

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7467**

Understanding global developments from afar is often a delicate task. Views masquerade as facts. Rhetoric passes as reality. Exaggeration is par for the course. Narrative is treated as truth. The complete picture is never clearly visible. Making sense of the February 4 Putin Xi summit in Beijing, from an Indian perspective, confronts all these challenges. Nevertheless, the 5,000 word joint statement issued after the 38th meeting between the two leaders is an excellent aid to deciphering the state of their ties. The reference in the outcome document that Friendship between the two States has no limits, there are no forbidden areas of cooperation is the basis for the reportage that Russia and China are in a closer embrace now than any time since the heyday of Sino Soviet ties in the 1950s. This week the Supreme Court is expected to begin hearing a case that will test the constitutionality of Haryana new law that reserves 75% of private sector jobs for locals, subject to a monthly salary cap of Rs 30,000. Haryana is not alone in an attempt to promote nativism by making it mandatory for private sector entities to reserve jobs for locals. Andhra Pradesh assembly passed a similar law and last year Jharkhand assembly followed suit. Punjab is set to replicate Haryana approach with this idea catching on as one of the many election promises. Other than the legal premise underpinning domicile reservation, Haryana law has other alarming features. Its scope covers not just corporations but also trusts societies and partnerships. Moreover, a designated officer is empowered to interpret matters in a way that is straight out of India discredited license permit quota raj playbook. There are serious flaws in this law and similar ones passed by other states. Domicile based reservation in the private sector violates fundamental rights of citizens from other states. There is no legal case for it. From an economic standpoint, domicile based reservation wholly undermines the spirit of other laws that seek to create a common market in India. Labor mobility is as essential as that of goods and services. Employers need the right to choose their workforce. It an integral part of creating a competitive economic environment. Gol schemes such as production linked incentives PLI to promote manufacturing through private investments are incompatible with attempts by states to erect barriers to labor mobility. It one reason why Gol solicitor general arguing Haryana case made for poor optics. It Gol duty to push back against nativism and attempts to erect barriers to labor mobility. However, when the solicitor general argues Haryana case, it will only encourage would be nativists. Given the controversy that governors often generate, it inexplicable why some of them give their assent to legislations that violate fundamental rights. The apex court should resolve this matter soon by upholding fundamental rights. India path to economic prosperity depends on giving the private sector the space to make appropriate choices. And migration is what runs the labor market and keeps wages competitive nativism.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7468**

Therefore, is against both labor and capital just what an economy recovering from the pandemic does need. Therefore, Haryana misguided attempt must be rejected. States need to work with industry on programs that impart skills and make local youth more employable. In that way, everyone will gain. With 9 of 40 seats in Goa, going to polls on February 14, dependent on mining revenues, the resumption of mining is a key political issue. BJP MLAs are incumbents in 7 of these constituencies and are having a tough time explaining the delay in issuing mining leases after the Supreme Court quashed the renewal of 88 mining leases in 2018. Opposition parties Congress and AAP have sniffed a political opening and promised to issue new leases within six months if voted to power. The Goa mining fiasco has been a poor advertisement for governance in India. The failure to renew leases after they expired in 2007 combined with turning a blind eye to environmental violations had culminated in the mining ban between 2012 and 2014. But the renewal of 88 mining leases instead of issuing fresh leases, coupled with non recovery of amounts due from old lessees for illegal mining between 2007 and 2012, led to SC quashing the leases in 2018. With elections in mind, BJP Premed Savant government attempted to restart mining by setting up a PSU mining corporation and auctioning eight leases but neither took off. During the mining boom, the government earned revenues of Rs 950 core in 2011 12, which dropped to a lowly Rs 6 core in 2019 20. Loss of revenue is not a small matter for a small state with outstanding debt of over Rs 20,000 core. Income loss for the nearly 3 lakh people dependent on mining was just as much of a shock. Tourism, the other big revenue earner, struggled during the pandemic. Goa has been able to diversify income streams. But given environmental concerns, recent incidents of flooding, and Goa population density, devising sustainable mining practices is the only way ahead for the mining industry. The government taking charge after the elections must repeat old mistakes. Recently, the Supreme Court of India expanded one more time the scope of a daughter rights to inherit land. The court ruled that if a male Hindu dies intestate without a will, his self acquired property will pass by succession, and a daughter would be entitled to inherit such property even under Hindu law. Critical for women empowerment there is increasing evidence from around the world that access and ownership of land can radically transform a woman life, in rural and urban areas alike. Land ownership strengthens a woman sense of identity as an equal citizen in society, provides a basis for her family economic security and stability, acts as a foundational building block for agricultural productivity, and promotes more inclusive and stable societies. Sara Swati Puja is called the Valentine Day of the Bengalis. While I cannot comment on the lived experience of others.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7469**

And I understand that those who lived in apartment blocks with Sara Swati Pujas of their own used this day as a means of unfettered interactions with humanoid forms of opposite gender, yellow saris and orange karats and stolen glances and suppressed giggles such opportunities were closed to me by virtue of my circumstances. Which is why that type of ache din remained only a dream for me, like making money from crypto? However, that does mean I did have a good time. Nothing signifies a deep devotion to the goddess of learning more than not studying on her day, and so all the heavy books, of Chemistry and Moths and Stats, were placed below her pedestal to prevent being made to pull them out. A day of no study, growing up in the hypercompetitive Bengali middle class of my youth, was a Shaw shank Redemption climax scene type experience, where each moment could be savored. Since there was little TV, and no internet, beautiful small things filled up that window of freedom, and the most beautiful was the food. Sara Swati Puja was the day of sugary treats. It was that as a Bengali kid I did have sweets, I actually had too many, but the typical Sara Swati Puja treat was unique in that it dispensed with the fluff, and got right down to the good parts the sugar. How many different ways and shapes and consistencies can you have of sugar A Sara Swati Puja plate is the right place to find out. While many a Bengali may have been enjoying the sweet comforts of human companionship on that day, my time was better spent with the nokuldana and bates and korma and the Thanes of them all, the formidable math. And while I do know how much learning that I imbibed in those days I still carry with me, I would guess very little, my blood still has in it the elevated glucose of past Sara Swati Pujas, and so what if my heart did flutter then, it does now, thanks to the sugar again, and I feel thankful to Ma Sara Swati for teaching me the most useful thing in life, not Moths or Chemistry or Stats, but just to be thankful. The concept of dharma, commonly associated with Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism, has been variously interpreted as moral law, or duty, or the unifying principle of the cosmic equilibrium. Dharma finds its most comprehensive explication in the Bagdad Gita when Krishn, appearing in his transcendent form, enjoins a faltering Arjun to take to the battlefield of Kurukshetra against his kinsmen, the Kauravs, because not to do so would be adharmic, a denial of dharma, a moral and spiritual imperative determining an individual code of conduct beyond the compulsions of fear, or hatred, or self gratification. Dharma can be interpreted as being in synchrony with the universal scheme of creation. This view of dharma finds an echo in the philosophy of Aristotle, Xenophon, and other.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7470**

