

August 2021 (Part 2)

BYJU'S
EXAM PREP

CLAT IGNITE

Your Knowledge Companion



Bi-monthly Current Affairs Magazine

Prepare For CLAT & OTHER LAW EXAMS WITH NLU ALUMNI



Nivedita Raje

RMLNLU, Lucknow

Experience: 4+ Yrs.
Mentored 10,000+ Students



Surajit Bhaduri

Gujarat National Law University

Experience: 10+ Yrs.
Mentored 50,000+ Students



Abhimanyu Rajpurohit

RGNUL, Patiala

Experience: 6+ Yrs.
Mentored 10,000+ Students



Vinod Shankaran

MBA IGNOU

Experience: 16+ Yrs.
Mentored 1 lakh+ Students



Krishnendu Dutta

BA, MA, LLB from Delhi University

Experience: 15+ Yrs.
Mentored 1 lakh+ Students



Debajyoti Das

NLSIU, Bengaluru (AIR20)

Experience: 10+ Yrs.
Mentored 50,000+ Students



Alpa Sharma

BBA, RTU (Rajasthan)

Experience: 10+ Yrs.
Mentored 50,000+ Students



Ankur Sharma

B.Tech, UPTU

Experience: 4+ Yrs.
Mentored 10,000+ Students



Salk Ahmad

Jamia Millia Islamia, B.Tech

Experience: 2+ Yrs.
Mentored 5,000+ Students



Ashutosh Gupta

Lucknow University

Experience: 16+ Yrs.
Mentored 1 lakh+ Students



Rabia Zarah Khan

MBA, SIBM From Pune

Experience: 4+ Yrs.
Mentored 10,000+ Students



OUR ACHIEVERS

Making us Proud



AIR 8
Ameya Deb



AIR 18
Spruha Garg



AIR 31
Kanishk Srinivas



AIR 50
Aamir Hussain



AIR 77
Suvansh Mahajan



AIR 90
Mahira Gupta



AIR 139
Krishne Tanneerbavi



AIR 147
Shikhar Chauhan



AIR 155
Sarthak Bansal



AIR 201
Puneet Srivastava



AIR 210
Aditya Rao



AIR 260
Sivaganga P



AIR 334
Rohit Desai



AIR 449
Tejaswini Kaushal



AIR 469
Prathiti Mulinti



AIR 483
shashwat sharma

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page No.
1. Top Story: TOKYO OLYMPICS	5-9
2. National News: 9 Juges Appointment at Supreme Court	10
3. National News: National Automobile Scrapage Policy	12
4. National News : India Celeberated 75 th Independence Day	13-15
5. National News: TAPAS Postal & Operation Blue Freedom	16
6. National News: Foreingner Detention Center in Assam	17
7. National News: 127 th Contitutional Amendment Bill	19-20
8. International News: Great war on terror in Afghanistan	21-24
9. International News: FEMBoSA 2021 Meet	25
10. International News: Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol	26
11. UNITE AWARE Platform	27
12. Defence News: Naval Exercises in News	30
13. Science News: GSLV F10/EOS 03 Mission	31
14. Ranking & Indexes: RBI's Financial Inclusion Index	32
15. Ranking & Indexes: Global Crypto Currency Index	33
16. Ranking & Indexes: SKYTRAX: Top 100 Airport List	33
17 Awards & Honors: Congressional Gold Medal	34
18. Sports News: Belgium Grand Prix	35
19. Sports News: Orissa to sponcer Indian Hockey	35
20. Important One-Liners	37-40
21. Current Affairs Passage Based Practice Questions	41-42
22. Important Days to Remember	43

TOP STORY

TOKYO OLYMPICS 2020: India's best ever

Olympic performance

India in top 50 at Olympics 2020, best in 4 decades.

India has won **35 medals** at the Olympic Games till date.

India's Olympics Medals (by editions)

- **1900 Paris Olympics** – Won 2 Silver medals
- **Amsterdam 1928** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **Los Angeles 1932** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **Berlin 1936** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **London 1948** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **Helsinki 1952** – Won 2 medals - 1 Gold + 1 Bronze)
- **Melbourne 1956** - Won 1 Gold medal
- **Rome 1960** – Won 1 Silver medal
- **Tokyo 1964** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **Mexico City 1968** – Won 1 Bronze medal.
- **Munich 1972** – Won 1 Bronze medal
- **Moscow 1980** – Won 1 Gold medal
- **Atlanta 1996** - Won 1 Bronze medal
- **Sydney 2000** – Won 1 Bronze medal
- **Athens 2004** - Won 1 Silver medal
- **Beijing 2008** – Won 3 medals (1 Gold, 2 Bronze)
- **London 2012** – Won 6 medals (2 Silver, 4 Bronze)
- **Rio 2016** – Won 2 medals (1 Silver, 1 Bronze)
- **Tokyo 2020** – Won 7 medals (1 Gold, 2 Silver, 4 Bronze)

India finished the Tokyo Olympics 2020 with its best-ever performance, winning seven medals, including a gold. In Tokyo, India placed 48th in the medal tally, their highest placing in over four decades. India broke the previous record of 6 medals in the 2012 London Olympics.

India earned a medal on the very first day of an Olympic Games for the first time ever by Saikhom Mirabai Chanu, who scripted a remarkable redemption from Rio 2016. Neeraj Chopra won gold in an athletics event, breaking a 100-year wait and becoming the country's second gold medalist. In addition, the men's hockey team won an Olympic medal for the first time in 41 years. P.V. Sindhu is the only Indian athlete to win a medal in two Olympics in a row.

Javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra created history as he became the first Indian to win a gold medal in track and field in the Olympics.

He threw a distance of 87.58m to pick the gold. With this he is now the second Indian after Abhinav Bindra to win a gold medal in individual events.



The 2020 Summer Olympics (Tokyo Olympics) was held from 23 July to 8 August 2021 in Tokyo, Japan. In which more than 11 thousand players from 205 countries participated and 33 sports and 339 events were held. Due to the impact of ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the TOKYO 2020 Olympic has been held in 2021.

- The cartoony **Miraitowa** is the official mascot of the Tokyo Olympics.

- Motto of Tokyo Olympics 2020 - **Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together.**
- The Opening Ceremony for the Tokyo Olympic Games had the theme of **"United by Emotion"** and the closing ceremony ended with the theme **"Worlds We Share"**.

Final Medal Tally: Top Five and India

Ranking	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States	39	41	33	113
2	China PR	38	32	18	88
3	Japan	27	14	17	58
4	Great Britain	22	21	22	65
5	Russian Olympic Committee	20	28	23	71
48	India	1	2	4	7

India in Tokyo Olympics 2020

- With 126 athletes across 18 sports disciplines, India had sent its biggest-ever contingent to Tokyo Olympics. Indian athletes participated in 69 cumulative events across, highest ever for the country.
- MC Mary Kom and men's hockey team captain Manpreet Singh were the flag bearers of the Indian contingent at the opening ceremony.
- Bronze medalist Bajrang Punia was the flag bearer at the closing ceremony.

Indian Medal Winners List – 7 (Gold 1, Silver 2, Bronze 4)

Medal No.	Sportsperson	Sports	Medal	Category
Medal 1	Mirabai Chanu	Weightlifting	Silver	Weightlifting women's category of 49 kg
Medal 2	PV Sindhu	Badminton	Bronze	Women's singles badminton
Medal 3	Lovlina Borgohain	Boxing	Bronze	Women's welterweight (64-69kg) boxing category
Medal 4	Men's Hockey team	Men's Hockey	Bronze	Defeated Germany 5-4
Medal 5	Ravi Dahiya	Wrestling	Silver	Men's freestyle 57kg category
Medal 6	Bajrang Punia	Wrestling	Bronze	Men's freestyle 65kg category
Medal 7	Neeraj Chopra	Javelin Throw	Gold	-----



Important facts: History created

1. Mirabai Chanu | Silver | Weightlifting

- She won India's first medal in Tokyo Olympics.
- She finished behind Hou Zhihui of China, who took the gold medal.
- This was India's second overall medal in weightlifting at the Olympics.
- Weightlifter Karnam Malleswari had previously won bronze at the 2000 Sydney Olympics.

2. PV Sindhu | Bronze | Badminton

- PV Sindhu became the first Indian woman to win two Olympic medals. The Indian star beat China's He Bing Jiao 21-13, 21-15 in the bronze medal match of the women's singles event at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.
- In 2016 Summer Olympics (Rio), she became the first Indian badminton player to reach a final. She won the silver medal after losing out to Spain's Carolina Marin.
- Even in the history of women's badminton, Sindhu is only the fourth female player to win medals at two consecutive Olympic Games.

Note: Wrestler Sushil Kumar is the only other Indian with two Olympic medals (Bronze medal in 2008 Beijing Olympics and Silver medal in 2012 London Olympics).

3. Lovlina Borgohain | Bronze | Boxing

- She became the first woman in the history of Assam to qualify for the Olympics and is the first to win an Olympic medal.

4. Men's Hockey Team | Bronze

- The Indian men's hockey team scripted history by winning an Olympic medal after 41 years, beating Germany 5-4 in the bronze medal play-off match. Captain – Manpreet Singh, Goal Keeper - P R Sreejesh
- India, eight-time winners of the men's hockey gold at the Olympics, had last clinched an Olympic medal in the sport at the **1980 Moscow Games, where they won the gold.**

5. Ravi Kumar Dahiya | Silver | Wrestling

- Ravi Kumar Dahiya has won a medal on his debut appearance at the Olympics and he is also the first man to win a medal for India in the Tokyo Olympics.
- He bagged a silver medal after a 4-7 loss to Russia's Zaur Uguev in the Men's 57kg freestyle final.
- He became the second Indian wrestler, after Sushil Kumar, to win an Olympic silver medal.



6. Bajrang Punia | Bronze | Wrestling

- He is the only Indian to win three medals at the World Wrestling Championship.
- He bagged a bronze medal after a 8-0 victory to Daulet Niyazbekov of Kazakhstan in the men's freestyle 65 kg category.
- Punia became the sixth Indian wrestler to finish on the Olympic podium after KD Jadhav, Sushil Kumar, Yogeshwar Dutt, Sakshi Malik and Ravi Kumar Dahiya.

7. Neeraj Chopra | Gold | Javelin Throw

- He became the first gold medalist for India in the track and field event of the Olympic Games.
- It ended India's 121-year wait for an athletics gold. The previous best was two silver medals won at the 1900 Paris Games.
- Just 23 years old, Neeraj Chopra is the only Indian to claim a gold medal in Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, and the Olympics.

First Indian Medal Winners

1. India's first individual Olympic medalist

- **Wrestler KD Jadhav** was the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal in the 1952 games held at Helsinki. He won the freestyle wrestling bronze medal (bantamweight category).

2. First and only medal in tennis: Atlanta 1996

- **Leander Paes** became the first & only Indian to win an Olympics medal in tennis.
- He achieved this feat at Atlanta in 1996.

