

HISTORY**Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**

Recently, the government has decided to install a grand statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at India Gate to commemorate his 125th birth anniversary and as part of the year long celebrations. The Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskars, for the years 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 in the investiture ceremony will also be conferred.

Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar

- The annual Subhas Chandra Bose Aapda Prabandhan Puraskar has been instituted to recognize and honour the invaluable contribution and selfless service rendered by individuals and organisations in India in the field of disaster management.
- The award is announced every year on 23rd January.
- It carries a cash prize of Rs. 51 lakh and a certificate in case of an institution and Rs. 5 lakh and a certificate in case of an individual.

Key Points**Birth:**

- Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23rd January 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province, to Prabhavati Dutt Bose and Janakinath Bose. His Jayanti is celebrated as 'Parakram Diwas' on 23rd January.

Education and Early Life:

- In 1919, he had cleared the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. Bose, however, resigned later.
- He was highly influenced by Vivekananda's teachings and considered him as his spiritual Guru.
- His political mentor was Chittaranjan Das. He worked as the editor for Das's newspaper - Forward, and later started his own newspaper, Swaraj.

Association with Congress:

- He stood for unqualified swaraj (independence), and opposed the Motilal Nehru Report which spoke for dominion status for India.
- He actively participated in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930 and vehemently opposed the suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement and signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931.
- In the 1930s, he was closely associated with left politics in Congress along with Jawaharlal Nehru and M.N. Roy.
- Bose won the congress presidential elections at Haripura in 1938.
- Again in 1939 at Tripuri, he won the presidential elections against Gandhi's candidate Pattabhi Sitaramayya. Due to ideological differences with Gandhi, Bose resigned and left congress. Rajendra Prasad was appointed in his place.
- He founded a new party, 'the Forward Bloc'. The purpose was to consolidate the political left and major support base in his home state Bengal.

Indian National Army:

- He reached Japanese-controlled Singapore from Germany in July 1943, issued from there his famous call, 'Delhi Chalo', and announced the formation of the Azad Hind Government and the Indian National Army on 21st October 1943.
- The INA was first formed under Mohan Singh and Japanese Major Iwaichi Fujiwara and comprised Indian prisoners of war of the British-Indian Army captured by Japan in the Malayan (present-day Malaysia) campaign and at Singapore.
- The INA included both the Indian prisoners of war from Singapore and Indian civilians in South-East Asia. Its strength grew to 50,000.
- The INA fought allied forces in 1944 inside the borders of India in Imphal and in Burma.
- In November 1945, a British move to put the INA men on trial immediately sparked massive demonstrations all over the country.

Death:

He is said to have died in 1945 when his plane crashed in Taiwan. However, there are still many conspiracy theories regarding his death..

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**Dark Matter Shapes Galaxies**

Recently, scientists investigating how the shape of dark matter affects the motion of stars in the centre of some galaxies (stellar bars) have found that out-of-plane bending can be explained through dark matter halos in barred galaxies. Out of plane bending of the bar in barred galaxies is a rare violent bar thickening mechanism known as buckling.

A dark halo is the inferred halo of invisible material (dark matter) that permeates and surrounds individual galaxies, as well as groups and clusters of galaxies.

Note

- A barred spiral galaxy is a spiral galaxy with a central bar-shaped structure composed of stars.
- For example, the Milky Way is a disk galaxy made up of stars moving in circular orbits around the center in a flattened disk, with a dense collection of the stars at the center called the bulge.
- 1. These bulges can have shapes ranging from nearly spherical to as flat as the galaxy disk. The Milky Way has a flat boxy or peanut-shaped bulge in its center.
- 2. Such bulges are formed due to thickening of the stellar bars in galaxies.
- One of the violent thickening mechanisms is buckling, where the bar bends out of the plane of the galaxy disk.
- **Stellar bar:** A bar-shaped accumulation of stars in galaxies.