Metaphysicians of ancient Greece. Greece, there was no equivalent of sin, as later conceived in the Christian world. The closest approximation of sinfulness was acedia, derived from the prefix a denoting negation and kedos, meaning care. Acedia implied a lack of heedfulness, spiritual apathy, a disconnect with oneself and with the world at large. The early Christians adopted this Greek idea and turned it into the Deadly Sin of Sloth, implying not physical laziness but a spiritual inertia which was a denial of God love of all creation, a noonday demon which bred a profound antipathy to life itself. The contemporary American writer and poet, Kathleen Norris, who has narrated her own experience with acedia, distinguishes it from depression, which is a psychological condition, not a spiritual affliction which calls for a rejuvenation, or a reawakening, of the spirit. The Greek antidote to acedia was enkrateia, from the root word kratos, meaning power. Enkrateia, which Xenophon called the basis of all virtue, meant power not over others but over oneself, the willingness and capability of overcoming weakness or deficiency of spirit, and obeying none but one own conscience. Classical Greece counterparts to dharma and dharma were enkrateia and acedia, an occlusion, or eclipse, of the spirit which leads to unrighteous action. In The Iliad, the Greek Mahabharata, Homer cites as an example of acedia the dishonor done by Achilles to his vanquished foe, Hector, whose body the vengeful victor drags behind his chariot, incurring the wrath of the gods who bring about the death of the invincible warrior by the fatal arrow that strikes his vulnerable heel. The passage from acedia to enkrateia, from dharma to dharma, is illustrated by John Bunyan the Pilgrim Progress or, to give the book its full title, The Pilgrim Progress from This World to That which is to come. Published in 1678, the work which has been translated into more than 200 languages and is deemed to be second only to the Bible as a religious bestseller, narrates an allegorical journey undertaken by Everyman, Christian, from the dark night of the soul, from acedia, or dharma, to the Celestial Light of salvation, to enkrateia, or dharma. From Kurukshetra to the Greece of antiquity, from the Trojan War to Christian Pilgrimage, the paths to dharma are many. Dharma resonance might be found in Hemingway grace under pressure, the unflinching resolve to do him one thing, the only thing. This injunction may even be discerned in the succinct slogan of a popular brand of sportswear Just does it. Which, in a nutshell, is what Krishna said to Arjun? Payer dosti hai Does dosti have a sense of gender True, there are statements like ladka ladki can never be friends, but who cares Dosti does not see genders similarly, it is acceptable to allow love to flourish rather than hatred, regardless of gender. Let the person with whom you are in love select the other counterpart. Why impose a relationship that has no meaning on the name.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7471**

Of family honour Love is complicated it simply a strong feeling. It something you can feel while sitting with your partner and not even conversing or engaging in their respective works. Silence does speak. Globalization has not only provided us with job opportunities, but also a single click or swipe left or right on the person you want to hang out with. Tinder has taken the place of slow tender love. I never say that changing with time is bad, but changing or evolving the definition is not the same as killing and suppressing it completely. Yes, I, too, wanted to choose my partner on my own, and I did, but playing with hearts in the name of love was never on my mind. According to an elderly person, if you don't have enough money, the love walks out the front door. By saying and repeating this, I do not mean that money is the foundation of a marriage, but that understanding finances is equally important for a marriage. In real life, saying I just need love will not help you survive. Accepting and comprehending the concept of no! Things are happening these days in the name of LOVE. Things are a lot of things put together. Following, harassing, abusing, and attacking, and so on. This applies to both men and women. It is important to understand that no is a complete sentence. Even if you were in a relationship with someone and now they are saying no to certain things, accept that. You will not become weak as a result of this. Just stop saying want to be my champak chalk when the answer is no! Love is to adoring and valuing individual choices! To love is unquestionably not to impose. It is a personal choice whether or not to change oneself if one loves. So, in the name of love or family demands, refrain from requesting changes that are far more significant for the being. Pragma is the term of love I meant in the entire blog. This is mature love. Long term couples irrespective of gender cultivate this by actively practicing mutual commitment, compromise, and understanding. There are other types in our Shasta in terms of Love. They are Philistia, which is self love. I believed that before you love any human being first practice this to entail the right value of Love in your life. As it is believed love yourself in a way you have no chance left to be expected by anyone. Philip is the form of love we share with everyone apart from our partner, as it is a form of love without sexual intimacy. Lupus is the beautiful term of love that refers to the starting of love. As it is the romanticism affection we read any literature before the dense intimacy. Eros is utter sexual desire and passion. For this you must first have Lupus, without it, Eros is not to be loved, it just Lust. My memory of February is.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7472**

Mostly about celebrating Sara Swati Puja at school and stepping out in the street without much layering as the weather starts becoming hotter each day. In the beginning, it feels so light and vulnerable at the same time but soon we get used to it. Sky remains clear and weather is beautiful, usually. When weather changes and I notice it bringing a change in my daily life, it feels my heart with glee. Remember the first time cloud hovers in the sky and you realize that, this is the day you were shown in the news that monsoon will hit your city, the first time you realize that monsoon is finally gone and the weather is less humid and you stop carrying the umbrella which had occupied big space inside your bag, for good three months or the first time you reach home and tells everyone that you saw someone on the street, wearing sweater and now it time to take out all those woolens and blankets that were long forgotten, it feels us with zeal. Beside all of it, February is also the month of Love. Suddenly, that flawed bhaiyaa Florist outside my home begins to sell bouquet of all kinds of roses along with the garlands of marigold and hibiscus that my mommy buys every morning for her prayers. I wonder who would buy bouquets from him and who would he give it to. I also wonder what would that other person does with this bunch of flowers that will dry out in a day. Or maybe I try to find logic here just because I never received any. This morning my father, who is clueless about Valentine week, bought a cauliflower from market and boasted that he got it for just rs60. And then the argument began. Blow your money in whatever way you want but you won have to come and tell me these things as I find it sheer stupidity. Mommy said when Papa did stop bragging even after seeing the look at mommy face. It not that my Mommy remembered Rose Day either but she claimed that she would not have paid a penny more than rs40 for it. Seeing all this makes me giggle mostly and sometimes it irritates too but it feels like the most beautiful form of love. Where you fight, you care, you priorities, you support, you argue, you protect and at the end of the day stay together. You don't leave. You get so used to that one person that if you see someone better than them, you get an urge to go back to your person and tell them about it. Once you fall in love with one person, rest of the world is just a background for you. Real love does not fade with seasons. It remains unchanged in all conditions and grows stronger with time, with fight. So when I will fall in love with you, instead of giving me roses, promise me that you would buy.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7475**

Me a cauliflower for the rest of my life, that too at a high price, so that, later we could fight. Philosophers have been framing social norms from time to time for the smooth functioning of society. The old norms change over time and new ones are adopted in their place. This paper ponder over some of such changing norms at present whose understanding may help in moderating conflict of old and new generations Up to 1990, this proverb early to sleep bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise was a buzzword of parents for their children. In my childhood, my mother used to wake me when she used grind flour before sunrise in the stone khaki. I, as a father used to wake my children till the late nineties but after that, the schedule started dismantling due to different timings of tuitions and schools. Perhaps, most parents around 2000 had accepted that the old proverb is redundant and the new norm of late to sleep and late to rise is the lifestyle of studious students persons One another Sanskrit shola, Janine air Janambhumi swaragad ape gariyashi, means mother and motherland are superior even to heaven, is so important a social norm that it is the National motto of Nepal. In India too, rooted persons like me after serving in eight states of India thought to settle near their birthplace. With consideration to living near family and relatives, I settled in a small city Rothay. My decision is an exception as even the lowest employee of most of the National level Institutes prefers to settle in State capitals or nearby cities. Even my children after living in state capitals did not like my decision to settle at a district level. Instead of Janine or Jana bum other considerations like facilities, work opportunities, and proximity to in laws are emerging as deciding factors. Third, the pertinent social and religious norm was to avoid debt as it is sin as per the bible, obligation over generations as per Islam and Hindu philosophies. A person dying with debt may not attain moksha. An outstanding loan against a person after death is transferred to the heirs and it used to be considered as a dent in the reputation of the family. But nowadays everybody likes to avail the maximum loan which may be from banks and private persons. Farmers suicide due to excessive loans is a very common political issue. Committing suicide used to be a crime earlier, but nowadays, farmers unions, force the administration to declare all types of deaths as suicide as he gets some compensation from the government. Further unions demand waiving of unpaid loans and enhancement in compensation. It seems people are following the Charvaka Rishi Philosophy whose leading principle is, Yavat Jeevan sukham jeevet. Rinam kritva ghritam pibet. It means, as long as you are alive, enjoy your life, and drink ghee even by borrowing money. As per Chirac, moksha is death which is.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7476**

