheduled to descend on its surface on August 23 or 24. **Russia's Luna 25 spacecraft** is preparing to begin its journey later this week, and will make a touchdown around the same time as Chandrayaan-3. **Japan's SLIM (Smart Lander for Investigating Moon)** is slated to join the party soon after, with its launch scheduled for August 26.

Which countries, where, and when

Lunar Probes by Decade

Number of Probes Sent



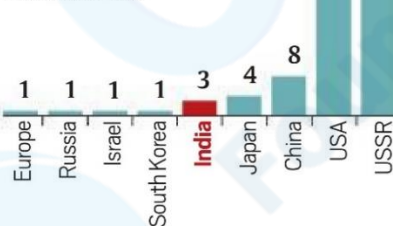
Lunar Probes Success Ratio



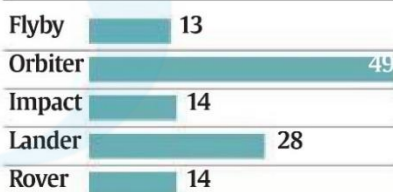
Source for all data: NASA Space Science Data Coordinated Archive

Lunar Probes by Country

Number of Lunar Probes



Lunar Probes by Type

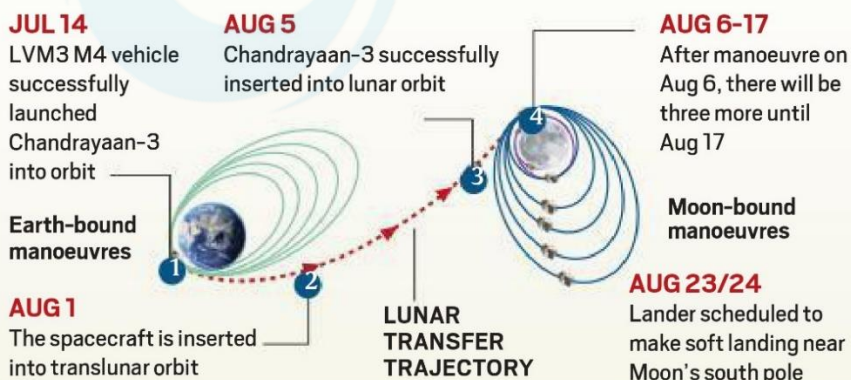


The Moon from Chandrayaan-3 ISRO

MOON FIRSTS

- First attempt to fly to Moon **Pioneer 0, 1958** | Failed
- First to provide Moon data **Luna 1, 1959**
- First spacecraft to reach lunar surface | **Luna 2, 1959** | Crash landed on Moon
- First spacecraft to take pictures of Moon | **Luna 3, 1959**
- First soft-landing attempt on Moon | **Luna 5, 1965** | Failed
- First to get into Moon orbit, go around moon | **Luna 10, 1966**
- First to soft land | **Luna 9, 1966**
- First to send pictures from Moon's surface | **Luna 9, 1966**
- First spacecraft to carry human beings to Moon orbit | **Apollo 8, 1968**
- First humans on Moon **Apollo 11, 1969**
- First lunar mission by Japan | **Hiten, 1990** | Moon probes resume
- First European Moon mission | **SMART-1, 2003**
- First Chinese Moon mission | **Chang'e 1, 2007**
- First Indian Moon mission | **Chandrayaan-1, 2008** | Confirms presence of water
- First soft landing on far side of Moon | **Chang'e 4, 2019**

The Journey of Chandrayaan-3



SLIM's landing time has not been revealed yet, but if it takes a shorter route to the moon and arrives within two weeks of its launch, this would be the first time that three spacecraft would be crawling on the lunar surface at the same time.

And this is just the buildup. The moon will soon have to get used to welcoming frequent visitors from earth — not just the robotic ones but also those in the flesh. Two more lunar missions are scheduled to go up later this year, and at least five are in the pipeline over the next three years, including crewed missions.

