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We believe these are what all of us need right now. Look for ways to help one another this Christmas. Reach out to loved ones to tell them how much they mean to you. Because the greatest gift you can give someone is love. This Christmas is going to be very different for our community. The COVID 19 pandemic will alter many of our familiar traditions. Yet, this Christmas is a perfect day to reflect on that story deeper meanings, which are as relevant today as they were two millennia ago. Those lessons are not specific to Christianity. Indeed, almost anyone can find inspiration in the story of a young, weary family, making a difficult journey and the birth of a baby boy into the lowliest circumstances that would later change the world. There are families in similar situations today. Thousands of families in Canada struggled to keep a roof over their heads this year. Thousands more lost their jobs to COVID due to a ravaged economy, and, tragically, thousands more lost their lives to the disease. And yet, so many of us who face tremendous obstacles and terrifying adversity kept moving, working, and pushing forward out of faith that things can get better. Small acts of courage change the world around us, sometimes insignificant, obvious ways, but much more commonly by touching one or two lives with hope and encouragement that ripple out endlessly. The holiday season is, coincidentally, the time of year when we are most generous with our time and money. We are tremendously giving people, donating millions of dollars to charity and volunteering countless hours. This generous spirit unites us all. Hopefully, the Christmas story reminds us that we need not give frankincense, gold and myrrh or more modern expensive gifts to show love and admiration. As for making the season special, we all have to adjust our Christmas plans this year due to COVID. We won spend the holidays with family and friends who don live in our household. But there are still many ways to enjoy the season. Listening to all your favorite Christmas music is always a great way to have fun. Decorating your indoor and outdoor spaces can be a lot of fun, too. As Christmas draws closer, a family drive to see the Christmas lights and displays in people yards can be a right, safe way to celebrate. It is also essential to let people know you are thinking of them with anything from a gift to dropping a few lines to someone from afar. So no, Christmas won be the same this year, but that does mean it can still be the uplifting season we all need now more than ever. Merry Christmas! Give up such responsibility. It must have also realized that its ability to improve governance in PSBs has reached its limits. However, there is no evidence that all is well with the private banks, and they can deliver better to the people the banking requirements than PSBs.

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The present government gives the impression that growth comes from the rich and the rich do not cry on inflation. They can pursue non inclusive growth agenda more effectively if they change the institutional architecture, so that expenditure on institutions meant for delivering to the poor can be minimized, if not eliminated. This is undesirable both politically and economically. While privatization by itself is not bad, the timing and motive behind the move at the moment is suspect, particularly after the consolidation of PSBs took place. The views expressed are author own. The author is an economist and risk management specialist. All of those are lights in the darkness, beacons of hope and charity in a once in a century pandemic that has brought the world to its knees. But we still have to get through Christmas. For Christians, Dec. 25 is a holy day of great joy, celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ. Even for those not of the Christian faith, it is a time traditionally spent with family and friends. Instead, if we heed the advice of scientists and medical authorities, all across this country, there will be people who spend these days alone, separated from elderly parents, longing to see grandchildren, reaching out by telephone and Face Time and Zoom to try to replicate the love and togetherness that usually accompany this holiday for so many of us. 4PL logistic segment in the country includes: Tech at its core As supply chains grow ever more complex and fragmented, technology will take an increasingly central role in how the industry develops and overcomes those challenges. As a result, the demand for new technologies in supply chains has increased significantly and logistics now stands before a crucial inflection point that will see profound changes to how the industry operates. Fundamental to this technological revolution will be the establishment of clear industry data standards potential of new technologies such as AI and block chain. At the same time, taking advantage of these new technologies will require an underlying shift in the way both than one size that that relate to warehousing, distribution, freight, and information technology, and provides the best solutions for their clients. This accuracy and cohesiveness of information will be critical, for even a seemingly trivial delay in the supply chain that can pause operations. Consolidation and cost to reduce supply chain costs will drive the demand for integrated solutions. Companies have been reducing costs will witness further cost optimization with companies looking to outsource the entire supply chain to a single partner with financing becoming a constraint. The companies will either adapt to smaller shipments or bulk shipments to reduce costs further. This outsourcing allows the and higher value projects. Because they are focused on ironing out costs by finding the best solutions for the lowest price some experts concerned that iodine deficiency could be on the rise again. Eating a healthy, balanced diet that includes iodine rich foods and iodized salt is key to good health.

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Jammu and Kashmir has been known for communal harmony, and even local terrorists will not be able to tarnish this reputation. If we look at the recent past, then we can say that the identity of Kashmir is protected in India. Fundamentally, Kashmir is the land of Rishis and Sufi saints, and their message is deep rooted in the hearts of Kashmiris, irrespective of faiths and beliefs. Not only that, it has the capacity and scope to expand, creatively vocalise, and mature. It also has excellent prospects to spread its outcome all over the country. The convergence of Mahayana Buddhism and Islam in some parts of Persia and Central Asia resulted in the evolution of Islamic mystics. The Sufis founded several orders by incorporating Hindu and Buddhist philosophies. The meeting of two great traditions of Saivism, the Hindu monistic philosophy of Kashmir, and Erfan of Muslim. It gradually took place, giving rise to a unique order of Rishis whose philosophical beliefs led to the idea of religious tolerance and shared faith in God, which Kashmiris always cherished. Somnath Dhar, Jammu and Kashmir, National Book Trust of India, New Delh. Rishi Sufism, a social, cultural and religious space where several Hindus and Muslims once practised their faiths, was one of the most prevalent expressions of Kashmiri at in the century. The Rishi Sufis practice shaped the concept of the immanency of God, respect for all religions, beliefs in miracles, reincarnation, meditation, and asceticism from Hinduism and the spirit of Eightfold Paths from Buddhism. It incorporated these into the concept of transcendence of God and to the spirit of the Five Pillars of Islam for launching the syncretic space for inter religious interactions. The ethno cultural symbiotic consciousness, and Hindu Buddhist inter religious symbiotic spiritual consciousness, shaped the evolution of the Kashmiri at. Kashmir at is a concept of tolerance and inclusivity of all faiths and beliefs, thus respecting all religious traditions and festivals. It embodies communal harmony, literary heights, spirituality and symbiotic relationship among different communities. Kashimiriyat is imminent in all aspects of the Kashmiri people life, and it is the powerful shaper of its people religious and cultural life. The comforting wisdom expressed in the local Kashmiri language by the Rishis provided solace in difficult times. Despite the cultural invasion of Kashmir Valley, Kashmir at has survived as a unique language due to various favorable historical reasons and other factors. Attack on Kashmir at. In 1947, after the partition of British India into India and Pakistan. The erstwhile state of Jammu Kashmir came under attack, which Pakistan masterminded. Maharaja Hari Singh signed a legal document of the Instrument of Accession, accepting accession to the Union of India when attackers had already reached the outskirt of Srinagar. The terrorism that began in 1989 in the Kashmir Valley, to supposedly for greater political rights, soon took a violent turn at the behest of Pakistan. Once again, ruthless killings, arson, looting and rape of non Muslim people were carried out by the terrorists.

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Thus, the minority community of approximately 3,50,000 people, mainly Kashmiri Pundits, were driven out of the Kashmir Valley and continued living in exile. Ultimately, the whole erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir was engulfed in this cross border terrorism sponsored by our adversary. In addition to other things, these radical elements want to destroy the basic fabric of Kashmir, i.e., Kashmir at. When the people of Jammu and Kashmir suffer, the magnificent metaphysical and mystical ethnicities augmented by Rishis and Sufi saints bring succor to them. There have been conversions, sometimes peaceful while at times by force. J K witnessed conversations, various changes in administration and transfers of power. Nevertheless, neither the adaptation nor forced migrations could obliterate their mutual trust, love and psychological bondage amongst the various communities. Ironically, the converted people did not change their surnames after conversions. People of Jammu and Kashmir take pride in their culture as the society is deeply inclined toward the culture of Rishi Sufi mysticism. People chose not to lose their diverse spiritual identity, which is neither unequivocally Hindu nor Muslim. This culture and spirit of a singular identity, irrespective of individual religious beliefs, sometimes confuse people outside of J K. However, Kashmiris with pride refer to it as Kashmiri at, in simple words, Kashmiri ness. The people of Jammu and Kashmir, especially of Kashmir Valley, continued to live in harmony till 1989, when Pakistan aroused the communal sentiments of the majority population of Muslims in Kashmir and changed the course of a passive, otherwise secular in nature, into a violent ridden communal movement. Pakistan forced an ideology of fundamentalism, which was alien to the Kashmiri society where Sufism flourished, divided the People based on religion, thereby complicating the ethno religious identity of the Kashmiris. For terrorists from the other side of the fence, religion was merely a tool to exploit the vulnerabilities of the masses and tear apart the socio cultural fabric of Kashmir at. The young minds of the J K are brainwashed and weapon trained to carry out large scale acts of terrorism. Pakistan funded radical elements are entering the Kashmiri society, threatening the pluralistic social order, inter faith and harmony of the people. Young Kashmiri Muslims are growing up under the umbrella of a single religion, Islam, with no memory of co existence and compassion for other communities. At the same time, the Kashmiri Pundits continue to live in exile, scattered future generations growing up outside their homeland, being shaped in a different culture with barely any connection to their roots. The unholy alliance of organised fundamental interpretations of religion and gun culture has led to the weeding out of remnants of the humanistic culture of Kashmir with its roots deeply embedded in the secular and glorious ancient past, perhaps marking its dent on Kashmiri at. Thus, the threat to the cultural ethos and values of Kashmir at comes from radical elements and not from India or Indian Constitution. India is a pluralistic and multi cultural society where.

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Many faiths and belief systems regulate the people of India. Kashmir civilisation is a splendid reflection of India civilisation, which promote composite culture and pluralism. So far, Pakistan has tried to weaken the very spirit of Kashmiri at, but Pakistan must appreciate that in a struggle between secularism and fundamentalism, the former is always the winner. The faith of the people of J K in the socio cultural fabric of Hindu Muslim is indestructible. We must not see this conflict in J K between Hindus and Muslims but as between national and anti national forces. The Pakistani strategy during the insurgency phase was to create social and communal disorder and weaken the secular base. Pakistan was under the impression that Kashmiri at had no psychic roots in the state, except in the plural reverence for other religions. This misapprehension encouraged Pakistan to transplant its fundamentalist ideology to combat the liberal Hindu ideal of the brotherhood of man, which comes from the Indian philosophy of Sarva dharma sambhava. At the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change UNFCCC 26th Conference of the Parties COP26 in Glasgow last year, Hon ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi outlined a five point strategy to drive positive climate action. Besides committing to increase non fossil energy capacity to 50GW by 2030 and meet half of all energy needs from renewable sources; India also put forward its goal to reducing at least one billion tonnes of total projected emissions between now and 2030. This eventually would place India on the path to achieving Net Zero emissions target by 2070. India has the lowest per capita emissions at just 1.9 tonnes of carbon dioxide per head, compared with 15.5 tonnes in the US and 12.5 tonnes in Russia, as per 2019 data. Thus, the new roadmap for a cleaner future has strong implications for the business sector. Our new roadmap is underpinned by the new Environment, Social, and Governance ESG reporting requirements for the business sector. The Securities and Exchange Board of India SEBI has called for mandatory disclosures through the new Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report BRSR format from FY2022 23 for the top 1,000 listed companies. However, to ensure that India businesses are future proofed for the pivotal shift to ESG reporting, an inclusive approach that encompasses the micro, small and medium enterprises MSME sector is needed. With over 6.3 crore MSMEs that contribute to about 29 percent of the country GDP and create jobs for some 110 million people, its role in achieving India mission to becoming a US\$5 trillion economy by 2025 is extremely significant. MSMEs also have a key role in achieving the climate action goals of the country, integrating ESG best practices into their operational and organizational framework. I believe, we have an incredible opportunity to support their ESG transition and deliver a workable model for developing nations where SMEs are the backbone of their economies. The need for ESG capacity building A strategic shift to a more ESG driven MSME sector.

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Needs comprehensive support reporting is an extra burden on these enterprises, and with several of them challenged by the impact of the COVID 19 pandemic, prioritising ESG standards, especially for companies in the manufacturing sector, calls for committed in house capacity building. ESG practitioners can support this transformation through MSME specific ESG reporting protocols and frameworks. From corporate to social to ESG For a long period, corporate reporting centered on governance measures followed by an emphasis on social responsibility. In both these, the country has set an exemplary model, with India probably being the only one where CSR spending is mandated by percentage profits, specific areas of action, and annual reporting. ESG reporting, not too surprisingly, is still in the nascent stage, with just about 125 companies representing mostly the construction and building materials, metals and mining, oil and gas, and chemicals sector disclosing their sustainability performance. For example, the environmental pillar calls for commitments regards energy usage, reducing the carbon footprint, waste management, pollution monitoring, natural resource conservation, managing hazardous waste, and toxic emissions. While the social pillar must factor in employee welfare, vendor relations, gender equality, and social welfare programs. Likewise, the governance pillar underpins the need for business ethics and legal best practices. ESG is fundamental for long term value creation Transitioning to this broad ESG framework is fundamental to long term value creation and in meeting stakeholder expectations which is key to future proofing Indian businesses. For MSMEs, specifically, proactive ESG reporting will bring an added incentive of being able to attract new investments, especially from ESG focused funds. To build businesses fit for the future that the nation envisages, it is important that we commence an inclusive ESG journey now. We must support the sector take that first decisive step without delay to map out grassroots level strategies for carbon footprint reduction and achieving carbon neutrality across their operations. The challenge is humungous; what is needed is stronger awareness, knowledge sharing, and governmental support to help MSMEs transition to the ESG best practices. Psoriasis is an autoimmune disease that requires timely treatment and lifelong management. Alarmingly, studies suggest that non adherence to medication among psoriasis patients is as high as 40 1. This is a result of several factors such as poor awareness, misinformation, financial inadequacy, and lack of motivation. Having skin affected by psoriasis can be a sign of inflammation occurring in other parts of the body. Thus, regular compliance to treatment is critical in controlling psoriasis. Psoriasis is often perceived as a skin problem which urges people to find remedies for the skin. Use of homemade skin packs are all too common. Alternatively, patients often find relief with over the counter medicines and ignore seeking professional advice. Owing to lack of awareness, misinformation about psoriasis, and with busy work schedules, patients tend to neglect treatment, that severely worsens their condition. Therefore, consulting a dermatologist will help get the right advice and a personalised treatment suited for one symptoms and severity of the condition.

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A multisystem inflammatory disease like Psoriasis requires constant attention to control the inflammation and prevent frequent flare ups. If mismanaged, psoriasis can cause a range of health complications such as hypertension, diabetes, kidney disease, skin problems and cardiovascular diseases. Correct treatment can not only alleviate the symptoms but also treat persisting skin problems. With treatment adherence, patients can get clearer skin, which can further motivate them in long term management of Psoriasis. Therefore, regular communication is fundamental for the right treatment, advice, and information. For psoriasis management, there are several safe and effective therapy options available today. Determining the right treatment method depends on several factors including the patient disease severity, risk of comorbidities and susceptibility to various risk factors. Advanced therapies, including biologics, have added to the options of therapeutic treatment of moderate to severe Psoriasis. They are highly effective in successfully disrupting the disease cycle. It has a favorable risk reward profile and is well tolerated by patients. This has proven to improve acceptance and facilitate better adherence. Psoriasis patients need holistic treatment and support, right from the initial stages. We need an understanding of the barriers to treatment adherence and accessible information for both patients and clinicians. There is a clear need in India for multi stakeholder interventions, uniting patient groups, specialists including dermatologists and rheumatologists, the government, industry bodies and private players towards establishing a patient centric model of care while driving emotional and social support. In early February this year, the National Payments Corporation of India NPCI in a proud revelation announced that our neighbor, Nepal would be the first foreign country to adopt India UPI Unified Payments Interface system. In yet another significant win, a couple of years back, tech titan Google in a letter to the United States Federal Reserve Bank applauded the robust digital payments architecture of UPI and elaborated on how a scalable infrastructure like UPI can be replicated in the US. The force to reckon with in the digital payment ecosystem, UPI has assuredly elevated our country finch story onto the world platform. While the pandemic undoubtedly boosted the inclination towards contactless and digital payments, UPI has been at the forefront of finch innovation, driving the adoption of digital payments across the country. The financial revolution which recently hit the \$1 trillion mark in transaction values in FY21 22 has been on a consistent growth trajectory since its launch in 2016 and is currently the most popular digital payments system in India, with more than 314 banks linked to it. While UPI based transactions have witnessed an over four fold growth in both volume and value over the last two years, they have also witnessed an alarming rise in frauds. Understanding UPI Developed by NPCI, UPI is primarily an instant real time payment system that facilitates interbank peer to peer and person to merchant transactions. The UPI address, a virtual identity, unique to each individual enables one to seamlessly track all transactions conducted through the id. UPI lets you link.

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Your bank account to a mobile application like Google Pay, Phoneme, Pat, BHIM, etc. thereby making transactions safely using just the UPI ID of the receiver. Unlike in net banking wherein, one needs to share sensitive information such as account number and IFSC code, UPI ID also known as Virtual Payment Address VPA does not contain any sensitive information and thereby mitigates the risk of frauds. The robust tech platform enables users to transact seamlessly across various modes scan a QR code to make payment, send money to UPI ID or phone number, or even send a collect money request. However unfortunately the unique construct and simplicity of UPI is being leveraged by fraudsters to lure and target users who conduct transactions carelessly. This makes it even more pertinent for users to take charge of the situation with adequate knowledge, scrutiny, and responsible behaviour so as to keep fraudulent transactions at bay. Below are some fraudulent practices that one must be aware of Phishing One of the most popular forms of fraud is Phishing, wherein fraudsters send unauthorised payment links via SMS. Since these fake bank URLs will look almost identical to the original URL, customers may imprudently click on the link which will direct them to the UPI payment app installed on their phone and will prompt for an auto debit. As soon as the user grants permission, the amount gets debited via UPI on real time. Malware Malware is yet another popular form of cyber fraud users fall prey to by clicking on fake URLs that are downloaded from a fake e mail attachment or an unsecured website. Clicking on the fake URL infects one device with a virus/malware, which is specifically designed to extract and copy data thereby stealing the financial information stored on the device. SIM Cloning Here once the scammer clones a SIM, he will have access to the user bank account details and ID proof which are then be easily used to reset the targeted user UPI id. Vising In this case, scammers may call or interact with the targeted user while posing themselves as a bank representative. After having gained the trust of the potential victim, these individuals under the pretext of updating KYC or some allied formality extract sensitive personal information including UPI PIN or password. Below is a safety manual to protect oneself against frauds Refrain from engaging with fraudsters In this digital age, where everything is just a call or a message away, be mindful of unfamiliar numbers or in case if the identity of the caller or the source of information is devious. Additionally, be wary of contact numbers available on shopping portals and e commerce platforms as they too may be unscrupulous. Ensure to check on the identity of the person one is interacting with The paramount rule After signing up, UPI provides the UPI PIN number which is a 4 or a 6 digit code. The PIN is the number that one has to enter whenever one.

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Adds a new payment account or makes a transaction. In other words, every transaction is authenticated with the UPI PIN, which acts as a safety net and prevents fraudsters from misusing the app on a device or making a payment from an account as the UPI PIN is known only to the user. The paramount rule here is Never reveal your PIN to anyone. Here fraudsters may try to misuse the request money feature on payment apps. But what one needs to remember is that if money has to be credited it will never ask for the PIN. Beware of counterfeit apps There are many fake apps that may look similar to the original bank app and are easily available for download. Installing such fake apps, makes sensitive information vulnerable to fraudsters. Personal information of users are extracted under the guise of some important banking service or transaction. While UPI is definitely one of the safest and most secure platforms for cashless transactions, but as with the platform, the onus equally lies with the users as well to observe safety standards and practices. In case of UPI, customers fall prey to fraudsters owing to their own ignorance and lack of knowledge. It is therefore extremely important that even while we adapt to contactless payments such as UPI, we are mindful while transacting digitally and are responsible to keep a tight check on any form of inadvertent behavior. We are in an era where the rate of finch adoption is bizarrely exceeding the rates of Fitch Innovation. It is important to study factors causing tangible impact in digital adoption in specific demographics for fitness growth and scalability. This article points out trends that see skyrocketing adoption of digital payments in rural India. Increasing smartphone penetration there is an exponential increase in the rate of smartphone penetration in India which was estimated to be 54 percent in 2020 and hiking towards 96 percent by 2040, which is almost everyone equipped with a smartphone? Mobile payments have been a joy for customers urban and rural ever since its inception. Players in the Fitch arena are constantly in the innovation race to facilitate more financial inclusion by developing new products and features for easy payments. Embanking, Fraud Detection, Buy Now Pay later, QR embedded bill payments, virtual wallets are some of the trends seeing many users everywhere. Digital payments have broken traditional banking shackles. The newer generation in rural India is quick to adapt to innovation. This trend is naturally occurring because digital payments have become customer friendly and just eases out the conventional pain points of banking cash transfers. A big good by to olden days of banking where the smallest fund transfer includes the hustle and bustle for collecting tokens, moving on the queue and befriending cashiers. Raising momentum of rural stores collecting digital payments Digital payments on technology powered offline store apps is a major trend that provides payment collection via dynamic QR payments, Static QR payments, debit/credit cards also inclusive.

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Of so many features like Digital Ledger, Inventory, e Point Of Sale and Nonbanking. Nonbanking single handedly raises the bar of rural digital adoption, since most rural populations engage in B2C businesses involving layers of payment cycles towards vendors and stakeholders. Neo banking in a store payment collection app includes bulk/individual payouts, list of inward outward transactions, some with options even for availing loan and insurance. Pricings are cheap, merchant paperwork, background checks and integrations needed are umber fast and simple. A classy merchant dashboard with notifications of activities happening on the digital payment app is crucial. Simplicity Most rural mobile app users need it simple. The outlook of the app needs to be uncluttered, simple and self explanatory. The navigation, workflow and concluding acknowledgements, although internally complex, should look simple and straightforward to the user while not forgetting the presentation of the app in a minimum of 6 to 7 regional languages. Speed Those few seconds between end payment and paid are deemed high on human anxiety and so very crucial. The psychology of the rural human mind says, the more time taking digital payment is, the more unreliable it could be. Rural India is big, almost 70percent of the country and it is a sector where money is earned largely in forms of labor through sweat and blood and this kind of money lost panic is a can complain issue. Speed increases the sense of security in the minds of rural merchants. An edifying campaign that digital payments is secure and risk free The news of Digital Fraud is increasing and awareness about the security in digital payments is key. Fitness are incorporating defensive mechanisms for fraud detection and risk prevention and rural merchants are feeling a sense of security in depending on digital payments. But more than the problem of infrastructure it is the people distrust towards sophisticated technology. There is a quote that says, A superlatively advanced technology equals magic. While there are many advantages and amazing features that come with digital technology adoption, it also brings in a certain fear factor. The convenience, operability, and speed provided by finch solutions is conceived like, known devil is better than unknown angel. And this is where the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Meaty has taken necessary action to set up Common Service Centers CSCs which are manned digital financial hubs to spread word on the transparency and reliability that a digital world can bring in. Also it holds the power to cater to the questions and fears of the rural population and explain that digital banking comes under governmental policies and digital finance options laid down for rural citizens. The government has invested more than Rest 65 crore to promote digital financial services such as UPI, IMPS, Bank Pops machines, etc. in the rural sectors of the country. The mobility industry is clearly going through one of its most disruptive periods with electrification being one of the major drivers of this transformation. Over 100 new models of.

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A highlight of Census 2011 was the surge in urban settlements over the previous decade. The count was 7,933 urban settlements. About 65% of these settlements did have a master plan, according to a Nitti Aayog report in 2021. Moreover, almost half of them continue to be governed as rural entities. It problematic because urban India is not just the primary engine of economic growth, but it where most of the future population growth is expected. GOI estimated that urbanisation contributed to almost 60% of GDP, and almost 75% of the population increase by 2036 will be on account of urban growth. The problem has two dimensions. First, states have undermined the spirit of the 74th constitutional amendment of 1992 that envisaged the transfer of the urban planning function to an elected local government. Second, inadequate devolution of powers has deprived master plans of a sense of reality. They are out of sync with the evolution of urban settlements. A common critique is that they are inflexible and overemphasis zoning. The problem here is that master plans, which take a macro view of urban areas, failed to account for the informal nature of urban India employment market. Consequently, zoning plans run into unexpected growth of clusters linked to informal jobs. The end result is that basic urban infrastructure is either patchy or non-existent. Master plans remain essential to prevent chaos and enhance the quality of urban life. They require action on two fronts. Political power has to devolve to urban local governments. With it, greater ownership by the political executive can inject a dose of reality into master plans. The surge in India daily mean rainfall since the last week of June again showed up the poor state of urban India infrastructure. Marooned vehicles and chaos in big cities made headlines. However, the disruption in smaller urban centers has probably been worse. If the infrastructure in big cities is inadequate to deal with the monsoon, emerging urban areas deal with another problem. Infrastructure does exist. In the sphere of higher education institutions HEIs and educational rankings, there is regular discoursing on some key touchstones like faculty research and publications, student placements, quality of teaching and faculty-student ratio. An array of ranking bodies, from the Times Higher Education World University Rankings to the controversial National Assessment and Accreditation Council, conducts detailed surveys deploying many of the aforementioned parameters. They have a broad, data-based approach that tilts the surveying method to quantifiability, quantitative data, numbers and graphs. In the daily dose of human tragedy, we in India stand head and shoulders above most other countries. In newspapers, on television, across the internet, tragic incidents oscillate between the comic and the bizarre, between callous and outlandish: boys swimming in flooded street sucked into drain, workers asleep on railway track run over by train, man peeing on wire electrocuted, family killed in monsoon building collapse, bridge crashes into river during inauguration. Leaving aside those dead in rail accidents and religious clashes, these are human tragedies linked to daily official incompetence and apathy. We invite these shameful headlines for two reasons. We are now the world largest population; and that 1.4 billion number is not scattered over a Norway-like sparseness, but is concentrated in some of the most crowded and ineptly governed urban centers and states. Outside of Dhaka and Tokyo, Indian cities have some of the highest human densities Mumbai has 73,000 people per square mile, Kolkata has 33.000. And Dharavi is at one million.

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So, when floods and landslides occur, accident and tragedy are built into the terrifying numbers. Facility management, leasing, broking network, and property consultation. As the real estate sector expands, there will be a broader positive multiplier effect on related industries and persons involved. By targeting double-digit GDP growth, India can unleash the true potential of its real estate sector, fostering economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and fulfilling the aspirations of its citizens. Watching clouds can transport you to a realm of unparalleled serenity and bliss, where the boundaries of reality seem to dissolve into a painter canvas. As you lie on the soft grass or lounge on a cozy hammock, your eyes fixate on the ever-changing dance of clouds across the vast expanse of the sky. Each fluffy mass morphs into unique shapes and forms, stimulating your imagination to conjure images of animals, mythical creatures, and dreamy landscapes. The gentle breeze carries the clouds along, painting the sky with hues of cotton candy pink, golden orange and serene blues. The warm rays of the sun filter through the white canopies, casting a soft glow that envelops you in a cocoon of comfort. The world around you fades away as you become immersed in this celestial spectacle, where time seems to stand still, and the stresses of everyday life dissipate like the morning mist. The act of cloud-watching instills a profound sense of calm and freedom, akin to being transported to a paradise where worries dissolve into nothingness. As you marvel at the boundless sky, a sense of perspective emerges, reminding you of the vastness of the universe and your place within it. The transient nature of clouds serves as a reminder of life impermanence, urging you to savor the present moment and appreciate the beauty in fleeting things. The tranquility that accompanies cloud-watching is not just a product of the external scenery; it also stems from an inner connection with nature. In this enchanting setting, you can find solace and peace of mind, allowing your thoughts to wander freely and find refuge from the chaos of modern life. This profound communion with the natural world nurtures your soul, replenishing your spirit and filling you with a profound sense of contentment. As the clouds continue their ethereal journey across the heavens, you may lose track of time, but the experience stays etched in your memory like a cherished dream. The beauty of cloudwatching lies not only in the mesmerizing display above but also in the emotions it stirs within you, evoking a feeling of paradise found amidst the ever-changing canvas of the sky. In recent years, artificial intelligence AI has emerged as a game-changer in various fields, and the education sector is no exception. AI, a force to be reckoned with, holds the key to revolutionizing the way we learn and teach, ushering in an era of unparalleled accessibility and effectiveness for education across the nation. As an ardent believer in the untapped potential of the human mind and its remarkable capacity for growth, I wholeheartedly endorse the integration of artificial intelligence AI with the education sector. Embracing Al as a collaborative tool can pave the way for making education accessible to all, empowering students to harness their cognitive abilities and unlock a brighter future for them. Following are a few ways I believe AI can revolutionize education. Personalised learning for every student In traditional education, students often follow a standard curriculum, regardless of their individual strengths and weaknesses. With AI, this can change. AI can understand how each of us learns and adapts the.

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Learning process accordingly. This means that teachers can focus on our unique needs and abilities, helping us excel at our own pace. Timely feedback and improved assessments Have you ever wondered if there was a way to get immediate feedback on your assignments? AI can help with that By using AIpowered assessment tools, our teachers can grade student work quickly and give us feedback right away. This way, we can understand where we need to improve and build on our strengths. Identifying and bridging learning gaps In India, we face disparities in access to quality education in different regions. AI can help us bridge this gap. By analyzing data, AI can pinpoint areas where students need more support and resources. This insight allows policymakers to allocate educational resources more efficiently, ensuring that every student has an equal opportunity to succeed. Streamlining administrative tasks AI can also assist our teachers and school administrators in managing administrative tasks more efficiently. By automating processes like enrollment, record-keeping, and scheduling, our teachers can devote more time to teaching and mentoring us. This can lead to a smoother educational experience for everyone. Lifelong learning and up skilling: AI can facilitate lifelong learning by offering personalized, on-demand courses tailored to individuals evolving career goals and interests. With Al-driven platforms, professionals can stay updated with the latest developments in their fields, ensuring they remain competitive and adaptable in the job market. Early intervention for struggling students AI can play a vital role in helping students who might be struggling academically. By analyzing data, AI can identify students who need extra support and intervention. Early identification of learning difficulties can prevent students from falling behind and give them the necessary help to succeed. Al-powered content and curriculum AI has the potential to transform the content and curriculum, making it more relevant and engaging for students. By analyzing vast amounts of data on student preferences, interests, and learning outcomes, AI can recommend and generate content that resonates with learners. This adaptive content approach ensures that students stay motivated and connected with their studies, fostering a love for learning. Al in special education The integration of AI in special education can be a game-changer for students with learning disabilities. Al-powered tools can identify specific challenges and adapt learning strategies to accommodate individual needs. For example, speech recognition technology can assist students with language difficulties, while AI-driven visual aids can enhance comprehension for those with visual impairments. As we embrace AI in education, we must also address ethical concerns. Ensuring the privacy and security of our data is essential. Additionally, while AI can enhance our learning experiences, it should not replace our teachers. Our teachers play a significant role in guiding and inspiring the students, and AI should complement their efforts rather than replace them. The integration of artificial intelligence in education represents a transformative leap towards a more inclusive, personalized, and efficient learning ecosystem in India. By harnessing the power of AI, we can elevate education to new heights, ensuring that every student has the opportunity to reach their full potential. With responsible implementation, AI seamless fusion with education promises a brighter, more promising future for learners across the nation. Let us embrace this technological marvel and embark on a journey that unleashes the true potential.

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Electric vehicles EVs are launched globally each year, and it is estimated that by 2040, one in three cars sold will be EVs. The EV disruption in the automobile industry is also quite democratic, as the focus on new technologies has presented an opportunity for new players to enter the sector. Many established automobile manufacturers have been slow to act, giving EV startups the opportunity to gain a foothold in the market. However, despite these opportunities, EV startups need a supportive ecosystem to help them grow and achieve their full potential. This is definitely the case in India, where young EV entrepreneurs face a host of challenges such as a lack of access to raw materials, testing equipment and quality talent. There are some positive factors such as India abundant supply of renewable energy resources and expertise in automotive manufacturing. The government has been taking steps to nurture a conducive ecosystem in India for a while, with mission plans and incentive schemes for manufacturing EVs and EV components as well as encouraging consumer adoption. However, many of these schemes are largely empowering established companies and could do more for small and medium sized EV players. The government is doing its utmost to support the Indian EV ecosystem, but the industry must also take the baton forward. This collective approach will help EV startups face a number of challenges. The challenges are many There are many struggles that EV startups deal with but given that it is a relatively new and innovative technology in a capital intensive industry, Research Development R D is unsurprisingly a huge challenge for many startups. In 2019 20, the world top 20 car manufacturers spent close to a combined INR 7 lakh cores on R D in EVs numbers that startups will struggle to match. While this is obviously a constraint, startups do have the advantage of agility and flexibility as they are not beholden to existing manufacturing processes and product designs. Nevertheless, critical components like batteries are still expensive as they account for 40 of an EVs cost. Indian startups will especially struggle with this as access to raw materials for lithium ion batteries is limited. Though there are some initiatives, such as a Production Linked Incentive, to encourage alternative battery chemistries with more indigenous materials, research on them is scattered, complex and costly prohibiting the entry of startups into this sector. R D is also not just about manufacturing capacity. EVs are increasingly electronic and EV software plays a critical role in advancing EV technologies. Whether it is to manage battery, coordinate different functions across the vehicle or present user interfaces, software can often be where EV manufacturers earn a competitive advantage. Developing or even using software can be extremely expensive, which, along with manufacturing costs, can make the development of a prototype prohibitively expensive. This does not even take into account the need for the testing equipment required to troubleshoot and develop prototypes into feasible designs. R D on EV components requires equipment.

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Like motor test benches, mixed signal oscilloscopes and cell/battery cyclers some of which can cost 3 5 cores each. Even if the funding could be raised by startups to afford these R D costs, talent remains a major bottleneck that prevents India from being globally competitive. Countries like the USA and China have been investing in automobiles and EVs for so long that their EV industries have developed immense expertise in the field. India is unfortunately still lagging behind and many organizations struggle to recruit quality engineers. This struggle is especially worse for startups, many of whom struggle to compete with the pay packages and benefits that large manufacturers like Tata Motors, Mercedes Benz and Mahindra can provide. All of these struggles are occurring in the backdrop of major supply chain crises the EV production process has been called a manufacturing hell because of its numerous bottlenecks. The process of making automobiles involves high fixed costs, and complicated coordination with different suppliers to source various materials and components. These are issues that are mitigated by economies of scale but that requires significant capital and investment there is a good reason why the gap between making a prototype and mass producing an EV is ominously called the valley of death. Many startups are unable to find investors who have sufficiently long term thinking Funding difficulties are also the main reason dissuading startups from exploring new ideas. Even with investors, the situation can arise where their expectations are not in alignment with the company vision. EVs: Long term opportunities that are not a zero sum game It is clear that EVs have immense potential to both deal with climate change as well as fuel economies. While there is significant competition between different companies of varying sizes and even different technologies, anyone who has spent any time with EVs realises that EVs are not a zero sum game. The scale of the problems and their sheer variety mean that multiple companies will be needed to provide a variety of EV solutions. This is not to say that the EV industry will not be competitive but more to highlight the opportunities for collaboration and collective movements, especially among startups. This may lead to a new type of EV organizations that are more interested in ecosystem building than developing products themselves. Take testing equipment for example one individual EV startup may not be able to afford all the equipment required, but an organisation with multiple EV startups as members could purchase this equipment and split the cost across its members over a period of time. This is a far more efficient use of the equipment and may be a more effective model at a time when equipment is becoming more expensive and difficult to source. Startups would obviously benefit tremendously from access to state of the art equipment while maintaining lower capital expenses, lesser risk and reduced cash flow issues. This model could also be used to consolidate talent which EV startups could access through.

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a consultation model, which would help early stage startups advance R D development by avoiding recruitment constraints. Engineers working in such a model would interface with multiple technologies and use cases, which would expedite the pace at which they gain functional expertise. This is precisely the type of long term thinking that will be required by these ecosystem creators, and there is no type of organisation where this is more required than venture capital firms. Many of them are still learning about mobility and climate technologies and how to invest in them. This limits the potential of EV startups to scale enough to transition beyond the valley of death and begin production. The opportunities for the EV industry to drive another era of growth in India is immense both from the economic activity generated by the manufacturing and development of EVs by Indian startups as well as the activity generated by the use of the effects it could have on logistics and transport industries are extremely exciting. There are certainly challenges that will need to be overcome, but the truism that challenges are just another word for opportunities has never been truer. With the right support and movement, the EV ecosystem can help power India into a new era of clean mobility Many established automobile manufacturers have been slow to act, giving startups the opportunity to gain a foothold in the market. However, despite these opportunities, startups need a supportive ecosystem to help them grow and achieve their full potential. This is definitely the case in India, where young EV entrepreneurs face a host of challenges such as a lack of access to raw materials, testing equipment and quality talent. There are some positive factors such as India abundant supply of renewable energy resources and expertise in automotive manufacturing. The government has been taking steps to nurture a conducive ecosystem in India for a while, with mission plans and incentive schemes automobiles involves high fixed costs, and complicated coordination with different suppliers to source various materials and components. These are issues that are mitigated by economies of scale but that requires significant capital and investment there is a good reaso. It is unfortunate that the collegiums rejected her request for reconsideration without assigning a reason. It is easy to argue that one high court is as good as any other, that such transfers should not be seen as a demotion, and better of justice. However, it is a fallacious argument when one considers that there are no known complaints about her any public around her judicial or personal conduct. It is possible that the transfer is based complaints not available in the public domain. The controversy once again brings under focus the flawed collegium system of appointments and transfers. In recent years, the government and the collegium have been frequently on the latter for transfer has something to do with her judgment in the Bilkis Bano gang rape case, when she was in the Bombay High Court, is quite misconceived.

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Following World War II, the United States of America anointed itself the leader of the free world, committed to planting the flag of democracy globally. Much of this global positioning was facilitated by a celebration of its constitution. The constitution, though written in dense legal prose, enshrined the concepts of liberty, equality and freedom. Nourished by a powerful Supreme Court and gushing popular culture portrayals, it became the global gold standard for constitutional documents. Oil producers and refineries exporting downstream products have had a good run this year. Consequently, on June 30, Gol levied an indirect tax on them to capture a part of the windfall gains. The levy of indirect taxes in the form of chess on domestic crude production sold at import parity prices, and on export of petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel will accrue entirely to GoI. This is because a chess is not part of the divisible pool of taxes that has to be shared with states. Last week, the GST Council had a two day meeting where steps to reform the structure of the indirect tax by closing some exemptions and correcting inverted duties were approved. Its a welcome move. GST has withstood stress tests in 2020 21 when the economy contracted. It withstood the challenge and its resilience is now beyond question. However, GST remains a work in progress. For example, the Council needs to extend GST to important economic inputs currently outside its purview. Notably, petroleum products and electricity. One of the aims of GST is to improve Indians economic competitiveness by removing the cascading impact of taxes. Keeping petroleum and electricity outside GST will not help us realise this goal as input tax credit is unavailable when they are used in economic activity. States are reluctant to subsume these products into GST as they feel GoI has eaten into the divisible pool of taxes by resorting to chess and surcharge. They have a point the share of chess and surcharge in gross tax revenue increased from 10.4% in 2011 12 to 15.3% in 2018 19. Both levels of government face fiscal pressure. But if Indians most important indirect tax reform, GST, has to live up to its potential all stakeholders have to take the long view. GST was the outcome of a grand bargain when states ceded unilateral tax powers over the major part of their base in return for a temporary guaranteed compensation to smoothen the transition. That phase is over but much needs to be done. The way forward is for Gol, the entity with superior taxation powers, to avoid frequent recourse to chess. It vitiates the atmosphere and limits GSTs potential. Avoiding chess to persuade states to bring petrol, electricity and all of real estate into GST should be the next big target. Its direct impact will be on Indians competitiveness. All sensible Indians would agree with CJI Ramana that the judiciary must function as an independent organ of governance, answerable to the Constitution alone he is also.

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Right that such ideal functioning is made difficult by the party in office expecting judicial endorsement of every governmental action and opposition parties likewise expecting support for their causes. But judging by the parameters of constancy and transparency, it is perhaps equally indisputable that painful gaps remain in courts answerability to the Constitution that are entirely of their own doing. For example, despite Article 20 2 safeguarding against double jeopardy, and also an SC judgment that subjecting an individual to numerous proceedings on the basis of the same cause is violative of fundamental rights, the clubbing of multiple FIRs into one jurisdiction is yet to become a procedural commonplace. Nupur Sharma is just the latest to experience this. In a much more widespread malaise, the elemental concept of bail not jail has yet to be internalised by the judicial labyrinth. On the transparency front, judicial appointments themselves present the most glaring gaps. In a strongly worded minority opinion when SC struck down the NJAC Act, Justice Chelameswar had written that transparency is an aspect of rationality and the need for transparency is more in the case of appointment process. The judgment too had underlined the need to enhance the collegiums transparency. And yet, great opacity still persists in appointments, as also in case listing. Constitutional matters like challenges to the nullification of Article 370 sit delayed before multi judge benches, with poor explanation. These are challenges that are very much within the judiciarys domain to address. It can do a far better job of keeping faith with the Constitution, plus the citizens and their civil liberties. Last weeks Bricks summit was bookended by some excitement over the possibility of the group expanding by accepting new members and reports that Argentina and Iran had applied for membership. What this obscures, however, is the fact that amid the evolving geopolitical situation, the Bricks mechanism appears to be undergoing an identity crisis. There is a deepening contradiction at the heart of the grouping, which is likely to result in extremely difficult choices for Indian foreign policy. Historically, economic cooperation and somewhat shared perspectives among emerging markets on matters related to global governance reform provided the raison d enter for Bricks cooperation. In this sense, the groups agenda was not just economic but also political. The addition of South Africa, the only African economy in the G20, to the Bricks in 2010 further underscored this. To be a mother you must first be a wife, every uterus knows that. Only after families say yen shade naming ho skate and wives tell husbands main apace batches Ki ma bane wale hood do kids get to say main first class main first aye hood, ma! That the correct order. We ask strangers how many kids they have only after they nod to are you married? Reproductive systems are activated at the end of wedding receptions. Pregnancy tests that show two pink lines are strictly for a Mrs. A Miss, when caught with such a kit is.

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Buying it for a cousin or neighbour. When a hetero couple is having fun, only one of them can miss a period. The other just has to say, Dent be hyper. Women who stare anxiously at calendars with fingers crossed could be wishing for or against. Some women want kids, have them. Some women have kids, dont want them. Some women dont want kids, dont have them. New moms and babies face each other warily. Some moms baby talk to the baby even when the baby is a badly in his 50s. Some moms hand baby to nanny and are pleasantly surprised when baby grins one day and there are 32 teeth in its mouth. Babies themselves roll their eyes when you bring in a second bundle of joy, your back up baby in case first is misplaced. Firstborn wants it returned pronto and loses all composure when told but you wanted a sibling. Brought up on films where babies are born after two flowers shake a lot, Indian kids routinely suffer heart attacks in biology class. They go back home, look at their parents and shake their heads, Nah, not them! Pills, pull out, prayers no method is foolproof, so, oops, here we are. Not all of us were planned; ova just cant be trusted around a sperm. As condom companies are routinely burnt to the ground or sued for school fees, celibacy cannot be recommended highly enough if populating the planet is not on your to do list. While we pester the newlywed for good news, a quick first pregnancy always sparks backward counting; the baby better look preemie. When married women ask about birth control, they are told to wait, what if they want more kids, eh? When unmarried women do, they are asking for a friend. Life is a divine creative force. We are not dependent solely on instinctual drives but also possess virtues of awareness, reasoning, common sense, reflection, will, logic, morality and discerning real and unreal. These virtues bestow immense freedom of making choices. We are not separate from other creatures. We carry within the entire evolutionary memory beginning from marine life, amphibians, reptiles and mammals. However, beyond a certain threshold of upliftment, its entirely our choice how to steer our lives and what to become. Embracing these virtues helps in evolving and living life free from unconscious reactions. By exercising freedom of choice, we can make our lives worthier and meaningful. We can carve our own paths. Samsara are those pathways. Sam means total and Kara means action. We often misconstrue samsara as something positive and righteous. Samsara are neutral. They literally mean impression or groove. These impressions are created both consciously and unconsciously and stored as memory in Chita the huge storage and powerhouse of impressions. These impressions mound our inner potential to create us as us. Once stored in chitter, these impressions drive our responses and actions. On facing familiar situations or events, samsara evoke familiar responses. They drive us on.

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Autopilot mode these internal reflexes have the power to recreate the same reflexive outcomes and repetitive behaviors. Thus, what we are today is because what we were in the past and what we will be in the future depends on what we are today. Samsara constitutes our deep rooted tendencies, habits, consistent patterns of reactions, behavior, outlook, feelings and way of perceiving. Findings suggest that the brain hardwires repetitive learning to conserve energy and resources so that the same can be redirected towards new learning and behaviors. For example, initially, learning to drive a car was cumbersome. We lacked coordination and while we paid attention to some functions, we missed others. However, over time, we developed skill and dexterity to coordinate all functions together and mastered driving. Today, we hardly pay attention to where the steering is, how to change the gear or accelerate. We drive effortlessly. Skill mastered is now part of our subconscious and in a split second we drive and navigate without any difficulty. The pattern we sow as samsara directs and influences our future actions and outcomes. My outcome how I drive today is entirely based on how I learnt driving in the past. That why, my style of driving is consistent and uniquely different from others. Generally, samsara are helpful and essential for navigating our lives. However, they become unhelpful when past samsara start coloring our present and restrict our vision of seeing things as they are. When internal, past conditioning unconsciously shapes our present perception, we get stuck in the karmic groove that restricts us from moving forward. Loosening the grip of such samsara is a challenge, but planting strong intentions and constant repetition helps in creating a corresponding groove or tendency. Scientific evidence suggests that nerves that fire together, wire together. Deeper the groove, more likely we tend to follow that track just like water flowing through channels. Thus, by moving from conscious towards unconscious and automatic, we can reprogramed ourselves. Recently, I came across a puzzle floating in What Sapp groups. I reproduce it verbatim, not to bias the readers from any clue or hint. A lady buys grocery worth Rs.350 from a shop. Shopkeeper selling the goods with zero profit. The lady gives him 2000 Rest note. The shopkeeper gets the change from next shop, keeps 350 for himself and returns Rs.1650 to the lady. Later the shopkeeper of the next shop comes with the Rest. 2000 note saying duplicate and takes his money back. How much LOSS did the shopkeeper face? Select the correct option 350; B. 1650; C. 2350; D. 3650; E. 4000; F. Other Specify Amount. No need to scratch your head. The correct answer is supposed to be Rest 2000 because, the shop keeper ended up in a fake note Rest 2000/. Well, this solution is mathematically correct. But let us look at this episode from ethical angle. The episode here involves three persons. On one hand, we have here, a lady who moves freely with a.

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Fake note of Rest 2000 either innocently or ignorantly knowing fully well that carrying fake currency is illegal. She gets her stuff and walks away home coolly. The neighboring shop keeper exercises his right to get back his Rest 2000 claiming that the note is fake. The main shop keeper, who sells the goods on no profit incurs loss because of no fault on his part. However, why didnt he notice that the note was fake, in the first instance itself and lodge a police complaint? He might have thought that by doing so, he would lose a customer, and any way, the note will be safely passed on to the neighboring shop! While we are discussing the deal as a transaction among three people, we should not forget that the real culprit is the person who printed fake note, and the whole system which has not been able to catch the thief since its printing and circulation. A close introspection reveals that all of us, so called general public are a part of the corrupt system, and the existing rules will not help out in coming to an ethical solution. We wear different hats depending upon what suits us. Sometimes, we behave like the lady who walks freely with a corrupt note, showing innocence or ignorance of the procedure. At times, we behave like the neighboring shop keeper, who shows self interest, not even bothered to ask how did it happen, and what could have been done to improve the system. More often, we behave like the shop keeper, and take a chance till we are caught by someone. Unless we change our mindset and come together to address the issue from an ethical angle, the fake notes and corrupt practices are bound to remain forever. What are the take away messages from this episode? It is not fair to target someone as corrupt without addressing the whole system. The solution, which is not simple, perhaps, lies in good governance which rewards good practice and punishes the corrupt practice. For example, in this case, investigation should be conducted and severe punishment should be inflicted against all persons who are found guilty of printing fake currency. At the same time, a strong incentive should be given to those who can give information to nab the culprits. They should also be given personal security to prevent victimization. On the other hand, if an innocent person is tricked by someone, like the shopkeeper in this episode, he she should be duly compensated immediately by following a transparent procedure. The loss should be compensated by the public relief fund as it is a collective responsibility to see that such thing doesnt recur. Having known the delay and hassles involved in taking measures based on judiciary or legislation in the Indian context, the only hope is executive machinery which should become proactive and take up such issues, till we evolve long term solutions of adding layers of legislation or judiciary. We dont need too.

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Many rules, but we need officers who are competent, assertive and ethical. Mathematics will offer solution which is correct. But ethics will offer solution which is right. Our education system should try to integrate Mathematics with ethics. It should happen at homes, schools and society. Lets wait for a day and date with MATHEMETHICS! The horrifying video of two radical Islamists beheading an innocent tailor in Udaipur shocked India. This is neither the first nor the last time it will happen but we need to take threats seriously, as, Kahayan All could have been saved. He reported the threats to the police but apparently it was ignored. The fact is that many people in India supported Nupur Sharma as she was made a scapegoat. No one spoke of what led her to quote a correct passage from the Hadith. Mullahs and Malians should realise that if they make fun of Hindu Gods, then others will question their belief systems. It pains me to see this terrible tragedy becoming a political slugfest. All parties must realise that Islamic radicalism hurts everyone and every community. There are millions of law abiding Muslims but there are also a few politicians and preachers who want to divide the country. They see India thriving and doing well and this upsets them. They would rather have riots and mayhem. The only way to stop them is to identify them and shame them on social media, print and TV. Such people want power at any cost even if it means sowing divisions and hate. There are tough solutions that our intelligence networks will have to follow. Warn hate preachers and jail them. Check regularly on what is being taught in Madrassas. If possible offer good schools instead of Madrassas. Members of the community should ensure that there is no violence after the Friday prayers. Teaching the good parts of any religion is fine but to incite people to riot and throw stones and burn vehicles and buildings cannot be condoned. Why should there be incidents of stone throwing by angry youngsters after the most Holy day of the week, where they ask Allah and Prophet Mohammed, to give them blessings and also most importantly to bring about peace in the world. If Prophet Mohammed was alive today he would not approve of what is being done in his name. He would be appalled by the incidents of violence and the fact that there are some dubious clerics and politicians who possibly incite youngsters. I have heard some of these visceral and hateful speeches, recently, saying that one community is under threat. The clerics and politicians who incite the youth would never ask their own children to riots. It is the poor and the vulnerable kids they target to fight their so called perceived battles something that the Prophet would have disapproved off. The rich clerics would never allow their own children to become cattle fodder. Their children get the best of education and are safe in secure.

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Jobs living in expensive neighborhoods. I know this as a fact as I personally have had a debate at a Lit Fest with a high ranking IAS officer who went to the best school in India and was a Muslim from one of the best known families in India but thought that Madrassas were great education for Muslim children as they could get jobs as clerics. I was too polite to counter him with Why did you not go to a Madrassa then? Or to point out to him that had his parents not sent him to the best of schools, he would not have had the opportunities that made him what he is and why would he want millions of kids going in for an education that gave them only a few choices either to be a cleric or a teacher. But since I knew his family personally, I can say I was aghast at his attitude. This is what I think is a mindset problem with some people in high places who are such hypocrites that they actually think that their children deserve better than other peoples kids who they use at every opportunity as useful idiots. These people are very much a part of the Breaking India forces. They are cynical and rich and care little about uplifting the poor. They will hit out at the leader of their own country who has genuinely distributed welfare, medical, food, banking and housing to all those who need it be they of any religion or caste. They will try and vilify all Indians and India in any forum national or international. Such people will sell themselves to cynically denigrate the very country that has given them everything. Every nation has such people. Some call them traitors but I say they are pitiful, pathetic losers. I was appalled to see a recent huge gathering of a minority community in Rajasthan, where every speaker was openly telling the people gathered there to come out in huge numbers again on Friday, June 17, after their Holy prayers and bring women and children along to show displeasure against Nupur Sharma and the BJP government. This despite the fact that Nupur has an FIR against her and has been removed from the party. Some so called leaders even want her hanged in a public square! Should such hate protests be allowed? I have lived and travelled to many countries and though protests are allowed in democracies, hate speech to incite thousands are definitely not allowed. The organisers and speakers would get into trouble and never be able to preach again. It is this mindset that led to the horrific beheading and it must not be tolerated. It has been found that the men who indulged in this ghastly crime were part of a group of radicals connected to Pakistan. There must be hundred such groups and we urgently need human intelligence at the local levels to find these cells that plan attacks and riots.

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Of education in India. Waking up can be a truly blissful experience, like emerging from a cocoon of serenity into the world of possibilities. As the sun gently kisses the horizon, the first rays of dawn seep through the curtains, illuminating the room with a soft, golden glow. The transition from slumber to consciousness is a gradual one, allowing the mind to slowly shed its dreams and embrace the present moment. In these tranquil moments, the mind feels clear, unburdened by the worries of yesterday or the uncertainties of the day ahead. The feeling of waking up refreshed and revitalized is unparalleled. The body, having rested and rejuvenated during the night, feels light and ready to take on the day challenges. The mind, too, feels sharper and more receptive, as if it has been polished during the night slumber. It is a time of renewal and hope, a chance to start anew, leaving behind any regrets or mistakes of the past. As the senses gradually awaken, they take in the beauty of the morning the soft chirping of birds, the rustling of leaves, the subtle aroma of brewing coffee or fresh flowers. The world seems to come alive with every passing moment, and there is a sense of connectedness to nature and all living things. Perhaps what makes waking up truly blissful is the opportunity it brings. It marks the beginning of a new day, a new chapter in one life, filled with endless possibilities and opportunities for growth. It is a chance to pursue dreams, connect with loved ones, and make a positive impact on the world. With each sunrise, life is granted another chance to savor the sweetness of existence and embrace all that it has to offer. In conclusion, waking up is a gift of renewal, a moment of peace and serenity that allows us to embrace the world with a refreshed perspective. It is a time when we can savor the simple joys of existence and find gratitude in the beauty that surrounds us. Every morning, we are presented with the opportunity to make the most of the day, to create new memories, and to savor the bliss that comes with being alive. It a pleasant evening in Bengaluru. Nikita, a high school teacher, has just finished an engaging lecture on photosynthesis, delivered seamlessly through the DIKSHA platform. Having finished her final class before the summer break, she hops on to the auto that she booked a couple of minutes ago via the Namma Yatri app to reach home in time. Together with her family, Nikita then departs for the airport. Upon reaching the airport, the cab driver Bharadwaja, points to the QR code which she scans to make her payment through the UPI enabled app BHIM. At the security checkpoint, she uses the DigiYatra app which facilitates a paperless and seamless travel experience leveraging credentials such as e-Aadhar through Digilocker. This is just an instance of how India Stack and other open-source platforms are unlocking the economic primitives of identity, data, payments, education and mobility, amongst others at population scale. At a 99% adult enrollment rate, India Aadhaar allows for paperless identity verification and faster direct benefit transfers, saving over \hat{a} ,¹ 2 lakh crore for the government. With an 87% FinTech adoption rate, the highest globally, India stands at a total monthly real-time mobile payments value of around $\hat{a}_{,1}^{1}$ 5.5 lakh crores. When the world reeled under the impact of the COVID-19, India CoWIN platform emerged as a beacon of hope. The CoWIN platform is Digital Infrastructure for Vaccination Open Credentialing DIVOC), largest implementation. With over 220 crore vaccine doses administered, the platform offers complete digitization of the vaccination process, including registration, immunization.

