

www.vishnuias.com



SEPTEMBER

19.09.2021

CURRENT AFFAIRS

A MAGAZINE FOR CIVIL SERVICES PREPARATION

JOIN OUR TELEGRAM: <https://t.me/vishnuiasmentor>

Articles of the day
THE HINDU & INDIAN EXPRESS

UPSC

General Studies

Test Series

Online &
Offline
classes

One-Stop
Solution

Free daily
materials

THE HINDU

GS 2 : Polity, Governance, International Relations

1. CJI calls for 'Indianising' legal system

Context: Chief Justice of India (CJI) called for Indianisation of the country's legal system. To address the challenges of judicial access to citizens, CJI has suggested various measures

Challenges being faced by ordinary litigants

Lengthy and expensive judicial proceedings. High technicalities in judgements making it difficult to comprehend for ordinary citizens. Language barriers (using English in court proceedings). Present judicial practices and rules of courts were foreign and sourced from the colonial days. Multiple barriers (of this kind) prevented ordinary, poor and rural Indian citizen's access to justice.

Recommendations of CJI to address these challenges: CJI suggested to, Simplify rules and procedures of justice delivery. Make justice delivery more transparent, accessible and effective. Indianize judiciary (i.e., adapting to the practical realities of Indian society and localising the justice delivery systems). Promote Alternative dispute mechanisms (like mediation and conciliation) to reduce the pending litigations.

2. NIA needs infra, specialists: experts

National Investigation Agency

- The National Investigation Agency (NIA) is **India's counter-terrorist task force**.
- It is headquartered in New Delhi.
- NIA came into existence with the enactment of the **National Investigation Agency Act 2008**.
- The Agency has been empowered to **conduct investigation and prosecution of offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule of the NIA Act**.
 - The agency is empowered to deal with **terror related crimes** across states.
 - The NIA was empowered to probe cases of **cyber terrorism** under the National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, passed in 2019.
 - The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Act, 2019 states that, officers of the NIA will have the **power to investigate scheduled**

offences committed outside India, subject to international treaties and domestic laws of other countries.

- **Purpose:**
- To match best international standards in counter terrorism and other national security related investigations at national level by developing a highly trained workforce.
- To develop a database for all terrorist related information

3. Just 3.5% vaccinated in Africa as U.S. approves booster shots

- Recently the WHO Director-General Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus has highlighted **vaccine inequity between high- and low-income countries**.
 - More than 75% of all vaccines have been administered in just 10 high income countries. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 60.1% of the people in the high-income countries have been vaccinated with at least one dose as on September 15, while in the low-income countries, it is just 3%.
- **The vaccine inequity is all the more visible particularly in Africa**. Of the nearly 6 billion doses administered globally, only 2% of those have been in Africa while about 80% have been administered in high- and upper-middle income countries.
- It is noteworthy that this vaccine inequity **does not hurt the low income countries alone but the whole world itself**. The longer vaccine inequity persists, the more the virus will keep circulating and mutating, the higher the chances that more variants will emerge that render vaccines less effective. This will only **prolong the social and economic disruption** brought out by the pandemic.

GS 3 : Economy, Science and Technology, Environment

4. Bias in AI is a key topic of concern: Capgemini VP

Artificial Intelligence:

- Artificial intelligence is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.

- The AI systems are taught through sharing of enormous data of past human actions to learn from. This large amount of data is subject to fast, iterative processing and intelligent algorithms, allowing the software to learn automatically from patterns or features in the data.
- **Specific applications of AI include expert systems.** This helps in reducing the human interference in repetitive decision-making processes.

Challenges of AI

- Bias and discrimination of the system fed data
- Possibilities of misuse
- Usage of personal sensitive information (to build algorithms) without informed consent might compromise data privacy
- Ignorance on functioning of AI and its impact to government and ordinary citizens

Potential for misuse:

- AI systems find extensive use in the operation of search engines. The entire cycle of collecting, indexing and ranking content is automated with the help of AI systems.
- **The AI system used in such vital applications is prone to misuse and unintentional bias.** This is extremely worrisome as search engines have the power to shape user behaviour. This goes against the need for secular, neutral, unbiased and conflict-free search engines.

