

Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

WHAT IS A CHARGESHEET?



- A chargesheet is a **final report** that is **filed by the investigating officer** or police officials **after the completion of the investigation in a cognizable or non-cognizable case.**
- It is also known as **the Police report or the Final report.**
- It contains **all the stringent records** right from the commencement of the **investigation** procedure of lodging an FIR to the **completion of the investigation** and the preparation of final report.
- The chargesheet has to be prepared and **submitted by the police before the court proceedings can begin.**
- Once the charge sheet has been submitted to a court of law, **prosecution proceedings** against the accused begin.
- This report by the investigating officer should be in the **form prescribed by the state government.**

Contents of the chargesheet:

- Names of the parties
- Nature of the information
- Names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the events
- About the offence that appears to have been committed and the person by whom it has been committed
- Information regarding the arrest of the accused, his/their release with or without sureties, and whether he has been forwarded into custody

Benefits of a chargesheet:

- It contains the statements of the accused and all other witnesses.

Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

- It marks the beginning of a criminal trial.
- Charges on which courts have to proceed against the accused are mentioned.
- It is useful for the accused in obtaining bail as the offences are mentioned clearly.
- **Time limit for filing a Charge Sheet:**
- It is to be filed within 60 days from the date of arrest of the accused in cases triable by lower courts and 90 days in cases triable by the Court of Sessions.
- If the charge sheet is not filed within the prescribed time mentioned above, the accused has a right to default bail.

Is filing a chargesheet compulsory?

- Filing of a chargesheet **in case a cognizable offence** is said to be committed by the accused is **mandatory** on the part of police officials, either by themselves or on the orders of the court, after filing an FIR.
- However, the same is **not compulsory in cases where a non-cognizable offence** has been committed unless the court orders an investigation.

Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offence:

- A **cognizable offence** or case is defined as one which an officer in-charge of a police station **may investigate without the order of a magistrate and effect arrest without a warrant.**
 - The Police have a **direct responsibility to take immediate action** on the receipt of a complaint or credible information in such crimes, visit the scene of the crime, investigate the facts, apprehend the offender, and arraign him before a Court of law having jurisdiction over the matter.

Non-Cognizable crimes are defined as those which **cannot be investigated by police without the order of a competent magistrate.**



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Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

PANCHAYAT SE PARLIAMENT 2.0



- It will be organised by the **National Commission for Women (NCW)**, in collaboration with the **Lok Sabha Secretariat** and the **Ministry of Tribal Affairs**.
- The programme is being organised in **commemoration** of the **150th birth anniversary of Bhagwan Birsa Munda**, the revered tribal leader and freedom fighter.
- It will **bring together 502 elected women representatives from Scheduled Tribes across 22 states** and Union Territories.
- Its primary focus is to **empower these women representatives from Panchayati Raj institutions** by enhancing their understanding of constitutional provisions, parliamentary procedures, and governance.
- The programme also aims to recognise the contributions of these representatives in areas such as education and rural development.
- It will **include workshops, sessions, and a guided tour of key locations** such as the new **Parliament House, Samvidhan Sadan, Pradhanmantri Sangrahalaya, and Rashtrapati Bhawan**.
- The Lok Sabha Speaker will also lead the delegates in reading the Preamble to the Constitution of India during the event.
- This program builds on the success of the **Panchayat Se Parliament 2024 initiative**, which **engaged 500 women sarpanch** from across India.

WHAT IS OSTEOPOROSIS?



- It is a disease that **weakens the bones**.
- It **makes the bones thinner and less dense** than they should be.



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- People with osteoporosis are much more likely to **experience broken bones (bone fractures)**.
- Most people don't know they have osteoporosis until it causes them to break a bone.
- Osteoporosis can make any of the bones more likely to break, but the **most commonly affected bones** include of:
 - Hips (hip fractures)
 - Wrists
 - Spine (fractured vertebrae)
- Osteoporosis occurs when the **creation of new bone doesn't keep up with the loss of old bone**.
- Low level of hormones, like **estrogen in women and testosterone in men** can cause osteoporosis.

Symptoms:

- Osteoporosis **doesn't have symptoms the way** lots of **other health conditions** That's why healthcare providers **sometimes call it a silent disease**.
- The most **common "symptom" is suddenly breaking a bone**, especially after a small fall or minor accident.
- Once the bones have been weakened by osteoporosis, the common **signs and symptoms** include:
 - **Back pain**, caused by a broken or collapsed bone in the spine.
 - **Loss of height over time**.
 - **A stooped posture**.

Treatment:

 Treatment for osteoporosis may involve:

- Making **lifestyle changes**, such as changing the diet and exercise routine
 - **Taking calcium and vitamin D** supplements
 - Using medicines to strengthen bones
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Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

NEW TYPE OF VISAS



- The two new visas namely; ‘e-student visa’ and ‘e-student-x’ introduced by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Eligible international students registered on the **Study in India (SII) portal** can access the e-student visa facility, while dependents of e-student visa holders are eligible for the e-student-x visa.

Eligibility: Foreign nationals admitted to full-time undergraduate, postgraduate, PhD, or other formal programs at recognised educational institutions in India are eligible for e-student visas.

- These visas are issued for **durations of up to five years**, depending on the course length, and can be extended. Holders of valid e-student visas can enter India through any immigration check post.

What is Study in India (SII) portal?