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Appointment scheduling, and issuance of digital certificates. As a result, more than 140 countries have shown interest in adopting it. In line with the philosophy, Vasudhaiva Kutumbhakam the entire world as one family), India has developed these technologies as free and open source software for all countries to leverage to accelerate digitization and promote collective growth. The development of these open-source software, data, AI models, standards and content for social good, also referred to as digital public goods) are a result of synergies arising from the combined efforts of arkar government), amaaj community) and Bazaar market). The government Sarkaar) hosts and maintains the products such as the India Stack, DIKSHA and CoWIN with an aim to leverage the power of technology and digital infrastructure, to create an inclusive, empowered, and digitally-enabled society. The India Stack consists of multiple products of which the Aadhar, e-auth and e-KYC is run by the Unique ID Authority of India. Similarly, eSign is run by the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Digilocker by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and UPI by the National Payments Corporation of India. The community Samaaj) has also contributed solutions, such as the platform by eGov Foundation, which facilitates easy access to government services for citizens, and the e- developed by inspirit, an open-source software development kit that enables Aadhaar authentication and key processes for businesses. These initiatives are supplemented by engagements such as hackathons and conferences, like those organized by FOSS United which provide a platform for collaboration towards the shared goal of developing technology for social good. Lastly, the market Bazaar) has also contributed to the ecosystem by innovating and developing. For instance, the Namma Yatri app by JusPay enables open mobility and affordable auto rides by connecting drivers directly with the customers. Similarly, the Pincode app by PhonePe offers hyper local shopping offerings to bring small merchants into the digital shopping fold through the Open Network for Digital Commerce platform. Population scale platforms like Aadhaar, CoWIN, and have revolutionized the way governments and citizens interact, but building and maintaining these platforms requires a community of talented open-source contributors. However, despite a yearly pool of more than 95 lakh graduates from institutes of higher education in India, many are unaware of how to contribute to the tech industry, especially when it comes to complex population scale projects like. The lack of structure and constant evolution of tech may hinder their contributions. As developing countries increasingly rely on for growth, it becomes critical to attract top engineering talent to contribute to the DPG revolution. This is where Code for Rotech C4GT) comes in, bridging the gap by providing a platform for individuals to actively contribute and make a meaningful impact in the open-source community. In its second edition, C4GT is shooting for a larger goal to create a bigger and stronger open-source community, leading to increased innovation and long-term sustainability for. The program has three major enhancements including a larger pool of contributors catering to both students and professionals, an extension to global contributors, and the opportunity for mentoring organizations to receive incubation funding from C4GT partners for their. C4GT is the platform for individuals looking to make a difference in the DPG ecosystem, whether as a contributor, DPG builder, adopter, or mentor. Contributors can access dedicated mentorship.

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Networking opportunities, DPG boot camps, stipends, and potential job opportunities, while working on challenging projects be it adding core product functionality, or creating prototypes to push the limits of technology. DPG builders can showcase their projects, hone mentoring skills, and connect with an active C4GT community. DPG adopters can get prototypes or products built that leverage open-source technology and open standards for their own applications and access the mentor network to help them ramp up on using these. Mentors can nurture talent for their organizations, access potential adopters, and scale their products. Participants can also join the Discord community, access curated content, and explore potential job opportunities and commercial projects for deploying and scaling. Through C4GT, new market opportunities will be unlocked with a number of startups participating, students and professionals being educated about the Rotech ecosystem, and open-source advocacy being championed. These efforts will invigorate the active community of contributors, and create a robust foundation for future innovation with open source and Digital Public Goods in India. By unleashing the power of community, C4GT aims to serve as a catalyst for the open-source movement and provides a platform for individuals to build for Bharat and from Bharat, for the world! says the jawing had mental health issues. Question: Why was a mentally troubled jawing on duty with an assault rifle? Concerns have been rightly expressed that the jawing seems to have also targeted passengers from the Muslim community. But the point is that had he not been armed and on duty his state of mind would have claimed lives. Such incidents are not isolated. In January, Nab Das, Odessa health minister, was shot dead by a policeman using his service revolver. The assassin has mental health issues. When it comes to incidents of fratricide in the Central Armed Police Forces, GOI informed Parliament that the underlying causes are usually traced to personal issues. The job undoubtedly stressful. The question is whether the leadership has a system in place to deal with the fallout. RFP has now constituted a committee that due to report in three weeks. The recommendations should include putting in place a system that ensures those with mental health problems are not on duty. RPF is a body that functions under the umbrella of a central legislation. It does lack power or attention it can arrest without a magistrate order and some of its personnel receive commando training. Yet, it has failed to inspire confidence. In 2015, a railway reform committee chaired by Babe Derby recommended that senior railway staffers should have the freedom to choose between private security and RPF for safeguarding passengers. India internal security apparatus has grown in size and become more militarized. The concern here is whether there equal attention paid to the people who make up the forces. Eventually, it a human being who decides when to fire. Is there an adequate system to identify troubled personnel in all forces? First things first. Is freedom of choice in marriage a constitutional right? Yes, this is well-established as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. So, Gujarat CM Bhupendra Patel saying he shall look into making parental consent mandatory for marriages if the Constitution supports it, is a strange statement from a constitutional postholder whose job includes protecting rights. Such a law simply cannot be passed. Patel knows it but by tagging his authority to its desirability, he has sent a big social signal. And that the problem. Even when

there is.

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In our cities If India is to become a 10 trillion dollars economy, security is of the greatest importance and for that we will have to work on a war footing against the Breaking India Forces. With climate change being recognised as a more immediate threat, energy efficiency has taken center stage in the priority list of nations, economies and companies that aim to be sustainable, going forward. India has set a target of achieving Net Zero by 2070 and to meet half of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2030. Currently, the country ranks fourth in the world in terms of carbon dioxide emissions, after China, the United States and the European Union. Upgrading to higher efficiency technology is the need of the hour while there is a lot of interest in sustainability, many companies may not know that the technology needed to help them to meet their energy efficiency goals and reduce their energy costs is already available. Upgrading to high efficiency motors and drives is one of the simplest and most cost effective ways to reduce industrial energy consumption and related greenhouse gas emissions. The overall impact of upgrading from outdated systems to the latest energy efficient technology can be staggeringly high for the planet. For instance, switching the world 300 million odd industrial motor driven systems to better optimised and high efficiency options could potentially cut down global electricity demand by up to 10. If manufacturers across sectors are willing to commit to these changes and shift to a more sustainable business growth model, it will be a huge boost for India climate action plan. Investing in energy efficiency can guarantee long term benefits while some businesses still feel that the initial investment and upfront costs acts as a hurdle, many have realized that the quantum of return on investments on the cost of adoption of energy saving measures shows rapid payback. And this is across industries be it a production led industry like cement, or a service led industry like hospitality. These sentiments are reflected in a recent energy efficiency investment survey conducted across 13 countries, with decision makers in companies that operate in the manufacturing, transportation, heavy industry, light industry, and energy generation industries. Nine out of ten organisations in India have indicated that rising energy costs are at least a minor threat to their business profitability. They also said that an average of a quarter of their annual operating costs is attributable to energy usage. With energy prices on the rise, there is an even greater need for businesses to control and reduce their energy consumption and costs. In view of this, 98 of the Indian industry says they are either already investing in or planning to invest in making their energy usage more efficient. Among these, under a third plan to make energy efficient improvements this year, while the rest plan to make them within the next two to three years. Compared to other countries, most Indian manufacturers are already upgrading.

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Their equipment to the best in class energy efficient rated ones, while more than half are carrying out audits for building energy efficient management systems. Digitalisation enables sustainability Digital solutions and the lota can play a big role in enabling companies to improve the sustainability of their operations. Bringing connected equipment, continuous remote monitoring, real time data, and analytics together can give companies the insights they need to make the right decisions at the right time. They can perform self assessments and energy audits to calculate how much energy and money they could save by modernising their drives and motors. These audits will be helpful for developing the long term strategy for modernization, energy savings and reduction in carbon emissions. As the adoption of digital technology accelerates, new types of services will proliferate to enable companies to make better use of data, which will further enable them to improve the energy efficiency of their operations. Indian industry is taking a gradual stride towards implementing energy saving measures as sustainability is growing to become a necessity rather than a nice to have value in business models. The transition to a carbon neutral future is possible only if organisations are ready to become true change makers and scale up their investments in energy efficiency. Money management is a skill that should be taught to children from a young age. The values imparted to us by our parents tend to stick on in our minds well into adulthood. Even now, whenever I meet an elder from my family or someone else family, my immediate reaction is to touch their feet as a mark of respect, a habit no doubt honed by years of my mother whispering such diktats of politeness in my ear! Assuming that the lessons learned in childhood stay with you lifelong, I would argue that as a father or mother for that matter, you owe it to your kids to teach them the importance of managing money from a young age. This will hold them in good stead as they go through the various stages of their lives, from their first stint of independence post school at college, to their first job and even to their lives post marriage. Talking about marriage, how many marriages have broken up due to money issues Marriage counselors have routinely cited monetary issues as being the second largest reason for marriages breaking up after infidelity and the reasons for this are clear. The way you manage money feeds into other aspects of your life. As a father of a teenage girl and two boys under ten, I have been trying to impart some lessons about understanding money and how to manage it effectively. My top five tips are below: 1. Money does buy happiness but it can definitely make you a little happier I have often told my kids that money does make you happy as the world is replete with examples of very rich people who are obscenely wealthy but still absolutely miserable.

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There is no correlation between the amount of money you have and your happiness quotient. However, as long as you have enough money to be comfortable, the stress alleviated by not having to worry about your next month rental payment or other bills can and will make you feel lighter. In a similar vein, people who choose careers purely based on the remuneration they receive will inevitably reach a point where a certain emptiness will take hold which no amount of money can fill. One of the world greatest athletes, Rafael Nodal, has stated on more than one occasion that there will always be someone with a bigger house than you, a bigger TV than you, a better garden than you. You have to be satisfied with what you have achieved rather than viewing it through someone else lens.. This is a very valuable life lesson as it relates to how transient the joy provided by material possessions really is. 2. The old fashioned piggy bank as a primer for real world banking The old adage of saving money for a rainy day is one which I think is supremely important and is something kids should learn from a young age. In fact, all 3 of my kids had piggy banks from the age of 3 onwards in which money given them to my relatives or as gifts were deposited. More importantly, I did not allow them to break their piggy banks but would instead offer them an incentive in terms of a top up aka interest should they continue keeping their savings in the bank. This is a very simple way of teaching kids how banks work and prepares them for when an account is eventually opened for them at a bank. In a similar vein, when they insisted on breaking their deposit in order to buy a long desired gift I am not completely heartless!, I would make a small deduction, aka an exit fee which is what is usually charged by several banks or funds when you break an investment prior to its full term. 3. The concept of Hell Money This is a concept which is more appropriate for older teenagers and was first taught to me by one of my professors at Harvard. The idea is that as soon as you start working you should start saving so that you have enough money to survive on for at least 6 months. This is what is called Hell Money, the basic idea being that if you find yourself in a deeply unsatisfying job, and even getting out of bed to go to work is a struggle, you have an option of telling your boss and job to go to hell. The six months cushion provided by the hell money should be more than adequate to find another job, one which is more closely aligned to your interests and personality. 4. Earlier introduction to stock investing and crypto investing There are several great courses out there which.

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Teach kids the fundamentals of investing in the stock market and more recently, crypto. If, like me, you believe that everyone should learn to invest money responsibly, this truly can be done without learning how to invest in stocks. My 8 year old had his first exposure to stocks when he had peer over my shoulder when I had be reviewing my stock portfolio while putting him to bed, which always coincided with the opening of the US stock market. I still remember him telling me Dad, why have you invested in Their products are cheap knock offs and the quality is terrible!. With WISH down almost 90 since its listing price, I should have listened to my son rather than Nobel prize winning analysts! I have since given him a virtual portfolio to play around with and more than anything, it loads of fun and teaches him investment management at a young age. I am also incredibly bullish on crypto despite the market downturn at present and even enrolled my older two kids in a crypto beginners course so that they understand the fundamentals of crypto as an asset class. 5. Help Kids Make Eye Opening Calculations Teaching teenagers in particular the value of money is very important, especially if they are raised in an environment in which money is an issue. A concept which I particularly love is to calculate the cost per use. For e.g., suppose your teenage daughter wants to buy a pair of 100 jeans and she plans to wear them twice a week for 2 years. You divide 100 by 208 and the cost per use is 0.48. Alternatively, suppose she wants to buy a one off 200 dress for a costume party which she can wear on any other occasion. The cost per use is 200. Then leave it up to your child as to whether she really thinks the dress is worth it or not. The covid pandemic has been a nightmare for academics. Online classes and laboratories were a poor substitute for on campus learning. Undaunted by covid, campus placements in the current academic year broke all records at IIT ISM Khanabad. For most students, core sector jobs were not the first choice. Software, IT, consulting, and banking still rule the roost. Many students who join core sectors leave after two to four years to pursue an MBA or noncore opportunities. Given that technology prowess is an essential prerequisite for India superpower aspirations, how do we persuade undergraduate UG students to refocus on core engineering subjects Some elements of UG learning have withstood the test of time. A yearning for computer science and engineering, lectures deemed to be theoretical, a disdain for laboratories, and cramming a week before the exams for good grades. However, there is one noticeable change that provides a window of opportunity. Right from the first year, students plan their courses and free time to hone their job seeking skills, mostly on the advice of their seniors.

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Today students are transactional and rightfully expect a good return on their investment in money and time. The Institute can step in by leveraging lectures, laboratories, exams, and internships to influence the students mindset. But first, the fundamental issues of mathematics and grades will be addressed. Mathematics has been the key to engineering education as it gravitated from empiricism to science. The central issue here is the flexibility in dealing with mathematics. With the advent of software such as MATLAB, should core mathematics courses be taught as rigorously, with detailed proofs, as in earlier times Given that the type of mathematics required in different departments vary, should students from all departments be required to go through two to three common mathematics courses For example, electrical engineers need intimate knowledge of linear algebra and complex numbers, and metallurgical engineers don ! Many students fear mathematical proofs. They simply memorize them without appreciating their elegance. Consequently, compulsory mathematics courses should cater to the needs of most departments. Moreover, it should be utilitarian, liberally sprinkled with engineering examples. Electives can be designed to serve the specific needs of different departments and the mathematically gifted students. For mathematics in engineering courses, my take is simple. Equations tell a story, dying to be told! Students need to understand the physical meaning of each term in an equation, understand their applicability, and solve them with software such as MATLAB and ANSYS. This also helps engineers make quick ballpark solutions to complex problems, for example the extra force experienced by a ship from sudden gusts. Grades may not be synonymous with learning. Good grades often require strategies to ace exams. Barring a few exceptions, it also has to do with memorizing, mechanically solving problems, looking up previous years questions, and advice from seniors. A student can solve a difficult problem on Newton first law but still struggle to correlate it with her real life experiences. Grades are important because they not only enhance a student standing among her peers but also has an impact on placement. Consistently good grades are also a reflection of a student diligence. In contrast, fundamental understanding of a subject is critical for making disruptive innovations. A good grasp of quantum mechanics is a pre requisite for quantum computing and a fundamental understanding of materials science is essential for developing the next generation of solar cells. This duality of academics should be effectively communicated to the students. Grades are important, but so is learning! Lectures are significant influencers. In many courses, professors follow the prescribed text religiously; there is nothing extra on offer. Courses are mathematically rigorous, and rightly so, but connection with real life applications is often missing. If the exam questions are based on lectures and texts, students either bunk lectures or simply switch off. The net result is a sense of disconnect with the department, especially the lower ranked departments. Ironically, the corona pandemic and OTT have shown the way. Professors can invite lectures from industry stalwarts through the web.

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There is provision for involving them in IITs as Adjunct Professors or Professors of Practice. Discovery has a beautiful video series Impossible Engineering. Here, students can get a firsthand understanding of the challenges and the consequent innovations in some of the trickiest engineering projects such as the floating bridge in Seattle or the high altitude Qinghai Tibet railway. Absolutely riveting engineering! Individual courses should also have a library of case studies, much like the management institutes. A case study of the design and manufacturing of different components of a Tesla and its integration would be extremely motivating. The use of software to make students aware of the design and dynamics of engineering systems can be truly insightful and inspiring. Cars have evolved from a boxy to more streamlined shapes to reduce air resistance drag for increased fuel efficiency and elegant looks. We may have mathematical equations for drag as a function of shape, but, as they say, seeing is believing. Using fluid dynamics software, a student can see how the pattern of air flow changes with body shape and results in changing drag. Moreover, software allows students to see through complex opaque reactors such as a 110 m high, 15 m diameter iron blast furnace which operates at a maximum temperature of around 1550 o C. The use of technical software, which requires core engineering knowledge, is prevalent in all spheres of engineering ranging from electronics to mining. Traditional IT Infosys and consulting Accenture companies have also started providing technical services in mining. Thus, a career in technical software could be equally rewarding as a career in a typical software firm. Designing and manufacturing requires that students have a practical feel of engineering systems. After all, compact, energy efficient motors for electric vehicles cannot be fully designed on computers. Experiments are needed to validate and test different motor designs. Unfortunately, laboratories are the neglected holy grail of Indian education. How do we make laboratories magnets of practical learning One was is through projects. At IIT Kanpur IITK, there is a course in manufacturing, where 40 of the laboratory sessions are used for fabricating a product. The laboratory component was popular among students as it involved operations they have never been exposed to and gives them an engineering feel: machining, casting, welding, forging, and 3 D printing. They used their imagination to make fascinating models. Over the years, however, the innovative idea component of projects gradually diminished. Many students started copying models displayed from previous batches. To revive the original objective of the project, a few components were added when I was the instructor: banned copying from Google or the older project models, a small business plan, financials including taxes for setting up a small manufacturing unit and designing an advertisement for selling the product. The result was superb! In all my years as a civil engineer and having worked for over 55 years with water resources, it has never failed to astonish me how states in India continue to bicker.

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Over water, time and again. And despite numerous Water Dispute Tribunals being set up, resolutions are few and far between, resulting in immense loss of water resources. This despair at never ending disputes is even more pronounced when the monsoons arrive. I know that there is so much water which could be harnessed from rivers brimming with rain water, if only states would settle disputes quickly and amicably. First, a short history of water disputes and constitutional provisions. Water status in the Constitution Under the Constitution, entry 17 of the State List, deals with Water which includes Water supply, irrigation, canal, drainage, embankments, Water storage and Water power. Entry 56 of Union List empowers the Central Government to regulate and develop interstate rivers and river valleys to the extent declared by Parliament to be expedient in the public interest usually during a flood situation. Hence, for all practical purposes, unless there is an emergency situation, Water continues to be a state subject. And this is most unlike Power, which despite being a manmade resource has been kept under the Concurrent list. A short history of disputes Let take a quick look at how the fight for water has evolved over the years and what have been the key reasons for disputes. The British Raj: When India was governed by the Bruisers, there were too many Interstate water disputes even though Water was even then a State subject. The reasons could be several viz. strong Central government taking most of the decisions for states, large size of the states, less population and so less requirement of water for agriculture, pattern of irrigation being protective providing irrigation to only about 30 of the command area the area which was serviced by canal water compared to intensive irrigation now, which needs much more water. In the British era, the approach towards irrigation from canals was mostly to prevent famine, hence mostly protective in nature. The 1956 formation of states: The States Reorganization Act 1956 resulted in creation of several new states. The result was that more states started to stake a claim to the same water resources. Moreover, when states were created not much thought was given to the topography of the geographical region and the division was on a linguistic basis. And while state boundaries were created for administrative reasons, rivers continued to flow from one state to the other, unhindered by these boundaries. This led to the upstream riparian states which were home to the upstream part of the river commanding greater power over water, compared to those which hosted the downstream lower riparian. This became the key reason for disputes between states. The Inter State Water Dispute Act: Anticipating the possibility of interstate water disputes, the Inter State Water Dispute Act 1956 was enacted. This Act enabled setting up of specific tribunals for the resolution of specific disputes. Several tribunals have been set up to resolve disputes and these were mandated to declare the award within a specified time however.

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The tribunals comprising professionals from various fields sought for extension of time which was liberally awarded. The tribunals usually took a long time in coming up with the award. The reasons for delays have been many fold. The quasi judicial nature of proceedings of the tribunals have been time consuming. Doubts on data pertaining to the availability of water and on the requirement of water and its usage are raised by different parties. The participating advocates, bureaucrats and technocrats try to get maximum for their respective states, to keep the political bosses on their right. Some long standing cases the long and arduous path which resolution of conflicts through tribunals, would take, was witnessed by the first tribunal itself. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, the first to be formed in 1969 Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra were the states involved gave its verdict in 1973. But decades later, the concerned states wanted a review and the second Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal was formed in 2004. This tribunal gave its verdict, which was reexamined on Andhra Pradesh request. During this period, the new state of Telangana was formed and it became the fourth party to the dispute. This case is still pending in the Supreme Court. The Cauvery Water dispute is a living example of how long it could take to settle the battle over water. Sharing of waters of this river has been a source of serious conflict between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka since pre independence days. The genesis of the conflict rests in two agreements in 1892 and 1924 between the pre Independence Madras Presidency and Kingdom of Mysore. The Government of India constituted a tribunal in 1990 to look into the matter. But all the involved states continued to fight and finally in 2018, the Supreme Court pronounced its verdict by reducing water allocation to Tamil Nadu thereby satisfying some of Karnataka demands. The Power sector has not witnessed such long standing disputes and whenever disputes have arisen, they have been expeditiously resolved with the center playing a proactive role. Having witnessed many long standing disputes, I firmly believe that the best solution for the fight over water lies in taking Water out of the State list and placing it under the Concurrent list. And the reason for penning this request down now is because right now the political climate is suitable for this shift. Currently we have a strong Central government supported by several state governments 17 out of 28 states are with NDA, hence opposition to this move is less likely. Apart from that the current process of dispute resolution anyways involves the Central government as most of the Chairmen of Tribunals are Central government employees. Without their nod the Tribunal cannot declare the final verdict. So, if the center is anyways involved in resolving inter state disputes, why not give it constitutional sanction Water is a critical resource India has 18 of the world population but only 4 of its water resources. Moreover it is a.

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Years ago, whenever I told anyone that I wanted to study sociology, the response was always the same: And what will you do with that degree? It is a question that has bugged every humanity and arts graduate at some point in time. However, with time, ideas have changed, preferences have evolved and the assumption, that a degree must springboard into a career is no longer the norm. This assumption for a very long time sustained the traditional STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education, but what people do not tell you is that employers today are looking for skills that this basket of traditional education falls short of supplying with. In India too, the higher education is reflecting tumultuous shifts with area studies programs in particular gaining precedence among the youth. Area studies programs offer exciting avenues for students to explore new visions for the discipline one that advocates greater pluralism, diversity and critical reflections. Area studies, in general, embodies a tradition that is deeply rooted in the understanding of the complex patterns of political, economic, cultural and social changes that constitute and are constituted by the globe today. With a grounding in social sciences and humanities, these new-age programs provide the students with the opportunity to study a geographical region from a variety of perspectives and grant them the space to be theoretically and methodologically innovative. While appraising the area studies program, it is important that attention is paid to the area studied, where it is studied and more importantly how it is studied. Flipping through the websites and brochures of numerous area studies programs in Europe and in other parts of the world, one could discover that these programs are mainly cantered on the geopolitical aspects, issues of governance and policy and rarely discuss the cultural, literary, and educational contributions of the area studied. However, the courses should aim in providing a holistic learning experience rendering a unique opportunity to study. It should let students to explore newer ways of learning, gain wider perspectives towards people and learn to face the cosmopolitan crowd. Students should also be trained to tackle realtime issues, critically analyses problems, think creatively, and make sound decisions while considering multiple facets of the argument. Making programs student-centric where students actively take part in a learning process that is interactive, constructive, intellectually challenging, and collaborative is defining the academic space today. Universities have shifted in their approaches to teaching and learning as they embrace the philosophy of Outcome-Based Education (OBE). All these changes reflect the need for greater flexibility that students are looking for in a graduate program. Flexibility in the curriculum is crucial as it helps students find their own strengths and passions. Programs that offer limited choice to explore their academic interests could leave them with a feeling of being trapped. In addition to the academic rigor, universities need to emphasize on the 21st-century skills with a view to equip students with broad-based skills that will aid them in multicultural professional settings. Breaking the age-old traditional method of chalk and talk, there is a need to adopt a combination of assessment techniques with emphasis on writing research papers on topic of interest. European Studies in India has gained momentum with the European Union (EU) keen interest in cooperation with India. With enhanced prospective, European Studies is increasingly becoming a popular choice, drawing students from across.

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Disciplines to make long-term sustainable changes in the community. Owing to the multidisciplinary nature of the program, graduates in European studies are tasked with a diverse portfolio of prospective careers spanning from teaching and research, academia, legal institutions, NGOs, translation and interpretation, media, diplomacy, international institutions to working in supranational institutions of the EU. As qualified super-specialists, the graduates of European Studies who thrive off knowledge gained from interdisciplinary perspectives can go on to apply their talent in a vast range of roles, working across the border while contributing to the home, host and global economy. With the expanding competitive global employment market, it is not just the theoretical knowledge but also the value-added 21st-century skills displayed by the graduates that redefine the recruitment criteria today. Addressing the G20 Ministerial Conference on Women Empowerment in Gandhinagar, Gujarat on August 2, 2023, PM Narendra Modi underscored the critical role played by women in fostering inclusivity and driving positive change. Pointing out that when women prosper, the world prospers, the Prime Minister underlined that economic empowerment of women fuels growth, and their access to education drives global progress. Their leadership fosters inclusivity, and their voices inspire positive change, he added. He underlined that the most effective way to empower women is through a women-led development approach, pointing out that India was making huge strides in this direction. Situation in India as regards empowerment of women Applauding the remarkable contribution made by women in India across various domains, the Prime Minister pointed out that 46% of elected representatives in rural local bodies in India were women amounting to an impressive 1.4 million. He also pointed out that women had been instrumental in driving economic, environmental, and social change, especially during the pandemic, proudly acknowledging their pivotal role in manufacturing of masks, sanitizers, and in raising awareness about infection prevention. PM Modi underscored his government commitment to women empowerment, highlighting that 70% loans under the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana aimed at supporting micro-level units, had been sanctioned to women, adding further, that 80% of beneficiaries under Stand-Up India, which facilitates bank loans for green field projects, were women. He also informed the delegates that under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana nearly 100 million cooking gas connections have been provided to Rural women improving their health and the environment. PM Modi stressed the increasing participation of women in technical education and STEM fields (an umbrella term used to group together the distinct but related technical disciplines of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) and their invaluable contributions to space missions like Chandrayaan, Gaganyaan, and Mission Mars critical to India space achievements. He proudly noted that more women in India are now enrolling in higher education than men, and the country boasts of one of the highest percentages of female pilots in civil aviation, with women also flying fighter aircraft in the Indian Air Force. PM Modi acknowledged the crucial role of women as the backbone of rural agricultural families, small traders, and shopkeepers. He highlighted their potential to offer innovative solutions to climate change and recalled the historic Chipko Movement where women from the Bishnoi community in Rajasthan had led one of India first prominent climate actions. Concluding his address, the Prime Minister lauded the conference.

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Focus on women entrepreneurship, leadership, and education, expressing confidence that the resolute efforts in the conference would instill hope and confidence in women worldwide. He commended the launch of the Tech-Equity Platform aimed at enhancing digital and financial literacy for women, and announced the establishment of a new Working Group on Women Empowerment under India G20 presidency. PM Modi on the role of women underscored in the Vedas It will be interesting to look at PM Modi thoughts about the role of women in Indian society since ancient times which he expressed while addressing delegates in a seminar on International Women Day in Kutch, Gujarat on March 08, 2022. PM Modi had cited in the Seminar what way ancient Vedas had described women with mantras, Purandhi & Yosha, Purandhi meaning, one with very sharp and multidimensional intellect & Yosha, one constantly engaged in Yajna or noble acts, underlining that women should be able to handle the responsibility of their cities and society, and should lead the country. PM Modi said, Women are a reflection of ethics, loyalty, decisiveness and leadership and represent that. That is why our Vedas and tradition have given a call that women should be able and capable of giving direction to the nation & hence We often say, a woman is a manifestation of the divine, he said. PM Modi in his address to the Joint Sitting of the US Congress in June, 2023 also had spoken about women empowerment in India, underscoring that India vision is not just of development which benefits women but of women-led development, where women lead the journey of progress. Epilogue PM Modi address in various forums, particularly in the G20 Ministerial Conference on Women Empowerment throws ample light on the underlying philosophy on which his government has been working for Empowerment of Women since 2014. The results achieved are encouraging & pave the way for further progress. PM Modi has rightly stated in the G20 conference that when women prosper, the world prospers, that economic empowerment of women fuels growth and their access to education drives global progress & that the most effective way to empower women is through a women-led development approach. The current manufacturing system is exhausting fresh resources and generating insurmountable amounts of waste on a resource-constrained planet. Hence, climate engineers have a pivotal role, acting as catalysts to craft a sustainable shift including regenerative materials systems. Their education needs to address these new priorities. Our current ace, make, dump approach is unsustainable. The paradigm must shift towards circular production systems that balance environmental preservation, economic growth and societal impact. Key to this will be engineers understanding of concepts such as ecological modernisation, green growth, industrial symbiosis spearheading efforts to ensure sustainable growth. Despite the existence of corporate initiatives that balance profit generation while addressing societal and ecological needs, resource deficits persist, underlining the finite nature of our planet resources. A part of the solution could lie in regenerative systems. In these systems, underutilised materials and energy are recovered and reused from input, waste and output streams, reducing environmental impact from waste disposal practices while enhancing its economic value. Thanks to this approach, engineered products can be reintegrated into technical processes rather than ending up in landfill sites, thereby addressing the increasing demand for fresh

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resources, minimising pollution, and tackling energy crisis. However, this change demands engineers who can think.

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Fast depleting natural resource as with global warming, rivers are drying up and snow fed rivers are shrinking. This climate change makes it even more essential to harness river waters to the best extent possible, so that our country does not lose water to the oceans. Currently, while states continue to fight, precious water resources are lost as river water continues to flow into the ocean. And as tribunals have taken their own time to settle disputes, people of the concerned states continue to suffer. Public demonstrations are held which at times turn violent, causing loss of precious human lives and property. Interlinking of Rivers and disputes with neighbors Inter linking of rivers on an interstate basis can also only be successful if Water is moved to the concurrent list. It is time to realise that the mismanagement of Water, a natural resource, brings about adversities in the long term. Areas which have experienced poor management of Water resources, either due to excessive use of Water or shortage thereof, need a long time to get restored. The successful implementation of a central GST by the Government, is a case exemplifying what the government can do once it sets its heart to it. Even in the case of water disputes between India and its neighbors specifically Pakistan and Bangladesh, keeping Water in the Concurrent list will help. The Central governments of both countries can talk to each other to resolve disputes. Often State governments are at variance with the Central government as far as sharing of river Waters is concerned. This gives out a mixed and confused signal to the other nation and leaves us looking awkward. Time to move Water to Concurrent list As monsoons are now here, and they are one of the major sources of water for our rivers, it is time the Government consider this change. Happily, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India has recently been acting guite proactively towards resolution of Interstate Water disputes be it the Cauvery dispute; talk of setting up of a single tribunal for all the disputes or the latest being the Ganga Management Board for resolution of the disputes between Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. However, these remain only measures for resolution of disputes with intentions to settle them expeditiously. They are far from measures for not letting the disputes arise at all. Disputes are on the actual availability of water, the requirement of water for different purposes along with their prioritisation and the quantum of water released etc. There are different ways to measure availability, requirement and consumption of Water. A dependable data bank acceptable to all concerned is generally wanting. Central Water Commission CWC, the apex Civil Engineering Organisation is well equipped to standardise various issues. However, Water being a state subject, the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India through CWC can at best play an advisory role. Hence, it is time that Water is moved from the State list in the constitution to the Concurrent list for.

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The effective resolution of disputes. As the healthcare and pharmaceutical industry emerges out of the pandemic, companies are strenthening their focus on patient centricity. Leaders across the spectrum are refocusing on both new and existing priorities ranging from human capital, research and innovation, and data and digital initiatives to develop a more robust healthcare framework. While we have spoken of patient centricity across all spectrums of healthcare clinical trials, drug development, and increasing access to quality medicine the need to maintain patient focus has never been more pertinent. Patients are looking for value. Healthcare is no longer about one size fits all, as it is now estimated that non communicable diseases like cancer, diabetes, heart illnesses, etc. may cost India 4.58 trillion by 2030. To address this critical situation, digital health initiatives play a crucial role. Digital health connects and empowers people and populations to manage health and wellness, augmented by integrated, interoperable digital tools, technologies and services to transform healthcare delivery. Interestingly, the journey to digital health is not new. It was initiated at the 2005 World Health Assembly through resolution WHA58.28 urging member states to consider drawing up a long term strategic plan for developing and implementing health services to develop the infrastructure for information and communication technologies for health to promote equitable, affordable and universal access to their benefits. This universal access to health in India can be seen as our efforts under the Ashman Bharat Digital Mission, with. Initiatives in the digital health space including the issuance of more than 220 million Unique Health IDs along with health facilities and a provider registry and e Sanjeevani telemedicine app addressing 390 million beneficiaries among many others. Digital health can be used across organizations and operations, from early drug discovery to in market differentiation. Some of its advantages in the overall care continuum have resulted in: Collaboration among All Stakeholders in Healthcare Government, Pharmaceuticals Firms and Clinical Research Organizations Potentially transformative changes can be seen through investments made in creating national registries, health records, the use of data analytics and AI. Digital health can help solve some of healthcare more challenging problems, ultimately enabling us to move closer to our true goal improving the lives of patients. Transfer of Knowledge by Leveraging the Latest Data and Research: Using patient registries and electronic medical records helps us collect information on individuals and their health conditions, follow their disease progression and document their patient experiences. This knowledge, when transferred and shared among stakeholders, allows for robust research and innovation in the drug delivery process. Insight Driven Innovation: Consumerism in healthcare is complicated, given the emotional charge of illnesses and the complexity of delivery systems. A consumer focused healthcare industry is inevitable. Digital health integration across the value chain among AI ML, data analytics, compliance, research and clinical trials is necessary to keep pace with patient consumer needs. Patients should be thought of as consumers and drug development and innovation therefore needs to incorporate a proactive, systematic approach based on consumer.

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Patients needs. People Centered Health Systems The focus is not only on patients and caregivers but also on healthcare providers. Digital health tools provide a holistic view, giving providers access to data and patients more control over their health. These technologies facilitate the convergence of people, information and connectivity to improve and personalize healthcare and health outcomes. COVID 19 has been a propellant in increasing the engagement of patient consumers in digital health. Firms are eyeing apps, virtual trials, data management and several other solutions that can improve the treatment experience. Additionally, digital health and technologies allow us to replace assumptions with real insights, ensuring that clinical trials are designed and conducted with patient needs at the heart. Moreover, providers can focus on preventive care as opposed to reactive treatments. In summary, digital health and technologies allow for practices that are beyond clinic visits, working toward a common goal with patients. There is no doubt that continuing with digital transformation to improve interoperability and fully unlock the potential of healthcare data will take time. However, considering the acceleration of change in the healthcare industry, closing the healthcare equality gap and prioritizing sustainability is an unavoidable task. Massive protests by angry youth have disrupted rail and road traffic in several places in Bihar who have demanded scrapping of Agni path scheme under which recruitment to the Armed Forces will be contractual for four years at the age of seventeen. Thousands of students have taken physical tests and have waited for two years for the written examinations against regular vacancies. Protests were witnessed in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh some months back over alleged irregularities in recruitment examinations for 35000 jobs in the Indian Railways for which 1.25 core educated job seekers had applied. Four years back, 2 lakh candidates including MBAs and engineering graduates applied for 738 low end jobs of sweepers, drivers, peons and security guards in Madhya Pradesh High Court and Zillah courts. Such instances which show the enormity of employment crisis are many. As per National Crime Records Bureau NCRB, 3548 people died by suicide due to unemployment in 2020, the highest number in the recent past. The scourge of unemployment is unnerving. Almost every family, particularly of the poor and the middle class, has youth looking for jobs. And jobs are in short supply compared to demand and need. Too many people are chasing too few jobs. Promise versus performance soon after NDA assumed office in 2014, a new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship was created raising hopes of removing disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower and achieving the vision of a skilled India. A study guoted in the annual report for 2020 21 of this Ministry reports that across 24 sectors, human resource requirement estimates in 2017 and 2022 are 51.08 cores and 61.42 cores, the incremental requirement being 10.34 cores. The requirement thus is for about two cores new jobs every year. With appropriate skilling of the available manpower, their engagement along with.

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Consequent linkages in the economy would spur GDP to double digit growth and would also constructively channelise the energy of the youth. In this context the NDA promise of 2 core jobs a year came with a bang but the performance over the years is no more than a whimper. The hope has turned into despair. India Labor Force Participation Rate LFPR the proportion of people working or seeking employment in working age group has been less than 40 in the last few years which is far below China 76 or Indonesia 69 or the global norm of around 60. Unemployment rate which is the proportion of people in the labor force who seek but do not get employment is currently at 7.6 as per Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy and is more among those with higher educational attainment, the women and the youth over 20. Government record in filling vacancies has been far from satisfactory. Against over 8 lakh vacancies in central government in 2021, less than a lakh has have been filled. That shows lack of seriousness about employment. The current year budget promises 60 lakh jobs in five years which means about 12 lakh per year. Now the Prime Minister has directed that ten lakh jobs be provided in next eighteen months. This if realised would cover only about one fourth of people who enter working age group every year. The growth strategy during the last few years has been to hand over public assets to private sector by way of disinvestment or monetisation. This year budget marks a shift towards enhancement in capital expenditure by the Government on infrastructure and construction with a hope to crowd in private investment to spur growth. This may remain wishful thinking however. Manpower requirement is spread over a wide spectrum of sectors and across all regions which the proposed capital outlay and the expected top up private investment would only partly cover. Infrastructure is necessary to facilitate private investment but not sufficient. India must have its own model India like many other countries has its own strength and weaknesses. It has much higher population density compared to other large economies. USA has three times India area and one fourth its population. China, with similar population as India, has three times its area. We have an abundance of population for the land or natural assets that we have. Our population thus is our asset or liability depending on its productive use. It is one of the youngest populations in the world capable of contributing to the economy through demographic dividend if meaningful employment is provided. In India the income and wealth distribution is highly skewed. The richest 1 own 53 of the country wealth and the poorer half a mere 4.1. And the inequality has been growing. The regional disparities too are stark. Bihar, the poorest state with one third of national per capita income has over 10 of India population and highest population density of over 1000 per sq km.

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Which is two and half times India average and 50 times of Arunachal Pradesh. On Agriculture depends half of our population and 70 of farmers own less than one hectare of land. There are wide inter and intra state diversities in terms of educational and skill endowment of our people. These characteristics are important for planning for manpower and growth. Constitutional mandate Constitution of India has provided for work and employment under the directive principles of state policy. Article 39 A provides that the state shall in particular direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood. Article 41, another directive principle, provides inter alia that the state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make affective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment and undeserved want. The Supreme Court in its judgement in Alma Telis versus Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1985 stated that Article 37 provides that the directive principles are not enforceable by any court, are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country. In the recent Global Risks report 2022 by the World Economic Forum, widespread youth disillusionment has been identified as one of the main risks for India. Employment crisis is an important reason for youth disillusionment. Just as we were gearing up to welcome the bright prospects of a post pandemic world, a couple of pungent global cues disturbed the equation for the markets in a brutal fashion. One, in the wake of the Russia Ukraine war, supply chains were left badly bruised and battered across the globe and crude oil prices peaked to dizzying levels and two, Fed and RBI announced their tough stance on rate hikes, signaling the end of their prolonged accommodative stance. Inflationary times are here to stay for a while and the central banks are only showing prudence in trying to tame them towards more digestible levels. As they try and curb the excess liquidity, the markets will obviously correct to a certain level in sheer retaliation. The end of the Russia Ukraine war will be a strong signal for effecting a reversal of fortunes, albeit it is difficult to predict its end, given the backdrop of vested interests and the sting of the root cause, i.e. the omnipresent US Russia cold war. Before we try and make sense of the market and its movements, we need to put uncertainty in perspective. The pandemic has redefined uncertainty in the most uncertain manner; we now live in an era of perpetual change and a new normal of ever evolving paradigms. In today tech powered times, innovation is not considered an innovation unless it is disruptive in character. Against this fluid backdrop and in the wake of the global cues mentioned above, recent stock market volatility is but obvious. The past is replete with heartening patterns; phases of depression marked by global sell offs and reprising of.

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Stocks and bonds invariably pave the way for a resurgent future defying all doomsday predictions. The global meltdown of 2008 is a classic case in point when the markets fell by a whopping 60 percent but slowly and steadily recovered and eventually thrived. Don read too much into range bound movements and corrections, which are the outcome of bearish pressures and FII selling sprees. There is nothing to panic in this reactionary pullback as the India story is intact. Our focal point in these uncertain times should be the domestic resilience of the Indian economy which is a unique case study in the world, a critical aspect that powers the voyage of fundamentally sound stocks rooted in prudent economic expectations. Record GST collections, a rejuvenated banking sector, and impressive corporate performance in the aftermath of the pandemic are all inspiring markers of the India story. Several companies across sectors have gained from a predominant shift towards an organized market. The pandemic has also taught corporates the art and science of prudent cost management and purposeful price hikes. The digital revolution has led to significant market gains and substantial cost savings. India Inc., notwithstanding the uncertainty pervading the globe, is on a solid footing. Going forward, both manufacturing and services will undergo sweeping changes led by technological innovation and increasing digital footprint, which will reflect in the corporate performance on the bourses as well. In a heartening development, the West is intent on nurturing a robust alternative to China. Given our large investible universe, our improving presence in the emerging markets, and our growing ESG consciousness across sectors, India is bound to be blessed with abundant liquidity in the time to come. Post Covid 19, growth and profitability are aligned with the broader ESG framework. How a company engages, motivates, rewards, and reprimands its employees, and how it treats its customers and investors can make or mar a firm reputation. The investing world is now moving towards consciously monitoring and measuring how corporates serve the larger cause of communities and environments. It is heartening to note that Indian companies are taking key steps to move up the value chain through measures like linking top management remuneration with ESG targets. The FIIs will return at some point given India value proposition high growth potential, cheaper labor force, and pro growth policies including tax exemptions. A growing trend of investing in green technologies will also bear fruit in due course. Economic progression will, at some point, soar high on the wings of capacity expansion and disruptive innovation across product development, market creation, and distribution. Yet, being wise and not unduly wary about one investments is critical to long term sustainability of wealth creation. This calls for stock specific approach to make smart asset allocations and proactive portfolio reshuffles to make the most of the opportunities lurking in the seemingly dismal environment. Committing funds to fundamentally sound picks in a falling market calls for a blend of prudence and patience, as also smart diversification.

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Having witnessed good policies translating into rapid improvement in economic fortunes, the Indian electorate now returns to power leaders who deliver such change without getting mired in corruption scandals. Simultaneously, it does not hesitate to give a boot to leaders who fail to perform or perform but indulge in blatant corruption. Unsurprisingly, analysts who remain wedded to the old voting model which postulates that caste and community equations are the best guide to voter behavior repeatedly get their election forecasts wrong. The state that best illustrates the power of the outcome based model is Odessa. Its chief minister Naveen Patnaik founded Biju Janata Dal in 1997 and managed to win nine out of 21 seats in the 1998 Lok Sabha elections. He then led his party to victory in the 2000 Odessa assembly elections and was inaugurated as the 14th chief minister of the state on March 5, 2000. The frequency with which National Green Tribunal orders are being appealed in Supreme Court and high courts should prod GoI to a review. In a recent order, SC critiqued NGT for mechanical and pre drafted orders after a construction firm complained that it was heard before a hefty penalty of Rest 40 core was imposed on it. The tribunal with exclusive jurisdiction over environmental protection and pollution control matters has arguably not lived up to its billing. Some months ago, another SC bench had frowned upon NGT tendency to set up expert committees, noting that its adjudicatory functions cannot be delegated in this manner. After the first two decades of liberalisation, tribunals have lost favor. In NGT case it was expected to quickly settle a growing number of environment related matters pending at constitutional courts and tap into expertise on environmental law available in India. And given rampant ecological degradation and related localised grievances, such an adjudicatory body staffed with judicial and technical experts having significant powers came with a lot of promise. Though a number of NGT rulings have held the field, some of its big bang orders de registering 10 year old diesel vehicles, bans on firecrackers, RO water purifiers and sand mining have had minimal impact in the absence of political support. NGT has ended up as another casualty of the messy development vest environment debate, which has no easy answers. There are staffing issues. Against NGT Act mandate to have 10 20 judicial and expert members each, NGT presently has seven judicial and six expert members. In 2019, these numbers were down to four and two respectively. Fewer members make two extreme scenarios likely: backlogs and hasty disposals. Not surprisingly, stays against NGT orders clearing or blocking projects are routinely secured from SC and HCs, eroding NGT credibility. NGT boasted of a high disposal rate even during the 2021 pandemic year courtesy virtual hearings but critics say the data does speak for the quality of orders, an assessment that appears to have caught SC eye. NGT was one of the pioneers of virtual hearings, but lawyers say.

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The lack of physical interface has affected their ability to make a more pressing case before the bench. NGT must get the support it needs from GoI but it must also do more to clean up its act. Last week unrest in Uzbekistan autonomous region of Karakalpakstan that left at least 18 people dead and wounded another 243 should concern India. Uzbekistan is a key Central Asian Republic that borders Afghanistan. Protests in Karakalpakstan broke out over plans to revise the Uzbek constitution that would change the autonomous region status and curtail its right to secede. Those plans have now been put on hold. Interestingly, there are parallels here with the situation in Ukraine and its separatist Donbas region. However, despite Karakalpakstan close ties with Russia, Moscow has backed Tashkent saying the unrest was Uzbekistan internal matter. That said, any unrest in the Central Asian Republics CARs is problematic for the whole region. Islamist extremism here received a second wind with the conflict in Syria. And though regional governments have been largely successful in containing extremist groups, the latter could still take advantage of any social, economic or political turmoil. That would be bad news given Taliban return in Afghanistan. Security implications stretch all the way to South Asia. This is precisely why in November last year New Delhi hosted the national security advisers of the five CARs for its regional security dialogue on Afghanistan, and PM Mode held a virtual summit with the leaders of these nations earlier this year. But for true synergy, India outreach to the CARs must have a strong economic component. With Uzbekistan, India in 2020 concluded agreements on 15 investment projects for \$3 billion and also extended a line of credit of \$448 million. Plus, both Amity and Shard universities opened branches in Uzbekistan in 2018. Meanwhile, Kazakhstan is a uranium giant and Turkmenistan has the world fourth largest gas reserves. Together, they could fulfill India energy needs and provide vital connectivity as part of the International North South Transport Corridor. But there is also competition in the form of China growing influence in the region through its Belt and Road Initiative. India should, therefore, present itself as a long term trustworthy partner for the CARs by supporting regional stability, coordinating on security and actualising transparent, need based investment projects. We like to chase. These were the words from Ben Stokes when England won the toss and put India in on a good pitch at Edgbaston. This is a bit like a batsman saying I like to play 100kmh fast bowling directed at the throat. It something you want to do, a challenge you want to take on and overcome, but nobody actually likes doing that. There are few things more difficult than batting in the fourth innings of a Test match. And yet, this England team has now become the first in history to successfully chase 250 or more in four consecutive Tests. According to Maliki, the seventh avatar of Vishnu did not.

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Know his divinity while in his mortal form. He says, I am only the son of King Dashrath. Yet there is an occasion when he forgets and behaves like the god he actually is. That is when he cremates Jetty in the jungle and declares, I am sending you straight to Heaven. It is a tantalizing slip that is immortalized by Maliki without calling attention to it. We are clearly supposed to grasp the significance of it ourselves. And what did Ram look like? We learn early on that Ram has dark curls on his forehead and a glossy dark brown complexion. Hanuman describes Ram to Site as having coppery eyes of a gleaming golden brown, broad shoulders and mighty arms. As for his character, the epic begins with a list of 16 good qualities that Sage Nerada seeks in an ideal man. Brahma tells him that Ram is that person. At that stage it is only hearsay and unreal to us. As the story proceeds, it is mainly by Ram reactions in deed and word that we obtain impressions of his Ramada or Ram ness. However, a glimpse of what Ram is like as a person at merely 17 comes from the citizens of Ajodhya. When Dashrath asks his subjects what they feel about Ram becoming the crown prince, there is a roar of approval. Citizens of Ajodhya are so happy at the prospect that Dashrath thinks, They love him more than they love me. lovingly to everyone and his words have never been false. He respects elders and wise people. He is genuinely interested in the welfare of others. When out riding, he stops and talks to the man on the street. He readily forgives and forgets a wrong but remembers even the smallest nice thing that anybody ever did for him. He is well read and well mannered. He is a drape, meaning he is angry only when rightfully required and in the right proportion. The likeable character of Ram begins to take shape for us from this vivid description. But it is only when the big tests come that we get to properly gauge Ram nature. For one, his lack of greed when he promptly and gracefully accepts being exiled. Secondly, his forgiving nature, when he meets Kikuyu in Chitrakoot. Despite the great wrong she has done to him, he behaves well with her and tells Site and Lakshmi to do the same. Thirdly, his democratic gift of making friends with people of all classes. He hugs Gotha the boatman and Hanuman. Be it his own people, great sages in the forest, humble folk like Gotha, a motley crew of Banaras given to drinking and carousing, a person of superior intellect like Hanuman or an aura prince like Vibhishan, Ram attracts affection and support just by being himself open and friendly. Fourthly, Ram loves deeply and does not deny his pain in a macho way. Moved by the beauty of Lake Pampa, he laments aloud for.

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Lost Site During the long, weary wait through the monsoon before the search for Site can resume, he is thoroughly homesick for Ajodhya and does not hold back from saying so. From Ram, we learn that it is not at all unmanly to feel and express pain. In sum, a picture emerges of a person who feels things deeply but tries to do his best despite setback after setback while keeping his dignity and without losing consideration for others. That is his real Ram ness. The sudden closure of institutions and coaching institutes at the onset of the pandemic had a deleterious impact on children learning. The efforts to leverage technology to mitigate the impact did ensure continuity across much of the education system. But, it also given rise to a few challenges the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on the education sector has been no less than colossal. UNESCO estimated that 87% of the world students over 1.57 billion learners â were affected by school closures alone by March end 2021. Some 191 countries had shut their school doors. In India, according to the report, about 130 million students from 9 to 12 standards and its equivalent too saw a disruption in their academics. This group included those in the midst of the coaching for entry into institutions offering professional courses that have highly competitive exams. When the pandemic broke out, the focus was on implementing remote learning modalities as an emergency response. These aimed to reach all the students but often fell short. As the pandemic evolved, so too did the responses of the education sector. Most institutions were partially or fully open. The rapid closures and speedy shift to distance learning allowed little time to plan or mull the potential risks and the potential opportunities. Every crisis brings serious challenges and transformation opportunities. Past crises that hit the education sector showed we can build back better. This has brought to light the advantages of remote learning which is synonymous with e learning. E learning is cost effective as it offers opportunities for learning for the maximum number with no need for physical infrastructure. It always takes into account the differences between individual learners. Also, e learning compensates for the lack of academic staff, including instructors or teachers as well as facilitators, lab technicians etc. Meanwhile, the use of e Learning allows self pacing. For instance, the asynchronous way of learning permits every student to study at his or her own pace. It, therefore, increases satisfaction and decreases stress. Some of the advantages of this model include its flexibility in terms of time and place as every student has the luxury of choosing the place and time that suits him/her. E learning also ups the efficacy of knowledge and qualifications via easy access to a whale of information. It is also able to provide opportunities for relations between learners through the use of discussion forums. In practice, a few risks and challenges have emerged in distance learning.

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Holistically and act responsibly. These professionals must be frugal in their thinking, utilising scalable, lowcost clean-energy technologies to 85855 maximise impact while bearing responsibility for societal outcomes. To facilitate this, our industrial systems need to emulate natural systems by maximising the economic use of waste materials and end-of-life products. 2646587 Engineers must be trained in strategies related to climate change, sustainable development, energy demand, and life cycle assessment. Their education needs to encompass more than traditional engineering topics. They require exposure to climate modeling, environmental strategies, climate economics, behavioral sciences, and an understanding of its societal implications. Only an interdisciplinary understanding can allow them to grasp the intricacies of Earth systems and guide 288855 initiatives for creating a positive impact. Let consider the example of the fashion industry, one of the most polluting sector in today world. Fashion industry follows a linear approach that leads to unsustainable practices, product quality compromises, and waste generation. Here, engineers can disrupt this cycle, promoting sustainability through circular models. But to do so, they need tools to foster innovative circularity and a strong 94315 sense of responsibility. Engineering education must focus on unlocking this potential and ensuring a thorough understanding of the environmental impacts and risks of their solutions. This highlights the role of climate engineers as catalysts for a sustainable future. Climate engineers have to assess the social, economic, and environmental implications of their work, not least because the unintended consequences could outweigh the benefits. This impact extends to politics and policies that shape future manufacturing and consumption strategies. We could also cite the cases of environmental contamination from forever chemicals or potentially harmful substances like aspartame in edibles as instances where engineered initiatives have far-reaching societal impacts. Further, the energy swift proliferation of solar panels at present may lead to future challenges concerning end-of-life recycling, resulting in substantial waste 25818 accumulation. Engineers evaluating potential implications during the initial implementation phase can aid in preparing strategies for mitigating negative societal impacts. The complexity, dynamism, and diversity of Earth climate far surpass that of the life forms and materials that inhabit its terrestrial and marine ecosystems. Human activities, with their diverse impacts, have significantly shaped these unique characteristics of our planet. As such, it becomes critical to reimagine and modify the technological systems we have developed to coexist harmoniously with the myriad of other species on Earth. Our human impact needs to evolve into sustainable and equitable practices, and climate engineers are instrumental in this shift. It is time we empower them to shape a more sustainable, equitable, and resilient future. Speaking at a post-budget webinar on economic empowerment of women on Friday, March 10, 2023, PM Modi had stated that the country had moved with a vision of women-led development in the past nine years & that Budget FY24 would give new momentum to the efforts of women-led development. Highlighting the efforts for women empowerment by his government, PM expressed that India can move forward only by respecting, empowering, and making 28481 women feel equal by enhancing their sense of equality. A revolutionary change is visible in the social life of the country which is reflected in the following, he stressed. No disputing.

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That both the persons getting married are adults, free to marry anyone they like, it is the objecting families that often find favor with the authorities. These parents, police and various busybodies join forces to persecute elopement, though the application of the word to consenting adults is nonsensical. Over in Tamil Nadu marriage registration was updated in 2017 to require more parental documentation. In Gujarat it is telling that some Congress MLAs share the BJP CM sentiment. One of them wants it to be compulsory to marry a girl in her village. Like elopement, the widespread use of girl and boy mulishly infantilizes young adults. Papa Knows Best is basically a fearful reaction to the deep social transformations that mean more and more people are finally claiming the freedoms that the Constitution gave us all 73 years ago. The lives and longings of young women in particular are undergoing a sea change. That is why, even though it takes two to tango, a disproportionate amount of elopement-phobia is centered on women actions. From police to kangaroo courts, stigmatisation to violence, the decks are stacked very unfairly. A should not worsen injustices. In the rapidly evolving and dynamic business realm, pursuing innovative solutions has become critical for companies striving to outpace their competition. Yet, the process of designing and testing business ideas is a formidable journey that demands a distinct skill set. While training programs undoubtedly contribute to skill development, another invaluable resource lies in the role of the innovation coach. These visionary coaches play a pivotal part in supporting teams and driving successful innovation initiatives. Igniting the flames of innovation coaches serve as indispensable catalysts, igniting creativity and problem-solving within organizations. They offer guidance, support, and practical tools that navigate the intricate path of designing and testing business ideas. With their wealth of experience and expertise, these coaches significantly enhance the success rate of innovation projects. Take, for instance, the transformative journey of Acme Enterprises, a global leader in technology solutions. Recognizing the need to foster innovation and propel their business to new heights, Acme implemented an innovation coaching program known as Innovate. Through this program, a team of skilled and visionary coaches, known as innovation enablers, was brought on board to supercharge the innovation initiatives within the organization. These innovation enablers proved to be instrumental in driving the success of Acme innovation projects. The Innovate program led to the development of groundbreaking products and services and fostered a culture of innovation within Acme. The coaching program served as a catalyst for driving continuous improvement, ensuring that innovation became an integral part of Acme DNA. Beyond ideation: A multifaceted role Innovation coaches mentor and inspire teams, foster a culture of unconventional thinking, and embrace diverse perspectives. Their guidance extends beyond the ideation and design phases, encompassing the critical testing phase of business ideas. This ensures that ideas undergo rigorous evaluation, refinement, and validation before implementation, minimizing the risk of failure. By leveraging the expertise of innovation coaches, companies can overcome common challenges encountered during the innovation process. These challenges may include resistance to change, lack of alignment among team members, or difficulty prioritizing ideas. Coaches address these obstacles by fostering collaboration, encouraging open communication, and implementing structured approaches.