3. First-ever Indian woman to win an Olympic medal: Sydney 2000

- **Karnam Malleswari** scripted history by winning the bronze medal in women's 69kg weightlifting at the 2000 Sydney Games. She lifted a total of 240 kg in the course of her event.

4. First medal in shooting: Athens 2004

- **Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore** became the first shooter from the country to bag the silver medal at the Olympics.

- He clinched the silver medal in the double trap event. It was also the first-ever silver medal for India at the Olympics.

5. First Olympic medal in badminton: London 2012

- **Saina Nehwal** became the first Indian to win an Olympic medal in badminton in 2012 London Olympics.
- She clinched the bronze medal after an injured Wang Xin retired early in the second game having won the first 21-18.

6. First Indian woman to win a wrestling medal: Rio 2016

- **Sakshi Malik** is the first Indian woman to win a wrestling medal at the Olympics. She won the bronze medal in the Women's Freestyle 58 kg category at the Rio Olympics 2016.

7. First Indian to win Gold medal: Beijing 2008

- **Abhinav Bindra** became the first Indian to win an individual Olympic gold medal.
- He had achieved the feat during the 2008 Beijing Olympics at the 10 metre air rifle event.

Japan has hosted the Olympic Games four times so far

- The 2020 event has marked the second time Tokyo is hosting the Summer Olympic Games. This made the city the only one in Asia to host the Summer Games twice- the previous games was hosted in 1964.
- Japan had previously hosted the Winter Games twice: in 1972 in Sapporo and in 1998 in Nagano.

Important Facts about Olympics:

1. Baron Pierre De Coubertin founded the International Olympic Committee in 1894, leading to the first modern games in Athens in 1896.
2. The Olympic Flag was created under the guidance of Baron De Coubertin in 1913 and was hoisted in 1920 in Antwerp, Belgium Olympic Games.
3. The Olympic torch relay was first introduced to the Summer Olympics at the 1928 Amsterdam Summer Olympics and in Winter Olympics in 1936 in Berlin.
4. World Wars led to the cancellation of 1916, 1940 and 1944 Games and 2020 Tokyo games were postponed to 2021 due to COVID-19 Pandemic.
5. Olympic Mascot was first introduced in 1972 at the 20th Olympic Games held at Munich.
6. The International Olympic Committee is headquartered in **Lausanne, Switzerland**.
7. President of International Olympic Committee: **Thomas Bach**.

List of upcoming Olympics Venues and Host Countries



Year	Host Country	City
2024	France	Paris
2028	USA	Los Angeles, California
2032	Queensland (Australia)	Brisbane

DID YOU

KNOW?

The five rings in the Olympic Flag represent the five continents of the world – Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Blue ring: Europe, Yellow ring: Asia, Black ring: Africa, Red ring: America and Green ring: Australia and Oceania.

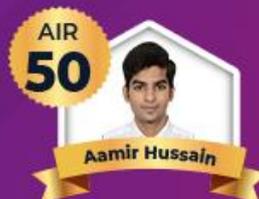


CLAT 2021



Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT



National News

1. For the first time in the Supreme Court: 9 judges, including 3 women took oath together

For the first time in the history nine judges including three women, administered oath of office as judges of the Supreme Court in a single stroke. On 31st August 2021, Chief Justice of India N.V. Ramana read out the oath of allegiance to the Constitution to nine new judges of the Supreme Court. With this, the number of judges in the top court has increased from 24 to 33 including the CJI, out of the sanctioned strength of 34.



The new judges include Justice AS Oka, Justice Vikram Nath, Justice JK Maheshwari, Justice Hima Kohli, Justice BV Nagarathna, Justice CT Ravikumar, Justice MM Sundresh, Justice Bela Trivedi and Senior Advocate PS Narasimha.

Justice BV Nagarathna is one of the women judges, who can become the first woman Chief Justice of the country in 2027.

Apart from her, Justices Nath and Narasimha are also in line to become the chief justice of India.

Supreme Court Collegium

- The Supreme Court Collegium recommended nine names, including three women, to the Centre for appointment as judges.
- The collegium is believed to have ended the nearly two-year-long logjam by recommending the names of nine judges to the Centre.
- The five-member collegium, which also comprises Justices UU Lalit, AM Khanwilkar, DY Chandrachud and L Nageswara Rao, has sent three names of woman judges, including Justice BV Nagarathna.

What is the collegium system?

- It is the system of appointment and transfer of judges that has evolved through judgments of the Supreme Court, and not by an Act of Parliament or by a provision of the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court collegium is headed by the **Chief Justice of India and comprises four other senior most judges of the court.**

- **A High Court collegium is led by its Chief Justice and four other seniormost judges of that court.**
- Names recommended for appointment by a High Court collegium reaches the government only after approval by the CJI and the Supreme Court collegium.
- Judges of the higher judiciary are appointed only through the collegium system — and the government has a role only after names have been decided by the collegium.
- The government's role is limited to getting an inquiry conducted by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) if a lawyer is to be elevated as a judge in a High Court or the Supreme Court.
- It can also raise objections and seek clarifications regarding the collegium's choices, but if the collegium reiterates the same names, the government is bound, under Constitution Bench judgments, to appoint them as judges.

What does the Constitution say regarding the appointments of judges?

- Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President under Articles 124(2) and 217 of the Constitution.
- The President is required to hold consultations with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts as he may deem necessary.

Article 124(2) says: “Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted.”

And **Article 217**: “Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court.”

How are appointments being made now?

- The collegium has been making recommendations for appointments and transfer of judges. However, the 2015 ruling, in the end, had also paved the way for a new Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) to guide future appointments so that concerns regarding lack of eligibility criteria and transparency could be redressed.
- The Bench had asked the government to draft a new MoP after consultation with the CJ. But more than

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT SUPREME COURT



Hima Kohli is a Judge of Supreme Court of India. She is the former Chief Justice of the Telangana High Court, and the first woman judge to hold that office. Prior to that, she served as a Judge of the Delhi High Court.



Born on October 30, 1962, Justice BV Nagarathna was appointed as an additional judge in 2008 and was elevated to the position of a permanent judge of the Karnataka HC two years later.



Bela Madhurya Trivedi is a Judge of Supreme Court of India. She had previously been a judge of the Gujarat High Court since 9 February 2016.



Senior Advocate P.S. Narasimha was born on May 4, 1963. He was appointed as an Additional Solicitor General of India in 2014 and subsequently resigned in 2018.



Justice A S Oka, the Chief Justice of the Karnataka High Court, is the senior-most high court judge whose name has been recommended by the collegium for appointment as judges at the Supreme Court.



Justice Vikram Nath is a Judge of Supreme Court of India. He is a former Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court and former Judge of Allahabad High Court. He was earlier recommended as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court but centre disapproved the recommendations.



Justice Jitendra Kumar Maheshwari is a Judge of Supreme Court of India. He is former Chief Justice of Sikkim High Court. Before that, he served as Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh High Court and Judge of Madhya Pradesh High Court.



Justice Ravikumar has been a judge of the Kerala High Court for the last 12 and a half years. He was sworn-in as Additional Judge of High Court of Kerala and appointed as Permanent Judge of the High Court of Kerala



Justice M. M. Sundresh is a Judge of Supreme Court of India. He earlier served as Judge of Madras High Court from 2009 to 2021.

a year later, the **MoP is still to be finalised owing to lack of consensus on several fronts between the judiciary and the government.**

- Since the new MoP is not in place, the government has been slow in clearing the appointments, which has also become a matter of judicial decision after a clutch of petitions were filed in the Supreme Court against the delay in making appointments.

Women Judges in Supreme Court

- For the first time in the history of the Supreme Court, **three women have been appointed as Supreme Court judges simultaneously**. With these three new appointments, the number of women judges in the Supreme Court has **gone up to four**.
- At present, **Justice Indira Banerjee is the only serving woman judge in the apex court**. She was appointed a judge in the Supreme Court on August 7, 2018 after he was elevated from the Madras High Court.
- Earlier, from August 2018 to May 2020, the Supreme Court had three women judges - **Justices R Banumathi, Indira Banerjee and Indu Malhotra**.
- Very few women judges have been appointed to the Supreme Court since its inception on 26 January 1950 and only eight women judges have been appointed in the last 71 years. **M Fathima Beevi, was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court. She was appointed a judge in 1989.**



Justice R Banumathi

Justice Indu Malhotra

Justice Indira Banerjee

2. Know All about National Automobile Scrapage Policy

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the National Automobile Scrapage Policy on August 13, 2021. While addressing the Gujarat Investor Summit through video conferencing, PM Modi described this policy as the mobility of New India and giving a new identity to the auto sector. This policy will play a big role in modernizing the vehicles on the roads in the country and removing the unfit vehicles.
- PM Modi described this policy as a link to the 'Waste to Wealth' campaign which shows India's commitment to rapid development along with reducing pollution from cities and protecting the environment.

What is scrap policy?

- According to this new scrap policy, old and unfit vehicles whose life cycle is complete shall be

scrapped. For instance, vehicles that are **15-20 years** will be scrapped.

- While a commercial vehicle can be declared junk after 15 years, it is 20 years for a private vehicle.
- Simply put, your 20-year-old personal car will be sold like a scrap. Vehicle owners will have to take them to the Automated Fitness Center after the stipulated time.
- The government claims that the scrapping policy will not only reduce the financial loss of the vehicle owners, but also protect their lives. There will also be a reduction in road accidents.
- The policy is estimated to cover **51 lakh Light Motor Vehicles (LMVs) that are above 20 years of age and another 34 lakh LMVs above 15 years of age.**
- Around **17 lakh medium and heavy commercial vehicles are older than 15 years** without valid fitness certificates, according to data from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.



CLAT 2021

RANK UNDER 100

Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



AIR 8

Ameya Deb



AIR 18

Spriha Garg



AIR 31

Kanishk Srinivas



AIR 50

Aamir Hussain



AIR 77

Suvansh Mahajan



AIR 90

Mahira Gupta

Benefits of this policy

- A certificate will be given on scrapping the old car. Whoever has this certificate will **not have to pay any money for registration on the purchase of a new vehicle.**
- Apart from this, he will also be given **exemption in road tax.**
- There will also be savings in maintenance cost, repair cost, fuel efficiency of the old vehicle.
- Another benefit is directly related to life. Due to old vehicles, old technology, the risk of road accident is very high, which will get rid of it.

Employment:

- In the new fitness centres, 35 thousand people will get employment and an investment of Rs 10,000 crores will be pumped in.

Reduction in Prices:

- Prices of auto components would fall substantially with the recycling of metal and plastic parts.
- As scrapped materials will get cheaper the production cost of the vehicle manufacturers will also reduce.

Reduce Pollution:

The Deadline

Rules for fitness test/scrapping centre: 1st October 2021	Scrapping of govt vehicles > 15 yrs: 1st April 2022
Mandatory fitness test (Heavy CVs): 1st April 2023	Mandatory fitness test (All other categories): 1st June 2024

- It will play a major role in modernising the vehicular population as it will help in phasing out the unfit and polluting vehicles across the country and promote a circular economy and waste to wealth campaign.
- As older vehicles pollute the environment 10 to 12 times more, and estimated that 17 lakh medium and heavy commercial vehicles are more than 15 years old.