Key Points**About Dark Matter:**

- Dark matter, though never detected, is believed to be present in the entire universe.
- It is presumed that primordial black holes, those that were formed in the early age of the universe, are a source of dark matter. It was proposed by Professor Stephen Hawking.
- It is believed that combined with dark energy, it makes up more than 95% of the universe.
- Its gravitational force prevents stars in our Milky Way from flying apart.
- However, attempts to detect such dark matter particles using underground experiments, or accelerator experiments including the world's largest accelerator, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC), have failed so far.

Dark Matter Presence in the Universe:

- Laws of gravity expect us to see stars closer to the center of galaxies rotating faster than the stars on the edge. However, in most galaxies, the stars closer to the center and the stars at the edge of the galaxies take almost the same time to make one revolution.
- This implied that something invisible and enveloping the galaxies was giving an extra push to the outer stars, speeding them up.
- This entity has remained as one of the unresolved puzzles in cosmology since the 1930s. It was named 'Dark Matter'.
- The material is considered to be a 'matter' since it has gravitational attraction and it is 'dark' because it does not seem to interact with light (or any part of the electromagnetic spectrum).

Dark Matter and Dark Energy:

- While dark matter attracts and holds galaxies together, dark energy repels and causes the expansion of our universe.
- Despite both components being invisible, a lot more is known about dark matter, since its existence was suggested as early as the 1920s, while dark energy wasn't discovered until 1998.

About Dark Energy:

- The Big Bang occurred nearly 15 billion years ago and expanded.
- Earlier, astronomers believed that eventually the expansion of the Universe will slow down because of gravity and it will recollapse. However, data from the Hubble Telescope suggested that the Universe's expansion is accelerating.
- The astronomers theorize that the faster expansion rate is due to a mysterious, dark force or energy that is pulling galaxies apart. The term 'dark' is used to denote the unknown.
- The following diagram reveals changes in the rate of expansion since the universe's birth 15 billion years ago.

Black Holes

- It refers to a point in space where the matter is so compressed as to create a gravity field from which even light cannot escape.
- The concept was theorized by Albert Einstein in 1915 and the term 'black hole' was coined in the mid-1960s by American physicist John Archibald Wheeler.

- Usually, the black holes belong to two categories:
 1. One category ranges between a few solar masses and tens of solar masses. These are thought to form when massive stars die.
 2. The other category is of supermassive black holes. These range from hundreds of thousands to billions of times that of the sun from the Solar system to which Earth belongs.
- In April 2019, the scientists at the Event Horizon Telescope Project released the first-ever image of a Black Hole (more precisely, of its shadow). The Event Horizon Telescope is a group of 8 radio telescopes (used to detect radio waves from space) located in different parts of the world.
- Gravitational waves are created when two black holes orbit each other and merge.

BIODIVERSITY

4th Asia Ministerial Conference on Tiger Conservation

Recently, the 4th Asia Ministerial Conference on tiger conservation was held. India's National Tiger Conservation Authority has also decided to introduce guidelines for the reintroduction of tigers that can be used by other Tiger Range Countries.

Key Points

About:

- The conference is an important event for reviewing progress towards the Global Tiger Recovery Programme and commitments to tiger conservation.
- It was organized by Malaysia and Global Tiger Forum (GTF).
- India will facilitate Tiger Range Countries towards finalisation of New Delhi declaration for the Global Tiger Summit to be held in Russia later this year (2022).
 1. A "Pre-Tiger Summit" meeting was held at New Delhi in 2010, wherein the draft declaration on tiger conservation for Global Tiger Summit was finalised.
 2. India is one of the Founding members of the intergovernmental platform of Tiger Range Countries – Global Tiger Forum.
 3. Over the years, GTF has expanded its programme on multiple thematic areas, while working closely with the Government of India, tiger states in India and tiger range countries.
 4. Tiger Range Countries in GTF: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Cambodia, Nepal, Myanmar and Vietnam.

Significance of Tiger Conservation:

- **Vital in Regulating Ecological Processes:** Tigers, the top predators in the ecosystem, are vital in regulating and perpetuating ecological processes. Forests are known to provide ecological services like clean air, water, pollination, temperature regulation etc.
- **Maintaining Food Chain:** It is a top predator which is at the apex of the food chain and keeps the population of wild ungulates (primarily large mammals) in check. Thus, Tiger helps in maintaining the balance between prey herbivores and the vegetation upon which they feed.