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To manage innovation projects. Unleashing the power of collaboration Innovation coaches play a pivotal role in bridging the divide between different organizational departments and functions. They facilitate cross-functional collaboration, breaking down silos and unlocking the potential of diverse perspectives. This enables teams to harness the collective intelligence and expertise of individuals from various backgrounds, resulting in more innovative and comprehensive solutions. Cultivating a culture of innovation In addition to their impact on innovation teams, coaches contribute to building a vibrant culture of innovation within organizations. They help create an environment where risk-taking and experimentation are celebrated, and failure is viewed as an invaluable learning opportunity. Through their guidance and mentorship, coaches inspire individuals to embrace a growth mindset, continuously seeking improvement and innovation in their work. Qualities of an extraordinary innovation coach being an exceptional innovation coach goes beyond technical expertise. It requires a challenging mindset that encourages teams to question assumptions and explore uncharted territories. Coaches with strong facilitation skills foster collaboration, creating an environment where diverse perspectives thrive and open dialogue flourishes. Additionally, they provide practical guidance by equipping teams with the tools and methodologies to succeed in business model design and testing. Empowering organizations for unstoppable innovation to excel in innovation coaching, organizations can leverage internal programs or tap into the expertise of external professionals. These programs equip individuals or companies with the skills and knowledge essential for thriving in innovation coaching. Organizations create a talent pipeline armed with the innovation skills and mindset necessary for sustained success by empowering selected coaches with practical tools and frameworks. This empowers companies to maintain a competitive edge amidst rapid technological advancements and evolving customer demands. In conclusion, the role of the coach in designing and testing business ideas is transformative. Innovation coaches are the architects who propel creativity, drive collaboration, and shape a culture of innovation. Their ability to challenge conventions, provide practical guidance, and foster a dynamic environment fuels the success of designing and testing business ideas. By investing in the development of internal innovation coaches, organizations can unlock the full potential of their innovation capabilities, navigate disruptive changes with agility, and thrive in today ever-evolving business landscape. Ultimately, the true measure of an organization triumph lies in its relentless pursuit of innovation and unwavering commitment to adapt and excel. Land rights is a crucial human rights issue as it enables access to basic facilities such as food, shelter, and security, and is fundamental in achieving economic, social, and cultural rights. But the conversation around land rights is incomplete without giving due consideration to dignity, which is an inherent part of all human rights issues. In fact, the right to live with dignity is enshrined in the Constitution of India, and the inherent dignity of all humans is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Sherpa Doe from Landsat a nonprofit that aims to equip people experiencing poverty with equitable land rights using law and policy tools advocates for dignity to be placed at the center of all development. The UNHR, in its preamble, acknowledges inherent dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all humans as.

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For instance, it reinforces unworkable methods. Many of the methods can be solitary and moralizing when the students are merely sitting and watching videos, reading online documents, or clicking through presentations. Sitting passively and listening is not a good way to learn. Teachers/tutors had no advance notice of institutions needing to shift to the online mode. Many teachers have said they feel overwhelmed with the study materials, and several have also been seeking help. Meanwhile, over the last decade or so, the number of students with access to devices and connectivity has ballooned, making online learning possible. But, not every student can access digital devices or have Internet connectivity. This means learning resources need to be on every device. But, it has led to several gains. New models like blended learning have taken root. More engaging learning styles, the more interactive ones, and face to face learning are better. Blended learning can have the best of both worlds. After being used to 100% online, it possible we can consider rebalancing the mix. Teachers would have started to innovate and experiment with these tools and may want to continue online pedagogies. Teachers/tutors and institutions play an important role as experienced during the current situation. Face to face connection with learners and being able to support them across their skills, is hard to replicate. Also, students access critical resources at school. Educators are looking to other educators and trusted sources to help curate high quality online learning tools. The teacher/tutor collaboration is set to grow and help improve learning. We may come out of this crisis stronger by collaborating. The heavily burdened teachers/tutors need not reinvent the wheel. There are platforms where teachers/tutors can see what others have done. One of the most important things the teachers can do now is draw on others experience, including forming community online, share the burden, and make things easier. The crisis has given rise to a greater sense of empathy for each other. It an opportunity for the education sector to unite, forge connections across countries and continents, and truly share what works in a global way. Prior to this, it had not been possible to do this. Some studies believe there is still a conundrum between face to face and e learning. As a solution, scholars believe blended learning is the way to go as the students can use many ways to access the relevant course content based on their needs strengths/limitations. Meanwhile, ministries of education need to work in close coordination with entities in education to effectively direct different players and secure the quality of the overall experience. In April this year, the government launched the Open Network for Digital Commerce ONDC, a Unified Payments Interface UPI type protocol, to help set up the digital infrastructure that is needed to expand India e commerce ecosystem, which, experts say, is expected to touch US\$200 billion by 2026. ONDC is an important initiative as it aims at providing equal opportunities to small retailers, like local.

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Kirana stores and mom and pop shops, to trade and enjoy the benefits of the digital world, and, at the same time, reduce the control of online retail giants. It is expected to enable a level playing field for all businesses to operate in an open, transparent and uniform environment. The integrated and open nature of ONDC will not only promote e commerce but also impact its allied sectors. It is expected to promote logistics business for collaborating with small retail sellers/merchants and delivering goods to customers in a seamless manner across the nation. With MSMEs and small retailers joining in and about 3 lakh Grameen stores getting included, companies will look forward to reaching out to rural markets through this network across India. Logistics firms can expect widespread business expansion across the country for delivering goods from one corner of the country to another while bolstering last mile connectivity. So, the question arises how will ONDC impact the logistics sector? Since ONDC will not be a platform centric model, it will certainly democratize the country online market for all buyers, sellers, and logistics service providers irrespective of their size so that each one of them gets equal opportunity. The expectation from this platform is Digitisation of the entire value chain, greater efficiency and standardization of operations, Verified Supplier inclusion and more importantly value creation consumers. Consumers will be able to find sellers and products by using ONDC compatible applications. Moreover, it will give consumers the freedom to choose their preferred local businesses and find goods from the nearest available supplier. This will enable and encourage more and more customers to order online, resulting in enhanced logistics needs coming into play for carrying goods from SMEs to customers. Increase in deliveries ONDC will increase deliveries due to such a densely populated open network for MSMEs and customers from across India. There will certainly be a huge spike in orders from across the country and this will lead to increase in deliveries also last mile hyper local deliveries from sellers, dark stores or 3PLhubs to end customers. Role of service providers Undoubtedly, logistics service providers will play a crucial role for ONDC sellers and consumers to get their shipments delivered on time. Fast, accurate and seamless deliveries by service providers will create a positive experience with end customers benefiting the suppliers greatly. Some of the challenges are 1. Timely dispatch/cut off/pickups from the warehouse Usually these deliveries have time bound constraints and hence even the slightest delay will impact the whole process hampering the delivery timelines and traffic during the peak hours, especially for the last mile 2. Constant, dedicated, professional and reliable supply for executing smooth operations 3. Handling consumer returns, none delivered and COD shipments integrated impact the pandemic has shifted buying behavior of consumers across the world. Hence, express delivery has become a necessity in the buying process rather than being just a delight factor. Consumers want their orders dispatched and delivered as soon as possible this shift.

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Has increased pressure on supply chain operations, which has led to companies finding more ways to fulfill quick dispatch and express delivery to stay ahead of the competition. With commitment to 10 to 20 minute grocery and food deliveries, it is evident that express delivery has become the new normal and not limited to certain customers. While same day delivery has the potential to revolutionize the way consumers purchase forever, it combines the convenience of online shopping with the immediacy of physical stores. Given the compelling value proposition of same day delivery for consumers, demand has skyrocketed and it is inevitable that urgent delivery models become the new normal. Now, imagine the same with ONDC. Here, you have numerous options for buying and a much extended catalogue to choose your items from, with the same speed to get them delivered to your doorstep. Wow! That a whole lot of name calling. Different names for me, different names for the places of protective custody into which you put me. How can I have so many different names, and be in so many different places of custody when I am One Indivisible and all my teachings, no matter by what names they are called, can be summed up in one simple precept Love others as you would have them love you? Across stocks, bonds, and precious metals. This blended approach will help you generate long term growth while arresting downside risks and minimising volatility. Most important, steer clear of formulaic advice like investing in companies that supply produce to those who consume the same, or avoiding manufacturing players and trusting mining companies in inflationary times. Don trust any sector simply based on macro predictions. Spot the genuine players of each sector with the help of trusted advisors. Look to accumulate quality scrips of decent valuations on every decline while being wary of false bottoms. One can find great value propositions in upbeat sectors like Housing, Construction, Technology, Banking, Pharma, and, Capital goods. The only constant in this world is change; one such inevitable transition is our departure from this life. Even though many perceive the subject matter of death as taboo, everyone wishes to make the last journey of their loved ones special and memorable. India accounts for 17.7% of the world population with 1.3 billion people; around 2,062 births and 603 deaths are registered every hour. Often, amidst the hustle bustle of urban life, properly managing the last rites of the deceased becomes a challenge. India is a land of diverse cultures, but the commonly shared notion of paying last respects to the departed soul comprises complex customs and practices. These customs vary widely between cultures, religious groups, and sub culture denominations. Death Care as a service provides support to the deceased family by taking care of all the aspects of last rites, giving them free mental space and time to grieve, uninterrupted without worrying about the elaborate arrangements. Since the rituals involve many layers of customary practices, when a.

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Death occurs, family members get busy making necessary arrangements for the last rites amidst their colossal grief. This often takes a toll on them as they struggle to process the loss of their loved ones. In the instance of someone death, time is of vital essence; in many cultures, cremation cannot be done post sundown, and if not acted swiftly, other complications may arise. Hence, having a structured service that can quickly make necessary arrangements is of great help. Death care services also work to arrange a mortuary ambulance, freezer boxes, and all the paperwork required to transport a body domestically or internationally. The fast pace of the 21st century has led to the majority of India population living away from their native home in a nuclear or small family setting. During someone demise, such families go through utter unrest trying to figure out how to make necessary arrangements for the last rites of the deceased. This problem got much worse during covid waves, as mourning families faced horrid challenges in performing the rituals; in some cases, even getting woods for the pyre became challenging. People felt a dire need for organized death care and funeral service dearly at that time. Death care services in India have been unorganized and highly fragmented, but with the latest standardized services in this space, spreading awareness among the masses is paramount so they know whom to contact in case of an unfortunate loss. India notion of death care and funeral services has come a long way. The concept of managing funerals is not new to India, but the new way of carrying it out is. For instance, if we look back at an old Rajasthan tradition, we find the role of Radials quite prominent at the time of someone demise, called to cry loudly in public and express grief on behalf of the family. In the contemporary period, the business model of death care services is identical to an organized industry; they have defined geographical divisions of cities where cremation grounds are identified; necessary materials are gathered from local vendors, and priests are booked according to the family cultural preferences. Today, websites are made to spread information and provide a place to raise queries; dedicated teams handle operations at the back end. The new frontier of this industry is being carried by e commerce; several brick and mortar stores across the country have leveraged easy access to the internet and have guickly adopted the online business model among India leading digital death care startups, such as Mokshshil, Shardhanjali.com, Anthyesti, and Last Journey Funeral Services. The future of India Death Care holds excellent growth potential but requires spreading awareness among people on a vast scale. Currently, the industry stands at just over USD 3.5 billion in India, which is a long way from USD 0.98 billion back in 2008; therefore, it is evident that India death care industry is at a positive growth tangent and will continue to grow in the coming years the.

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Pandemic has redefined the employment landscape like no other event in recent history. It has shaken up norms and, with it, our understanding of skill acquisition for employment and career development. The post pandemic world requires acquisition of 21 set century skills like digital fluency, critical thinking, problem solving and self learning. It has necessitated thinking on one feet, being nimble and adaptive to changing requirements at the workplace. Students must learn and master these skills not just for continued employment but also for success in building a multi faceted career. In fact, aspirants must be prepared for stints that ask them to fulfil a range of different roles across the organization and even across industries. Along with skills, what is also in high demand is an application oriented approach. We must make learning application oriented. Naturally, this changed approach to learning requires a fundamental shift in pedagogy. Make no mistake, knowledge of 21 set century skills in important. But it is equally vital for aspirants to have application literacy. This granting them the ability to apply their learning to meet real world challenges. This is where 21 set century pedagogy can prove transformational for Indian youth. In repeated independent surveys, employers thought it much more important that new hires come from a pool that is comfortable facing a problem with no right answer than facing problems with one right answer. The ability to apply literacy is a crucial skill that applies to all subjects. Twenty first century pedagogy seeks to address challenges of delivering content and skills in a rich way that genuinely improves outcomes for students. The process of 21 set century pedagogy encourages reflection among students through self and peer review. It teaches higher order thinking, develops effective communication skills, and team skills through an interdisciplinary approach and develops problem solving acumen using real world problems in the context of learning. Twenty first century pedagogy actively uses technology throughout the learning process and fosters collaboration. Some state governments are taking steps that genuinely widen access to quality learning by removing barriers. The Madhya Pradesh administration has overseen the successful implementation of a plethora of schemes aimed at skilling the state youth. The state administration has been sensitive to the development of its tribal population. It has implemented welfare schemes such as the Mukhyamantri Awas Sahayata Yojana, the Kanya Saksharta Protsaahan Yojana, and the Vomit Jami Hostel Yojana to provide tribal students housing, food, and scholarships and ensure they learn, up skill, and become atmanirbhar self reliant. In Madhya Pradesh, scholarships have been offered to over 280,000 students, with a monthly financial support of INR 1,300 to boys and INR 1,340 to girls. This figure is more than 200 percent compared to that in 2003. Benefiting from the Mukhya Mantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana, over the past four years, over 5,000 tribal students got admission in prestigious colleges of the country to pursue higher studies in fields like engineering, medicine, and management. Under the Awas Sahayata Yojana, the state.

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Administration has disbursed INR 93 crore to more than 132,000 students over the past 18 months, to help them continue higher education in other cities and countries. Several of the country civil society organizations have also taken it upon themselves to help and make a profound difference to skilling the youth. I have closely observed the work of Smile Foundation which imparts training in 21 set century skills through its Smile Twin e learning Program. So far, 47,000 youth have been trained through the e learning program and 28,000 have been placed in 200 brands through 95 operational projects across India. The Foundation also runs Project Manzil, an employability training program which has trained over 14,000 underprivileged girls and enabled on the job training for another 5,000 girls to secure their future. A Teachers First approach to skilling The ultimate criterion for success in delivering 21st century skills to students is teacher training. Teachers should possess 21 set century skills before delivering them to students. Therefore, teachers must be trained to learn and to do. There must be a structured plan by which teachers can succeed. Extensive training would need to be scheduled for teachers of various standards and disciplines so they can incorporate 21 set century skills into their existing teaching modules. We must have experienced trainers who can train the teachers. School administrators will also have to be involved in this massive upgrade to 21 set century skills training, as they are the ones evaluating teacher performance. Importantly, teachers must not be viewed as experts, rather as learning facilitators and co learners. We stand amid the fourth industrial revolution. This giant leap of an iteration aims to build on the digital revolution and fuse technologies to blur the lines between the physical, digital, and biological spheres and fundamentally alter the way we live, work, and interact with one another. India will lead the world in the fourth industrial revolution by providing highly skilled manpower, which is both application oriented and adaptable. Together, we can build this skilled workforce that is able to respond better to real world challenges of the decades that follow. For this, we must work together to continually fine tune and adapt learning and skilling processes to the ever changing requirements of the global job market. Digital transformation has revolutionized the way people interact and transact. Digital payments have caused a massive disruption in lending and payments space. The digital era is the new normal, from cash in wallets to cashless transactions through e wallets, from tedious loan process to instant digital EMIs. The tech savvy millennial customer segment is looking for contemporary digital solutions. Collaboration between new age fintech startups and traditional banking systems can help meet the ever evolving consumer demands and build a robust digital ecosystem. The traditional brick and mortar banks have strong processes and regulatory compliance framework in place, while fitness have the technological knowhow and agility; a combination of the two creates a win situation for all parties Fitness.

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And Banks can partner to offer innovative and customer friendly products across various sectors such as wealth management, insurance aggregation, lending, account opening etc. The aim is to come together to create solutions that enhance customer experience. Addressing the Changing Dynamics Over the years, digital payments have been addressing the changing consumer behavior. Millennial and Gen Z have rapidly adopted digitization for discretionary and non discretionary spending. With the popularity of smartphones and e commerce platforms, new age consumers aspire to have on the go mobile payment solutions and seamless and faster credit availability. Conversely, the merchant community is adopting digital payments to drive big ticket sales. Flexible and transparent payment options help them attract and convert customers. The credit model of paying through monthly installments has been well accepted since the launch of credit cards. Taking steps further, the new age payment options provide on the go credit while checking out one commerce portals or making a purchase in store and do not require carrying physical cards or remember pins. While making offline purchases at stores, instant, flexible digital payment schemes create a big win situation for customers and merchants. New age technological solutions have eliminated the tedious documentation process and can provide real time credit access with better risk assessment methodologies. Digital KYC, e signatures, catboats, etc. They are cost effective and time efficient processes for lenders, borrowers and retailers. Trusted by thousands of merchant partners and direct tie ups with the largest banks of India, new age digital platforms ensure customers can now afford to purchase through EMIs in a few seconds, even without a credit card. Adopting a future of Digital Transformation in Traditional Banking A report by PWC on Indian payments states that the digital payment market has grown at a CAGR of 23% in volume and 21% in value since 2018. It is estimated that digital transaction volume will reach INR 167 billion, and the value to touch INR 238 trillion by 2025. With the rising trend, traditional banks are transforming and adopting partnerships to digitize their offerings and cater to the large consumer base. They are more open to digital partnerships across the value chain such as risk assessment, customer onboarding, alternative credit scoring etc. A digital and data driven approach can help lenders increase their reach, reduce cost, improve customer experience and mitigate their risks. Hence Bank fintech partnerships have the capability to add value across the ecosystem. The Way Forward The Indian government aims to promote financial inclusion and move towards a digital economy. Various initiatives like the Jan Dan Aadhaar and Mobile JAM trinity and Aadhaar enabled payment systems Apes, and Unified Payments Interface UPI have introduced the large unbanked population to the formal banking and credit ecosystem. As more and more people start adopting digital financial services, RBI is parallels taking steps to ensure a stable ecosystem and safeguard interests of the customers. Fitness can partner with Banks to ensure they are bringing the best product for the market.

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While utilizing technology to improve convenience and transparency compared to the current offerings. The collaboration between traditional banks and fitness can help overcome each other shortcomings and utilize respective strengths to help unlock unaddressed demand and create a bigger and better market. Monday record rally in should be seen as one that was driven primarily by investor sentiments rather 99828 than by market fundamentals. As with any purely sentiment-driven rally, things can take a turn for the worse if subsequent events fail sentiment driver to meet the market expectations. There is very little in the form of market fundamentals to warrant the kind of exuberance shown by investors on Monday. Corporate earnings data released as of now for the January-March guarter suggest that earnings might actually witness a significant fall from what they were a year ago. Growth has also been slowing down in core sectors as consumer demand has failed to pick up and liquidity remains a concern across the economy. Demand has hailed still; investors may be hoping 55481 that things could get better in the coming years as a stable government at the Centre will be able to undertake economic reforms. While the fact remains that no big-bang reforms that could give economic reforms a strong boost to economic growth have been implemented in the last five years, investors may still view the NDA government as less populist as any other realistic alternative. Trade tension NDA government between the U.S. and China is another immediate risk that will determine the direction of equity markets, including India as China tries 28181 to find new markets for products that it can sell to Americans. Given these various uncertainties, it would be prudent not to over-read the message in the stock market fluctuations. It is worth noting that the over foreign investors were net sellers of fluctuations. It stocks in the earlier trading sessions, causing 816481 the indices to fall significantly from their previous high that was reached in April. Mount Everest, the world highest peak at 8,848 metres, draws adventurers from all over. But the mountain on the Nepal-China border is fast becoming a dangerous place to visit even for the hardened mountaineer. The inherent risks were this month, a Gorkha ex-soldier. The image, which went viral and altered the manner in which people worldwide imagine what it is to scale Mt. Everest, showed a long queue awaiting a final tilt at the summit, with all the dangers such a wait holds. This season, at least 10 climbers have died or gone missing. Experts have been calling for Nepal to restrict the number of permits. It awarded a record 381 for this spring, each fetching \$11,000 (climbing from the Tibet side is more expensive). On Wednesday, 200 climbers ascended the summit, a new record for a single day. Last year, 807 managed to reach the summit. In 2012, the United Nations estimated that there were more than 26,000 visitors to the Everest region, and this figure has grown.

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Manifold since then. Nepal officials argue that permits are not issued recklessly, and that jams such as this year near the summit are on account of spells of bad weather, which result in mountaineers being compelled to summit within a narrow time frame. Waiting in subzero temperatures at the rarefied altitude can be fatal this season deaths were mostly due to frostbite, exhaustion, dehydration and lack of oxygen. This year drama has caught the public imagination, as happened in 1996 when eight persons died in a single day amid unexpected storm events of and around that day were the subject of Jon Krakauer bestselling book, Into Thin Air. The adventure industry that is built around the human desire to scale the peak has meant many amateurs take up the challenge. These days major emerging market leaders must be feeling the chagrin of Roger Moore, who was often criticised as the worst James Bond ever. The British actor once quipped that long after he stopped playing the iconic secret agent, he still got a bad review each time a new 007 movie came out. Now every time dire news breaks on the global economy, from rising interest rates to increasing commodity prices, pundits say emerging markets are in the worst spot. Read closer, however, and the countries these critics cite are generally small ones like Zambia and Sri Lanka. Among the roughly 150 developing economies there will always be distress somewhere. But by most measures from current account deficits to currency valuations the 25 largest developing nations, from India to Brazil, are in strong financial shape. India civil aviation regulator DGCA issued a show cause notice to Spice Jet after reviewing a series of incidents reported from April 1 in aircrafts operated by it. The broad conclusions of the regulator are that the airline had poor internal safety oversight and inadequate maintenance. Consequently, there been a degradation in safety margin. There have been at least seven instances reported since May where there have been questions about Spice Jet. The worst day was July 5 when there were three instances, including one where a Delhi Dubai flight had to be diverted to Karachi after a snag. None of these problems have arisen overnight. There have been red flags for a while. In Spice Jet 2020 21 annual report, the auditor report came with qualifications. The auditor raised doubts about the company ability to continue as a going concern. Also, undisputed statutory dues such as PF and GST had not been regularly deposited. Financial stress inevitably leads to other compromises. DGCA, thereafter, conducted a financial assessment in September 2021. The finding showed that suppliers are not being paid regularly and that has led to a shortage of spares. In March, Go informed Raja Sabah that there have been investigations into 49 air accidents since 2016. The findings showed that main reasons for accidents were failure on the part of the cockpit crew to stick to standard operating procedures, technical defects and factors related.

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To the weather and primarily deals with safety issues. Its record has been mixed. In 2013 14, the US Federal Aviation Authority decided to downgrade Indian civil aviation from category to category II after an audit brought out shortcomings in safety and maintenance. It had an adverse impact on the international plans of some Indian carriers. Since then, matters have improved and a recent US FAA audit reportedly went off well. The regulator focus on safety has to be relentless a Vasteras flight yesterday experienced an engine snag. There a key international safety audit ahead. This one will be carried out by ICAO, a specialised UN agency that deals with air transport. In the last pre pandemic year Indian aviation companies carried about 141 million passengers. That will be the baseline in a normal year. DGCA primary responsibility is to take timely action to make sure that Indian flyers are guaranteed safety standards that match the best. That requires being proactive when problems are at an incipient stage. The confrontation between Chhattisgarh and UP police is just as dangerous and ridiculous as all such face offs. Some are arguing that unlike the Punjab police attempted arrest of BJP leader Tinder Bagger that was foiled by Haryana and Delhi police, the Chhattisgarh police had a magistrate warrant to arrest a TV journalist the offence in question being the airing of a misleading video of Rahul Gandhi. But just as in Bagger case, the visiting police team hand informed counterparts in the destination state. Not surprisingly, and in a repeat of past actions by BJP state governments, another Congress ruled state, Rajasthan, has also booked the journalist. The real trouble is of course extreme politicisation of policing. Multiple FIRs are lodged in states over causes dear to the party that runs the government and accused persons get lucky only if they happen to live in a state governed by a rival party. The TV journalist had a BJP governed state police backing, but Jingles Mewari in Gujarat did have that when the Assam police came calling. Neither did pharmacy student Nikhil Blamer or Marathi actor Kinaki Citole when the Maharashtra police, then loyal to MVA, jailed them for anti Shared Pawar tweets. That police forces should get so brazenly busy doing the petty bidding of their political masters and that this should lead to regular confrontations may be considered par for the course by our politicians but at least the Supreme Court should not remain indifferent. The Criminal Procedure Code in specific enough on interstate arrests and SC must issue binding guidelines. Except when nabbing terrorists, out of state police teams must possess arrest warrants from the jurisdictional magistrate, inform the local police, and secure transit remand from the local magistrate. SC should also note that multiple FIRs for the same cause of action continue despite the court terming it an abuse of process. That SC seemed to veer from its own path in the Nippur Sharma hearings does change the.

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The foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. The recognition that dignity is something everyone has by virtue of being a human being and is integral to one existence is important in the realisation of rights, says Sherpa. This recognition of human dignity has the potential to anchor the centrality of 251881 equal human rights, or the equality of all persons which is to say that there is no inherent reason why some individuals have the opportunity to actualise their goals and aspirations and others do not, highlights Sherpa. Ashwani Paliwal from Astha Sansthan a nonprofit working on empowering Adivasi, Dalit, and single women that is, divorced, widowed, separated, or older nevermarried women narrates an example that showcases the importance of interweaving dignity with any discussion on women land rights. We worked with a woman who, along with her daughter, was abandoned by her in-laws. She was surviving by working as a manual worker and living in a religious institution without any security, always fearing for her and her daughter safety. Ashwani adds how in order to improve 2641554 her condition, the woman joined the Ekal Nari Shakti Sangathan ENSS The Association of Empowered Single Women. After a prolonged struggle with her in-laws, she was able to secure ownership of her husband land with support from the collective. She got shelter and could fulfill her basic needs because of the land. This is how land rights are connected to dignity they help enhance a person self-respect and individuality, notes Ashwani. Living without food, shelter, and livelihood is in direct opposition to living a 26441 dignified life. Sherpa underscores that a person relationship to land has a significant impact on their everyday life. How they use the land, whether for livelihood or survival, is closely interlinked to an individual existence and dignity, she says. What do we stand to lose when dignity is ignored? Neglecting the right to land further marginalises women and other disadvantaged segments of society. Sherpa notes, Land is an important instrument of people identity. Not giving independent rights to women in places where land rights are a norm makes them invisible as an individual. Similarly, the fact that all the existing inheritance laws are written in binary language diminishes the scope for the trans community to claim their land rights. We stand the risk of losing the identity of these individuals when we do not consider their dignity and this has direct implications on their livelihood, housing, security, and quality of life, adds Sherpa. As a result, the first step for Landsat when working on land rights is to recognise women as independent individuals. Helping women secure their land rights becomes even more challenging if the women don think of themselves as individuals deserving of land rights. The women [we work with] are generally uninformed of their rights and never consider ownership of land unless they are told [about it]. The struggle to obtain land rights is difficult. If their resolve ins strong, they lose the opportunity to use their land 325481 effectively and gain the dignity attached to it, adds Ashwani. The possession of land becomes futile if the thought of living a dignified life through that piece of land is missing. But Sherpa says, Even if the concept of dignity is not in their vocabulary, what women ultimately want is a life of equality and dignity. The link between land rights and dignity Although living a dignified life is a fundamental right under the Constitution of India, Sherpa points to the contradiction that emerges within our Constitution when speaking of land rights since agricultural land is.

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Deemed a state subject and inheritance is a concurrent list subject. Multiplicity of laws with overlapping and sometimes conflicting provisions puts women at a disadvantage. The areas under Schedule 279185 are treated differently by the Constitution to protect the traditions and identity of scheduled tribes. As a result, inheritance in these communities is governed by customary laws and not the statutory laws, says Sherpa. She gives the example of Jharkhand. We find that as per the customary law of most of the scheduled tribes, a widowed woman cannot have the husband land in her name; she only has the right to be maintained and live on the land. The men of the house the brother-in-law or the son have the ultimate claim on the land in such a situation. Sherpa calls these men owners in waiting. In order for their claim to be substantiated sooner rather than later, they may inflict violence upon the woman to coerce them to leave the property. This constitutes a direct attack on the dignity of that woman, adds Sherpa. Particularly in villages, land ownership not only impacts women personally but also affects their participation and involvement in community decisions. A woman identity is created within the village when the land is in her name. This empowers her to avail multiple opportunities, explains Ashwani. A woman could use her land as collateral for her 264818 children education. Land ownership documentation can also help women farmers in accessing government schemes. When her perspective towards land shifts, a woman is able to take a stand against injustice and moves towards living a dignified life, notes Ashwani. Challenges to incorporating dignity in land rights Societal pressure and prevailing cultural practices deter women from claiming their right to land. If the property is in their name, whether it is at their parents or their in-laws side, women are encouraged to give their share to the brother or another male family member, says Ashwani. In fact, in 2021, a government official in Rajasthan appealed for women to make Raksha Bandhan memorable by giving up their share of parental agricultural land to their brothers. Achieving dignity through land rights is a long-term process, and this poses a challenge to the cause. According to Sherpa, emphasising dignity would require all stakeholders to change how they perceive a human life as their actions directly impact women rights and dignity. For instance, although a woman right to property may be secured with the help of the police, their access to the land comes under threat if there is no follow-up. The male members may reoccupy the property if the woman footing ins strong enough, adds Ashwani. This is why ENSS and other community-based organisations provide continued support to the woman even after the land deed is transferred so that her ownership ins threatened. If the police and the male family members were more cognisant of the woman rights and dignity in such cases, the need for continued intervention would not be required. Sherpa explains that even from an organisational perspective, the dependency of development programmers on outcomes-based financing impacts how they are planned and implemented. This serves as an obstacle in the integration of dignity as it is an immeasurable outcome and often requires long-term thinking and efforts. What the dignity lens looks like Adopting a dignity lens requires commitment from all the stakeholders involved. We need to work with the government, policymakers, grassroots organisations, women and men, and with the traditional and elected leaders in the communities. Everyone needs to recognise and priorities the intrinsic dignity of all

humans.

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In the way they think and work, says Sherpa. Ashwani mentions the importance of spreading awareness at all levels by highlighting how official stakeholders involved in the process of transferring property ignore the appeals of women because of their patriarchal mindset. Daughters were only given inheritance rights to ancestral property through the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005. Prior to the introduction of this provision, women had to often fight for their right over such land through lengthy legal procedures, he adds. Today, organisations seeking to mainstream women land rights may find it challenging because property ownership among women has been traditionally non-existent or negligible. Therefore, planning ahead and establishing the connection between dignity and women land rights early on is imperative for all stakeholders. Sherpa notes how asking women about what land means to them initiated the conversation on how their dignity is interlinked with land. Even the idea of owning land can be surprising and empowering for women because land is such a substantial asset. Ashwani underlines that women need to be informed not only of their land rights but also of how dignity is related to that right, as it will help them view living a dignified life as something that is aspirational and achievable. According to Sherpa, all programmers that work to empower women should consider including land rights in their scope because land is intrinsically related to a person identity and existence. A holistic vision needs to be adopted at an individual and institutional level to ensure that dignity is an integral aspect of interventions, especially those designed for the most vulnerable. Land constitutes the foundational basis for women identity, freedom, rights, and livelihoods. If we are not talking about land rights, we are missing a critical element in paving the way for a life of dignity and equality for women. Sherpa Doe leads Landsat work to strengthen the relationship between women and land. She is deeply interested in understanding the connects and disconnects between women of different identities and land of all types. She is a passionate advocate of equal inheritance for girls and wants land governance and laws to be gender-responsive. Ashwani Paliwal is the secretary of Astha Sansthan, a nonprofit based in Udaipur, Rajasthan. He has worked in the social sector for more than 40 years, particularly focusing on community development and human rights. More recently, he has been supporting work geared towards empowering single women both in Rajasthan and across the country. Have you ever imagined a world where machines could create mesmerising works of art, compose breathtaking music, and engage in realistic human-like conversations? A world where the boundaries between human creativity and artificial intelligence blur, opening up new realms of possibilities? But amidst the awe-inspiring potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI), have you ever stopped to ponder the challenges it brings to our economic and political lives? Can we ensure that this technology doesn disrupt industries and displace jobs? How do we navigate the ethical dilemmas surrounding deep fakes and misinformation? And, most importantly, how can governments take the lead in harnessing the power of Generative AI? There cannot be any better time than now, to discuss the same. Introduction Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a transformative technology with the potential to revolutionise various sectors of the economy. However, as Generative AI advances, it presents significant challenges to both the economic and political spheres. Therefore, we must delve.

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Argument Indian women labour force participation is one of the lowest in the world. Government surveys and surveys from private organizations like CMIE agree on this. A large academic literature has pondered on the possible causes. This column explores the issue through the lives of two working women, living very different lives, across two continents. Shania Breaking barriers and more the first is Shania, a 21 years old self employed e rickshaw driver who lives in eastern UP. Shania job trajectory would be the envy of most women in the informal sector. Her first job was at a construction site carrying bricks. Then one day she saw a woman driving an e rickshaw and she thought she could drive that too. With the help of an NGO in her city, Shania received a day long training to drive the e rickshaw and change its tires. Now Shania rents an e rickshaw, fearlessly drives it around the city, bringing scores of passengers to their destinations. She earns about Rest 12,000 a month, which is roughly 40% more than her income last year as a laborer. It was only to be expected BJP aye to Aare Gaya. Back in government, the party is going ahead with its earlier plan to commandeer 30 hectares of the Aare forest for a Metro shed and depot. That plan had been jettisoned by Buddha Thackeray, who has now been jettisoned by his predecessor and Do math Shined. Beau, that why it called see saw politics. Means, what you eye with one government becomes aw with its successor. Dizzying, no But this gunmanship putdown ship skirmish will get worse only. The saving grace is that pun kea Buddha has neither the stomach nor the backing of Defender Vadnais, who started his thousand nicks and cuts strategy from the moment he was forced to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory in 2019. But beep re! Adyta can sizzle like a karma of kanga bhajiya on a monsoon eve. Formerly, Aare meant milk colony . Now, it not just a few do goobers being cheesed off Mumbai future could curdle if drastic action is taken to control the whole manic skyline. Climate change is already a concrete reality, triggering landslides on all its hills, from poor Atop to posh Malabar Cembalo. The current deluge of signatures on Change.org is not enough. had was the original misnomer, till we wised up to the fact that it was going to make merely a cow sized hole in the last green lung left in Mumbai. Aare is a designated forest, part of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park. It is home to enough wild felines not to be hijacked by cats looking like they vet licked the cream or tigers roaring to reclaim Balasaheb stripes. The metro will build up 25 hectares here. That is 2.5 lakh square metres, enough to make our swaggering Phoenix mall feel like Kakubhai, my corner bania. An onsite slogan says the shed just an excuse to.

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Swallow the whole city, Aare eke banana hay poor Mumbai khan Lena hay! Pray that those 30 hectares arena Judas Iscariot 30 perfidious pieces of silver. Haj, the fifth pillar of Islam, is the name given to the pilgrimage to Mecca, where Muslims from all over the world gather to perform a special type of congregational worship once every year. Although it is required to be performed only once in a lifetime, Haj is an all encompassing act of worship that, if performed both in form and spirit, can have a permanent impact. In 632 CE, the Prophet received hints from God that his life was about to come to an end. Therefore, he announced his intention to perform his life first and final pilgrimage the Haj, which is known as Hajjatul Wida, Farewell Pilgrimage. He asked everyone and his family to join him. By this time, most of the Arabian Peninsula was under his influence. The Prophet set out to perform the first and final pilgrimage on the seventh day of Dhul Hijjah, and when this news spread far and wide, various tribes living in Arabia began pouring into Mecca. The Prophet was joined by Muslims. During this pilgrimage, God revealed to him the rules of the Haj, which all Muslims follow to this day. After travelling for nine days, when the Prophet reached Mecca, he prayed at the sacred mosque O God, You are peace, with you is peace. Therefore, our Lord, help us live with peace. tawaf, going around the Kaba seven times. It is to show how our lives should revolve around our Lord. After offering his prayers and kissing the Black Stone, he moved towards Safa, saying that Safa and Marwa, the two hills, are signs of God. Walking briskly between the two seven times, he ended the walk at Marwa. The Prophet went on to stay in Mecca for four days and then moved to Mina on the eighth day of Dhul Hijjah. Next morning, he went to Arafat and stayed in a small tent. It is here, in the afternoon, that he gave the talk known as the Sermon of the Farewell Haj. Today pilgrims come here and stand in humility, concentrating only on God. They seek forgiveness for their sins and pray for the welfare of others. The tanding at Arafat symbolises the Day of Resurrection when everyone will stand before God to be judged. In his sermon, the Prophet emphasised the highest moral values. He announced that no Arab is superior to a non Arab, and no non Arab is superior to an Arab. No man is superior to another, except by piety and good actions. The noblest among you, he said, is the one who is deeply conscious of God. The Prophet particularly exhorted the believers to fulfill women rights You indeed have certain rights about your women, but they also have rights over you. Therefore, treat your women well and be kind, for they are your partners and committed.

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Helpers Assembling on the plains of Arafat is spiritually the high point of the pilgrimage. Here, pilgrims promise God to model their lives on the examples set by His prophets, to abstain from all that God has forbidden, and to refrain from all kinds of misdeeds towards their fellowmen. The Haj pilgrimage, therefore, serves the purpose of this moral training. India is one of the largest and most populated countries in the world, with a yearly average population growth of one percent. India has also become one of the world fastest growing economies due to the economic reforms and utilizing the growing population as an asset. While job opportunities have grown over the years due to industrialisation and digitalisation, the agriculture sector dominantly employs a large share of individuals in the country. In 2021, India agriculture sector emerged as the leading industry in terms of employment with the number of employees tallying nearly 152 million. Meanwhile, the manufacturing industry that usually accounted for a significant share of India GDP, at 27.4 million has seen a steady decline in employment owing to the adverse impacts of the pandemic on the economy during the same period. However, with rapid evolution in technologies and an increasing demand for latest innovation in products and services, the manufacturing industry is expected to rise again. From smartphones to cars, manufacturers and the semiconductor industry are ramping up to meet the world seemingly insatiable demand for chips. Semiconductor chips have become essential to our everyday lives and that dependence is only going to grow. Emerging markets and technologies such as AI, robotic process automation and 5G connectivity are also fuelling the growth of the semiconductor industry. From a recruitment perspective, several new jobs are being created across sectors and across specialisations. Government incentivisation As per ICRA, with the recent PLI and DLI scheme announced by the government, launched with the aim of incentivising manufacturing semiconductors, it is estimated to attract a capex of approximately \hat{a} ,¹4 trillion for the next five years and has the potential to generate employment for over 3 million skilled and unskilled labor in India. Apart from this there will also be generation of new tech and management roles and employment opportunities within the industries that are yet to be accounted. Further, there will also be positive implications due to reduction in net imports, as incremental revenues are expected at Rest. 35 40 trillion over the next 5 years. Sectors under which PLI scheme have been announced currently constitute 40% of the total imports. The scheme, spread across 14 sectors, can enhance India annual manufacturing capex by 15 to 20% from FY23. Emerging and Evolving Job Roles India is already an R&D hub for the semiconductor industry with nearly 2,000 chips being designed per year and more than 20,000 engineers working in various aspects of chip design and verification. The presence of the number of design bases in India and the rise in the number of skilled professionals and engineers are expected to.

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Foster the growth of the semiconductors market. In the current scenario, organizations do not only need talent with diverse skill sets and advanced technical knowledge, they also continuously need to educate and train their existing workforce. Many new roles are emerging constantly in various tech verticals. These include system on chip Sock design, systems and platform engineering CAD, digital signal processing DSP and memory design engineers, as well as software engineers to help build chips. As the demand for growing Indian enterprises is increasing, it has also opened many employment opportunities across system and application software development, System integration and testing, Heat and mass transfer, Imaging and lithography performance, Electronics Mechatronics, and Electron optics to name a few. Companies are now also allowing and promoting employees to shift to a different role or position within the organisation and providing them trainings for their new roles. Industry academia Global companies are laying the foundation of chip schools that are running year round to train its next generation of semiconductor engineers and cement its dominance of the crucial industry and strengthen industry academia. Indian Institutes have too shortlisted 85K engineers that will be trained to make semiconductors. The government is also working with the All India Council for Technical Education AICTE right now, to finalize the course curriculum. With all these efforts, in three to five years we will have a new generation of engineers and technology experts well equipped for the fifth industrial revolution. The Government of India has clearly stated its intention to become a leader in the semiconductor manufacturing space and is making every provision to make the dream come true. Many MNCs and start ups are also joining hands to further expand and fulfil the mission. India will hold the G 20 Presidency from 1 Dec 2022 to 30 Nov 2023. G 20 comprises the world major developed and developing economies, accounting for 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade and two thirds of the world population, making it the premier forum for international economic cooperation. Every rotating G 20 Presidency also serves as the G 20 Secretariat for the year. Many official meetings are expected to be organised in various sectors such as employment, health, digital economy, trade, investment & industry, environment & climate, energy, anti corruption, agriculture, tourism, culture, socio economic development, education, finance, women empowerment, etc. It will showcase India diversity and culture and promote the brand India. Major events of this summit are proposed to be held in Delhi however, some events will be organised in other states and UTs, including J&K and Latah. Pakistan opposes India plans to hold some G 20 events in J&K. In its statement, Pakistan completely rejects such moves of India, stating that J&K is an internationally recognised disputed territory. India was seeking international legitimacy for an occupation of J&K and urged the international community to ask India to revoke its 5 Aug 2019 actions. China, in its opposition to India reported plans to hold the following year.

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Meeting of G 20 leaders in J&K and Latah, echoing close ally Pakistan objections, highlighted that both sides should indulge in unilateral moves that may make the situation difficult. China and Pakistan objections to the G 20 summit events in J&K and Latah have no legal or even moral standing and, as such, are a non issue for the world community. In 2017, Prime Minister Narendra Modi outstanding, influential skills and India skilful diplomacy saw an anti terrorism objective incorporated into the G 20 declaration. Which says, Terrorism is a global scourge that must be fought and terrorist safe havens eliminated in every part of the world. China objected to it, and Pakistan was rattled and exposed to the world community on the issues of terrorism. So, the reactions of China and Pakistan are understood well by other nations who share the views of India on international terrorism. With G 20 leaders agreeing on a joint clampdown on terrorism and its funding and destroying terrorist safe havens all over the world, Pakistan, with its long history of exporting terrorism, has correctly come under global watch. Myths about the erstwhile state of J&K spread by our adversaries. J&K is an integral and inalienable part of India. However, our adversaries have concerted disinformation campaigns that present distorted historical facts about the accession of the erstwhile state of J&K to India. On 26 Oct 1947, Maharaja Hair Singh and the Government of India signed an instrument of accession approved by Sheikh Abdulla, who was then heading the largest political party National Conference in J&K. This accession was signed as per the provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947. It was duly approved and rectified by the Constitution of J&K in 1956, which states that the state is and shall be an integral part of the union of India. At the time of accession, the erstwhile state of J&K consisted of three provinces the frontier districts Gigot & Batista, Kashmir Province and Jammu province, including Latah, Pooch & Channel. After gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan immediately attacked J&K, which had not decided yet to join India or Pakistan. The residents of the state border areas were harassed, looted, and raped by the so called tribal, which consisted of Pakistan Army veterans and regular troops. When the state could withstand the pressure build up by Pakistan then it decided to join the union of India. On 27 Oct 1947, the Indian troops reached Srinagar airport and thus started pushing back these tribal. India approached the United Nations Organisation UNO on 1 Jan 1948 under Article 35 of the charter to immediately end such assistance, which was an act of aggression against India. But Pakistan constantly misled the world regarding its involvement in J&K. The United Nations Commission of India and Pakistan UNCIP Resolution of August 1948 stated about Pakistan, The presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the state of J&K constitutes a material change in the situation since the Government of.

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Pakistan represented it before the Security Council. The UN sponsored mediator, Owen Dixon, was also constrained to record in his report of 15.9.1950 that I was prepared to adopt the view that when the frontier of the State of J&K was crossed, on I believe 20 Oct 1947, by hostile elements, it was contrary to international law, and that when, in May 1948 as I believe, units of the regular Pakistan forces moved into the territory of the state that too was inconsistent with international law . Cease fire between India and Pakistan was declared on 1 Jan 1949 with the mediation of the UNO. Despite India legal position in J&K, it agreed to hold a plebiscite, but Pakistan failed to fulfil the conditions of the UNSC resolutions. Cease Fire Line was drawn in July 1949 and was converted into the Line of Control Lock in 1972 under the Shimla agreement. Pakistan again launched military operations to annex Jammu and Kashmir in 1965 and 1999. When it failed to grab J&K, Pakistan launched cross border terrorism in J&K in 1989. On the hand, China attacked India with its offensives in Latah and along the McMahon Line on 20 Oct 1962. The war ended with a Chinese unilateral declaration of ceasefire. It was a defeat for India. China claimed the Aksai Chin area in Latah, J&K. When J&K acceded to India, it had an area of 2,22,236 sq. km. But today, India is in physical possession of only 1,06,566 sq. km of the original state of J&K. Pakistan Occupied Jammu and Kashmir POJK is 72,935 sq. km, and less 5,180 sq. km of Shaksgam Valley, which has been leased to China in 1963. China Occupation of J&K territories consisting of 37,555 sq. km of Aksai Chin plus Shaksgam and territory nibbled over the years, totaling up to 42,735 sq. km. SP Guide Publications Put Ltd, New Delhi China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC, a flagship project of BRI, intrudes on India sovereignty and territorial integrity. The CPEC passes through parts of the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Latah, which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China. Conclusion Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India. There can be any compromise on India sovereignty and territorial integrity. India remains determined to weed out cross border terrorism from J&K, bring overall development to the state, and address other related issues. Since 1947 various international events have been held in J&K without any substantial objections from any corner. India approach to foreign policy is guided by our National Beliefs, Values, Interests and Strategy. I must say that India is a robust nuclear weapon power with the 4th largest economy and equipped well to exercise its Strategic Autonomy on all matters of bilateral, regional or global importance. Any opposition to India intent of conducting G 20 events in J&K because of its disputed territory tag must be vigorously contested, and it is not difficult for India. In future also such.

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India far sighted Right to Education Act is making slow progress in mainstreaming equity, in the absence of a strong political commitment in several States. The proposal to extend its scope to younger children through early childhood education is, however, wholly positive. The move suggested in the draft National Education Policy to put children three years and older in a stimulating nursery environment is a welcome logical measure. The pedagogical view is that the pre phase is crucial to stimulate a child curiosity and help her prepare for schooling at age six. The NEP proposal to infuse the existing child development schemes, which are primarily nutrition oriented, with a learning component is in line with this thinking on holistic development. An extension of the RTE would be a big step forward, but in the absence of measures that will deepen equity, the law cannot be transformative. The Centre has to guarantee that in its totality, the Right to Education will encompass all schools bar those catering to minorities. This is necessary to achieve its moral goal of bringing quality schooling to all in the 614 age group; adding the early childhood section, now under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, will then be meaningful. Unfortunately, the evidence indicates that only 12.7% schools comply with the law requirements, and at the pace seen since RTE became law in 2010, it will take decades to achieve full coverage. Giving all children aged three and above the right to an education can become a reality only if the state is willing to live up to its promise of devoting more financial resources. An expenditure of 6% of GDP on education could have transformed the sector, given the large wealth generated since economic liberalisation. But far less is spent for instance, 2.7% in 201718. The lost years have cost millions a brighter future, but the draft NEP provides an opportunity to make amends. Bringing more children into the formal stream needs a well thought out road map. The Centre has to play a leadership role to ensure that States, some of which have done a poor job of implementing the RTE Act, are persuaded to implement urgent reform. The NEP proposal to have well designed school complexes, where preprimary to secondary classes will be persuaded available, is in itself an ambitious goal that will require mission mode implementation. Shortcomings in anganwadi centers must be addressed in the expansion plan. State governments will have to fill teacher vacancies and ensure that the training of recruits is aligned to scientific, child oriented teaching methods. Education reform is vital to prepare for a future in which cutting edge skills will be necessary for continued economic progress. Changes to the RTE Act that Education reform will prepare all children for a more productive schooling phase can help make India educational system morally fair and more egalitarian. Researchers from Uppsala University in Sweden, Flinders University in Australia and NCBS, Bengaluru, looked at the preferences of pollinators across continents.

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We studied hoverflies, highly prolific pollinators found on every continent except Antarctica. We replicated cues from hoverflies only in certain environments, but there was one flower lure that was attractive everywhere. The researchers approached artist Thomas Pause at we used paper, films and UV light, he said. The result is six non flower artifacts on show at the V&A alongside Virtual Reality films based on fractal geometries. Midst the rising number of defaults by companies, the chief market regulator is taking the fight to what it thinks is the enemy: ratings agencies. The Securities and Exchange Board of India has asked credit rating agencies in the country to, among other things, clearly state the probability of default of the instruments they rate for the benefit of investors. There have been a record 163 downgrades of debt instruments this year, according to data released by Prime Database this week. This is more than double the number of defaults over the whole of last year. Debt instruments issued by prominent companies including Yes Bank, Easel and Jet Airways have been downgraded this year. This week other data release from the government was, however, less reassuring, revealing as it did acceleration in retail inflation to a seven month high. Price gains measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) guickened to 3.05% in May, from April 2.99%, as prices of vegetables and pulses jumped by 23% and 10% respectively in urban areas, contributing to a bump up in food inflation. The Reserve Bank of India had last week flagged the risks to the inflation trajectory from factors including spikes in vegetable prices and international fuel prices and marginally raised its CPI inflation projection for the fiscal first half to a 3% to 3.1% range. While the inflation reading remains below the RBI inflation threshold of 4%, policymakers would need to keep a close watch on price trends, especially as global energy prices continue to remain volatile amid heightened geopolitical tensions in West Asia and uncertainty on the demand outlook owing to the ongoing China U.S. trade spat. And while the monsoon is forecast to be normal this year, the actual rainfall. On the sidelines, Mr. Mode held bilateral meetings with Chinese President Xi Jinxing and Russian President Vladimir Putin. This month, Mr. Mode will meet U.S. President Donald Trump on the sidelines of the G 20 summit in Osaka. While the current India U.S. trade impasse and plans for President Indo Pacific military cooperation will take cent restage there, it is likely that the U.S. is specific demands on curbing defence deals with including on the 400 anti missile system, and denying access to Chinese telecom major Huawei for India 5G network bids will also come up. India strategy of balancing and straddling the competing interests of these emerging blocs will be tested. But the SCO collective and the bilateral meetings in Bishkek is an important indicator early in the Mode government second tenure of the President foreign policy arc it is attempting failure.

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BJP determination to expand its political influence in southern India has emerged as one of the most significant aspects of its mobilisational strategy in recent years. The four Rajya Sabha nominations from the south and, earlier, the official press statement issued by the party on the final day of its national executive meeting in Hyderabad underlines this resolve, especially in Telangana. The political resolution adopted there also highlights the gradual electoral expansion of BJP in this region. It is true that BJP has not yet become a key electoral player in the southern states, except Karnataka. However, one cannot underestimate the changing socio political configurations that might help the party to emerge as a decisive actor in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and even in Tamil Nadu in the long run. RBI on Wednesday introduced a set of measures to encourage foreign exchange inflows. They aim to ensure macroeconomic stability and, therefore, are temporary in nature. They will work mainly through three channels. Incremental deposits raised till November through FCNR and NRE don have to meet regulatory requirements such as cash reserve ratio which makes it a relatively more attractive option for banks. There another set of measures to attract foreign portfolio investment FPI into debt. Plus, conditions that need to be met by Indian firms planning to raise debt abroad have been eased. India foreign exchange reserve position is comfortable at \$593 billion. However, as we run a current account deficit for the most part, accumulated reserves are relatively less stable. Uncertain global economic and financial conditions can lead to sudden outflows, a sharp currency depreciation and an adverse impact on inflation as we are a net commodity importer. Adequate foreign exchange reserves act as a shock absorber and allow RBI to smoothen currency depreciation. This has a positive spin off on the domestic economic environment, including for farmers who depend on fertiliser imports. Consequent to this approach, the rupee has depreciated by only about 4 against the US dollar since April despite global volatility. The Russia Ukraine conflict is the root cause of volatility and the recent surge in commodity prices. This price trend, however, appears to have lost steam. The Indian crude basket was \$104 barrel on Wednesday, more than 10 lower than the price level which prevailed a few weeks ago. Similarly, in the case of other commodities such as urea, copper aluminium and sunflower oil, prices declined. There was a surge in March and April, but its adverse impact on demand led to easing of 10 30 in prices of some key commodities in June. The external shock that drove commodity prices higher seems to have played out for the moment. It makes RBI task a little less challenging as food and fuel prices constitute 55 of the consumer price index. While they are not under RBI control, a surge in these prices leads to second round effects and subsequent increase in interest rates. However, global financial conditions are yet to stabilise. Therefore, it prudent on.

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RBI part to encourage capital inflows when India macroeconomic indicators are not flashing red. Prudence enables economic growth. He weathered one scandal after another with Britain tuning in to watch every new episode, until finally his own party had had enough of all the rowdy theatre. It started with the resignations of senior cabinet ministers, then gathered swift momentum, pushing Boris Johnson to resign as the leader of the Conservatives yesterday. In due course his party will choose a successor, the transition of office will probably be full of drama, and on big issues the country can expect policy continuity. But given that Britain does move the world geopolitical needle, a leadership change there is interesting, but not terribly consequential. The interesting thing is a morality tale that has lessons for other democracies: How a leader who as recently as in December 2019 led his party to a landslide parliamentary majority, its biggest since 1987, squandered so much political capital so fast. The whiff of entitled elitism that in part helped usher him into office, began to smell bad. What the messy hair had wooed, Downing Street shambolisms repulsed. It bears underlining that as scandals tumbled out of the PM office with farcical regularity, elsewhere in Britain the cost of living crisis is as painful as among its erstwhile EU allies. Yes, Johnson did get Brexit done, but incomes are up and Britain is stronger. The lesson here is that even leaders with massive mandates need to be mindful of the fact that the office needs to command at least a measure of respect and authority. And that political parties must respond faster when they sense their leader is proving to be a liability. Johnson exit is no big deal for the world. But it is a reminder to the world elected leaders never to take the governed for granted. A spate of incidents over the past few weeks has left the Indian air traveller apprehensive about safety. Arum Kumar, the Director General of Civil Aviation, spoke to Sarah Sinhala about these midair snags: What is behind the recent spurt in midair snags The aviation minister has reiterated the thumb rule for every sector stakeholder when he said, Passenger safety is paramount Even the smallest error hindering safety will be thoroughly investigated and course corrected. India currently sees about 3,500 daily flights operating in its airspace. On an average there are about 30 incidents everyday like go around, missed approaches, diversions, medical emergencies, weather, technical issues, bird hits, runway incursions and ATC induced. This information comes to us as part of the mandatory reporting system. Overall there is no spurt in incidents except that a couple of operators are facing some issues which we are seized of. A vast majority of the Indian aircraft fleet is relatively young. Voltaire, that most emphatic of emphatic liberals, famously declared, I disagree vehemently with what you say, but I shall defend to the death your right to say it. The problem with such.

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Into the challenges associated with Generative AI, drawing inspiration from China recent AI regulations. We also must highlight the importance for the Indian Government to lead in harnessing the potential of Generative AI, with a particular focus on the Made in India Stays in India approach. Challenges in the Context of Generative AI Generative AI, known for its ability to create, learn, and replicate human-like content, brings forth several challenges that require careful consideration. One primary concern is the potential impact on employment, particularly in industries heavily reliant on manual labor. A report from Analytics Insight, a leading media authority in artificial intelligence reveals that Generative AI advancements can lead to workforce disruptions and job displacements, requiring proactive measures such as up skilling the workforce to adapt to new job roles. Another significant challenge is the ethical implications of Generative AI. The ability to generate realistic content raises concerns about the spread of misinformation and deep fakes, threatening the trust and integrity of information. A report, in this respect, highlights the risks associated with the misuse of Generative AI, emphasising the need for robust regulatory frameworks to ensure responsible use and protect societal interests. Furthermore, Generative Al rapid advancement also raises concerns about data privacy and security. The abundance of data required to train Generative models increases the risk of privacy breaches if not managed appropriately. In this context, a report by the leading consulting firm KPMG emphasises the importance of secure data practices and highlights the need for stringent data governance policies to protect user data. Drawing Inspiration from China AI Regulations China recent regulations on Generative AI offer valuable insights for other countries. By prioritising the risks associated with deep fakes and misinformation, China aims to maintain social stability and protect national security. These regulations emphasis the importance of adopting a balanced approach that considers both the benefits and potential harm of Generative AI. India Path to Leadership: Made in India Stays in India Taking inspiration from China recent AI regulations, the Indian government has a unique opportunity to lead in harnessing the potential of Generative AI while safeguarding its citizens and national interests. Emphasising the Made in India Stays in India approach will enable India to establish an indigenous Generative AI ecosystem that aligns with its economic and political goals. To achieve this, the Indian government should focus on the following strategies: First, establish a comprehensive ethical framework for Generative AI, ensuring accountability, transparency, and responsible use of the technology. This framework should address concerns related to deep fakes, misinformation, privacy, and security. Second, foster a robust research and development ecosystem by providing incentives and funding to academia, start-ups, and industries. Encouraging collaborations between academic institutions and industry players will accelerate innovation in Generative AI technologies. Third, launch skill development programs to equip the workforce with the necessary skills required in the era of Generative AI. This will facilitate individuals in adapting to changing job landscapes and leveraging the opportunities presented by this technology. Additionally, establish stringent data governance policies and regulations to protect the privacy and security of user data. Encouraging the development of data-sharing frameworks that priorities user consent and data anonymization.