Source: Indian Express

3. India Celebrated 75th Independence Day

India celebrated the 75th Independence Day on 15th August 2021. Prime Minister Narendra Modi greeted people on the occasion of 75th Independence Day and expressed the hope that the year of 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' will infuse new energy in the country. This is his eighth address as the prime minister. India is commemorating '**Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav**', a year-long celebration to mark 75 years of Independence.

Key highlights of 75th Independence Day

Atma Nirbhar Bharat

- PM Modi said that the coronavirus pushed Indians to realise the importance of a self-reliant nation. We made PPE kits locally when the world couldn't help us," he said. A self-reliant India has become the mantra of 130 crore Indians. India should be 'vocal for local'," he stated
- PM not only pitched for Make in India but also for Make for World.

Infrastructure

- The PM said that India's overall infrastructure needs a new direction. Need to give a new direction to the overall infrastructure development of the country to move India towards modernity at a fast pace.
- This need will be met by the National Infrastructure Pipeline Project. He said that the government is planning to spend more than Rs 100 lakh crore on this.

- "A very big plan has been prepared to connect the entire country with Multi-Modal Connectivity Infrastructure," he added.

Welfare schemes

- "7 crore poor families were given free gas cylinders, more than 80 crore people were provided free food, about Rs. 90,000 crore were directly transferred to the bank accounts.
- PM said that under the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan employment opportunities are being provided to these people in their villages.

National Education Policy

- PM Modi said that the only way forward is through education. "Education is of utmost importance in building a self-reliant, modern and new India."
- It is important in building a prosperous India. With this thinking, the country received the new National Education Policy,"

Optical fiber

- The Prime Minister said that the importance of Digital India was realised amid the coronavirus pandemic.
- He announced that in the coming 1,000 days, every village in the country will be connected with optical fiber.
- In the last five years, 1.5 lakh gram panchayats in the country have been connected with optical fiber," he said.

National Digital Health Mission:

- PM Modi announced the National Digital Health Mission. As per the mission, every Indian will have a health ID.
- He said that this will revolutionise the Indian health sector. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) will ensure seamless healthcare services through the health card, he said.

Coronavirus vaccine

- PM Modi said that there are three COVID-19 vaccines in the works now. "Indian researchers are working on 3 corona vaccines. We will ensure the vaccine reaches every Indian," he said.

Source: PIB

DID YOU

KNOW?

: The Independence Day of Bangladesh is recognised on 26 March and the Independence Day of Pakistan is recognised on 14th August.

Gati Shakti Master Plan

- It is a Rs.100 lakh-crore project for developing 'holistic infrastructure'.
- It will help raise the global profile of local manufacturers and help them compete with their counterparts worldwide. It also raises possibilities of new future economic zones.
- It will be a source of employment opportunities for the youth in future.

National Hydrogen Mission

- The National Hydrogen Mission and the green hydrogen sector will give India a quantum jump in meeting its climate targets.
- It will also help India to become energy independent. Today India spends over Rs 12 lakh crore on importing energy.

Rice Fortification Plan

- The rice distributed under various government schemes will be fortified by 2024.
- It includes the Public Distribution System (PDS), Mid-Day Meals in schools and Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

Vande Bharat Trains

- 75 Vande Bharat' trains will connect different parts of the country in 75 weeks to mark the ongoing 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'.

Sainik Schools for Girls

- All Sainik Schools in the country will now be open for girls also. At present, 33 Sainik schools are operating in the country.
- Sainik schools are run by the Sainik Schools Society which is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.

E-commerce platform for Self-Help Groups:

- This digital platform will connect the products of women Self-Help Groups with people in far-flung areas of the country as well as abroad and it will have far-reaching consequences.

Partition Horrors Remembrance Day

- 14th August would now be observed as Partition Horrors Remembrance Day.

4. SAMVAD programme: An initiative to boost Mental Health of Children

The **Union Minister of Women and Child Development, Smriti Zubin Irani** on the eve of Independence day i.e. on August 14 launched the 2nd phase of SAMVAD programme in Bengaluru and commemorated the successful completion of one year of SAMVAD.

About SAMVAD

- **SAMVAD stands for - Support, Advocacy & Mental health interventions for children in Vulnerable circumstances And Distress.**
- It is a national initiative and integrated resource that works in **child protection, mental health and psychosocial care** in difficult circumstances.
- This initiative is funded by the **Ministry of Women and Child Development** and implemented by the **National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS).**

Purpose

- SAMVAD's efforts is providing coping mechanisms for children in distress by training close to 1 lakh stakeholders comprising of Child Protection Functionaries, tele-counsellors, educators, law professionals among others.
- SAMVAD is slated to begin work with Panchayati Raj systems to integrate child protection and mental health in aspirational districts across the country to facilitate awareness generation and improve service delivery at the grassroot level.

Mental Health Scenario in India:

- A report published in The Lancet Psychiatry in February 2020 indicates that in 2017, there were 197.3 million people with mental disorders in India.



Mental Health Control measures by the Government:

- National Mental Health Program
- Mental Health Care Act 2017
- **KIRAN** (a 24/7 toll-free helpline to provide support to people facing anxiety, stress, depression, suicidal thoughts and other mental health concerns)
- **Manodarpan Initiative** (To provide psychosocial support to students, family members and teachers for their mental health and well-being during the times of Covid-19)
- **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** is providing Tele-Counselling to children through **SAMVEDNA (Sensitizing Action on Mental Health Vulnerability through Emotional Development and Necessary Acceptance)** during COVID-19 Pandemic.

Source: PIB

DID YOU KNOW? : Rekha Sharma is the current Chairperson of the National Commission for Women in India.

5. TAPAS: An Online portal that provides filmed lectures & e-study material

The Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Dr. Virendra Kumar has launched an online portal named as TAPAS. TAPAS stands for - Training for Augmenting Productivity and Services. It has been developed by the National Institute of Social Defence and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

About TAPAS

- It is a standard MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) platform with course material such as filmed lectures and e-study material.
- It aims to provide access to lectures by subject experts, study material and more, but in a manner that it supplements the physical classroom without compromising on the quality of teaching.
- The Platform has been made with a quadrant approach i.e. Video, Text, Self-Assessment and Discussions.

Main Objective

- Introducing the course modules is to impart training and enhance the knowledge and skills for the capacity building of the participants. It

can be taken up by anyone who wishes to enhance his or her knowledge on the topics and there is no fee for joining.

Courses offered

It will provide five basic courses

- Drug (Substance) Abuse Prevention,
- Geriatric/Elderly Care,
- Care and Management of Dementia,
- Transgender Issues
- Comprehensive course on Social Defence Issues.

Note:

- The National Institute of Social Defence was set up originally as the Central Bureau of Correctional Services in 1961, it was transferred to the department of Social Security in the year 1964.

6. Operation Blue Freedom: Scaling the world highest battlefield

On the occasion of 75th Independence Day, the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Dr Virendra Kumar has flagged off a pioneering world record expedition named 'Operation Blue Freedom' from Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, New Delhi.

What is Operation Blue Freedom?

- Under the Operation Blue Freedom initiative, selected people with disabilities from across the nation will undertake an expedition to Kumar Post (Siachen Glacier) to create a new world record to scale the world's highest battlefield.
- It is aimed to harness the immense productive potential of people with disabilities.
- Supporting this world record expedition of people with disabilities to Siachen Glacier, Dr Ambedkar International Centre has been working towards the cause and betterment of Divyangjans of the country.

Team CLAW in action

- In Feb 2019, Team C.L.A.W gave life to 'Operation Blue Freedom'.
- Team C.L.A.W (Conquer Land Air Water) is a team of ex-Indian Special Forces commandos.
- The selected people from across the country with disabilities are trained by a team of Armed Forces veterans.

Operation Blue Freedom brings India on the global stage as a leader in empowering Divyangjan.

Largest team of people with disabilities to reach the world's highest battlefield in Siachen.



About Siachen Glacier

Siachen Glacier is a type of Valley Glacier. Siachen glacier lies between Saltoro Ridge which originates in the north from the Sia Kangri

peak on the China border in the Karakoram Range.

- This glacier is a conflict area between India and Pakistan. The Siachen Glacier is the world's highest battlefield and it has been under the administration of India since 1984 after the

Operation Meghdoot which was the codename for the Indian Armed Forces' operation to seize control of the Siachen Glacier.

Note: The International Day of Persons with Disabilities observed every year on 03rd December.

Source: Indian Express, Clav.Global

DID YOU

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has recently formulated a scheme "SMILE" which stands for 'Support for Marginalized Individuals for Livelihood and Enterprise'.

KNOW?

7. Assam Government renames 'foreigner' detention centres to 'transit camps'

- The Assam government has renamed the 'foreigner' detention centres to 'transit camps' Assam.
- The government had notified detention centres in 2009 to house people "declared foreigners" by tribunals till they are deported. These six centres were notified temporarily by the state government in 2009 are inside district jails in Goalpara, Kokrajhar, Tezpur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh and Silchar for holding "foreigners".



NRC of Assam and Foreigners tribunal

- Assam's Final NRC list was published on 31st August, 2019. The Final List included around 3.11 crore people and 19 Lakhs were left out. Those who were left out can appeal in Foreigners tribunal according to the Rule 8 of Citizenship Rules, 2003.
- Foreigners tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies, to determine if a person staying illegally is a "foreigner" or not. They draw their power from the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, 1946 and the Foreigners Order, 1948.
- The act empowered the government to take such steps as are necessary to prevent illegal migrants including the use of force and the concept of 'burden of proof lies with the person, and not with the authorities.

Who can set up these tribunals?

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has amended the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, and has empowered district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not.

About Foreign detention centres

- They are places designated to keep illegal migrants (people who have entered a country without necessary documents) once they are detected by the authorities till the time their nationality is confirmed and they are deported to the country of their origin.
- Detention centres were set up in Assam after the Union government authorized the state to do so under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act, 1946.

The tribunals there have seen two kinds of cases

1. Those concerning persons against whom a reference has been made by the border police.
2. Those whose names in the electoral roll have a "D", or "doubtful", marked against them.

Note:

- Under the provisions of Foreigners Act 1946 and Foreigners (Tribunals) Order 1964, only Foreigners Tribunals are empowered to declare a person as a foreigner.

DID YOU

to

KNOW?

Government of India launched 'Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme' by making amendments to Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005.

8. Delhi's New Smog Tower & Science behind it

Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal inaugurated 'smog tower' on August 23 which was installed behind Shivaji Stadium Metro station. The main aim behind this is to reduce the air pollution in the national capital which is leading to health hazards. The smog covers Delhi skies just after the festival season and lasts till the winter. During smog season, a grey blanket is formed over the sky which leads to breathing difficulties and movement on roads becomes riskier as visibility diminishes.