The cessation of life breath. The wise, therefore, ought not to take pains on account of moksha. A fool wears himself out by penances and fasts. Chastity and other such ordinances are laid down by clever persons for weaklings. While many countries have trade deficits with China, few have as asymmetrical gap as India has, best witnessed in trade data releases in recent times. We may have exported goods more than \$25 billion to China, but we have also imported Chinese goods close to \$100 billion. While the military threat from China, including series of incursions in 2020, have been well handled through military diplomatic response, the widening trade deficit is fast metamorphosing into an invisible war affecting the Indian population on a large scale on day to day basis, soliciting national security debate for supplementing the public policy responses. For a long time, we lived under academic illusions that burgeoning trade relations with China would facilitate better bilateral relations since there have been numerous examples of flag follows trade in past. While the actual history of great powers in last two hundred years does not come out with a clear mandate if economic interdependence promotes peace, many academicians and strategic experts including many in India guided us through their cottage industry of liberal and neo liberal narratives that economic interdependence actually promoted peace! Unfortunately, India has joined the select list of countries like the US that have high conflict and high trade with China. Unlike the US that has the geopolitical leverage of avoiding China as a neighbor and can choose or avoid conflicts in different conflict areas, India does not have that choice since the economic heat has been quite recurrent for some time along with military heat on the Line of Actual Control LAC. Also, unlike the US that is still the economic superpower and has some semblance of economic interdependence with China, India is dependent on China to the ratio of 1 4. The protagonists of economic interdependence brings peace hypotheses are yet to come up with a theoretical proposition capable of explaining trade dependence and its repercussions for lack of peace on the dependent party. There lies the problem! Our national security debate is largely oblivious of this economic dependency on China. Have we pondered on the issue that the economic or trade leverage enjoyed by China could be used at some stage to choke essential supplies to India, particularly in crisis times or during bilateral military conflict situations Look at the companies around us doing retail business and affecting our lives like Tomato, Snap deal, Big Basket, Pat, etc. While they have become household names, we hardly care that all of them have significant level of Chinese investments. Until recently, one of the retail e banking wallet companies, having significant Chinese investments, was even sponsoring the Indian cricket team. We may have been certainly cautious of avoiding Chinese investments in sensitive areas, but the Chinese are there everywhere in the retail sector! Today, the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7477**

Chinese have household data including payment details for a significant proportion of the population! Even if the hypothetical fear of choking does not materialise, China is still able to dictate, at present, many commercial decisions due to high level of trade dependency. Indian domestic manufacturing entities are finding it tough to compete with cheap quality cheap rates Chinese products. Domestic jobs would lose out in the long term due to such imports in high quantity. Reducing the merchandise imports have played on quite significantly in our economic discourse in past but the structural constraints of India domestic economy still make us look towards China. Thus, while it may be a case of pax Mercatoria as the face mask, it may be actually pax Sinica doing the backstage show in the long run! Liberal economist would still pooh pooh trade deficits as a false national security risk. They may come out with the counter narrative that China India trade relations are not something akin to the US China trade wars, marked by acerbic language and politics of sanctions. While such trade wars may not be the reality in case of Sino Indian bilateral trade, recurrent trade deficits do remain a cause of concern since we are unable to come out of the comfort zone of burgeoning trade statistics and our overtly optimistic perception that China would be a benign neighbor just because it has huge trade figures with India. We, therefore, need to adopt a realist framework to perceive the looming Chinese threat through the so called burgeoning bilateral trade. We often fail to realize, as Dale C Copeland Economic Interdependence and War, Princeton University Press, 2015 would like us to believe that commercial factors are far more important than war factors since they make states vulnerable to cut offs and devastate the economy. We need to have correct trade expectations driven primarily by our own long term national security, social cohesion than the theoretical propositions that trade can often make friends out of enemies. It boils down that while we have rightly focused on the military security dilemma on the China front, we also need to concurrently engage ourselves about another equally phenomenon called trade security dilemma China. We have seen some commendable public policy initiatives in recent past. The Chinese FDI has come down, trade diversification is being attempted, big push is being given to domestic manufacturing capacity that could further reduce Chinese imports, and above all, a new public consciousness towards country origin labels on products for sale on platforms is being attempted. But is that sufficient probably not, since the structural contours of the bilateral trade would still remain largely unaffected and our trade dependency and vulnerability would only perpetuate. The ideal option of an even trade balance is a difficult task indeed! That calls for a wider national security debate if we should optimize from the present levels of bilateral trade through reenergizing the economic dialogue platform or bring it down to negligent levels like the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7478**

One we have with Pakistan. Either way, it is time to debate the long term consequences of high trade with China. It is in spotlight again. The piece of cloth, called Hijab, used by women in Islam for covering their head, is the talk of the nation after a school in Karnataka denies entry to girls wearing it. Whether it should be a part of uniform or not is an entirely different debate. What is important here is to first understand what Hijab signifies. Hijab controversies are often related to Islamophobic however, their roots could also be found in authoritarianism. It is important to look at anti hijab controversies also in context of society relationship with women. Length of the skirt has always been seen as a parameter of modesty and hijab as that of domination. The dominant view considers hijab as an oppressive tool forced on women. It is considered as a symbol which denotes that woman is not liberated and is inexpressive. However, for Islamic women who chose to wear Hijab, have reasons to wear it. Some wear it to retain their modesty, while others to symbolize their relationship with God. A similar piece of cloth could be worn as a scarf to protect one hair from sun and wind or as an accessory matching one dress or just as a fashion statement. This could also be an expression of femininity and identity. Hijab should be seen like any other accessory. It could be seen as her right to choose what she wants to wear. Let not loosely assume that the woman covering her head is oppressed. Women wearing Hijab could be as free, have an individuality and a sense of expression and security as those not wearing it. The world forms a perspective of a woman always by associating her with something or the other. be it religion, sexuality, morals, or the other gender. Women here are reduced to individuals who should seek constant approval from others. Feminist movements have always challenged authoritarianism and would continue to do that. Let others not decide what liberates women. Let women decide that for themselves. How about concentrating on what in and not what on her head Ashwin Vishnu, minister in charge of railways, communications, electronics and IT, in an interview today to Times of India, has outlined plans for state owned telecom company BSNL. There are three points he made. One, there will be an investment in 2022 23 of Rs 45,000 core. Two, it will be used to upgrade BSNL entire network to 4G and also upgrade the IT systems. Three, BSNL continues to provide support where commercial services are unviable. Separately, Vishnu indicated that 5G telecom auctions will begin by the middle of 2022 23. When the telecom plans for 2022 23 are combined with the reliability of government promises about investment in BSNL, it begs the question should BSNL be subsidized by taxpayers to compete against private telecom companies that are one generation ahead in offering.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7479**