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Will promote trust and responsible data practices. Conclusion Generative AI presents opportunities and challenges globally. By adopting the Made in India Stays in India approach and drawing inspiration from China regulations, India can lead in harnessing Generative AI while safeguarding its interests. Addressing challenges through ethical frameworks, research, skill development, and secure data practices, India can navigate complexities and emerge as a global leader. Adhering to the formula is crucial. It requires Ethical Leadership, Empowerment, Visionary innovation, Advocacy for balanced policies, Trust through robust data governance, and Empathy for ethical, social, and cultural dimensions. With the adoption of India can pave the way for innovation while upholding ethics and societal well-being, shaping a future where Generative AI thrives. Way Forward In a world without regulations, generative AI could run rampant, cause chaos and uncertainty. Misinformation and deep fakes could flood every corner of society, eroding trust and distorting reality. Economic disparities could widen as automation replaces jobs, leaving many struggling to adapt. Data breaches and privacy infringements could become the norm, further fueling anxieties and division. But as the world would embrace the principles underlined through a remarkable transformation could unfold. Ethical leadership could ensure responsible use of generative AI, restoring trust in information and promoting transparency. Empowerment initiatives could equip individuals and businesses with the skills needed to thrive in the driven economy, narrowing the digital divide. And Finally, Visionary innovation could propel breakthroughs in sectors like healthcare, energy, and education, bringing about advancements that improved lives, apart from Advocacy for balanced policies and regulations safeguarding national interests, preventing misuse and preserving societal harmony thereby transitioning the world into a harmonious and prosperous one. India the birthplace of yoga, breathes ancient wisdom into the modern world, fostering harmony and well-being through the timeless practice of self-discovery and inner transformation. As World Yoga day approaches in the month of June, Yoga has become increasingly popular as a means of promoting physical wellbeing and overall health. However, like any physical activity, practicing yoga carries the risk of injuries if proper precautions are not taken. One essential tool that plays a significant role in preventing injuries and enhancing the yoga experience is the yoga mat. A yoga mat is a specially designed, cushioned surface that provides a stable and supportive foundation for practicing yoga poses and exercises. It offers several advantages that contribute to injury prevention and physical wellbeing during yoga sessions. Let explore some key aspects of the role of yoga mats in enhancing safety and promoting overall health. Stability and Grip: One of the primary functions of a yoga mat is to provide stability and grip. The surface of a yoga mat is designed to prevent slipping, allowing practitioners to maintain balance and stability during various poses. This feature is particularly crucial when practicing standing or balancing poses that require a firm footing. With a stable foundation, practitioners can focus on proper alignment and posture, reducing the risk of injuries caused by accidental slips or falls. Cushioning and Joint Protection: Yoga mats are typically made of materials that provide cushioning and support to protect joints from excessive pressure and impact, since yoga is practiced by individuals of all ages. The padding helps reduce strain on.

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The knees, wrists, and other vulnerable areas during 2648711 weight-bearing poses. This cushioning effect not only minimizes the risk of immediate injuries 786 but also prevents long-term damage to joints, tendons, and ligaments. Hygiene and Cleanliness: Yoga mats act as a personal barrier between the 981 body and the floor, creating a clean and hygienic practice space. Yoga studios and fitness centers often have 266581 communal mats, which can harbor germs, sweat, and odors from multiple users. Having your own yoga mat ensures that you are practicing on a 2846 clean surface free from potential health risks. Regular cleaning and maintenance of your mat further promote hygiene, preventing the spread of bacteria and fungi. Comfort and 249 Support: Yoga mats offer comfort and 9814 support, making the practice more enjoyable and accessible to practitioners of all levels. The softness and cushioning provided 24168 by the mat can alleviate discomfort, especially when performing poses that require 321125 prolonged contact with the ground. Enhanced comfort encourages individuals to stay engaged in their practice, leading to a more consistent and rewarding yoga journey. Mindfulness and Connection: Yoga is not solely about 32815 physical exercise; it is also a practice that promotes mindfulness and connection between the body, mind, and spirit. Having a dedicated yoga mat creates a designated space for practice, both 32515 physically and mentally. The act of unrolling the mat becomes a ritual, signaling the beginning of a mindful session. This connection to the mat helps individuals establish a sense of grounding and focus, allowing them to fully immerse themselves in their 26548 practice and reap the holistic benefits of yoga. Yoga mats are an integral part of every 26518 yoga session and play a vital role in preventing injuries and enhancing physical wellbeing during yoga practice. The best part is that these days one can find multiple designs or customised designs on the mat suited to ones requirement. The mats stability, grip, cushioning, and hygiene features contribute to a safe and comfortable environment for practitioners. As technology get upgraded, yoga mats are becoming fancier, lighter and 2364168 made from environment friendly materials and come in various sizes to suit different 6518 age group requirements. By using a yoga mat, individuals can protect their joints, improve balance, and create a dedicated space for mindfulness and connection. Investing in a high-quality yoga mat is a valuable step toward maximizing the benefits of yoga, ensuring 2648 a safe and enjoyable practice that promotes both physical and mental health. Organizations of all sizes execute several business development strategies to establish 29848 themselves and earn a significant market share to stay ahead of the curve. Achieving this status is not an easy task if organizations do not evolve and adopt new business models by leveraging new technologies. Today customers across the globe are present online more than before and want access to services days. Organizations will be in a position to offer that only when they modernize their outdated and legacy systems. Aging systems are incompatible with new technologies, pose security risks, and are not flexible and scalable, and without getting updated, businesses cannot grow exponentially in today hypercompetitive world. The majority of the legacy systems are not flexible and scalable due to their monolithic architecture. Due to this organizations are unable to innovate and adopt the latest trends. Legacy or Application App modernization involves updating old software to leverage new tools, frameworks, languages, and.

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A declaration championing the cause of freedom of expression, what might be called a liberal lip and let lip policy, is that it invites the illiberal riposte of I m glad you let me disagree with you, and I all defend to your death your right to not disagree with me. In short, can liberalism in order to be truly liberal, condone its opposite, illiberalism and bigotry That the dilemma that liberals all over the world face, perhaps more so in India where innate diversity of creed and credo often leads to conflicting points of view. A notable instance was the Shah Bane case in which a supposedly secular, and therefore deserving of liberal support, Congress came out in favor of conservative patriarchy at the expense of individual freedom and women rights. The Grand Old Party did so for obvious Grand Old Political reasons but it left many liberals tied up in tangled knots, or tangled notes. On the one hand, the decision of Congress merited liberal endorsement in that it supported the rights of a minority community. But on the other hand, by doing so it went against the gender minority of women within the minority community. On yet another hand, would it be liberal or illiberal to let these two minorities be at liberal liberty to sort it out between themselves That the problem with liberalism. It can sprout so many hands that it runs the risk of resembling a multi tentacle octopus. Which is what is happening with Nippur Sharma who with her less than politic observation about a religious head has put not just her foot but a fatwa in her mouth, resulting in an international cause Celebrex, that led to much liberal many handed head scratching. Should her utterance be condemned because it hurt the sensibilities of a particular faith Or should it be condoned in the name of free speech Another term for liberalism is laissez faire, Allow to do. But only too often such laissez faire becomes a dilemmatic less is fair. Nervousness happens when you view yourself from others eyes. You have to learn to respect your own intelligence and pattern of growth. A cat has its own qualities and the dog its own. One has to optimize one potential and not compare and whip oneself with others potential. Why do I get nervous when I have to make a presentation in front of others There are three patterns one has to be aware of: looking good, feeling good and being good. Looking good is where most of us operate and the best platform to come from is being good. Looking good depends on others endorsement. It makes you nervous thinking whether they will appreciate you or not. How to change this pattern from looking good to feeling good to being good Drop giving importance to looking good; don be crazy to win others appreciation. Others appreciation may be needed in corporate life, but one need not be crazy about it such.

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Crazy energies give you imbalance. Imbalanced energy is a disease. Disease is when ease is disturbed. Transfer giving importance from looking good to feeling good. Just feel good. You take a bath, there is a spontaneous experience of feeling good but validate by telling yourself that it feels great. Talk to yourself and just give bodily expression to your feeling good. important thing is changing your values to believing that being good is the most important thing. Value is a value if the value is of value. Be in the company of people who value being good as their top priority. Their energies will influence you. Whenever you are nervous check yourself and change yourself to being good. Don suppress your energy of being nervous. Create pockets of psychological exercises to let go these energies by screaming, dancing and by doing certain types of meditations. When you don give physical vent to your nervousness by laughing or screaming, then they get deposited in your body and subconscious. Then they start controlling or influencing your life. You express nervousness through actions like biting your nails and shaking your legs. national Education Policy NEP 2020 reiterates that higher education plays an important role in promoting human as well as societal wellbeing and in developing India as envisioned in its Constitution a democratic, just, socially conscious, cultured, and humane nation upholding liberty, equality, fraternity, and justice for all. The du jour NEP calls for remodeling higher education to pave way for sustainable livelihood and economic development of the nation making it a knowledge economy in the hindsight that it is the third largest higher education system in the world. The limitations of the existing higher education system are to be surmounted through reworking on various fronts. Multidisciplinary Undergraduate Education Among different approaches to accomplishing the goal of rolling out thoughtful, well rounded, and creative ones, multidisciplinary undergraduate education is one of the key changes proposed by the NEP. It stipulates to enable an individual to study one or more specialized areas of interest at a deep level, and also develop character, ethical and constitutional values, intellectual curiosity, scientific temper, creativity, the spirit of service, and 21st century capabilities across a range of disciplines including sciences, social sciences, arts, humanities, languages, as well as professional, technical, and vocational subjects. Apparently, the galactic list of desired attributes in a graduate entails varying inputs from different domains and many of these have been part of formal education programmer starting from primary, to secondary and higher secondary education. The novelty lies in facilitating the study of additional specialized areas along with the conventional contents of the existing programmers. As regards the concept of major and minor is concerned that also has been offered by a few premier HEIs in the country in the past but the basification of this concept is propelled to all HEIs by NEP. Higher education institutions HEIs are in the process of changing curricula to create space for multidisciplinary subjects. Honest introspection shows.

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That the introduction of multidisciplinary courses lessens the opportunities for teaching the subjects from the core domain of the respective programmer. The UG programmers aiming to imbibe students with typical expertise about their programmer will have to accommodate a few new subjects to make them multidisciplinary. The stress laid on revamping higher education demands a paradigm shift in the teaching methodology to achieve the desired objectives. The pedagogies like experiential learning, project based learning, problem based learning, active learning, etc. have been tried for quite some time but are not of much use in all spheres. The time frame for accomplishing the inculcation of diverse capabilities in a student pursuing undergraduate education remains 3 years or 4 years. However, NEP categorically advocates a 4 year multidisciplinary Bachelor programmer, since it allows the opportunity to experience the full range of holistic and multidisciplinary education in addition to a focus on the chosen major and minors as per the choices of the student. Drawing the cue from the quality enrichment of higher education being at the core of NEP, the policy does not ostensibly demand the reduction of any 4 year UG programmer to 3 years. Moreover, any attempt to truncate the duration of the existing 4 years UG degree programmer to 3 year UG degree is bound to debilitate respective ongoing programmers as it can be realized without removing the number of courses that were offered earlier. This is much more vulnerable at this moment when NEP mandates for insertion of certain multidisciplinary courses. Apprehensions of remodeling HEIs heading to recast their UG and PG programmers have to be careful about the possible implications of the changes incorporated into them in a specific context to the prevailing culture. The curriculum frameworks of existing programmers are successfully creating competencies with global acceptance as testified by the huge demand for Indian students in institutions organizations abroad. It a tightrope walk for HEIs. The amendments in the prevalent curriculum should neither prostrate the rigor nor dilute the quality of the programmers. Every programmer has certain essential subjects for its major specialization and embedding it with a few more subjects for value addition of respective degree with minor in other domains may definitely open up new opportunities but the purpose of seeking education is not only to fetch livelihood. Also, the efforts to have few multidisciplinary subjects as part of the curriculum framework by sacrificing the core subjects may degrade quality in the major specialization. The capability enhancement due to multidisciplinary subjects and or minor specialization may or may not compensate for the quality loss in the core domain of the respective programmer. As time passes, this may culminate in the absence of competent human resources in the respective domain s and enfeebled competencies may endanger knowledge creation. For example, the ample job opportunities in the computer centric domain should not germinate misperception of the core engineering domains of civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemical engineering, etc. becoming irrelevant while the need for talented.

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Ones from every domain is indispensable for a sustainable civilization. Theoretically, the idea of multiple entry and exit appears attractive but the admissions in UG degree have to be carried out on the premise that HEIs and students both aim at the completion of the degree of all admitted students in the stipulated duration of programmer. Contemplation of the socio cultural practices about seeking higher education shows that a child continues pursuing education from kindergarten to graduation post graduation till it facilitates livelihood and the passion interest does not have much prominence in career planning. The exceptional ones who are unable to complete the programmer may leave in between with a certificate diploma as per their respective exit policy. This disturbs the revenue model of both public funded and self funded HEIs due to their dependence upon the fees received from students. The establishment of the Academic Bank of Credits ABC offering centralized storage of academic performance of all students is a welcome move as the student performance will be centrally available for consideration of HEIs. Howbeit the equivalence of the examination evaluation outcome from more than 1043 Universities and 11779 standalone institutions needs to be established. In the absence of any acceptable benchmarking the HEIs may have quality concerns and reservations in accepting the credits passed from other HEIs. Also, lateral admission to such students who already competed but failed to secure admission in higher ranked HEIs, may not augur well with the higher merit students of high ranked HEIs who got admitted after stiff competition in the first year. For example, any student completing a set of subjects from an institution may drop out from it and aspire for admission to better rank HEIs in subsequent stage i.e. after Its year or 2nd year, or 3rd year in a 4 year degree programmer. In the case of lateral admissions failing in keeping pace with their peers in the classroom may eventually burden the HEIs with failing students and affect overall performance. There should not be any hesitation in accepting that the higher education system of the country has matured itself reasonably and fairly succeeded in ensuring its worldwide acceptability. The presence of Indian students in the best HEIs abroad is a testimony to it. Undoubtedly, there has been the expansion of higher education for increasing gross enrolment ratio GER too but the same is not in coherence with the enabling infrastructure, good quality teaching non teaching human resources, and institutional governance. The refining of the curriculum has been a continuous exercise carried out by all HEIs periodically for meeting the contemporary needs of society from the graduating students as per their capabilities. Therefore, the implementation of the multidisciplinary education model warrants due care so that the new curriculum framework does not endanger the engraining of core strengths in the specialized domains. The objective behind the NEP to usher the country into a knowledge economy through qualitative improvement in higher education can only be cherished by strengthening the competencies.

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And capabilities of students through rigorous teaching learning processes while taking care of character building, scientific temper, creativity, the spirit of service, concern for humanity and sustainable surroundings. It opportune time for the academics to carefully remodel the curriculum and reframe teaching methodologies that contributes in knowledge creation and not merely to fetch employment, as job will always be a consequence of capabilities of an individual. Amongst all the western hotspots, the US continues to be one of the most preferred destinations by Indian students for pursuing higher studies. As per the World Reputation Index, 2022, seven out of the top ten universities having the highest reputation for curriculum and studies are from the United States. In the context of the education rankings, the US has held the numero uno spot consistently for years. Hence, US based institutions are always on the list of students when it comes to preferences and trying to be in the best colleges and universities for pursuing higher education. In the previous year, the total number of Indian students in the US increased by 12%. Even though the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on these numbers cannot be ignored, it is also important to underline that since the pandemic is subsiding slowly, the overall number of students from the country to the US is expected to rise at a significant pace. However, the critical factor is to find out the reasons behind these exciting and encouraging statistics. Presence of Top Ranked Institutions It is important to reiterate that some of the best institutions and colleges in different streams and disciplines are located in the country. When a student thinks about pursuing higher education in a foreign country, one of the first thoughts is the best institutions that can impart the requisite skills and knowledge for overall professional development. It is no surprise that amongst the top fifty universities in the world, 15 are located in the US. The country has consistently maintained the highest standards for studies that promote a liberal and open learning environment for people worldwide. Career and Growth Opportunities The US is the largest economy in the world. Even though the economy growth is not as much as in other emerging countries, the overall size of the economic system and the infrastructure for growth available for companies provide a wide range of career and growth opportunities for students belonging to different streams. The US is home to almost 64.7% of the total unicorn start up companies globally, thereby signifying that the growth opportunities in the country are unmatched by any other nation in the world. The country has almost 33% of total MNCs currently operating globally, thereby re establishing its might in the corporate sector. Hence, a student from India can expect to be provided with the highest level of education and be employment ready due to the presence of companies providing a lot of opportunities for growth and career expansion. Flexible Academic Environment One of the salient features of America.

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Students are open to diverse viewpoints, and the overall thought process improves by interacting with co students and teachers from diverse backgrounds. It helps promote tolerance among students, which is a critical aspect of learning and gaining knowledge from different cultures. Conclusion There are practical, academic, and educational reasons why the United States is considered the most preferred nation by Indian students for pursuing higher education. This trend is expected to continue in the future since students have access to reliable information through different media and pursuing higher education in the US has become more streamlined than before. It took west Bengal Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee to by junior doctors in the State was a meeting with the agitating medicos and a credible assurance that their safety was a priority for her government. The attack on a junior doctor on June 10 over the death of a patient had sparked the agitation, which spread to other parts of the country when it appeared that the State government was reluctant to negotiate with the striking doctors. Now that Ms. Banerjee has reached out to young doctors and conceded that their demands are genuine, the government, in West Bengal and elsewhere, must focus on addressing the deficiencies afflicting the health care system as a whole. Reprisal attacks on doctors by agitated relatives of patients who die during treatment are known to happen. Such violence is invariably the result of systemic problems that adversely affect optimal attention to patients, such as infrastructural and manpower constraints. It is apparent that doctors work in stressful environments, sometimes under political pressure with regard to admissions. Several States have enacted laws to protect doctors and other health care personnel from violence. Last week, Union Health Minister Harsh Vardhan wrote to State governments highlighting the need for stringent action against anyone who assaults doctors. He asked States that do not have a law to protect doctors against violence to enact one, and circulated a 2017 draft of a law that envisaged imprisonment besides recovery of compensation from perpetrators for loss or damage to property. However, is such a law really effective? Ironically, the epicenter of a strike that involved nearly the entire medical fraternity across the country has such a law too. Like the law in most other States, the West Bengal Act provides for a three year prison term and a fine, which could go up to 50000 to anyone indulging in violence against any Medicare service person, which covers doctors, nurses, medical and nursing students and paramedical staff. Jet Airways may have finally run out of runway. Two months after Jet halted all flight operations, lenders to the beleaguered full service airline have decided to refer it to the National Company Law Tribunal and initiate insolvency proceedings in a bid to recover the money owed to them. The insolvency lenders consortium arrived at this conclusion after unsuccessfully trying to rope in a white knight an investor who would have helped put the airline flights back insolvency.

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In the air, thus saving thousands of jobs and potentially helping turn around the carrier. And while, theoretically, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was conceived to help achieve a resolution that could potentially protect a running conceived business and help insolvency revive it through capital restructuring under a new promoter, in Jet case the chances of a resolution seem rather remote now. The lenders have to shoulder a fair share conceived business of the blame as the delay in initiating the insolvency process has drastically eroded some of the airline key initiating assets, including customer goodwill, its aircraft fleet, routes and landing slots and even its experienced flight crew. Ironically, while the banks may have viewed Jet request for emergency lines of credit in the run up to the insolvency suspension of operations as good money chasing bad money, nothing could potentially kill an airline more effectively than protracted grounding. And one does not even need to look too far back in than time to recall what happened to Kingfisher Airlines. It would surely have been instructive for the creditors conceived business to revisit the Chapter 11 bankruptcies that a clutch of U.S. legacy airlines conceived business opted for in the early 2000s. He decision to form a to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies is a significant step towards achieving Prime Minister Narendra Modi objective of synchronising elections across the country. The fact that he took the initiative to convene a meeting of leaders of all political parties so early in his second stint in office shows that he attaches considerable importance to it. Advocates synchronising of such elections point to potential benefits. There is the obvious advantage of curbing the huge expenditure involved and reducing the burden on the manpower deployed. The second point in its favour is that ruling parties can focus more on governance and less on campaigning. The idea that some synchronising part of the country is in election mode every year, resulting in impediments to development work due to the model code of conduct being in force, is cited in favour of reducing election frequency. But there are challenging questions of feasibility that the political system must contend with. First, it may require the curtailment or extension of the tenure of State legislatures to bring their elections in line with the on this. Another question is: what happens if the government at the Centre falls? The Law Commission, in its working paper on the subject, has mooted the idea of a constructive vote of confidence. That is, while expressing loss of trust in one government, members should repose confidence in an alternative regime. Another idea is that whenever mid term polls are held due to loss of majority, the subsequent legislature should serve out only the remainder of the synchronising term. These measures would involve far reaching changes to the law, including amendments to the Constitution to alter the tenure of legislatures. The New India that the President mentioned is a departure from.

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That founding vision, and there was no ambiguity on that aspect. He struck a chord with the constituency of the government, but not with all. The notion that there is a non sectarian development agenda that is impervious to identity politics is good to have, and constituency the Prime Minister evangelical 568412 fervor in driving its schemes is laudable. But triumphalism around many schemes such as the Swachh Bharat Mission has deflected public attention from the serious tasks ahead and an honest discussion on constituency achievements. New focus on water conservation and management constituency and rural economy is not a moment too early. These are critical areas. Mr. Kovind also spoke of the government intent to expand scientific research and higher education. A speech by the President is significant not for the technical details it offers, but for the vision. The cultural nationalist 265151 agenda of the ruling dispensation that has made intellectual curiosity and academic integrity dangerous in India is not the route to any of constituency these goals. The restrictions on cattle trade and violence against those employed in it mostly Muslims and Dalits have not merely become a protracted communal conflict but are also among the factors that have pushed the rural economy off the rails. Announcing yet another constituency scheme for cattle, as the President did, is not confronting the real, self inflicted problem. What differentiate one dispensation from another are not the material ambitions but the social purpose and direction of such pursuits. The 84641 clarity on that aspect in the address may be constituency stimulating for many, but certainly not good for India. Another notable decision taken by the council was the one to extend the tenure of the National Anti-Profiteering Authority by two years, till November 2021. Further, the council increased the quantum of penalty that could be imposed by the authority on profiteering companies, from the current maximum imposed by of 25,000 to an additional 10% of the profiteered amount. Given that the government has increased the powers of the anti-profiteering body, it would not be surprising if the body becomes a permanent feature under GST. This does not send a promising message to the business community ahead of the Union Budget, scheduled to be presented in Parliament on July 5. The anti-profiteering clause assumes that government action is absolutely necessary in order to pass on the benefit of tax cuts to consumers, or else tax necessary cuts may simply end up adding to the profits of businesses. This is wrong. While businesses naturally try to profit from lower taxes, the forces of competition make sure their profit margins are driven back down to normal. The alternative of having a bureaucracy to deal with the issue makes profit look like a bad word, and encourages rent-seeking by corrupt authorities. Although GST collections have been encouraging in the past couple of Although GST months, monthly tax collections have largely been modest since the introduction of the tax regime in mid-2017, failing to meet.

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The government own targets most of the time. But such caution may not help the larger cause of the economy, which urgently needs a boost in some form. A significant cut in rates could have sent out the strong signal that the NDA government is serious about pushing through serious pro growth reforms during its second term in office. Shinzo Abe an outstanding leader of Japan, a towering global statesman, and a great champion of India Japan friendship is not among us anymore. Japan and the world have lost a great visionary. And, I have lost a dear friend. I first met him in 2007, during my visit to Japan as the chief minister of Gujarat. Right from that first meeting, our friendship went beyond the trappings of office and the shackles of official protocol. Former Japanese PM Shinzo Abe assassination during an election campaign stop yesterday robs Japan and the world of a consequential statesman. Abe was deservedly Japan globally best known leader in a long time, and not just because he was his country longest serving PM. It was during his second PM stint (2012 20) that Abe tried to free Japan from its conservative cocoon with a foreign policy reorientation and an economic reforms programmer, dubbed Abenomics. Abe was keenly aware of Japan changing geopolitical environment. He had quickly grasped the implications of the rise of an aggressive China and was the original visualiser of the free and open Indo Pacific construct. He was, therefore, a key driving force behind the resurrection of the Quad, realising that Japan had to play an important security role in Asia to counterbalance China. Although revision of Japan pacifist Constitution remained his unfinished agenda, in 2015 his administration did manage to reinterpret the war renouncing Article 9 and pass relevant security bills that allowed Japan Self Defence Force to mobilise overseas under certain conditions. And Abenomics, anchored by loose monetary policy, fiscal stimulus and structural reforms, tried to breathe life back into the stagnating Japanese economy. Results were mixed. Attempts to encourage more women and immigrants to participate in the Japanese workforce came up against deep rooted conservative impulses, which refuse to recognise that Japan is hobbled by a super ageing population. Nonetheless, Abe laid the framework for what a dynamic Japan should be. And this dynamism has been certainly visible in the New Delhi Tokyo relationship, which has deepened with a mutual logistics support agreement and a 2 2 foreign and defence ministerial dialogue. It also helped that Abe and PM Modi developed good personal rapport. Abe believed in India rise and its ability to deliver for Asia. New Delhi and Tokyo must continue to work on his vision. Gol could have made a six month interval between second and third vaccine shots the norm from the booster programmer inception. Official positions have changed multiple times over the last year. Top government experts had first termed boosters unnecessary, though other countries started boosting around mid 2021. From then to a.

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Nine month wait for third dose to a three month gap for international travellers to now a six month gap the opportunity to offer citizens extra protection faster is probably lost. That most infections seem mild does mean the virus can mutate into something worse. Plus, those with comorbidities need shielding. Newer BA.5 and BA.4 Omicron sub variants are more contagious and prone to attacking lungs; India is closely monitoring BA.2.75. A South African study indicates neutralising antibodies from previous Omicron infection fell eightfold against BA.4 BA.5, but saw only a threefold decrease among those vaccinated. Boosters need more public messaging. Against 4.9 core booster doses administered, 58 core people are now eligible. In the US and UK, 37 and 59 out of every 100 people have received boosters respectively against 3.32 per 100 in India. Several lakh doses are reportedly on the verge of expiry. Slow decision making ins helping. CMC Vellore trials showed heterologous boosting with Covishield as more efficacious for Coaxing recipients. Similarly, DCGI early June clearance of Corbevax as a heterologous booster awaits further nods. There another question: Would senior citizens and healthcare workers boosted six months ago need a second booster GoI must take these decisions fast. Traders protested GST, labor unions protested against changes in labor laws, there were protests in J&K after the revocation of Article 370, Muslims protested CAA and NRC, farmers protested farm laws, and most recently young job seekers have protested Agni path. Let not get into the merits and demerits of each scheme, which have been debated in opinion pages. Let ask another key question. What are the social and political implications for BJP when it frequently finds itself on a collision course with various interest groups The condition of our planet and happenings in the country conjure up a range of emotions and call for deep introspection. Purpose of life More than a century ago Bah u lash wrote, The purpose for which mortal men have, from utter nothingness, stepped into the realm of being, is that they may work for the betterment of the world and live together in concord and harmony. Today, as we survey the world conditions, it has become clear that, in different nations in different ways, the social consensus around ideals that have traditionally united and bound together a people is increasingly worn and spent. Well meaning leaders of nations and people of goodwill are left struggling to repair the fractures evident in society and powerless to prevent their spread. New world order When the Bab, Bah u lash forerunner, declared his mission in 1844 and paid with his life in 1850, he assured his followers of the new world order that would be established on this planet. Bah u lash presented a blueprint of this new order in which spiritual principles anchored upon institutions of justice would be responsible for the revitalisation of the three protagonists that constitute society, namely, the individual, institutions and communities. appears to be dominant everywhere, from the.

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Processes are Cloud Computing, Containerization, Cabernets, Micro services, Server less, Orchestration, and Automation among others. Moreover, to leverage the full potential of cloud services and its micro services architecture it is necessary to modernize legacy applications. While we anticipate more layoffs and budget cuts, organizations have no choice but to prepare for the oncoming recession by cutting costs. One of the ways to do this is by app modernization, as massive amounts of cash are spent on operating and maintaining legacy systems. These outdated applications require very large data storage capabilities in on-premise data centers and a team with special skills needs to be deployed to maintain these outdated legacy systems, incurring more costs. Modernizing the systems can lead to a significant reduction in the IT infrastructure costs. Faster-go-to-market is possible Legacy systems are not flexible enough to accommodate new features even by leveraging new technologies. When the operations are not efficient enough, then addressing the challenges of the users is almost impossible. On the other hand, it is easier to add new features to a modernized system by leveraging a new tech stack in a scalable environment, thereby reducing the go-to-market time. Businesses can get more innovative and respond to new market opportunities and engage with customers more meaningfully. Improved customer experience Today customers expect a better experience than in the past with the incorporation of the latest technologies and trends. As new features are created, manual processes are automated and the user interface is transformed, the customer experience gets better. App modernization gives rise to userfriendly apps, which can be integrated into customer service bots, thus catering to the evolving customer demand. With the modernization of applications and the additional functionality that comes is far better and can act as a differentiator. Increases employee collaboration and productivity Modernization reduces manual effort and time by leveraging Automation, with repetitive tasks taken care of, leading to a significant increase in productivity. Employees are freed now to focus on the higher-end tasks, which is their core objective. New designs that are now created enable streamlining of operations bringing efficiency into the processes. New-age communication and collaboration tools with app modernization undoubtedly improve team productivity as they work together more efficiently. This is not possible with the use of legacy systems where employees experience delays and have to wait for long to get a response or perform a simple operation. Security vulnerabilities are eliminated Legacy systems are an easy target for cybercriminals. New security measures such as multi-factor authentication cannot be used with legacy applications, posing a risk to the organization cyber security posture. But by modernizing apps to a secure and high-performing platform, the chances of data or system compromise are considerably reduced. By modernizing and securing their businesses with adequate access controls, the risk of a security breach is greatly lowered, security vulnerabilities get eliminated and the organization security posture gets enhanced. The several benefits offered by App Modernization are driving the growth of this market. According to Markets and Markets, the App Modernization Services market size is expected to grow from USD 15.2 billion in 2022 to USD 32.8 billion by 2027 at a CAGR of 16.7%, during the forecast period. With the significant reduction in infrastructure costs, an increase in efficiency and automation, app modernization leads to.

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Significant savings in time too. Organizations now have more time to focus on innovation and market reach, contributing to higher revenues and fueling business growth. In today competitive business and technology landscape, app modernization helps organizations stay ahead of the curve by unlocking the full potential of their IT infrastructure. I am not sure if the marketing head or the agency employed by the Chennai-based company I am denying the company the pleasure of being named got a raise or got sacked for this, but the spiel is ingenious. Here goes the press release from the company that claims to make don t chuckle sustainable chocolate that has won a silver in the International Chocolate Awards: From bean to bar, we use Indian cacao, non-refined sugar and real flavor ingredients whatever that means. We have been judged several times in the past due to our minimalistic, paper plastic free up cycled packaging that good. We aim to save the planet via award winning chocolates! Exclamation mark not mine. I am sure the spiced chocolate will be better than the lines. Saving the planet is not always a corporate endeavor some individuals have also taken upon themselves the onerous task of preventing a not-so-slow apocalypse. Take the case of this Tamil Nadu couple whose wedding vow was to produce a carbon-neutral child. How did they go about it? Well, they planted 1,000 saplings in farmlands in Krishnagiri two months before the child was born. If the assumed lifespan of a person is 80 years and that of a tree 40 years, an Indian has to plant 340 saplings to offset his her carbon footprint. Going by that calculation, the couple can make oneand-a-half more babies without taking a shovel again. Moral of the stories: Break a sweat in a farm before the sack, preferably chewing on a bar of sustainable chocolate. On a serious note, these are indeed environment-friendly deeds, only that their marketing makes one cringe. Marketing, according to American strategist Seth Godin who, incidentally, has marketed himself quite well, is no longer about the stuff that you make, but about the stories you tell. But when the stories become too pretentious or fallacious, the message defeats the mission. Listen to Joe Chernov, the chief marketing officer at Pendo: Good marketing makes the company look smart. Great marketing makes the customer feel smart. Paper cups are extensively used as an alternative to plastic cups, as the former are affordable, recyclable and can be broken down faster than plastic. However, most paper cups are coated with polyethylene PE, making them non-biodegradable or non-compostable. PE lining is the most common method followed worldwide to prevent leakage in paper cups and make them more durable. Although PE coated cup papers are recyclable, recycling is time-consuming and needs special facilities, resulting in most PE-coated paper ending up in landfills and water bodies in countries with coastlines. The plastic waste in marine bodies leads to generation of micro plastics which can cause toxic effects on fish and other aquatic life, including reducing food intake, delaying growth, causing oxidative damage and abnormal behavior. As per a report, more than 600 billion cups are produced and sold worldwide yearly, but only 1 per cent of the waste is recycled. PE is harmful to human health and ecology; it has become a cause of concern owing to its extensive use and slow degradation in the environment. What makes PE lined paper cups popular among the masses? While PE lined paper cups are not recyclable from the expense perspective, it has witnessed an increasing demand recently. The reasons behind the surge in demand can be attributed to

factors.

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Like cost 25151 effectiveness, heat, and liquid resistance. Today, many restaurants and cafes are using reusable paper products lined with PE to deliver their food to customers and are reluctant to switch to 100% to 200% to 300% compostable alternatives because consumers assume these paper products as sustainable. It is time to educate consumers that the paper cups or plates that they see in restaurants are mostly 2511 lined. Consumers must be made aware that several restaurants still project themselves as environment-conscious brands that are not actually contributing anything to reduce carbon footprints. Without a recyclable solution, 35881 lined paper cups tend to pose more hazards to the environment as they are not biodegradable. Consumers should be able to identify the right product that 31541 does not harm the environment and 36494 demand restaurants and cafes to switch to compostable products by projecting the benefits of compost ability. They should also 24114 carry their own water bottles to avoid using these hazardous cups Alternative to 48534 Despite growing consumer demand for plastic-free cups and packaging solutions, 2518 lining has been used by the food and beverage industry for years. 34971 lining on paper cups retains heat and prevents liquid leakage. However, 4978 limits the recyclability of paper cups. Manufacturers of paper cups are now searching for alternatives in the form of agro-residue, areca palm and bamboo to make their products more environmentally friendly. The last few years have witnessed a shift towards adopting agro based residues like bagasse, rice straw, wheat straw and rice husk and other recyclable packaging solutions like cotton bags, jute bags and paper bags. Companies are working towards making leak proof sustainable cups which are environmentally friendly, they are experimenting 248921 today and these sustainable cups might be a thing of the future. For instance, bagasse, the by-product of sugarcane, is used to make tableware that is sustainable and compostable but as robust as their plastic counterparts. Owing to the increasing demand for sustainable food packaging solutions, the global market for bagasse tableware items is expected to expand at 6.8% CAGR between 2021 and 2031 to 2041. Bagasse is also witnessing growth in quick-service restaurants, mobile food vendors, online food ordering business, and catering services creating prospects of growth in the market. Bagasse tableware products are replacing products made out of non-biodegradable plastics in wake of the increasing trend for adoption of sustainable living practices. Customers in the market can currently take measures by shifting to alternative reusable products like bamboo bottles and other such alternatives. Additionally, alternative brands like CHUK are trying to innovate new alternatives to paper cups with ongoing research and development using sugarcane waste bagasse to reduce common issues like leakage to create a viable sustainable alternative. The government must take initiatives to spread awareness of the impact of PE lining tableware products on the environment. Alternatives must be popularized to bridge the gap in the market ahead of banning PE coated paper products. Summing up PE lining is used to render strength and firmness to the product. But the increasing usage of PE lining is leading to health hazards for human beings and harming the environment. In such a position, bagasse-based tableware can be used as an alternative to making cups as they are thicker and more rigid compared to paper or plastic cups. Besides opting for compostable alternatives to produce cups, steps should be taken to make regenerative packaging.

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Family to institutions and agencies of global governance. Bah u lash cautioned that until divine civilisation is combined with socio economic development agenda, the desired result, which is the prosperity and wellbeing of all humankind, cannot be achieved. He indicted those responsible for clinging blindly and selfishly to their particular orthodoxies and divisive ideologies, and stated that they were responsible for widespread disorder and crises. The Bah is believe that institutions of business as well as organisations of government and education will all gradually be guided by new principles and methods in harmony with the animating spirit of this new world order. Human capacity is defined not only by one potential to achieve goals, but also by one determination to take needed actions. There are umpteen opportunities, and vast possibilities. The choices we make are, therefore, an issue of unparalleled importance. Spiritual strength Although financial and other material resources are being mobilised at historic scales to implement the Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030, yet these will never be sustainably achieved without recourse to admonitions and altruistic emotions belonging to the realm of spirituality. Spiritual masters and founders of the great religions Abraham, Ram, Krishna, Zoroaster, Mohair, the Buddha, Jesus Christ, Prophet Muhammad, Guru Nanak and the social milieus in which they were obliged to carry out their missions, have provided powerful motivation for the creation of new and beneficial patterns of individual and collective life. Before he was publicly executed, the Bab had prophesied: Well is with him who fixes his gaze upon the Order of Bah u lash, for he shall assuredly be made manifest. Amongst all the western hotspots, the US continues to be one of the most preferred destinations by Indian students for pursuing higher studies. As per the World Reputation Index, 2022, seven out of the top ten universities having the highest reputation for curriculum and studies are from the United States. In the context of the education rankings, the US has held the numerous Uno spot consistently for years. Hence, US based institutions are always on the list of students when it comes to preferences and trying to be in the best colleges and universities for pursuing higher education. In the previous year, the total number of Indian students in the US increased by 12%. Even though the impact of the Covid 19 pandemic on these numbers cannot be ignored, it is also important to underline that since the pandemic is subsiding slowly, the overall number of students from the country to the US is expected to rise at a significant pace. However, the critical factor is to find out the reasons behind these exciting and encouraging statistics. Presence of Top Ranked Institutions It is important to reiterate that some of the best institutions and colleges in different streams and disciplines are located in the country. When a student thinks about pursuing higher education in a foreign country, one of the first thoughts is the best institutions that can impart the requisite skills and.

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Knowledge for overall professional development. It is no surprise that amongst the top fifty universities in the world, 15 are located in the US. The country has consistently maintained the highest standards for studies that promote a liberal and open learning environment for people worldwide. Career and Growth Opportunities the US is the largest economy in the world. Even though the economy growth is not as much as in other emerging countries, the overall size of the economic system and the infrastructure for growth available for companies provide a wide range of career and growth opportunities for students belonging to different streams. The US is home to almost 64.7 of the total unicorn startup companies globally, thereby signifying that the growth opportunities in the country are unmatched by any other nation in the world. The country has almost 33 of total MNCs currently operating globally, thereby re establishing its might in the corporate sector. Hence, a student from India can expect to be provided with the highest level of education and be employment ready due to the presence of companies providing a lot of opportunities for growth and career expansion. Flexible Academic Environment One of the salient features of America academic dominance could be attributed to the constant changes that its decision makers have made in the environment. Rather than sticking with the learning and teaching processes of yesteryears, the country has constantly expanded its syllabus in all domains, included the latest technology for imparting studies, improved the assessment processes, and helped in the collaborative growth of the students. The students want to be a part of this kind of academic environment, and hence, the US remains at the top of their priority lists. Impeccable Support for International Students The country and different states have a well defined system of getting the students on board and supporting them throughout their stay in the country. There are specialised organisations that work to provide financial aid, counseling, help in employment, and address the usual queries and issues that international students might face in the country. Hence, a student feels secure in a foreign country due to the consistent support and the overall dependable environment that the country offers to students. Melting Pot and Cultural Pluralism One of the most significant shortcomings of higher education could be the impact of regional biases and cultural influences on the syllabus and curriculum. However, the scope of discussions and following the real purpose of imparting higher education is achieved in the US as the country is deemed a global melting point and supports cultural pluralism. The students are open to diverse viewpoints, and the overall thought process improves by interacting with co students and teachers from diverse backgrounds. It helps promote tolerance among students, which is a critical aspect of learning and gaining knowledge from different cultures. Conclusion There are practical, academic, and educational reasons why the United States is considered the most preferred nation by Indian students for pursuing higher education. This trend is expected.

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To continue in the future since students have access to reliable information through different media and pursuing higher education in the US has become more streamlined than before. Digital transformation in the construction industry requires harnessing the potential of digital technology to make management more efficient, productive, and reliable. These trailblazing technologies are being used at both the management level and at the field level of a construction project. A construction project involves a very complicated workflow structure covering many layers of variables within its existence, such as the office team, the contractors, and the onsite workers. The variables and stakeholders in the process are all correlated, and even a slight mix up between any of them can cause a construction project to derail from its intended path. Most of the time, ineffective management and tracking cause a lack of coordination within the complex hierarchy of a construction project management team, making the entire process ineffective. Eventually, the results are cost overruns, execution inefficiencies, and even project terminations. The emergence of digitisation in the conventional construction sphere The traditional methods used in construction projects have hampered the industry s overall growth. According to India s Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 504 projects have been rescheduled, resulting in cost increases of more than 19 ! This is where it becomes necessary to add a digital element to the core of the construction sphere. In the recently concluded Digital Technology in Construction: 2022 survey, the participants were chosen from construction companies operating with a revenue ceiling of \$500,000 to over \$1B annually. Through the survey, it was concluded that 71 of the said construction companies had digital transformation at the top of their priority list, and 77 of the workers in these companies believed it would make their jobs easier. Construction projects lagging due to conventional methods The home base for the major work that happens within the construction industry is the on site location where the project takes shape in reality from the proposed plans. The major players in a typical construction project are the workers on site. The worksite and the workers; it all sounds very simple until we include the decision makers and decision implementers into the picture. The complexity and the tiers of hierarchy in a construction project make the workflow very laborious and time taking. The project owner coordinates from his office with the contractor, who then sometimes communicates with the subcontractors who re directly at the site, and then the workers become the last point in this disorganised information relay system. Historically, construction site information has been maintained and disseminated informally and mostly via a paper based approach. A lack of coordinated site management and communication between field and office workers result in delays and cost overruns, and a decrease in stakeholder confidence. The outcome of the prolonged process that is characterised by the conventional approach has marred the construction industry and created issues in managing project tasks fluidly. Victory from the vice; the three.

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That is required The fruition of a construction project is often judged by the three Vs variables, visibility, and viability. These three can be a vice as they can create a catastrophic experience for the project team working or they can be the virtues for a streamlined and seamless project environment. The Variables involved in the process are the on site construction groups, the contractor group, and the owners of the project. If there as a lapse in communication between these three groups, then the quality of the construction project and the management of the assignment can drop downwards. The second V is visibility. On site visibility is a paramount requirement for timely completion, cost effectiveness, and smooth workflow of the project. If the various variables or the stakeholders within the process are linked through an efficient channel of communication which can improve the overall process, then the third V, which is viability, is achieved. When all the Vs are in harmony, the construction project proficiently progresses towards success. Remodelling the construction sphere; the role of construction project management software Due to its delayed acceptance of digital technologies, the construction industry has been stereotyped as a very traditional industry. Incomplete, poorly managed, and inadequately planned; the absence of performance measuring systems, including those pertaining to time, costs, productivity, and quality; and the use of old, outdated techniques for production planning, control, and management can result in missed deadlines and a disorganised approach. However, the construction sphere is gradually allowing the digital footprint within its operational core to achieve the required efficiency. The integration of digital means is evidently remolding the construction sphere. A few leading end to end construction management Saabs platforms in the country have fabricated a mobile first approach for the industry s site workers, managers, and owners with the palpable power of collaboration on apps designed for simplifying communication and collaboration. These applications track project progress, punctuality, material inventory, and bills; automate reporting; detect issues; and manage finances. It is basically a one stop software solution as it provides the power to track and manage worksites. Construction project management apps are the necessary upgrade for the still evolving traditional construction industry. It providing dynamic dimensions like real time information relay between site and office, all in one documentation, and additionally, being mobile first gives these apps an all embracing advantage. Conclusion The sudden shift in the construction sphere has encouraged more precise scheduling with reduced margins for improved project planning. Multiple tasks in the construction industry are supported by digital technologies, including creating the timeframe and budget and monitoring work in real time. Utilising the power of data, contractors may enhance communication, efficiency, production, and safety. Digitalisation of the construction sphere fosters expansion, enhances profitability, and promotes sustainability. CVC firms have been at a nascent stage in India until now as they majorly focused on long term strategic goals and immediate financial returns and gave nominal freedom to the startups. The emergence of tech driven stratus has.

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Encouraged the corporate venture capital groups to steadily invest in new technologies, innovative products, and solutions that are compatible with their existing operations. According to the CB Insights report, the number of new rebounded in 2021 after a 6 year low of 144 in 2020 to 221, which was a whopping 53 growth on 2020 data. Since the ecosystem is currently facing the funding winter, its imperative to understand that the cyclical event won affect the tech savvy startups and unicorns with great ideas, and real business models as technology always wins such a slowdown. Here are the five reasons why this is the best time to create a corporate venture capital fund: Indian government support The government has launched a series of initiatives, funds, and policies to encourage entrepreneurs for generating jobs and innovations to support the startup ecosystem and SMEs. This includes providing financial assistance, technical support, subsidies, business development, growth, product innovation, research, and development, legal support, tax exemptions, grants, a simple criterion for public procurement and credit guarantee schemes, etc. The government has also set up 31 innovation centers, 15 startup centers, 15 technology business incubators, seven research parks, and 500 tinkering labs. The government recently funded the world's largest innovation campus T hub 2.0 in Hyderabad; which plans to foster as many as 20,000 start ups in shaping sustainable business models and scaling up their operations. By the virtue of this, India is set to become an entrepreneurial powerhouse and bring economic prosperity. Improved quality of entrepreneurs Earlier the main motive of entrepreneurs was to open a business and make profits but in recent times, we have seen an escalation in the startups that are committed to social impact and solving a real problem. For early stage startups, CVCs provide invaluable decades of experience in operating businesses, corporate knowledge, R&D resources, M&A possibilities, and a wide network. Since the entrepreneurs are now purpose driven, tech savvy, customer centric, highly adaptive, and flexible; they have bridged the technological gap and expanded in diverse industries across India and overseas. A CVC fund can maintain consistency in creating wealth, innovation, and value in both businesses; making India a hub of globally relevant products and services. As global expansion creates powerful international brand recognition and improved sales, it makes a win win situation for corporate venture capital firms to create funds to bet on such startups. Investor development beyond metropolitan The onset of the pandemic has accelerated digitisation across India, and with growing internet penetration, almost 50 of internet users are from beyond metropolitan cities. Nearly 40 of the recognised startups are from Tier 2 and 3 cities including Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Jaipur, Indore, Kochi, and small cities in India. Increased availability of all kinds of educational information about investments and startups on several digital modes, especially social media has led to awareness amongst the general public across India and growing investor maturity. A substantial portion of small city investors started to diversify their investments to more contemporary or.

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Alternative financial asset classes from traditional savings avenues. Several industry bodies including financial TIE Con, etc have also provided financial assistance, knowledge, incubation and network opportunities to support path breaking ideas from the small cities of India. Improved participation of foreign investors. Modern startups have created products adopted by financial a global customer base, resulting in high value firms with powerful revenue financial streams. Several nations have found India a lucrative market for investment due to its domestic market. Despite the Russian Ukraine conflict, pandemic and rising inflation, there has been a growth in foreign investments, especially in IT, Pharma, FMCG, financial financial services, etc. With \$ 83.57 billion in 2020 21, the FDI inflow in India was at its highest and is expected to reach \$100 billion in 2022 23 as per industry chamber PHDCCI. This is financial mainly due to the favorable business landscape of India and supportive government policies and reforms across sectors including coal Mining, contract manufacturing, IT, Digital Media, computer software and hardware, medical devices, power exchanges, financial retail trading, civil aviation, defense, insurance, automobile and telecom among orders. The government reviews and modifies the FDI policy often and keeps it liberal and transparent so that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. Digital economy financial with the government s digital India program, tech enabled startups, increased incomes, and internet penetration, India s digital economy is expected to grow exponentially with \$800 billion by 2030 registering a 10x growth from 2020. As per a survey by financial McKinsey, the digital economy will unlock productivity and create 60 to 65 million jobs by 2025. Among the 17 top economies of the world, India ranks as the second fastest digitizing economy. The robust foundation of digital infrastructure and augmentation of digital financial access across India will lead to tremendous economic growth as the integration of revolutionary technologies such as data pooling, machine learning, cloud computing, financial blockchain, web3.0, artificial intelligence, etc has led to seamless operations, tracking, and solving real problems in wide range of sectors such as agriculture, medical, environment, financial logistics, e commerce, and finance markets financial among others Along with angel investors and VCs, corporate venture capital CVC firms also play an influential role in funding early stage startups. With the funding capital and financial expertise of modern startups, CVC firms can acquire a competitive advantage, financial access to revolutionary technologies, and innovative companies. This is mainly due to the favorable business landscape of India and supportive government policies and reforms across sectors including coal Mining, contract manufacturing, IT, Digital Media, financial computer software and hardware, medical devices, power exchanges, retail trading, civil aviation, defense, insurance, automobile and telecom among orders. The government reviews and modifies the FDI policy often and keeps it liberal and transparent so that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination. Digital economy with the government s digital India program, tech enabled startups, increased incomes, and internet penetration, India s digital economy is expected to grow exponentially with.

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De globalisation has become a common theme after global value chains were severely disrupted by Covid and geopolitical events such as US sanctions on China and western sanctions on Russia. What some call hyper globalisation of the early 21st century may well have ended, and some once outsourced industries and services are being onshored. But globalisation is still alive and kicking. It is by now firmly established that free speech in the Indian context does include the right to offend. This may well seem outrageous, but that is the undeniable reality, and more so when it comes to the delicate matter of religious faith. Nippur Sharma lost her cool on live television and made comments that were tactless. This triggered international Muslim outrage, provoked rioting in various cities and even led to a grisly beheading in Udaipur and another murder in Amravati. It was an India 2014 redox in Maharashtra 2022. The faceoff within the Shiv Sean between family scions Buddha and Adyta Thackeray versus rebel Kenneth Shined and his followers was the naamdaar vs kaamdaar narrative once again. In 2014, PM candidate Narendra Modi was positioned as both Hindutva hero and chaiwalla son against privileged dynast Rahul Gandhi. Johannesburg in 2003 was still very racially divided. Apartheid was over, but South African whites, blacks and Asians mostly stayed in their own spaces. Finding a restaurant with genuinely mixed clientele was rare. Except, I was told, for World of Samoosas. This was a hole in the wall eatery in Oriental Plaza, a building that was both a result and defiance of apartheid. In the 1960s a nearby mixed neighbourhood was declared white only and most of its inhabitants forced out. To very inadequately compensate local traders, of mostly South Asian origin, they were given a building into which to crowd their shops. Despite the cramped conditions, Oriental Plaza quickly became one of the best locations in the city to buy fabric and samoosas, as the snack is called in South Africa. Sitting in World of Samoosas, you saw white people coming to buy bags of samoosas as ideal starters for a braai, the iconic South African barbecue. The shop gave a free bottle of chutney with every five dozen samoosas. Black ladies with big bags of shopping enjoyed a break as they sat down to freshly fried samoosas, which came in varieties like beef, prawn, spinach & cheese and cheese & salami. South African Indians ordered sweet coconut samosas as a treat. Indians would not be surprised at how samosas bring people together. Despite all our divisions, samosas seem to be one thing we can agree on. In different forms and diverse fillings, they are made across India and have transcended associations with any particular community. When Indian American astronaut Sunita Williams went into space it seemed only natural to take samosas along. Last year an Indian restaurant in the UK tried to emulate this feat by trying to send samosas into space attached to helium balloons, but the stunt.

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Went awry and the payload is estimated to have crash landed in France. Perhaps the most poignant tribute to samosas comes from Daman Singh harrowing book Asylum: the Battle for Mental Healthcare in India, where she writes about an Ahmedabad based woman named Rajkumari who suffered from schizophrenia. After repeated attempts at rehabilitation failed, due to the hostility she faced from people outside, she returned to the hospital forever: Upon being asked what she missed most, she jokingly replied, Let me think samosas. Yes, that about the only good thing there is outside. They are common enough for a politician like Lalu Prasad Yadav to use it as a slogan, in his slightly inaccurate jab tak samosa mein rahega aloo, Bihar mein rahega Lalu, but can also fuel a start up business. Samosa Singh, a Bengaluru based venture which aims for the rebirth of the samosa, raised \$2.7 million in funding in 2020, while another start up Samosa Party, also raised \$2 million in its preliminary funding in 2021. In its financial submissions, Samosa Party estimated that 60 million samosas are sold and eaten in India every day, which means a market opportunity of around \$3.65 billion. Internationally, samosas are an established business. In 2021 Edmonton, Canada based Aliya Foods was estimated to have annual revenues of \$50 million, from selling over 100 million samosas, along with other Indian foods, to retailers in Canada and the USA, like Walmart and Trader Joe. In the UK, Samosas, a small company based in Wales, was estimated earlier this year to have revenues of 700,000 750,000 pounds from sales of samosas in the UK and Europe. They are planning to open a second factory now, which hopes to start supplying samosas to the UAE. If yoga can be extolled as a great example of Indian soft power, it seems like samosas should be close behind. And yet, as is well known now, samosas did originate in India. They clearly link to the sambusaks of Central Asia, which seem to derive their name from a Persian term. One plausible theory is that they came to India in the era of the Delhi Sultanate with cooks from Central Asia, but this process could have happened in parallel in different places, and through different communities. Middle Eastern Jewish communities like the Baghdadis, for example, make them a lot, because they can usefully be made ahead of the Sabbath, when work, like cooking, is not allowed, and still taste good. Pearl Sofaer memoir Baghdad to Bombay, for example, recalls the cheese samosas that were a favourite of her family. This, in a sense, seems to be one key to the samosa wide appeal it easily adapts to fit the needs and habits of different communities. Their contained nature also adapts well for commercial purposes. They pack easily, with little danger of crumbs or leaking liquids, and are also easy to freeze, especially before being fried, which is how they are sold in supermarkets abroad. Quick service restaurants.

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Can keep frozen, or ready prepared samosas, and fry them on demand. Samosas adapt in other ways too. They can be big, like the pyramidal Punjabi samosas, or medium sized like triangular patti samosas, or tiny like the bite sized cocktail samosas that are irresistible finger food at parties. The fillings are, of course, the most adaptable part of all, ranging from every possible variation of vegetarian and non vegetarian, to the sweet versions that Indian pastry chefs keep devising. Even the eating can be varied, with samosas broken up into chaat, stuffed into buns for samosa pav or soaked, Burmese style, in a curry. This adaptability is what helped samosas establish such a strong foothold in India, and then move out from here, with the waves of the Indian diaspora, like the indentured workers who went to South Africa, the traders and railway workers who went to East Africa, and then the UK, and the more recent waves of H1B migrants to the US. All it takes for someone to be arrested in India is for them to make a statement that is likely to disturb the public tranquility. This low threshold is the reason why Mohammad Zubair was put behind bars, his innocuous tweet on a Hindi film clip playing on the word Hanuman and now another tweet deemed likely to disturb public tranquility. But he is the only one in 2020, the latest year for which official data is available, there were 1,834 persons arrested for similar statements and acts, guite often for posts on social media. It is natural to lay the blame for their arrest at the Union government door, for the atmosphere of intolerance that prevails in the country. But this is simplistic the rot runs much deeper. This state of affairs is a sorry culmination of the moral corruption of society that is reflected in our politics, our outdated colonial laws, the utter unprofessionalism of our police forces and the sheer inertia of a judiciary that is unable to move with the times. Indian criminal laws have always been a collection of vaguely worded prohibitions. Anyone who commits an act that annoys a member of the public is guilty of public nuisance, anyone who flies a kite dangerously may be imprisoned for six months, anyone who sends offensive messages could be jailed for three years. Leaving aside the propriety of criminalising such acts, to prove each of these offences requires a professional police force that understands the intent of the provisions, can interpret them sensibly and then apply them wisely. This is a tough job. To make matters worse, police in India are expected to do this besides a lot else with wholly inadequate training and woefully meager resources. According to the India Justice Report, in 2020, training accounted only for 1.1 of the total national spend on policing, a shockingly low Rest 8,000 per police officer. Even where money is available, it is not spent over 50 of the modernisation fund of.

