

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WITH MINDMAPS

HINDI



Ganga River Pollution

G20

Agni-P Missile

Polity Practice Question

CPCB

049

GS-3-55T

⊗

⊙

✓

env.

✓

✓

✓

Which of the following statements is/are correct? ⇒

FD
DPSP
FR.

1. Article 25 forms the foundation of the Indian secularism. ✓
2. Indian secularism allows for the state to regulate secular activities associated with a religious practice. ✓
3. Article 25 also allows for imparting of religious institutions wholly funded by the state. ✓

Art 25(2) ✓

Art 28 → P

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only ✓
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

(C)

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. अनुच्छेद 25 भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता की नींव बनाता है। ✓
2. भारतीय धर्मनिरपेक्षता राज्य को किसी धार्मिक प्रथा से जुड़े लौकिक (secular) कार्यों को विनियमित करने की अनुमति देती है। ✓
3. अनुच्छेद 25 राज्य द्वारा पूर्ण रूप से वित्तपोषित धार्मिक संस्थानों को impart (प्रदान) करने की भी अनुमति देता है। ✗

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए: ✓

- (A) केवल 2
- (B) केवल 1 और 3
- (C) केवल 1 और 2
- (D) 1, 2 और 3

C

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Article 14 suggests that no one enjoys any special privilege under the law. ✓
2. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. ✓
3. Article 16 abolishes untouchability and makes it punishable by law. ✗

Select the correct answer using the code given below: ✓

- (a) 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

1. अनुच्छेद 14 यह सुझाता है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति कानून के अधीन किसी विशेष विशेषाधिकार का आनंद नहीं लेता। ✓
2. अनुच्छेद 15 धर्म, जाति, वर्ण, लिंग या जन्मस्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव को निषिद्ध करता है। ✓
3. अनुच्छेद 16 अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करता है और इसे कानून द्वारा दंडनीय बनाता है। ✗

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 3
- (c) केवल 1 और 2 ✓
- (d) 1, 2 और 3

Which of the following rights is/are guaranteed under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?

1. The right to assemble peaceably with/without arms.
2. The right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- ~~3.~~ The right to protection in respect of conviction for offences.
4. The right to free of speech, expression and education.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19 के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से अधिकारों की गारंटी दी गई है?

1. शांति से एकत्र होने का अधिकार (हथियारों के साथ/बिना)।
2. किसी भी पेशे का अभ्यास करने या किसी भी व्यवसाय, व्यापार अथवा रोजगार को करने का अधिकार। ✓
3. अपराधों के लिए दोषसिद्धि के संबंध में संरक्षण का अधिकार।
4. अभिव्यक्ति और विचार की स्वतंत्रता तथा शिक्षा का अधिकार।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 4
- (c) केवल 1 और 2
- (d) केवल 1, 2 और 3

RR: 10
Sec.

AM+2VA

Which of the following are the reasonable restrictions provided under Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution?

1. Sovereignty and integrity of India. ✓
2. Public order, decency or morality ✓
3. Security of the state ✓
4. Friendly relations with foreign states ✓

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓✓

d

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 19(2) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी युक्तिसंगत प्रतिबंधों (Reasonable Restrictions) का प्रावधान है?

1. भारत की संप्रभुता और अखंडता
2. लोक व्यवस्था, शिष्टता या नैतिकता
3. राज्य की सुरक्षा
4. विदेशी राज्यों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण संबंध

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनिए:

- (a) केवल 1 और 2
- (b) केवल 1 और 4
- (c) केवल 1, 2 और 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 और 4

Under which of the following Articles, the Supreme Court shall have the power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part-III of the Indian Constitution?

अ १२

- (a) Article 226
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 28
- (d) Article 145

WHY RAIL-BASED AGNI-P MISSILE TEST LAUNCH IS SIGNIFICANT

ARJUN SENGUPTA
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 25

IN THE early hours of Thursday, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) test-fired the Agni-Prime (Agni-P) missile from a rail-based mobile launcher.

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh congratulated the DRDO and the Strategic Forces Command for the test, stating that it had put India in a "group of select nations" who have developed "canisterised launch systems" that can operate out of the railway network.

Thus far, only Russia, the US, China, and possibly North Korea had the capability of launching long range ballistic missiles from rail-based platforms.