Privacy concerns:

- Personal data is used about individuals to build sharper algorithms to target them for offers, recommendations, treatments etc. The **use of personal sensitive information without informed consent gives rise to ethical concerns** on the use of AI systems.

Lower degree of understanding and insensitivity:

- There is still a **great degree of ignorance about how AI can impact our lives among the general populace and even the governments.**
- **Technology developers seem to be insensitive** to some critical issues in the domain of AI.
- This does not augur well for the future given the inevitable large scale implementation of AI systems in the coming years.

Recommendations:

- Data collection, curation and the methodology involved in processing the information in AI systems must **ensure fairness and ethical outcome**.
- **Accountability and ownership of AI systems** have to be well-defined.
- There is the need to develop a **regulatory and compliance framework** for AI systems through appropriate legal frameworks.

UNESCO's framework for ethical AI

- UNESCO's framework for ethical AI envisages a holistic and evolving **framework of values, principles and actions** that can guide societies in dealing responsibly with the known and unknown impact of AI on humans and society at large.
- The framework will impact areas such as **sensitivity to privacy and inclusion; transparency, fairness and non-discrimination**; accountability through participation; mindset change that supports a sustainable AI environment and a **balance between business growth and promotion of values**.

5. IISc researchers find a way to substitute for single-use plastics

In News:

- Researchers from Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru (IISc) have developed a **biodegradable substitute for single-use plastic**.

Background:

Challenges of Plastic Pollution

Plastics take longer to get decomposed

Presence of plastic in saline water increases its toxicity

Intake of plastics will affect the health of animals as they can't digest plastic

Breakdown of plastics will increase micro plastics which can enter food system

Significance of this substitute

Non-toxic to environment (as it is bio-degradable)

Mitigates the problem of plastic accumulation

Multi-purpose material (as it can be used for food packaging and healthcare applications)

Reduces air pollution in National Capital Region (as it uses agricultural stubble as a raw material)

Plastic pollution:

- There has been an **exponential surge in the usage of single use plastics**. According to a report by Central Pollution Control Board of India, for the year **2018-2019, 3.3 million metric tonnes of plastic waste are generated in India**. Some experts point out the fact that this figure might as well be a gross under-estimation as well.
- More worryingly, **only 9% of all plastic waste produced in the world is recycled and around 79% enters the environment**.
- Landfills are choking with single use plastics. Accumulation of such large amounts of plastic waste is detrimental to the environment and ecology more so for aquatic ecosystems where a large amount of plastic waste ultimately makes its way to.

Details:

- The researchers have developed a **polymer using non-edible oil and cellulose extracted from agricultural stubble**.
 - The process makes use of non-edible Castor oil. However other non-edible oils such as jatropha oil and neem oil could also be experimented with.
- The proportion of cellulose to non-edible oil can be varied to **tune the flexibility of the polymer**.
 - Higher amount of cellulose makes the polymer stiffer while higher proportion of oil made the material more flexible
- The sheets of polymer have **performed satisfactorily in the leaching and thermal stability tests**.

Significance:

Environmental friendly:

- The newly developed material is **biodegradable and non toxic**.
- This would be a viable substitute for single-use plastic that can help **mitigate the problem of accumulating plastic waste in the environment**.

6. Why is it difficult for India to get to net zero?

In News:

- The recent visit of the U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for Climate to India in a bid to raise global climate ambition ahead of the upcoming UN Climate Change conference in Glasgow failed to receive any assurance on carbon neutrality from India.
 - The **Indian government has stated that it does not consider the “net zero” goal its only priority at present** and is focused on the “key issues” of climate justice and sustainable lifestyles.