Conservation Status of Tiger:

- Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List: Endangered.
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): Appendix I.

Tiger Population in India:

- India is home to over 70% of the tiger population globally.
- India is home to 51 tiger reserves spread across 18 states and the last tiger census of 2018 showed a rise in the tiger population. Srivilliputhur Megamalai is the 51st Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu.
- India has achieved the remarkable feat of doubling the tiger population in 2018 itself, 4 years ahead of the targeted year 2022 of the St. Petersburg Declaration on tiger conservation. Now, the model of success of India's tiger governance is now being replicated for other wildlife like the Lion, Dolphin, Leopard, Snow Leopard and other small wild cats, while the country is on the threshold of introducing Cheetah in its historical range.

Related Steps taken:

- **Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS):** 14 Tiger Reserves in India have already been awarded with international CA|TS accreditation and efforts are on to bring in more Tiger Reserves under CA|TS accreditation.
- **Project Tiger:** It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) launched in 1973. It provides havens for tigers in the country's national parks.
- **Budgetary Allocation:** The budgetary allocation for tiger conservation has increased from Rs 185 crore in 2014 to Rs 300 crore in 2022.
- **Helping Frontline Staff:** The Frontline staff, which is an important pillar of tiger conservation, have extended Rs 2 lakh life cover to each contractual/temporary worker under e-Sharm, a recent initiative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Rs 5 lakh health cover under Ayushman Yojana.

PRELIMS FACT**Relocating the Amar Jawan Jyoti to National War Memorial**

In a historic move, Amar Jawan Jyoti merged with the National War Memorial flame.

Key Points**Amar Jawan Jyoti:**

- Established in 1972, it was to mark India's victory over Pakistan in the 1971 War, which resulted in the creation of Bangladesh.
- The then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had inaugurated it on Republic Day 1972, after India defeated Pakistan in December 1971.
- The eternal flame at the Amar Jawan Jyoti underneath India Gate in central Delhi was an iconic symbol of the nation's tributes to the soldiers who have died for the country in various wars and conflicts since Independence. The India Gate memorial was built by the British government in memory of the British Indian Army soldiers who lost their lives between 1914-1921.

Reasons for the Relocation:

- The names inscribed on the India Gate are of only some martyrs who fought for the British in World War I and the Anglo Afghan War & thus is a symbol of our colonial past.
- The names of all Indian martyrs from all the wars, including "1971 and wars before and after it are housed at the National War Memorial.

National War Memorial:

- Inaugurated in 2019, it is around 400 meters from India Gate.
- The layout of the structure comprises four concentric circles, named:
 1. the "Amar Chakra" or Circle of Immortality,
 2. the "Veerta Chakra" or Circle of Bravery,
 3. the "Tyag Chakra" or Circle of Sacrifice and
 4. the "Rakshak Chakra" or Circle of Protection.
- The proposal for a National War Memorial was first made in the 1960s.
- The memorial is dedicated to soldiers who laid down their lives defending the nation during the Sino-Indian war in 1962, Indo-Pak wars in 1947, 1965 and 1971, Indian Peace Keeping Force Operations in Sri Lanka and in the Kargil Conflict in 1999.
- The National War Memorial also commemorates the soldiers who participated and made supreme sacrifices in United Nations peace-keeping missions, Humanitarian Assistance Disaster Relief (HADR) operations, counterinsurgency operations and Low-Intensity Conflict Operations (LICO).

DAILY ANSWER WRITING PRACTICE**Qns. Discuss the impact of Social media on young women in India? (250 Words)**

Ans:

Introduction

Today's era is the era of social media whose presence and active involvement has swiftly and widely spread the ideologies for women empowerment. Social media has become the agent of social change which helped and supported women's empowerment in various aspects such as mobilizing attention of global community towards women's rights and challenges discrimination and stereotypes across the globe. Social media has given platform to discuss issues and challenges of women through

blogs, chats, online campaign, online discussion forums, and online communities which is mostly not disseminated or propagated by mainstream media.