Capability to strike back

Mobile launch platforms are crucial to a country's second strike capabilities: that is, a country's ability to survive a nuclear attack and then launch its own counterattack.

Developments in satellite imagery, mobile sensing, and missile technology have made stationary launchers vulnerable to enemy attacks.

"Silos are increasingly vulnerable to both nuclear and conventional strikes due to improvements in missile accuracy," Thomas MacDonald, of the Nuclear Policy Program, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, wrote in his paper 'Tracking mobile missiles' (2024).

This has put a premium on mobile launch platforms, which are seen by military strategists as much more survivable in case of all-out war. Such platforms include submarines, aircraft, and ground-based mobile launchers that can be operated on roads or rail.

Why rail-based launchers?

Rail-based platforms come with certain specific benefits.

- Road-based systems can only be operated on certain routes, where the roads' dimensions and quality allow heavy missiles and launchers to be transported. While the rail-based platforms too are limited by the extent of a nation's rail network, India's roughly 70,000-km grid can carry missiles to all corners of the country, without the need for additional preparation like fixing potholes or widening road bottlenecks.

- There are thousands of tunnels in



Agni-P test fired from a rail-based mobile launcher. *X/Pravinraj Singh*

India's railway network. These can be used by rail-based launchers to hide from enemy satellite surveillance. In fact, the capability to launch from the tracks means that the launcher can be kept in hiding till the very last moment before a missile is deployed.

- Compared with submarine launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs), rail-based platforms are significantly cheaper to construct and maintain. As such, it is far more efficient to scale up such platforms than to maintain a fleet of ballistic missile submarines.

Agni-P: successor to Agni-I

India's hailed Agni series of medium to intercontinental range ballistic missiles was initially developed in the late 1980s. Agni-I, a medium range ballistic missile (MRBM) with a range of 700-1,000 km, was tested in 1989.

While the Agni-I platform continues to serve a specific use case, defence planners have long felt the need to upgrade some of its systems. Thus was born the Agni-P, which improved upon Agni-I's range and borrowed propulsion and navigation technologies from the Agni-IV and Agni-V missiles.

With a mass of 11,000 kg, Agni-P is a two-stage solid-fuel propelled missile with an operational range of 1,000 km to 2,000 km. It can carry high explosive, therobaric or nuclear warheads.

Agni-Prime Missile.

↳ Nuclear Capable Missile

↳ MIRV Tech.

↳ Two stages - solid

↳ Range 700-2000 km



Q. Consider the following statements

1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight.
2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile.

X

UPSC-PYQ

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d

58. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए :

1. बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल अपनी पूरी उड़ान में अवध्वनिक चाल पर प्रधार-नोदित होती है, जबकि क्रूज़ मिसाइल केवल उड़ान के आरंभिक चरण में रॉकेट-संचालित होती है।
2. अग्नि-V मध्यम दूरी की पराध्वनिक क्रूज़ मिसाइल है, जबकि ब्रह्मोस ठोस ईंधन-चालित अंतरमहाद्वीपीय बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

❑ Agni Prime is a **nuclear-capable new-generation advanced variant of the Agni class of missiles.** ✓✓

❑ It is a **two-stage solid-fuel canister missile with a maximum range of 1,000 to 2,000 km.** ✓✓

❑ It is lighter than all the earlier Agni series of missiles ✓

❑ It is equipped with the **Multiple Independently Targetable Re-entry Vehicle (MIRV) technology.** ✓✓

❑ अग्नि प्राइम, अग्नि श्रेणी की मिसाइलों का एक परमाणु-सक्षम नई पीढ़ी का उन्नत संस्करण है।

❑ अग्नि प्राइम, अग्नि श्रेणी की मिसाइलों का एक परमाणु-सक्षम नई पीढ़ी का उन्नत संस्करण है।

❑ यह **मल्टीपल इंडिपेंडेंटली टार्गेटेबल री-एंटी व्हीकल (एमआईआरवी)** तकनीक से लैस है।

❑ यह अग्नि श्रृंखला की सभी पूर्ववर्ती मिसाइलों से हल्की है।

Balistic Missile:-



- use Rocket Engine. (Not ^{use.} take oxygen) from Atm.

- Predetermine Target.

- Parabolic Path (outer Atm)

- Affected by
 - GF
 - CF
 - Wind.