Synopsis:

- United Nations (UN) asked the global nations to declare national climate emergencies and build a carbon neutral world by 2050.
- This target doesn't consider historical responsibilities, differentiation, size of economy or development.
- It is applicable to all

Global response:

- Nations contributing 65% of global CO₂ emissions agreed
- China committed to net zero GHG emissions by 2060
- U.S. & EU also adopted net zero targets

Possible impact:

- EU might impose carbon border levies on those nations that do have high carbon cut-down targets
- Despite having a small carbon footprint (2%), India will be subjected to intense observation which might affect its development measures
- It will modify WTO rules (at present it excludes tariffs on environmental grounds)

Carbon neutrality goals:

- **Major GHG emitters- China, U.S. and the E.U. have committed to a net zero target.**
 - China has pledged to peak CO₂ emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.
 - The U.S., as the second biggest emitter with large historical emissions has pledged a 2050 net zero plan.
 - The European Union (EU) member-states have committed themselves to reducing emissions by at least 55% by 2030 over 1990 levels and carbon neutrality by 2050.

- According to the United Nations, **the net zero concept is being considered by about 130 countries** that have either committed themselves to carbon neutrality by 2050, or are considering that target.
- India, as the third largest GHG emitter is under pressure to come up with a higher ambition on cutting CO₂ emissions including a target for carbon neutrality.

India's commitments:

- India has pledged to **cut the emissions intensity of GDP by 33%-35% by 2030 over the 2005 level.**
- India has also set ambitious renewable energy targets of around 450 GW by 2030. It plans to increase the **share of clean and renewable energy in total power production to 40% by 2030.**
- By 2030, India also intends to **increase our carbon sinks by creating an additional capacity equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ through afforestation efforts.**
- India is working to reduce its emissions, **aligned with the goal of less than 2°C global temperature rise.** Notably, India's plan is not aligned with the goal of 1.5°C temperature rise.
- **India is not in favour of a binding commitment towards carbon neutrality.**

Arguments in favour of adopting net zero target:

- Given **recent reports pointing towards the rapid global warming**, there are questions over Paris climate commitments. This makes measures such as achieving carbon neutrality inevitable in the global climate action efforts.
- Given the global impact of climate change despite the low contribution of GHG from the developing world and the fact that **India continues to remain extremely vulnerable to climate change risks**, it would be in India's interests to adopt ambitious climate action targets like the carbon neutrality goal.
- A net zero target can put India on a **green development trajectory**, attracting investment in innovative technologies. This could provide a **new avenue for economic growth in India.**

Arguments against adopting net zero target:

- **The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) provides for common, but differentiated, responsibilities of nations.** The goal of carbon neutrality seems to be against this concept as it pushes developing countries to adopt steeper targets and **forego cheaper developmental avenues** which the developed world had access to.

- Carbon neutrality **deflects important aspects such as emission reduction, improving energy efficiency and sustainable lifestyle practices** and emphasis more on nascent technology to suck out CO2 from the atmosphere.

6. Auto boost

In News:

- The Union government has approved a **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Auto Industry and Drone Industry** with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 26,058 crore.

Importance:

- The scheme will provide a much needed **boost to the auto sector railing under the impact of the pandemic.**
- Incentivising local production through this scheme could translate into more **investments in the auto segment.** The government expects the scheme would lead to fresh investments of more than Rs. 42,500 crore, incremental production worth over Rs. 2.3 lakh crore and creation of an **additional 7.5 lakh jobs.**
- The incentive scheme could provide a much needed **impetus to EV vehicles as well as those that use hydrogen fuel cells.**
 - The emphasis on these alternate fuel vehicles will **help lower fossil fuel emissions** as part of the efforts to meet commitments under climate change agreements
 - This will **also help India reduce dependence on oil imports** and ensure some degree of energy security for India.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS

GS 2 : Polity, Governance, International Relations

1. EXERCISE SURYA KIRAN:

15th Edition of **Indo – Nepal Joint Military Training**, Exercise Surya Kiran between Indian Army and Nepali Army is commencing at Pithoragarh (UK).