The war in Ukraine has killed thousands, displaced millions and damaged the region economy. But the cost of this war is being borne worldwide, especially by the poor. The war most significant consequence has been an extraordinary increase in food and fuel prices. As a result, most of the world population has paid through its nose to procure basic food and energy. Instead of kings, netas and dignitaries of various descriptions, what if we looked at India extraordinarily diverse flora and fauna, and its grand rivers and imposing mountains to name all our public spaces? The Supreme Court rightly dismissed a PIL that sought a renaming commission focused on ancient India. However, India does need a new way of naming but one not bound by this or that view of a perpetually contested past. The country is expected to add another 416 million people to its cities by 2050, taking the urban population share to 50%. This means major infrastructure expansion. Each new project, street, square will need a new name. So, without a revamped philosophy of naming, this issue will keep wasting social capital and the court scarce time. Take a gander at the top airports around the world and most have straightforwardly geographical titles Amsterdam, Beijing, Dubai, Incheon, Los Angeles, Munich. Similarly, in many countries, streets are named by their simple number and direction. All of this is both user friendly and conflict reducing. But when utilitarianism is not the only concern, homage to Nature serves so much better than to man, whether it is Singapore Changi Airport nod to a legendary tree, or the 300 odd streets named after Oak in California. Why do we get out of the cross party obsession with history when naming streets, squares, airports? Think of all the missing Champa, Chinar, Jamun, Jacaranda, Koel, Myna, Mahua. It easier to find a Peacock Road and an Elephant Road abroad than here. Words have power, names carry moods. Would you rather live on a street named after a leader or after a flower? And if dead people who were famous have to be considered, why not name public spaces after popular figures from arts, entertainment and sport? Nice names, by the way, are economic multipliers. US data indicates homes on Lake streets average 16% more than the national median home value. Aspirational real estate in India has names like Riverview or Camellias. Shrewd realtors have cottoned on to people preferences. Surely, governments, elected by people, should too. GDP for the third quarter (October December) of 2022 23 was Rs 40.19 lakh crore, higher by 4.4% in sync with RBI estimate but lower than the consensus opinion of economists. Leaving aside the many revisions to GDP data both in the preceding quarter and also financial year, third quarter data sends worrying signals about the speed at which the economy is losing momentum. Private consumption is losing steam as the upside from normalisation of activity is being offset by higher interest rates. Also, manufacturing has contracted.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7482**

For the second successive quarter in the backdrop of a global economic slowdown. Private consumption expenditure grew lakh crore in the third quarter. For context, in the preceding quarter (July September) it grew almost 9%. This slowdown is consequential for two reasons. Private consumption makes up about 60% of GDP. Therefore, robust growth in consumption draws in private investment. To that extent, this sequential slowdown in consumption growth is the most worrisome aspect of GDP data. Domestic consumption slowdown came in the wake of a global economic challenge that has taken a toll on manufacturing output, which shrunk by 1.1% to Rs 6.14 lakh crore. Monetary tightening since May 2022 has been complemented by fiscal tightening, thanks to government debt to GDP ratio crossing 80% post pandemic. True, fiscal consolidation is essential to preserving macroeconomic stability. However, the timing and pace of consolidation significantly influence economic performance. In the third quarter, government consumption expenditure shrunk 0.9%, clocking in at Rs 3.47 lakh crore. GoI and states should consider taking another look at the pace of fiscal consolidation to ensure that it in sync with the strength of private consumption. This timing of fiscal consolidation will assume greater importance by April as India rabi harvest for the second successive year faces the challenge of an unusually early spike in temperature. Also, as manufacturing has been affected by the fallout of the Russia Ukraine war on the global economy, both fiscal and monetary policies need to adjust to the evolving situation. The acclaimed author of children books, Roald Dahl, fell afoul of PC. The initials stand not for P Chidambaram, or Priyanka Chopra, but a force more formidable than both of those public personages put together: Political Correctness. Political Correctness, also called woks, determines what we are allowed to say or, rather, not say because the words in question might hurt the sensibilities of someone or other. The latest target of PC was Roald Dahl, whose much loved classic fantasies, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, and Matilda, had supposedly offensive adjectives like fat, and black deleted by the publishers to make the books more acceptable to modern readers. So Augustus Glop, Charlie arch adversary, became not enormously fat but merely enormous. Similarly, in another Dahl story, the adjective black was removed from the description of monstrous tractors. Several eminent figures, including Salman Rushdie, himself a victim of repressive censorship, and British PM Rishi Sunk spoke out against this most recent example of the oral police suppressing freedom of expression, after which the cuts were restored. But the protocols of PC have determined that black is taboo as it is racist, and fat is a no on account of smacking of ageism, being critical of someone physical appearance. If PC has its way in everyday discourse, income tax authorities will no longer be tasked with tracking black money, nor will cinema reviewers be able to talk about black and white films. Accountants will no longer divide the debit and credit sides of ledgers.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7483**

In terms of red and black, respectively. Astrophysicists will be banned from discussing black holes in space. Power cuts will not any longer cause black outs. Zebras won be allowed to have black and white stripes. There all be no more big, fat Indian weddings, or people who earn fat salaries, and so can afford to live off the fat of the land. Dietitians will not be able to distinguish between polysaturated fats and polyunsaturated fats. A person who not very bright won be called a fathead, and you won have a fat chance of winning a Rs 10 crore lottery. Poet Raghupati Sahay Iraq Gorakhpur writes: Midrib se kayo is pandas se gayer Her dill koi lager chat is, her ankh bar aye Please ask the singer to sing in a way Every heart should feel hurt and every eye be tearful. Music is divinity, this rather threadbare adage articulates the sublime nature of music. Originating from the Arabic word mausiqi, which originally means oft, rhythmic ripples from heaven, music has the power to transport the listeners to the seventh heaven and on cloud nine. Listening to music is a humanising process. It deciliters the mind. Psychoanalyst Carl Gustav Jung always interacted with his patients with compositions of Bach and Mozart playing in the background. Once, Jung sought special permission to meet a condemned prisoner in Vienna, Austria, when capital punishment was still prevalent in many countries in Europe. He asked the young man whether he liked music? Yes, I love it to the hilt, the condemned prisoner said. Jung immediately wrote to the government, A person who loved music could be put before the firing squad. His innate divinity is still alive. The man death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Only hardcore criminals and murderers have been found to have a natural aversion to music. Even animals and plants gravitate towards music. Plants grow faster when music is played. What makes music so ethereal and soothing to the senses? Music is said to have sukkot e such e anal the mythical serenity of the very first dawn of human civilization. Its notes are voices of god. Hansen would often say, Music is the most distilled form of noise of the universe. It the antithesis to the cacophony that prevails and pervades the cosmos. That why all divine songs, hymns and hosannas are conceived in a manner that they can be easily put to music. Maharashtrian saint poet Tukaram abhangas, the Baul folk songs of rural Bengal, the trance like music of the Sufi mystics, and the euphonic azaan, call for prayer, are instances of music uncanny power to connect you to your higher Self and a universal spirit. What can be said, should be sung. When music is played, it creates a harmony a cosmic harmony. Our universe hinges on harmonious motion. Music keeps this harmony alive, active and forever awake. Music has a positively stubborn quality to survive the onslaught of time to echo in our.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7484**