Direction behind the Installation

- In 2019, the Supreme Court directed the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and the Delhi government to come up with a plan to install smog towers to combat air pollution.
- The court was hearing a matter related to air pollution in the national capital due to stubble-burning in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
- IIT-Bombay then submitted a proposal for the towers to the CPCB.
- In January 2020, the Supreme Court directed that two towers should be installed by April as a pilot project.
- The smog tower at Connaught Place is the first of these towers. The second tower, being constructed at Anand Vihar in east Delhi with CPCB as the nodal agency, is nearing completion.

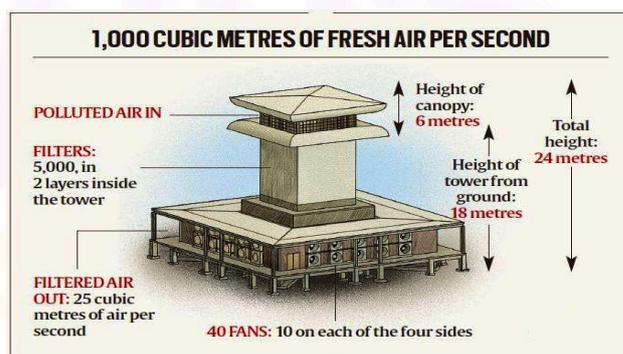
How it works?

- The tower uses a 'downdraft air cleaning system' developed by the University of Minnesota
- Polluted air is sucked in at a height of **24 m**, and filtered air is released at the bottom of the tower, at a height of about **10 m from the ground**.
- When the fans at the bottom of the tower operate, the negative pressure created sucks in air from the top.
- The 'macro' layer in the filter traps particles of 10 microns and larger, while the 'micro' layer filters smaller particles of around 0.3 microns.
- Computational fluid dynamics modelling by IIT-Bombay suggests the tower could have an impact on the air quality up to 1 km from the tower.

Smog Tower is developed by

- Tata Projects Limited (TPL) built it with technical support from IIT-Bombay and IIT-Delhi, which will analyse its data.
- National Biofuel Coordination Committee (NBCC) India Ltd is the project management consultant.
- Delhi Pollution Control Committee was in charge of the Project.

Source: The Indian Express



What is the need?

- According to a report by CPCB, an **increase of 258% to 335%** has been observed in the concentration of **PM10 in Delhi since 2009**.
- But the most prominent pollutant in Delhi and neighbouring areas is **PM2.5**

PM2.5 refers to fine particles which penetrate deep into the body and fuel inflammation in the lungs and respiratory tract, leading to risks of cardiovascular and respiratory problems, including a weak immune system.

Delhi was the most polluted capital city in the world in 2020 for the third consecutive year, according to a report by a **Swiss group (released in March 2021)**.

9. The Constitution (127th Amendment) Bill, 2021 passed in Parliament

The Constitution (127th Amendment) Bill, 2021 was passed by the Parliament on 12th August 2021 to allow States and Union Territories (UTs) to prepare their own list of **Other Backward Class (OBC)**. The Bill was introduced by the Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Dr. Virendra Kumar.

What is the new OBC bill all about?

- The bill aims to restore the power of states and union territories to prepare and maintain their own list of **socially and educationally backward classes (SEBCs)**. The bill seeks to clarify that the state government and Union territories are empowered to prepare and maintain their own list of SEBCs.

What was the need for passing the OBC bill?

- The Supreme Court on 5 May also had a similar view. It had ruled that after the amendment, states do not have the power to identify SEBCs. The Centre had filed a review petition challenging the apex court ruling, which was dismissed by the latter.
- That's why the Centre came out with the **new bill to amend Article 342A**. Even the statement of objects and reasons of the bill states that there always existed separate lists of Central Government and that of the state governments and Union territories pertaining to SEBCs since 1993.
- It said that a question has arisen after enactment of the **Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) Act, 2018** as to whether the amendments mandated for a single Central List of SEBCs specifying the SEBCs for each state and had taken away the powers of the states to prepare and maintain a separate state list.

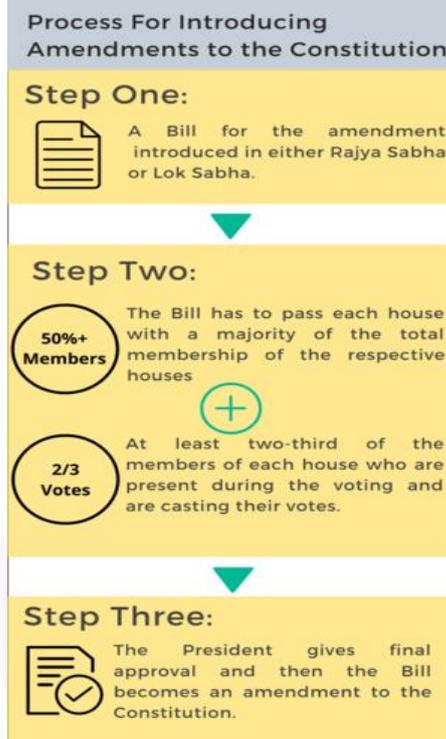
The Legal Dimension

The 102nd Constitution Amendment Act of 2018 inserted articles **338B and 342A**. These deal with:

- The structure, duties and powers of the National Commission for Backward Classes (338B).
- The powers of the President to notify a particular caste as Socially and Educationally Backward Communities (SEBCs), and the power of Parliament to change the list (342A).
- Article 366 (26C) defines SEBCs**. The amendment will restore the powers of state governments to notify their own lists for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs).

How is the Constitution Amendment Bill passed?

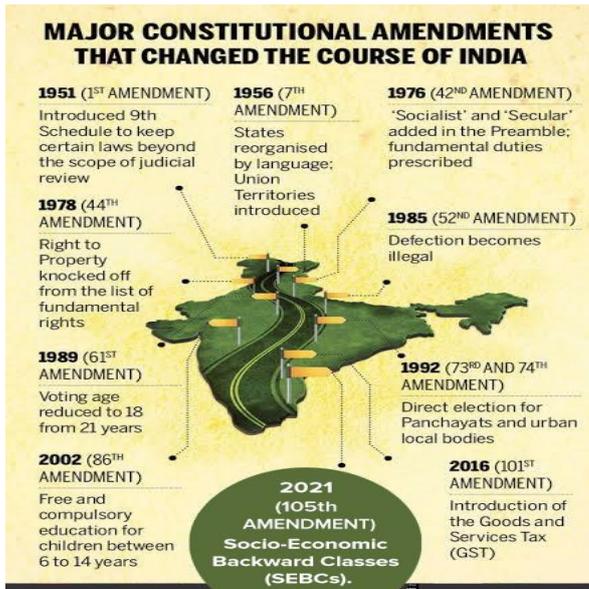
- Constitution Amendment Bills have to be passed in each House of Parliament by a special majority i.e. by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House "present and voting".
- For this bill, there will be a consequential **amendment in Articles 366(26C) and 338B (9), after which states will be able to directly notify OBC and SEBCs** without having to refer to the



NCBC, and the "state list" will be taken out of the domain of the President and will be notified by the Assembly, as per the proposed bill.

The National Commission for Backward Classes

- The National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) was established by the National Commission for Backward Classes Act of 1993. **Dr. Bhagwan Lal Sahni is the current Chairperson of the NCBC.**
- Under **Constitution (102nd Amendment) Act, 2018**, constitutional status have been given to the National Commission for Backward Classes, and also made the President empowered to notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes for any State/UT.



- But 2021 amendment bill will amend this that though President may notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes but only for the purposes of the central government. The central government will prepare and maintain the list.

Consultation with the NCBC:

- Article 338B of the Constitution mandates the central and state governments to consult the NCBC on all major policy matters affecting the socially and educationally backward classes.
- The Bill exempts states and union territories from this requirement for matters related to preparation of their list of socially and educationally backward classes. If the state list was abolished, nearly 671 OBC communities would have lost access to reservation in educational institutions and in appointments.

Note:

- Currently, OBCs are granted **27% reservation** in government jobs and educational institutes.
- There are 2,633 Other Backward Castes in the Central List and earlier this year the **Rohini Commission** proposed to divide them into four subcategories numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4 and split the 27% into 2, 6, 9 and 10%, respectively.

Source: Indian Express



CLAT 2021



Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT



International News

1. The “Great War on Terror”: U.S Ends its 20-year war in Afghanistan

The Taliban seized the power in Afghanistan on **15th August, 2021** two weeks before the U.S. was set to complete its troop withdrawal on **31st August, 2021**, after a costly two-decade war. The Taliban took some areas from government by force and in other areas, the **Afghan National Army** withdrew without a shot being fired. Afghanistan President **Ashraf Ghani** tendered his resignation as the government surrendered to the Taliban.

Timeline of Events: History of Taliban

- **1973:** In Afghanistan the People’s **Democratic Party of Afghanistan** came to power with **Mohammed Daoud Khan** as the President. Monarchy was abolished and The Republic of Afghanistan gets established with firm ties to the USSR.
- **1978:** **Mohammed Daoud Khan** was killed in a communist coup. **Afghan Communist Party** took the control of the country with **Nur Mohammad Taraki** as its President. They proclaimed independence from Soviet influence and declare their policies to be based on Islamic principles.
- **1979:** In 1979, the Soviet Union launched a massive military invasion to protect a communist regime in Kabul.
- **1989:** In June, the guerrilla movement was started i.e. Afghan Guerillas called the Mujahideen was created to battle the Soviet-backed government. To respond that The US and Pakistan unleashed a religious jihad that bled the Russian bear and compelled it to withdraw by **1989**.
- **1992:** After the fall of Soviet-backed regime of **Mohd. Najibullah** in 1992, many afghan parties signed the peace and power sharing Agreement, **the Peshawar Accord** which created the Islamic State of Afghanistan and an interim government was formed.
- **1994:** **Mullah Mohd. Omar** in **September 1994** in his hometown Kandhar founded the group **Taliban**. In November 1995 Taliban conquered



the Kandhar City and by 1995, 12 provinces were under the control of Taliban.

- **1996:** The Taliban entered Kabul on 27 September 1996 and established the **Islamic Emirates of Afghanistan**. They declared Afghanistan as an Islamic Emirate and started imposing their own strict interpretation of Islamic Law.
- **1998:** The United States Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and the United States Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya were bombed on August 7, 1998 and More than 200 people were killed. The then US President Bill Clinton ordered cruise missile attacks against **bin Laden’s training camps** in Afghanistan.
- **2000:** The United States demands that bin Laden be extradited to stand trial for the embassy bombings. The Taliban decline to extradite him and sanctions restricting trade and economic development were imposed by UN.

2001: Sept. 11 - commonly known as the 9/11 Attacks

- On September 11, 2001, Hijackers commandeer four commercial airplanes and crash them into the **World Trade Center Towers** in New York, the **Pentagon** outside Washington, D.C., and a **Pennsylvania field**, killing thousands. The attacks were carried out by the Wahhabi Islamist terrorist group **Al-Qaeda** against the United States on the morning of Tuesday, **September 11, 2001**.



Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)

On 7 October 2001, in response to the September 11 attacks the then **President George W. Bush** announced that airstrikes targeting Al-Qaeda and the Taliban had begun in Afghanistan. The United States formally responded by launching the War on Terror and invading Afghanistan to depose the Taliban. **Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)** was the official name used by the U.S. government for the Global War on Terrorism.

NATO Allies in Afghanistan

- NATO Allies** went into Afghanistan after the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, to ensure that the country does not again become a safe haven for international terrorists to attack our homelands.
- The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between **28 European** countries and **2 North American** countries.

Hamid Karzai, President (2001 – 2014)

- In December, **2001**, **Hamid Karzai**, an ethnic Pashtun sworn in as the leader of the interim government in Afghanistan.
- 2002:** In June, the **Loya Jirga**, or grand council elected U.S.-backed Hamid Karzai as interim leader.
- 2005:** The nation holds its first parliamentary elections in more than 30 years and Karzai was elected with 55 percent of the vote.



President Barack Obama announces a new strategy for the Afghanistan war

- 2009:** **President Barack Obama** names Richard Holbrooke as a special envoy to Afghanistan and Pakistan. Mr. Obama announces a new strategy for the Afghanistan war.

- 2011:** U.S. forces overtake a compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan and killed **Al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden** on May 2, 2011



Ashraf Ghani, President (2014 - 2021)



2014:

Ashraf Ghani becomes president of Afghanistan and NATO officially ends

its combat mission in Afghanistan.

- 2015:** In January 2015, NATO launched the **Resolute Support Mission (RSM)** to train, advice and assist Afghan security forces and institutions to fight terrorism and secure their country.
- 2018:** At the July 2018 **NATO Summit in Brussels**, the Allies and their operational partners committed to extending financial sustainment of the Afghan security forces through 2024. This funding is currently frozen.
- 2021** – On 15th August 2021, Afghan President Ashraf Ghani fled from the country after Taliban entered Kabul.

2020: U.S- Taliban Peace Deal

Under **Donald Trump** Administration US appointed a special envoy for Afghanistan with a mandate to directly negotiate with the Taliban. They held talks with Taliban representatives **in Doha** that led to the February 2020 agreement between the US and the insurgents.

- It dealt with four aspects of the conflict — violence, foreign troops, intra-Afghan peace talks and the use of Afghan soil by terrorist groups such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State (the IS has an Afghan unit).
- The U.S. and its allies will withdraw their troops from Afghanistan 11th September 2021.

Complete withdrawal of United States troops from Afghanistan

- **2021:** In April 2021, **US President Joe Biden** announced the aim to complete U.S. troop withdrawal by 9th September. Later the date of withdrawal was changed to 31st August.
- On July 5, 2021, U.S. left **the Bagram airfield** without telling the base’s new Afghan commander and **on 15th August, 2021** the Afghanistan government collapsed as the Taliban takes over Kabul.



From Bush to Biden: One war, four US presidents on Afghanistan

- **Four US presidents have overseen America's presence in Afghanistan over the past two decades.**



Year	US President
2001 – 2009	George W. Bush
2009-2017	Barack Obama
2017-2021	Donald J. Trump
2021 -	Joe Biden

Current Situation in Afghanistan

- Taliban has captured **the Bagram Air Base** and freed Prisoners.
- Taliban changes Afghanistan’s name to **“Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan”**.
- European Countries have closed their embassies and mass evacuation is taking place.
- India has evacuated its embassy in Kabul along with the Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan Rudrendra Tandon with **(C-17 Globemaster + Boeing)**.
- **On 26th August, 2021**, Thirteen US service members and at least 80+ Afghans have been killed in two bombing attacks outside Kabul's airport, according to the Pentagon and Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health.
- **ISIS in Khorasan**, known as ISIS-K, has claimed that an ISIS militant carried out the suicide

attack, but provided no evidence to support the claim.

- Taliban has announced its new cabinet and **Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada** will be their Supreme Leader under whom a Prime Minister or President will run the country.
- Month long presidency of **India** for the month of **August** at UNSC ended and the United Nations Security Council, under the Presidency of India, adopted a **resolution 2593** on the situation in Afghanistan on August 30, 2021.
- American President **Joe Biden** announced the formal end of America’s longest war in Afghanistan on 30th August. This announcement was made after the last American military flight flew out of the **Hamid Karzai International Airport** in Kabul before the August 31 deadline.

- According to the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), its **Ambassador to Qatar Deepak Mittal**, met the head of the Taliban's political office, **Sher Mohammad Abbas Stanekzai**, on August 31, 2021 in Doha.

UNSC Stand

- The members of the Security Council called for an immediate end to the violence in Afghanistan, the restoration of security, civil and

constitutional order, and urgent talks to resolve the current crisis of authority in the country and to arrive at a peaceful settlement through an Afghan-led, Afghan-owned process of national reconciliation.

- UN Chief urged all other countries "to be willing to receive Afghan refugees and refrain from any deportations."

Source: *the Hindu*, *Newyorktimes*

DID YOU

KNOW?

: Pulitzer Prize winning Indian photojournalist Danish Siddiqui was killed in a Taliban attack in Afghanistan.

BYJU'S
EXAM PREP

CLAT 2021

**RANK
UNDER
100**

Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT

2. 11th Annual Meeting of the Forum of the Election Management Bodies of SouthAsia (FEMBoSA) for 2021



Chief Election Commissioner of India and current Chairman, FEMBoSA **Sushil Chandra** inaugurated the 11th Annual meeting of the Forum of the Election Management Bodies of SouthAsia (FEMBoSA) for the year 2021. The meeting in virtual mode was **hosted by the Election Commission of Bhutan**.

Key points

- The **theme** of the meeting was **‘Use of Technology in Elections’**.
- Election Commission of India (ECI) handed over the **Chairmanship of FEMBoSA** to the **Election Commission of Bhutan for 2021-22**.
- A Thimphu Resolution was unanimously adopted by the FEMBoSA members to extend the tenure of chairmanship to two years during the current pandemic situation.

About FEMBoSA

- It was established at the 3rd Conference of Heads of Election Management Bodies (EMBs) of SAARC Countries in 2012.

Source: PIB

- It has 8 Member Election Management Bodies from Afghanistan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Pakistan.

About ECI (Election Commission of India):

- It is a permanent and independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.
- **Formed:** 25 January 1950 (Later celebrated as National Voters Day)
- **Headquarters:** New Delhi
- **Commission executives:**
 - Sushil Chandra, Chief Election Commissioner of India,
 - Rajeev Kumar, Election Commissioner of India,
 - Anup Chandra Pandey, Election Commissioner of India

DID YOU

: Dasho Sonam Topgay is the current Election Commissioner of Bhutan. Lotay Tshering is the current Prime Minister of Bhutan

KNOW?

CLAT 2021

**RANK
UNDER
100**

Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT

3. India decides to ratify Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol

On 19th August, India has decided to ratify the amendment to the 1989 ozone-saving Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) gases. India has to reduce its HFCs use by 80% by the year 2047, while the US and China have to achieve the same target by the years 2034 and 2045 respectively.

India and HFC

- India has to reduce its HFC use by **80 per cent by the year 2047**.

However, hydrofluorocarbons cannot be eliminated under the original provisions of the Montreal Protocol which was meant to phase out the ozone-destroying chemicals only. The introduction of the Kigali Amendment enabled the Montreal Protocol to mandate the elimination of Hydrofluorocarbons as well.

- India will reduce HFC levels in 4 phases from 2032 - 10 per cent in 2032, 20 per cent in 2037, 30 per cent in 2042 and 80 per cent in 2047.
- India will also draw up a national strategy for the phase-down of HFCs by the year 2023 in "consultation with all industry stakeholders".
- It said that existing domestic laws that govern the implementation of the Montreal Protocol would be amended by the middle of 2024 to facilitate the HFC phase-down.
- The reduction by India in the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons has to begin only by 2028.

What is Montreal Protocol?

- On 16 September 1987 in Montreal, Canada, under the auspices of the United Nations, an agreement was signed between various countries, called the **Montreal Protocol**, to address the concerns arising out of the **depletion of the ozone layer**.
- The Montreal Protocol came into force on **January 1, 1989**.
- In the Montreal Protocol, it was decided **that by the year 2050, the production of elements that damage the ozone layer would be controlled**.
- It was also decided in the conference that the production and use of gases like

The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol is an international agreement to gradually reduce the consumption and production of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

chlorofluorocarbons, which destroy the ozone layer, would be limited.

- Every year 'MOP' (**Meeting of Parties**) is held by the member countries for the practical implementation of this protocol.
- The Montreal Protocol has been signed by **197 world parties**.
- India has also signed this protocol.
- Countries that signed the Montreal Treaty in 1990 also began to completely stop the use of gases such as chlorofluorocarbons and tetra chloride by the year 2000.
- The Montreal Protocol is considered the most successful protocol in the world.**
- The Montreal Protocol is created with the aim of controlling the production and consumption of various substances that damage the ozone layer.
- The Montreal Protocol is actually an international treaty in the context of the ozone layer, which emphasizes the reduction of substances that damage the ozone layer.

What is Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol?

- The Kigali Amendment, named after the Rwandan capital where it was negotiated. It was made in 2016.
- The Montreal Protocol resulted in the replacement of chlorofluorocarbons with Hydrofluorocarbons that would not destroy the ozone layer. However, it was later discovered that HFCs are extreme global warming factors, so HFCs basically solved one problem, but added another problem. It enables the phase-out of **hydrofluorocarbons**, a set of chemicals notorious for their capacity to warm the planet.

- It is a legally binding agreement designed to create rights and obligations in international law.
- HFCs were used to replace the substances banned in that agreement because they have zero impact on the ozone.
- It is estimated that a complete phase-out of HFCs by 2050 would prevent about 0.5 degree

Celsius rise in global temperatures by the end of this century.

- However, HFCs are powerful greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change, so this amendment adds HFCs to the list of chemicals that countries promise to phase out.

Source: Indian Express

4. India in collaboration with UN launches tech platform for peacekeepers

India in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) launched UNITE AWARE - a technology platform to ensure the safety and security of peacekeepers who are operating in complex and risky environments across the world.

- The launch of the UNITE AWARE came as India assumed the Presidency of the **15-nation UN Security Council for the month of August** after France presidency ended in July.

About UNITE AWARE Platform

- "UNITE AWARE" is a situational awareness software programme that allows a Peacekeeping Operations Centre to visualize and analyses the ground situation in a conflict zone on a real-time basis.
- Theme of this Event is: **'Protecting the Protectors: Technology and Peacekeeping'**.

Aim of the Mission

- This project aims to demonstrate the impact of modern surveillance technology on the detection of asymmetric threats and to improve camp security for UN peacekeepers.
- The 15 member body, unanimously adopted the Presidential Statement on Peacekeeping and Technology, given by EAM Jaishankar. India has contributed USD 1.64 million for the roll out of this project.