- This joint military training will go a long way in improving bilateral relations and also will be a major step towards further strengthening the traditional friendship between the two nations.
- **Last edition of Exercise Surya Kiran** was conducted in Nepal in 2019.

2. Kushinagar Airport declared as Customs Notified Airport

- The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has declared Kushinagar Airport as a Customs notified airport.
- This would also facilitate international passenger movements including that of Buddhist pilgrims.

A customs airport is an airport notified by the appropriate customs authority of the country as an airport which shall be airports for the unloading of imported goods and the loading of export goods or any class of such goods.

About Kushinagar:

- It is an important Buddhist pilgrimage site, where Gautam Buddha attained Mahaparinirvan.
- Kushinagar is dotted with several other Buddhist sites in the nearby surroundings like Sravasti (238 km), Kapilvastu (190 km) and Lumbini (195 km).

3. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

Context:

The 21st meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of State was held on 17 September 2021 in **Dushanbe**, Tajikistan in hybrid format.

- The meeting was chaired by H.E. Emomali Rahmon, the President of Tajikistan.

About the SCO:

The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organization.

- The creation of SCO was announced on 15 June 2001 in Shanghai (China).
- The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Charter was signed during the St.Petersburg SCO Heads of State meeting in June 2002, and entered into force on 19 September 2003.
- It was preceded by the Shanghai Five mechanism.
- The SCO's official languages are Russian and Chinese.

Founding members of SCO were-

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan,
 2. The People's Republic of China,
 3. The Kyrgyz Republic,
 4. The Russian Federation,
 5. The Republic of Tajikistan,
 6. The Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Kazakhstan, China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan were members of the Shanghai Five, Prior to the creation of SCO in 2001.
 - Shanghai Five (1996) emerged from a series of border demarcation and demilitarization talks which the four former Soviet republics held with China to ensure stability along the borders.
 - Uzbekistan joined the organisation in 2001, following this the Shanghai Five was renamed the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).
 - India and Pakistan became members in 2017.

Member Countries:

Now, SCO is comprised of **Eight Member countries**. Namely-

1. Kazakhstan
2. China
3. Kyrgyzstan
4. Russia
5. Tajikistan

6. Uzbekistan
7. India
8. Pakistan

Objectives of SCO:

- Strengthening mutual trust and neighbourliness among the member states.
- Promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas.
- Making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region.
- Moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.

Significance for India:

The SCO's significance for India lies in economics and geopolitics with the Eurasian states.

- SCO is a potential platform to advance India's Connect **Central Asia** policy. The SCO member states occupy the huge landmass adjacent to India's extended neighbourhood where India has both economic and security imperatives.
- Importance of SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group **to stabilise Afghanistan**. SCO membership provides India a vital counter to some of the other groupings it is a part of.
- The SCO provides the only multilateral platform for India to deal in close proximity with Pakistan and Afghanistan.

GS 3 : Economy, Science and Technology, Environment

4. Shoonya Campaign

Context:

Recently, **NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) and RMI India** have launched the Shoonya Campaign. RMI is an independent nonprofit organization founded in 1982.

About the Campaign:

- It is an initiative to promote zero-pollution delivery vehicles by working with consumers and industry.
- The campaign will promote the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) in the urban deliveries segment and create consumer awareness about the health, environmental and economic benefits of electric vehicles.
- As part of the campaign, a corporate branding and certification programme is being launched to recognise and promote the industry's efforts towards transitioning to EVs for final-mile deliveries.

Government of India Initiatives to give a boost EV Sector in India:

1. The government aims to see 6 million electric and hybrid vehicles on the roads by 2020 under **the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020**.
2. **Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India Scheme)** for improving electric mobility in India.
3. Implementation of **smart cities** would also boost the growth of electric vehicles.

Challenges ahead:

1. The Indian electric vehicle (EV) market currently has one of the lowest penetration rates in the world.
2. Capital costs are high and the payoff is uncertain.