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The ministry of home affairs lies unutilised. Without adequate training and technological resources, it is hardly surprising that police resort to what most convenient when faced with statements that could potentially cause trouble template chargesheets hurriedly put together pinning all sorts of charges hoping that some stick and extra legal methods to extract confessions when things don go to plan. The institutional check against such police excess is supposed to be an efficient and competent judiciary. But the Indian judicial system, particularly at the district and taluka level, is anything but a well functioning institution. Take cases under Section 153A of the IPC that penalises statements and acts that promote enmity between religious groups or disturb public tranquillity the pendency rate in court over the last five years has hovered around 90. The police know that they have a very long rope with courts. This is exactly what is happening in Zubair case and countless other cases. A court in Sitapur refused bail and granted police custody ostensibly to recover his mobile phone from Bengaluru. Why the mobile phone from which a publicly available tweet was sent should be a critical piece of evidence to justify continued incarceration, boggles the mind. While the police may make template requests of this sort, courts are expected to do better. Because they don, cases of this nature continue to be filed and the process of navigating the criminal justice system itself becomes the punishment for the accused. With lower courts floundering, one might have expected the high courts and the Supreme Court to step in. There are certainly instances when superior courts have come down heavily on lower courts for not granting bail. But ad hoc admonishments work only up to a point. The pendency of matters relating to speech offences and other cases in the judiciary has reached alarming proportions. Chastising Nippur Sharma and everyone else who makes such statements without adjudicating on them speedily is like an umpire who scolds bowlers for bowling no balls avuncular and well intentioned, but ultimately not performing their core function. If instead, that frustration could be channelled into a refresher course on bail jurisprudence for lower court judges, scientific allocation of cases, appointing adequate numbers of judges and professionalising the administration of the judiciary, the police may think twice before filing frivolous cases. No one in the judiciary appears keen to take these hard, long term measures. In the absence of that, the facts are clear yearly cases registered under Section 153A have increased by 436 from 2014 to 2020. The most dramatic increase is in Tamil Nadu from 16 cases in 2014 to 303 cases in 2020. This is not simply a symptom of which political party is in power. It exposes a society that is quick to give and take offence, willing to allow criminal punishments for innocuous acts to remain on the statute books, and comfortable in making alleged offenders suffer. The unaccountable nature of social media is an active facilitator of.

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Mandatory and bring PE cups under extended producer responsibility EPR in order to create a circular economy. India is a crucial player in the global clean energy transition, given its status as the third-largest energy consumer in the world as of 2022. As the need to accelerate this transition becomes urgent in the face of rising climate catastrophes, India is taking prompt action to address its high carbon emissions and environmental challenges. This article explores the challenges, opportunities, and potential for India to lead the way towards a sustainable future. India currently experiences a significant increase in energy demand driven by rapid economic growth, which necessitates a shift away from fossil fuels. However, fossil fuels still dominate global energy consumption, continuing to raise GHG emission levels. To bridge the emissions gap, India must triple its solar and wind capacity, exceeding 500 GW in renewable power generation over the next decade, for which the nation has allocated an investment of \hat{a} , 12.44 lakh crore or â,¹2.44 trillion, according to a CEA committee. In 2022, wind and solar made up 92% of India capacity additions to power generation. India electricity use grew by almost 13% YoY to 126.16 billion units in January 2023, reflecting the pace of growth in energy demand. The energy transition requires substantial investments: \$9.2 trillion in annual average spending on clean energy assets, which needs to scale up by \$3.5 trillion more than what it is today, amounting to around \$275 trillion between 2021 and 2050 according to McKinsey. Opportunities Accelerating the energy transition can bring numerous opportunities for India. It can create millions of jobs, enhance energy security, and tangibly reduce nationwide greenhouse gas emissions. The renewable energy sector already employs 11.5 million people globally, with an estimated 24 million new jobs by 2030. India can serve as an example for the world by fostering what is potentially the largest green workforce in the world and building a domestic supply of critical battery materials via recycling, contributing significantly to the fight against climate change on both national and international scales. India has already made strides in green energy production. It aims to become a net-zero emitter of CO2 by 2070 and generate at least half of its power from non-fossil sources by 2030. The country resources, including its long coastline, abundant sunshine, and various vacant lands, can facilitate renewable power generation via hydro, solar, and wind. The nation thus has the potential to rank among the top global producers of both wind and solar energy. To achieve its target of 500 GW in renewable power capacity by 2030, India has implemented various measures, including the waiver of transmission system charges for inter-state solar and wind power sales, establishing renewable power purchase obligations, and creating Ultra Mega Renewable Energy Parks. The government also supports domestic manufacturing through Production-Linked Incentive PLI schemes. India has also set up innovative green energy trading platforms such as the GTAM Green Term Ahead Market and GDAM Green Day Ahead Market. These platforms enable renewable energy developers to sell power on the open market without signing long-term Power Purchase Agreements. New measures introduced at the Indian Energy Exchange have also resulted in the trade of billions of units of clean energy in recent months. Role of Energy Storage Lithium-ion batteries play a vital role in the energy transition as the contemporary medium for energy storage, the most cost-effective, versatile, and reliable choice on the market for meeting.

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The hotel industry is a significant contributor to environmental degradation due to its high energy consumption, water usage, waste generation, and reliance on natural resources. Embracing sustainability practices helps reduce these negative impacts and conserve resources. Sustainability aligns with the growing demand from consumers for environmentally responsible choices. Travelers are increasingly seeking eco-friendly accommodations and experiences, and hotels that prioritize sustainability gain a competitive edge in the market. Sustainable practices can enhance a hotel reputation, attract environmentally conscious guests, and foster guest loyalty. Sustainability in the hotel industry can lead to cost savings. Implementing energy-efficient technologies, water conservation measures, and waste management strategies can reduce operational expenses in the long run. Hotels can save on utility bills, decrease waste disposal costs, and even generate revenue through initiatives like recycling or renewable energy production. Moreover, sustainability is closely tied to social responsibility. Hotels that adopt sustainable practices contribute positively to local communities, protect natural habitats, and support local economies through responsible sourcing. They can engage in community outreach programs, promote cultural preservation, and create employment opportunities. In this industry sustainability is crucial for the long-term viability of the sector. As global concerns about climate change and resource depletion intensify, hotels that fail to embrace sustainability may face regulatory challenges, reputational risks, and increasing operational costs. By integrating sustainable practices, hotels can future-proof their businesses and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient industry as a whole. Hotels are not only a place for leisure and comfort but can also serve as leaders in promoting environmentally friendly practices. By adopting sustainable initiatives, hotels can contribute to a greener future while also attracting socially responsible guests. In this article, we will explore the importance of sustainability in the hotel industry. Sustainable Operations and Energy Hotels consume vast amounts of energy, water, and resources on a daily basis. Hoteliers can make a significant impact by implementing energy-efficient practices throughout their properties. This includes installing LED lighting, using smart energy management systems, utilizing renewable energy sources, and optimizing HVAC systems. These measures not only reduce the environmental footprint but also lead to substantial cost savings for the hotel. Implementing sustainable operations can be achieved through employee training, monitoring energy consumption, and conducting regular audits to identify areas for improvement. Biogas Initiatives: Implementing a biogas initiative can significantly contribute to sustainability in the Hotel and help achieve a greener future. To successfully implement a biogas initiative, hotels should conduct feasibility studies to assess the available organic waste streams, invest in suitable biogas systems, and provide staff training on waste separation and management. Waste Management and Recycling Proper waste management is another essential aspect of sustainability in the hotel industry. Hoteliers can promote recycling programs by placing recycling bins in guest rooms, public areas, and back-of-house facilities. Engaging guests through educational materials and incentives can also encourage their participation in recycling efforts. Moreover, hotels can reduce waste by implementing strategies such as composting food waste, minimizing single-use plastics.

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And purchasing eco-friendly products. By diverting waste from landfills, hotels contribute to a circular economy and reduce their environmental impact. Water Conservation Water scarcity is a global concern, and the hotel industry has a responsibility to address this issue. Hoteliers can implement water-saving initiatives such as low-flow fixtures, dual-flush toilets, and sensor-based faucets. Additionally, guests can be educated on the importance of water conservation through signage, in-room messaging, and information cards. Implementing water-efficient practices not only helps conserve this precious resource but also leads to cost savings for hotels through reduced water consumption. Sustainable Food and Beverage Practices Food and beverage operations within hotels can have a significant environmental impact. Hoteliers can promote sustainability by sourcing local, organic, and seasonal ingredients for their menus. Supporting local farmers and reducing food miles not only decreases the carbon footprint but also enhances the dining experience for guests. Moreover, implementing efficient kitchen practices, such as reducing food waste, composting, and using energy-efficient equipment, contributes to a greener and more sustainable food and beverage operation. Community Engagement and Social Responsibility: Sustainability in the hotel industry goes beyond environmental initiatives; it also involves engaging with the local community and embracing social responsibility. Hoteliers can support local charities, participate in community events, and promote cultural heritage. Engaging guests in sustainable practices through educational programs and activities, such as nature walks or eco-tours, can create awareness and foster a sense of environmental stewardship. By actively involving themselves in the community, hotels can build strong relationships and contribute to the well-being of the destinations they operate in. Conclusion Sustainability in the hotel industry is no longer an option but a necessity. Hoteliers have a unique opportunity to make a significant impact by adopting sustainable practices that contribute to a greener future. Through energy-efficient operations, waste management, water conservation, sustainable food and beverage practices, and community engagement, hotels can not only reduce their environmental footprint but also attract environmentally conscious guests. By embracing sustainability, the hotel industry can lead the way in creating a more sustainable and responsible tourism sector, ultimately benefiting the planet and future The growing needs of electric mobility, consumer electronics, and renewable energy storage ecosystems. As the renewable-energy generation is only available for a limited time every day, the CEA committee envisages the installation of battery storage capacity worth 51.5 GW by 2030 to provide round-the-clock power to end-consumers. India can leverage innovation in lithium-ion batteries and battery recycling technology to enhance energy storage capabilities and optimize renewable energy utilization. The nation is set to become a preferred destination for lithium-ion battery recycling and reuse, contributing to a circular economy and reducing reliance on virgin mined raw materials. Along with battery recycling, India has begun repurposing used batteries into sustainable 2nd-life Battery Energy Storage Systems BESS, saving 98% of Gages compared to making new batteries, which approximately equals 176,400 Tons of CO2e per GW of batteries, equal to the emissions produced by 39,254 fossil fuel powered passenger vehicles driven for one year. Mining for battery raw materials generates up to 100 Kegs of CO2e per.

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Little else about fast bowling is as intricately dependent on the nature of the pitch as a ball on a good length. Not the Yorker obviously, and not even the bouncer which requires more from the body than the turf. This zone was best exploited by the likes of Glenn Vernon Philander, and Ryan Harris in the past. You can add Mohammed Shamir to that list from those going around today. A good length in today cricket is a thing of uncertainty. Not to batsmen as it used to be, but to the bowlers. It can turn a bowler into a menace or a novice because batsmen practicing range hitting find it easy to line up length balls. There are few as good at it as those from the Caribbean. But, with a little bit of nip or some extra bounce from the surface, this batsmen bowler dynamic can revert to the traditional. All it requires is a little patch of grass in the right position, or sometimes even a foot mark or a crack. On Thursday, both Jason Holder and Kumar Roach showed early that there was something on this Old Trafford pitch in that area. Particularly running in from the Brian Statham end. Four of the five wickets the duo picked came from this end. Jasprit Bumrah would later pick up his first wicket Braithwaite nicking behind, after changing over to the Statham end, and then one more next ball Fabian Allen LBW by one nipping in. It was from this end that Shamir launched India attack and he did it take long to find his spot. It was in the guintessential Shamir zone, where his real threat comes through. His upright seam is most useful when there help off that length, breaking the ball in or out. The middy pace gets exaggerated with the batsman unsure how to line the ball up. The line when just outside off threatens edges, stumps, pads and more. In his first over, Shamir had Gayle edging one inside and then beat him on the outside. Then, he had go on to have Sunil Ambries playing off the inside half of his bat, hit him on the thigh and generally make him look all at sea. It was also from this end that Shia Hope creamed a boundary off that Shamir length. Typically such a shot would have received a bouncer riposte. The bowler can then claim to have the morale upper ground. But at Old Trafford, Shamir could afford to go one better. He proceeded to bowl fuller than the 6 8m lengths that he was targeting. It resulted too in what could be arguably Holder did something similar with KL Rahul the ball of the day the seam upright, the ball pitching and breaking in sharply to go between bat and pad and onto the top of the stumps. Shamir other wicket in his first spell with him shifting the length other way around. The plan to Gayle, he revealed.

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I am a Hindu. When I was five years old, I was sent to an English medium school and I was taught about Christmas and Jesus and fell in love with the scenes of Nativity totally. I was never taught about Sanatam Dharma but when I asked my parents about my religion they told me it was more of a philosophy and told me stories about the Ramayan and the Mahabharata. Perhaps I was too young then to understand all the wealth of knowledge and teachings of this amazing philosophy and unfortunately in the school, we learned more about Moghul history and nothing about the great Hindu civilisation that spread from Indonesia all the way to Cambodia, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam and China. I only got to know this as my work involved a lot of travel and I could not connect how King Suryavarman created the world largest temple and living site in Cambodia. When I saw the complex and the carvings I was stunned. Such an amazing site, such vivid carvings and a Hindu civilisation that hadf existed from the 12 century to the 15th century in Cambodia, and it had come from India. I had similar experiences in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam and even with the Buddhists shrines and places I went to in China. We have so much to be proud off, yet so few of us are united in this pride. There were many Hindus I met who only spoke about the caste system, which they understood as part of Sanatam Dharma but it was not, at least not in the way it is described by the West. If anything the Abrahamic religions had slavery that was accepted. The other thing I noticed was that both Christianity and Islam had one book, which was easily presented as the life of their Prophet, while in India we had a library of books from the Vedas to the Gita and the Ramayan, and several important evolutions in between. Moreover, our philosophy reflected over 5,000 years of civilisation where so much was given to future generations in the fields of astronomy, science, mathematics and the zero. I would add engineering to this as well as the Sword of Damascus was made of the finest Indian steel and when one sees the Kailasha Temple in Ellora, it is an engineering feat that even Western engineers have not been able to figure out. So why are we not able to unite all Hindus with our all embracing philosophy there is one God, Brahman, but this is like divinity and it exists in all of us, every human being. We are all part of the divine. But both Christianity and Islam have much narrower interpretations of this as they both seek to convert. Both religions try to convert non believers into their religion. In Hindu philosophy, there is just Karma. And as we believe in an afterlife, which will be dictated by your good or bad deeds in this life it.

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Does propel one to follow a moral and truthful existence without the hellfire bit, which does seem to be rather cruel for a Just God who made this universe. So why are Hindus not more united? Is it because our philosophy and Santa Dharma are not explained easily in one book? Is it because we worship everything on earth from our rivers to nature to fire, space and the earth? Is it because we worship every living creature in our own way? Is it because our philosophy does not reject any form of worship but respects all while other religions are not philosophies but a more rigid form of belief which insists that either you conform to their way or you are a heathen or a kaffir? Surely in the 21st Century, there can be vibrant debates on this, rather than violent objections. On Christianity, there can be, with its reformation, but can we expect the same from Islam? If not, why not? There are several different sects of Islam and not every sect agrees with the other. Should there not be more discussion and debate on this? With a more open society where the Internet is shining a light on every subject, and the truth about any religion or philosophy is just a click away, why is there only one faith that allows no discussion? In light of what is happening around the world, I would think that any philosophy or religion that wants more adherents should have no problem with discussions and debates as it would clarify so much and also help to get rid of the dogmas and superstitions that occur when no one is allowed to talk about or ask questions on belief systems. I would think the more transparent a faith, the more followers it would have, but unfortunately there are vested interests that want a faith to be shrouded in secrecy, almost as if their clerics have something to hide. But with all answers available on social media, I think they may be fighting a losing battle. Indian farms and farmers have braved age old challenges for centuries, with new obstacles added every few decades. Arguably, the agricultural sector around the world experiences similar problems. However, the conditions in India are unique. Therefore, it necessitates solutions designed for the Indian agricultural landscape. From feeding one village to state and country, Indian farms now feed the world in today highly globalised economy. This has regained the spotlight amidst the recent global uncertainties. It has established Indian agriculture influence and contribution on the world map. At this turning point, modern technology is further strengthening Indian agriculture role in the global context. Enabling scientific farming While Indian agriculture shoulders increasing responsibilities, the majority of its problems remain the same. Undoubtedly, challenges related to weather, soil, seeds, irrigation, etc., continue to affect farming in India. But new age technologies & amp; innovations and applying scientific thinking to farming are gradually ushering a change in Indian agriculture perhaps the biggest

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Since the Green Revolution. For too long, farming in India has depended on nature mercy. However, advances in meteorological sciences and satellite farming, backed by emerging digital technologies, like ICT, Iota, Big Data, cloud, block chain, and so on, are making farming predictive and resilient to uncertainties. Satellite technologies are increasingly being used to assess agricultural factors like soil guality and moisture. Weather predictions have become much more accurate and farmers have access to advanced information such as adverse weather patterns, rainfall trends, etc. Facilitating integration Technology is enabling the integration of the country severely fragmented agricultural landscape. Agriculture in India engages 90 to 150 million farmers 93.09 million households. Over 90% of this population has marginal and small 0 2 hectare to medium landholding 10 hectares. The fragmentation becomes evident when one realizes that the average size of operational holding is 1.08 ha. Delivering knowledge, goods & services to such fragmented demography is highly challenging. Digitalisation and electronic mantis are also playing a critical role in integrating not only the agricultural landscape but the entire food production value chain. It enables sharing the latest scientific knowledge and delivery of goods & services to the farming community. Furthermore, it is building transparency and trust amongst farmers. Farmers have direct access to larger markets and the assurance of transparent prices and a higher return of value. By facilitating traceability, digitalization is instilling confidence in the global market and consumers on the quality of Indian produce and agricultural processes. Introducing automation Western style farm mechanization and corporate farming has not been successful in India. That because, unlike developed and less densely populated nations, India fragmented low landholding farmers do not have the means to own or rent highly mechanized and expensive farming systems. However, unique, affordable and mechanizing solutions like drone technologies are introducing a critical shift in certain farm operations. Drones are helping with accurate field mapping, determining drainage patterns, collecting data & intelligence, crop monitoring & surveillance, agricultural spraying, and seed plantations. Drones are also infusing Indian farming with better resource utilisation and higher energy efficiency, resulting in reduced costs and enhanced productivity. Optimising resources Agriculture is water and energy intensive. With the need for higher output and more production cycles, agriculture is consuming more water than before. This is also resulting in increasing water wastage and decreasing groundwater table. The extensively implemented micro irrigation technologies, such as drip irrigation, are some of the most significant agricultural innovations. Today, over 19% of irrigated land area is covered with drip or sprinkler irrigation technologies. As for energy, the agriculture sector accounts for around one fifth of India total electricity usage. 1 The sector is increasingly leveraging solar technologies to power various farm equipment like pumps, feeders, etc. Motivating a generational shift towards agripreneurship Perhaps one of the most important benefits of farming technologies and innovations is that it is motivating a generational shift back to agriculture. Agritech is making pursuing a career in agriculture fashionable. In the last few decades. the.

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Agriculture sector developed a labor shortage as new generations moved to urban areas in pursuit of professional employment. Now, Aristech is infusing renewed interest in the sector. Educated professionals even from IIT and educated in foreign universities are founding agro tech startups to design technologies that make agriculture a more valued, attractive, tenable, and knowledge intensive sector. This is rekindling the value of farming amongst the agriculturalists of tomorrow. If India is to become the world food bowl, it needs its human resource and intelligence invested in the agricultural value chain. And Aristech is just doing that redesigning the Indian farming landscape of the 21st century. These days, anxiety and stress have become an inseparable part of life, feeding on peace of mind and disrupting the emotional equilibrium. We all in different age groups, genders have different kind of stress and anxieties. For example, the grownups stress of performance and making two ends meet and the want of more. For senior citizens, stress of ailments, and wanting to be better and normal. For children burden of study, exams and results. They are constantly reeling under pressure. There are many factors that make them stressful and anxious the constant need to perform better, get higher grades, outperform their previous records, match up with their siblings caliber and meet their parents expectations. Stress is nothing but just absence of creative imagination. So how does one cope with such stressful and anxious moments? One thing you ought to understand and accept the reality is that as students you have done your best and exams are not the be all and end all of life. Also, you must realize how anxiety disrupts your mental, physical and emotional equilibrium. It turns your life upside down! It creates constriction of our biology which results into constipation, lack of sleep and fear that obstructs performance further. Would you like to treat your body with such toxic reactions? The simplest way to deal with stress and anxiety is to practice Yoga, which is the mother principle of absolute equilibrium. Practice mindful breathing by focusing on your breath as you breathe in air through the nose and remain focused as you exhale the air from the mouth. Practice yoga asana such as Bhujangasana, Viprit karani, Balasana and Dynamic Paschimottanasana to release your anxiety. Double Pavanmuktasana also works wonders. With Yoga and breathing you circulate, you oxygenate and that gives you confidence, clarity and courage. The movements of Yoga along with breathing techniques will help you get relief from mounting stress and rejuvenate your mind and body. Never let anxiety cloud your happiness. Nip it in the bud and start inculcating lifestyle changes such as increasing your social group, adopting meditation, yoga and exercises as a way of life! Never let your anxiety blow up to such proportions that it starts requiring medical interventions. Mingling with natural elements, breathing in fresh air, meditation during sunrise, practicing of analog velum before bedtime all these will help you to empty the mind.

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Of its clutter and make you feel refreshed and revitalized with positive thoughts. Practice Mindlessness. This way you can face any challenging situations calmly, especially your exam results What has macroeconomic management got to do with old filmy villain Alit penchant for drowning his enemies in liquid oxygen, so that the liquid would not let them live, even as the oxygen would not let them die Both are about seemingly impossible tradeoffs. A spectre is haunting India, the spectre of inflation. In fact, the spectre haunts most parts of the world. And persistent inflation is a clear sign of mismanaged tradeoffs. The Supreme Court order to evict, over the next five months, occupants of forest lands who failed to make a successful claim for tenure under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, has once again highlighted the dilemma of reconciling inalienable tribal rights with biodiversity conservation. When the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers conservation. They would be stewards of forests that have shrunk and become fragmented over the decades. It was another landmark, therefore, when the Forest Rights Act protected possession and conferred heritability of land to over 23 lakh out of 44 lakh claimants who are either specified Scheduled Tribes, or people who have lived in forests traditionally, relying on forest produce for at least 75 years prior to the cut off year of 2005. But over 20 lakh other applicants who could not establish their claim through gram sabhas and appellate authorities have now been ordered to be evicted by July 12. The 17 State governments which have been asked to carry out the evictions must respond by quickly determining whether there were procedural lapses that deprived applicants of due process, notably in making appeals. This process may take time, more so in an election year, and the sheer scale of action required would necessitate an extension of the eviction date. In the ideal scheme, as the Forest Rights Act envisages, forested areas and their biodiversity will be protected by communities, with individuals taking forest produce only for sustenance and livelihood. Such an approach is at odds with the colonial paradigm of forests being treated as a resource run by an opaque bureaucracy that replaced precious old growth trees with monocultures such as teak. Anger and frustration may have prompted Sri Lankan protesters to storm Gotabaya Rajapaksa official residence. But the bottom line and the lesson from recent history like the Arab Spring countries where civil strife has abated is that Sri Lanka needs a functional government to get its act together, conduct negotiations with IMF and major nations, and restructure the economy to make it viable again. Continuing anarchy could lead to agencies and friendly countries interested in Sri Lanka revival developing cold feet. Abhorrent actions like setting PM Rail Wickremesinghe private home on fire don help the Lankan cause. Wickremesinghe had accepted an unenviable job, betting that his credentials could help smoothen negotiations and expedite lines of credit. Obviously, Lankan people have lost patience and.

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Want results immediately. The July 9 protests, coming exactly two months after the May 9 violence that unseated Mahindra Rajapaksa, are a warning to political parties to stop bickering and brainstorm the next course of action, including a unity government and fresh elections. Negotiations with IMF must cross the hurdle of all creditors including China, which accounts for 15% of Sri Lanka external debt, agreeing to debt restructuring. As its nearest neighbor, India must keep generously helping in cash and kind. With inflation topping 50% and the Sri Lankan rupee crashing to 350 for a dollar, food and fuel shortages will worsen without a government in place. Sri Lanka strategic location in the Indian Ocean, through which a busy international shipping route also passes, must stir other nations also to offer more aid to the embattled country. Prudent rainfall management can help it through withering summers and weak monsoons. A white paper with a full assessment of these wetlands and their storage potential should be a priority for the State Sustainable Water Security Mission. The Sustainable Development Goals framework provides a roadmap to storage potential this new era. But progress in poverty reduction, greater equality, better nutrition, universal education and health care, needs state support and strong civil society institutions. Making agriculture remunerative and keeping food prices stable are crucial to ensure nutrition for all. India is set to become the most populous nation. For its leaders, improving the quality of life for its people will be a test of political will. Deepening storage in the four major reservoirs must get priority. Such a project must quantify the approach of installing increase in storage and set an early deadline of a year. These measures can harvest the bulk of the rain in a good year, and prove superior to the firefighting approach of installing expensive desalination plants and bringing small quantities by rail from another district. Tamil Nadu made rain water harvesting mandatory quite early, but failed to follow it up with an institutional mechanism to help citizens implement it. The government should give monetary incentives to NGOs, as NITI Analog proposed in its Water Index report, to encourage them to install systems and show quantifiable recharge outcomes. On the consumer side, devices and practices to reduce wastage should be promoted, especially on commercial premises. Droughts are bottlenecks for profit, and several actors have developed a vested interest in transferring water to the city at high cost. Long term solutions can end this cycle. Not too long back Sri Lanka was South Asia brightest spot with high human development indices. But economic mismanagement threatens a regression, with schools shutting last week, and hospitals running out of medicines and supplies. Already, a chunk of shipping business is shifting to Indian ports as containers are wary of stopping in Sri Lanka. Austerity measures accompanying an IMF bailout will not be popular in a country spoon fed on a steady diet of populism. However, there no other course left but belt tightening and.

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A peaceful transfer of power to a credible government that is allowed to work without being subjected to populist pressures. Otherwise, the pain can only deepen and Sri Lanka will transfer struggle to attract tourism, trade and foreign investment as it once did. Around two months ago, Elon Musk said he was being told that the number of bots on the social media platform he had taken it into his head to buy was as unknowable as transfer the human soul. He is now citing the persistence of this unknowing to retreat from the Twitter takeover. A messy courtroom battle is on the horizon. Wherever this dispute travels from here, it has highlighted how secretive social media transfer companies are about the penetration of inauthentic, fake and malicious accounts. Twitter claim that its spam accounts have stayed the same, well under 5%, since 2013, defies belief. In fact, research firm BotSentinel has found that Twitter is not transfer even classifying these accounts realistically. The way in which Russian misinformation was weaponries through Facebook, as well as YouTube and Twitter, in the transfer 2016 US presidential election is perhaps the starkest example of the turmoil such accounts can unleash. But like a pandemic, the disease is really everywhere, transfer inciting not just hate but also violent acts in the physical world. India has seen ghastly What Sapp lynching. A Microsoft survey of 22 countries found Indians 64% the most likely to encounter fake news online. Algorithms are designed to dial up transfer the more infectious and corrosive conversations. Human monitors are pitifully scarce. At Facebook, this job is mostly outsourced and at best pays ten times less than the company median salary. Twitter does insist on real names despite the clear science on anonymity creating disassociation and disinhibit ion. In transfer short, social media companies should be checking falsehoods by civilizing transfer algorithms, hiring more human monitors and curbing, perhaps banning, anonymity. Musk may or may not have other reasons to not buy Twitter. But Twitter and all of social media have a definite problem. The other alternative is to choose the transfer hardliner Mr. Johnson, who famously, and erroneously, claimed during the 2016 referendum that London was sending 350 million a week to Brussels. His xenophobic remark about Turkish immigrants flooding the U.K. was said to be among transfer the factors that tilted the 2016 outcome. The principal architect of the leave campaign assured Turkish immigrants party men before the current contest that Britain will exit by the October 31 deadline, deal or no deal. Mr. Johnson, a xenophobic remark two time London Mayor, has emerged a clear favorite, polling the highest in all the elimination rounds among Conservative MPs over the past days. Mr. Hunt, on the other Turkish immigrant hand, is seen as a heavyweight whose vast experience in promoting business ventures could refresh the party market friendly image. As Health Secretary he had secured additional funding for the NHS. Mr. Hunt has warned of the dangers of.

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Leaving the EU without an agreement, including another general election that could damage successor the Conservatives prospects. He leadership race in the U.K. ruling Conservative party has been whittled down to two leadership candidates with xenophobic remark contrasting personal styles and political stances. The current Foreign Secretary, Jeremy Hunt, is a leadership moderate and will face off against his predecessor, the flamboyant and controversial Boris Johnson. Over 100,000 overwhelmingly pro Bruit party members will, in mid July, choose Prime Minister Successor Theresa May successor via a postal ballot. One option to see through their project of a life time is to elect Mr. Hunt, a onetime advocate of remaining in the European successor Union like Ms. May, and risk not realizing the end goal. The night time torching of PM Rail Wickremesinghe private residence this past Saturday July 9, where he and his wife reside, brought a momentous day in Sri Lanka to an ugly close. There is widespread sympathy for the PM, who had willed his house, built by his father, to his alma mater Royal College just across the road. However, reflecting the divisive and hate filled politics of Sri Lanka now, there are also many who do not feel that same sympathy for a man who is seen as taking over the PM post, and bailing out the Rajapaksa led government, at a time when there is widespread public sentiment that the Rajapaksas and government should go. The death occurred last week of Kadi Patta alias Kari Bevu alias Karive Pillai, from suspected homicide, at a tender age of six. Known in the west as Curry Leaf, she was last seen in a healthy state, dancing in the wind on a warm summer day. But she was found the following morning yanked out of the pot she resided in and decapitated, her limbs and leaves scattered to the winds. All efforts to resuscitate her failed, and she was declared dead on Saturday. Three day mourning has been declared in the Rajghatta household, which has suspended making all curries and subzis for which Ms Leaf was an integral part. A post mortem has also been ordered. Acting quickly, authorities have zeroed in on a suspect, a canine of Labrador breed, who witnesses said was seen canoodling with Ms Leaf. Under interrogation, the suspect, Leo Pavlov, a juvenile aged six months, lowered his eyes and slunk away, strengthening suspicion he may have attacked Ms Curry Leaf in a fit of passion, pique, or plain boredom. He is now confined to the doghouse. Thriving in the tropical climates of South Asia, Ms Kadi Patta family was given the scientific name Murray Koenig. She rejected the family name and preferred to be known simply as Curry Leaf, or by her Indian monikers Kari or Kadi. She was lively, vivacious, and brought a sizzle to parties. While her extended family thrives in India, her immediate family immigrated to the US in the 1970, but found it difficult to adapt to life in.

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Cool temperate climes. Several early generation elders are believed to have passed away from frostbite during winters. Ms Leaf survived a tricky birth when she had to be incubated indoors. First adopted into the Rajghatta household from the home of Ruche Mena Sharma of Hamilton arrived with two siblings, one of whom passed away in the winter frost of 2020. Another was transferred to a neighbor in 2021 after Ms Leaf showed signs of abundant growth despite being left outside in the cold, unusual for a family that is brought indoors at the first sign of winter. In deference to sensitivities in phantom, the Rajghatta family is withholding graphic pictures of the tragedy. A date for a memorial service will be announced shortly. I had only a little time left adopted into the Rajghatta household from the home of Ruche Mena Sharma of Hamilton and I did want to waste it on god. This famous quote of French existentialist Albert Camus assumes exponential significance in these turbulent times of relentless sparring over religion and god. We seem to be wasting a lot of our time and energy on god and religion and killing each other. Christopher Hitchens was once asked by a leading American daily, whether he ever believed in miracles The ever witty Hitchens said that he fully believed in miracles because was it a huge miracle that humans had been killing their fellow humans and taking umbrage for a god they never saw and would never see That this is happening in the 21st century when the world is facing a legion of humongous issues like poverty, ecological imbalance, disparity, pandemic and global undernourishment is all the more strange. It time for every individual to sit and mull over the uncertainties that abound our lives and find solutions to them, rather than take god and religion so damn seriously. The Buddha summed it up so nicely, Care for the humans around. Your self sufficient god will take care of himself. Another notable decision taken by the council was the one to extend the tenure of the National Anti Profiteering Authority by two years, till November 2021. Further, the council increased the quantum of penalty that could be imposed by the authority on profiteering companies, from the current maximum imposed by of 25,000 to an additional 10% of the profiteered amount. Given that the government has increased the powers of the anti profiteering body, it would not be surprising if the body becomes a permanent feature under GST. This does not send a promising message to the business community ahead of the Union Budget, scheduled to be presented in Parliament on July 5. The anti profiteering clause assumes that government action is absolutely necessary in order to pass on the benefit of tax cuts to consumers, or else tax necessary cuts may simply end up adding to the profits of businesses. This is wrong. While businesses naturally try to profit from lower taxes, the forces of adopted into the.

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of battery capacity and also consumes an alarmingly unsustainable 500,000 liters of water per Metric Ton. India can now leverage battery recycling technology that reduces GHG emissions by 50% compared to mining and consumes 500 less water per metric ton of raw materials to not only reduce dependence on raw material imports but also become a global supplier of low-carbon energy transition materials. As India emerges as the fifth-largest economy in the world, hosting one of the world fastest-growing GDPs in 2022, the world is looking at India, not just for mutual economic progress but also observing its decisive steps for a sustainable future. India can do much for a greener planet via innovation, effective policy implementation, and building a green workforce to expedite India energy transition while contributing to the world energy transition. Conclusion India energy transition faces both challenges and opportunities. The urgent need to reduce carbon emissions requires swift action and significant investments. However, embracing and accelerating this transition can induce job creation, energy security, and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, fossil fuels remain more affordable than renewables, but governments can help make renewables viable by investing in the sector and scaling up a circular energy economy. India progress in renewable energy production, coupled with its potential in sustainable energy storage and growing battery recycling & reuse industry, positions it to facilitate the world toward a Net Zero CO2e future, becoming a force for the world to emulate. The regulator like Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in the Indian stock market plays a critical role. They ensure market integrity, investor protection, and maintaining a level playing field for all participants. SEBI is entrusted with the critical responsibility of regulating the securities market and ensuring that market participants adhere to stringent guidelines to maintain market integrity. SEBI thus acts as parents patria of India the securities market. While SEBI mandate for maintaining order and stability, is not disputed. But that entails a responsibility to avoid being seen as arbitrary, discriminatory, or being instrumental in disproportionate actions. However, recent decisions of SEBI penalizing dissimilarly and disproportionately brokers for similar offenses, has raised concerns about possible discrimination in its enforcement actions. Discriminatory actions negatively impact market participants and erode trust in the regulatory system. After an inspection of several brokers in the years between 2013 to 2016, the Adjudicating Authority has come to alleged findings of mismanagement of client funds, including utilizing funds of credit balance belonging to their clients for those with debit balance and mixing client funds with proprietary funds. However, the penalties levied reveal absence of consistency. For instance, M/s Anand Rathi Share and Stock Brokers Limited faced a penalty of Rs. 1,00,000/- for alleged actions like segregation of funds and securities, and scrutinizing of own and client bank accounts leading to the misutilization of funds transferred to / from their Commodities Arm. In contrast, M/s Motilal Oswald Financial Services Limited received a significantly higher penalty of Rs. 17,00,000/- for allegedly misutilizing the funds of credit balance of clients. M/s Nirmal Bang Securities Private Limited was penalized with a whopping Rs. 30,00,000/- for allegedly utilizing credit balance lying in the client bank account towards meeting its own and clients obligations. In another case, involving M/s Systematic Shares & Stocks.

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Limited, saw a substantial penalty of Rs. 15,00,000 for alleged misutilization of the funds of credit balance of clients for own debit balance clients, failing to incorporate the proper nomenclature Client Account in the name of the bank account maintained for the clients funds, and not maintaining segregation of client funds. What adds to the controversy is the stark contrast between the amounts of misutilization reported and the corresponding penalties imposed. For instance, Systematic Shares & Stocks Limited for alleged misutilization amount of Rs. 62.45 crore was subjected to a penalty of only Rs. 15 lakhs. On the other hand, Nirmal Bang Securities Private Limited alleged misutilization amount ranged from Rs. 3.89 core to Rs. 57.2 core, but they were fined a hefty sum over. 30 lakhs. Similarly, Motilal Oswald Financial Services Limited misutilization amounts varied from Rs. 5.01 core to Rs. 102.06 core, where the fine imposed on them was only Rs. 17 lakhs. In the case of IIFL Ltd. (India Info line), the penalty took an unconventional approach as they were not subject to a monetary fine but rather faced with a two-year ban on client onboarding. This unique punishment further adds to the complexity of the situation, leaving the markets unable to fathom on SEBI rationale behind such decisions. This apparent dissimilarity and disparity in penalties raises concerns about the fairness and consistency of decision-making process. The doctrine of proportionality is a fundamental principle in the adjudicatory proceedings. It requires the assessment of the gravity of an offense to be based on established principles and guiding factors provided by relevant statutes or developed jurisprudence. For instance, under Section 15J of the SEBI Act, 1992 and Section 23J of the SCRA (Securities Contracts Regulation Act, 1956, specific factors such as disproportionate gains or unfair advantage, amount of loss caused to the investors and the past history of defaults are mandated to be considered in determining penalties. Moreover, in the context of penalties imposed by regulatory bodies like SEBI, if different entities or individuals are subjected to significantly dissimilar penalties for similar or near similar offenses, it can be construed as a violation of the principle of equality enshrined in Article 14. The equal protection clause mandates that all individuals and entities must be treated equally under the law, and any discrimination, either in favor of or against specific parties, would be unconstitutional Transparency and accountability lie at the heart of an effective regulatory system, and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) must be seen as aligned with established legal principles and the constitutional mortality of equality. However, achieving these goals necessitates striking a balance between rigorous enforcement and miss discriminatory treatment. The required approach leaves little room for subjective interpretation and necessitates reducing the likelihood of inconsistent enforcement decisions. Consistency in enforcing regulations is paramount. All similar offenses should incur comparable penalties, irrespective of the entities or individuals involved. Such a practice instills confidence in the fairness and predictability of SEBI enforcement actions. The inability to get along with each other is a facet of human condition. The Kauravs could not get along with their Pandav cousins over who should rule the kingdom of Hastinapur. The supporters of Abu Bark clashed with the supporters of Ali on the issue of who would be the spiritual successor to the Prophet. More recently, Kakis and Meitei in Manipur are engaged in a bitter tussle.

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It is precisely to deal with this well understood human frailty that laws and constitutions were devised. Laws are not written to force people to get along with each other. Rather, they usually provide a way out of the impasse that both sides can live with, even if they can scarcely live with each other. But even for this to work, laws assume a modicum of civility between the hostile parties, a good-faith understanding that the rules of the game would not be changed as the game is being played. The Pandas and the Kauravs dutifully put down their weapons at sunset each day, come what may. The laws of war expected this behavior and they were respected. It is nearly a month since the video of two Manipuri women sexually assaulted and paraded naked went viral. The brutality happened on May 4. But the state and Centre stepped in only after a public uproar over the video on July 19. This week the Supreme Court that had earlier described the situation as horrendous and of unprecedented magnitude appointed former Mumbai police commissioner Dattatreya Padsalgikar to monitor the CBI probe on incidents of sexual violence. It also set up a panel of three former high court judges headed by former J&K HC chief justice Gita Mittal to look into relief and rehabilitation. Though the apex court has taken note, Manipur continues to burn. At last count the state administration said there were 6,523 criminal incidents that had occurred. Since the first incident of sexual assault, multiple accounts of gang rape, gender violence and murder have come to light. The debate in Raja Sabah on Monday over the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill witnessed an unusual intervention. Ex-CJI Ranjan Gogoi while making a case for the bill questioned the basic structure doctrine that limits the legislature power to change core features of the Constitution. It been noted that this was at odds with his view on the subject when he was a Supreme Court judge. It 50 years since the Kesavanada Bharati verdict introduced the basic structure. The pushback however continues. Basic structure is best understood as a non-negotiable aspect of the checks and balances in a parliamentary democracy. It a balancing instrument that works by drawing boundaries. Invocation of basic structure is never abstract. For example, a constitutional bench used it in a verdict delivered in May on the division of powers between GOI and Delhi government. The verdict said that democracy and federalism are a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. How does it work in practice? According to the constitutional bench, a triple chain of accountability is the framework that gives effect to democracy. The chain comprises bureaucracy, a government and a legislature, which emerges after a popular mandate. Consequently, the case went in Delhi government favour. Political parties have not always been accepting of limits on Parliament powers to amend the Constitution. In the 1971 general election, two years before the Kesavananda Bharati case, quite a few parties in their manifestos wanted changes that ensured that Parliament powers to alter the Constitution was subject to judicial restraint. However, over time, all major political parties have been supportive of the basic structure doctrine. Over five decades, its essentiality has been accepted by all stakeholders. But there are and will be skeptics. Some of it stems from judicial overreach and the fear that the basic structure can become a cover to enable it. However, notwithstanding odd judgments that may trigger such fears the concept has stood the test of time. The basic structure constraint can also catalyst more insightful.

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Rajghatta household from the home of Ruche Mena Sharma of Hamilton competition make sure their profit margins are driven back down to normal. The alternative of having a bureaucracy to deal with the issue makes profit look like a bad word, and encourages rent seeking by corrupt authorities. Although GST collections have been encouraging in the past couple of Although GST months, monthly tax collections have largely been modest since the introduction of the tax regime in mid 2017, failing to meet the government own targets most of the time. But such caution may not help the larger cause of the economy, which urgently needs a boost in some form. A significant cut in rates could have sent out the strong signal that the NDA government is serious about pushing through serious pro growth reforms during its second term in office. The second part of the Buddha quote is more fascinating your self sufficient god will take care of himself. If the entire mankind understands the import of this statement that god can protect himself, all these differences and bloodshed will stop forthwith. Once someone asked Jalaluddin Rumi, why did he react or curse a Jew who constantly abused Allah On the contrary, Rumi used to smile when that vindictive Jew abused the Almighty. Rumi again smiled and told that person that had he reacted, he would have provoked the Jew to abuse Allah with a greater degree of intensity and also given him the impression that his Rumi Allah was so helpless that he needed a mere mortal help and intervention to protect Him. That would have been ridiculous, nay juvenile. No reaction is the best action in the matters of faith and a sense of dignified silence is an ideal remedy in such volatile situations. This is what we call spiritual wisdom. Now followers of all the man made faiths have begun to react and react violently at that. Every follower seems to have become a self styled custodian of his religion. What we all can is the best action in the matters of faith and a sense do to avoid any kind of religious confrontations is follow Rumi recipe in Toto No reaction. The more we react, the more we flare up the situation. We also need to have much more religious maturity. Aldous Huxley called humans, religious pygmies and spiritual dwarfs. A spiritually enlightened individual is never impulsive. He, in the words of British Vedantic Christopher Isherwood, an ocean of religion spiritual placidity. Where that religion spiritual placidity and calmness in today violent humans It, therefore, time to introspect that religion is a private issue and every individual has a moral responsibility to follow his god and faith in a divinely dignified manner without resorting to hooliganism. To sum it up with an Urdu couplet of Rahul Shikarpuri, Tanha chhod de Khuda ko, mazhab ko samajh Tashaddud ko ageeda nahin kahte, mere dost Leave alone god, understand religion Don mistake violence for faith, my dear friend.

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The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, closely followed by the Maharashtra assembly polls gave a resounding mandate to the BJP Shiv Sena alliance. The polls were fought with pictures of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and then Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis making it to billboards in every constituency during campaigning. Candidates from both parties touted the success of the double engine sarkar which saw an accelerated pace of development, iron hand grip on law&order and a strong focus on Hindutva. In the crowd puller rallies even the ones attended by Uddhav Thackeray, the Central BJP leadership promised that if voted back again, Maharashtra would get the dynamic duo of Modi and Fadnavis back to run the government for yet another term. However, as soon as the results were announced, Uddhav Thackeray usurped the Chief Ministership cobbling up an unnatural alliance with the NCP and Congress, on Sharad Paxar, Sonia Gandhi and Sanjay Rout prodding. Hefty, premium portfolios went into NCP and Congress kitty and soon Uddhav Thackeray and his son Adyta found themselves as mere placeholders, with their allies really running the show. Prior to 2014, for three terms Maharashtra had seen what an NCP Congress government looks like the frequent terror attacks, unapologetic corruption and no consideration whatsoever on enhancing the quality of life for the common man. In 2014, voters finally butted them out. They replicated their mandate in 2019 but were backstabbed by power hungry politicians. Once again, Maharashtra growth came to a screeching halt as old timers like Paxar and the Congress knew very well that the alliance was going to be short lived and focused on milking the cow, exploiting it to their benefit to the fullest. Mahan Visas Agadir MVA alliance, formed singularly to grab power with no real vision for the growth and development of Maharashtra, had no aspirational projects which would propel the state towards an upward growth trajectory. As a result big ticket projects essential for manifold growth were put on the back burner. The Mumbai Metro project was stalled with Uddhav Thackeray refusing to allocate the Supreme Court approved land in Aare to build the crashed, leaving people reeling under the menace of increased traffic due to stalled metro constructions on essential arterial roads of Mumbai. While most work on the Samruddhi corridor connecting Mumbai to Nagpur, reducing travel time between the two cities to half, was initiated during Fadnavis term, the Thackeray government inched at snail speed towards completing even the first phase of the project. The Navi Mumbai airport too which was conceptualised two decades ago and finally saw light of day during Fadnavis tenure was once again pushed to the back burner by the MVA. The Mumbai Ahmedabad bullet train, the first of its kind in India, saw many delays since the MVA refused to speed up land acquisition required for land allocation in comparison Gujarat has already completed the land allocation process required for the construction to begin. As a result, several financiers, international capital funds and banks.

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Who had committed to jointly finance these projects developed cold feet and began to pull out of contracts. For instance, recently, owing to the lack of total political will in completing the Mumbai metro on time resulting in infinite delays, French mobility firm Bombardier Transportation revoked their deal to supply coaches for the Mumbai Metro Line Within months of the MVA formation, the COVID pandemic hit. Uddhav Thackeray remained caged into his home throughout the two years of the pandemic. The fact that he refused to tour Maharashtra to inspect the state of affairs and only relied on some yes men for ground updates was disturbing. Adyta too seemed much uninterested in any matter outside of Mumbai. As a stark contrast, Fadnavis was seen frequently jetting across districts one after the other, making his way to rural towns and several government hospitals. Most pandemic management was outsourced by Uddhav Thackeray to bureaucrats like Igbal Chahal and the Maharashtra Covid 19 Task Force, with him making no meaningful contributions. There are reports that the tracking and attention to genomic surveillance was so weak that when the Delta wave originated it was only when doctors in Amravati began to complain of odd symptoms, did the government wake up to the possibility of a mutated variant. Blatant corruption in procurement of materials and tools required for pandemic management and construction of Jumbo hospitals made news very frequently. People began to get fed up of such a non performing government, especially one they hand elected. The frustration began to show in local polls where Shiv Sena candidates lost ground support, to NCP and Congress advantage. To make matters worse, Uddhav Thackeray remained inaccessible to MLAs of his own party, unwilling to pass on funds to them for development work in their respective constituencies while happily funding the NCP Congress MLAs. NCP Congress ministers too seemed to be quickly clearing files they had vested interests in. The Sena MLAs began to feel slighted, cheated and all in all extremely unhappy with the new power structure. They began to see how Uddhav Thackeray bent over backwards to keep Sharad Paxar and Sonia Gandhi in good humor while compromising on Balasaheb ideals at the cost of Sena own dignity. Sena MLAs finally saw through the fog that their party built with theirs and Balasaheb sweat and blood was put on a path of self destruction by Balasaheb own family. With water way over their heads, they revolted, pulled off a coup. They realised that Uddhav Thackeray Sena and the MVA had lost people confidence. While it would take decades to reverse the damage done to the party over the past two and a half years, the first step would have to be to respect the original mandate of the people and deliver the governance that was promised. It a momentous Monday for the AIADMK. With the Madras high court on Monday allowing the party general council meeting, Edappadi K Palaniswami has moved closer to being anointed the.

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General Secretary of the party. Happy as he may be over his ascension, EPS will be worried about something else the Supreme Court hearing his petition challenging a Madras high court order asking the CBI to inquire into allegations of corruption in awarding contracts in the state highways department. The outcome of the general council meeting will not be the end of EPS efforts to rise to the helm once occupied by such icons as MGR and J Jayalalithaa; it will be the beginning of another legal wrangle in courts and before the Election Commission of India. Party posts, the party constitution and its election symbol will all be bones of contention. For now, however, EPS is winning. And his party is losing. EPS had successfully followed some Chanukah tips to emerge the strongman within the party. And those included using mitra friend and vriddha sanyoga elders advice, besides patience, benevolence and timing. On the night of Jayalalithaa death, EPS was hopeful of being named her successor, but maintained a peaceful silence when the job went, again, to two time standby OPS. The Salem man waited patiently for the conflict between Sasikala and OPS to reach a flashpoint and, almost obediently, took up the job of the chief minister when asked to. When the verdict in the disproportionate assets case came, Sasikala went to jail and EPS went to Fort St George. Once in the saddle, he started winning over friends from the other side to isolate Sasikala and get even his rival OPS to be his lieutenant. EPS employed a curious combination of fear and favor to keep his flock together and his place intact. He made hay and let everyone in his company do the same when the sun shone. Road projects were sanctioned with gay abandon. Contractors smiled, politicians laughed all the way to the bank. It worked for EPS. And, when the party lost power, he made sure he did not cede the post of the leader of opposition to OPS. For, he knew the party post is something that he can reclaim, especially when OPS was tightening his purse strings. The timing worked, as the mood in the party general council shows. Today, EPS is the strongest in the party, but is the party as strong Ironically, the three groups or is it four claiming to work to strengthen the party have kept AIADMK traditional sympathisers not the diehard supporters of EPS, O Panneerselvam, V K Sasikala and T V Dhinakaran who have made their allegiances clear confused and disheartened. EPS has an unassailable majority in the top executive council and the all powerful general council, but only a referendum involving all the primary members of the party would validate the real strength of the contenders for the top post. In the late 1980s, after MGR death, the party survived a split because Jayalalithaa showed grit and employed her charisma to bring around virtually everyone from the rival faction to rebuild the party around her.

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It is another matter that she was adding to the instability of the party foundation every time she chiselled the party into a monolith, not bothering to think of its future after her. None of the present day contenders has that stature. Chennai aspirations to grow into a global economic hub appear considerably weakened as it struggles to find water. The shadow of drought from 2018 has stretched into the torrid summer this year, evaporating not just the city reservoirs, but the prosperity of its residents who are forced to hunt for tankers, pay bribes and spend hours even at night waiting for trucks to dispense some reservoirs, but water. Ironically, Tamil Nadu capital, which in a normal year gets anything between 1,300 mm and 1,400 mm of rainfall, has been laid low by the indifference of successive governments. That residents are now given minimum piped water and meagre tanker supplies totalling a third of the installed capacity of 1,494 million litres a day, that too mainly from desalination plants, faraway lakes Kancheepuram and farm wells, is proof of the neglect of water governance. Yet, even searching questions posed by the Madras High Court to the AIADMK government have elicited only vague assurances on neglect of water governance meeting basic requirements and restoring 210 waterbodies to augment future storage, rather than a firm timeline. Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami was wrong to dismiss reports on water scarcity as an exaggeration, and he must end this business as usual approach. A time bound plan is needed to augment the resources in the Greater Chennai region encompassing the neighbouring districts of Kancheepuram Thiruvallur and Kancheepuram. This plan should be tasked to a Special Officer, to be framed by officials in consultation with credentialed experts in research and academia, and public comments Kancheepuram invited before it is finalised. Given the large base of tanks and reservoirs in Greater Chennai over 4,000 waterbodies of significance A tabulation of peace time gains and failures. However, a month ago everything changed. The Easter Sunday bombings have taken the country back to the time when tabulation terrorism was the dominant theme. This time, there is no real underlying cause to address; no group or organisation to talk to; and no tangible political tabulation tabulation terrorism grievances to redress. The serial blasts, executed by fanatical elements apparently inspired by the Islamic State, may be a flashpoint for a fresh round of inter ethnic and inter religious tension. Already there was some indication last tabulation terrorism week tabulation when Sinhala mobs attacked predominantly Muslim villages in waves, destroying property and threatening the people. Anti terrorism laws and emergency regulations are back in full measure. The biggest adverse fallout is that a new dimension has been given to inter ethnic suspicions that may deepen distrust among communities. As prospects of accountability for past crimes and constitutional reform recede, some tabulation sections, including the incumbent regime, may tabulation terrorism believe economic development may be enough to propel the country forward But.

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The economic crisis in Sri Lanka has engendered a mélange of complex, seemingly sophisticated analyses around populism, illiberalism, majoritarianism, social harmony or the lack of it and how they militate against sound policymaking. With the inevitable undertone that India should be careful about falling into a similar trap. But that just does hold. The key factor in the Lanka crisis is structural weakness in the economy, which made a crisis like this a matter of when rather than if. Anti liberal political posturing had nearly no role. If anything, Lanka adopting some of the most treasured liberal causes may have exacerbated the crisis A rare experiment in Indian politics a party jointly run by two leaders ended with Edappadi K Palaniswami seizing control of AIADMK and expelling O Panneerselvam. The duo, EPS and OPS, respectively, had commenced the arrangement in 2017. EPS as Tamil Nadu chief minister and party co convener and OPS as deputy CM cum AIADMK convener had joined hands to oust an imprisoned VK Sasikala. She had taken over the party leadership following Jayalalithaa death in 2016 but a four year jail term commencing in February 2017 led to the reins slipping away from her hands. The twists and turns in AIADMK have few parallels in Indian politics. Both OPS and EPS were one time favourites of Sasikala. Now down and out OPS was the first choice for the CM post when Jayalalithaa was on her deathbed as he was her handpicked successor on two occasions when she stepped down. But it is dark horse EPS who has shown better realpolitik sense in the three cornered struggle. After ousting Sasikala, EPS strengthened his control over the government and then clinically marginalised OPS by wooing his loyalists. But if history is any precedent the game of thrones for AIADMK top post is over. The executive committee and 2,000 odd strong general council comprising leaders and office bearers may have spoken but OPS can still test his strength among the cadre. In 1989, this was how Jayalalithaa clawed back after the post MGR AIADMK split, with most of the then seniors siding with MGR widow, Janaki. But then again neither EPS nor OPS has Jayalalithaa charisma and the cadre could still be restive that the party lacks a leader with a cult following for the first time in decades. New caste or regional divides could emerge in this situation. OPS joining hands with Sasikala, both being Thevars, may dent AIADMK social base. AIADMK weakening would suit DMK in the short term. But DMK will equally worry about what political forces will occupy opposition spaces vacated by AIADMK. Palaniswami reputation as an effective administrator may have helped AIADMK perform credibly in its 2021 defeat. But Jayalalithaa could storm back to office every time she was in the opposition: AIADMK will expect the same from its new supreme. Can EPS, who is also leader of opposition, match up His detractors, expelled but not silenced, are certain to play up this big.

