



## PREVENTIVE DETENTION

**News:** *Preventive detention to be used only in exceptional circumstances, says Supreme Court*

### What's in the news?

- Prevention detention cannot be employed to counter ordinary law and order problems, says Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court has held in an order that preventive detention cannot be used to counter ordinary law and order situations. It is an “**exceptional power**” of the State which affects the personal liberty of the individual and has to be employed sparingly, the court said.

### Go back to basics:

#### Preventive Detention:

- Preventive Detention is the most contentious part of fundamental rights in the Indian constitution.
- The **Article 22 (3)** of the Indian constitution provides that if a person is arrested or detained under a law providing for preventive detention, then the protection against arrest and detention under Article 22 (1) and 22 (2) shall not be available.

#### Types of arrests:

#### Punitive Detention:

- Detention as a punishment for the crime committed by an individual.
- It takes place after the actual commission of an offence or at least after an attempt has been made.

#### Preventive Detention:

- The imprisonment of a person with the aim of preventing them from committing further offences or of maintaining public order.
- The grounds for Preventive detention are:
  - Security of state.
  - Maintenance of public order.
  - Maintenance of supplies and essential services and defence.
  - Foreign affairs or security of India.
- Following rights are not available to a person arrested or detained under preventive detention law:



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- Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding the journey time.
- Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorizes further detention.
- Article 22 gives protection for preventive detention and is available to **both citizens and aliens** and includes the following provisions:
  - A person's detention cannot be extended beyond three months unless the advisory board reports sufficient cause for such an extension.
  - The board will be made up of **high court judges**.
  - The detention should be informed of the reasons for his or her detention. However, facts deemed to be in the public interest must not be disclosed.
  - The detention should be given the opportunity to appeal against the detention order.
- Article 22 also empowers the Parliament to prescribe:
  - The circumstances and classes of cases in which a person can be detained for more than three months under a preventive detention law without seeking the advice of an advisory board.
  - The maximum period for which a person can be detained in any classes of cases under a preventive detention law and the procedure to be followed by an advisory board in an inquiry.
- The **44th Amendment Act of 1978** reduced the period of detention without obtaining an advisory board's opinion from three to two months.
- However, because this provision has not yet been implemented, hence the original three-month period remains in effect.

## TiHAN

News: *UPSC Essentials - One word a day - TiHAN*

### What's in the news?

- Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Science & Technology Dr Jitendra Singh inaugurated first-of-its-kind, state-of-the-art “Autonomous Navigation” facility to develop unmanned ground and aerial vehicles in the IIT Hyderabad campus- “Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation” or TiHAN.



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- It is seen as one of the steps toward India's vision of 'Atmanibhar Bharat', 'Skill India' and 'Digital India'.

## TiHAN:

- Technology Innovation Hub on Autonomous Navigation is a multidisciplinary initiative, aims at making India a global player in the futuristic and next generation "Smart Mobility" technology.
- Funded by the Union Ministry of Science & Technology at a budget of Rs 130 crore.
- The multi-departmental initiative includes researchers from electrical, computer science, mechanical and aerospace, civil, mathematics, and design at IIT-H. There is also collaboration and support from reputed institutions and industry.
- The focus will be on solving various challenges hindering the real-time adoption of unmanned autonomous vehicles for both terrestrial and aerial applications.
- It will facilitate research grounds to investigate the functioning of unmanned and connected vehicles in a controlled environment by replicating different situations.
- TiHAN aims to develop a fully functional and exemplary testbed facility dedicated to connected autonomous vehicles (CAVs).

## ALLURI SITARAMA RAJU

*News: 'Dhyana Mandir to be built at Alluri birthplace'*

### What's in the news?

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday said an Alluri Dhyana Mandir would be constructed at Mogallu, the birthplace of freedom fighter Alluri Sitarama Raju, in West Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh.
- The Prime Minister virtually unveiled the 30-foot bronze statue of Alluri Sitarama Raju at ASR Nagar.
- India is celebrating the 125th Jayanthi celebrations of Sitarama Raju as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

### Go back to basics: Alluri Sitarama Raju:

- Freedom fighter, was born on 4th July, 1897.
- He belongs to present day Andhra Pradesh.



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- He reacted against the Madras Forest Act 1882 and opposed the British for restricting forest movement which severely affected the Tribal community.
- This act prevented the tribals from practising their traditional form of agriculture called as podu

## Rampa Rebellion (1922):

- Also called as **Manyam Rebellion**
- Tribal uprising (Koyas) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. But he does not belong to the tribal community.
- It broke out in 1922 and took the form of guerrilla warfare ending in 1924.