The original race

But this present rush to go to the moon pales in comparison to the heavy traffic that was witnessed in the 1950s and 1960s, at the very dawn of the space age. The moon missions began immediately after the then Soviet Union succeeded in sending out the first ever spacecraft, **Sputnik, in 1957**. In fact, within a period of three years, as many as 14 attempts were made to go to the moon. Most of them failed, but at least three had remarkable success, including **Luna 3, which flew by the moon in 1959 and took the first pictures of the lunar surface**.

The 1960s saw an incredible competition between the US and the then USSR to go to the moon, eventually culminating in the historic **1969 touchdown of Apollo 11**, which enabled human beings to first put foot on the moon. In that one decade, 55 moon missions were launched, an average of almost five a year.

But after six Apollo missions landed two human beings each on the moon by 1972, the lunar missions suddenly stopped, almost as abruptly as they had begun. In fact, the **Soviet Union never sent another moon mission after Luna 24 in 1976**. The Luna 25 that is being launched this Thursday would be the first in 47 years by Russia, the successor state. There was not even a single moon mission by any country in the 1980s.

Rediscovering the moon

When the moon exploration resumed with **Japan's first mission in 1990**, it did not start from where scientists had left off in the early 1970s, but almost afresh. And it has progressed on almost a parallel track ever since, seemingly oblivious of the achievements of the 1960s and 1970s.

This time it was not just the United States and Russia. A number of other countries joined in — **Japan, China, India, and later South Korea and Israel. A few others, like Saudi Arabia, are in the queue.**

The motivations and purpose of the current round of moon missions are very different from those half-a-century earlier. The earlier round was guided almost solely by the desire of the two prevailing superpowers to outdo each other, win a technological race, and gain a psychological advantage. The astonishing achievements that resulted from the process helped mainly to fuel the Cold War rivalry. The technology ecosystem that could have built upon these achievements was missing, and was not the focus of the lunar missions.

Also, **those missions were intrinsically unsustainable. They were extremely expensive, massively energy intensive, and very risky.** The failure rate was very high, almost 50 per cent. That kind of risk, expenditure and energy inefficiency would just not be acceptable in current times.

For the current round of lunar missions, the destination is still the moon, but it is just a stepping stone to much bigger objectives in space exploration. Scientists now know a whole lot more about the moon, have a much better understanding of its environment and resources, and have a fair idea of how to utilise the trips to the moon more fruitfully.

Lunar missions are far cheaper now, use a host of new technologies and materials to economise their trip, and have a high degree of safety. In fact, since the resumption of lunar missions in 1990, not a single mission has been a complete failure.

Also, while the journey might be the same, the motivation for undertaking it is not. **The**

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

What is ECOWAS, the West African bloc that could intervene in Niger's coup?

#ECOWAS #Niger #InternationalAffairs

In a July 26 coup, soldiers in the West African nation of Niger installed Gen. Abdourahmane Tchiani as head of state after ousting President Mohamed Bazoum, who said he was held "hostage". Along with the difficult economic conditions already prevailing in the country, what has added to the concern for some in the West are the Nigerien calls for assistance from Russia's Wagner Group.

What is ECOWAS?

Also known as CEDEAO in French, the regional group was established in 1975 through the Lagos Treaty - with a mandate of promoting economic integration among its members. Today, ECOWAS has 15 members: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo. Around 400 million people live in this region.



Although, following coups in recent years in some of the biggest countries in the bloc - namely Mali, Guinea and Burkina Faso - it suspended the three members and refused to recognise their new governments.

ECOWAS' larger aims are to have a single common currency and create a single, large trading bloc in areas of industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, financial

issues, and social and cultural matters. According to its website, the vision of ECOWAS is the creation of a "borderless region" that is well-integrated. "ECOWAS is meant to be a region governed in accordance with the principles of democracy, rule of law and good governance," it states.