Body**Positive impacts of social media in the lives of women**

- Social media is easily accessible and it's also the meeting point of today's internet savvy audience.
- **Women's rights**
 1. A concrete relationship definitely exists between social media and women's rights
 2. Social media has opened doors and made everything available for everybody everywhere, thus eliminating gates and gatekeeping of any sort.
 3. Intrinsically, women's rights violations and women's rights movements have been quickly capitalized on social media's unparalleled awareness-raising potential.
 4. social media has become a tool for women to campaign against issues like gender stereotyping, gender suppression etc.
- **Curbing violence against women**
 1. Internet and social media can enable activists and others to challenge myths and stereotypes as well as create new forums for the perpetuation of violence against women.
 2. Hashtag movements to end violence and discrimination against
 3. Social media is a strong platform to discuss and share views, experiences to channelize hashtag movements to stop sexual violence and discrimination against
 4. It is a new frontier to organise campaign or rally by women's rights activists to come forward and fight for gender
 5. Through social media, women across the globe are connected and supporting each other such as lawmakers, politicians, business owners for gender equality.
 6. Twitter's hashtag function in particular allows women to easily follow issues that matter to them and forge coalitions based upon shared concerns, from immediate personal needs to calls for large-scale social change. E.g: #MeToo movement, #SelfieWithDaughter etc.
- **Women Entrepreneurs**
 1. Social media is becoming one of the most powerful tools where women can start new companies, venture or start-up as they can contact and converse with customers and consumers directly.
 2. Female entrepreneurs can do marketing through social media which is very cost effective and can be easily channelized.
 3. Social media with the help of new technology pave the ground for millions of people to find online jobs for themselves or create businesses for others globally.
 4. For instance, Shradha Sharma is the Founder and Chief Editor at Yourstory.com, which is an online media platform for start-ups and It is India's leading online media technology which has narrated more than 20,000 stories in 12 Indian languages of entrepreneurs which reaches to more than 10 million readers every month.
- **Making the voices heard**
 1. In digital platforms, the cost of participating for a cause or in a protest is cheaper. This encourages more people to participate and force governments to pay heed.
 2. While women still remain underrepresented, social media provides a level playing field by allowing individual voices from a wider range of backgrounds to be heard, with or without the traditional power.
 3. It fills up the lacunae presented by the traditional media, where women receive only 38% of bylines.
- **Global Communities**
 1. Female-based communities are evolving in a way that cuts through particular companies and physical limitations and connects female players throughout industries and geographies.
 2. Because the internet bypasses so many barriers that separate us, women who were formerly isolated can now access high-profile players in their field and, conversely, build an accessible, highly visible platform for self-promotion.

3. Women have historically had a more difficult time capitalizing concepts and proposals, but the interplay of social media and crowdfunding is turning that paradigm on its head.
 4. For instance, In July of 2020, women took to Instagram to post black-and-white pictures of themselves with the caption "#challengeaccepted". Women who participated in the challenge would nominate another woman and tag them in the post of their selfie, challenging them to post a black-and-white picture of themselves and nominate someone else.
- **Breaking barriers**
 1. Social media breaks cultural barriers, legal restrictions, economic barriers and more, enabling the better representation of women from across the globe, even from countries following misogynistic systems.
 2. It has played a critical role during the pandemic in enabling the continuation of activism even amid the lockdown and social distancing.