Ranges

Theatre
Range

Headoff

Short-R

1000KM ↓

Medium-R
⇓

1000-3000KM

Intermi
⇓

5000KM ↓

Intercontin-R

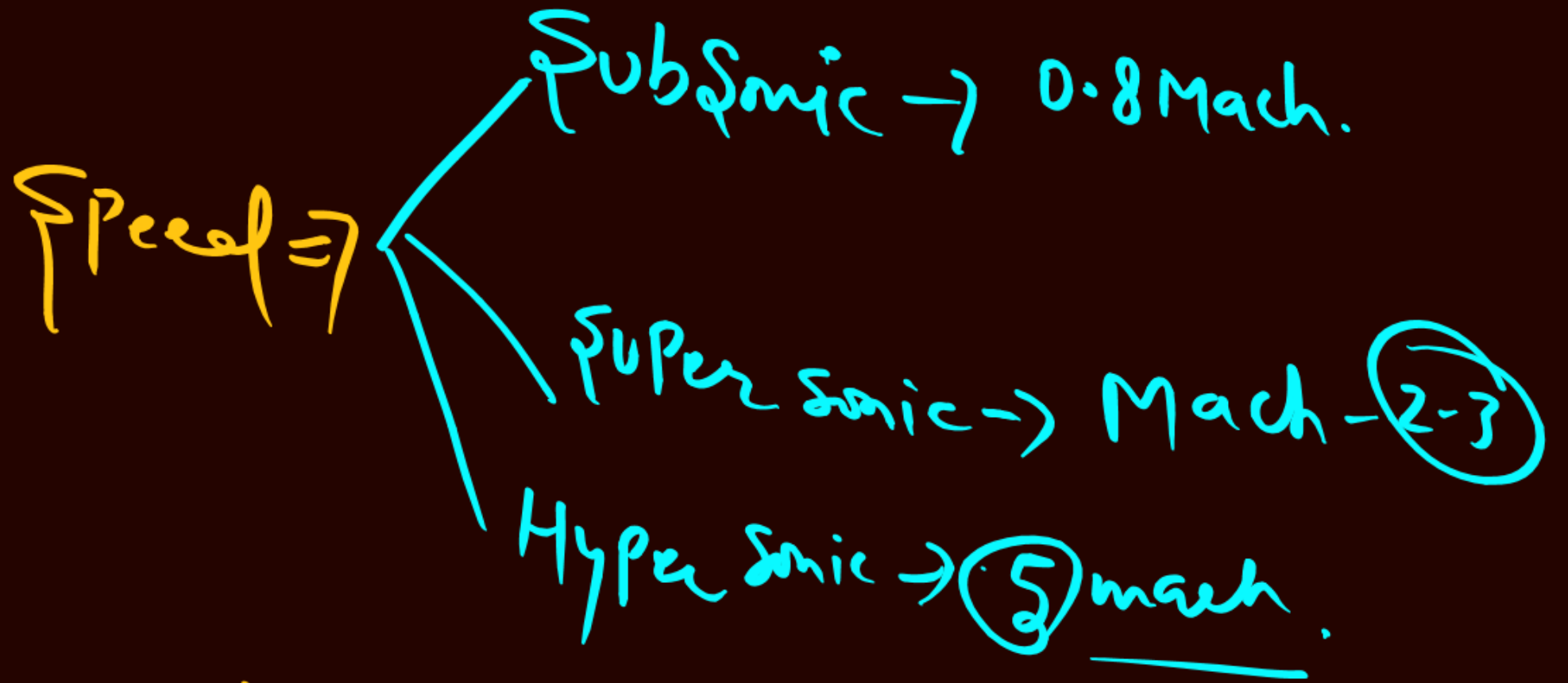
5000KM ↑

Cruise missile:-

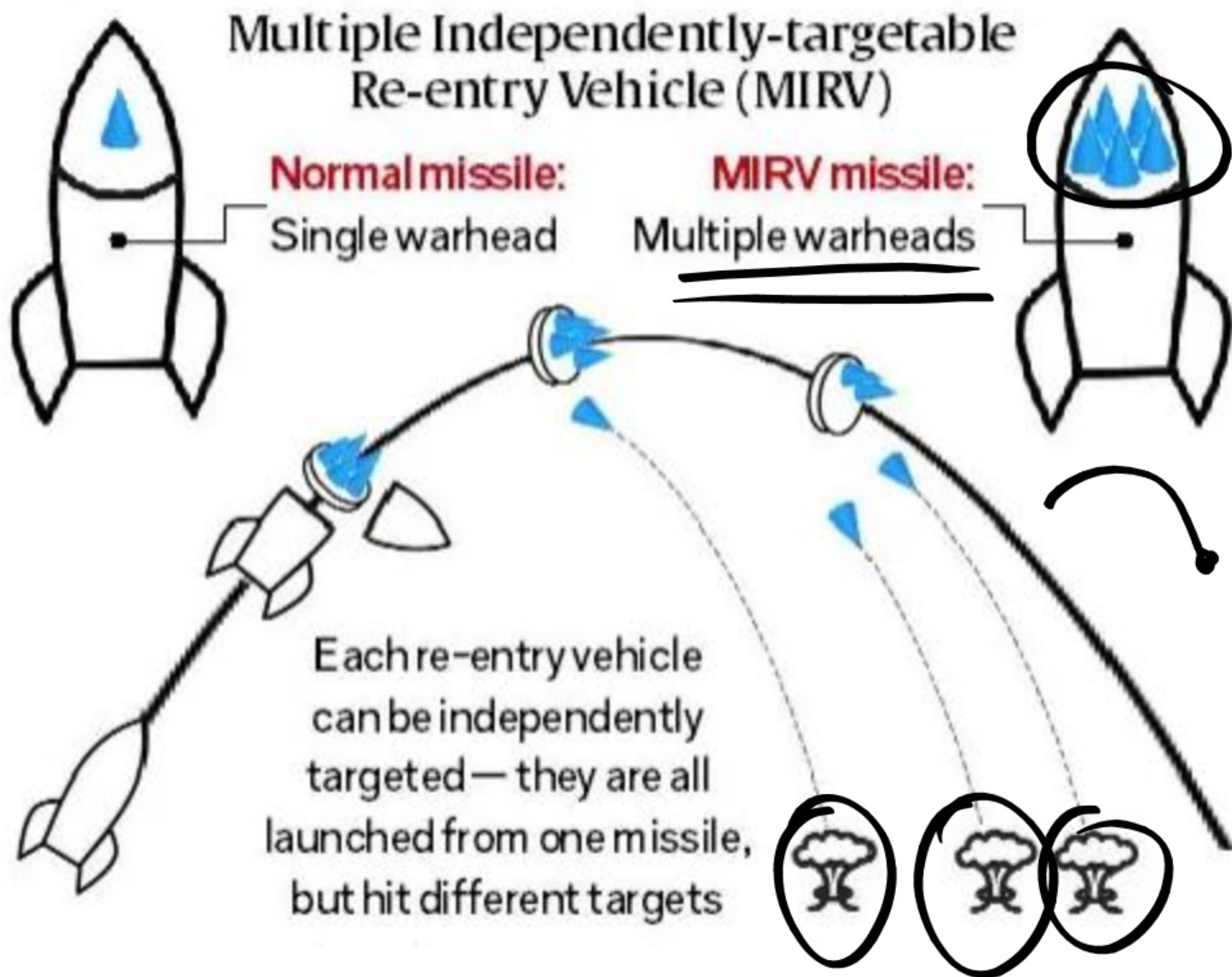
→ BM

Engine:- Turbojet:-

→ operate within Atm.



ONE MISSILE, MANY WARHEADS



Advantage of rail-based launchers: ✓

- India's roughly 70,000 km railway grid can carry missiles to all **corners of the country**, without the need for additional preparation like fixing potholes or widening road bottlenecks. ✓
- The Presence of thousands of **tunnels in India's railway network can be used by rail-based launchers to hide from enemy satellite surveillance.** ✓
- **Rail-based platforms are significantly cheaper to construct** and maintain as compared to submarine launched ballistic missiles. ✓

रेल-आधारित लांचरों का लाभ:

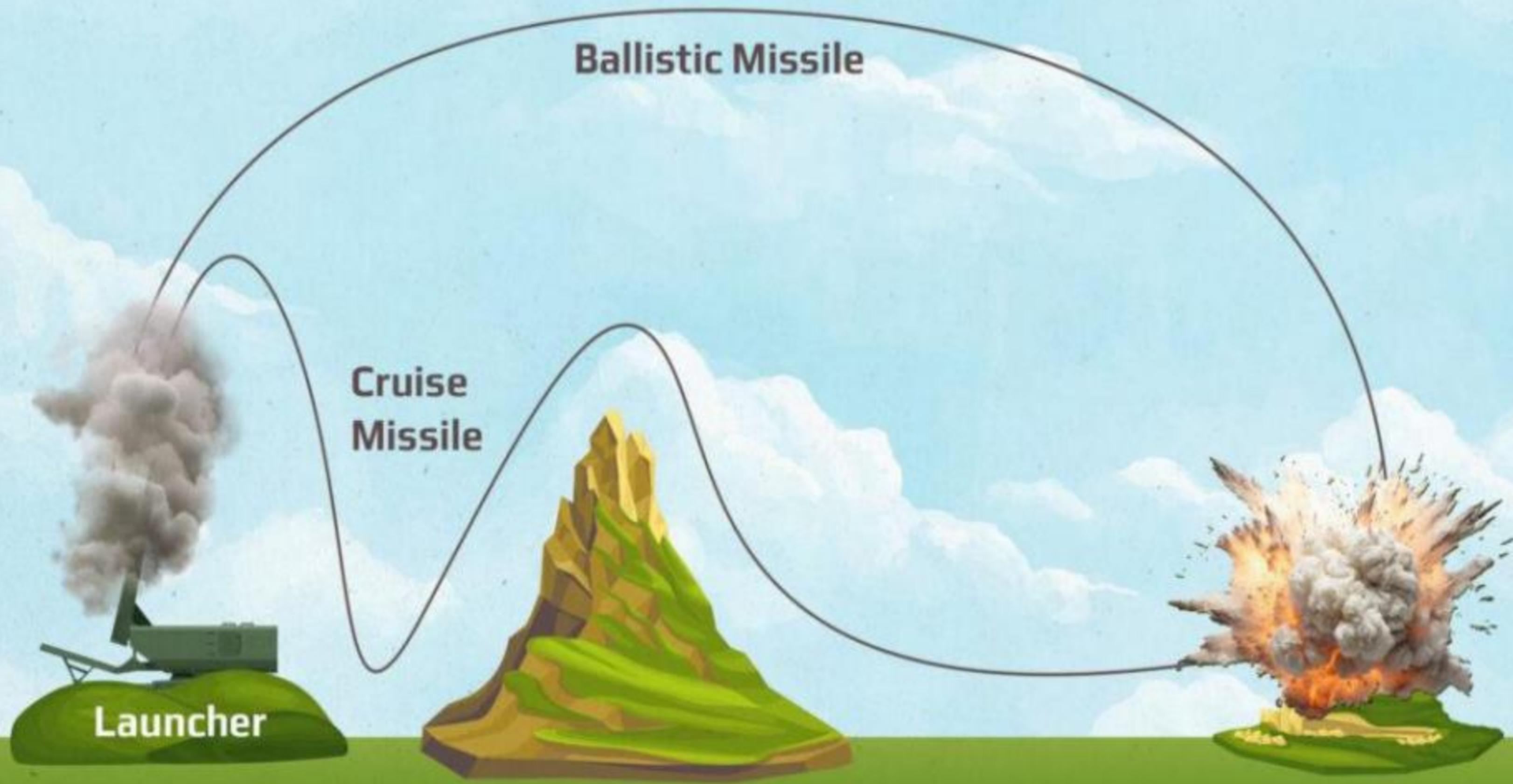


- ✓ भारत का लगभग 70,000 किलोमीटर लंबा रेलवे ग्रिड देश के सभी कोनों तक मिसाइलों को पहुंचा सकता है, इसके लिए गड्ढों को भरने या सड़क की रुकावटों को चौड़ा करने जैसी अतिरिक्त तैयारी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।
- ✓ भारत के रेलवे नेटवर्क में हजारों सुरंगों की उपस्थिति का उपयोग रेल-आधारित लांचरों द्वारा दुश्मन के उपग्रह निगरानी से छिपने के लिए किया जा सकता है।
- ✓ पनडुब्बी से प्रक्षेपित बैलिस्टिक मिसाइलों की तुलना में रेल-आधारित प्लेटफार्मों का निर्माण और रखरखाव काफी सस्ता है।

Ballistic Missile

**Cruise
Missile**

Launcher





Threatening development cannot facilitate peace: Jaishankar at G20

SHUBHAJIT ROY

NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 25

AT A time when the US administration led by President Donald Trump has put a 25% tariff as a "Russian penalty", External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar said on Thursday that "double standards are clearly in evidence".