Partnership



- India has developed it in partnership with the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Operational Support.
- India has partnered with the United Nations to roll out this platform initially in 4 UN Peacekeeping Missions: UNFICYP (Cyprus), MINUSMA (Mali), UNMISS (South Sudan) and AMISOM (Somalia). UN Peacekeeping helps countries navigate the difficult path from conflict to peace.

India's Contribution

- Currently, there are 5506 troops and police from India who have been deployed to 9 different UN peacekeeping missions, the second highest amongst troop-contributing countries.

Source: The Hindu

: United Nations Peacekeeping was created in 1948 and the UN Peacekeeping Force won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988.

DID YOU

KNOW?

5. India to host second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress

India will host the second United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) in October 2022 in Hyderabad. The theme for 2022 is 'Towards Geo-enabling the Global Village.' India will organize the event as a part of the "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (Celebration of 75 years of Indian Independence)".

About UNWGIC

- The United Nation Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management (UN-GGIM) organizes the United Nations World Geospatial Information Congress (UNWGIC) every 4 years with the objectives of enhancing international collaboration among the Member States and relevant stakeholders in Geospatial information management and capacities.
- **The first UNWGIC was organized by China in October 2018.**

About Geospatial Technologies:

- It is a term used to describe the range of modern tools contributing to the geographic mapping and analysis of the Earth and human societies. It consists of the following technologies: GIS

(Geographic Information System), Remote Sensing, 3D Scanning and GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System).

Web portals to offer geospatial data launched by the Department of Science and Technology (DST)

- **Bhuvan** (The national Geo-portal developed and hosted by ISRO comprising Geo Spatial Data, Services and Tools for Analysis)
- **Sarathi** (A Web Geographic Information System developed by the Survey of India)
- **'Yuktdhara'**: The Government has launched a new geospatial planning portal, 'Yuktdhara', that will help in facilitating new MGNREGA assets using remote sensing and geographic information system-based data.

Source: PIB



CLAT 2021



Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT



Get Your Choice of Online Courses for CLAT Preparation

CLAT 2022 Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2022 Weekend Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2023: A Comprehensive Course (Foundation module)

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022: English Language Booster Special Course

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022 Repeaters Course : Bilingual



Defence & Science News

1. 'Al-Mohed Al-Hindi 2021' – First Naval Exercise b/w India and Saudi Arabia

The first ever Naval Exercise 'Al-Mohed Al-Hindi 2021' between the Indian Navy and the Royal Saudi Naval Forces was conducted in August 2021.

Key Points

- Indian Navy's is represented by guided-missile destroyer INS Kochi.

- This is the first-ever naval exercise India and Saudi Arabia in reflection of their growing defence and military cooperation.
- Number of shore and sea-based drills between the two navies are in the menu of the exercise.

Source: The Hindu

2. SEACAT Military Exercise b/w Indian Navy & US Navy

The **Indian Navy** has recently participated in the U.S. Navy-led 20th **Southeast Asia Cooperation and Training (SEACAT) military exercise** in Singapore which also included navies of 20 other partner nations as well.

Key Points

- The key objective of the exercise is to foster enhanced cooperation between Southeast Asian countries by incorporating tactics,

standardized training, and procedures to combat contingencies or illegal activities in the maritime province.

- Close to 400 personnel and 10 ships, including the U.S. Navy's littoral combat ship Tulsa has participated in SEACAT 2021.

Note: SEACAT began in 2002 as "Southeast Asia Cooperation against Terrorism".

3. "Zayed Talwar 2021" Naval Exercise b/w India & UAE

Indian Navy undertook bilateral exercise 'Zayed Talwar 2021' with UAE Navy on 07 August 2021 off the coast of Abu Dhabi.

Key Highlights of the Exercise:

- INS Kochi accompanied by two integral Sea King MK 42B helicopters, deployed in the Persian Gulf, participated in the exercise.

- UAES AL - Dhafra, a Baynunah class guided missile corvette and one AS – 565B Panther helicopter represented UAE.

Note:

- The exercise also came a week after Chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal RKS Bhadauria's visit to the UAE.

DID YOU

KNOW?

: Indian Navy Day is observed every year on 4 December. The Navy Day was first observed on 4th December 1971 and the day commemorates the 'Operation Trident'.

4. GSLV-F10/EOS-03 mission failed due to technical snag: ISRO

The Indian Space Research Organization's (ISRO) mission to set up an **earth observation satellite -3 (EOS-03)** by the **GSLV F10 launch Vehicle** could not be completed completely due to a fault in the 'cryogenic stage' of the rocket. The launch took place on August 12, 2021 from the **Satish Dhawan Space Centre at Sriharikota**.



Why EOS-03 is important for India?

- EOS-03 is a highly advanced satellite Earth observation satellite which was to be placed in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit by GSLV-F10.
- Thereafter, the satellite would reach the final geostationary orbit using its onboard propulsion system.
- The main feature of the Earth Observation Satellite is that it will send real-time images of a identified large area area at frequent intervals. If this launch was successful, India's strength would have increased further and it would have been easier to understand the meteorological activities.
- This can help in quick monitoring of natural calamities as well as any short-term events. This satellite is going to give important information for use in various fields including agriculture, forestry, water bodies as well as disaster warning, cyclone monitoring, cloudburst or thunderstorm monitoring.

This was the second launch of ISRO this year

- This was ISRO's second launch in 2021 and was the first failure in an Indian space launch since 2017.
- Prior to this, 14 consecutive missions of ISRO have been successful. This
- Earlier on February 28, ISRO successfully carried out the first mission of the year. India's rocket took off from the Sriharikota space center on 28 February carrying a Brazilian satellite for the first time.

About ISRO

- Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is an Indian space agency, founded in 1969 to develop an independent Indian space program. It was founded by **Vikram Sarabhai** on **15th August 1969**.
- Its headquarters located in Bengaluru, Karnataka.
- **K. Sivan** is the current Chairman of ISRO.

DID YOU

KNOW?

: Bhaskara-I and II were two satellites built by the Indian Space Research Organisation that formed India's first low orbit Earth Observation Satellite.

BYJU'S
EXAM PREP

CLAT 2021

**RANK
UNDER
100**

Our Achievers

Making Us Proud

AIR
8



Ameya Deb

AIR
18



Spriha Garg

AIR
31



Kanishk Srinivas

AIR
50



Aamir Hussain

AIR
77



Suvansh Mahajan

AIR
90



Mahira Gupta

Prepare for CLAT As Per New Pattern
Boost Your Chances to Ace CLAT



Ranking & Indexes

1. RBI unveils financial inclusion index

On 17th August, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced the formation of a composite Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index) to capture the extent of financial inclusion across the country.

About Financial inclusion index

- It is a comprehensive index that incorporates details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector in consultation with the Government and respective sectoral regulators.

Parameters

- The FI-Index comprises of three broad parameters (weights indicated in brackets) viz., Access (35%), Usage (45%), and Quality (20%) with each of these consisting of various dimensions, which are computed based on a number of indicators.
- The index captures information on various aspects of financial inclusion in a single value ranging between 0 and 100, where 0 represents complete financial exclusion and 100 indicates full financial inclusion.

Features

- A unique feature of this Index is that it has a Quality Parameter that captures the quality aspect of financial inclusion.
- This may be reflected by financial literacy, consumer protection, and inequalities and deficiencies in services.
- The Index is also responsive to ease of access, availability and usage of services, and quality of services, in all 97 indicators.

Without a base Year

- The FI-Index has been created without a base year**, to accurately reflect each stakeholder's cumulative efforts, over the years to financial inclusion.
- This Index will be published annually, every July.**

DID YOU KNOW?

: Sir Osborne Smith was the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He served on this post from 1 April 1935 to 30 June 1937.



RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

BRIEF HISTORY:-

- The Reserve Bank of India was set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission.
- Commenced operations on April 1, 1935.
- The Reserve Bank of India was nationalised with effect from 1st January, 1949 on the basis of the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.



Governor:- Shaktikanta Das
(25th governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI))

4 Deputy Governors

- Mahesh Kumar Jain,
- M. Rajeshwar Rao,
- Michael Patra and
- T. Rabi Shankar.

Headquarter:- Mumbai, Maharashtra, India

The functions of the Reserve Bank:-

- Monetary policy
- Regulation and supervision of the banking and non-banking financial institutions, including credit information companies
- Regulation of money, forex and government securities markets as also certain financial derivatives
- Debt and cash management for Central and State Governments.
- Management of foreign exchange reserves.
- Foreign exchange management—current and capital account management
- Banker to banks.
- Banker to the Central and State Governments.
- Oversight of the payment and settlement systems.
- Currency management.
- Developmental role.
- Research and statistics.

Facts About RBI:-

- The RBI has four regional representations: North in New Delhi, South in Chennai, East in Kolkata and West in Mumbai.
- Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran was established by RBI for the purpose of minting Indian bank notes and coins.
- Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation was established by RBI for the purpose of providing insurance of deposits and guaranteeing of credit facilities to all Indian banks.
- National Payments Corporation of India was established by RBI for the purpose of management of the payment and settlement systems in India.
- Reserve Bank Information Technology has been set up by RBI to serve its Information Technology and cybersecurity needs and to improve the cyber resiliency
- Indian Financial Technology and Allied Services was established by RBI, mandated to design, deploy and support IT-related services to all Banks and Financial Institutions in the country and also to the Reserve Bank of India.

Sir Osborne Smith was the first Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh was the first Indian Governor of the Bank.

THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA GOVERNOR IS APPOINTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (PMO) ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNION FINANCE MINISTER.

2. India ranks second in Global Cryptocurrency Adoption Index 2021

According to the blockchain data platform Chainalysis report, India ranks second in the global cryptocurrency adoption index. Vietnam topped the index while Pakistan and Ukraine ranked at third and fourth position respectively. The ranking was based on three metrics including peer-to-peer (P2P) exchange trading volume and value received.

The report that ranked 154 countries said that worldwide crypto adoption grew by 880 percent between June 2020 and July 2021. It grew by over 2,300 percent since the third quarter of 2019.



Ranking of top countries

Country	Overall Ranking
Vietnam	1
India	2
Pakistan	3
Ukraine	4
Kenya	5
US	8
China	13

Source: CNBC

3. India ranked 122nd in Global Youth Development Index 2020

India is ranked at 122nd spot across 181 countries in the **Global Youth Development Index 2020**. The index measures the status of young people in 181 countries around the world. The index is released by **Commonwealth Secretariat, London**.

- Singapore ranked topmost followed by Slovenia, Norway, Malta and Denmark.
- Chad, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Afghanistan and Niger came last respectively.
- The 2020 Global Youth Development Index reveals that the conditions of young people have improved around the world by 3.1 percent between 2010 and 2018.
- The triennial ranking judges countries on parameters like education and employment of young people.

Source: ET

DID YOU

: International Youth Day (IYD) is observed globally on 12th August every year.

KNOW?

4. Four Indian airports finds place in Skytrax's top 100 airport list

Four Indian airports — Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai and Bengaluru — found a place in the world's 100 best airports by UK-based airline and airport review consultancy Skytrax. The Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport is among world's top 50 best airports in the 2021 Skytrax World Airport list. The Delhi airport increased its overall ranking, going from 50th place in 2020 to 45th place in the 'World's Top 50 Airports' league for 2021. **The Hamad International Airport in Doha, Qatar**, has been named the "Best Airport in the World".