Negative impacts of social media on women



- Women are the most vulnerable to cyber abuse like online harassment.
- Increased attention of women in social media often makes them the target of repressive activities. This results in gendered barriers for women online as in public places.
- Online offences are often normalised due to the difficulty in tracing offenders and the complexity and inaccessibility of the justice delivery mechanisms
- This creates mistrust of the public towards the justice system, leading to the further marginalisation of women.
- In this backdrop, social media has become a tool for the rapists to threaten their victims to not report the crime.
- Such platforms are used by harassers to silence women who strive to break the misogynistic social norms.
- A study revealed that a third of the surveyed women stopped opinionating online due to the fear of abusers.
- Online trolling is now going beyond the digital realm, leading to cases like suicides.
- An international survey found that 20% of women being harassed offline believe that those attacks were connected to online abuse they receive.
- Some are even vulnerable to stalkers because of their online presence. This is especially prevalent in regions where law enforcement is weak, patriarchy is strong and online trolling is commonplace.
- Fake profiles are often created for sulling victims' reputation.
- In recent years, the internet has become a tool to discriminate against women, with a high prevalence of hate campaigns across the world. E.g. Revenge porn.
- With the worldwide restrictions due to the pandemic pushing more people online, cases of online gender abuse have escalated.

Measures needed:

- **Government level:**
 1. National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal shall be designated as the national portal under reporting requirements in the POCSO Act in case of electronic material
 2. Union Government shall be empowered through its designated authority to block and/or prohibit all websites/intermediaries that carry child sexual abuse material
 3. Law enforcement agencies should be permitted to break end to end encryption to trace distributors of child pornography.
 4. A cybercrime portal was launched in 2018 to enable citizens to report obscene contents.
 5. Cyber police stations and cybercrime cells were set up in each state for reporting and investigating cybercrime cases.
- **Use of Artificial intelligence:**
 1. Tools can be developed which can analyse the behaviour of every internet user. So it can help prevent the user from falling into cyber bullying.
 2. Developing some mobile applications that can alert parents if the child is under threat of cyber bullying.
 3. Prevent malware attacks by tying up with antivirus agencies.
- **Multipronged approach to handle cases:** Need to handle the cases of cyber bullying through multipronged approach such as counselling through Psychiatrist, approaching police, etc.

Way forward:

1. Social media platforms have moral obligations to safeguard their users.
2. They must strive towards ensuring transparent and efficient reporting systems so that people can use them to curb cyberbullying.
3. Making social media platforms accountable
4. Countermeasures against online trolling must be encompassed within the women empowerment policies
5. Online women-specific crime reporting unit must be set up for quicker disposal for complaints regarding targeted harassment of women users of social media.
6. Increasing political representation of women for removing societal inequality, discrimination and misogyny
7. The cybercrimes in social media platforms are mainly addressed under the IPC provisions that deal with conventional offences like sexual harassment, privacy violation etc.
8. They are largely inefficient in dealing with techno-motivated crimes, which have more impact on victims than those traditional offences due to the lack of justice.
9. Therefore, the cybercrimes under the IT Act must be repealed and IPC must be modified to cover all cybercrimes, including those currently covered under the IT Act.

Conclusion:

As part of a knowledge society in the new media era, social media considerably contribute to women empowerment by offering information and education that presents women users with strategies offering better informed decision making from anywhere and everywhere which may not be possible otherwise.

DAILY QUIZ

Q1. Consider the following statements about National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED):

1. It was established on Ambedkar Jayanti on 14 April 1975.
2. It was setup with the object to promote co-operative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit the farmers.
3. It is registered under the Multi State Co-operative Societies Act.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. **2 and 3 only**
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme:

1. It was launched under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

2. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
3. It is for the Unorganized Sector on All India basis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. **1, 2 and 3**

Q3. Consider the following statements about National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):

1. It has been constituted under Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. It is set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Environment and Forests.
3. It lays down standards and guidelines for tiger conservation in the Tiger Reserves, apart from National Parks and Sanctuaries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. **1, 2 and 3**

Q4. In which one of the following States is Kuno National Park located?

- a. Andhra Pradesh
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Uttara Pradesh
- d. **Arunachal Pradesh**

Q5. Article 348 of the Constitution of India was in news recently, is related to which of the following?

- a. Election expenditure limit for candidates contesting elections
- b. **Language to be used in the Supreme Court and in the High Courts**
- c. Disqualification of members on ground of defection
- d. Enforcement of decrees and orders of the Supreme Court



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