Consciousness forever. Didn't P B Shelly so beautifully put it in an elegy on the death of his friend John Keats, Music, when soft voices die, vibrates in our memory. The nature of music is such that it has a therapeutic effect on the collective consciousness. The operas in Europe were also called harmony clinics, as those who attended them, returned with no discordant notes in their lives. Music therapy is, therefore, the best remedy to get rid of melancholy. Even plaintive and pensive music has the capacity to please the senses and elevate the mood. Music has a cathartic effect. Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius, who ruled in the first century AD, had a retinue of musicians in his court, whom he called angels on earth, like Gandharvas in Indian classical context. Music is the apotheosis of mental faculty and the most benign face of mankind. Today, it is no more a secret that most engineering education seekers are opting for and pursuing degree/diploma programs with a primary focus on their employment opportunities. Passion and interest seem to have taken a backseat in the decision making processes because the students wish to get admission in those programs that have a high probability to fetch them jobs. It could be attributed to the predominance of the service sector in the economy over the manufacturing, agriculture, and allied sectors of the economy. The skewed growth of the service sector economy is the reality and a lot needs to be done to strike the balanced contribution of all components of the economy. A number of initiatives are visible for strengthening the manufacturing sector through Make in India program and startups through various facilitations. But the uncertainty in the gestation period for an increase in the share of these sectors in the economy calls for commensurate changes in all components of the eco system till it happens. The higher education sector which is the nursery for rolling out capable human resources has to take a serious view on the precarious situation of students pursuing degrees/diplomas merely for fetching certain lucrative jobs as it will eventually culminate in a deficiency of competencies to usher all streams of engineering and technology in the 21st century. Lack of interest of students admitted in non-computer science related disciplines in classrooms is ubiquitous. The growing lethargy among students about theory and laboratory classes of non-Computer Science streams is seemingly based on the premise of these not helping them in high fetching jobs. The jobs in core engineering streams are neither in good numbers nor have extraordinarily high packages of more than a crore rupees as in the non-core engineering jobs in IT, consulting, finance, etc. from campus placements however, the average salary of core engineering jobs are well comparable with the non-core engineering jobs. Also, the crore plus packages are usually for locations outside India, so it is the figure after converting the package into rupees, so there is a need to discount it from the perspective of cost.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7485**

This holy festival is celebrated every year on twenty fifth December as a celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ with full joy and gaiety. Christmas festival is celebrated with great pomp. This day is celebrated as birth anniversary of God Jesus Christ. This festival is celebrated in country and abroad with its customs and traditions. On this festival decorating the Christmas tree and cutting cakes going to church and gifts from Santa Claus has a different significance. Christmas festival has special significance for people of Christianity. According to the religious book Bible of Christianity Jesus Christ was born on this day however different views have been given regarding the birth date of Jesus Christ. Jesus spent his entire life in the well-being of others and inspired people to follow the right path he is also known as liberator and protector of liberating people from suffering. At same time Jesus performed many such miracles due to which he was not only called the messenger of God so his birthday was celebrated as Christmas. On this day all schools and colleges and government and private offices have their holidays. The history of this holy Christmas celebrated with joy and cheerfulness is associated with birth anniversary of Jesus Christ. Birth of Jesus Christ had already been predicted that a man on earth would be born who would grow up to be an influential king and his kingdom would have no limits and he would be savior of the world the painter and will be the right guide. After this when Jesus Christ was born in a cowshed from womb of mother Mary in Bethlehem in Israel his prophecy came true. After which his birthday was celebrated as Christmas festival. Christmas feast is especially associated with Santa Claus. 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. 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 McGrath, Vernon Philander.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-01-Test NO.-7486**

And Ryan Harris in the past. You can add Shami to that list from those going around today. On both Jason Holder and Kumar Roach showed early that there was something on this Old Trafford pitch in that area running in from the Brian Statham end. Four of the five wickets the duo picked came from this end later pick up his first wicket nicking behind, after changing over to the end, and then one more next ball Fabian Allen LBW by one nipping in. It was from this end that India attack and he did take long to find his spot. It was in the Shami 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 kiddy pace gets with the batsman unsure how to line the ball up. The line when just pads and more. In his first over, Shami had Gayle edging one inside and then beat him on the outside. Then, he had gone on to have Sunil Ambries playing off the inside half of his bat, hit him on the thigh and make him look all at sea. It was also from this end that Shai Hope creamed an off that Shami length such a shot would have received a. The bowler can then claim to have the morale upper ground. But at Old Trafford, Shami could afford to go one better. He to bowl fuller than the lengths that he was. It resulted too in what could be arguably Holder did with KL Rahul the ball of the day the seam upright, the ball pitching and in sharply to go bat and pad and onto the top of the stumps. Shami other wicket in his first spell of had come with him the length other way around. The plan to Gayle, he revealed, was simple. The one thing that I thought was that if I don allow him to open his arms, then it will be at some stage, he will go for it. Job done. This was not a hat-trick that would make the but it had given India exactly what they want from Shami, to strike in the power play, and allow the they come into the game. That magic he the length to get the ball to move off the seam, does not come easy, even for Shami. It is a long procedure, a lot of hard work is required and then the results will come, said Shami after the game. I always on keeping the seam upright, so that off the pitch it can cut. And you could see that today. I always prefer to use the new ball in the nets also. I keep practicing and try to notice if the ball is going in or out. You saw since the morning, the ball was seaming and cutting and there was not proper bounce. One thing was to keep your line and length.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7487**

Over the past week Meta Platforms, which owns and operates Facebook, Integra and What Sapp, has taken a big market hit. Its shares dropped 25, wiping off at least 240 billion off its market capitalisation. As of Monday, this trend continued with another dip of 4.7, a cumulative stock price fall of 30 since its earnings report for the fourth quarter of 2021. Is Meta share fall a part of the overall bearish market sentiment on global technology companies No, because the Alphabet Google stock is down only 1.8 and the Amazon stock, after a drop, is now witnessing a rally. Therefore, markets are sending a bigger message to Meta. India low trust environment and ill equipped investigation mechanism, both of which straitjacket economic policymaking, was the focus of attention on Monday in the Supreme Court. Gol plans to move a review petition of an apex court judgment of November 2021 directing CBI to file an FIR in the 2002 privatisation of Hindustan Zinc. What made it unusual was that Gol line of argument claimed that foundational facts presented by CBI were factually incorrect and this was the result of intricate commercial processes being examined by investigating officers. This development encapsulates a core problem holding back policy that major political parties in office tend to support. In an independent development, but one that is relevant to this issue, on Monday Gol informed Parliament that it is yet to come out with a mechanism to sell its stake in two public sector banks. Over a year ago, the 2021 Budget said two banks would be sold. The quality of work in agencies such as CBI, CVC and CAG have sometimes led to delays and substantial economic costs. The price for it is borne largely by citizens in terms of lost opportunities. It not just privatisation that is affected by this environment. Almost six years after the Supreme Court cancelled 122 telecom licenses in the wake of controversies, a CBI court acquitted all the accused and said matters were conjectured. The reverberations of those events in the telecom sector are still being felt. Hopefully, Gol position on Hindustan Zinc privatisation will be followed by a decision to sell its residual stake of 29.6 soon. It almost a decade since a decision to sell it was taken. It an example of an all too common delay that imposes costs on the exchequer. Gol continues to have a stake in two conflicting roles, commercial operations in different sectors and policy making for the same. To ensure a sharp focus on right policies, it important to retreat from commercial operations. However, that process is made unduly controversial and the ineptitude of institutions meant to oversee things lead to endless delays. We need to move away from this system if we are to make a durable return to a trend of at least 8 annual economic growths. As Gol position on HZL privatisation teaches us, these commercial processes can be subject to ham fisted scrutiny by.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7488**