Speaking at the G20 Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York on the sidelines of the UNGA, Jaishankar said, "The costs, especially to the Global South, in terms of energy, food and fertilizer security were starkly demonstrated by ongoing conflicts, particularly in Ukraine and Gaza. Apart from jeopardizing supplies and logistics, access and costs themselves became pressure points on nations. Double standards are clearly in evidence." He said, "Peace can certainly enable development; but by threatening development we cannot facilitate peace. Making energy and other essentials more uncertain in an economically fragile situation helps no one. Therefore, the way out is to move the needle towards dialogue and diplomacy, not in the



S Jaishankar at G20 Foreign Ministers meet in New York. PTI

opposite direction towards further complications."

"In any conflict situation, there will be a few who have the ability to engage both sides. Such countries can be utilised by the international community, both to achieve peace and to maintain it thereafter. So even as we attempt to address complex threats to peace, the value of encouraging a buy-in from those supportive of such goals should be appreciated," he said.

India has been engaging with

both Russia and Ukraine over the last couple of years.

The Foreign Minister said it is imperative that the world display neither tolerance nor accommodation to terrorist activities. "A persistent threat to development is that perennial disruptor of peace — terrorism... Given the extensive networking amongst terrorists, those who act against them on any front actually render a larger service to the international community as a whole," he said. "As we con-


front conflict, economic pressures and terrorism, the limitations of multilateralism and the United Nations in particular are visible. The need for reforming multilateralism has never been greater."

Stating that the international situation today is both politically and economically volatile, he said, "We, as members of G20 have a particular responsibility to strengthen its stability and give it a more positive direction. That is best done by undertaking dialogue and diplomacy, by firmly combating terrorism and by appreciating the need for stronger energy and economic security."

Earlier in the day, Jaishankar said that nations cannot escape the reality that demands for a global workforce cannot be met in many countries due to national demographics.

His remarks come amid trade and tariff challenges, as well as President Donald Trump's hardline stance on immigration, including a new \$100,000 fee on H-1B visas that largely affects Indian professionals who are beneficiaries of these temporary work visas.

CS

In which one of the following groups are all the four countries members of G20? 

- (a) Argentina, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey
- (b) Australia, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand
- (c) Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam
- (d) Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea

निम्नलिखित में से किस समूह में G20 के सभी चार देश सदस्य हैं? 

- (a) अर्जेंटीना, मैक्सिको, दक्षिण अफ्रीका और तुर्की
- (b) ऑस्ट्रेलिया, कनाडा, मलेशिया और न्यूजीलैंड
- (c) ब्राज़ील, ईरान, सऊदी अरब और वियतनाम
- (d) इंडोनेशिया, जापान, सिंगापुर और दक्षिण कोरिया



↓
19 Countries
+
2 Regional
Groups
↓
APEC
AUC

18th G20 → India -

G20 Members :

⇒ 85% - GDP
75% - Trade

The Group of Twenty (G20) comprises 19 countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, United Kingdom and United States) and two regional bodies: the European Union and the African Union (as of 2023). The G20 members represent around 85% of the global GDP, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

$\frac{2}{3}$ rd - pop

1999 → Asian Crisis

FM ✓
+ Gov. → Central bank.

18th - 2020 ✓

Group of Twenty (G20) is a forum for international economic cooperation consisting of 19 countries, the EU, and the African Union.

ABOUT G20

G20 PRESIDENCY

India holds the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.
Troika:- The previous, current, and upcoming presidency.

ट्राइको → Key word.

2007 → Head.

PM
↓
APP.

Sheepa: → Backdoor.

G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis.
It was started as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues.

EVOLUTION

G20

WORKING OF G20

G20 has no fixed headquarters or a permanent Secretariat.

USA
2008
2009

AU

In 2009, it was designated the "premier forum for international economic cooperation".
Now expanded its agenda to include sustainable development, health, energy, environment, climate change, and anti-corruption.

EVOLUTION

G20 SUMMIT

The first G20 Summit was held in 2008 in Washington, DC.
The US is the only country that hosted the summit twice in 2008 and 2009.
18th G20 Summit 2023 (Hosted by India)

50% of U.P. industries flout norms: report on Ganga pollution

Nikhil M Babu
NEW DELHI

In its recent report submitted to the National Green Tribunal, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) stated that over 50% of the "operational" Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) located across the districts in Uttar Pradesh were not in compliance with the government-stipulated pollution norms.

