

SANGYAAN APP



- It is designed and developed by the **tech team of RPF**.
- It is a practical tool for anyone seeking to stay informed about the **latest legal developments** in India.
- It aims to **educate and empower RPF Personnel** by providing comprehensive information to understand the provisions of both new and old criminal laws, while highlighting the relevance of these new acts in the context of RPF operations.
- It will provide in-depth **information on three new Criminal Acts**: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA) 2023.
- **Key Features**
 - Comprehensive Legal Access
 - Comparison of Laws
 - Section wise analysis
 - Advanced Search Tools
 - Inclusive Legal Database
 - User-Friendly Design

Key facts about Railway Protection Force

- The history of the RPF dates back to 1882 when various Railway companies appointed their own guards for protection of Railway property.
- It was declared as statutory force in the year 1957 by an enactment of Parliament and subsequently declared as an **armed force of the Union of India** in the year 1985.
- In 2003, the RPF partially took up the duties of **escorting passenger trains** and access control at the railway stations”.
- It is led by a **Director-General**.
- It is an armed force under the operational and **administrative control of the Union Ministry of Railways**.

- It is tasked with protecting and securing railway property, the passenger areas, and the passengers themselves.
-

50TH YEAR OF THE IMPOSITION OF EMERGENCY IN INDIA

Emergency Provisions - Now and Then:

- **Under Article 352 of the Constitution of India**, the President may (on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the PM) issue a proclamation of emergency if the security of India or any part of the country is threatened by -
 - **War or**
 - **External aggression or**
 - **Armed rebellion.**
- **Article 358** frees the state of all limitations imposed by Article 19 (“Right to freedom”) as soon as an emergency is imposed.
- **Article 359** empowers the President to suspend the right of people (except under Articles 20 and 21) to move court for the enforcement of their rights during an emergency.
- **In 1975**, the ground of “**internal disturbance**” (instead of armed rebellion) was available to the government to proclaim an emergency.
 - This was the only instance of proclamation of emergency due to “internal disturbance”.
 - The other two occasions in which an emergency was proclaimed earlier (on October 26, 1962, and December 3, 1971), were both on grounds of war.
- This ground of “internal disturbance” was removed by **the Constitution (44th Amendment) Act 1978** by the Janata government that came to power after the Emergency.

Impacts of the Declaration of Emergency on India’s Federal Structure:

- **Converts the federal structure into a unitary one:**
 - Though not suspended, the state governments come under the complete control of the Centre.

- Parliament makes laws on subjects in the State List, and extends the Union's executive powers to the states.
- The Union acquires the right to give any direction to state governments.
- **Term of Lok Sabha:** Parliament may by law extend the (five-year) term of Lok Sabha one year at a time.
- **Allocation of financial resources:** The President can modify, with parliamentary approval, constitutional provisions on the allocation of financial resources between the Union and states.

End of Emergency and Afterwards:

- **January 18, 1977:** Indira Gandhi calls for fresh elections and releases all political prisoners.
 - The elections of 1977 led to a comprehensive defeat for Indira and **Morarji Desai** became India's first non-Congress (Janata Party) Prime Minister.
- **March 23, 1977:** Emergency officially comes to an end.
 - **The Shah Commission**, constituted by the Janata government, found the decision to impose Emergency to be **unilateral and adversely affecting civil liberties**.
 - The Janata government (through the **44th Amendment**) reversed many of the constitutional changes effected by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976.
 - **For example**, it made judicial review of a proclamation of emergency possible again, and mandated that every proclamation of emergency be laid before both Houses of Parliament within a month of the proclamation.
 - **Unless it was approved by both Houses by a special majority** (a majority of the total strength of the House and not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting), the proclamation would lapse.

How did the Emergency Change Indian Politics?

- **Dented the Congress' reputation:** A party that led the struggle for civil liberties against the colonial state.