Equipped investigators. Even foundational facts are at times misrepresented. Haryana CM ML Chatter has denied politics influenced his government grant of a 21 day furlough to Dear Sasha Saudi chief Gourmet Ram Rahim Singh, just as Punjab elections are set to begin. Keeping that aside for a moment, let look at the law. Ram Rahim was convicted for two murders and two rapes and is serving multiple life terms. His conviction for raping two women disciples in 2017 was followed by convictions in 2019 and 2021 for murder of two whistleblowers. Chatter point that the convict was eligible for furlough having served three years in prison should be seen in the context of the Haryana Good Conduct Prisoners Temporary Release Act, 1988. This law says a hardcore prisoner those convicted of dacoit, robbery, murder with rape, murder or attempt to murder for ransom or extortion, rape of minor, etc. are not to be released on furlough. Such prisoners are allowed only 48 hour freedom for marriage or death in the immediate family. Surely, Ram Rahim, with two murder and two rape convictions, is a good candidate for a hardcore prisoner equally clearly, just as emergency one day paroles in 2020 and 2021 granted to him to visit his ailing mother were proper, his 21 day furlough is egregiously improper. It sets a terrible administrative precedence in a country where terrible precedents are often copied enthusiastically. Then there the question of the already volatile Punjab elections. Political temperatures are running high in a multi cornered, high stakes contest framed by farmers agitation, controversies of alleged sacrilege incidents. Thanks to the furloughed convict still existent popularity, most political parties are silent on Chatter decision, fearing vote loss. But the potential for disturbance as Ram Rahim is set free amidst polls cannot be discounted. And what does it say about our politics that a two time rapist and murderer is thought to be a vote influencer RBI monetary policy decision is due tomorrow. It comes in the backdrop of government plans to borrow Rs 15 lakh crore in 2022 23, to finance a higher than anticipated fiscal deficit of 6.4 of GDP. This complicates RBI policy choices. This monetary policy is different from contexts defining recent ones when government borrowing increased due to the pandemic and RBI stepped in to make it cheaper for the government to borrow. It lowered the short term policy repo rate to a mere 4 in March 2020. Then, through a series of unconventional actions, it bought immense quantities of government bonds and injected vast amounts of liquidity into banks, to encourage them to buy bonds as well. The other day while rummaging through a disused storage space I came across several dusty, black plastic boxes. It took me a moment to realise that they were tapes for a VCR a Video Cassette Recorder. I had seen a VCR tape, much less watched something recorded on one, for many years, having long disposed of our VCR to an.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7489**

Obliging raddiwala. And the reason that we had done this was because advancement in technology had made the VCR as extinct as the dodo by the late 1990s, and replaced it with the DVD or Digital Versatile Disc player. I first read about VCRs in a Time magazine article in 1970, and had at the time marveled at the concept of bringing an entire movie theatre into your home via a machine smaller than a briefcase into which you inserted a box the size of a book and watched whatever film or other recording you wanted to see. I checked the dateline of the issue to make sure it was April 1, and the article was an All Fools Day spoof. But no, it was April 1, and the article was a spoof. Thanks to the VCR you could bring the magic of movies into your home. Could anything best that And the answer was yes, in the avatar of DVDs, which in turn have been made obsolete by screening devices like smart TVs and phones on which you can watch films, news and anything else being streamed 24/7. The unstoppable avalanche of technological progress has made yesterday miraculous inventions into today museum pieces, and completely changed the world around us, and the way we communicate with it, and with each other. But while the technical means of communication have far outstripped the boundaries of erstwhile imagination, the content of what is communicated, in films, news, or social media, has only too often remained much the same, if not actually regressed. Too much of what is commonly trending, what we see, hear and read, on our digital devices, deals with the continuing brutal oppression of caste, creed and gender, with rabid intolerance, violence and despair. The most ancient museum pieces, which tragically are in use today, are the atavistic mechanisms of hatred, rage and fear, outworn relics of the primeval human mind. The story of the Ramayana can be said to have evolved because of the craftiness of two people Mathura and Kimpaka. Mathura, as we all know, was the hunchback maid of Kikuyu. She was on the terrace of the palace when she saw the city bursting with festivities. She wobbled along to find someone to inquire the reason. Ram is being crowned tomorrow, said Kaushalya maid. Immediately Mathura came down to Kikuyu room and reprimanded her harshly, you foolish woman, get up. Do you know that tomorrow is Ram coronation as the crown prince Kikuyu did not heed Mathura? She was delighted that Ram was being crowned. After all, was it not what they had waited for? Ram or Bharat, it makes no difference to me. They both are the same to me, said Kikuyu. Mathura saw that Kikuyu was not going to change her mind so easily, so she played her trump card Kaushalya who has always been jealous of the king affection for you is now going to wreak vengeance on you. Her son will be.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7490**

King you will be just another person in the palace. She will rule Kikuyu held her husband affection and was proud of that. She could see a jealous Kaushalya belittling her. Mathura had made her ego bristle with anger. She began listening to Mathura and the rest is known. Another character, much less known, is Kampala. He had been in Jonathan with Kara, Tiaras and Dustan. Ram killed all of them along with 14,000 rakshasas. Akamapana escaped and came running to Raven to give the message. Raven was furious and hurt. He wanted to avenge the death of his brother Kara and was ready to go to war with Ram immediately. Kampala declares that Ram can never be won in war by Raven. What you can do is to kidnap his wife. He is very attached to her. Once you kidnap her, his death will be certain. Raven went to Mariachi and asked him to help kidnap Site. Mariachi admonished him. Why would you ask for trouble Don Play with such a powerful man? Go back and live in peace and let your city and citizens prosper. Raven took the advice and came back. He too, like Kikuyu, could see reason. However, within some time Surpanaka, hurt and wailing, came to Raven and in addition to deriding him by saying, What kind of king are you that mere mortals injure your sister and you do not even know about it, she also said, I went there only to get that beautiful woman for you. So beautiful that. She caught the lustful imagination of Raven and hurt his ego by questioning his power as a ruler. Then Raven changed his mind about Kampala suggestion and went back to Mariachi. This time he did not heed Mariachi advice. And the rest is known. Mathura and Kampala were the two people who turned the minds of Kikuyu and Raven. Both Kikuyu and Raven resisted it initially, but their ego and weakness let them down and they became easy targets to influence. Kikuyu lived to repent, Raven lost his life. Today social media can sometimes play the roles of Mathura and Kampala, let us be alert. The process of achieving goals requires functioning of numerous cognitive areas all at once, especially when the environment is competitive. Particularly, prefrontal cortex is the area where processes of goal achievement and problem solving are processed. Nonetheless, until the first half of the 20th century, it was considered that removing some parts of the prefrontal cortex would not make much of a difference in the functioning of the brain, and the brain could function normally without these parts. This made the hypothesis of PFC as particularly insignificant, reports an article titled as Intelligence in man after large removals of cerebral tissue Report of four left frontal lobe cases. However, neuroscientific studies propose that the prefrontal cortex is the part of the brain associated not only with problem solving and new learning, but also, with goal achievement. According to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7491**