## DONBAS REGION

**News:** *Russian President Vladimir Putin Monday proclaimed victory in the battle of Luhansk in eastern Ukraine after months of fighting.*

### What's in the news?

- Donetsk and Luhansk are the two areas that together make up the Donbas region on the Ukraine-Russia border.



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## Importance of Donbas Region:

- Donbas is a key industrial hub and important from a resource perspective having the largest coal reserves in Ukraine.
- By controlling the region, Russia intends to create a 'land bridge' to Crimea, a territory it annexed in 2014.
- Many sea ports in Russia are not navigable in winter due to extremely low temperatures. Access to the Black Sea and warm water ports in Crimea such as Sevastopol allows it to access important trade routes throughout the year.
- Having a large Russian-speaking population and around 40 per cent ethnic Russian population, Donbas has always had a greater affinity for Russia.

## INDIA - AUSTRALIA RELATION

**News:** *Australia is all set to supply critical minerals required for India's electric vehicles, solar power projects and other strategic areas, said Canberra's Minister for Resources and Minister for Northern Australia Madeleine King on Monday.*

### Agreement between KABIL and CMFO:

The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between KABIL, India and CMFO, Australia for joint cooperation on critical minerals projects. The key principles and objectives of this MoU are as following:

- To provide a collaborative framework for building an Australia- India partnership in critical mineral eco-system.
- To support strategic national interest and commercial investment in Australian critical mineral projects.
- To develop a robust and commercially viable critical minerals supply chain with the purpose to foster innovation, to support sustainable production and to ensure reliable supplies of the materials needed to fuel sectors like transport, energy, telecommunications, medicine, aviation and defense

## Go back to Basics

### Critical minerals:

- Definition - a mineral is labelled as critical when the risk of supply shortage and associated impact on the economy is (relatively) higher than the other raw materials.



## 4 categories:

1. High economic importance with high import dependency (5 minerals)
2. High economic importance with low import dependency (9 minerals)
3. Low economic importance with low import dependency (6 minerals)
4. Low economic importance with high import dependency (13 minerals)

Examples: Vanadium, Nickel, Cobalt, Rare earths.

## **KHANIJ BIDESH INDIA LTD. (KABIL):**

- A joint venture company namely Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL) is to be set up with the participation of three Central Public Sector Enterprises namely, National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) and Mineral Exploration Company Ltd. (MECL).
- The objective of constituting KABIL is to ensure a consistent supply of critical and strategic minerals to the Indian domestic market.
- While KABIL would ensure mineral security of the Nation, it would also help in realizing the overall objective of import substitution.
- The equity participation between NALCO, HCL and MECL is in the ratio of 40:30:30.

## **Rare earths:**

- They are called 'rare earth' because earlier it was difficult to extract them from their oxide forms technologically.
- They occur in many minerals but typically in low concentrations to be refined in an economical manner.
- The 17 Rare Earths are cerium (Ce), dysprosium (Dy), erbium (Er), europium (Eu), gadolinium (Gd), holmium (Ho), lanthanum (La), lutetium (Lu), neodymium (Nd), praseodymium (Pr), promethium (Pm), samarium (Sm), scandium (Sc), terbium (Tb), thulium (Tm), ytterbium (Yb), and yttrium (Y).



## LANCANG-MEKONG COOPERATION:

**News:** *Myanmar hosts first regional meeting since coup.*

### What's in the news?

- The Lancang-Mekong Cooperation group meeting was held under the theme “Solidarity for Peace and Prosperity” in the central city of Bagan, a UNESCO World Heritage site.

### What is the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC)?

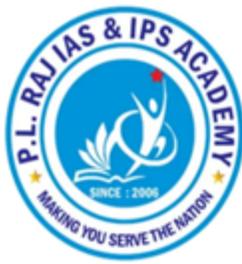
- The Lancang-Mekong Cooperation mechanism is a multilateral initiative led by China for cooperation between the riparian states of the Mekong river. Lancang is that part of the Mekong that flows through China.
- The member countries of this mechanism are Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.
- The LMC was founded by China in 2016 to basically lend itself a voice on the Mekong river issues.

**Objectives of LMC:** The following are the objectives of the LMC.

- To deepen good-neighborliness and pragmatic cooperation among the six member states.
- Make collective efforts to the socio-economic development of the LMC countries.
- Improve the well-being of the people and narrow the development gap among its members.
- Support the ASEAN community.
- Advance South-South cooperation.
- Enhance the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- China also seeks to bolster its Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) through this mechanism.