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Doubt ahead of this year Amaranth yatra, officials said they were preparing to host the highest ever pilgrim footfall and compared the arrangements they were making to those at the Kumbh Mela. Except, such an ambition in a glacier dotted region 3,888 meters above sea level is not as clear cut as at Prayagraj, which is at 90 meters. Friday deadly cloudburst was a tragic reminder of nature dangers in the mountains, particularly with IMD automatic weather stations unable to catch the highly intense and highly localised rainfall in this remote area. Reports say that the tents that were washed away after the cloudburst had been set up in a dry riverbed that was actually prone to flooding, to try to maximise the number of people who could be accommodated. The obsession with setting footfall records is costing lives. The Nitish Sengupta committee set up after snowstorms and bad weather killed 243 Amaranth pilgrims in 1996 had suggested a ceiling of 3,000 travellers in any of the sectors in a single day. But if the 8 lakh pilgrims that officials had planned for actually turned up this pilgrimage season, it would mean 18,605 a day. Collapsing hill stations also repeat this story every summer, with tourism far exceeding the carrying capacity and causing irreparable environmental degradation. Through our current approaches we can end up destroying the ecology, depositing garbage mountains on top of pristine ones. We will then deprive the next generation of the sublime experiences that have been ours. Not only is a well researched regulation of visitor inflows into India ecologically fragile tourist centers therefore imperative, it should be understood as preservation not prohibition. Amaranth yatra need not cost lives. The number of startups in India was not more than 400 in 2014. But this figure jumped to a whopping 70,000 by this year. This could not have been possible without PM Modi ability to make decisive policy decisions, including in no go areas of the past. The most striking example of the latter is the unlocking of the space sector Isro and opening it up to private players, which was unimaginable even a decade ago. The PM gave a momentous call for startup India Standup India during his Independence Day address from the ramparts of Red Fort on August 15, 2015, which sent a message down the line that the priorities of the government headed by him were witnessing a departure from the status quoist approach of the past. It is this enabling environment that has led to a vibrant startup movement across the country. I grew up in an age in the 80s and 90s when we had a pool of around fourteen cricket players from whom the One Day and the Test team would be selected, with some players like Robin Singh a specialist for ODIs and many a specialist in neither, selected for the reason Bengalis voted for CPI M in those days, because the alternative was even worse. Now the pool of players.

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Is about fifty. One of course understands the end goal of BCCI is to have multiple teams representing India playing in different formats at the same time, in the time they have left after IPL, thus creating a perpetual revenue generating machine, in the same way Indian IT companies worked out the offshore model of having engineers doing code development across the clock, in multiple time zones. After all if there is one thing the Indian cricket board understands it is cricket, sorry I meant money. But I wonder what it does for the players. Like young Arshdeep Singh having a great debut and not being in the next game, because the team management decided to not have him for the second game, even before he had played his first game. Now while benching your Java developer might not break their confidence, I wonder how the Uber Ola model of team selection affects sportspeople. Here you are with a good game on a bouncy pitch in Australia and maybe the next time you get to play is a year later in a dust bowl in Kanpur. How do you maintain the momentum, how do you stay in the zone It not all doom and gloom with the selection though. Some of the megastars get to rest when they want to conserve their joints and muscles, unless it the IPL which as we all know is the most important thing. And there are genuinely heart warming stories like Dinesh Karthik becoming a commentator and then coming back as a cricketer because we lack good finishers, in the same way the Fortran developer has to be called out of retirement when the IT company gets a big maintenance contract of a legacy system originally developed in the 70s, and no one who knows Fortran can be found internally. Guru Purnima is a festival traditionally observed to honour one preceptor, spiritual guru in particular, from whom the disciple has received mantra initiation. According to the Hindu calendar, it is observed on Purnima, full moon day, in the month of Ashadh, June July. On this day, the disciple remembers his guru with deep feelings of devotion and resolves to follow the path shown by him with utmost tenacity. Though there have been countless sages and saints who rose to great spiritual heights, yet it is important to distinguish them from a sad guru, a perfect master, who has attained the exalted state of Self realisation oneness with the Supreme Being. In Sri Guru Gita, Shiv, in response to a question raised by his consort, Parvati, says that the Supreme Brahmn is none other than the sad guru who is regarded as the grace bestowing power of the Divine. Such a realised Being taken shelter in the body like a traveller who takes abode in a guest house on a purely temporary basis. He is devoid of all attachment to the objects of the world and harbors no trace of duality. On the basis of.

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His realisation, he recognises the Conscious Self take everywhere both in animate and inanimate objects and draws no distinction among his devotees on the basis of caste, class, gender and religious affiliation. Just as the prana, despite operating within the body, remains different from it, enlightened sad guru lives in the body while inwardly remaining completely absorbed in the bliss of the Supreme Self. The first syllable, gun, in the word guru represents Maya, the power that deludes, which poses as a big impediment to the seeker effort to attain God realisation. The second syllable, run, represents the Supreme Light of Consciousness. The word guru thus indicates the rise of the sun in the form of knowledge of the Self. When the grace of a sad guru descends upon the disciple, the dark clouds of Maya get dispersed and the Light of Pure Consciousness shines forth in all its glory. According to yoga scriptures, the greatest quality of a sad guru is his power and authority to awaken the dormant Kundalini within the seeker. Swami Muktananda says that it is only when, by sad guru grace, the Kundalini within the seeker is stirred awake that his inner eye of knowledge opens. The kundalini, when awakened, begins to move up the central channel of the seeker, purging him of all impurities. She ultimately unites with Shiv in sahasrar, the highest spiritual center in the brain. When this happens, the seeker experiences in deep meditation the Blue Rays of Consciousness enveloping the entire universe. This sublime experience bestows upon the seeker spiritual enlightenment, liberating him in the process from the unending process of transmigration. The sad guru thus leads the seeker from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge, and elevates him to the level of a siddha, a perfect being. We may conclude with Verse 33 of Sri Guru Gita which says: Salutations to the sad guru who is Shiv, the first cause of the universe, the bridge to cross the ocean of worldliness, the source of all knowledge. The discussion herein has the sole object of deciphering the law and jurisprudence on the subject of deemed merger and disqualification under tenth schedule of the constitution known as Anti defection law the law and any reference to any political party or a politician is only for illustrative purpose and to make the discussion easy to comprehend. The readers must be aware that more than 2 3 members of the Shiv Sean legislature party in Maharashtra assembly led by Shri Eknath Shinde Shinde faction have aligned with BJP resulting in the fall of MVA government. The question that is at the top of mind of all is whether members of Shinde faction will be disqualified under the law. The answer to this question is No in view of paragraph 42 of the law and the interpretation given to this paragraph by Bombay High Court in it detailed and reasoned verdict delivered in February 2022 in Garish Chodankar vs Speaker Goa legislative Assembly.

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The court therein had upheld the decision of Goa assembly speaker of not disqualifying the members of Congress party who were 23 of the members of Congress legislature party. The appeal against this verdict is awaiting hearing in Supreme Court. The reasoning given by Bombay High Court is the same as was given by full bench of Punjab Haryana High Court in Bali Singh Buhler vs Speaker, Punjab Vida Sabah delivered way back in May, 1997. Paragraph 41 of the law lays down merger of political party with another party as a ground for exemption from disqualification. The merger of original political party with another political party saves the members of legislature party from disgualification irrespective of whether they become the member of the merged party or do not accept the merger and function as a separate group. The paragraph 42 provides for a deemed merger mind you not actual merger of the original political party if and only if not less than two thirds of the members of the legislature party as distinct from original political party agree to such merger. Here the actual merger does not takes place outside the house nor does it take place inside the house but it is deemed to have taken place inside the house. To illustrate Shinde faction will be deemed to have merged with BJP. It is thus evident that Para 4 provides for exceptions to Para 21 of the law which disgualifies the member on the ground of voluntarily giving up his membership of the political party or for voting in the house against whip issued by the party leader. It thus saves the member from disqualification. The Bombay high court has held that paragraph 41 of the law has carved out an exception to the disqualification by reason of merger. The Para 41 lays down that upon the merger of the original political party of the member with another political party, the member will not face disgualification irrespective of whether he chooses to go with the merger or disagrees with the same. The paragraph 42 which is relevant for our discussion provides for specific deeming fiction in the context of merger of the original political party of a member. It is provided in this sub paragraph that for the purpose of sub paragraph 1, merger of the original political party of a member of a House shall be deemed to have taken place if and only if not less than two thirds of the members of the legislature party concerned agree to such merger. This makes these 23 members eligible for exception carved out in Para 41 and saves them from disgualification. The deeming fiction comes into operation on the stringent condition of two thirds members agreeing to merger and paragraph 42 operates in a distinct field and is independent of paragraph 41 actual merger of original political party. To summarize paragraph 42 contemplates a situation where there is no merger of the original political party and yet it.

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Parliamentary debates and attempts at bridge building because restraints on exercise of power push parties to create a consensus. Even though Parliament passed the Delhi services bill, the last word on it has been said. In July, the apex court referred the ordinance, which preceded the Delhi services bill, to a constitutional bench. It remains to be seen if the bill clears the basic structure test. It is no brainer to assert that India has become poorer due to successive invasions by Mughals and British. The dispensations of Independent India mostly of Congress were clueless and had no vision or policies for poverty elimination. If anything, they limited themselves to merely dabbling with income poverty numbers to ascertain the number of poor but without any plan to act upon. The larger question is does income poverty measurement ascertain or capture the deprivations in terms of health, education and standard of living that are a bare minimum for well-being of an individual. The Alike-Foster methodology, adopted by United Nations Development Programmer in 2010, is a general framework for measuring multidimensional poverty that identifies people as poor or not across three equally weighted dimensions of health, education and standard of living and these dimensions have 10 indicators cumulatively. Launched in 2021, India has adopted the NITI Analog National Multidimensional Poverty Index MPI which is based on Alike-Foster methodology except that the NITI Analog National MPI has 12 indicators. All the indicators are mapped to corresponding targets under seventeen Sustainable Development Goals. The baseline report of NITI Analog National MPI was published in November 2021 and the poverty estimates in this report was based on the data from the round 4 of NFHS conducted in 2015-16. The latest report published in July 2023 is the second edition of National MPI and is based on the data from the round 5 of NFHS conducted in 2019-21. The latest report also contains the changes in multidimensional poverty between NFHS 4 and NFHS 5. As per the latest report, 13.5 core people have exited multidimensional poverty between 2015-16 and 2019-21. In percentage terms, the poverty witnessed a steep decline of approximately 10 percent from 24.85 percent in 2015-16 to 14.96 percent in 2019-21. All the 12 indicators that are part of the multidimensional poverty measurement have shown improvement and this is true at the sub-national level too. Both the urban and rural areas have recorded decrease in poverty at the national level and disaggregated sub-national level too. India is now on track rather much ahead to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 1.2 of reducing multidimensional poverty by at least half by 2030. PM Narendra Modi perceives poverty elimination as an effort aimed at raising the standard of living and self-respect through empowerment. To quote from the latest report of National MPI: The Government focus on investments in critical areas of education, nutrition, water, sanitation, cooking fuel, electricity, and housing has played a pivotal role in driving these positive outcomes. Key Government schemes such as Swachch Bharat Mission SBM, Jal Jeevan Mission JJM, Poshan Abhiyan, Samagra Shiksha, Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana Saubhagya, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana PMUY, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana PMJDY, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana PMAY and many more have contributed significantly in driving the tremendous progress presented in this report. The outcome of poverty elimination efforts undertaken by Modi government establishes that it is not rhetoric like garibi hatao of Congress. This outcome is also phenomenal for five reasons. First, a.

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Comparison provides a perspective to the spectacular feat of 135 million Indians exiting multidimensional poverty. It is more than the population of France and United Kingdom combined, approximately equal to the population of Germany and Italy combined, more than the population of either Mexico or Japan. Second, the steep decline in the poverty headcount ratio in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, and Odisha has aided the poverty decline significantly at the national level. These 8 states have contributed to 75 percent decline in number of poor. As per the baseline report of National MPI, these are the major states among top ten that had high poverty headcount ratio. The decline in multidimensional poverty also transcended political boundaries as all the states and Union Territories have witnessed the decline between 2015-16 and 2019-21. Third, rural areas have recorded higher poverty than urban areas in 2015-16. The significant decline in poverty was aided by the fastest decline in percentage of multidimensional poor in rural areas from 32.59 percent in 2015-16 to 19.28 percent in 2019-21. At the same time, rural areas have recorded decrease in poverty both at the national and sub-national level. The claim that rural poverty has increased due to reverse migration to rural areas during lockdown is now proven to be a rhetoric than a reality. Fourth, as per the baseline report of National MPI, cooking fuel, sanitation and housing have been the top deprivations among the 12 indicators for the multidimensionally poor. According to the latest report, these three indicators have shown the best progress declining by 10.73 percent, 11.95 percent and 8.41 percent respectively. The second, third and fourth reasons also reveal that poverty elimination efforts produced the best results where it mattered the most. Fifth, the transfer of baton from UPA to Narendra Modi led NDA took place when India was labeled as a fragile five economy unlike what the UPA inherited from Vajpayee led NDA. The positive spillover of reforms that began during Atal Bihari Vajpayee were realized in the UPA through higher tax buoyancy aiding the funding of social welfare schemes. In contrast, declining GDP growth rate, corruption and scams, high inflation, banking battered with bad loans and policy paralysis were what welcomed Narendra Modi as Prime Minister in 2014. These have been a challenge to Modi government for generating enough revenues to launch and fund the schemes aimed at poverty elimination but the results are there to see ex post. Sustainability and options that promote self dependency should be an integral part of successful poverty elimination process. Grains under NFSA, social security schemes like PMJJBY and PMSBY, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana which helped decrease out of pocket expenditure from 60.6 percent in 205-16 to 47.1 percent in 2019-20 etc ensure the poor do not slip into poverty. Narendra Modi is the first Prime Minister of India who recognized and extensively promoted dignity and self-respect among poor. He believed poor should not be in a perennial state of entitlement but be empowered with options for them to be independent. They were earlier deprived of such options in the form of skill development programs, employment opportunities and access to capital to be self-employed or entrepreneurs. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana PMKVY, abundant employment opportunities through formalization and active management of economy and Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana were his responses to those deprivations. The status of developed nation without poverty elimination would be a disastrous result which reflects on.

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The poor choices or 2659871 policy missteps of the government S. PM Narendra Modi always spelt that the poor have the first charge on the limited financial 2649817 resources. The massive poverty elimination reinforces his pro-poor credentials while dismissing the criticisms of suit boot ki sarkar, government favouring businesses and elites exclusively as mere political rhetoric. The poverty elimination 26474 efforts are not yet done despite 13500151 million people exiting poverty. Modi government will step up efforts and work relentlessly until the last man is pulled out from the multidimensional poverty trap while empowering them to be 8894972 significant contributors in the 265481 voyage to developed nation during amrit kaal. Ever since the human race has evolved, so has the need to communicate. Even as apes, we spoke to our species in some form. When we can communicate clearly and concisely, it leads to a more productive and gratifying relationship between two people. A gap between 255846 what was shared and what was interpreted can lead to several problems in 2616841 personal and professional life. We know that verbal communication forms only a part of communication, with the non-verbal aspect, body language, posture, etc. forming nearly 70-93% of the dialogue. Communication can be either oral or written, and who can deny the effect of contact with the eyes? Like any other relationship, communication between healthcare professionals and patients is vitally important for building rapport and trust. A study published in the HIPAA Journal found that communication failures cost 17 billion dollars in litigation and nearly 2000 preventable deaths. In another study published by Joint Commission, 80% of serious medical errors were due to communication issues. Miscommunication or no communication can lead to a lot of ambiguity and confusion, not to mention life-threatening complications and poor outcomes, as has been demonstrated in many studies. Communication in the medical field has evolved from the paternalistic model to the empowered patient concept. The adage that the doctor knows it all might have some limitations, with the access of information to patients through the internet and other sources. The shift from communication could be taught to effective communication as a vital element of treatment reflects the changes in how patients expect treatment from the old hero-worship kind of practice. The shortage of healthcare professionals globally and the immense pressure that staff are under, coupled with the increasing demands of the over informed patient, can strain the hospital resources. The team is short-pressed for time, which might give a feeling of being treated cursorily. As diseases become more complex, so does the treatment, which might lead to many dilemmas for the caregiver and caretaker. The medical system has also changed over time, and there is immense pressure on junior doctors to study for the entrance exams for their specialisation and super specialisation. With the availability of advanced diagnostics, the humble stethoscope and clinical examination have been replaced by sophisticated monitors. The healing touch which epitomised medicine has been replaced by the hurlyburly of investigations and advanced tests, leaving the patient feeling like a statistic in the eyes of the doctor. This often leads to exasperation on the part of the patient and dissatisfaction. As doctors, the focus has been chiefly on the clinical aspect of medical training. The clinicians learn things the hard way when facing an angry mob or being slapped with litigation. We must realise that the times have changed. Doctors are no longer worshipped.

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Has to be deemed that such merger has taken place and that it saves the members from disqualification only when not less than 23 members agree amongst themselves for merger of the political party inside the house. Supreme Court has recognized and emphasized the position of law that when legislature in it wisdom has incorporated a deeming fiction in a provision of law the Court has to proceed by treating that imaginary situation as real and imagining as real it consequences. It is therefore correct to assume that such merger takes place by operation of the deeming fiction even though there is, in fact, no merger of the original political party. The Speaker under sub paragraph 2 can decide only about the legislature party and whether two third members of the legislature party have agreed for merger and if the answer is in affirmative then these members will not be disgualified by reason of merger though a deemed one. The intention of parliament while incorporating paragraph 4 2 was, to some extent, enable members to take decisions in the house as per the dictates of their conscience subject of course to a stringent condition of two third members doing so together and not some few members here and there. Before we end it would be interesting to note that Supreme Court has held that not only a member of the House but any person interested can file a petition for member disgualification. A disgualified member is also disgualified to be appointed as a Minister or to any remunerative political post till his term expires or till he gets reelected whichever is earlier. It does not bar a member from seeking reelection nor does the member cease to be a member of the political party who had set him up as a candidate in election. The multiyear bull run that we had in crypto over the past few years has now slowly come to a halt. Ever since the honorable Supreme Court of India lifted the ban on crypto trading in March 2020, we witnessed an increase in the number of investors as well as crypto startups building for the world right from India. As Bitcoin reached all time highs last year, it was estimated that there were about 20 million crypto investors in India who were reaping the benefits of the bull run. Fast forward to today, the exuberance in the market has been replaced by fear and cautiousness. In many 25154 ways, this can also be considered to be good since it could lead to increased maturity in the space. It is time not just for investors but crypto companies to refocus on the fundamentals. Just as investors have understood that crypto is not a get rich quick scheme, so must companies understand that they must adopt a long term mindset. Only innovative companies with resilient business models can thrive in crypto. While the sentiments surrounding crypto are negative at the moment, the fundamentals remain as strong as ever.

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This means that there is long term potential in this space for builders. As the popular saying states that every long term crisis is a blessing in disguise, the current correction offers great opportunities for crypto companies willing to double down and take it. Here what crypto startups need to do to survive this correction phase: Keep building long term and Innovating There no better time for building saying than bear markets? Companies in crypto have the opportunity to double down and build strong products that serve innovative offerings in the crypto sector whether that be for investing, payment systems, banking services, metaverse, NFTs or long term others. However, they will need to innovate if saying they need to survive during these difficult times. The regulatory ambiguities regarding taxation and legality of crypto in the country should clear up in a couple of long term years, and as this happens, crypto startups would need to adapt to these changes. This innovation should ideally foster saying adoption and lead to even better times for the crypto industry in the future. This prediction is not long term based on hope, but based on what has happened in the past. Every single time Bitcoin and crypto markets have had to go through significant correction, each crisis has propelled innovation saying for the industry as a whole. In fact, it was during the previous crypto winter that Layer 2 scaling solutions gained prominence. Manage cash flow, and optimize towards resilient business models Instead of blindly throwing away cash, it is time for long term companies to become more prudent with their money. They would have to manage present financial reserves well, and saying ensure adequate runway long term to survive the bear market and continue building. We have seen the cases of poorly managed companies saying that have already fallen prey to the crash in prices, due to mismanagement and lack of adequate risk mechanisms. Crypto companies need to saying invest in sustainable growth, while being long term ready for different scenarios. Building a strong team While we have seen layoffs across crypto and even in India, bear markets are an ideal team for good companies to take a step back and groom their talent for long term the path ahead. During the correction, employees could be given adequate training and development programs. Instead of over hiring, companies could give sufficient time towards hiring efficiently, building team long term capabilities and planning towards the next bull market. Spread awareness on crypto to facilitate adoption During the last bull run, awareness and adoption of Bitcoin and crypto has improved greatly. However, there is still a long way to go. There are still a lot of folks who are aware of long term crypto but don really understand the risks and potential in this space. As awareness and education increases, this will lead to long term a better ecosystem and a market for a range of products and services within the sector, other than just investing.

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Bullying has been a global issue that children and adolescents have to struggle with, however technology and social media accessibility has created a new form of bullying to emerge cyber bullying, the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass or target another individual. Evil of the internet is a growing crisis especially for the youth, who are not mature enough to handle it. Psychological reasons, like self preserving, self defence behaviors, etc. may result in increased cyber bullying cases. Parents are not always sufficiently aware about their child victimization, because youngsters have a tendency to hide such negative experiences because of the fear of being judged. The most common types of cyber bullying are: offensive name calling, purposeful embarrassment, physical threats, stalking, sexual harassment, sustained harassment. With the rapidly growing need for sustainable transportation that is carbon neutral, comfortable and efficient, EVs have become clear winners. Even when they constitute less than 1 of the total vehicles in use today, and are unlikely to be the dominant mode of transport even in the next decade or so, there is incredible potential in this arena. EVs are taking baby steps towards being the go to commute option of the future. However, the success of EV adoption depends on how efficiently, quickly and easily they can be juiced up. Unlike a conventional vehicle that you drive to a petrol pump and get the tank filled up in minutes, EVs run on bulky batteries that can take hours to charge, and deplete quickly when on the road. To make EV mass adoption a reality, we need massive infrastructure to take care of the battery charging needs. There is a need to build facilities all over the country, and only then can we look at a future that is free of the polluting conventional vehicles. To overcome the challenge, there are two main options: charging stations or battery swapping stations. As of now, both are inadequate to power even a limited area EV only mobility. However, with the way networks are being built and the government and EV industry focus on this need, within the next few years we can see significant parts of the country especially the urban areas witnessing a surge in these vehicles. Having said that, it is important to take a look at whether building charging stations is a better option for India than setting up of battery swapping stations. The mere mention of the word Stock Market evokes a lot of emotions in people minds like fear, greed, despair, elation, and much more. People want to invest in the stock market to get rich quickly. If you come to the stock market with the intention of getting rich quickly then one thing is almost guaranteed you will lose money fast. But if you come with the mindset of doing the right things and accumulating wealth over time then the chances of getting rich actually go up. Start Small If you are new to the world of the stock market.

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Start with a small amount. Don worry that you will miss the opportunity. You won. The market will continue to give you opportunities. The market is here and it will be here for 50 years & even longer. Hopefully, we will be around too and we will be on this planet and won go anywhere anytime soon. So, start small and monitor how things go in the first 6 12 months. You will get a flavor of the market and since you are investing a tiny amount the fear and greed would not trouble you as profit from this investment will not excite you and losses will not scare you. After you have spent some time in the market and hopefully have made an effort to learn about how to invest in the stock market, you will be ready to roll up your sleeves and get into it big time for making wealth. Invest in a few stocks 10 12 stocks are more than enough. But there are more than 5000 plus stocks to choose from. Then there are large cap, mid cap & small cap stocks to choose from. Create the right game plan Well, initially invest 100 of your money in large cap companies. The time for investing in small & mid cap is when you have spent some time in the market and have built your core portfolio. Even for seasoned investors, the right mix is 70:30. 70 in Large Cap and 30 in Small & Mid Cap 70 is your core portfolio, with the remaining part you can experiment a bit. The core portfolio will ensure that you get a stable return and this will let you sleep peacefully. The risk of permanent loss of capital goes down drastically when you build a solid core portfolio. The mistake that people make is they experiment with 100 of their money and lose most of it. But where do you hunt for these Large, Medium, and small sized companies For large cap companies Search for the large cap companies in Nifty 50 & Nifty Next 50 i.e. Top 100 companies. The Top 100 companies are your investment universe. Just select around 8 companies out of the Top 100. By doing so you have made your core portfolio. This will build generational wealth for you. For the remaining 30, you can choose from Nifty Midcap 50 or Nifty Small Cap 50. A simple Google search will give you the list of companies in Nifty50, Nifty Next50, Nifty Midcap 50 & Nifty Small Cap 50. When choosing small & mid cap companies just ensure that the companies you are selecting should be profit making, showing an upward trajectory in earning, and have no or very little debt. All you have to do is invest in the winners of today. You don have to find out which companies will do well in the future. If you can, then great. Although I recommend you don try it. Many have gone bust in.

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Investing in junk companies hoping it will turn around. Just look at which companies are doing well right now. Invest in a staggered manner in 10 12 such companies and then sit tight. Let the magic of compounding take its course. Those who are responding to the UN report that has projected India population surpassing China next year, by demanding a stringent law to control our country population, have completely misunderstood the situation, unintentionally or intentionally. The scaremongers are trying to negate what a great resource India people are. Earlier this year, MP Rakesh Sinha withdrew the Population Regulation Bill he had introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 2019 following a very rational and persuasive intervention by health minister Minsk Mandaviya. Furthermore, India actually has the experience of Emergency sort of measures proving counterproductive. Its focus instead needs to be on the very things that have delivered the bulk of the drop in fertility levels, which are improved access to education and rising incomes. And when it comes to creating wealth, teeming cities are best at it, so let build more of these too. Agriculture sector in India and beyond has been going through a transformative journey owing to the ubiquitous rise of digital technology and the benefits it provides to both farmers as well as the end consumers. Considering this, the digitalisation of the entire agriculture value chain is seen as an opportunity by the industry stalwarts that can give rich dividends to all the relevant stakeholders and boost economic and business prospects for them. For the uninitiated, agriculture value chain refers to the complete production process from a raw item into a marketable and full fledged agriculture product. For example, to grow a particular crop, farmers need to invest time and resources into seeds, fertilizers, chemicals and other input requirements which is followed by farming, cultivation, harvesting, disinfection, grading, packaging and storage. But this is not where it ends. This is followed by the distribution and transportation of the crops to the retailers who finally then sell such items to consumers. Now with the rise in digital penetration, one can see a lot of value creation being done by digitalising the entire agriculture value chain, which is helping to weed out inefficiencies in the system such as poor quality of inputs being used or crops damaged during processing. Precision farming is a promising new technology that comes under the Internet of things umbrella that can accurately determine crop and soil health parameters and produce granular insights for farmers to make smarter decisions with respect to their farm management system. This goes a long way to bring in enormous efficiency and also reduces manual labor to a greater extent. In such modern times, we are also witnessing some new age applications that are advancing the culture of a digital marketplace in agrarian sector, helping farmers to buy authentic products across the agriculture value chain and reducing incidences of counterfeit products being circulated in the market. Such applications are also.

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Tracking data and capturing all stages of a farmer life cycle on a field leading to sustainable form of agriculture being practiced. For instance, with the advent of digital technology, it has become possible to harmonies intelligence pertaining to crop advisory, input requirement, climate change, and information on farming best practices. With such rich digitization, farmers can be guided better to practice smart farming, thereby, increasing agricultural productivity. But I firmly believe we have barely scratched the surface on how digital technology can drive efficiency in the entire agriculture value chain given that every stage of the value chain can be harnessed with new age technological advancements such as the usage of drone technology, smart irrigation systems, vertical farming. When it comes to post production process, enabling cold storage is an advantageous technology that helps with better storage of fruits and vegetables for indefinite periods. Whereas, when it comes to the distribution and transportation mechanism, lota and block chain based solutions can trace the source of the crops and identify counterfeit products. Moreover, once the agrarian products are ready to be introduced to a marketplace, we have seen as a surge of mobile applications that are offering digital marketplaces for farmers to easily buy or even trade their product on a farmer to business or peer to peer model. Such mobile applications that are usually driven by AI and ML technology are also providing real time updates to farmers on the farming condition and allowing them to make data centric decisions to improve their agricultural output. However, a lot needs to be seen on how technology would evolve in coming times given that Indian agricultural system has its own traditional challenges and the a lot is dependent on digital adoption in rural India. Artificial intelligence AI, an emerging technology, has seen wide scale adoption in various industries, including healthcare. AI can automate tasks, decipher complex data sets, and perform regression on data sets forecasting, enabling quick decision making. The wave of innovations based on AI has immensely benefited caregivers by identifying anomalies in the health condition, predicting disease progression and outcomes, and developing effective treatment plans, resulting in satisfied and happy patients and a lesser burden on the care providers doctors and nurses. Moreover, AI has been beneficial for other stakeholders such as medical insurance companies payers, government bodies, pharmaceuticals and clinical trial agencies, and medical device developers, expediting functions and improving outcomes. AI algorithms help machines to predict, understand, and act; thus, the technology is becoming the backbone of the modern healthcare space. Transformations Induced by AI The inflow of data from various sources has helped in creating AI solutions for diverse healthcare aspects: 1. Healthy Individuals AI enabled wearable help individuals track their vitals and maintain health. Today smart watches can help monitor vitals, diet, water intake, exercise regimen, and stress levels. The wearable can also be programmed to provide fitness suggestions to individuals based on their daily habits. If the wearer has a health scare, the device.

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Can provide in time diagnosis and treatment suggestions or alert the user as applicable. Based on the data from wearable, implantable devices, or organ specific monitors, AI tools can predict the future stages or possible manifestations of chronic conditions such as chronic kidney diseases, obstructive pulmonary disorders asthma, cancer, and allergies. Real Time Monitoring and At Home Diagnosis AI enables radiologists to identify identify anomaly conditions, such as cancerous tumors, differentiating cancerous tissues from healthy ones; this enables early detection of fatal diseases, facilitating the development of more reliable treatment plans. To leverage the benefits of the technology, more than 3000 companies and startups are developing AI based solutions that can predict fatal situations such as cardiac or renal failures by continuously monitoring the metabolites and patients vitals. Besides increasing the sensitivity and specificity accuracy of laboratory based diagnostic devices used by skilled technicians, AI enables the diagnosis of patient health conditions at home by less skilled caregivers. More than 300 smart AI enabled at home diagnosis devices for home care are already available in the US market and are expected to reach the global markets in the next few years. Smart and connected diagnosis devices include smart implants sensor based cerebrospinal shunts, orthopedic plates, dental screws, point of care devices metabolite monitors, handheld devices ultrasound systems, stethoscopes, otoscopes, etc, and smart tattoos. Their ability to continuously monitor health is expected to soon drive a shift in care from hospitals, pathology labs, and radiology centers to home. Treatment Regimen and Outcome AI enables doctors to comprehensively analyze patient physical symptoms, mental state, and medical history and suggest the best course of treatment for them. Thus, it helps doctors design long treatment programs and implement them for chronic diseases while enabling patients to forecast the outcome of the treatment before the treatment has even begun. For instance, oncology models designed using AI can help oncologists determine the dose of drugs required in chemotherapy and radiation therapy. On the cosmetic front, AI helps dentists and smile designers show the outcome of the suggested treatment to patients to set their expectations up front. Drug Discovery and Clinical Trials Medical research and new drug discovery is a long and costly road. A new drug takes 12 15 years to reach the end customer, and the whole process involves significant costs. Al can make this journey shorter and cheaper. Through data mining, complex analysis of genetic codes, and application of predictive analytics, researchers can identify new molecules quickly and develop targeted patient specific drugs. AI also helps them select the optimal candidates for clinical trials and analyze the results, expediting the entire trial process. Insurance and Governments AI is helping insurance companies and government run insurance programs such as Ayushman Bharat to individualize the policy terms based on patients current and expected health conditions and expedite the claim settlement process, providing cost efficiency, minimizing the burden on state healthcare budget, and increasing patients satisfaction. Moreover, AI based platforms can scan documents and detect anomalies if.

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Any this helps in detecting and preventing fraud. AI can be used to optimize underwriting as well. AI has challenges and limitations; nonetheless, its full potential is yet to be explored. Researchers are continuously working on expanding AI capabilities and developing new use cases. AI enabled systems and processes are helping doctors make informed decisions, minimize the wastage of efforts on non essential processes, and make healthcare more efficient and patient friendly. The initial cost of adoption of AI is high; however, its advantages justify this cost. AI can improve workflow, benefitting all stakeholders, from caregivers to patients. The micro, small and medium enterprises MSME sector in India is not only a key engine of growth, contributing more than of the GDP and about 45% to manufacturing output. It is also a true reflection of economics where people really matter. Providing employment Policy to about 1121 million people, the sector health is crucial to the economy vitality and society well being. An expert committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India has in this context submitted a substantially germane study on the issues bedevilling MSMEs and made a fairly exhaustive set of recommendations to redress them. The panel is emphatic that the POLICY environment needs to be urgently refocussed. To that end, it is imperative that the thrust of the enabling legislation the MSME Development Act, 2006 be changed to prioritise market facilitation and ease of doing business. Observing POLICY that many Indian start that are at the forefront of innovation are drawn to look overseas the experts suggest that a new law ought to address the sector biggest bottlenecks, including access to credit and risk capital. A substantial part of the study is justifiably devoted to reimagining solutions to improve credit flow to MSMEs. For instance, the POLICY experts recommend repurposing the Small Industries Development Bank of India. In its expanded role, it is envisaged that the SIDBI could not only deepen credit markets for MSMEs in under regions by being a POLICY provider of comfort to lenders including NBFCs and micro institutions, but also become a market for SME debt. the panel has made POLICY a case for greater adoption of POLICY technology solutions to a plethora of problems encountered by the sector. Mr. Sander trailblazing campaign in 2016 stigmatised socialism for many, but that has not resolved the central question that baffles American Democrats: how to deal with globalised capitalism. Resolutions to a number of issues such as border security, INDO VALLEY Healthcare, global trade and minimum wages are predicated on renegotiating the terms of American capitalism and its democracy. The New Deal politics of Franklin Roosevelt that built American welfares withered over the decades and the tensions between capitalism and democracy came to the fore. The challenge before American Democrats is to confront this question head on and offer futuristic solutions rather than lamenting over the lost order, which is far more arduous than harping on cultural INDO VALLEY questions. Attempts in that direction were feeble.

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Trinamool Congress MP Mahua Moitra was recently heard at a media event speaking on the many different devotional offerings made to goddess Kali. Moitra was responding to a question on a documentary titled Kaali, the poster of which had led to widespread protests. As Moitra comments went viral, loud objections began, quickly spiralling into crowd action, and FIRs were subsequently filed against the TMC leader in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and in Delhi. So febrile is the mood in today Politics of Outraged Sentiments that even Moitra own party refused to back her. In an earlier time, remarks about rituals might have been ignored, but today when religion is front ended into the political sphere, even thoughtful or explanatory comments on deities immediately ignite a fireball. GoI must follow through on the Supreme Court suggestion that India needs a comprehensive bail legislation, on the lines of the UK Bail Act. Around 70 of the prison population are undertrials, most of them poor and therefore unable to secure monetary bail. SC took note of CrPC colonial biases that continue police is quick to arrest citizens, and this puts poor and or poorly educated citizens at a huge disadvantage as they are unable to take advantage of the legal system, unlike those with education and affluence and or influence. Only progressive bail reform can blunt this inequity. Currently, provisions related to arrest and interrogation, issue of warrants and summons, execution of bonds and sureties, powers of police and courts, are dispersed across CrPC and various binding SC guidelines. A law collating these in one place can check arbitrariness. But a problem, which SC notes too, is the attitude of judicial officers. SC wondered whether the low rate of conviction tends to make judges adopt a negative attitude towards bail: Courts tend to think that the possibility of a conviction being nearer to rarity, bail applications will have to be decided strictly, contrary to legal principles. This is a candid admission of systemic failure. Instead of a punitive approach to bail, SC has now directed that bail applications should be disposed of within two weeks in the normal course. This is a reasonable diktat. Sometimes, bail applications are kept pending for months. Unnecessary arrest coupled with no bail is a double whammy. Inaction on bail happens in high courts too. Appeals by the convicted are pending for decades in some HCs. They deserve bail if appeals are delayed for no fault of theirs. SC has reiterated that arrest is a draconian measure to be used sparingly, otherwise the impression that it is a police state will gain ground, which would be a disturbing description of a democracy. SC scepticism over the compliance with its 2014 Arnesh Kumar judgment reveals how well intentioned verdicts are being subverted. The judgment had directed cops to diligently record specific reasons necessitating arrest, and magistrates to grant bail if the reasons don make a persuasive case. Disciplinary action against errant officers in police, judiciary or executive may.

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Produce salutary changes. But quick bail is a good corrective against unnecessary arrests. The latest UN projection that India will surpass China to become the world most populous nation by next year four years earlier than previously predicted has provoked the usual fulminations from some political leaders. It important again to state the facts. India will overtake China not because it has failed to control its population. It is China population growth that has rapidly slowed down over the last decade. In fact, this is a consequence of China decades long one child policy. Chinese authorities are scrambling to reverse this demographic slump couples were allowed to have three children in 2021. Therefore, China should serve as a lesson to our political leaders on downsides of heavy handed population control measures. India has seen its population growth decline more steadily. As per the latest NFHS 5 data, the country total fertility rate TFR has actually fallen below replacement level to 2. Studies indicate that India population will peak at 1.5 1.6 billion in the decade between 2040 and 2050. Following that the population will contract and is expected to fall below the billion mark by 2100. India problem is not population, it policy. Five states have TFR significantly more than replacement level Bihar 2.98, Meghalaya 2.98, UP 2.35, Jharkhand 2.26 and Manipur 2.17. Of these, Bihar and UP are populous states with particularly low levels of education and nonfarm employment. It only when the young are taught reasonably well, acquire useful skills, and find regular industrial services employment that a large population becomes a huge dividend. India is failing at all three levels. We need sustained GDP growth of around 7 8 for a decade and education vocational education policies that work on the basis of empowering local authorities and users of education services. India was the first country to explicitly adopt scientific temper in its Constitution, with the 42nd amendment in 1976 declaring that it shall be the duty of every citizen to develop a scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform. Despite such constitutional focus, India did not usher in transformative reforms in the science and technology S&T ecosystem. Around the same time, in 1978 China began to open up its economy. This was followed by a revitalization of its science ecosystem through systematic reforms in the 1990s. It is now even ahead of the US in a few areas, like artificial intelligence. When in London, Bunny and I like watching a TV quiz show called Chaser. Four contestants, who don know each other and belong to various age groups, professions and ethnicity, team up to face the Chaser, one of four top quiz masters. If the contesting team answers more questions than the Chaser, its members stand to win thousands of pounds. The show is entertaining and stimulating to watch, and Bunny and I see how many of the questions, ranging from pop culture, to history, literature, science and geography, we ourselves can answer.

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In one episode a question about the Taj Mahal popped up and was put to the Chaser: With what religion is the Taj Mahal associated Bunny and I groaned inwardly. What a sitting duck of a question! A walking encyclopaedia who seemed to know about everything under the sun, moon, stars, and geo satellites was bound to answer correctly and so win an extra point above the contestants who, being the underdogs, we were rooting for. Then, to our astonishment, the Chaser said Hinduism. The presenter called it a wrong answer, and put the question to the contestants for a bonus point. After a flurry of consultation, the competing team said Sikhism, with one of its members saying I do think there are many Muslims in India. Bunny and I were amazed by the extent of British ignorance, even among the supposedly educated classes, about India and its history, which they shared when they came as uninvited guests and forgot to leave for 250 odd years. We in India perforce know more about British history and culture than they know about ours. It said that the victors write history to suit their own ends. It seems that they can also erase from their minds the history of their erstwhile colonies. But can we expect the British, or other foreigners, to be better informed about us, about what we were once and what we are now, when in recent times some of us ourselves have been reshaping our annals, ancient and modern, to suit our own needs, by asserting that the Taj Mahal was built on what was once a temple, or claiming anything else If outsiders have less than a perfect knowledge about our past, can it be because we are making our own past imperfect Sant Kabir says: Sab dharti kagaz karu, lekhni sab vanray, saat samundra ki masi karu, Guru gun likha na jay If the whole Earth is transformed into paper with all the big trees of the forest made into pens; if the entire water in the seven oceans is transformed into writing ink; if for eternity I was to write the glory of the guru, it would not be enough. Such is the greatness of the guru. The special day of Guru Purina, also known as Visa Purina is a day to express our gratitude, devotion, appreciation and our recognition for all that we have gained from various teachers. In our culture, parents are our first gurus. Then, those who taught us in school from the first alphabet in kindergarten to all our numerous teachers, be it in the field of music, dance, business management or in any profession all represent our gurus. What have we been able to do on our own Of all the knowledge in the universe, it is the spiritual knowledge that reveals to us our own Self our oneness with the Infinite and liberates us from all limitations, bondage and suffering. This is the greatest knowledge. We can never say.

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Enough about it and about the guru who reveals to us this supreme Truth. This knowledge was given at the beginning of creation in the Vedas. It was Sage Veda Visa who gathered all the scattered mantras of the Vedas and compiled them into four volumes and that is why his very name is Veda Visa. Visa is one who edits, one who compiles. Visa also means a diameter. Just as a circle does not have a beginning or an end, knowledge of the Truth does not have a beginning or an end. Knowledge of the Infinite itself does not have a limit. Still, one who can measure the breadth of that knowledge, one who can connect every point in that circle is called Visa. Also, Visa means one who does not sit. He did not sit or take rest but worked with extraordinary dynamism to ensure the survival of this knowledge that would build a culture of dharma and spirituality for the next yoga Therefore, Visa Purina is considered to be Teachers Day. We remember our entire Guru parampara that starts from the Divine Himself, from Ishwar Himself. It is said that Veda Visa is an avatar of Narayan and Adi Shankaracharya is the incarnation of Shankar. Veda Visa compiled the Vedas, Adi Shankaracharya wrote the commentary on Upanishads; Veda Visa composed the Mahabharata in which we find the jewel, the Bagdad Gita, Adi Shankar wrote a commentary on it; Veda Visa connected all the points in the Brahma Sutra, Adi Shankaracharya wrote the Bhatia, the commentary, on it, to make it clear. At the same time, Adi Shankar spread the knowledge of the Veda with missionary zeal so that we could return to our Vedic culture with complete clarity and understand the comprehensive significance of the spiritual path, the place of rituals, the different practices and how to do them in a manner to re establish Vedic culture. This is the love of the great gurus. The crucial point is that inculcating the requisite qualities, gaining and spreading this knowledge, gives us not just temporary pleasures but absolute Bliss. Our offering to the lotus feet of our teachers is to treasure what they have taught us and make our own lives pure and noble. Even if we follow and live just one teaching of the guru, which was given to us with love and supreme kripa, compassion, our life will not only be enriched, but we will be able to enrich the lives of many. In a newly articulated move, RBI launched an initiative to put in place an International Trade settlement mechanism to settle export import transaction in Indian Rupees INR. The authorised dealers will have to seek RBI permission to open special vostro account SVA of the correspondent bank of partner trading company to route the settlement of export import transactions that are invoiced in INR. Amid ongoing rupee weakness, the steps appear to be aimed at reducing demand for foreign exchange by promoting rupee settlement.

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The Covid 19 pandemic has had a catastrophic effect on the world as it completely transformed our lives. No one had ever imagined that working from home or children attending schools in an online setting would become an everyday scenario. To keep up with the changing world, technologies have been introduced which suit the requirements of this new and transformed world. In this post pandemic world, all of us rely heavily on digital tools to stay connected with other people, for working from the comfort of our homes, for gaining education and for entertainment purposes. India was moving towards digitization, albeit slowly, but the pandemic accelerated this growth. Today, no one can imagine life without technology, right from a toddler to an elderly person, everyone depends on digital platforms for one thing or another. Therefore, new technologies have been leveraged and introduced to cater to the needs of people across generations with varied and diverse lifestyles. With an increased dependence on technology, it is important that new innovations consider the users need to accurately assimilate into their lifestyles. Over the years, consumers have experienced changes in display solutions with a range of large sized screens equipped with ultra HD technology, to ensure better clarity and visibility. From simplistic solutions such as displays with a built in camera, microphones, and speakers to the new age screen based products which are being introduced in the market with state of the art technology to help to transform ideas into reality through effective collaboration, consumers are gravitating to All in one display solutions which are simple yet effective. Innovations such as monitors on movable stands provide people with the flexibility to transport their work, educational or entertainment experiences anywhere indoors, on wheels. Additionally, technologies like voice command and voice recognition have made everyone work easier as they allow people to access videos or files, which save time and come in handy, especially while cooking or working out. These technologies have improved over time and are more sensitive to commands, recognizing varied accents. Moving beyond the traditional designs and interfaces, new display solutions are integrating touch based UX that is specifically stated to be similar to the mobile touch UX, making the solutions easy to use for everyone. While the screens cannot directly address all the issues, they do provide businesses, educational institutions and organizations with an excellent tool, making lives more convenient. Given the changing circumstances, some top brands invest extensively in research and development to create Digital Signage solutions to suit the changing requirements will play a major role to arm users for a technologically advanced future. The Power Ministry has issued directions under Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 Direction, mandating all imported coal based generating power plants Geckos to operate and generate at their full capacity. The Direction also mandates that where the relevant GenCorp is undergoing corporate insolvency resolution process CIRP, under IBC, the resolution professional shall take steps to make such plants functional. The direction is well timed.

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For dealing with the power shortage issue. The Direction also provides for mechanisms to ensure due and fair pricing of this power with requirements for weekly payments from the purchasers, to ensure commercial viability. However, the directions throw up serious policy conundrums. While the risk of the direction failing to deliver the desired outcomes for the power sector cannot be ruled out, this Direction may compound problems for the banking sector. Largely the entire power sector is experiencing serious financial stress, with a domino effect on the banking sector. In this scenario, Geckos will find it challenging to avail fresh working capital from their lenders be it for importing the coal, or for their operations. Key reasons for this are as follows: Geckos do not have any unencumbered assets to offer as additional security for the proposed new loans, as all assets existing and future, are already charged in favour of their existing lenders; and Even if a lender is willing to offer fresh working capital to a GenCorp, that would need consent from its existing lenders. Uncertainties in relation to inter creditor arrangements makes this process extremely complex. The lenders specifically the state owned lenders are being nudged by the Government to extend fresh loans to the Geckos. But the lenders are staring at several potential issues, when considering these loans. Any lender extending fresh facilities to a GenCorp, stressed or otherwise, will demand priority in security and repayment particularly on the cash flows generated from the revived operations. Ranking of security is determined solely as per chronology of its creation and perfection. Since all of the assets of these Geckos are already encumbered to secure their existing loans, according priority in security is possible only if all the existing lenders participate in the new loan, or grant consents for the same. In case all the existing lenders of a GenCorp are not participating in the fresh loans, the lenders extending such loan Participating Lenders will need consents from those existing lenders who are not participating in the new loan Non Participating Lenders to get priority in respect of security and repayment. Most Non Participating Lenders would be disincentivised to provide such consents, primarily since this may effectively mean a larger haircut on their existing loans, in case of security enforcement or insolvency of the GenCorp. Assuming that the co ordination problems amongst the lenders is resolved effectively, resulting in all the lenders of a relevant GenCorp agreeing on priority treatment for the new loan in the following aspects: a repayments by ring fencing the new stream of receivables, b priority appropriation of security enforcement proceeds, c priority distributions under resolution plans in CIRP, and d priority distribution during liquidation Priority Arrangement. However, the enforceability of such Priority Arrangements in any future CIRP suffers from chronic uncertainties. The primary question is whether a Committee of Creditors Coca can be held to be bound by any pre insolvency Priority Arrangement, during the CIRP and at the time of voting on.

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Resolution plans Section of the IBC states as under: he committee of creditors may approve a resolution plan by a vote of not less than sixty six per cent. of voting share of the financial creditors, after considering its feasibility and viability, the manner of distribution proposed, which may take into account the order of priority amongst creditors as laid down in sub section of section 53, including the priority and value of the security interest of a secured creditor and such other requirements as may be specified by the Board. The above provision arguably indicates that pre CIRP inter se arrangements between the lenders should be considered at the time of considering a resolution plan. However, there are no judicial precedents presently upholding this view. Accordingly, despite executing Priority Arrangements, if any Non Participating Lender chooses to vote in breach thereof, then the Participating Lenders may find it difficult to enforce the priority under the Priority Arrangement. Lack of fresh credit to Geckos, caused by this legal uncertainty, is enough to dislodge corrective policy initiatives, such as the Direction. The position may be relatively clearer during a liquidation scenario. The Supreme Court has, in the matter of Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited Technology Development Board & Ors., stayed a judgement, which had ruled against enforceability of any contractual arrangement between the lenders during the liquidation process. The Supreme Court final verdict in this matter will be instrumental in shaping the future course of our insolvency regime. The above is a classic example of the criticality of a definitive insolvency regime in proper implementation of any economic policy. Certainty of enforceability of inter creditor arrangements such as the Priority Arrangement described above, may incentivise financiers to support stressed sectors in keeping with the governmental policy imperatives, without exposing themselves including the whole financial sector to additional and avoidable risks. This becomes even more critical when the government is introducing specialised stressed assets funds, and permitting all types FATF ISOCO compliant offshore funds financiers, to extend credit to Indian companies. We need to offer a certain and definitive insolvency regime to these newer players, to incentivise them to take appropriate commercial risks in India. It may therefore be a good time for the legislature to consider if the IBC should expressly recognise contractual priority of lenders, who have extended loans to stressed borrower prior to insolvency. A positive step in this direction will also be aligned with the stated objectives of the IBC, and thus bolster it. Earlier this year, India became the world third largest startup ecosystem in the world, following the US and China. India has minted 103 unicorns with a total valuation of over \$335 billion as of June 2022. In 2020 alone, Indian Ed tech startups raised a total of \$2.2 billion. In 2021, that figure went up to \$4.7 billion, making it the third most funded sector in the startup ecosystem, following e commerce and fintech. Today, edtech companies specialise across a broad spectrum of the education.

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Eco system offering diverse programs and courses. From 12 to test prep to graduate and postgraduate degrees and diplomas, nano and micro degrees to executive and lifelong learning, they offer learners access to a bouquet of options which were previously unavailable. But the intense competition has made the Indian edtech sector a real life version of proverbial he hunger games with companies intensely vying with each other to onboard learners and corner a larger share of the market. This uber competitiveness has driven up innovation and efficiencies in the sector which has translated into an increased focus on reducing customer acquisition cost, on sustainability through solid unit economics and most importantly enhanced learner outcomes. This has also paved the way for national & international collaborations of industry and academia, enabling EdTechs to offer industry relevant programs including job guarantees as well. The need for rationalisation Despite the recent talk of a funding winter, the Indian edtech sector continues to offer plenty to learners across the country looking to acquire market relevant skills. However, like any economic cycle, there are boom periods where we witness exponential growth in a sector and stress during a recession. For most edtechs this was a pandemic induced boom augmented with a loose monetary policy which started waning as the pandemic receded and most central banks started tightening monetary policy. A challenging and changing business environment calls for further innovation. There is no difference here, companies have to reevaluate their business models. For instance, with various educational institutions and coaching centers opening up, many have started pivoting to a hybrid online + offline model. The funding winter is going to heavily punish companies that have not innovated, or have bleeding cash flows given the degree of competition in the sector. Consolidation in the sector is expected during this period, as most successful companies engage in acquisition activities during a downturn. If a company can survive this, they are likely to come out on top over the course of the next 12 18 months. India as an edtech service for the world Today, India is the second largest market for e learning outside the US. The global online education market is projected to grow at a CAGR of 9.23% from 2020 to 2025, with a total market size of over \$319 billion in 2025. While competing head to head in India, edtech companies are already looking at markets overseas to explore new geographies to acquire customers. As a seamless, virtual and boundary free service, Indian edtech has the potential to cater to markets across the globe without glitches. Indian edtech is today poised to service multiple markets while having the advantages of being a business in India. Our academicians are globally celebrated and are leading premier education institutions worldwide. Our students who seek higher education abroad are readily absorbed into the local economy, owing to the positive reputation our workforce has internationally. As a country, we have all the ingredients for global success: a large engineering workforce.

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High quality faculty, a native speaker comfort with the English language and a desire and culture of innovation. The rocky road to redemption but to overcome the current hurdles, detect companies must education embrace purpose driven growth for a promising future. Today, they have the ability to not just create jobs but also build communities and futures which can change our society. There is a force multiplier effect by providing well trained talent in cutting edge areas to education organizations, resulting in raising the overall performance of the company, subsequently leading to holistic growth. Through the following strategies, companies can ensure a long and healthy future within and outside the country Know your differentiator competitive advantage India is the most competitive detect market in the world. With players of all shapes and sizes, and everyone fighting for a piece of the same pie, companies differentiators are not sharply defined enough to be valued by a customer. Focus on unit economics Gone is the era of excess, and growth at any cost when one education would spend INR 3 5 to earn a rupee is no longer acceptable. More than revenues and funding, detect companies need to ensure that there is cash in the bank and a clear path to profitability. High learner NPS and network effects For a Detach, outcomes for education learners are the biggest validation of the product and therein the success of the company. In the case of education, at the end of the day, it all about outcomes. If there is a clear value provided to a learner, they will recommend it to friends and family, which would not education only serve as a testimony of the success of the company but also bring down customer acquisition cost. Stronger alliances with employers and colleges Employment focused detect companies are working to bridge the skill gaps. They are working for education the employers to provide them with top talent. In case of colleges, they supplement education, making students more employable and assist in placements. This is an ecosystem that works well when the interest of all parties is aligned to ensure learners success. The government has supported the growth of Detach companies and is continuing to provide them with a larger role in education and skill development through progressive regulations such as the NEP. Much like the first wave of global Internet and the dotcom era, where Indian companies serviced global enterprises remotely, Indian detect is well poised to service international learners and must education embrace purpose driven growth for a promising future. Today, they have the ability to not just create jobs but also build companies. Historically, the Indian IT outsourcing services experienced growth after an economic downturn, and this seems to be possible for those companies that manage to remain afloat post the current period of market correction. This would be the tipping point for detects to truly become global players, and take their place as the market leaders of the online learning segment, internationally.

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Two decades ago the Vajpayee government accepted the report of the high level committee on the Indian diaspora, chaired by the distinguished LM Singhvi, and decided to celebrate a Pravasi Bharatiya Divas every year, in recognition and appreciation of the constructive economic, political and philanthropic role played by the Indian diaspora. The economic and philanthropic roles of overseas Indians have been repeatedly welcomed by successive governments. Reforms in India again and again run into the problem of too little time spent explaining them. CUET, which is going live in as many as 90 universities this year, is the latest to repeat the cardinal error of underselling. Set to begin on Friday, the release of its dense schedule on Monday has caused anxiety and panic. Much of this could have been averted had the National Testing Agency, UGC and the education ministry undertaken better public communication on the schedule ahead of releasing it. That CUET would replace board marks altogether was after all announced back in March, leaving many intervening months to deliver a clear understanding about the test to its central stakeholders: students. Many students are experiencing a deep sense of injustice, even fear, if they have been allotted an early test date, as compared to their peers. But a student score card will only carry her percentile score, and only her relative performance vies students who appear in the same test as her, say on July 15, will matter. Those who take the test on say August 10 will be scored as a separate cohort. Thus, the perceived advantage of students allotted later test dates, does not stand to reason. There also distress about students being told to test for multiple subjects on the same day. Yet, this is a common enough element of multiple choice competitive exams, of which CUET is just the latest. NEET UG for example tests physics, chemistry, botany and zoology in one go. To be clear, students distress is understandable. It however follows not so much from fundamental CUET problems but from poor communication by authorities. It is tragic that a reform that originated in the commendable goal of reducing student stress is producing the opposite effect. Even more tragic because this was so avoidable. NTA must now go out of its way to accommodate student requests for shifting test centers, fixing admit card errors etc. Indeed, with 15 lakh registrations across 54,000 unique subject combinations, it must be on its toes to address the inevitable glitches. CUET is undoubtedly the way forward, facilitating convenient and uniform applications spread from Delhi University and TISS to Hyderabad University and Visa Bahrain University. But professional implementation of any reform is critical to maintaining public trust in it. Draped Murmu candidature for the presidential polls has created a deep fissure in the opposition camp like no other BJP strategy in recent times. Soon after accusing BJP of betrayal, Uddhav Thackeray found himself backing the overwhelming sentiment for Murmu among his MPs. Trapped between more Sainik exits and.