Neurologists, the human brain contains approximately 100 billion neurons, and during the process of decision making, new neural networks are formed and ineffectual ones are destroyed in the brain. Goal achievement depends upon certain definitive steps such as planning, visualizing, implementation, obstacle management and consistency. And these steps entail a variety of cognitive functioning during the process. Additionally, goal setting increases systolic blood pressure SBP, which is directly proportional to the level of goal difficulty. That means, the harder the goal, the higher the systolic blood pressure, explains Emily Balletic, a social psychologist from NYU. Thus, emotional as well as psycho physical changes affected by systematic neural networking occur quintessentially during the progression of goal setting and goal achievement. Psychologically healthy adults are able to achieve goals by conquering all emotional and psycho physical impediments. On the flip side however, what happens when goal achievement is impacted in case a human becomes subject to cortex lesions because of stroke or brain injury Prefrontal cortex lesions impinge on problem solving and goal planning in the affected patients. A research work published by Colvin, Dunbar and Gagman presents unique findings in the area. Upon observing 27 subjects while they were executing water jug activity, the researchers found out that lesions had damaged the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, due to which patients were performing poorly during the activity. Subjects were neither able to devise strategies nor sophisticated planning to conduct the task. Moreover, neuropsychiatric activities such as owner of London and owner of Hanoi, to assess the deficits in planning, also suggest the core role that the prefrontal cortex plays in planning and decision making. In order to accomplish any goal, a growth mindset is inevitable. Growth mindset supports the idea of constant learning, and here, age factor does not come into play. This not only demands self efficacy but also consistent improvement. Goal setting and goal achievement is a balancing act when its relation with the psyche of the brain is gauged. Amygdala distinguishes the importance of the goal the frontal lobe gets the work of problem solving, while both parts amygdala and frontal lobe work collectively to maintain focus on a goal. Hence, complex neural networks are involved in goal setting. A study published in Oxford Academic, titled as Decision making processes following damage to the prefrontal cortex examines cognitive deficits in patients and posits that although, orbitofrontal cortex lesion might not affect a person intellectual ability but it severely impacts a person decision making in life. Moreover, study found out that dorsolateral lesion had impacted memory and focus shift, and dorsomedial patients had performed poorly in the tasks that required planning. In essence, for the purpose of successful problem solving, the appropriate functioning of all areas of brain cortex, including cortical and subcortical structures, is indispensable, and any lesion in these areas of the brain can adversely affect goal achievement. Cortex lesions in the brain can also lead to behavioral changes in personality. Patients with the damaged areas are themselves.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7492**

Unaware of their behavioral change but people around can recall the change, says Sanjay Menorah, a professor and clinical neurologist at University of Oxford, department of clinical neuroscience. In his own words, Current theories about prefrontal cortex function remain nebulous, ranging from forward planning and counterfactual thinking, to social inference, reward valuation and morality. I wanted to make these ideas more precise, focusing on patients with damage to a small area called ventromedial prefrontal cortex. The study examined that the damage to the prefrontal cortex area did not improve all decisions based on rationality of behavior in affected patients but created dysfunction in decision making areas of the brain. Hence, lesions in different cortical areas collide with different brain processes. Prefrontal cortex, once sidelined as silent in brain functioning, has a profound role in the subject behavior. An experiment conducted on monkeys where their portions of the prefrontal cortex were removed, presents unique insights into the difference it made in monkeys after removal of frontal areas. David Farrier, the author of The Functions of Brain concludes in the following words the animals retain their appetites and instincts, and are capable of exhibiting emotional feeling. The sensory faculties, sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell, remain unimpaired. And yet, notwithstanding this apparent absence of physiological symptoms, I could perceive a very decisive alteration in the animal character and behavior. Instead of, as before, being actively interested in their surroundings, and curiously prying into all that came within the field of their observation, they remained apathetic, or dull, or dozed off to sleep, responding only to the sensations or impressions of the moment. While not actually deprived of intelligence, they had lost, to all appearance, the faculty of attentive and intelligent observation. To sum it all up, lesions in cortical areas of the brain can not only destroy the planning faculties of the brain but also hinder goal achievement. Along with problem solving obstacles, behavioral change in subjects also occurs where a subject may become uninterested in solving a task, or following the simple strategies that lead to goal achievement. Thus, lesion observations have contributed to how important the healthy functioning of the prefrontal cortex is, in achieving a particular goal. Chinese President Xi has a tendency to exploit every event to rise anti India rhetoric, which was palpable since ducal incident but got intensified after the Galan violent clashes. Under these circumstances, it was not surprising for Xi to have a PLA commander, who had participated in the Galan clashes, as the torch bearer at the Winter Olympics in Beijing. He also exploited the presence of leaders from other countries to serve his agenda. Pakistan, which is also looking for opportunities to criticize India on the Kashmir issue globally, grabbed this opportunity to join the anti India chorus with its master country China. Imran Khan, had two fold agenda in going to Beijing first to beg for monetary assistance, which is critical in view of the Pak economy in shambles and second.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7495**

To rake up the Kashmir issue, which of late is not getting support from the international community including the OIC. In Beijing, Imran Khan and Xi stated that they oppose the unilateral actions that complicate the Kashmir issue, as they pledged closer ties following a meeting. The joint statement released after their meeting read both sides reiterated their support on issues concerning each other core interests and underscored that stronger defence and security cooperation between Pakistan and China was an important factor of peace and stability in the region. The joint statement was on the expected lines. While Pakistan reiterated its commitment to a One China Policy and support for China on Taiwan, South China Sea, Hong Kong, Xinjiang and Tibet, China reaffirmed its support for Pakistan in safeguarding its sovereignty, independence and security, as well as promoting its socio economic development and prosperity. On Kashmir, which was Imran main agenda, the joint statement mentioned Pak side briefed the Chinese side on the latest developments on the situation in Jammu & Kashmir, including its concerns, position and pressing issues at the moment. China on expected lines while mentioning that the issue should be properly and peacefully resolved based on the UN Charter, relevant Security Council resolutions and bilateral agreements, averred that it opposes any unilateral actions that complicate the situation. It may be recalled like Pakistan, China had opposed the revocation of Article 370 in August 2019. China has been consistently supporting the Pak position on Kashmir since 1963, when it abandoned a somewhat neutral position after Pakistan ceded a part of illegally occupied J&K. Imran did not miss the opportunity in China to spew venom against India. According to a Pak media report, Imran severely criticised the persecution of minorities in India in advancing the Hindutva mindset of RSS BJP and that it was a threat to regional peace and stability. He also stated that the rapid militarisation of India was undermining regional stability. Significantly, this statement was not mentioned in the Chinese read out. Imran also got what he wanted on the financial aspect. Both the countries signed an agreement to boost industrial cooperation as part of the second phase of CPEC. Advisor to Prime Minister on China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC, Khalid Mansoor said that the phase 2 of the corridor involved multi billion dollar investments in Pakistan and most of the Chinese companies had shown their interest to invest in Pakistan. The Advisor also informed that the Chinese companies would not only be involved in setting up steel and metal recycling plant but would be involved in developing agriculture production. Why not In return for its investments, China can get strategic areas. While Pakistan has problem in repayment of debt and wanted the rescheduling of the repayment, this assures that its immediate problem would be solved. In return what China would demand is not yet known. However, for a country which is existing only as a protectorate of China, it does not matter which party would.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7496**