About the Skytrax World Airport Awards:

- The Skytrax World Airport Awards list is compiled by UK-based Skytrax, a consultancy firm that runs an airline and airport review and ranking site, featuring 100 airports.
- The Skytrax World Airport Awards are voted for by customers in a global airport customer satisfaction survey.

Top three Airports in the World and Ranking of Indian Airports

Rank	Airport
1.	Hamad International Airport in Doha, Qatar
2.	Haneda Airport in Tokyo
3.	Changi Airport in Singapore
45.	Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport
64.	Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad
65.	Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport, Mumbai
71.	Kempegowda International Airport, Bengaluru

Source: TOI

DID YOU

KNOW?

: Sanjeev Kumar is the new Chairman of AAI (Airports Authority of India). The Airports Authority of India or AAI is a statutory body and was created through the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994. It was formed on 1st April 1995.

Awards & Honours

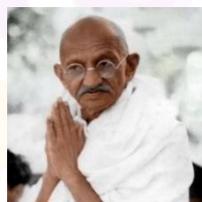
1. Mahatma Gandhi to be given the Congressional Gold Medal: US Congresswoman

US Congresswoman **Carolyn Maloney** from New York has reintroduced a resolution to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal to **Mahatma Gandhi** for his contributions made through his methods of non-violence.

She said that Mahatma Gandhi, who inspired leaders like Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King with his principles of non-violence, should be honored with the Congressional Gold Medal this year as the world celebrates his **150th birth anniversary**. **The Congressional Gold Medal is America's highest civilian honor.**

First Indian to receive the Congressional Gold Medal

- If given award, Mahatma Gandhi will be the first Indian to receive the Congressional Gold Medal, an honor given to great personalities such as **George Washington, Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King Jr., Mother Teresa and Rosa Parks.**



About the Congressional Gold Medal

- The History, Arts and Archives section of the US House of Representatives notes that since the American revolution, Congress has commissioned gold medals as its highest expression of national appreciation for distinguished achievements and contributions.
- The first recipients of the medal were participants of the **American Revolution, the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.**
- Congress subsequently broadened the scope of the medal to include actors, authors, entertainers, musicians, explorers, athletes, humanitarians and foreign recipients among pioneers in some other fields.
- Most recently, the medal was awarded to the **US Capitol Police** and those who protected the US Capitol on January 6, 2021, the day of the siege.

Source: The Indian Express

DID YOU

KNOW?

International Day of Non-Violence is observed on 02nd October every year, which marked the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Sports

1. Max Verstappen wins Belgian Grand Prix 2021

Red Bull's **Max Verstappen** emerged as the winner of the Belgian Grand Prix 2021. Only two laps were completed when race was stopped due to heavy rain . The winner was unanimously declared based on the progress made in these two laps. British Racing driver George Russell Williams came second and Mercedes driver Lewis Hamilton, came third in the list.

2. Odisha to sponsor Indian Hockey teams for 10 more years

Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik said the Odisha government would continue its support to both the teams for the next 10 years considering the achievements of the teams and their potential to be among the top teams of the world. He said, “We in Odisha are excited that our partnership with Hockey India has made the country this splendid achievement. I believe that Odisha and Hockey are made to be synonymous with each other. We will continue our partnership with Hockey India. Odisha will continue to support the Indian hockey teams for the next 10 years.



Note:

- The Odisha government is sponsoring the **National Hockey teams since 2018**. In 2018, Odisha government had signed a ₹100 crore deal with Hockey India for sponsoring the men’s and women’s teams for 5 years till 2023.
- The Indian Men's Hockey team ended their 41-year long wait for a medal by winning a bronze medal at the recently concluded Tokyo Olympics 2020, while the Women's Hockey team finished fourth, which is their best performance in these games.

3. Princepal Singh first Indian to be part of NBA championship roster

Princepal Singh carved his name in the record books when he became the first Indian to be part of an NBA title-winning team. He was the part of the Sacramento Kings which clinched the 2021 NBA Summer League crown.

- The 6-foot-9 forward from Ferozpur, Punjab made history by being the first Indian to be part of a championship roster at any level of the NBA.
- The Kings dominated the championship game against the Boston Celtics, clinching the title with a 100-67 win.

Source India Today

4. Messi signs for Paris St Germain after leaving Barcelona

One of the world's greatest footballers Lionel Messi has joined Paris Saint-Germain (PSG) club after saying goodbye to Barcelona. Messi's 21-year journey with Barcelona has come to an end. Messi, 34, will wear the number 30, the number he had when he began his professional career at Barca. According to reports, Messi will get around 35 million euros (about three billion rupees) every year after the deal with PSG.

Note:

- Lionel Messi joined the Barcelona club at the age of 13.
- He has scored 672 goals in 778 matches for this La Liga club.
- Apart from this, Messi has won the 'Ballon d'Or' and the trophy six times while in Barcelona.

Get Your Choice of Online Courses for CLAT Preparation

CLAT 2022 Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2022 Weekend Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2023: A Comprehensive Course (Foundation module)

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022: English Language Booster Special Course

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022 Repeaters Course : Bilingual



Important One Liners Questions (Aug 2021)

New Appointments

1. Whose tenure has been extended by one year as Cabinet Secretary by the appointments Committee of the Cabinet _____ **Rajiv Gauba.**
2. Who has been reappointed as the Chairperson of National Commission for Women (NCW) _____ **Rekha Sharma.**
3. Who has been entered into a three-year strategic partnership with home interiors brand HomeLane as an equity partner and brand ambassador _____ **Mahendra Singh Dhoni.**
4. Who has been appointed for RBI's public awareness campaign to warn people against digital banking frauds _____ **Neeraj Chopra.**
5. Who has been appointed as the new Chairperson of National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) _____ **Kamlesh Kumar Pant.**
6. Who is present home secretary whose term has been extended for one year _____ **Ajay Kumar Bhalla.**
7. Who is appointed as the governor of Manipur _____ **Ganga Prasad.**
8. Who has been appointed as the governor of Mizoram _____ **BD Mishra.**
9. Ismail Sabri Yaakob has been appointed as the new Prime Minister of which country _____ **Malaysia.**
10. Who has been re-appointed as the chairman of the Advisory Board for Banking and Financial Frauds (ABBFF) by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) _____ **T M Bhasin.**
11. Who has been appointed as the 17th Governor of Manipur _____ **La. Ganesan.**
12. Who has been appointed as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of television monitoring agency Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC), India _____ **Nakul Chopra.**
13. Who has been reappointed as the Managing Director (MD) and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of ICICI Bank _____ **Sandeep Bakshi.**
14. Who has been appointed as the managing director in National Food Security Mission (NFSM) _____ **Pramod Kumar Meherda.**
15. Who has been appointed as the brand ambassador for the Delhi government's 'Desh ke Mentor' initiative for the school kids _____ **Sonu Sood.**
16. Who has been appointed as an independent director of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation

(HSBC) Asia entity with effect from August 30, 2021 _____ **Rajnish Kumar.**

Important News – India

1. The prime minister Narendra Modi has launched the second edition of the government's free LPG connection scheme called Ujjwala scheme from which state _____ **Uttar Pradesh.**
2. What amount has been announced by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi to invest in the recently launched National Edible Oil Mission-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) to make India self-sufficient in cooking oils _____ **Rs 11,000 crore.**
3. What is India's ranked in the 2020 Global Youth Development Index, which measures the status of young people in 181 countries around the world released by the Commonwealth Secretariat _____ **122nd.**
4. What is the theme of the first-ever 'India Internet Governance Forum (IIGF)' to be hosted by India in October 2021 _____ **Inclusive Internet for Digital India.**
5. Which has become first national park in India to have been equipped with satellite phones, which are generally used by law-enforcing agencies _____ **Kaziranga National Park.**
6. Which Indian city has been declared as the first 'water plus' city of India under the Swachh Survekshan 2021 _____ **Indore.**
7. What is India's rank in the report titled "The Climate Crisis is a Child Rights Crisis: Introducing the Children's Climate Risk Index" (CCRI) published in UNICEF _____ **26th.**
8. According to the Cushman & Wakefield's 2021 Global Manufacturing Risk Index what is India's rank as the manufacturing destination across the world _____ **2nd.**
9. Name the new geospatial planning portal launched by the Government of India (GoI) that will help in facilitating new MGNREGA assets using remote sensing and geographic information system-based data _____ **Yuktdhara.**
10. Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries and Jal Shakti Prahlad Singh Patel

- launched seven indigenous food products of which state _____ **Manipur**.
11. New Delhi has been placed at what place in Safe Cities Index 2021, released by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) _____ **48th**.
 12. The finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Wednesday launched the fourth edition of the Public Sector Bank Reforms Agenda EASE- 4.0'. What does 'E' stands for in EASE-4.0 _____ **Enhanced**.
 13. Which ministry has launched Samarth Scheme for Capacity Building in the sector to meet the skill gap in the industry _____ **Ministry of textiles**.
 14. Who has virtually hosted the 11th Meeting of BRICS High Representatives Responsible for National Security, since India is the chair for 2021 BRICS summit _____ **Ajit Doval**.
 15. Which institution and the US-based tech giant Cisco have launched the next phase of the Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP) _____ **NITI Aayog**
 16. Under whose chairmanship govt has constituted Committee for doubling the production and quadrupling the exports of handlooms within three years _____ **Sunil Sethi**.
 17. Union Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Sarbananda Sonowal announced the setting up of a Skill Institute on Marine Studies at which place _____ **Guwahati**.
 18. Under whose chairmanship the central government has constituted a committee to develop a technological platform streamlining the appeal filing process related to direct and indirect taxation matters _____ **Ashish Shiradhonkar**.

Important News – State

1. Which state Government's Information Technology, Electronics and Communication (IT,E&C) department has won 'AI Gamechanger' Award in the Xperience-AI Summit _____ **Telangana**.
2. Which state has launched eNagar mobile application and portal _____ **Gujarat**.
3. Which state government has launched faceless transport services _____ **Delhi**.
4. Which state government has been conferred with seven national awards on the first Van Dhan Annual Awards 2020-21 _____ **Nagaland**.
5. Which state government has announced Rajiv Gandhi Award for Excellence in Information Technology (IT) _____ **Maharashtra**.

6. Which becomes the first state in the country to officially implement the National Education Policy (NEP)-2020 _____ **Karnataka**.
7. Wanchuwa Festival is celebrated in which state to mark a good harvest _____ **Assam**.
8. US-based Ohmium International Ltd has started India's first green hydrogen electrolyzer manufacturing unit in _____ **Bengaluru, Karnataka**.
9. Which state government has launched a special mission called "Mission Vatsalya" in order to help women who lost their husbands to COVID-19 _____ **Maharashtra**.
10. India's highest altitude herbal park has been inaugurated in which state _____ **Uttarakhand**.
11. Which state government has launched comprehensive Talent Search Campaign in the field of sports to search for new talented players and train them in 18 sports academies of state _____ **Madhya Pradesh**.