- It is a **flagship initiative by the Ministry of Education**, hosting over 600 partner institutions offering more than 8,000 courses across disciplines such as engineering, management, agriculture, sciences, arts, humanities, law, paramedical sciences (including pharmacy and nursing), and specialised fields like Buddhist Studies and Yoga.
 - Programmes are available at **undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral**, and certification levels, providing flexibility for students to choose courses aligned with their interests at premier Indian institutions.
 - The SII portal **streamlines the admission process** for foreign students seeking to enrol in long-term or short-term courses in the country.
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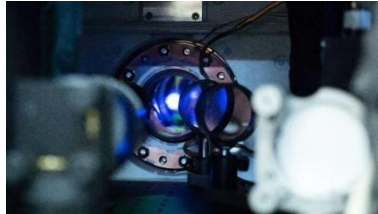
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Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

ATOMIC CLOCK



- It is a device that measures time **using the vibrations of atoms**.
- It specifically uses the **oscillations of the electrons in atoms** to keep time.
- It is the most accurate time-keeping device available, with a margin of error of just a few billionths of a second per day.
- It is far more precise than conventional clocks because atomic oscillations have a much higher frequency and are **much more stable**.

Working:

- Atomic clocks work by using a type of atom called a "**cesium atom**".
 - Cesium atoms are very stable and **have a very specific frequency** at which their electrons vibrate. This frequency is used as the basis for the atomic clock's timekeeping.
 - To measure time using cesium atoms, an atomic clock uses a device called a "**microwave cavity**". The microwave cavity is a chamber that is filled with cesium vapor.
 - **Applications:**
 - **GPS systems:** GPS systems use atomic clocks to measure the time it takes for a signal to travel from a satellite to a receiver on Earth. This allows GPS systems to calculate the receiver's location with great accuracy.
 - **Telecommunications networks:** Telecommunications networks use atomic clocks to synchronize the timing of signals that are sent over long distances.
 - **Scientific research:** Atomic clocks are used in many scientific experiments that require precise timing, such as studies of the behavior of atoms and molecules.
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WHAT IS KM3NET PROJECT?



- It is a research infrastructure housing the next generation **neutrino telescopes** with a volume of at least one cubic kilometre.
- It uses **Cherenkov radiation** (light that neutrinos produce when they interact with a water or ice molecule) to study neutrinos.
- As a European research infrastructure, it is located in the **Mediterranean Sea** and involves collaboration among multiple countries.

Key components:

- **ARCA (Astroparticle Research with Cosmics in the Abyss):** It will help scientists in searching neutrinos from distant astrophysical sources such as **supernovae, gamma ray bursters or colliding stars**. It is located offshore Sicily, Italy.
- **ORCA (Oscillation Research with Cosmics in the Abyss):** This telescope is the instrument for KM3NeT scientists studying neutrino properties exploiting neutrinos **generated in the Earth's atmosphere**. It is located offshore of France.
- These telescopes are much like the **IceCube Neutrino Observatory**, which can detect high-energy neutrinos from deep space but is under the frozen ice in the Antarctic rather than being in the water.
- Arrays of thousands of optical sensors will detect the faint light in the deep sea from charged particles originating from **collisions of the neutrinos and the Earth**.

What is IceCube Neutrino Observatory?

- It is a device located at the **Earth's South Pole** that detects subatomic particles called neutrinos. Built and maintained by the IceCube Collaboration, it consists of approximately 350 physicists from 58 institutions across 14 countries, led by the University of Wisconsin–Madison.



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Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

ARUNACHAL PRADESH'S DORMANT ANTI-CONVERSION LAW REVIVED AFTER 46 YEARS

What's in the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act?

- **Enacted:** 1978 by Arunachal's first Legislative Assembly.
- **Purpose:** To prohibit religious conversion by force, inducement, or fraudulent means.
- **Penalties:**
 - Imprisonment up to two years.
 - Fine up to ₹10,000 for forced conversions.
- **Reporting requirement:**
 - All conversions must be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.
 - Non-compliance penalizes the individual performing the conversion.
 - The Act remained dormant due to the absence of implementation rules.

Why was the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act Introduced?

- **Diverse ethnic communities:** Arunachal has a rich tapestry of indigenous beliefs, including Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism, and polytheistic practices like Donyi Polo worship.
- **Missionary inroads:**
 - Christianity entered Arunachal in the 1950s, later than other northeastern states, due to colonial isolation policies and difficult terrain.
 - First church was established in 1957 at Rayang village.
- **Debates on conversion:** Conversion led to socio-cultural changes in tribes like the Adi, Nocte, and Nyishi, sparking discussions on preserving indigenous cultures in the Assembly.

Why has the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act Remained Dormant?

- **Opposition by Christian groups:**
 - The Arunachal Christian Forum (formed in 1979) has consistently opposed the Act, calling it "anti-Christian" and prone to misuse.



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Current Affairs - 06 January 2025

- Christianity now constitutes 30.26% of the population (2011 Census), the largest religious group in the state.
- **Political sensitivities:** Successive Chief Ministers avoided implementing the Act due to fears of alienating a significant voter base.
- **External influences:** The BJP government and RSS's support for institutionalizing indigenous faiths renewed attention on the Act.

Why is the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act Back Now?

- **Legal push:**
 - In 2022, advocate Tambo Tamin filed a PIL in the Guwahati High Court, seeking rules for the Act's implementation.
 - The court directed the state to finalize draft rules within six months.
- **Preserving indigenous culture:** Experts emphasize the Act's role in preventing the erosion of traditional practices amid rising conversions.

Conclusion:

- The revival of the Arunachal Pradesh Freedom of Religion Act, 1978, underscores the ongoing tensions between protecting indigenous cultures and safeguarding religious freedom.
 - As implementation looms, debates are expected to intensify, reflecting the delicate balance between faith, politics, and identity in the state.
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