In July 2022, the Allahabad High Court directed the CPCB to test samples from industries in U.P.

In compliance with the order, the board then formed 50 teams and undertook a surprise inspection of 1,370 GPIs, 36 sewerage

treatment plants (STPs) and eight effluent treatment plants (ETPs) in the State, as per the report submitted in relation to an ongoing case on Ganga pollution.

Inspection reports

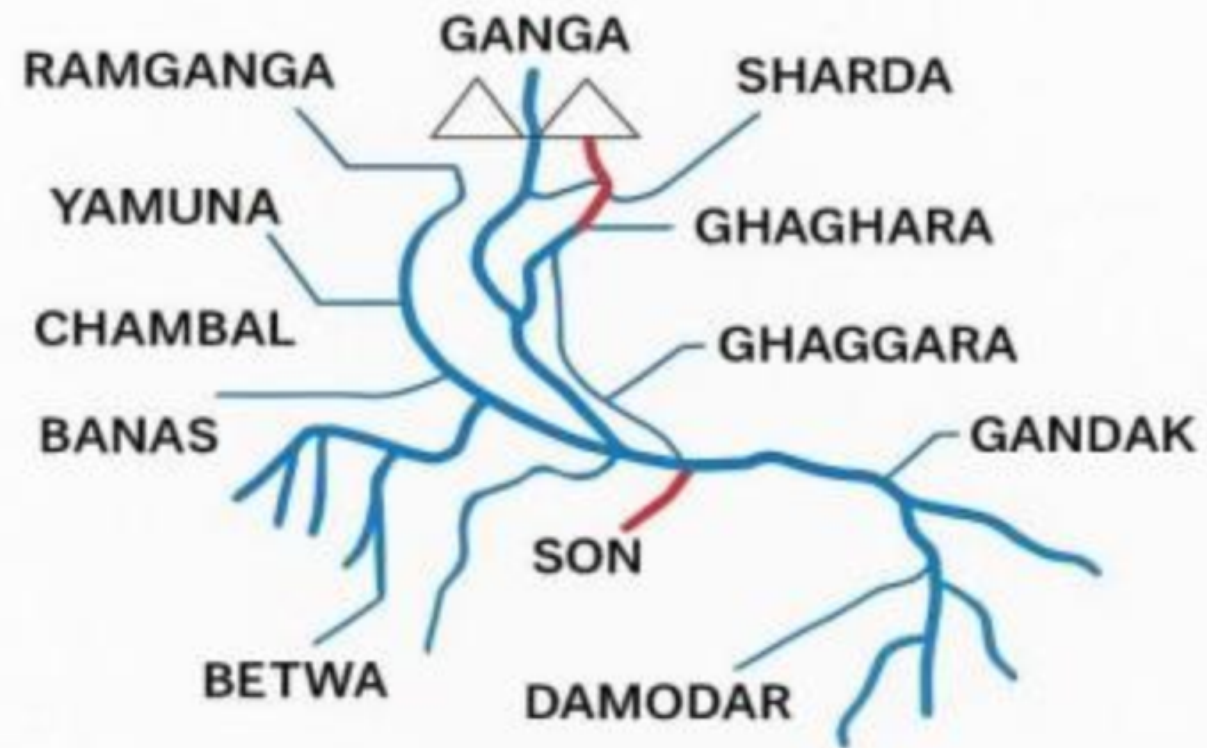
"Total of 1,370 inspection reports of GPIs (including 858 operational units and 512 non-operational units) have been prepared. Of the 858 operational GPIs, 415 were found complying and 443 are non-compliant with the norms," the CPCB report dated September 17 read. It also mentioned that, of the 512 non-operational units, eight ETPs were found to be operational.