- **First non-Congress government:** The Janata experiment gave India its first non-Congress government, but its collapse also demonstrated the limits of anti-Congressism.
- **Emergence of young leaders:** The Emergency gave India a crop of young leaders (Lalu Prasad Yadav, George Fernandes, Arun Jaitley, Ram Vilas Paswan, etc) who would dominate politics for decades to come.
- **Coming together of the social forces:**
 - This resulted in the increase of the representation of OBCs in Parliament.
 - As a result, the Janata government appointed the **Mandal Commission** to look into OBC quotas, which would go on to make the rise of the OBCs in North India irreversible.
- **The Emergency has become a part of political vocabulary in India:** Every perceived act of high-handedness by a government being attributed to an “Emergency mindset”.

INDIA ACHIEVES AN ‘OUTSTANDING OUTCOME’ IN FATF MUTUAL EVALUATION

About Financial Action Task Force (FATF):

- The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1989.
- It is an initiative of the G7 countries to develop policies to combat **money laundering**.
 - In 2001, its mandate was expanded to include **terrorism financing**.
 - It has also started dealing with **virtual currencies**.
- It sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society.
- It is a “policy-making body” which works to generate the political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms in money laundering.
- It monitors progress in implementing its recommendations through "peer reviews" ("mutual evaluations") of member countries.
- The FATF Secretariat is located in **Paris**.

Objectives of FATF:

- FATF sets standards and promotes effective implementation of:
 - legal, regulatory and operational measures for combating money laundering.
 - The FATF works to identify national-level vulnerabilities with the aim of protecting the international financial system from misuse.

Members of FATF:

- The FATF currently comprises 38 member jurisdictions and two regional organisations, representing most major financial centres in all parts of the globe.
- India became an Observer at FATF in 2006. In 2010, **India was taken in as the 34th country member of FATF.**

India Achieves an ‘Outstanding Outcome’ in FATF Mutual Evaluation:

- India has achieved a remarkable outcome in the 2023-24 Mutual Evaluation by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), placing it in the “regular follow-up” category.
- The FATF highlighted India's success in mitigating ML/TF risks through digital economy initiatives like the JAM Trinity (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) and stringent cash transaction regulations.
- This evaluation **enhances India's financial stability and integrity, boosting access to global financial markets and investor confidence**, and supporting the expansion of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI).

Government’s Response:

- India's recognition by the FATF reflects the country's effective measures over the past decade to protect its financial system from ML and TF threats.
- Since 2014, the government has enacted legislative changes and bolstered enforcement efforts, aligning with international standards and yielding positive results, including disrupting terror funding networks.
- The Department of Revenue led India's engagement with the FATF, supported by a diverse team from various sectors, showcasing the country's comprehensive approach to combating ML and TF.

GSAT 20 SATELLITE



In a first, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) will launch its latest large satellite, GSAT 20, on SpaceX's Falcon 9 rocket.

- It is India's latest **communications satellite**.
- It is a **hi-tech, heavy-weight satellite** weighing 4,700 kg.
- It will have a high throughput capacity of 48 GBPS.
- The satellite made by ISRO has 32 spot beams, and it has been made to cover all of India, but with a special emphasis on providing connectivity for Northeastern India.
- The satellite will be owned and operated by ISRO's commercial arm **New Space India Ltd. (NSIL)**.
- ISRO opted for SpaceX to launch GSAT 20 because India's indigenous heavy rocket, the Launch Vehicle **Mark 3**, **lacks the capability to lift such a heavy satellite**.

Key Facts about New Space India Ltd. (NSIL):

- NSIL was incorporated in March 2019 as a **wholly owned Government Company** under the administrative control of the Department of Space.
- NSIL is the **commercial arm of ISRO**, with the primary responsibility of enabling Indian industries to take up high technology space related activities.
- It is also responsible for **promotion and commercial exploitation of the products** and services emanating from the Indian space programme.
- The major business areas of NSIL include:
 - **Production of Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles (PSLV) and Small Satellite Launch Vehicles (SSLV)** through industry;
 - **Production and marketing of space-based services**, including launch services and space-based applications like transponder leasing, remote sensing, and mission support services;
 - **Building of satellites** (both Communication and Earth Observation) as per user requirements.