### Mekong River:

- The Mekong river originates from the glaciers of Tibet
- Flows through six countries
- Emptying into the South China Sea.
- The six countries are China, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.



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- Upper Mekong river, located in Chinese territory, is called in Mandarin as “Lancang Jiang”.
- The Lower Mekong Basin is rich in natural resources, commonly shared within Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam.
- The Mekong river has been a very important lifeline for the people in South East Asia.
- It sustains a rich biodiversity and is the eight longest river in the world.
- It also marks the border line between Myanmar-Laos and Thailand-Laos.

## Further Reading

### Mekong- Ganga Cooperation

**Membership:** The MGC, is a sub-regional cooperation organisation comprising India and five ASEAN countries, namely, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.

**History:** MGC was launched in 2000 at Laos capital Vientiane.

**Name:** MGC takes its name from the Ganga and the Mekong, the two civilisational rivers in Southeast Asia.

**Mandate:** The MGC aims at facilitating closer contacts among the people inhabiting these two major river basins and enhancing cooperation in tourism, culture, education, transport and communications.

## DIGITAL INDIA:

**News:** *India leading the world in digital revolution: PM*

### What's in the news?

- India was leading the world in the digital revolution as the government’s use of digital technology in welfare and governance delivery is changing the lives of the people of the country.
- PM Modi launched multiple digital portals at the ongoing Digital India Week 2022, including a single sign-in portal Meri Pehchaan, Digital India Bhashini, Digital India Genesis, and a Chips to Startup (C2S) programme at an event in Gandhinagar.



## Prospects of Digital Revolution:

The Digital India program provides various advantages in various sectors such as follows.

**Opportunities:** India's digital economy will touch \$1 trillion by the year 2022. India would be \$10 trillion economy by 2030 and half of it would be the digital economy.

**Transparency in governance:** The government's Digital India programme has given relief to the poor from **corruption** and it is working for **elimination of middle-men** in all fields along with digital technology in the welfare services and schemes have brought in transparency in the system.

**Faster resolution of grievances:** The digital governance with artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies have helped in evolution of new grievance resolution techniques such as bots. This has led to faster reduction in public issues.

**Direct benefit transfer:** Since 2014, more than ₹23 lakh crore has been transferred to beneficiaries through direct benefit transfer. With the digitisation of welfare delivery, around ₹2.23 lakh crore could be saved from going into wrong hands or middlemen.

**Ease of living:** Aadhaar, UPI, CoWIN and Digilocker that have contributed to "ease of living" as citizens get services online without going to the government offices and approaching middlemen. Around 10 years ago, we had to stand in queues for everything from getting a birth certificate, pay bills or getting rations from a shop to getting an admission in a school or college. Now, we have eliminated all lines while going online.

**Financial inclusion:** DBT, JAM trinity and online payments platforms have played a major role in financial inclusion bringing out **inclusive growth**.

**Digital villages:** It will offer various citizen centric services in villages and reduce the need for visiting towns for their needs. It also carried a project of digital mapping of rural properties using drones and other such devices.

**Digital healthcare startups:** They are playing a major role in addressing areas like preventive healthcare, analytics, emergency services and engage with super-aggregation platforms like Facebook and Google.



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**Enterprise and Deep Technology sector:** The startups in this sector have made their presence felt globally with their success. The IT services in the country are set to reach USD 13.2 billion by the end of this year.

**E-commerce and Consumer internet sector:** India's e-commerce market is set to grow three times to surpass USD 100 billion by 2022.

## Challenges faced:

**Cyber-security:** Cyber-bullying and the extortion of people with the help of their personal data is a big problem faced. India needs over one million cybersecurity experts to check and monitor the growing menace of digital crime.

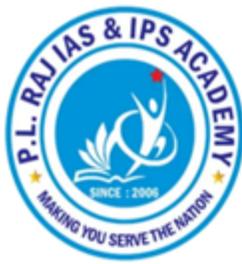
**Digital divide:** Only 43 percent of the population in India uses the internet. Rural India is suffering from information poverty due to the digital divide. It only strengthens the vicious cycle of poverty, deprivation, and backwardness.

**Lack of manpower:** Lack of user education and there are limited facilities to train personnel. The digital economy will also require frequent training and retraining of human resources.

**Other challenges:** Poor infrastructure, low internet speed, lack of coordination among various departments, issues pertaining to taxation were some of the other challenges hurdling in the penetration of digital technology.