Limit - Pollution

12000 → Gan

4000 ML ⇒ (D)

GANGA RIVER SYSTEM



LEFT BANK TRIBUTARIES

RAMGANGA RIVER
 GHAGHARA RIVER
 KOSI RIVER
 GOMTI RIVER
 GANDAK RIVER



RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARIES

YAMUNA RIVER
 CHAMIBAL RIVER
 BETWA RIVER
 SON RIVER
 DAMODAR RIVER

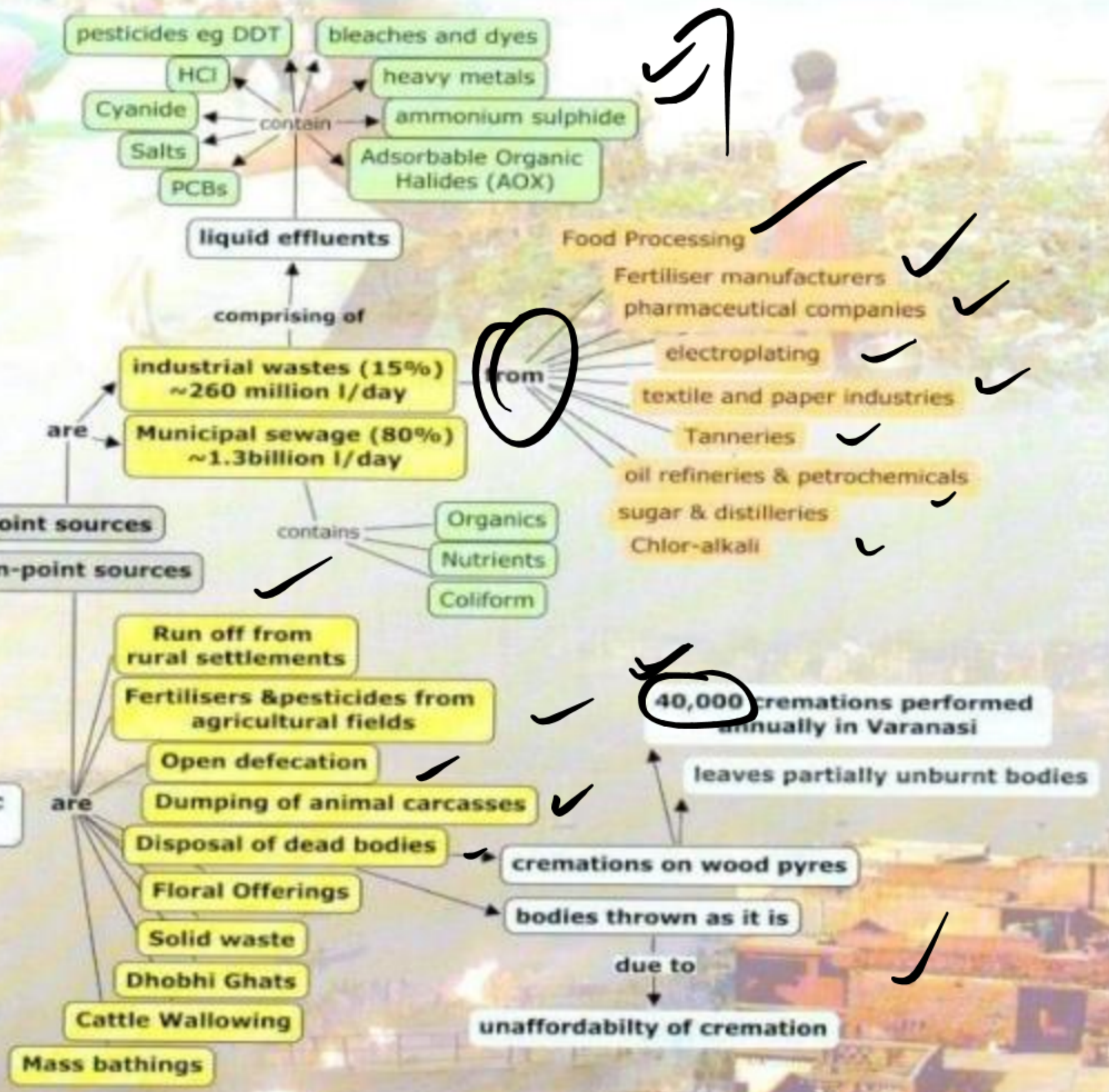
प्राय

पंच प्रयाग : ३

प्राय
 प्राय
 प्राय
 प्राय
 प्राय



① Industry
 ② Religion-practice



Govt. Initiatives:

Ganga Action Plan (GAP)

National Ganga River Basin Authority

Namami Gange program ✓

FD
TP
FRS

FRIDAY: -

Jan 7/19

Daily Targets

DPSP
FDL

Fundamental Right

Thank

you