Important News – World

1. Which country ranked first in the 2020 Global Youth Development Index _____ **Singapore**.
2. 7th edition of International Army Games 2021 will be held in which country _____ **Russia**.
3. The 11th Annual meeting of the Forum of the Election Management Bodies of SouthAsia (FEMBoSA) for the year 2021 was hosted by which country that held virtually _____ **Bhutan**.
4. China has set the goal of becoming carbon-neutral by which year _____ **2060**.
5. Which organization released the Global Youth Development Index in which India stood at 122nd globally among 181 countries _____ **Commonwealth Secretariat**.
6. What name has been given by India to its operation of evacuating its citizens from war-torn Afghanistan _____ **Operation Devi Shakti**.
7. Which city has been named as the world's safest city from among 60 global cities, in Safe Cities Index 2021, released by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) _____ **Copenhagen**.
8. World's largest and tallest observation wheel is set to be unveiled in _____ **Dubai**.
9. 27th Universal Postal Union (UPU) Congress was held in which city in that India has been elected



to its Council of Administration (CA) _____
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire.

10. Which becomes the first country in the world to manufacture first fossil-free steel (Green Steel) _____
Sweden.

Honor & Awards

1. Which airport has been named as the Best Airport in the World in 2021 Skytrax World Airport Awards _____
Hamad International Airport, Qatar.
2. Who has been selected for the prestigious Sri Basava International Award by the Karnataka government _____
Sri Basavalinga Pattaddevaru (senior seer of Bhalki Hiremath).

Sports News

1. Japanese town Tokyo has handed over the flame of hope to which city that will host the Olympic Games in 2024 _____
Paris.
2. Who becomes the first Indian to win a gold medal in a track and field Olympic event _____
Neeraj Chopra.
3. Peres Jepchirchir belongs to which country has won Women's marathon in Japan's northern city of Sapporo _____
Kenya.
4. India stood at what position in the medal table of Tokyo Olympic 2020 out of 86 countries _____
48th.
5. Which Indian city will host the Durand Cup, Asia's oldest and world's third oldest football tournament to be held in September 2021 _____
Kolkata.
6. Shaili Singh is associated with which sports who won a silver medal at the U-20 World Athletics Championships in Nairobi, Kenya _____
Long Jump.
7. 2021 edition of World Athletics U20 Championships is scheduled to be held in which city _____
Nairobi, Kenya.
8. Name the Indian table tennis player who has won Czech International Table Tennis Federation tournament at Olomouc in Czech Republic, after beating Yevhen Ryshepa of Ukraine _____
G Sathyan.
9. Which stadium has been named after Tokyo Olympics gold medalist Neeraj Chopra _____
Army Sports Institute Stadium, Pune.
10. Name the Indian who has won the gold medal in Women's 10 metre Air Rifle Shooting at Tokyo Paralympics _____
Avani Lekhara.

11. Yogesh Kathuniya is associated with which sports who won a silver medal at Tokyo Paralympics _____
Discus Throw.
12. Name the Indian table tennis player who has won historic silver medal at 2020 Paralympic Games at Tokyo in the women's singles table tennis summit clash _____
Bhavinaben Patel.
13. Nishad Kumar is associated with which sports who has won a silver medal at Tokyo Paralympics 2020 _____
High Jump.
14. Name the Indian para-athlete who won a gold medal for a record three time in javelin throws after winning the third one in final of the Tokyo Paralympics _____
Sumit Antil.
15. Name the para-athlete who won a silver medal in the men's javelin throw F46 final at Tokyo Paralympics 2020 _____
Devendra Jhajharia.
16. Name the Indian grandmaster who won the Noisiel International Open tournament in Noisiel, Paris _____
P Iniyan.
17. Who has won the Belgian Grand Prix 2021 _____
Max Verstappen.

Books and Authors

1. Who has authored the book titled 'How the Earth Got Its Beauty' _____
Sudha Murty.
2. Who has authored the book titled 'A Death in Shonagachhi' _____
Rijula Das.
3. Who has authored the book titled "The Year That Wasn't – The Diary of a 14-Year-Old" _____
Brisha Jain.
4. The book titled 'Battlefield' has been authored by _____
Vishram Bedekar.
5. Who has authored the book titled 'Address Book: A Publishing Memoir in the time of COVID' _____
Ritu Menon.
6. Who has authored the book titled "Let's Go Time Travelling Again: Indians Through the Ages" _____
Subhadra Sen Gupta.

Science and Defence

1. With which country's Navy the Indian Navy has conducted bilateral naval exercise titled as 'Zayed Talwar 2021' _____
UAE.
2. India conducted first ever naval exercise 'Al-Mohed Al-Hindi 2021' with which country _____
Saudi Arabia.
3. From which launch vehicle ISRO will launch Earth Observation Satellite EOS-03 from 2nd launch pad of _____

- Satish Dhawan Space Centre, SHAR in Sriharikota _____ **GSLV F10**.
4. Naval Exercise Konkan-2021 was jointly held between India and which country _____ **United Kingdom**.
 5. Which IIT has developed India's first indigenous motorised wheelchair vehicle called 'NeoBolt' that can be used not only on roads but even on uneven terrains _____ **IIT Madras**.
 6. Bilateral India Navy -US Navy exercise MALABAR-21 is being conducted in which Island Territory of the USA _____ **Guam Island**.
 7. The second edition of the joint naval exercise, 'Zair-Al-Bahr' was conducted between India and which country _____ **UAE**.
 8. Which country will deliver India the Krivak class stealth frigates by 2023 _____ **Russia**.
 9. Fifth edition of Indo- Kazakhstan Joint Training Exercise, KAZIND-21 will be conducted at _____ **Aisha Bibi**.
 10. In August 2021, with which country Indian Navy has conducted a 'Maritime Partnership Exercise' in South China Sea region _____ **Philippines**.
 11. The International Military Technical Forum 'ARMY 2021' was inaugurated in which country _____ **Russia**.
 12. Offshore Patrol Vessel (OPV) ICGS Vighraha was built by which company that was commissioned by Defence Minister Rajnath Singh _____ **L&T Limited**.
 13. Navies of India and which country carried out a joint exercise in Gulf of Aden near Yemen _____ **Germany**.
 14. Which security forces has conducted week-long counter-terrorism exercise titled 'Gandiv' from August 22 to August 28, 2021 _____ **NSG**.



CLAT 2021



Our Achievers

Making Us Proud



Current Affairs Passage Based Practice Questions

Passage-1

We're excited to share with you the 2021 Chainalysis Global Crypto Adoption Index. This marks the second iteration of our efforts to measure grassroots cryptocurrency adoption around the globe, after a year of huge growth for cryptocurrency markets and increased attention for the industry.

The goal of our index is to provide an objective measure of which countries have the highest levels of cryptocurrency adoption. One way to do that would be to simply rank countries by transaction volume. However, that would favor only the countries with high levels of professional and institutional cryptocurrency adoption, as those market segments move the largest sums of cryptocurrency. While the professional and institutional markets are crucial, we want to highlight the countries with the greatest cryptocurrency adoption by ordinary people, and focus on use cases related to transactions and individual saving, rather than trading and speculation.

The Global Crypto Adoption Index is made up of three metrics, which we'll explain in detail below. We rank countries according to each of those three metrics, take the geometric mean of each country's ranking in all three, and then normalize that final number on a scale of 0 to 1 to give every country a score that determines the overall rankings. The closer the country's final score is to 1, the higher the rank.

The biggest change to our methodology this year was the elimination of a fourth metric that contributed to each country's overall ranking in 2020: Number of deposits by country weighted by number of internet users.

Source: - Chainalysis Team, August 18, 2021

Que.1. How many total numbers of countries have been examined for Global Crypto Adoption Index 2021?

- A. 120 B. 134 C. 156 D. 154

Que. 2. Which of the following country has topped the Global Crypto Adoption Index 2021?

- A. Finland B. Switzerland C. Denmark D. Vietnam

Que. 3. What is the rank of India in Global Crypto Adoption Index 2021?

- A. 5th B. 2nd C. 6th D. 10th

Que. 4. What is the ranks of USA and China in Global Crypto Adoption Index 2021 respectively?

- A. 5th & 6th B. 5th & 9th C. 8th & 13th D. 10th & 12th

Que. 5. Which of the following statement is/are true about Global Crypto Adoption Index 2021?

1. Chainalysis's 2021 Global Crypto Adoption Index ranked 20 countries to measure the level of cryptocurrency adoption and usage by individuals between July 2020 and June 2021.
2. Global adoption of cryptocurrency grew over 800% in the past year, especially in emerging markets.
3. Pakistan came third in the ranking.
4. China and the U.S. dipped in the global adoption index rankings as their P2P trade volume weighted for internet-using population declined dramatically over the year.

Options:-

- A. Only 1, 2 and 3 B. Only 2, 3 and 4
C. Only 3 & 4 D. All of the Above



DAYS TO REMEMBER

August 19th

World Humanitarian Day is commemorated annually on August 19, 2021 to honour those who are working for a humanitarian cause across the world.

August 20th

Akshay Urja Diwas is observed every year on which date to raise awareness about the developments and adoption of renewable energy in India

August 20th

Akshay Urja Diwas is observed every year on which date to raise awareness about the developments and adoption of renewable energy in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

August 21st

World Senior Citizen Day is observed every year on 21st August. It was officially founded by former President of USA, Ronald Reagan in 1988

August 21st

International Day of Remembrance and Tribute to the Victims of Terrorism is observed every year on 21st August.

Theme of International Day is 'Connections'

August 23rd

International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition is observed every year on 23rd August.

August 29th

The International Day against Nuclear Tests is observed globally on 29th August.

August 29th

National Sports Day in India is observed every year on 29th August.

The first National Sports Day was celebrated on 29th August 2012, on the birth anniversary of Major Dhyan Chand who was the star of hockey team of India.

August 30th

In India, the National Small Industry Day is celebrated every year on 30th August.

International Day of the Disappeared is observed every year on which date 30th August.

Get Your Choice of Online Courses for CLAT Preparation

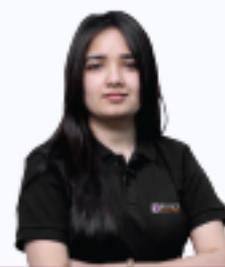
CLAT 2022 Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2022 Weekend Comprehensive Preparation Course

ENGLISH HINDI



CLAT 2023: A Comprehensive Course (Foundation module)

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022: English Language Booster Special Course

ENGLISH



CLAT 2022 Repeaters Course : Bilingual



Prepare for **CLAT & Other Law Entrance Exams**



**Live Interactive
Classes**



**Expert Faculty
from Top NLU's**



**Doubt
Sessions**



**Weekly
Performance
Analysis**



**Practice Quizzes
& Mock Tests**



**PDF Notes for
Last Minute
Revision**