- **Transfer of technology** developed by ISRO centres/units and constituent institutions of the Dept. of Space;
 - **Marketing spin-off technologies and products/** services emanating out of ISRO activities
 - **Consultancy services**
-

WHAT IS CENTRAL ELECTRONICS LIMITED (CEL)?



Central Electronics Limited (CEL) was recently granted “Mini Ratna” status (Category-1) at its Golden Jubilee celebration.

- It is a Govt. of India Enterprise under the **Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Ministry of Science and Technology.**
 - It was established in 1974, with the objective to **commercially exploit indigenous technologies** developed by National Laboratories and R&D Institutions in the country.
 - CEL's mission is to **achieve excellence in the technology and manufacture**, and be market leader in Solar Energy Systems and Strategic Electronics.
 - It holds a unique position among the family of Public Sector Enterprises in Electronics, with its **emphasis on indigenous technology** inducted both from its in-house developments and from the National Laboratories, for its production programme in diverse high-technology areas of national importance.
 - The **activities** of CEL are sharply **focused on three thrust areas:**
 - **Solar photovoltaic cells, modules**, and systems for a variety of applications.
 - **Selected Electronic Systems:** Equipment for Railway Signalling and Safety, Cathodic protection Equipment for Oil Pipelines, Switching Systems and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSATs).
 - **Selected Electronic components**-professional (Soft) Ferrites, Electronic Ceramics, Piezoelectric Elements and Microwave Components.
 - Today, it enjoys the **international status of being among the top producers** of crystalline silicon solar cells in the world.
-

EVIDENTIAL BREATH ANALYZER



Recently, the Legal Metrology Division of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Government of India has unveiled new draft rules for Evidential Breath Analysers under the Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011.

- It is an **Instrument that measures and displays the breath alcohol** mass concentration of exhaled human breath within specified error limits.
- It provides a **non-invasive way to measure blood alcohol content**, offering quick and painless sample collection.
- **Working of Breath Analyser**
 - In the case of alcohol detection, a precise amount of a person's exhaled breath is passed through a solution of **potassium dichromate and sulfuric acid in the analyzer.**
 - The **change in the colour** of the solution is **proportional to the amount of alcohol** in the air sample, which in turn is directly related to the alcohol content of the blood.
- Evidential Breath Analysers need to be verified and stamped according to the **Legal Metrology Act, 2009**, to ensure their accuracy.
- The rapid analysis capabilities allow law enforcement officers to make swift, informed decisions, enhancing the effectiveness of roadside checks.
- This verification protects individuals from **wrongful penalties** due to faulty equipment and helps maintain the integrity of legal and workplace policies.
 - The availability of stamped and verified Evidential Breath Analysers to the public can **raise awareness about the effects of alcohol on impairment** and the legal limits for safe operation of vehicles and machinery. This encourages responsible behavior and informed decision-making.
 - The rules are applicable to those types of Evidential Breath Analysers that use **mouthpieces for sampling the breath.**

KRISHI KATHA PLATFORM

Recently, the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and Rural Development launched web portal for faster bank settlements of interest subvention claims under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund along with Krishi Katha platform.



- It showcases the **voice of the Indian farmers**, dedicated to amplifying the experiences, insights and success stories of farmers across the country.
- It aims to provide a **comprehensive and immersive storytelling** space where the narratives of India's agricultural community can be shared and celebrated.
- The objectives behind this initiative will be helpful in **raising awareness**, facilitating exchange of knowledge, fostering collaboration and empowering farmers.

Key facts about Agriculture Infrastructure Fund Scheme

- It was launched in 2020.
- **Objective:** Development of post-harvest management infrastructure for reducing losses, realisation of better value to farmers, innovation in agriculture and attracting investments for creation of Agriculture infrastructure with a total outlay of **₹ 1 lakh crore funding** through the banks and financial institutions **upto 2025-26**.
- The scheme provides for **3% interest subvention** to beneficiaries of the scheme for the loans given by banks up to ₹ 2 crore for a **maximum period of 7 years**, besides reimbursement of **credit guarantee** fee paid by banks.