At the helm of its organisation structure is the Chairman of the Authority of Heads of State and Government. The Chairman is the current Head of State and Government and is appointed by other Heads of State and Government to oversee its affairs for one year.

What kind of a role has ECOWAS played in the region so far?

Beyond the goals of economic cooperation, ECOWAS has attempted to quell military conflicts in the region. According to Associated Press, ECOWAS also operated a regional peacekeeping operation known as ECOMOG, led by Nigeria in the 1990s and early 2000s, like in Liberia when forces were first deployed in 1990 during the deadly civil war and in Sierra Leone in 1997 when a democratically elected government was overthrown.

In 2017, it intervened in The Gambia after longtime President Yahya Jammeh refused to step down after losing the elections which eventually led to the winner Adama Burrow coming to power. It has sent its troops to other countries but never to Niger.

Incidentally, the ongoing Niger coup's leader, Gen. Tchiani, has previously served as battalion commander for ECOWAS peacekeepers in Ivory Coast after a ceasefire between government and rebel forces in 2003, according to a Reuters report.

-----N---E---X---T-----

The importance of the Sulina Channel to Ukraine grain trade

#SulinaChannel

#Danube

#UkraineGrainTrade #InternationalAffairs

The Danube delta has provided Ukraine with an alternative passage for its grain after Russia

withdrew from the Black Sea grain deal last month. The deal, brokered by the UN and Turkey, used to provide safe passage for cargo ships carrying grain from Ukrainian Black Sea ports of Odessa, Chornomorsk and Pivdennyi.

Of particular importance in this 'new' trade route is the **Sulina Channel** – a **63 km long tributary of the Danube, connecting major Ukrainian ports on the river to the Black Sea, lying completely within the borders of Romania**, a NATO member.

Ukraine, often called the “breadbasket of Europe”, is among the world’s biggest grain exporters, with its economy heavily dependent on agricultural exports.

The path

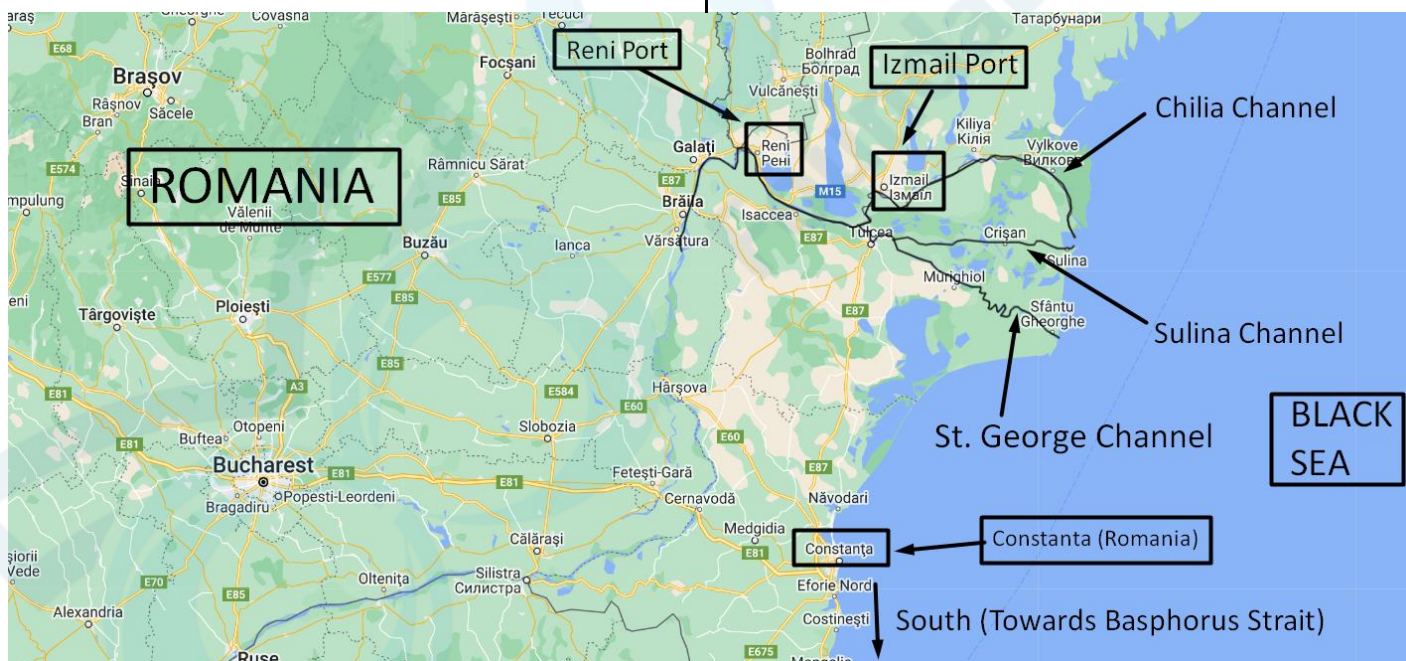
The **Danube, Europe’s second longest river**, has historically been crucial for the movement of freight. **Near Tulcea, Romania, some 80 km from the sea, the river begins to spread out**