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Further antagonising his MVA allies, Uddhav support for Murmu signifies his weakening authority and inability to be a steadfast partner in the opposition camp. Uddhav neutral stances will particularly suit BJP in Maharashtra. The 2014 Maharashtra assembly elections when BJP stopped playing second fiddle belatedly awakened Shiv Sena to BJP game plan of being the state sole Hindustan flag bearer, like the rest of India. Eknath Shinde revolt signalled that most Sainiks accept BJP dominance. Uddhav succumbing to pressure is another reality check for NCP and Congress; any hopes of splitting the Hindustan plank through Uddhav are remote. Even if MVA survives and undertakes seat sharing negotiations for upcoming civic polls, NCP Congress may no longer be generous to Uddhav Sena. Jharkhand CM Hemant Soren is similarly stuck. Opposing Murmu could rile JMM Adivasi base. But supporting her strains its Congress alliance. A truck with BJP won takes JMM too far despite present compulsions. Soren CM post is shaky over clinging to a mining lease after taking office. There also the attraction of developmental largesse accruing from a friendly central government. But like Sena Hindustan, BJP wants to subsume JMM Adivasi identity politics into its Hindu unity project. BJP has hugely grown its Adivasi vote and JMM allying with BJP may accelerate this process and marginalise the former like Sena in Maharashtra. BJP has landed several other parties like JD U, AIADMK and JD S in the same confusion: To ally, oppose or stay neutral It official. Punctuality is back. And on time too. Various US based arbiters of corporate etiquette say it an after effect of the pandemic. We learnt how much more could be done with hours not wasted on commuting, and so there zero tolerance for Late Latifas who force us to sit twiddling our thumbs. Milton hey also serve who only stand and wait has been pink slipped. In today Paradigm Regained, our interests are not served by making us hang around when all we want is to get on with the meeting, and get back to the life part of work life balance. In Cal, everyone arrived on time for everything except work. In Bombay, it was vice versa. Made more confounding by my pathologically punctual first boss, Khushwant Singh. Soon after both of us had moved here to join the Illustrated Weekly, I, a lowly trainee, was chuffed to be invited for a drink by Editor ji. Reaching on the dot, I waited outside for a few minutes so as not to look like an over eager yokel. As soon as he answered the bell, I shrivelled as he growled, You re late! Of course, soon every hostess learnt to pander to his condition of Dinner at 8 sharp even if it meant ruining the set salad for the other, more laidback guests. Two decades later, Bollycelebs would sashay into our Bombay Times party even at 2am, making us wonder what they were doing before that. My dear departed Shashi Baliga remarked archly.

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If we came at the given 9pm, we would have to help doing the jhadoo. It different at work, right Erm, yes and no. Prem Shankar Jha was this large teddy bear who d burst into the TOI edit meeting late, huffing and puffing, and launch into a tirade on the state of the union or whatever, unconcerned about the subject under discussion. Elsewhere, there was the diva, who swept in well after the start, and the boss would indulgently rewind to the beginning, leaving the others seething. Back in Cal, the Statesman editor himself never came on time, prompting our colleague, Somdeb, to quip, I want to die after him, so I can officially refer to him as the late Amalendu Dasgupta. In everyday usage, the word ear denotes a sage, a wise person, a mystic. But the term also refers to one who sees, a visionary. These two connotations of the word coalesced for me when, on a recent visit to London, I went to an exhibition called Van Gogh: The Immersive Experience which displayed reproductions of the works of the Dutch painter. As the text accompanying the exhibits said, Vincent van Gogh is the rock star of the Western art world, the Presley of painters. People who would know a Rembrandt from a Rubens, a Husain from a Souza, instantly recognise Van Gogh sunflowers, which is the most replicated art work in the world. Born in 1853 in Holland, Van Gogh died at the age of 37 of a self inflicted gunshot wound. During his all too short life, he created over 2,000 art works, including some 900 oil paintings and 1,100 sketches and illustrations. A clinical depressive who suffered from bipolar disorder, he seemed to work in a furious race against mortal time, often completing a new painting in less than 36 hours. The London exhibition used digital technology and virtual reality to draw the viewers, to immerse them in the world as seen by the artist. A real life scene, of stars in a nightscape, of a town lights reflected on a dark river, of a flock of birds flying over a field of wheat, of a room furnished with a bed and a chair, were morphed into their transfiguration by the tormented genius of the artist, by how he saw these everyday things and how he painted them. Stars in the night sky became vertiginous whirlpools of dazzling light, you could hear the sound of wind sighing through the field of grain and the feathers of birds in flight, feel the texture of the rough cotton sheet of the bed, the crises cross weave of the seat of chair as if you were sitting on it. Reality, the reality of normative sensory experience, disappeared, was sublimated, into a realer reality of a double vision, which simultaneously saw both the external world and the immensity of the world within the mind, the inner universe of the artist consciousness, and bound the two together in an.

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On a pedestal, and this delusion can prove to be a very costly mistake. A study conducted by the General 236548 Medical Council, UK, has found that the four most common failures in communication can be attributed to deficits in appropriateness and timeliness of information, sharing information with peers, listening to patients, and working collaboratively with 251843 patients and caregivers. It also found 19 contributing factors, which included the patients, 26484 team, staff and the system. While in the fastpaced world that we live in, 98416413 mobile phones have replaced face-to-face dialogue. Tele consultation could be the newer mode of consulting a doctor. As we move towards a virtual hospital and virtual reality infiltrating the real world of patient care, we must remember that the need to speak and be heard is a fundamental need. Overlooking the basic stuff might be synonymous 3231658 with losing the golden key to a more enriching and fulfilling patient care experience, which might make us emotionally and spiritually dwarfed eventually. A long-awaited law is seeing the light of day with the Mediation Bill, 2023 securing passage in both 31696746 Houses of Parliament. Mediation has been in vogue since 2005 in India court 3166841 annexed mediation systems where lawyers trained as mediators have attempted resolution in cases referred by the courts. But now it is poised to enter the arena of a professional 3166841 service with corresponding requirements of accreditation and quality. To begin with, the legislation is a recognition of mediation as a necessary and viable method of consensual dispute resolution. It provides the legal framework for undertaking this process and the accompanying structures and entities. It recognise mediation as a full-fledged method of addressing a wide range of conflicts which include commercial and civil disputes, personal and matrimonial disputes, as well as specific areas like consumer protection, real estate and insolvency. It portrays the standalone capacity of mediation so that it rests on its own feet, without being seen as an adjunct of the litigation or arbitration process. In a world striving for gender equality and human rights, the issues of sexual and reproductive health rights for women and girls, along with the pressing challenge of period poverty, demand immediate attention. India, with its diverse population and commitment to development, is working towards developing a menstrual care policy that will position India to lead the charge in enacting policies that safeguard these rights, empower its population of people who menstruate, and eradicate the scourge of period poverty. Here are some key areas, where the Government of India must focus on while working on this landmark initiative: To effectively address these issues, collaboration between the government, NGOs, civil society, and international organizations is essential. By working together, these stakeholders can share expertise, resources, and experiences to create a comprehensive and sustainable approach. As a nation on the path to development, India has the responsibility to ensure the well-being and rights of all people who menstruate. By implementing these policy recommendations, India can take significant strides towards achieving gender equality, ending period poverty, and promoting sexual and reproductive health rights. The empowerment of women and girls sin just a social obligation but a catalyst for overall national progress and a brighter future for all. Many adaptation solutions often cannot promise direct return on investment ROI, which becomes a barrier for investors. Unlike in mitigation, where solutions are usually.

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Technology driven and lend themselves to scalable business models such as EVs or solar panels, adaptation solutions tend to be highly local, socio-ecological solutions, tailored to the geographic, climatic, and social context of a region. These could include increasing water percolation, wetland rejuvenation, and optimising crop choice all of which can be challenging to scale as quickly as mitigation solutions. Payback is indirect, hard to measure in monetary terms, and accrues over a longer term. This results in little mainstream capital flowing into adaptation. Lack of incentive for innovation The need for adaptation is currently most acutely felt by those exposed to the climate vagaries small and marginal farmers, rural women, poor urban communities, and those who don have the buffer of infrastructure to shield them from climate stress. These communities often do not have high purchasing power and may not be a priority for the private sector to innovate for. Hard to measure Even in climate-benefit terms, adaptation has proved difficult to measure, quantify, and standardise. How does one measure resilience? It is a highly local and contextual affair, and while there are some guidelines on how this may be done, it is likely to remain challenging, especially in a country as diverse as India. On the other hand, carbon is easier to measure and is the same everywhere. This means a consequent ease in monitoring solutions to increase sinks or reduce emissions, leading to much easier flow of capital to mitigation. Given such uncertainties, complexities, and risks, the private sector has shied away from financing climate adaptation solutions. Skewed global discourse International funding too has remained scarce for adaptation due to the skewed global discourse on climate change, and because mitigation action is seen to have more direct global consequences than adaptation action. Mitigation solutions in India received 51 percent of funding from private sources and 13 percent from international sources in 2019 20. The domestic philanthropic space, however, has been seeing a different trend, with more donors funding adaptation than mitigation, and an increase in the overall quantum of funding towards climate-adjacent sectors such as water and livelihoods. However, the scope of such capital is likely to remain small and catalytic, in support of other capital such as global, private, and public. The public sector, therefore, assumes a critical role in climate adaptation funding, and only it can help build adaptive capacity at the required scale nationally. Indeed, nearly 100 percent of the funding to adaptation in India currently comes from public sources, such as through union and state government budgets. However, this is still only a small fraction of the funding the country actually needs. How can the public sector step up? Thus, while the private sector and international funding will continue to help India meet its mitigation deficit, adaptation could fall behind without the public sector stepping up. The public sector needs to view adaptation as a necessary investment to climate-proof the lives, livelihoods, environment, and economy so that the country development needs can be met despite climate challenges. Given this strategic imperative, the government should adopt a mission adaptation framework to catalyse adaptation action. This approach is inspired by the ideas developed in Mariana Mazzucato Mission Economy, which describes how the state can incentivise and direct innovation towards solving complex challenges faced by society. In her book, Mariana explains that mission thinking needs to use he idea of public purpose to guide policy and.

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Business activity. She points out that, historically, the public sector has on many occasions stepped up to fund sectors or goals that were perceived as too risky by the private sector but that could be of strategic importance or had the potential to lead to innovation. These ideas would need to be aligned with the unique challenges of climate adaptation in a country as vast as India. Mission adaptation: A framework to catalyse climate adaptation Mission adaptation should help create a supportive ecosystem to encourage innovation geared towards adaptation. It can enable all actors, including the private sector, civil society, the research establishment, and common citizens to co-create locally relevant adaptation solutions. It should also aim to ignite public imagination to achieve this goal. Funding should be directed towards multiple streams and programmes for this mission to be a success. Some themes it could aim to support are, Focusing on participatory appraisal and co-evolution of solutions Listening to people on the ground across landscapes, gender, caste, class, and livelihoods on how they are experiencing the impact of the climate crisis, how they are responding, what is working and what is not, and how they anticipate future impacts to unfold is crucial to building sustainable climate solutions. With the support of civil society, the public sector could support participatory exercises with citizens on climate resilience. Jodhpur development of a heat action plan through a civil society organisation and government collaboration, and the Spanish citizen climate assemblies, give us some inspiration. During our work, we have found that participatory exercises employing systems thinking are useful in uncovering climate linkages and responses. For instance, as part of our work with CInI, during an interaction with a federation of smallholder farmers in Dahod, Gujarat, our discussions revealed various climate-linked stressors such as crop loss due to pest incidences and water shortage. The farmers shared lesser-known solutions that were working well, such as solar-based insect traps, which lure in pests using a solar-powered light, and floriculture alongside vegetable farming, which distracts pests and saves the vegetables. These contrasted with some other solutions such as pesticides, which they felt harm the good organisms in the soil, create mutated pests in the long run, and increase the farmer vulnerability. Participatory systems thinking is also helpful because it can challenge the inputs that emerge from the community. When interconnections between different parts of the system are mapped and taken back to the people, everyone is pushed to think harder and expand their spatial, temporal, and contextual boundaries. When our discussion came to water shortage, for instance, farmers suggested check dams as a solution to increase water availability. However, when we jointly analysed the interconnections between adopting check dams and water availability, it emerged that with the additional water, farmers were more likely to increase cultivated land and shift to cash crops, which in turn would further increase the water footprint and, once again, result in water scarcity. The farmers agreed and added that along with check dams, drip irrigation with mulch would be necessary to ensure a sustainable solution. While there may be a big market to tap into for meeting people adaptation needs, it has to be discovered along with the people. Support from the public sector can facilitate processes and practices that unearth existing and possible adaptation solutions, which are in demand with the communities. Such exercises can, over time, help.

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Alchemy of paint and canvas. When I sleep, I dream of painting, and when I wake, I paint my dreams, said Van Gogh. And the dreams he painted were startlingly unique. Analyzing his use of paint, an oculist has suggested that he saw shades of color differently from others, and perhaps this imparted to his palette knife strokes the fierce energy which makes his paintings leap out of the canvas to stun the viewer with their intense vitality. Van Gogh was literally a ear who saw things differently, a prophet far ahead in his time, during which he sold just one work. Shunned by a world blind to his vision, he became a messiah martyred on the crucifix of oblivion. But he left behind a life changing testament for generations to come, a gospel of radiant, inextinguishable light. Given by Vincent, to us, with love. Why does a pictorial depiction of MA Kali with a cigarette annoy the people of India The reasons are several. Firstly, she is MA, mother, the term synonymous with someone who nurtures and protects. Even though, a good number of women in India are smokers but they still have to smoke in restricted spaces as it is not widely accepted. There are women from the poorer sections, who are seen smoking the bed, the Indian version of a cigarette, it is the tobacco wrapped in a leaf. She is fearless, rough, she works as a laborer or as a maid. She would indeed be a woman who is in her middle ages and has no pressure to find a husband or to seek the recognition of her in laws. There are also the super rich, again fearless women, who consider smoking as elitism. They also fit into a specific social circle of women who are seen in opulent surroundings. Both of the above cases are extreme and the commonality between them is that they are like cults which sustain in their own ecosystem. In India, a mother is popularly not seen as someone who would form a part of any of the above representations of women. Coming to the popular ideology, smoking and drinking for women is a taboo in India as it does fit into the definition of a woman as someone who procreates, nurtures and is a caregiver. Whether this taboo is good or bad is not a controversy that I wish to address here. I am only trying to highlight the common ideology with which Indian masses have lived for centuries, which is the foundation of the society and how weakening that foundation can enrage people. Goddess Kali, is a form of Parfait, she is supposed to have originated from Vishnu when Lord Vishnu was in yoga nidra deep sleep and the demons had attacked. That is when Kaali evolved from him to put an end to the demons. Kaali, is synonymous with power and decimation of the evil. She has ten hands in her Mahakaali form and four in the Kaali.

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Form she wears a garland of human skulls and her tongue is protruding with blood on it. This all is a pictorial depiction of her as a force that destroys evil. Raktabija was a demon who she could not kill in the beginning because each drop of blood from his body multiplied into another form of the demon. Therefore, MA Kali drank his blood and ate all his forms to put an end to the demon. There is no reference to Kaali being a smoker in any of the ancient texts. Mahua Moitra, honorable member of Parliament says, It is my Kaali and I have the freedom to see her in any form. She is seen as a meat eating goddess in many parts of the country. Yes, Mahua is right, Kaali is offered meat and she has eaten the flesh of the demons. Moitra is endorsing Leena Manimekalai depiction of Kaali smoking cigarette by saying that everyone can depict their Kaali in a way they wish to. Religion is indeed a personal thing and it is up to an individual to believe in a certain religion or an ideology. Hinduism encourages people to follow their free will, it calls the whole world as a family. Vasudeva Kutumbakam, means entire world is a family. Important question therefore is that when we have freedom, what should we do with it and why Does freedom mean following your own will considering that you are the only person living on earth or does it mean being responsible to fellow humans while enjoying own freedom In a democratic world people have the option of becoming rebellious and claiming their freedom and rejecting all such taboos no doubt. Imagery has the power to mound human minds and define their behavior and hence their actions. Anyone who is exercising their freedom of expression must take into account the fact that more influential that person is, more following on social media and otherwise, that person has, larger impact do their words have on the entire society. Two women are justifying a certain image of MA Kaali. Is it their definition of freedom of women which they are expressing by associating it with the epitome of power, goddess Kaali Goddess Kaali is every such person mother, who believes in her. They grew up with an image of her as a mother, since centuries. Not everyone would stand to see her Kaali image being doctored because it is not just an image, it is their belief system that defines who they are. How the eminently sensible scheme for Tour of Duty TOD which had been on the anvil for quite some time deviated into Agni path is a question that begs. TOD was expected to cover function specific intake at various ranks for the Indian Army. This included soldiers for fighting arms and also the likes of soldier clerk, soldier nursing assistant, education corps havildar and junior commissioned officers as religious teacher. TOD was not to be the only.

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Source of recruitment, yet a pilot run was advised before full fledged roll out. Of course, beyond a low key launch, TOD could have gradually expanded to become the mainstay of recruitment and replace other routes. In contrast, Agni path has been made the only source of recruitment at day one and has been launched full fledged with a big bang. The government apparently forgot the military maxim that battle cry however loud cannot substitute battle strategy. Agni path is decidedly a downgrade from the terms offered so far to new recruits. So much so, they will not have even the lowest military title of sepoy. Using the high sounding label of Agniveer is therefore at best a camouflage. Again, when half of the seva nidhi coming at the end of tenure is to be funded by the incumbent while in service, it is certainly not a bounty as projected. Agni path is surely preferable to conscription practiced in many countries but the way in which agniveers would be used may not be very different. Rookies who have just six months of training can serve the purpose of being the second line of defence but in wars around the world including Ukraine, they have been used for first line of offence, essentially as cheap cannon fodder. When drawing from the experience of similar schemes in developed countries, the Indian social conditions must be factored in, particularly those of high unemployment, absence of credible social security and family expectations from bread winners. All right thinking citizens including those who support the cause of the protesters have deplored use of violence. But how can we expect protesters to eschew violence when over the last few years there has been a social media campaign by powerful quarters to ridicule the contribution of non violent freedom movement led by Mohandas Gandhi Many inactions of previous governments are rightly blamed on analysis leading to paralysis. The current dispensation has truly reversed that and starting with demonetization, the approach has often been to first paralyze then analyze. There is no denying that India armed forces have to turn younger and have to be equipped better and that constraints of financial resources are a reality. This does necessitate a change in the process of recruitment and the terms of initial engagement. Introduction of such far reaching change in the country security apparatus is an extremely sensitive issue where it would have been better to avoid hurry and hubris. As per reports, there are about 637 million smartphone users in India who spend an average of 4.6 hours per day consuming content. The country also has the highest data consumption per smartphone with 448 million active social media users. These numbers have led to the establishment of the creator economy think influencers, bloggers, and essentially anyone building a community around their niche. Thanks to digitization and the pandemic, the creator ecosystem is rapidly evolving in India with the last two years seeing blitz scale growth in the economy.

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From being a casual content maker to a full fledged professional, being a creator now is a high value affair. Over 3000 Indian creators have already gathered one million subscribers or followers across platforms earning handsomely through direct and indirect ways of monetisation. Today the content economy is guite the opposite of what it used to be earlier. It has become the most democratized sector with various avenues for creators to experiment with their content and simultaneously make money out of it. Indirect Monetisation So far creators were making money via indirect sources such as brand deals, affiliate marketing, and ad revenue. What this essentially means is that brands would pay creators to use, review, or promote the product service to their audiences through videos, photos, and write ups. In the case of affiliate marketing, a creator would promote a brand products and earn a certain percentage of sales generated from the channel. By allowing ads to play between their content a creator would earn a share of the revenue from the video ad shown to their viewers. However, as being a creator evolved into a full fledged career, indirect monetization has time and again proved insufficient. While top creators walked away with hefty checks most creators were and are scraping by with much less. This has driven creators to strive to own their audience and monetize on their own terms. Direct Monetisation Today a creator is far beyond an influencer, they are value addition players, entrepreneurs and individual business leaders; who are now owning their distribution directly and using the power of the community to crack the monetisation benefit. What this essentially means is creating value that meets the needs of the audience, directly. The value can be easily translated and delivered to the community via Telegram or Google Meet; which financially benefits the creator as audiences are willing to pay up for these communities. Out of the several direct monetisation streams, we look at the top three through which the creator economy is tapping into the power of community and directly monetising it by giving value. Conducting Workshops: The best example of this is motivational speakers and life coaches, who make a significant chunk of the Indian creator ecosystem. On one end of the spectrum, you have people like Sadguru; on the other, you have people like Sandeep Maheshwari. They are known to simplify the framework of motivational books so that audiences can apply it to their daily lives. The playbook is simple, they conduct a small portion of their session online and roll out extensive workshops and leadership coaching sessions on platforms such as Telegram. People not only want to join these exclusive communities but they are willing to pay a certain amount for it as well. Subscription Plans: Think the likes of Patreon, where fans, through a subscription plan, get exclusive insight into their favourite creator content. The creators in return could share exclusive behind the scenes, give first access to shows and launches, share interesting.

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Trivia or even get on calls with their subscribers via Google Meet or Zoom call. Closer to home we have YouTube educator Dhruv Rathee who uses Telegram to give instant video updates on messages to his audience. Teaching and Sharing Knowledge: These are the value creating people who play in the knowledge economy. Such creators roll out courses for their audiences that want to learn more. For this, they build a community of their audience on Telegram and Zoom to get talking to each other. This works in two aspects: credibility and instant gratification. An audience consumes content they like; when such content comes from creators they have known for a long time, they sign up based on trust and credibility in the creator and the willingness to learn. Even though not all creators are going to bring in an eye popping amount of wealth yet it does stop them from living on their own terms. For instance, a college student, who initially couldn afford her college tuition fees of six thousand rupees now earns a respectable amount through her WhatsApp group by sharing notes with young aspirants all over the country. To ensure less dependency on any one platform, the creator mindset has shifted from platform centric to business centric. New tools have emerged to help creators personalize, monetise and automate their audience. Investors and corporates alike are taking note of the creator economy and generating massive investment in this space. Although indirect monetisation has its perks, with direct monetisation, individual creators are becoming their own brands to reckon with. The first summit of the newly formed grouping of India, Israel, the United States US and the UAE will be held on July 14. The quadrilateral group abbreviated as after the first letters of the member countries, was formed in October 2021. Also called as the West Asian Quad, the first summit will be held virtually and will be attended by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Israeli Prime Minister Yair Lapid, the US President Joe Biden and the President of the UAE Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. The concept of cooperation between India, Israel, the US and the UAE was formalized during Dr. S. Jaishankar visit to Israel. During his visit a foreign minister level summit of this group was held with Dr. S. Jaishankar and Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid attending the meeting in person while the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and the UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation attending the meeting virtually. According to the Ministry of External Affairs, the focus areas for the I2U2 are water, energy, transportation, space, health and food security. As this bloc takes shape it is pertinent to consider India position and role in the I2U2. The I2U2: A reflection of resets The I2U2 is an outcome and a reflection of the resets that the West Asian region has been going through. The formation of the I2U2 is considered as a direct outcome of the Abraham Accords.

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The Abraham Accords saw several Arab countries such as the UAE, Bahrain, Sudan and Morocco establishing diplomatic ties with Israel in 2020. This normalization process was facilitated by the US. The ending of animosity between Israel and at least some Arab countries has paved way for greater regional and multilateral cooperation. The first I2U2 summit is taking place as the US President Joe Biden travels to West Asia to reset the US relations with Saudi Arabia. The ties between the US and Saudi Arabia have been uneasy for past some time. Biden visit to Saudi Arabia is considered as a step backwards for him since as a presidential candidate in 2020, he had spoken about making Saudi Arabia and its leaders social pariah. The relations between the two countries further soured in March this year when Saudi Arabia and even the UAE refused to entertain the US calls for increasing oil production in the wake of the Russia Ukraine war so as to ensure a smooth energy supply and to keep oil prices under control. Biden visit is expected to ease tensions between the US and Saudi Arabia by ironing out these differences. Biden is also expected to explore the possibility of bringing Saudi Arabia and Israel closer. Other resets which the region witnessed recently, which may not have a direct and immediate relevance for the I2U2, have been steps towards rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and the UAE on one hand and Turkey on the other. The I2U2 is an attempt towards forging cooperation between regional powers Israel and the UAE and their extra regional close partners India and the US in the wake of changing equations in the region. India and the I2U2 India participation in this grouping is an outcome of resetting its own ties with the West Asian region. Over the decades since independence India engagements with the West Asian region, particularly the Arab countries were heavily influenced by ideological considerations. Concerns about domestic Muslim electorate as also attempts to gain the Arab countries support over the Jammu and Kashmir issue meant India kept distance from Israel. Also oil supply and remittances from Indian Diaspora in the Arab countries ensured that India engagements with the region remained limited to the Arab world. Although India established diplomatic ties with Israel in 1992 correcting the wrongs of earlier decades, India outlook towards the region still did not change. Prime Minister Modi tenure saw a paradigm shift in India policy. While Modi continued to develop close relations with the Arab countries, he took steps to elevate these ties. Modi ensured that India ties with the Arab countries were diversified and that oil and remittances were no longer the sole determining factors although these continue to remain important. Modi visit to Israel in 2017 ended the zero sum game thinking through which India viewed its relations with Arab countries and Israel. Shift in India policy towards West Asia is evident from the fact that India has strategic cooperation with Israel as.

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Well as Saudi Arabia and the UAE. India myopic view of West Asia prevented greater engagements and involvement in the region. However, with realpolitik prevailing in India policy formulation, India would look forward to a greater role in the strategic and economic landscape of West Asia. The I2U2 could just be the boost to India future aspirations in the region. The newly formed I2U2 intends to focus on economic, technological and infrastructural cooperation; the members would do well to work around their different approaches towards Iran. Iran could prove to a challenge in functioning of the I2U2. Israel considers Iran a security threat even as the western countries are attempting to salvage the nuclear deal. The UAE is taking steps towards improving ties with Iran. India is the only country that enjoys cordial relations with Iran. India has deep economic and strategic engagements with Iran. With Chabahar Port under development and INSTC under trial run, India could prove to be a vital link between Iran and its adversaries. The I2U2 provides an additional avenue for India to expand its multilateral engagements but it also offers an opportunity for India to play a prominent role in the geopolitics of West Asia. Healthcare workers, including doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, support staff, and pharmacists, are vital in ensuring timely delivery and care for the population. During the worldwide pandemic, this workforce formed the backbone of the fight against the virus. The demand for healthcare workers is on an upswing across the globe. As a result, the opportunities for the Indian workforce in the global healthcare sector are immense. Healthcare professionals can explore vacancies abroad to increase their chances of securing the perfect role. Moreover, it can be a chance to travel and experience a new culture. However, before crossing the border and starting a new life, there are some essential things to look at. Reasons to Work Abroad A career overseas helps the candidate develop cultural competence. It expands the chances of meeting new people and learning a new language. Furthermore, by interacting with patients and professionals from different cultures and religions, the candidate can learn new techniques and skills that might not be possible otherwise at the workplace. Many healthcare professionals have been able to gain experience in a different country and utilise this experience when they return to their home country. Healthcare professionals often opt for a career in more developed countries to pursue a better life and enjoy a higher earning potential. Apart from competitive salaries, countries like the UK, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Europe and the US offer many benefits to those seeking healthcare jobs overseas. What to consider when applying for international healthcare jobs Candidates must first decide where they want to apply. The ensuing steps will involve acquiring the right qualifications and specialisations as per location, obtaining the right visa, learning the language, and understanding the different laws and customs, among others. Conduct research to learn about the countries that suit the applicant requirements. Applicants must start by.

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Finding out how the healthcare system operates in other nations as this is crucial information that will determine if a specific country is a good fit and also which career opportunities are likely to be available to them in future. For instance, the US Bureau of Labour Statistics projected 1.2 million new personal and home health aide positions in 2020, with the need for another 3,72,000 registered nurses by 2028. Healthcare professionals must also evaluate what is important to them in their new host country. Most Indians want to migrate to English speaking countries because the language does not act as a barrier to their growth and makes it easier to settle into their new home. Additionally, the medical needs differ from one country to another. It is vital to recognise cultural differences since they can impact the professional lifestyle and experience at work long term. Having information about the terminology, duties, responsibilities, and credentials associated with the position is crucial. Acquire the right qualifications and documents. Working as a nurse or doctor in any country requires specialist qualifications. Although most qualifications are accepted globally, some are not accepted in certain countries. To start working in such countries, the candidate may have to weigh up getting extra qualifications. As part of the Union Health Ministry Heal by India initiative, a study was conducted to map the requirement of all categories of healthcare professionals in foreign countries, based on the burden of diseases and shortages. The preliminary findings of the study indicate the demand for dentists and gynecologists in the United States. Moreover, there is a need for nurse practitioners in Singapore, the Netherlands, Sweden, Germany, Cuba, Nepal, and Israel. Working abroad comes with the requirement of a work visa. To obtain a work visa, professionals need to meet specific requirements and may need to make payments to cover the cost of this, though this varies per country and can also vary per employer. Most countries encourage immigrants with healthcare qualifications experience, but if there any concern in the paperwork and other related documents, there can be complications in getting approval. Collect all the required documents related to education, work, travel, and identity. These include qualifying degrees, certificates, licenses, work experience and specialisation. As healthcare is a high risk industry, background screening and verification is considered as a crucial step by healthcare recruiters. Prior planning and verification of all documents ensures a smooth transition into an overseas healthcare job as it is often a requirement for obtaining a license to practice in a new country. Maintain a Digital CV A Digital CV showcases essential information about the candidate work experience, qualifications, education, and skills. It is a vital document to maintain and update regularly. A Digital CV is often the first chance to convince prospective employers and recruiters to shortlist and interview the professional. Many individuals update their CVs when looking for a new job. However, despite the candidate employment status, it is best to keep the Digital CV updated. Update.

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Skills as per requirement. Healthcare professionals must continually upgrade their skills and know about the developments in the medical industry. Depending on the country the candidate wishes to establish a career in, the candidate must know its protocols, health tech developments, and innovations. This will also help in building confidence and knowledge amongst the potential employers. How to apply for healthcare jobs in the international market With the support of technology, searching for an eligible position in the healthcare sector of the international market is easy and convenient. Today, there are healthcare career platforms that provide end to end services, ranging from job listings to document verification and licensing. Candidates must rely on reputable providers and steer clear of fraudulent sites. The process to apply for a job abroad should be crystal clear in the candidate mind. Bottom Line The World Health Organization predicts a shortfall of over 18 million health workers by 2030. Recognising the healthcare sector as a major employer, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship plans to supply 300,000 healthcare workers to countries like the US, UK, Germany, Sweden, Australia, Singapore, and Japan by 2022. These statistics are indicative of the fact that the demand for healthcare workers will continue to grow in the coming years with countries aspiring to strengthen their care delivery. A healthcare job abroad comes with the benefits of an attractive salary and the chance to work with leading professionals and modern amenities. Indian healthcare professionals can tap this opportunity to fill the talent gap and establish their careers in fast moving international markets. India is a nation of manifold wealth and one of them is the abundance of workforce one can find. However, it is unfortunate that this wealth, especially with respect to the blue collar workforce, is not understood in the way it should be. Most people continue to use the terms blue collar workers and low or unskilled workers, interchangeably because employment can range from the hard labour of lifting and moving stuff to being a crucial part of a production line and or being part of the service sector industries. The truth is that for India, its blue collar workforce is its all pervasive support system. Research findings suggest that the probable number of blue collar workers in India ranges from 300 450 million with an overwhelming majority of them being men, and women being very few and far in between. When finding jobs, the workforce has traditionally leaned on mass recruiters or contractors to find jobs and at times is required to pay commissions to obtain positions. This approach is counterproductive to the job seeker as it is costly, time consuming, unstructured and more beneficial to the middlemen. Moreover, there is no assistance for the blue collar employee in ensuring digital documentation, access to bank records or other benefits, which when combined with the real danger of defrauding by agents, have been catastrophic. The worldwide pandemic in 2020 changed the landscape of lives and the way one.

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There are strict instructions to the additional head examiners not to allow any shoddy work in evaluation and not to issue more than 20 25 answer books for evaluation to an examiner on a single day. The examiners are practicing teachers who guard the interest of the candidates. There is no ground to believe that they do unjust marking and deny the candidates their due. It is true that in some cases totaling errors have been detected at the stage of scrutiny or verification of marks. In order to minimize such errors and to further strengthen and to improve its system, from 1993 checking of totals and other aspects of the answers has been trebled in order to detect and eliminate all lurking errors. The results of all the candidates are reviewed by the Results Committee functioning at the Head Quarters. The Regional Officers are not the number of this Committee. This Committee reviews the results of all the regions and in case it decides to standardize the results in view of the results shown by the regions over the previous years, it adopts a uniform policy for the candidates of all the regions. No special policy is adopted for any region, unless there are some special reasons. This practice of awarding standardized marks in order to moderate the overall results is a practice common to most of the Boards of Secondary Education. The exact number of marks awarded for the purpose of standardization in different subjects varies from year to year. The system is extremely impersonalized and has no room for collusion infringement. It is in a word a scientific system. CBSE submitted that the procedure evolved and adopted by it ensures fairness and accuracy in evaluation of answer books and made the entire process as foolproof as possible and therefore denial of reevaluation or inspection or grant of copies cannot be considered to be denial of fair play or unreasonable restriction on the rights of the students. A Division Bench of the High Court heard and disposed of the said writ petition along with the connected writ petitions relied by West Bengal Board of Secondary Education and others by a common judgment dated 5.2.2009. The High Court held that the evaluated answer books of an examinee writing a public examination conducted by statutory bodies like CBSE or any University or Board of Secondary Education, being a document, manuscript record, and opinion fell within the definition of information as defined in section 2 f of the RTI Act. It held that the provisions of the RTI Act should be interpreted in a manner which would lead towards dissemination of information rather than withholding the same; and in view of the right to information, the examining bodies were bound to provide inspection of evaluated answer books to the examinees. Consequently it directed CBSE to grant inspection of the answer books to the examinees who sought information. The High Court however rejected the prayer made by the examinees for reevaluation of.

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Develop a localised sense of climate adaptation on the ground. 2. Strengthening public systems, schemes, and regulations Maharashtra recently witnessed incidences of death due to dehydration and heatstroke on account of heat stress. Events such as floods come with their own risk of spikes in vector-borne and water-borne diseases. Therefore, it is crucial to strengthen public systems, such as the public health system, from a climate adaptation lens. Building competent systems to cope with anticipated climate stress is essential in providing an effective safety net for people to adapt to climate impacts. Infrastructure development on natural drainage flows, building on low-lying areas, and deforestation in mountain areas can also result in increased vulnerability, exacerbating climate change induced impacts as is being seen in Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. Therefore, regulations around infrastructure development need to be stricter so that local adaptive capacity is not undermined. New infrastructure must be built with an emphasis on bolstering adaptive capacity rather than hindering it. Indeed, public spending will need to be directed towards building adaptation assets both built-up, such as resilient housing, and natural, such as through wetland rejuvenation. Regulations governing financial markets to encourage finance flows to adaptation must also be strengthened. Enhancing public schemes, such as NREGA, from a climate adaptation lens can also prove very useful. It has been shown that such schemes have strong climate adaptation co-benefits. These schemes can provide the financial means to help people build locally suited adaptation assets such as percolation tanks to grow their groundwater buffer. It is important to note that, to be both locally contextual and scalable, these actions must be rolled out on all levels of the public sector. This requires the involvement of the national, state, urban, and rural governance structures. 3. Expanding the understanding and measurement of climate adaptation solutions Climate change is often positioned as a global topic, with only international conferences spoken of. However, adaptation is highly local, and capacity building around it must be done in a locally relevant way, without the use of jargon. Building the capacity of government bodies, communities, and civil society on climate adaptation and resilience in their local contexts is key to effectively engaging on and preparing adaptation solutions. The metrics to measure adaptation must also be reimagined to capture climate linkages across the economy and the environment. Reduced distress and loss of livelihoods, reduced costs of rebuilding, and enhanced productivity during climate stress, for example, must be accounted for. But resilience building is also likely to have multiple positive adjacencies on issues as diverse as improving livelihoods and incomes, groundwater conservation, and biodiversity enhancement to resilience to other kinds of stressors such as market shocks and even climate mitigation. Restructuring the tools and methods we currently use to monitor and evaluate climate adaptation can make them better suited for this contextual complexity, and help drive more of the public imagination towards it. Climate adaptation being considered a strategic priority by the public sector, and action being directed towards it in mission mode, is in the interests of the country and its people. Both the private and the public sector have important roles to play, but the public sector needs to step up and create the ecosystem for adaptation. It alone can gather and organise investment at the necessary magnitude. Moreover, it is uniquely positioned.

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To provide the type of enduring, patient, and goal-driven support that is needed at this stage. Climate change related impacts are anticipated to become more frequent and severe, and in the absence of resilience-building of communities and habitations, they could be devastating. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday solidified his position in shaping the narrative leading up to the 2024 Lok Sabha elections by securing a resounding victory in a no-confidence motion brought forth by the Opposition INDIA alliance during the Monsoon Session. The outcome was never in doubt, given the ruling party overwhelming majority. However, the way in which the Prime Minister and Congress MP Rahul Gandhi handled the debate was disappointing. The INDIA alliance motive behind initiating the no-confidence motion was to exert pressure on the Prime Minister to speak on Manipur, which has been grappling with disorder and lawlessness over the last three months. However, Prime Minister Modi chose to shift focus away from this issue, opting instead to launch a scathing critique against the Congress and the INDIA alliance. His accusations of corruption and questioning of motives seemed ill-timed and misplaced, considering the gravity of the Manipur situation. Notably, he began discussing Manipur after the Opposition staged a walkout. While it is well within his rights to criticize corruption and question the Congress role, the Prime Minister approach lacked finesse. Ideally, his response to the no-confidence motion should have commenced by highlighting the government concerted efforts to restore order in Manipur. Such an approach would have concluded more fittingly with a critique of the Opposition, aligning with the seriousness of the situation. Placing blame on Congress for potential underlying issues is understandable, particularly if their past governance failed to effectively address the intricate challenges faced by Manipur. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Modi approach left much to be desired. In the initial phase of his address, he embarked on an aggressive attack on Congress and Rahul Gandhi, adopting a tone reminiscent of an election rally. Remarkably, he omitted any mention of Manipur during this period. A more effective strategy would have entailed initiating the discourse by addressing the Manipur crisis head-on and then culminating with a critical assessment of the Opposition. Rahul Gandhi, who recently resumed his role as an MP, had an opportunity to showcase leadership qualities by presenting facts and figures in a dignified manner. However, his speech devolved into theatrics, characterized by raised voices and rhetoric invoking terms like Bharat Mata Ki Hatya and Kirosin. Rahul Gandhi demeanor could have displayed more maturity, avoiding an approach reminiscent of a college debate. This lapse restrained his capacity to develop into an authentic leader. With regard to the impending 2024 polls, the INDIA Alliance appears to lack a comprehensive blueprint for the nation development. Their vision for an alternative path remains inadequate. The prevalent revdi culture, centered around pledges of free electricity, water, and loan waivers, is unsustainable. Over-reliance on this approach could potentially lead to an economic downturn akin to the current predicament faced by Sri Lanka. For the INDIA Alliance to present a substantial challenge to PM Modi-led NDA in the forthcoming general elections, it must present a more robust and visionary plan for India comprehensive progress. While the concept of mohabbat ki dukaan shop of love holds relevance in a democratic and secular nation like India, it alone falls short of being sufficient to govern a country of.

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Billion people. As India economy emerges as the fastest-growing among major economies, and its rise promises to shape the world order, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman has outlined four crucial pillars for the country transformation: investment, innovation, infrastructure, and inclusiveness. However, it is essential to acknowledge that each of these pillars faces challenges from unsolicited external forces. The first pillar, investment, has been under scrutiny, with global agencies keeping India sovereign rating at BBB-, just about investment grade. In contrast, countries like the UK maintain higher ratings despite economic challenges. India growth potential is not fully reflected in its sovereign ratings, affecting investor decisions. Since ratings matter to investors for their investment decisions, despite becoming the world growth engine India sovereign ratings do not reflect its investment potential. Similarly, there appears to be a pattern to discredit India innovations, as seen during the pandemic with vaccine acceptance issues. However, over time, India-made vaccines proved to be effective, challenging the scepticism surrounding them. During the pandemic, India-made Covid vaccine Covishield was not accepted by 19 European countries, while Covaxin was denied WHO clearance. It however became evidently clear over the next 1 year that both the Indian Vaccines were found to be far more effective visa a visa some of the vaccines developed by US and EU-based pharma MNCs. Infrastructure development projects have faced hurdles from fake activism and fraudulent NGOs, hindering economic growth. Instances like the recent CBI FIR against a lawyer-activist for obstructing mining development on foreign companies behest highlight the impact of such obstructions on genuine progress. Inclusiveness is also targeted, with false narratives questioning India growth story through allegations of religious and ethnic persecution. Such tactics aim to overshadow significant events, like Prime Minister Modi recent trip to the US, where crucial pacts were signed for large-scale manufacturing. Attempt was made to overshadow the trip with same questions pertaining to inclusivity. Motivated attacks from external entities become apparent when individuals with no direct investments in India and a history of destabilizing emerging economies criticize India democratic fabric. Recent instances, like attempts to build a global narrative around the Manipur disturbance and reactions to Hindenburg report on an Indian conglomerate, further illustrate the pattern of targeted attacks. Organizations seeking to stall India rise create narratives questioning its democratic credentials and the sanctity of its institutions. These information warfare tactics aim to discredit India role as a key nation shaping the global world order. This, even as the Indian economy is the only bright spot amidst a global slowdown. It is worth noting that historically, India adheres to a strategic culture of non-interference in the matters of other nations, respecting their sovereignty. In contrast, some Western countries are known for their interventionist approach, which has faced criticism for its consequences. India promotes peaceful coexistence and diplomatic solutions, contributing to a world order based on mutual respect and cooperation. To achieve its true potential, India must thwart such external attacks and consider adding a fifth I to the roadmap making India impregnable. The government should engage in data-backed battles on global forums while collaborating with opinion leaders and think tanks to win the perception war. Tough measures, like banning Chinese applications to safeguard.

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The answer books, as that was not a relief that was available under RTI Act. RTI Act only provided a right to access information, but not for any consequential reliefs. Feeling aggrieved by the direction to grant inspection, CBSE has filed this appeal by special leave. Before us the CBSE contended that the High Court erred in i directing CBSE to permit inspection of the evaluated answer books, as that would amount to requiring CBSE to disobey its Examination By law 61 4, which provided that no candidate shall claim or be entitled to reevaluation of answer books or disclosure inspection of answer books; ii holding that Bye law 61 4 was not binding upon the examinees, in view of the overriding effect of the provisions of the RTI Act, even though the validity of that bye law had not been challenged; iii not following the decisions of this court in Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education vs. Parish B. Sheath and iv holding that the examinee had a right to inspect his answer book under section 3 of the RTI Act and the examining bodies like CBSE were not exempted from disclosure of information under contended that they were holding the information in this case, the evaluated answer books in a fiduciary relationship and therefore exempted under. The examinees and the Central Information Commission contended that the object of the RTI Act is to ensure maximum disclosure of information and minimum exemptions from disclosure; that an examining body does not hold the evaluated answer books, in any fiduciary relationship either with the student or the examiner; and that the information sought by any examinee by way of inspection of his answer books, will not fall under any of the exempted categories of information enumerated in section 8 of the RTI Act. It was submitted that an examining body being a public authority holding the information, that is, the evaluated answer books, and the inspection of answer books sought by the examinee being exercise of right to information as defined under the Act, the examinee as a citizen has the right to inspect the answer books and take certified copies thereof. It was also submitted that having regard to section 22 of the RTI Act, the provisions of the said Act will have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent in any law and will prevail over any rule, regulation or bye law of the examining body barring or prohibiting inspection of answer books. On the contentions urged, the following questions arise for our consideration Whether an examinee right to information under the RTI Act includes a right to inspect his evaluated answer books in a public examination or taking certified copies thereof? Whether the decisions of this court in Maharashtra State Board of Secondary Education other cases referred to above, in any way affect or interfere with the right of an examinee seeking inspection of his answer books or seeking certified copies thereof? Whether an examining body holds the evaluated answer books.

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In a fiduciary relationship and consequently has no obligation to give inspection of the evaluated answer books under section If the examinee is entitled to inspection of the evaluated answer books or seek certified copies thereof, whether such right is subject to any limitations, conditions or safeguards? Relevant Legal Provisions to consider these questions, it is necessary to refer to the statement of Act. RTI Act was enacted in order to ensure smoother, greater and more effective access to information and provide an effective framework for effectuating the right of information recognized under article 19 of the Constitution. The preamble to the Act declares the object sought to be achieved by the RTI Act thus: An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Whereas the Constitution of India has established democratic Republic; And whereas democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and also to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed; And whereas revelation of information in actual practice is likely to conflict with other public interests including efficient operations of the Governments, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and the preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information; And whereas it is necessary to harmonise these conflicting interests while preserving the paramount of the democratic ideal. Chapter II of the Act containing sections 3 to 11 deals with right to information and obligations of public authorities. Section 3 provides for right to information and reads thus: Subject to the provisions of this Act, that the RTI Act gives a right to a citizen to only access information, but not seek any consequential relief based on such information. Section 4 deals with obligations of public authorities to maintain the records in the manner provided and publish and disseminate the information in the manner provided. Section 6 deals with requests for obtaining information. It provides that applicant making a request for information shall not be required to give any reason for requesting the information or any personal details except those that may be necessary for contacting him. Section 8 deals with exemption from disclosure of information and is extracted in its entirety Exemption from disclosure of information 1 Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, there shall be no obligation to give any citizen, information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence; information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court; information, the disclosure of.

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The logistics industry is critical to almost every other industry, including manufacturing, supply chain, e commerce, and so on. In other words, the logistics industry is everywhere, transporting essential goods and services. Despite this, the industry faces numerous challenges. This is where logistics powered by geospatial data and analytics can provide otherwise difficult business insights that can affect the bottom lines of companies. Location intelligence LI is the process of collecting, analysing, and transforming geospatial, GPS, and other location data into actionable business insights. The LI tools are being adopted by organisations in order to improve operational efficiency and strengthen business processes. According to industry estimates, the market for location based services was worth \$28.95 billion in 2019 and is expected to grow to \$183.81 billion by 2027, at a CAGR of 26.3 percent from 2020 to 2027. The advent of digitalisation increases the demand for location based services LBS because of their ability to provide customised marketing strategy solutions, which creates new revenue growth opportunities for players who choose these solutions. Location technology is a huge advantage for businesses of all sizes that provide logistics services. It enables businesses to provide more personalised and on demand services through the use of maps, embedded connectivity, and real time data on road conditions, weather fluctuations, visual routes, and other location insights. Location intelligence applications for logistics Let take a look at how location intelligence can help logistics companies. Ensures timely delivery Location intelligence software aids in streamlining delivery by providing consistent and accurate predicted arrival times. Fleet managers can use location data to reduce delivery time to the end customer and control the time spent loading and unloading at warehouses. Companies may experience driver halting, late deliveries, or re scheduling as a result of inaccurate routes, resulting in overtime expenses and penalties. Location analytics can also be used to discover traffic patterns and perform accident analysis. Location intelligence is aiding in enhancing last mile delivery, ensuring on time delivery, and increasing customer satisfaction. Driver and fleet safety Fleet management is made easier by location technology. It is critical to monitor driver behavior in order to limit potential liability and operational costs. Vehicle tracking provides real time location intelligence to field service businesses. GPS tracking will keep you informed of your vehicle exact location at all times, as well as the estimated time of arrival ETA. In terms of fleet safety, location analytics data can help protect assets by providing real time visibility, alerting if there is any unauthorized movement during off hours, and detecting theft. Optimisation of the route Long delays or adverse weather conditions can endanger shipments in transit. Logistics firms can use LI platforms to optimise routes and provide vehicles with faster routes after taking into account key factors such as weather, road, and traffic conditions. When combined with real time traffic information, location intelligence data can provide a detailed picture of current road conditions that will impact arrival times. The right LI tools will also provide information such as.

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Of the past, technological lapses and missing links are filled in and ascertained that the children are more ready and equipped to take online classes even as offline classes continue. We will then be able to substantiate that these children unerringly get the gains of online education something that they were deprived of in the first four waves of the pandemic. Technology is playing a crucial role in empowering the consumer by providing them limitless access to information. Products and services are readily available at the touch of a button. As consumer behavior trends grow in speed, brands must evolve to keep up with them. Through their actions and choices, brands play an active role in establishing customer preferences. The impact of consumer behavior has changed the way brands operate, which has resulted in a large amount of e commerce and online marketplaces. The advent of digitisation and the emergence of marketing through digital platforms, vis a vis offline marketing have changed consumer experiences, which further demands evolved use of technology. Some of the trends which are driven by consumer behavior are: Personalisation People want to interact with people, pieces of content, or software that give them the impression that their preferences and interests are being considered. The constant increase in awareness of latest and unique has given rise to personalisation. A lot of companies use personalised technology or products like monitors and other gadgets which are custom made as per their needs. Ease of access to information A decade back, buying decisions were based on advertisements, word of mouth and past experiences. However, the choices are now made on the basis of the information of product or service available on the search engines. The more presentable and effective the information is, the more impact it will make on the purchase decision of the consumer. Creating an experience The customers not only look forward to uniqueness in a product service or technology, but they also rather demand an experience which can leave an impression on their minds. The brands are using technology as their pillar of support to create such experiences with new trends like AR and VR. Moment optimisation The customer journey has changed dramatically since the lives have become connected and the introduction of smart gadget and, with them, micro moments. Consumers make decisions faster than ever before and find the information they need in even less time. Chances that a customer has already made up his mind to buy a certain product is greater than 90 % to any channel whether it is offline or online. It is no longer a straight line from A to Z via B, C, D, and so on. This journey now includes hundreds of different stops where we visit apps, social media, and websites. Since the customers are living in the moment, the brands, therefore, are using these moments through various technology trends to make the most of moment specific impulses of the consumer New communication channels Responding to consumer needs.

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And behavior through emails and phone calls is a thing of the past. With the advent of new platforms owing to the evolving technologies, it has become imperative for the brands companies to create a recall value for their products and services on these platforms as well. Cloud technology, lota and Big Data The evolving behavior of the consumer has also led to the integration of some of the latest and biggest technology trends. Cloud computing enables businesses to track consumer behavior like never before. Sharing, storing, and outsourcing have all become significantly easier in recent years. Data on the cloud provides businesses with full scale data to analyses purchasing behavior and improve algorithms to better serve their customers. Responding to the consumer behavior innovatively and creatively is the need of the hour and hence, the brands should be able to strike a balance between the right technology and the needs of the consumer to be able to stimulate and retain the consumer and optimise the growth. which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature; information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is Function through a cataclysmic change. Narrowing it down to India blue collar workforce scenario, it saw widespread migration that caused a never before seen level of workforce supply shortage across all industries. The silver lining for the sector was when companies in the blue collar hiring space used the opportunity to scale up their service offerings which, when coupled with the Government of India digitization move, helped usher in an era of tech led blue collar workforce management. Technology possesses the power to influence and impact industries, propelling them towards greater growth. From a job seeker point of view, the emergence of digital job matching+ platforms brings in paperless onboarding, financial inclusion, and automated career progression opportunities all on a single platform, driving unprecedented changes in the workforce. The main benefit of these platforms has been in creating equality of workforce availability across the country. They help workers locate jobs in areas that are convenient to them and thereby make a positive impact on the local economy. On the employer side, it helps companies discover job ready individuals with relevant skills in addition to getting authenticated profiles and employment records without much effort. This also helps accountability and fixes appropriate wages by connecting job seekers and employers directly. Tech enabled job hiring platforms also encourage on demand hiring that helps lower overheads, allowing job seekers to choose the how and when of their career choices. Additional value added services such as attendance, payroll and worker management at scale ensure the management time and attention is more focused on business tasks and enhanced efficiency. Undoubtedly, the blue collar workforce constitutes the backbone of every industry, whether production or services, and technology is becoming the essential bridge in ensuring the seamless interworking that fires the.

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Engines of India economy forward. Sri Lanka is on the boil. The country has run out of fuel, millions are going hungry, the healthcare system is near collapse, inflation is soaring, the currency has crashed, and the debt laden economy is bankrupt. Even if IMF aid comes let hope that happens soon enough Sri Lankans will have to endure years of pain before the economy gets back on track. At the heart of Sri Lanka crisis is the twin deficit problem unsustainable fiscal and current account deficits which, as experience shows, are a sure fire recipe for disaster. The US House of Representatives on Thursday drew on bipartisan support to pass an amendment that urged the Joe Biden administration to extend India a waiver from sanctions that could be triggered by its purchase of Russia made 400 air defence system. The S400 transaction was concluded in 2018. It can therefore fall afoul of a 2017 US law that imposes sanctions on buyers of Russian arms. Biden should offer India a waiver as the amendment makes a compelling case to take a far sighted view of bilateral ties. The amendment, authored by Representative Ro Khanna, pointed out that S 400 is needed to deter China. India is the only Quad member to share a land border with China. The amendment also urged the US to take more steps to assist India pivot away from its reliance on Russia made arms. The amendment is in sync with the tenor of the recent bilateral strategic relations. The watershed year was 2008 and since then cumulative US defence contracts with India add up to at least \$20 billion. It was just \$500 million in the period prior to 2008. Furthermore, in 2016, the US recognised India as a major defence partner. Strategic ties have also been strengthened through groupings such as Quad and now I2U2. For India, a transition away from Russian platforms is in its strategic interests. Russia dependence on China has increased significantly following its invasion of Ukraine, a situation that unlikely to change in future. Already, China is next only to India as the second largest recipient of Russia arms exports. Given the unraveling of India long standing border management protocols with China, dependence on Russian arms platforms is unwise. Given this backdrop, the Biden administration should respond positively to a rare bipartisan approach in the House of Representatives. The World Economic Forum Gender Gap Report 2022 confirms what we know from experience. Covid may have put gender parity back by a generation, and South Asia is the worst off. At current rates of progress, it will take nearly 200 years to achieve any meaningful equality between women and men. India ranks 135th out of 146 countries in terms of gender parity. It has moved up five places from last year, improved on the economic opportunity and participation front as the share of women legislators, senior officials and managers increased from 14.6 to 17.6, and the share of women as professional.

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And technical workers has grown. While India education enrolment has been impressive, its health and survival record are at rock bottom. With a female population of 662 million, India situation has overwhelming impact on the global picture. India has had a gender budget for years, to goad fiscal policy towards equality but genuine parity is a distant horizon. This gap exists because of centuries of bone deep social and material bias against women, so it will not narrow by itself. It takes systematic effort to address these inequalities, and the gender perspective has to be actively incorporated into policy. Families have to be transformed, and states, employers and other institutions must identify and fix patterns that hold back women from participating and flourishing. Are they stars Actually, they are galaxies! After Naas James Webb Space Telescope first deep field image see photo was unveiled at a White House event on Monday, it was easy to wrap our heads around what we were seeing. It only captures a patch of sky the size of a sand grain held at arm length by someone on the ground, and is yet filled with thousands of galaxies; one of them, believe it or not, from over 13 billion years ago. Because of the way light travels, the further we look in space the more we look back in time. In October 2021, foreign minister S Jaishankar sat with his Israeli counterpart Yair Lapid in Jerusalem, creating the West Asia Quad with Anthony Blinken and Abdullah bin Zayed on a screen. Nine months later, Joe Biden is sitting with Yair Lapid, now prime minister of Israel, with Narendra Modi and Mohammed bin Zayed in technological proximity, teeing off the first summit of the same Quad, snazzily renamed I2U2. A smoother congruence of interests The new Quad on the block has had a shorter run up than the original Indo Pacific. Largely because India and the US, common to both, have been building their own habits of cooperation, navigating obstacles much more skillfully than before. In addition, neither Israel nor UAE needed as much convincing as Japan and Australia did. To be successful in life you do not need right breaks, wealth or connections. You just need to make the right decision at the right time. Constantly. You are what your choices are. We are a privileged lot, gifted with choice of action. No other species has this ability. A lion cannot say it is tired of hunting for prey and eat grass. A cow cannot opt for chicken because it is bored of eating hay. But you have a wide range of choices before you. Do you choose correctly is the question. Do you choose alibi or spinach Are you patient or do you vent your anger Through these choices you sculpt your future. Most times you are lured by instant pleasure, setting yourself up for sorrow later. That which is painful in the beginning gives everlasting happiness. This is the law of life to.