## Way forward:

- Need to give more emphasis on world's largest digital literacy programme, the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA), which aims to train six crore rural adults.
- Digital initiatives like smart cities, digitisation of governance, digital villages, high speed internet in every part of India, digital inclusion and digital empowerment shall be fueled by emerging technologies like the internet of things, data analytics and artificial intelligence.
- Creating a faceless, paperless, cashless and digital interface between government and citizens has immensely helped in curbing corruption, delays in service delivery and leakages. The next level of digitisation in governance will strive to digitise internal



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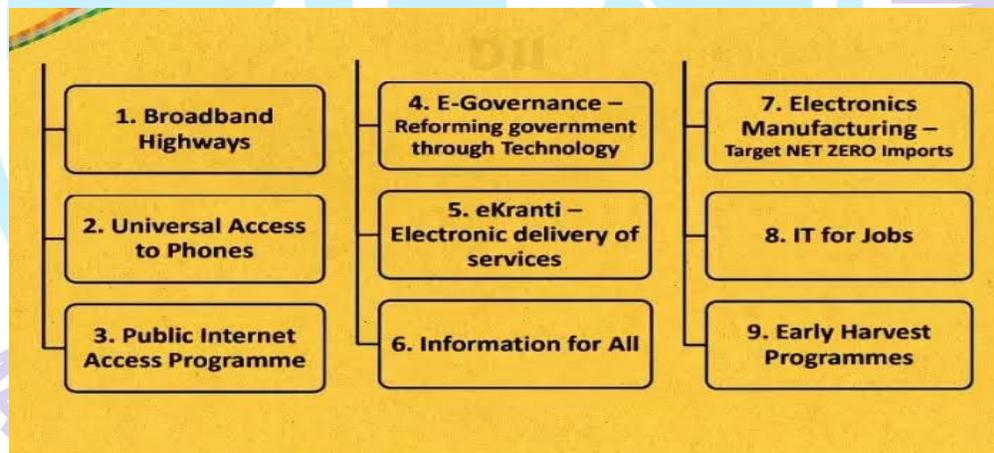
processes of the government. The use of data analytics and artificial intelligence will also help in effective monitoring of performance and develop system automation for future.

- For providing easy, economical and reliable internet access to citizens the government is also working on a model to liberalise public Wi-Fi hotspot services, which may revolutionise internet access in India.

## Go back to basics:

### Digital India Programme:

- It was launched in 2015.
- The programme has been enabled for several important Government schemes, such as BharatNet, Make in India, Startup India and Standup India, industrial corridors, etc.
- It consists of three core components:
  - Development of secure and stable digital infrastructure.
  - Delivering government services digitally.
  - Universal digital literacy.



### Vision Areas:

- Digital infrastructure as Utility to Every Citizen.
- Governance and services on demand.
- Digital empowerment of citizens.



## Prelims questions:

1. Consider the following statements with respect to preventive detention.

1. Preventive detention is considered as a punishment for the crime committed by an individual.
2. The 44th Amendment Act reduced the detention period without obtaining an advisory board's opinion to two months, remains in effect.
3. The protection against preventive detention is available to both citizens and foreigners, except enemy aliens.

Choose the correct statement given above.

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

2. Which of the following statements is **incorrect** with respect to TiHAN?

- A. It is the state-of-the-art facility at IIT-Hyderabad.
- B. It is funded by Ministry of Education in collaboration with reputed institutions and industry.
- C. It aims at making India a global player in the futuristic and next generation "Smart Mobility" technology.
- D. It is term seen in news related to automation navigation.

3. Consider the following statements with regards to Donbas Region.

1. Donbas is a industrial hub having largest coal reserve in Ukraine.
2. This region acts as a land bridge for Russia to Crimea.
3. Having more indigenous population, this region opposes any Russian influence over them.



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Choose the correct statement given above.

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

4. Consider the following statements with respect to recent meetings of Lancang-Mekong Cooperation held in Myanmar.

1. Lancang-Mekong Cooperation mechanism is a multilateral initiative led by Myanmar for cooperation between the riparian states of the Mekong river.
2. The member countries are Cambodia, China, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam.
3. The Mekong river originates from the glaciers of Tibet.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements with respect to rare-earths.

1. The name rare-earth suggests that these elements are available in bare minimum presence in earth crust
2. Cerium, Palladium, Scandium comes under this category (rare-earths)

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only



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

**Answers: 1.D, 2.B, 3.A, 4.D, 5.D**

## **Mainstreaming:**

1. Digital India has empowered the nation by creating opportunities for individuals, expansion of businesses and growth of economy on the whole. Given its potential, it is paramount that this 'digital revolution' must take into account concerns regarding equity and affordability. Examine. (15 mark, 250 words).