3. The Indian EV industry has been hit hard due to rupee's dramatic depreciation in recent months.
4. Local production of inputs for EVs is at just about 35% of total input production.
5. The production will be severely affected in terms of production costs.
6. The Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (Fame) framework has been extended repeatedly.
7. An uncertain policy environment and the lack of supporting infrastructure are major roadblocks.
8. India does not have any known reserves of lithium and cobalt, which makes it dependent on imports of lithium-ion batteries from Japan and China.

Need of the hour:

1. For EVs to contribute effectively, we need commensurate efforts in developing an entire ecosystem.
2. Need to shift the focus from subsidizing vehicles to subsidizing batteries because batteries make up 50% of EV costs.
3. Increasing focus on incentivizing electric two-wheelers because two-wheelers account for 76% of the vehicles in the country and consume most of the fuel.
4. A wide network of charging stations is imminent for attracting investment.
5. Work places in tech parks, Public bus depots, and Multiplexes are the potential places where charging points could be installed. In Bangalore, some malls have charging points in parking lots.
6. Corporates could invest in charging stations as Corporate Social Responsibility compliances.
7. Acquiring lithium fields in Bolivia, Australia, and Chile could become as important as buying oil fields as India needs raw material to make batteries for electric vehicles.

5. WTO's Agreement on Agriculture pact

- In the meeting, the Indian commerce and industry ministry has recently pointed out that the agreement on Agriculture at the World trade organisation (WTO) is riddled with deep imbalances, which favour the developed countries and have tilted the rules against many developing countries.

What is G-33?

- The G33 (or the Friends of Special Products in agriculture) is a coalition of developing countries.
- It was established prior to the 2003 Cancun ministerial conference.
- The group has coordinated during the Doha Round of WTO negotiations, specifically in regard to agriculture.
- Dominated by India, the group seeks to limit the degree of market opening required of developing countries, especially with regard to agriculture.
- There are currently 47 member nations.

What is Agreement on Agriculture?

- The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) is an international treaty of the World Trade Organization.
- It was negotiated during the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and entered into force with the establishment of the WTO on January 1, 1995.
- The Agreement has been criticised by civil society groups for reducing tariff protections for small farmers, a key source of income in developing countries, while simultaneously allowing rich countries to continue subsidizing agriculture at home.

6. Conversion of high ash Indian coal to methanol

In News: India has developed an indigenous technology to convert high ash Indian coal to methanol and established its first pilot plant in Hyderabad.

- Will help the country move towards the adoption of clean technology
- Will promote the use of methanol as a transportation fuel (blending with petrol), thus reducing crude oil imports.

Process and Challenge:

- The broad process of converting coal into methanol consists of conversion of coal to synthesis (syngas) gas, syngas cleaning and conditioning, syngas to methanol conversion, and methanol purification.
- Coal to methanol plants in most countries are operated with low ash coals. Handling of high ash and heat required to melt this high amount of ash is a challenge in the case of Indian coal, which generally has high ash content.
- Currently, the pilot plant is producing methanol with purity of more than 99%. Scaling it up will help in optimum utilization of the country's energy reserves and accelerate its journey towards self-reliance.
- Methanol could be the most promising option for large-scale market penetration of a natural gas-based fuel for light-duty vehicles because of its **low fuel cost** and **low additional cost** relative to powering a vehicle with

gasoline. Methanol will cut down India's oil import bill by an estimated 20 per cent over the next few years.

Prelims Practice Questions

1) The Five Eyes is an intelligence alliance comprising which of the following countries?

1. Canada
2. Australia
3. New Zealand
4. The United States
5. The United Kingdom

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. All except 1
- b. All except 3
- c. All except 1 and 2
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer : d

- The United States of America seeks to invite South Korea to join the 'Five Eyes' intelligence-sharing alliance.
- A proposal to add four countries including South Korea, Japan, India and Germany is being discussed in the US Senate.

The Five Eyes

- The Five Eyes is an intelligence-sharing alliance consisting of the US, UK, Australia, Canada & New Zealand.
- The origins of the Five Eyes can be traced back to the informal meetings between the US and UK code-breakers during the Second World War.
- It evolved during the Cold War as a mechanism for monitoring the Soviet Union and sharing classified intelligence.
- It is often described as the world's most successful intelligence alliance.

2. Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) which serves to promote cooperation of member states against terrorism is an organ of

- a. CSTO
- b. SCO
- c. African Union
- d. ASEAN

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS), headquartered in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, is a permanent organ of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation which serves to promote cooperation of member states against the three evils of terrorism, separatism and extremism.

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Guptas were the first to build structural temples.
- 2. Dashavatara Temple in Uttar Pradesh is one of the structural temples built during Guptas.

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

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

Gupta Architecture

- The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has recently discovered the remains of an ancient temple dating back to the Gupta period (5th century) in a village in Uttar Pradesh's Etah district.

- The stairs of the temple had 'shankhalipi' inscriptions, which were deciphered by the archaeologists as saying, 'Sri Mahendraditya', the title of Kumaragupta I of the Gupta dynasty.
- As per the ASI, the stairs led to a structural temple built during the Gupta period.
- The discovery becomes significant since only two other structural temples from the Gupta age have been found so far – Dashavatara Temple (Deogarh) and Bhitargaon Temple (Kanpur Dehat).
- In the 5th century, Kumaragupta I ruled for 40 years over north-central India.
- The Guptas were the first to build structural temples, distinctly different from the ancient rock-cut temples.

4. Which of the following countries are part of the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO)?

1. Armenia
2. Belarus
3. Kazakhstan
4. Russian Federation
5. Tajikistan
6. Uzbekistan

Options:

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- b. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- c. 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Answer: a

Explanation:

Country	Year of Entry into CSTO
Armenia	1994
Belarus	1994
Kazakhstan	1994
Kyrgyzstan	1994
Russia	1994

Tajikistan 1994

5. Consider the following statements about Wholesale Price Index (WPI):

1. It covers both the goods and the services.
2. It does not include taxes in order to remove the impact of fiscal policy.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both
- d. None

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Wholesale Price Index covers only goods.
- The Wholesale price Index calculated with 2011-12 base year does not include taxes in order to remove the impact of fiscal policy. This also brings the new WPI series closer to the Producer Price Index and is in consonance with the global practices.

6. National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation operates under which of the following ministry?

- a. Ministry of Earth sciences
- b. Ministry of Communications
- c. Ministry of Science & Technology
- d. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

Answer : c

National Atlas & Thematic Mapping Organisation

- NATMO being a specialized institution of its kind also engaged cartographic and geographical researches at national level, headquarter at Kolkata.
- It has the largest repository of spatial and non-spatial data processed with greater accuracy for delivering good quality products.

- To ensure precision and value addition, NATMO keeps pace with the most modern technologies viz. GIS, GPS and Remote sensing.
- Main Functions of this organization are :
 1. Compilation of the National Atlas of India in Hindi, English and other regional languages.
 2. Preparation of thematic maps based on socio-economic, physical, cultural, environmental, demographic and other issues.
 3. Preparation of maps/atlasses for visually impaired.
- Recently NATMO has organised 40th Indian National Cartographic Association (INCA) International Congress.

Mains Practice Questions

1. Domestic abuse is one among many other social challenges posed by the conditions created by the pandemic. Discuss

Approach:

- Define the term violence against women with an emphasis on domestic abuse.
- Establish the link between the recent surge in domestic violence cases and COVID-19.
- Briefly explain the causes behind domestic violence and challenges associated.
- Discuss various steps need to be taken.
- Conclude suitably.

2. "Wherever the art of medicine is loved, there is also a love of humanity." Analyse this statement in light of India's pharmaceutical capabilities and responsibilities amid the novel coronavirus pandemic across the world.

Approach:

- Discuss India's position in the global pharmaceuticals sector.
- Mention the issues involved like rising demand for medicines, the moral obligation of India and challenges.
- Mention India's response to the global crisis.
- Conclude the answer with advantages associated.