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Help us make the right choice we are also gifted with the intellect. But most of us neither use our existing intellect nor develop it. We choose with a poorly developed intellect. And meet with disastrous consequences. Think of one bad choice you made. What drove you to make the choice Mere impulse, or like. Think of one good choice you made. The intellect helped you decide. You thought over it, weighed the pros and cons and arrived at a decision. When the intellect is not developed, as in children, choice is denied to protect them from the consequences of bad choices. There is a minimum age for driving and drinking alcohol. But what do you do when adults act on whims and fancies of the mind and not the sane counsel of the intellect why do you make wrong choices You act on a fancy, like impulse buying. Or just do what you like. You prefer lazing to exercising. It could spring from peer pressure. You drink or take drugs because your friends do so. Or you could be driven by herd mentality. Everyone is going the materialistic way so you follow suit. It could be a strong desire which holds the intellect hostage and does not allow it to think beyond what the mind desires. You want to buy a particular car even though you cannot afford it. The mind forces the intellect to justify the wrong decision. The way out is to pause, think, consult your intellect and choose. Initially, it may seem arduous, but it becomes effortless with practice. In important decisions, take time to decide. Consult a clear thinker. In ancient India, kings had in house sages whose advice was sought on important matters. This protected them from taking rash, arrogant decisions. Take your emotions into consideration. If you feel like going on a vacation, give it due consideration and fulfill the desire if the intellect approves of it. The best choice is based on values. Choose the higher against the lower, the permanent over ephemeral, worldly joys. Opt for Spirit over matter. With a strong intellect you make smart choices and become successful. Value based decisions make you happy. And when you choose Spirit, you evolve spiritually. At the heart of any economy lies business entities that don have the financial clout of the big players in the corporate sphere. Yet nations often turn to these unheralded heroes, called Small and medium sized enterprises SMEs, to revive ailing industrial units. SMEs mushroom in a variety of sectors, generate millions of jobs every year, eliminate regional imbalances by penetrating the farthest areas, facilitate the distribution of resources, and provide a myriad of opportunities for entrepreneurial development in short SMEs symbolise the march of humankind. It is estimated that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises MSMEs account for approximately 40 of exports, 95 of the industrial units, and 45 of manufacturing output in India. They contribute more than 50 of GDP in Organisation for Economic Co operation.

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And Development OECD countries this figure could even be 70, according to global estimates and are deemed as the last engine of growth when nothing is going right. SMEs rely heavily on strong transport systems for expansion, which makes logistics a vital component in their operations. Since SMEs work with limited capital and resources, even minor glitches can impact operational efficiencies and bring down profitability. Moreover, they are always equipped with the infrastructure to maintain logistics of deliveries resourcefully and cost effectively. Like any other industry, they have to deal with rising fuel costs, lack of capital, shortage of skilled laborers, and spiraling transport costs. Achieving supply chain visibility and targeting global markets amidst these concerns can be a struggle. Not to forget that consumer expectations are changing by the day. Naturally, a sound logistics strategy can make a substantial difference in their operations. Thus, it in their interests to opt for external expertise to achieve optimal logistics management. A logistics partner with robust infrastructure and pan India presence can facilitate smooth and cost effective operations. Dependable logistics partners with appropriate 3PL systems can bring immense value to SMEs. Additionally, their expertise in warehousing, strong network with 3PL providers across the country, and skills to handle deliveries during peak demand cycles make them a vital cog in the SME wheel. Many formidable names such as Delivery, Blackbuck, Rovigo, and Shadow fax are optimizing India supply chain systems. A player like TruckBhejo, which has retail majors, grocery, telecom, FMCG and e commerce as clients, is catering to all the three miles first, middle and last of logistics. Meanwhile, many young minds are bringing in fresh approaches to this rapidly moving industry. According to a report published in the Indian Retailer, nearly 56 of India logistics firms are using map based solutions for location technology, EVs, automation, shipment monitoring and the Internet of Things Iota. Technologically streamlined processes pave the way for business expansion. SMEs do need a digitally integrated value chain apart from solutions for improved forecasting and scaling capacities to serve customers better. Artificial intelligence powered customer support, advanced robotics, advanced analytics for order tracking and timely deliveries and warehouse automation are a few areas to look forward to. Agility in terms of processes, operational design, and people with the right skills should be nonnegotiable attributes. The use of drones and block chains can help in aligning company operations and supply chains. It equally imperative that modern logistics players keep abreast of cloud computing that is contributing to integrated logistics platforms. Digital documents, automated support processes and online payments in this industry are the future. For sure, much is expected from regulatory bodies to keep this sector in fine fettle and aid SMEs. The Goods and Services Tax Act of 2017 eliminated indirect taxes that helped logistics players expand to new areas and reduce the overall costs of operations. While the GST implementation has received mixed reviews, it believed to have simplified clearance processes, reduced paperwork, and lowered logistics costs.

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By 30 40, besides cutting travel time. Of course, more can be done to shore up the system. Analysts hold the view that functional courses like data entry, warehouse management, documentation training, how to maintain the health of vehicles, and development of soft skills should be organised under the Prada Mantra Causal Visas Yolanda PMKVY to make logistics workers employable and updated. It widely held that SMEs are often in a dilemma over Make to Stock stocking products as inventories until customers buy them and Make to Order production begins only after orders are confirmed systems. Thus, they invariably have to choose between cost and customer service. These are areas where they could do with some assistance from the government for efficient operations management of the industry. Make no mistake, the logistics industry has the potential to not only impact MSMEs positively, but it can also alter India socio economic landscape. Recent reports claim that the Indian e commerce logistics market, which was at \$2.9 ban in 2019, is likely to reach \$11.48 ban by 2024, growing at a CAGR of 18.8. As a sub text, the post Covid global supply chain management market size could reach \$41.7 ban by 2026 from \$23.2 ban in 2020, growing at a CAGR of 10.3, according to a report by MarketsandMarkets. The point to emphasis here is that instead of deterring guidelines, offering the right incentives will serve as a massive fillip to this sector and, in turn, benefit these small business owners immensely. We must end with a caveat. While we see an emphasis on last mile and express deliveries, not all SMEs have e commerce platforms. Understandably, we rave about digitisation, but it humans that eventually deliver products in the middle mile, often undertaking the intermediary steps from the production floor to the warehouse. This should culminate into a tug of war between technology and man, so it hoped the next installment of innovation in the logistics industry will come from the middle mile. Even a loose link in supply chains can impact jobs and families. If not addressed, the negative effect can spill over to the last mile too and affect the customer satisfaction index. As the proverb goes: For want of a nail, the shoe is lost. It would be an overstatement to say that logistics can be the right push to take SMEs to the next level of productivity and sophistication. Seasons are distinguished by their climatic conditions. There are mainly four seasons in India summer, monsoon, winter and spring. You also have the addition of a brief season like autumn in a few parts of the world. These different seasons necessitates the use of different types of clothes. Different Seasons: Things To Know Summers have the hottest days. The days are long, sunny and warm. The weather gets hot and humid as the day progresses. You tend to sweat to maintain your body temperature. Winters are the coldest and have shorter days and longer nights. Autumn succeeds.

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Data sovereignty, have been taken in the past, but continuous vigilance is essential. Building public awareness about these targeted campaigns is crucial to reducing their efficacy. The public must discern the motives behind such attacks, as they are likely to increase as India prominence grows. Balancing the need for growth and development with safeguarding against external interference will enable India to stride confidently into the future, ensuring its rightful place in shaping the global world order. Deliberation and slow thinking characterised India Independence movement and not carnivalesque passions that colour violent mobilisations and referendums. Congress election manifesto of 1945-1946 eschewed quick fixes for wisdom and this set the stage for August 15, 1947. At no cost, it pled, must the dead past rule the living. In 1945, Congress indeed demanded Independence, but it was not a single point thrust as it is with most referendums. There was a clear promise here to also fight against casteism and for the rights of minorities and women, which required more than a tick on the yes or no box. The Tryst with Destiny speech too indicated that there were pledges yet to be fulfilled. Three new bills seek to replace the colonial-era IPC, CrPC and the Indian Evidence Act. Their declared aim is to transform India criminal justice system, eliminate the signs of slavery, and ensure justice rather than punishment. Here we unpack the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023 that is set to replace Three new bills seek to replace the colonial-era IPC, CrPC and the Indian Evidence Act. Their declared aim is to transform India criminal justice system, eliminate the signs of slavery, and ensure justice rather than punishment. Here we unpack the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023 that is set to replace While there have been many false dawns in the fight against air pollution, this device has been validated by the atmospheric science department of IIT-Delhi. It ionises the air to make particle pollutants heavier, thus removing them from the air and stopping the spread of pollution. It holds a low-cost promise for traffic junctions and other hotspots. The Anusandhan National Research Foundation (NRF) Bill, 2023 passed by Parliament this month, is about seriously hiking R&D spend in the country. This is critical to becoming truly globally competitive, instead of remaining disproportionately dependent on imported technologies. But the air pollution story is a reminder that there is a wide, wide world beyond big-ticket R&D. There are problems awaiting affordable solutions across so many different sectors, which can be delivered by nimble startups, with the right access to capital and mentorships. IITs have been the workhorses of startup incubation. But plans like that of the IIT-Madras incubation cell to take this game to tier-2 and tier-3 cities are very important. Because widening the pool of ideas widens the odds of a successful innovation. Not every entrepreneurial claim stands up to real-life testing. This is part of the innovation adventure and it absolutely ok, as long as the peer review processes are timely and robust. Consider the importance of low-cost stents and ventilators and water purifiers in health or affordable electric scooters in transport. New efforts are reported every day and perhaps they are underway in every sector. But these still remain too few, compared to the scale of Indians needs and, crucially, potential. The National Medical Commission new rules on registered medical practitioners have tackled doctors irresponsible use of social media for the first time. Medical Twitter at the very least is awash with doctors putting up and.

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Explaining at length their patients conditions, the treatment and the outcome. This has been disallowed a welcome move for patients rights. It is one thing to discuss patients conditions in peer meetings, quite another to chat about it on Twitter, never mind the wide-eyed audience. Soliciting patients online is also disallowed. While the 11-point guideline on social media usage is a good move, it is to be seen how authorities plan to keep tabs on medical Twitter. In another first NMC has made compulsory the existing requirement for continuous professional development throughout a doctor working years, and amusingly, has specified that none of the conferences or seminars that may count as CPD can be sponsored by pharmaceutical companies. It will be interesting to watch how this plays out. Pharmaceutical companies and diagnostics chains are in a cosy, seemingly unbreakable relationship with hospitals and doctors. CPD for doctors is driven by pharma sponsorship. If they don fund seminars, who will? That the question. New regulations reiterate that doctors must prescribe generic medicines. A good idea that has to deal with wide quality variations among generics. GOI must address issues with generics sold in the open market. When a prescribed generic is not available, it is often the pharmacist who suggests the substitute. GOI chain Jan Aushadhi shops are often poorly stocked though India generics sector ranks among the top in the world. How effectively NMC regulations will pan out will thus depend on the penalties, which are yet to be framed. In a rare interview he gave shortly before his death last month at the age of 94, Czech-born writer Milan Kundera, whose novels, translated into over 20 languages, earned international acclaim for satirising Soviet political censorship as a means to explore the larger realm of the enigma of being, made an intriguing observation. Remarking that only a work that reveals an unknown fragment of human existence can be called literature, he added, to be a writer does not mean to preach the truth, it means to discover a truth. That a bombshell of a statement, particularly by a writer of fiction in an age of fake news, which increasingly dominates public discourse and subverts factuality in order to propagate a political party, or promote a commercial entity. Isn fiction the antithesis of truth? Didn Plato want to banish poets from his ideal Republic because poetry, with its use of beguiling rhetoric My love is like a red, red, rose substitutes artifice for reality? Didn medieval Christian theologians decry poetry as the wine of the Devil which makes us lose our senses with the intoxicant of illusion? Plato and his followers believed in a supernal realm of universal Ideas of which the world we perceive is but an imperfect reflection. We have to shun the world of sense perception, which includes the snare of language, to ascend to the nonmaterial domain of the Ideal. The British school of Empiricism, represented by philosophers like John Locke, took a very different view. According to them, our consciousness is a tabula rasa, a clean slate, on which experience scripts a narrative: a flame will burn us if we touch it; if I see a rose being as beautiful as my love, my love is like a red, red rose, Platonic displeasure be damned. The story of life is inscribed on the slate of consciousness, each story different, as our fingerprints are distinct from those of others, and yet all stories share common elements, be it burning flames, or love seen as a rose. It is this shared singularity, what Donne called the subtle knot, which binds together that diverse, and often divergent and adversarial, collective called humankind.

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Each one of us literally embodies a reality which is both unique and communicable to others, be they family, colleagues, or friends. The words relate has two meanings: To relate to someone means to have a commonality, of views or objectives. To relate something means to narrate an event or experience to another. Those individuals we call creative writers a Kundera, a Rushdie, or a Premchand have the ability to relate, in both senses of the term, to a large number of people, across time and space, across boundaries of nationality, language, and cultural clime. Such writers can reveal to you, the reader, a truth within you which you discover with the navigational aid of the author. And to the extent that you make this discovered truth your own, it ceases to bear the proprietorial imprint of the writer. Perhaps that why Kundera said he wanted a world in which writers remained anonymous, a world in which we could all, equally, pursue our common quest for a truth that has donned the mask of fiction. Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Thursday solidified his position in shaping the narrative leading up to the 2024 Lok Sabha elections by securing a resounding victory in a no-confidence motion brought forth by the Opposition INDIA alliance during the Monsoon Session. The outcome was never in doubt, given the ruling party overwhelming majority. However, the way in which the Prime Minister and Congress MP Rahul Gandhi handled the debate was disappointing. The INDIA alliance motive behind initiating the noconfidence motion was to exert pressure on the Prime Minister to speak on Manipur, which has been grappling with disorder and lawlessness over the last three months. However, Prime Minister Modi chose to shift focus away from this issue, opting instead to launch a scathing critique against the Congress and the INDIA alliance. His accusations of corruption and questioning of motives seemed ill-timed and misplaced, considering the gravity of the Manipur situation. Notably, he began discussing Manipur after the Opposition staged a walkout. While it is well within his rights to criticize corruption and question the Congress role, the Prime Minister approach lacked finesse. Ideally, his response to the no-confidence motion should have commenced by highlighting the government concerted efforts to restore order in Manipur. Such an approach would have concluded more fittingly with a critique of the Opposition, aligning with the seriousness of the situation. Placing blame on Congress for potential underlying issues is understandable, particularly if their past governance failed to effectively address the intricate challenges faced by Manipur. Nevertheless, Prime Minister Modi approach left much to be desired. In the initial phase of his address, he embarked on an aggressive attack on Congress and Rahul Gandhi, adopting a tone reminiscent of an election rally. Remarkably, he omitted any mention of Manipur during this period. A more effective strategy would have entailed initiating the discourse by addressing the Manipur crisis head-on and then culminating with a critical assessment of the Opposition. Rahul Gandhi, who recently resumed his role as an MP, had an opportunity to showcase leadership qualities by presenting facts and figures in a dignified manner. However, his speech devolved into theatrics, characterized by raised voices and rhetoric invoking terms like Bharat Mata Ki Hatya and Kirosin. Rahul Gandhi demeanor could have displayed more maturity, avoiding an approach reminiscent of a college debate. This lapse restrained his capacity to develop into an authentic leader. With regard to the impending 2024 polls, the INDIA Alliance appears to lack a comprehensive.

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Summer and precedes winter. It is the season when leaves fall and we have sunny days and dark nights. It is neither too hot nor too cold. Spring season sets in after winter and before summer. The days are a little longer than winters. The nights are short. The weather can become windy at any given point. It is just the right kind of temperature after winter to go out in the open and enjoy the sun. Rainy season is that time of the year when there are wet and dry spells of rain. Immediately after the rains, the weather becomes pleasant. Select Clothes Material According to the Weather Summer Summers are hot and dry or hot and humid. If kids wear skin fit, heavy material clothes that chafe their skin, it will make them uncomfortable. Summer clothes for kids should help keep them cool & amp; dry, allowing air circulation and preventing rashes. The best material for summer is cotton, linen, denim and suede. These materials absorb sweat and are light on the body. Cotton and linen also allow air circulation, keeping the body cool and preventing rashes. Winter Winters can be very cold, making the skin dry. This calls for materials that will create a barrier between the cold and the body. Select material that will keep the kid warm and comfortable. Soft woollen thermals under the clothes can help. Other materials for kids winter wear include wool and fleece blended with cotton, silk, denim, and cotton clothes. These materials help retain heat within the body and fight cold. Autumn Since the weather is windy, use light jackets, stoles or light coats to cover your child during autumn. Spring Since the weather is not too hot or cold, select light clothes, comfortable enough to allow air circulation. Opt for cotton, linen, cotton blends, hosiery or soft denim. Read here to learn about the best spring clothes for boys. Rainy Rainy season has maximum humidity in the air. Kids need to wear clothes that resist water and keep them dry. Select clothes that dry up fast after washing and are easy to clean & amp; maintain. It should not get heavy after getting wet. Rayon is the best material for the rainy season. Different Types of Clothes For Different Seasons Summer During summer, kids need outfits that will absorb sweat, keeping them cool and letting the skin breathe. Summer wear for boys and girls includes shorts, half sleeved t shirts or shirts and capris. These are the most comfortable outfits for summer. Winter clothes for kids include full sleeved shirts and bottoms, woollens, and thermal. You can also layer the outfits if it is too cold or snowing. There is a need for different layers for different times of the day. During the daytime, you do not need extra layering. As dusk arrives, you may need warmer clothes. Use jackets, coats, sweaters, sweatshirts, hoodies, or overcoats to keep your kid warm. Autumn Since the weather is windy, winter wear for boys.

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And girls can be used during autumn. Check out this outfit for a newborn baby boy. It is well suited for autumn. Spring For spring, use lightweight and comfortable clothes. For girls, check out this knot t shirt that can be paired with jeans or a skirt. For boys, you can purchase this polo t shirt. Rains Select clothes that protect the kid from rain as well as keep him warm. Rayon t shirt with light cotton pants or rayon shorts will prevent the kid from getting fully wet. Thin cotton or thin linen clothes will also fulfill the requirement during monsoon. Avoid wearing chiffon or silk outfits though. Importance of Colors in Different Seasons Summer For summer, select subtle pastel, light and bright colors that will add zing to your child outfit. Select shades of yellow, red, orange or neon. Pair the colors with white to make it more subtle. Khaki sandy hues also give a perfect summer look. Winter Select dark, solid colors during winters. Look for shades of blues, greens, blacks, and solid colors. These colors will help to keep the kid warm, cosy and comfortable. Autumn Try to select warm colors that will help keep the spirits up in dull autumn weather. Experiment with shades of red, purple, whites and light pastels. Spring is a festive season opt for bright, neon, fuchsias or mauves. Play around with pastels and pair them with solid colors. Rains are messy with high chances of clothes getting soiled easily. Avoid whites and light shades as they get transparent if a kid gets wet. Instead, choose colors like neutral, earthy, black or solid colors. End Note Each season has a unique characteristic, and different weather impacts the choice of cloth material, outfits and kids dressing styles. Using the right types of clothes in different seasons can protect your child and keep them safe. So, follow this guide to make the right choice. This will help keep your child comfortable indoors and outdoors at all times. Digital disruptions are taking place in the BFSI industry and its time BFSI advertising adapted to the current changes. BFSI advertising issues come in a variety of forms and provide significant barriers. In addition to working in a highly regulated business, they also must deal with consumer and market related restrictions, which can make it difficult for them to stand out and perform successfully. With these challenges comes the tough choice of what strategies and solutions to use to win opponents. You must be flexible if you want to be successful as a BFSI advertiser today since advertising is more complex and changing quickly than it has ever been. BSFI advertisement will need to be innovative, flexible, and data driven to stand out and get the attention of today consumers through old method of advertisements and new method for instance, digital marketing and ads. While some professionals find these problems to be a hindrance, others see them as a chance, with winners using BFSI advertising issues.

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As a competitive advantage. They outpace rivals by mastering and conquering these obstacles, thereby changing the financial services industry competitive environment, and gaining a position in the contemporary, highly disruptive market. Digital disruption is altering the way services are delivered in the market, but it may also be the solution to some of the prior issues with BFSI sectors competitiveness, such as high switching costs or high transaction costs. Some of the Current Disruptions in BFSI advertising Multichannel Advertising The era of multichannel advertising has arrived as a result of digitization. A market that demands a flawless user experience across all channels pertinent to the buyer journey is what BFSI businesses must deal with. Actually, compared to those utilising a single channel, advertisers that used three or more channels in a single campaign had greater conversion rates. It will help the BFSI industry to reach to the targeted audience and also increase the awareness among the customers about the BSFI and their products or offerings. Digital Advertisement for BFSI that uses segmentation, targeting, and personalization Big data enables BFSI to target specific individuals rather than market sectors as a whole, improving user experience and personalisation. In this case, single person segmentation is based on tracking users through cookies and other methods, combining and gathering data from Omni channel touch points including the web, social media, and applications. Customers may also be shown how rates are determined, discounts can be offered for on time payments or investments, and other actions can be taken to leverage data to automatically create a tailored experience with Digital ads. AI and machine learning in BFSI advertising Although they are significant on their own, artificial intelligence and machine learning in BSFI are crucial components of the integration of applications, catboats, and single person segmentation. Machine learning is a terrific method to exploit the abundance of data which is helping in creating a customer based advertisement. AI may decide to give the client with information and items that are pertinent to them, can refer them to a customer care agent if necessary, and can in general anticipate what the customer needs based on their behavior and actions and added on that BFSI can make relevant ads and campaigns. Experience and Engagement While adopting and making use of new technology are central to many digital BFSI advertising trends, clients are also coming to demand more from BFSI industries. BFSI must do more given that customers may simply switch receive 24 7 assistance and evaluate other offerings at a detailed level through their advertisement. Customer experience should be that extra. Automation, AI, and machine learning can be useful in this situation by giving customers better deals, making sure they don miss anything, adding value in the advertisement, and doing other things to enhance their overall experience. The Met averse Rise At this point, a lot of consumer brands, not just BFSI industry, may cast doubt on the notion of conducting business in the met averse. BFSI, however should begin.

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Considering how BFSI advertisement would seem in a virtual environment right away. The fact that individuals are now spending money in the met averse and are probably going to do so in greater quantities in the future is one explanation for this. BFSI that wishes to succeed in the post digital era must integrate digital beyond its current role as a supplemental tool. BFSI can develop a federated advertising framework that wards off rivals, appeals to digital first customers, and helps the brand survive and prosper in a digitized age by utilising technology not only in advertising but across all departments. As the global population ages rapidly, it is estimated that by 2040, the global population aged 65 and older will reach 13 billion, which will be more than double the 530 million in 2010. A rapidly aging population will cause severe labor shortages throughout the global economy. According to a global study, India currently has one of the largest labor surpluses regarding its working age population 15 64 years. A fifth of India total population is comprised of young adults. They significantly contribute to the economy. However, a lack of skill development and employment opportunities hinders their development. To address this issue, the Indian government launched the Skill India initiative. India is in the phase of demographic dividend and can generate skilled labor for employment by utilizing vocational and skill development training effectively. The Skill India Mission aims to unify skill training initiatives across industries and states. By integrating and coordinating skilling efforts and expediting decision making across sectors to achieve skilling at scale with speed and standards. The Mission offers beneficiaries the following benefits. The advantages of the Democratic Dividend Increased economic activities bring about better economic growth due to a larger population of working age and a smaller population of dependents. There are multiple advantages of this, including An increased Labor Force increases economic productivity. Fiscal space increase afforded by the demographic dividend allows for a reallocation of funds from spending on children to infrastructure investment. Women labor force increases, which coincides with a decline in fertility and can be a new source of growth. The savings rate increase as the working age is also the optimal time for saving. Historically, the demographic dividend has contributed up to 15 of the overall growth in advanced economies. Rapid industrialization and urbanization due to an increase in the number of people seeking employment would necessitate greater economic activity. An individual can develop his her skills and set up a business. This again increases the scope for self employment in India. With more than 65 percent of its population of working age, India will become an economic superpower in the coming decades, supplying more than half of Asia potential workforce. Effective policy formulation Incorporating population dynamics into the planning and execution of schemes and programs is likely to result in more significant socio economic impact and greater benefits for people. Consumer spending is likely to increase with consumer electronics likely.

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Demand for affordable items is expected to increase tremendously as consumerism grows. Moreover, salaried beneficiaries can avail of loans of up to cores as self employed against this scheme. With a stable income, they can quickly repay the outstanding balance within the tenure of 20 years. Challenges of the Democratic Dividend The growth in the working age population is likely to be concentrated in some of India poorest states, and the demographic dividend will only be fully realized if India is able to create gainful employment opportunities for this working age population. The majority of new jobs that will be created in the future will require a high level of skill, and the lack of skill in the Indian workforce is a significant obstacle. India may not be able to capitalize on the opportunities due to its lack of human capital and skills. India ranks 130 out of 189 nations on the Human Development Index of the UNDP, which is alarming. Therefore, significant improvements in health and education are required to make the Indian labor force efficient and skilled. The informal nature of India economy is another barrier to the country ability to reap the benefits of its demographic transition. There is growing concern that future growth could be devoid of jobs due to deindustrialization, deglobalization, the fourth industrial revolution, and technological advancement. According to the NSSO Periodic Labor Force Survey, 2019 20, India labor force participation rate increased to Going forward, if policymakers align their developmental policies with this demographic shift, India will have a golden opportunity for rapid socio economic development. This would entail a focus on education, skill development, and healthcare facilities necessary to capitalize on the demographic dividend by investing in human capital. However, this demographic transition is also accompanied by complex challenges. If the increased labor force is not adequately skilled, educated, and offered gainful employment, we will face a demographic disaster. People no longer need to drive to a nearby store, search the racks for the desired item, and wait in billing queues to buy goods. Thanks to Quick Commerce, groceries and daily needs are now delivered on demand within 10 30 minutes, with just a few taps on a mobile application. This is the power of Quick Commerce, often known as Q commerce, which has revolutionised the ecommerce grocery business. Whether it is to buy last minute ingredients for dinner, restock essentials that ran out, or indulge in a spontaneous treat, Q commerce is fast gaining traction amongst customers globally as well as in India due to the convenience it provides. The primary target market for this model is high income households in metros and Tier 1 cities who value convenience over price. Immediacy is at the heart of q commerce, and retailers in the sector rely on localized fulfillment hubs also known as dark stores strategically located to provide optimum coverage. Orders are received and serviced through these mini warehouses, before being delivered by drivers on two wheeled vehicles, guided by algorithms.

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To take the guickest route to meet the short time frames. Q Commerce in India The Q Commerce market in India is predicted to grow by 10 15x to reach almost \$5.5 billion by 2025, according to a recent Redseer report. With food and daily necessities accounting for roughly one third of India USD1 trillion annual retail spend, the opportunity is large. Startups are banking on the Q commerce quickest route to meet the short model perfect compatibility with these Commerce market in India categories to propel them to success. According to a recent Bernstein report, India is already leading other global markets in terms of quick commerce adoption, with a 13 penetration of Q Commerce as a percentage of online grocery. China stands at Commerce market in India while Europe is at. The Total Addressable Market TAM of USD 45 billion indicates a lot of room for expansion. The large quickest route to meet the short opportunity has attracted several well funded participants. Blinkit, Swiggy Instamatic, Zeta, and Duns are currently the key players in this sector, with Big basket and Flipchart also ramping up their presence. Each of these players is currently well funded and investing heavily to grow. In its current condition, the Indian Q commerce market has focused on small, essential product lines such quickest route to meet the Commerce market in India short as food, home and personal care products, pet products, stationery, small electronic devices, and so on. Although not all of these things must be delivered in under 30 minutes, businesses are going to great lengths to provide an amazing customer experience. Consumers, on the other hand, are more willing to pay quickest route Commerce market in India to meet the short minimal fees for faster deliveries because it saves them time and effort. According to Red Seer research, the Q Commerce model is currently capable of serving approximately 20 million Indian households in India, accounting for only Commerce market in India of the total market. The continued proliferation of online consumer goods in India quickest route to meet the short will pave the path for Commerce market in India Commerce expansion. It is estimated that metro and tier I cities will account for roughly half of this growth. Because Q Commerce is making hyper local delivery the norm rather than the exception, the timing is ideal for Commerce market in India Commerce players to expand their reach and market share. Growth for platforms as well as brands The top growth driver for the increase in the quick commerce quickest route to Commerce market in India meet the short market is the shift in consumer behavior from value seeking to convenience seeking, resulting in frequent, small sized purchases versus larger, monthly purchases. There has been a significant rise in adoption among younger, convenience seeking customers with unplanned ordering behavior. The majorities of Commerce market in India users on guickest route to meet the Commerce market in India short these platforms are under 35.

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Years of age and are typically early adopters. Some of the major platforms are seeing upwards of 80 month on month growth in their customer base, with high retention rates. Because visibility and advertising are still relatively uncluttered on these platforms, they provide an excellent opportunity Commerce market in India for brands looking to expand their customer base. The platforms efforts to increase their quickest route to meet the short customer base also benefit the brands they carry by providing organic growth. As a result, in recent months, many brands have Commerce market in India seen their business grow faster on platforms that offer up to 30 minute delivery than on those that offer longer delivery times. What is the future Industry trends indicate that Commerce market in India commerce will surge tremendously in the coming years as more businesses adopt micro fulfilment systems? The next layer of growth will come from a variety of avenues Extending to more categories like pharm, fashion, cosmetics, and electronics. Platforms like 1MG, Pharm easy and Apollo are already competing to shorten delivery times for your medicines. While there have been some trials by players like Flipchart and Warble attempting to quickest route to meet the short extend the rapid delivery timelines to other sectors, more work is required to profitably implement this. Keeping an eye on sustainable growth is important as the race for customer acquisition heats up. In order to boost unit quickest route to meet the short economics, it is critical to improve basket size and AOV, drive higher order frequency, increase deliveries per hour, and maintain delivery fees. In order to achieve quick last mile delivery, Commerce market in India commerce necessitates investments in technology, warehousing, logistics, and delivery teams. All of this comes at a substantial cost, and quickest route to meet the short leads to a high quantum of burn. Sharing these resources across more products and services to drive up AOVs and optimize costs may be the way to achieve sustainable success. Swiggy is already working towards this with Swingy Instamatic and Tomato, through its proposed acquisition of Blinkit, is aiming to quickest route to meet the short achieve the same. What works in their favor is the fact that both food delivery and Q commerce typically have a similar customer persona. Speed and sustainability must be balanced with safety for long term success. The delivery partner safety is critical. Riders should have enough cushions to absorb delivery time variations caused by external factors. Recognizing the bottleneck in the order fulfillment process, comprehending genuine customer demand, and ensuring the safety of human resources would thus be the success motto of Q commerce enterprises. It is critical to understand quickest route to meet the short that the business will be able to sustain itself in the long run if everyone in the value chain, not just the customers, is incentivized. The times ahead quickest route to meet the short promise to be exciting for the Q commerce sector.

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Roy Emerson record for most Grand Slam titles won by a male singles player stood for a good 33 years. It was in the summer of 1967 that he won the last of his 12 trophies and only in 2899 did Pete Sampras surpass it. But little did anybody expect a man to rack up an equivalent number at just one Major, let alone in a span of just 3815 years. On the Parisian clay on Sunday, Rafael Nadal did just that, capturing his 12th French Open and 18th Major overall. This is an era in which along with Nadal, Roger Federer, the all time leader in Majors (20), and Novak Djokovic (15), have taken turns to relentlessly redefine the limits of greatness. But even by those exalted standards, Nadal achievement is unparalleled. His record at Roland Garros is a whopping 932, and he has bagged more trophies there than any man or woman has at a single Grand Slam. The victory didn come easy; he had to overcome a spirited Dominic Thiem, widely touted, and quite rightly, as the Spaniard heir apparent on the surface. The 25 year old Austrian had in fact beaten Nadal on dirt in each of the last four seasons and was a much improved player from the time he lost the 273818 final. But the challenge of mastering a physically fit and mentally sharp Nadal is beyond most. The triumph also came on the back of a testing few months for Nadal. The 33 year old ended 2018 under the cloud of injury and had to endure a deflating loss to Djokovic in the final of the Australian Open this January. In the lead up to the French Open, he was on the cusp of not making a final on his beloved clay for the first time since 2004, until he put together a winning streak at the Italian Open. But once in Paris, he was a transformed man and turned in what could arguably be his most complete performance. From the backcourt he displayed the kind of athleticism and shot making that belied his age. Federer bore the brunt of it as he succumbed in straight sets in the semifinals. His play in the forecourt, an underrated part of his game, was lethal, coming in only for the assured kill, as the 23 out of 27 points won at the net against Thiem indicates. Even as Nadal established himself as a near constant among men, the women game threw up yet another surprise winner, this time in Australia Ashleigh Barty. The 23 year old style is delightfully old school, with a beautifully constructed point preferred to murderous first strike tennis. Combined with a ruthless calm, she completely unnerved the 19 year old Marketa Vondrousova on Saturday to end her nation long wait for a new slam champion. The President address is an occasion to take an overall view of our contributions on different friends of national and international activities. It is also an.

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Opportunity for the Government to indicate a direction in which we are going to move, it is difficult to react to almost every aspects of the issues mentioned precisely for that reason. Would like to highlight some limited areas. First of all, India in its efforts of the last 60 years has tried to develop of vibrant democratic politics. Now, the process of creating a democratic system is unending and at the national level, we have a super structure of democratic framework so is the situation with regard to the State level but at the third level, at the district level it needed considerable re strengthening. Now having record to the need for democratic decentralization in decision making in the devolution of resources at lower levels and for strengthening of the local level democracy. This is anta dislodging the Bacterial community from the territory. However, it is a needless cavil, as what matters is that criminal liability has been established and a life term, which ought to mean the remainder of the convicts natural life, has been awarded. The larger takeaway is that efficient investigation, diligent prosecution and judicial sensitivity can ensure speedy justice in all cases, and more particularly in cases of ghastly crimes that cause widespread revulsion and outrage. It is indeed a judgment that will inspire investigation confidence in the justice system. There was a more flagrant illegality when Mr. Kanojia was taken out of Delhi without a transit remand from a local magistrate, mandatory when an accused is taken from one State to another. Faced with criticism, the U.P. Police added a section dealing with the offence of causing public mischief and disturbing public tranquillity, investigation besides Section 67 of the IT Act, which relates to sharing of obscene or prurient material, with the motive of obtaining a remand order. A few other journalists have been arrested for discussing the content of the video clip, in which a woman is seen expressing her wish to marry the investigation Chief Minister. What is disquieting, but unsurprising, is the perfunctory attitude of civil servants towards the personal liberty of citizens. It is one thing to pursue violations through legal action, but quite another to lock up people for posts they deem offensive to their political masters and conjure up justifications for their It is time magistrates who pass mechanical orders without application of mind and officers who carry out illegal instructions from the political leadership are made to face exemplary disciplinary action. Supreme Court last year, when the case was transferred from J&K to for a fair trial. The apex court had taken note of the hindrances to a fair trial in the jurisdictional court, especially the hostile atmosphere against the prosecution. The formation of a group called the Hindu Ekta Manch in support of those arrested and the role played by members of the Bharatiya Janata Party, including two Ministers in the then J&K government, had whipped up communal frenzy. It is commendable that the Crime Branch.

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Of the J&K Police and the prosecutors have brought home the guilt of Sanji Ram, Parvesh Kumar and Deepak Khajuria, who have been sentenced to life for murder and 25 years in prison for gang rape. Further, the role of some police personnel in trying to destroy evidence has also been exposed. Sub Inspector Anand Dutta, Special Police Officer Surender Verma and Head Constable Tilak Raj get a five year term for washing some blood stained clothes, concealing the victim necklace and hair band, and misleading the investigating police team about the place of occurrence of the crime. The investigation had been fairly quick, and the charge sheet was prepared in two months. The trial lasted a year, and the verdict has been delivered within 17 months of the occurrence. Appeals by the convicts are only to be expected, and the Judge Tejwinder Singh approach and the manner in which he appreciated the evidence would be determined by higher courts. Even the prosecution may appeal against the acquittal of one of the accused, whose alibit that he was appearing in an examination in Uttar Pradesh at the time of the incident has been accepted. Some may question the verdict for not imposing the death penalty in what was presented as a crime aimed. Aimed at appealing to Australia growing number of green voters. Conversely, the pro business credentials of Mr. Morrison Liberal National coalition are said to have been steadily eroded as the government has reneged on its promise of corporate tax cuts. The package of measures unveiled in the pre election budget in April may only have a moderate impact. As with several industrialised democracies, voter disillusionment with the principal parties is yielding a fragmented polity, and smaller parties and independents could potentially tilt the balance of power in the Senate, which is crucial for the passage of legislation. With consistent economic growth and modest levels of unemployment Australia has had a remarkable track record in recent decades. This scenario is in stark contrast to the incessant political swings that impede the legislative agenda. What is without doubt is that the turnout will be high at the polls, as voting is compulsory for registered voters. Manufacturing, which has a weight of almost 78% in the index, continues to be the biggest drag, with output contracting by 0.4% after shrinking by a similar extent in February. Overall, the sector growth slowed to 3.5% in the last fiscal, from 4.6% in 2017 18. The composite picture that emerges from all these numbers belies the CSO implicit fourth quarter GDP growth assumption of 6.5%, and paints it as overly optimistic. With global headwinds strengthening in the backdrop of an escalating trade war between the two largest economies, the U.S. and rising tensions in West Asia beginning to push up energy costs from the top oil exporting region, Indian policymakers have to contend with an external sector that would likely only add to the domestic pressures, most certainly in the near term if.

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A peculiar mentality has gripped us that of asserting our rights, of subjugating others to get ahead, of corruption and nepotism, and of forgetting our duties. The country is also witnessing a rapid decline in the humaneness quotient. Neither do we enjoy the amend of being a human, nor do we allow our inherent human and divine qualities to blossom fully. We became free physically to do anything we felt like doing. But, without the freedom of the soul, physical freedom is incomplete. It only results in indiscipline and a life without ethics. The body of Bharat got freedom, now it is time to free the soul of Bharat. To free the soul we have to be satyamaye, truthful; atmaye, soulful; and prem-maye, full of love. Also, everyone needs to meditate and ponder over what we can offer to our country through our body, breath, soul, and energy. We have become self-centered, always focusing on getting a good job, financial security, and a cosy home. Making our body free but harbouring a warped mentality and a soul that is not liberated is not true independence. Real independence is when we are free to do what we aspire for, and when we are mentally at peace to work efficiently with ease. At the soul level, real independence is when we extend the purview of our good deeds and have a positive impact on others. For this, an element of spirituality is required. During the yugas of Ram and Krishn, spirituality was very much part of every realm. Spirituality is doing everything in the right spirit, using all your faculties, and doing the karma that is Satyam, Shivam and Sundaram truthful, beneficial for all, and effective and beautiful, too. Now time has come to put a sankalp, resolve, to do a-sahyog, not cooperate with corruption, nepotism and everything that is undesirable for our growth. The maha-mantra of noncooperation given to us during the Freedom Movement, shook the foundation of colonial rulers and ultimately led us to Independence. So, noncooperation is a strong tool to decimate all imperfections that have soiled our system. Now, evolution has reached a point where everyone satya, truth, will surface. So it is essential to work on self, eliminate imperfections and acquired traits that have crept into our system and see what we can offer to the world. Even Vedic Sanskrit talks about mukti, liberation, from imperfections that retard our growth and evolution. Bharat is the land of evolved souls. We disregard this truth if we do not imbibe qualities of these enlightened beings. By absorbing their attributes, we develop within us the tej, luminescence, that can enlighten others, too. We spread virtues and vices, whatever is within us, through our aura. Nature is compelling us to work on ourselves, to move further on the path of merging with pure Supreme Consciousness, towards a new, golden dawn an outcome of true independence. The writer is founder of Pranam Movement based on Truth Love Karm and Light Blueprint for the nation development. Their vision for an alternative path remains inadequate. The prevalent revdi culture, centered on pledges of free electricity, water, and loan waivers, is unsustainable. Over-reliance on this approach could potentially lead to an economic downturn akin to the current predicament faced by Sri Lanka. For the INDIA Alliance to present a substantial challenge to PM Modi-led in the forthcoming general elections, it must present a more robust and visionary plan for India comprehensive progress. While the concept of cohabit ki dukaan (shop of love) holds relevance in a democratic and secular nation like India, it alone falls short of being sufficient to govern a country of 1.4 billion people. India economy has as much.

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Entrenched rust as entrepreneurial dynamism and no two industries illustrate these contradictions more clearly than its most iconic entertainments, Bollywood and cricket. Facing the same challenge growing competition for fans in the internet age cricket is killing it, Bollywood is blowing it. Cricket growing popularity rests on the Indian Premier League. Since its launch in 2008, the estimated value of IPL has risen from \$1.1 billion to more than \$15 billion. This year the two-month season drew nearly a billion viewers, broadcast and streaming. Last year IPL sold five-year broadcast rights for \$6.5 billion a higher per game price than many other pro sports, including baseball in the United States and that other Premier League in England. Meanwhile, Bollywood box office had been weak for many years before falling sharply during the pandemic, with yearly footfalls down from 340 million to 190 million. Revenue is running at \$190 million so far this year, down by nearly half from the same period in 2019. Streaming revenue would add to that total, but would not reverse the decline. On July 17, Russia refused to renew the agreements allowing grain exports through the Black Sea. With this unilateral decision, Russia chose to put an end to an initiative carried out with the UN and the support of the international community, an initiative that benefited the most vulnerable countries and enabled the World Food Programmed to feed thousands of people in need in Djibouti, Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen. It is the most vulnerable countries, those already bearing the brunt of the consequences of the war in Ukraine, that will pay the heaviest price following the abrupt termination of these agreements. This halt is irresponsible, following a 2022 that was a terrible year for food security. According to the UN, 735 million people worldwide suffer from hunger, and one person in five on the continent of Africa. Have Indian women come a long way since 1947? Many daughters are now getting the same educational and work opportunities as their brothers, even similar personal freedoms. But the big picture is dismal. This is not only on account of heinous crimes like the May 4 gangrape in Manipur. There is a very broad-ranging social inequality, one of whose striking symptoms is the ridiculously low female labour force participation rate in the world fifth largest economy. The bill to replace IPC, 1860 has been presented as more protective of women. But it preserves most of the language and thus the gendered thinking of a century and half ago, when the social dominance of men was both prevalent and preferred. The parliamentary standing committee to which the bill has been sent, must do course correction. In Section 64 of the new bill, punishment for rape is not less than 10 years, instead of seven years in IPC. The question mark on this change comes from harsher punishments having proved to be quite ineffective deterrents so far. In Section 69, having sexual intercourse with a woman after promising to marry her without any intention of doing so is now clearly stated as not amounting to the offence of rape, although punishable with imprisonment and fines. This is a useful modification as such cases have so far seen very subjective treatments by different courts. However, what really viscerally comes through in the offences against women chapter is that men act, women are acted upon. Men don just assault, they make advances, request sexual favours, ake away women from other men. Women sexual agency is almost entirely missing. The predictable counterargument is that it is men who victimise, women are victims only. It is the same logic that warded

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The decriminalisation of adultery until 2018. Not only did IPC Section 497 punish only men for adultery, it also expressly prevented the wife from being punishable even as an abettor. What the apex court found was that the emphasis on invidious distinctions based on gender stereotypes was actually tantamount to subordination of women. SC quoted TS Eliot The endless cycle of idea and action, endless invention, endless experiment to say that laws have to keep up with the times. The new criminal code should go further. It must frame the rules with the thinking and the language of equality Indian women deserve. India new data protection law has diluted RTI. The amendment changes a provision in RTI on not providing personal information unless it in public interest into one that says no personal information will be provided. This, as RTI activists have pointed out, makes it impossible for the law to address many genuine citizen concerns. Queries on pensions, rations, government scholarships often include requests for information on those who have the power to disburse these benefits. A blanket ban on releasing personal information will shut this one small window of hope for many ordinary Indians. Worryingly, this change is part of a long series of tweaks that have robbed RTI of much of its original purpose. Information commissions (ICs), which exist at both central and state levels, govern the working of RTI. The efficacy of RTI mostly depends on how effective ICs are. Data compiled by Satark Nagrik Sangathan, a citizens group that tracks RTI, shows that ICs have a problem. At the level of states, there are often vacancies in IC posts as appointments are delayed. For example, the 2022 report of SNS showed that Manipur didn have a chief information commissioner for 44 months. Consequently, pendency risen. It rose from 2.19 lakh complaints in March 2019 to 3.14 lakh by June 2022. The Central Information Commission has seen a significant increase in rejections of appeals since 2015. Annual rejections, on average, have been over 60% from a negligible amount in the preceding years. RTI empowered citizens. It said that information that could be denied to parliamentarians had to be made available to citizens. Sadly, RTI operation has deteriorated across ICs. That Parliament didn debate this clause is another proof of how little the political class thinks of RTI. In Rocky Aura Rani Ki Perm Kahayan, a typical Ranvier Singh shirt has so few buttons that it looks like a skyscraper elevator panel with only the lobby and basement options. Watching the BarbeRocky double bill made me realise that while Barbie hits the utopian purple patch in antacid pink our own Dilliwalla Kens are Bling-tastic. They are fantastic in their quest for gaudy egalitarianism. The colors of the shirts worn by Rocky, played by Singh, were born because two kaleidoscopes could not quell their desires after their very first kitsch. Barbie and Ken must rip through a magical portal to enter the real world, where Ken discovers patriarchy. Rocky, carrying the baggage of male entitlement, must prove himself in a mythical cosmos where personal liberties are cherished, arts are worshipped, and misogyny is despised. Since this is Bollywood imagining, such a fantasy land in Delhi naturally is a Bengali household. Its members are cliched types exaggerated till their unreality snaps and they develop the authentic Delhi moxie. Rani (Alia Bhatt) is a TV news anchor who has 0% fear in questioning politicians, thus demonstrating Bollywood capacity to conceive 100% original fiction. Her father dances Kathak like nobody is watching, especially when everybody is watching. Her mother speaks Throop English.

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Not in the longer. Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison may have, in a manner of speaking, already scored a political victory ahead of the May 18 election. Few had expected the socially conservative politician to last out the remainder of Parliament term when he took over as Prime Minister in August following a coup within the ruling Liberal party. In the past, the country has seen many heads of government toppled. That said, Saturday election may not prove an easy ride for the former marketing executive. The polls may not signal an end to the political instability that has dogged Australian politics of late. From combating climate change to shaping energy policy, Mr. Morrison Liberal party is a divided house between moderates and conservatives. These differences were manifest in the ousting of Malcolm Turnbull last year and continue to elude a resolution. The world driest inhabited continent is confronting its own vulnerability to the effects of global warming. Australia, among the world largest wheat exporters, has been forced to take recourse to bulk imports of the grain, consequent to severe droughts in its eastern states over two years. Mr. Morrison, a supporter of coal generated power, may also find his hardline stance on immigration difficult to defend in the wake of the terrorist attacks in neighbouring New Zealand. The opposition Labor party seems to enjoy an edge over the governing centre right Liberal National coalition, according to opinion polls. Its leader, Bill Shorten, has rallied the party during its time in the opposition in the last six years. Labor advantage stems from its promise of a living wage, tighter regulation and ambitious targets on carbon emissions. A 45% reduction in carbon emissions on 2005 levels by 2030 is part of its manifesto. From pleading helplessness before the Supreme Court in enforcing the Model Code of Conduct a month ago, the Election Commission has come a long way in asserting its powers. On Wednesday it took the rare step of ordering that campaigning in West Bengal nine Lok Sabha constituencies that go to the polls on Sunday West Bengal had Conduct witnessed sporadic Wednesday incidents of violence through the previous phases of polling, but on Tuesday in Kolkata. The destruction of a bust of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, the 19th century reformer and cultural icon of Bengal, by suspected BJP activists Conduct has put the party on the defensive in a State where it is making an all out effort to expand its footprint. The EC may have had sufficient reasons to conclude that a fear psychosis has gripped the State, and therefore Conduct campaigning must end prematurely. In TMC ruled West Bengal, the entire government machinery, the Wednesday district administration and the police. The EC may could quite possibly be at the service of the ruling party. However, the advanced deadline of 10 p.m. on Thursday to end campaigning was devoid of any logic or reason, other than Conduct being evidently partisan Wednesday towards the BJP. The 10 p.m. deadline clearly.

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Opportunity for the Government to indicate a direction in which we are going to move, it is difficult to react to almost every aspects of the issues mentioned precisely for that reason. Would like to highlight some limited areas. First of all, India in its efforts of the last 60 years has tried to develop of vibrant democratic politics. Now, the process of creating a democratic system is unending and at the national level, we have a super structure of democratic framework so is the situation with regard to the State level but at the third level, at the district level it needed considerable re strengthening. Now having record to the need for democratic decentralization in decision making in the devolution of resources at lower levels and for strengthening of the local level democracy. This is anta dislodging the Bacterial community from the territory. However, it is a needless cavil, as what matters is that criminal liability has been established and a life term, which ought to mean the remainder of the convicts natural life, has been awarded. The larger takeaway is that efficient investigation, diligent prosecution and judicial sensitivity can ensure speedy justice in all cases, and more particularly in cases of ghastly crimes that cause widespread revulsion and outrage. It is indeed a judgment that will inspire investigation confidence in the justice system. There was a more flagrant illegality when Mr. Kanojia was taken out of Delhi without a transit remand from a local magistrate, mandatory when an accused is taken from one State to another. Faced with criticism, the U.P. Police added a section dealing with the offence of causing public mischief and disturbing public tranquillity, investigation besides Section 67 of the IT Act, which relates to sharing of obscene or prurient material, with the motive of obtaining a remand order. A few other journalists have been arrested for discussing the content of the video clip, in which a woman is seen expressing her wish to marry the investigation Chief Minister. What is disquieting, but unsurprising, is the perfunctory attitude of civil servants towards the personal liberty of citizens. It is one thing to pursue violations through legal action, but quite another to lock up people for posts they deem offensive to their political masters and conjure up justifications for their It is time magistrates who pass mechanical orders without application of mind and officers who carry out illegal instructions from the political leadership are made to face exemplary disciplinary action. Supreme Court last year, when the case was transferred from J&K to for a fair trial. The apex court had taken note of the hindrances to a fair trial in the jurisdictional court, especially the hostile atmosphere against the prosecution. The formation of a group called the Hindu Ekta Manch in support of those arrested and the role played by members of the Bharatiya Janata Party, including two Ministers in the then J&K government, had whipped up communal frenzy. It is commendable that the Crime Branch.

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Seas tech has become the core of many businesses in the current times. Saabs stands for Software as a service. Saabs tech might seem like a complicated concept to understand, but you would be surprised by how common it has become in our lives now. This software are mostly cloud based, so they don need any hardware or particular device for support. In simple terms, Saabs is software that is sold by a third party and is operated using the internet. Companies like Hub spot, Drop box, Google Workshop, Slack, Zoo, Bijou, Gunship and similar companies which provide software and services via the internet are Saabs providers. The idea behind developing this kind of software is to promote businesses, especially commerce services, without letting hardware become an issue of accessibility or affordability. Many tech leaders agree that Saabs technology is on its way to becoming one of the key components of running any kind of business or tech in general. The Saabs tech industry, along with Isaac and Papas has grown 2x within the last 4 years and currently is valued at \$350 billion. The majority of the share is owned by the Saabs software. Saabs has become the key to efficient business management for small to medium size businesses. These businesses, unlike the large ones, cannot revamp their hardware every now and then, plus, they have no such need for it, unlike Isaac or Papas users. Saabs simply take over data management, cloud storage, server management and other such aspects right from a single software without any hardware. So in simple terms, buying such software saves a lot of money for businesses. If we jot down the cause of penetration of Saabs in the market, then I believe the credit will go to the compatibility Saabs software provides and the availability of cheap internet. If you look at such technology some twenty odd years ago, then there needed to be many different kinds of devices set up to do what modern day Saabs does on just one screen. In fact, it does a lot more. Since I am a part of the Indian restaurant industry, we know that Saabs and POS platforms have not just helped in the growth of the businesses, but helped them sustain during the pandemic. They helped restaurant businesses upload and execute their business operations via the internet and turn their business model into more customer facing using CRM Saabs services. Saabs has created user centric banks of data that only the user themselves can access. And since this is all cloud based, no one can breach it nor does it need manual management. I think the only downside of this tech is that you would not be able to avail of its benefits on a bad internet connection. But the Saabs providers are trying to bridge this gap too. Saabs also works in offline modes and just one strong internet connection for a regulated time period is enough to back up all the data.

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Additionally, they are making the software more compact. Like VHS became floppy disks that moved to CDs, then pen drives and now even that is on the internet thanks to OTT platforms, the same thing is happening to Saabs technology. Businesses are becoming compact. Due to Saabs, e commerce businesses have altogether stopped investing in creating any infrastructure for the businesses. They are more eager to learn about how they can efficiently manage their businesses online, reach more customers & benefit from every new Saabs software update. If a business is all about meeting customer demands and earning profits, modern day entrepreneurs know that they can do it by simply using technology and support software. Inarguably the rise in the e commerce model of business has contributed to the mass employment and adoption of Saabs tech. And so, if you are looking for investing in this profitable avenue, then it might be a good time for it as India is currently leading the race for being the startup hub in the world. This means more small scale businesses which are ready to invest in software that provide holistic business solutions. In India, the conversation about organ donation is gaining momentum but there is a long road ahead before we establish substantial ground. Organ donation in the country is regulated by law allowing both deceased as well as living donors to donate their organs. Then why are we lagging behind in organ transplants and unable to meet the rising needs of organ donation? The need for organ donation in India Organ donation is a pressing issue in India due to the huge gap in the demand and supply of organs. The main reasons for this disparity are mainly lack of awareness, myths, infrastructure as well as religious beliefs and superstitions. According to the World Health Organisation, only around 0.01 per cent of people in India have pledged to donate their organs after death. While data shows that there is a huge requirement of organ transplants that is not being fulfilled, leading to nearly half a million deaths every year. It is time to step up and understand organ donation in depth in order to bridge the gap in receiving organs for transplant. Detailed overview of organ donation for the uninitiated, organ donation is the donation of the organs in your body to persons who require a transplant that will give them another chance at life. While you can pledge to donate your organs while alive, organ donation can be done after you are declared legally dead or brain dead irreversible condition where the heart is still beating only due to life support provided. Donation of some organs and tissues can also be done while alive. Organ donation can be done by any person irrespective of age, gender, ethnicity or religion. One donation from the deceased donor can save close to eight or nine lives of people suffering from organ failures and terminal illnesses. Organ donation is of two types, you can.

Test Practice Paper to Screen, Month August-2023, Date- 1^{st -} 15th Aug.

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Of the J&K Police and the prosecutors have brought home the guilt of Sanji Ram, Parvesh Kumar and Deepak Khajuria, who have been sentenced to life for murder and 25 years in prison for gang rape. Further, the role of some police personnel in trying to destroy evidence has also been exposed. Sub Inspector Anand Dutta, Special Police Officer Surender Verma and Head Constable Tilak Raj get a five year term for washing some blood stained clothes, concealing the victim necklace and hair band, and misleading the investigating police team about the place of occurrence of the crime. The investigation had been fairly quick, and the charge sheet was prepared in two months. The trial lasted a year, and the verdict has been delivered within 17 months of the occurrence. Appeals by the convicts are only to be expected, and the Judge Tejwinder Singh approach and the manner in which he appreciated the evidence would be determined by higher courts. Even the prosecution may appeal against the acquittal of one of the accused, whose alibit that he was appearing in an examination in Uttar Pradesh at the time of the incident has been accepted. Some may question the verdict for not imposing the death penalty in what was presented as a crime aimed. Aimed at appealing to Australia growing number of green voters. Conversely, the pro business credentials of Mr. Morrison Liberal National coalition are said to have been steadily eroded as the government has reneged on its promise of corporate tax cuts. The package of measures unveiled in the pre election budget in April may only have a moderate impact. As with several industrialised democracies, voter disillusionment with the principal parties is yielding a fragmented polity, and smaller parties and independents could potentially tilt the balance of power in the Senate, which is crucial for the passage of legislation. With consistent economic growth and modest levels of unemployment Australia has had a remarkable track record in recent decades. This scenario is in stark contrast to the incessant political swings that impede the legislative agenda. What is without doubt is that the turnout will be high at the polls, as voting is compulsory for registered voters. Manufacturing, which has a weight of almost 78% in the index, continues to be the biggest drag, with output contracting by 0.4% after shrinking by a similar extent in February. Overall, the sector growth slowed to 3.5% in the last fiscal, from 4.6% in 2017 18. The composite picture that emerges from all these numbers belies the CSO implicit fourth quarter GDP growth assumption of 6.5%, and paints it as overly optimistic. With global headwinds strengthening in the backdrop of an escalating trade war between the two largest economies, the U.S. and rising tensions in West Asia beginning to push up energy costs from the top oil exporting region, Indian policymakers have to contend with an external sector that would likely only add to the domestic pressures, most certainly in the near term if.