into its delta which has three major channels – Chilia, Sulina and St George.

Of these, the **Sulina Channel, which has been dredged and straightened, is the only one deep and wide enough for freight transport.** This makes it a sort of a riverine ‘expressway’ – crucial for transport of goods from inland to the Black Sea.

Ships carrying grain from Ukraine leave from Ukrainian ports such as Izmail and Reni on the mainstream (or the Chilia Channel), and head to the port of Sulina, at the mouth of the Sulina Channel.

From there, they head around 140 km south to **Constanta, Romania’s biggest seaport.** Here the cargo is transferred to bigger ships that carry it **out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean through the Bosphorus straits.** This route is under constant surveillance and protection of NATO.



Sulina Channel



-----E-----N-----D-----
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Practice Questions

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The decision of the President to issue an Ordinance can be questioned in a court for being malafide.
2. An Ordinance like any other legislation can be retrospective.
3. An Ordinance can be issued to amend the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- A. only one
- B. only two
- C. all three
- D. none

2. Consider the following statements with reference to superconductors:

1. They are paramagnetic in nature.
2. They have zero resistivity.
3. They have infinite conductivity.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

3. Consider the following:

1. Speaker of the House of the People
2. Chairman of Council of States
3. Judges of the Supreme Court
4. Attorney General of India

How many of the above get allowances and emoluments as per the second schedule?

- A. only one
- B. only two
- C. only three
- D. all four

4. With reference to the superconductivity, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to a state in which a material offers maximum resistance to electric current.
2. It can be achieved at very low temperatures.
3. Mercury was the first material discovered to have conductive characteristics.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. only one
- B. only two
- C. all three
- D. none

5. With reference to Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects, consider the following statements:

1. The Convention makes the launching country "absolutely liable" to pay compensation for any damage caused by its space object.
2. The Liability Convention deals with damage caused by space objects to other space assets and not applies to damage caused by falling objects on earth.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

6. With reference to the Aadhar Enabled Payment System (AEPS), consider the following statements:

1. It is a bank-led model which allows online interoperable financial transactions at PoS (Point of Sale / Micro ATM) using the Aadhaar authentication.
2. It does not allow for consumer-to-business transactions.
3. It allows for Aadhaar to Aadhaar funds transfer.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. only one
- B. only two
- C. all three
- D. none

7. Which of the following nations' democratic governments was recently deposed by a coup?

- A. Morocco
- B. Niger
- C. Ghana
- D. Senegal

8. With reference to the parliamentary privileges, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution specifies that MPs have freedom of speech and immunity from judicial proceedings against anything they say or votes they cast in Parliament.
2. Code of Civil Procedure protects them from arrest and detention under civil cases during a parliamentary session.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2