Be formally given to China in the coming period. In the past, it ceded illegally occupied Shaksgam Valley, it has allowed constructing CPEC in the areas that belong to India, virtually handed over the Gwadar Port and a city near the Port. The city is under the total control of China. The above joint statement and the Pak media report coincided with the Redfish digital media outlet which tweeted a trailer of a new documentary on Kashmir in which it is stated that Kashmir is another Palestine in making. The Russian Embassy quickly rubbished this statement. The Russian official position on the issue of Kashmir and Russia's principled stance on non-interference in bilateral disputes remain unchanged. It further added that the solution should be found between India and Pakistan only, and it should be based on the achieved agreements, including the Shimla Agreement of 1972 and the Lahore Declaration of 1999. The Embassy further clarified that the misleading label of the channel on Twitter as Russia state-affiliated media does not make it automatically related to any state support. The channel functions independently with regard to its editorial policy. Some experts had assessed that Russia is moving very close to China and it may start supporting China against India. They have particularly noted the joint statement issued during the President Putin's China visit. They have, however, not taken into account what has not been stated. While it talks about the Chinese support to the Russian proposal on the formation of long-term legally binding security guarantees in Europe, it does not offer any military assistance on the expansion of NATO. Similarly, while Russia expresses support for the One China policy, there was no assurance given against AUKUS or Taiwan. There was no mention of either Ukraine or the South China Sea. That Russia accepts India's position on the Pak support to terrorism was clear when on 6th December 2021, Russia agreed to add Al Qaeda, Let etc. in the joint statement, to which China did not agree in the RIC. Russia is also wary of the Chinese efforts to expand in the Central Asia. However, the international relations are in a flux and strategic equations are changing fast. It is in India's interest to keep a close watch on the growing relations between Russia and China. The Sino-Pak axis is trying to marginalize India. The nexus between a fundamentalist country and a Communist state appears to be strange but this is happening. Russia is under pressure from the West and is looking for support from others. Any further move for forging closer alliance between Russia and China would have serious security implications in the current situation. Already the Russians have supplied RD 93 engines for J 17 fighter planes jointly produced by China and Pakistan. Our strategic aim should be to see that Russia does not become dependent on China. Our policy of cooperation with Russia in Afghanistan, in the Central Asia and in the Far East should be.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7497**

Given a greater push. PM Narendra Modi's commitments of India achieving net zero emissions by 2070 at the recent Glasgow COP26 summit was closely followed by a slew of press releases by several large Indian corporates. ONGC, RIL, Adani were amongst those that shared plans on how they plan to reduce their carbon footprint and contribute to a greener world. While this makes for great press, it is also very good for business and for good reason. For one, stakeholders increasingly view a pro environment business more favorably. For another, in the long run it is more economical to employ green business practices. With government regulation to protect the environment getting stringent by the day, turning green is no longer an option. Add to this the prohibitive cost of noncompliance and suddenly the investments towards greener business practices look very lucrative. At the macro level, the decision to go green is driven by regulatory and economic factors. These mainly impact primary and secondary industries like mining, cement production, refining, sugar mills etc. That does mean there is anything that other companies can do. Fact remains that not only can every business make a difference, irrespective of its nature or size, but they can also be seen as doing so by their stakeholders. Most of what can be done to mitigate their carbon footprint is specific to the industry and sector that a company operates in. However, there are a few simple things that pretty much every entity can do to make a difference. Reduce the disposable cups. Higher the employee count, more the number of cups that make it to the landfill. Even if you use biodegradable cups, the fact remains that you are contributing to the quantum of waste that needs to be collected, segregated, transported and disposed. Each step adds a couple of tons of unrequired CO2 to the atmosphere. The smart thing would be to shift to reusable glass ceramic or even plastic cups for that matter. And if you can shift to the classic kulahar, it does get any better. Don't over communicate. Most discerning companies have moved to a paperless office. Unfortunately, we tend to ignore the carbon footprint of doing business the e way. Take for instance emails each seemingly harmless piece of communication has a carbon footprint. It is typed out on a machine that uses energy, stored on a server that consumes resources, uses cables and energy to get transmitted to the receiver who in turn consumes energy in accessing it. You had be surprised at the amount of energy computers, tablets, phones and the servers to store data consume. One way of being responsible is to shoot out that email only if required and then only to those who really need to see it. Brighten your day, pro eco way. Switching to low energy LED lights, 5 star energy rated equipment and tech like motion sensor lighting is something that anyone can do. A staggering amount of energy and money can.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7498**

Be saved through this simple to implement solution. Check the Source of the Force The Ulsan Institute of Science and Technology in South Korea has successfully tested transparent solar cells that can replace office windows. Effectively, this means that the energy that an office building requires to function, will all be generated by solar cells mounted on its façade While this tech is still a few years away, we can still replace all lighting in open parking lots, lawns and other open areas with solar powered lamps. These are very efficient and recoup the investment in a couple of years. Besides huge savings in energy bills, they go a long way in reducing the facility carbon footprint. Of course, you could also choose to avail of renewable energy by paying a small premium over the regular rate of power EV to the future Depending on the rank and entitlement, companies procure cars across models for employees to use. Today, there is a whole fleet of EV available, right from hatchbacks to sedans and even luxury SUV. A simple decision to switch exclusively to EV could result in a huge impact on an organization carbon footprint. The biggest argument against switching to EV is the charging infrastructure. However, if a company provides parking space for employees, it can easily install charging ports at these parking lots. Over the life cycle of the vehicle, an EV saves tons of CO2 that otherwise would have been released in the atmosphere. Add to this the fractional running cost when compared to conventional vehicles and you have a winner all the way These are a few general and easy to implement steps for any company that wants to go green. To know what works best for your organization, the first step is to do an audit. Understanding what aspect of a company business releases what quantum of CO2 is crucial to arrive at a strategy to reduce its carbon footprint. Cumbersome as this may sound, it actually delivers tremendous savings, contributing not just to the environment but even the company bottom line. There are 103 seats up for grabs in the first two phases of the Uttar Pradesh assembly elections in the next few days. This will be a litmus test for chief minister Yogi Adityanath as he takes on the might of the Akhilesh Yadav Jayant Chaudhary combination in western UP one of the epicentres of the farmer protests. Many political pundits have given an edge to the SP RLD combine in western UP due to the Jet factor, yet Yogi Adityanath remains unfazed. The Mahant from Gorakhpur 80 vest 20 remark has been criticised, but he has made a clear distinction between the BJP and the opposition. One common thread in the politics of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Yogi Adityanath has been the way they have portrayed the opposition in respective elections. This dawned upon me during one of my first visits to Gorakhpur as a journalist in the 2004 Lok Sabha.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7499**

During and after the performance of a task. There is no better education for a child than watching his parents come out of a tough situation by means of earnest endeavours. Such success not only gives more joy but also increases self-confidence. As the House knows, the Prime Minister sent out a circular to all the States a few years ago requesting that the portfolio of agriculture in the States should not be neglected; it should be entrusted to an important Minister. I think the National Development Council considered this question and they said that as far as possible, the Chief Ministers in the States should handle the portfolio themselves. And then, they have started a Food Production Board in the Cabinet itself at the Centre, and the National Development Council has decided that an agricultural production board should be started in each State with the Chief Minister as the Chairman. They have started an agricultural machinery board for supplying machinery. They have taken many steps in addition to the normal measures. The Government has been doing their very best in this regard. But with all that, it has not kept up with the targets fixed, unless earnest and vigorous attempts are made. I wish to throw out my own suggestions in this regard. They may not be very pleasant but I wish to be excused because I am speaking from experience. Madam, the first thing is that so far as the producing agency is concerned, its voluntary interest and its enthusiasm must be won. For instance, in industrial labour relations, we got out of the way to invite labour and give it even participation in the management and to do everything for labour. This is just to see that industrial relations are good and the industrial output will be increasing day by day. Is positive thinking an inherent characteristic of a person or can it (69) be developed in one psyche? The opinions differ in answering this vital question. Some people believe that it can be inherited from parents, and cannot be developed. Others believe that like other qualities it can be developed with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is hereditary to some extent but can be acquired to some degree. There is also a section of people, who believe that all depends on circumstances or luck. We need to adopt a scientific approach to find an answer to the above question. No one can get success every time even after making efforts, nor can one fail constantly. Moreover, success has different meaning for different people. For some students, getting 60 per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7502**

A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behaviour and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of short-tempered, over-cautious and nervous parents may assume similar characteristics when they grow up. Psychologists, therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for parent behaviour in front of their children. They must exude confidence, self-belief and hope, especially in difficult situation, so that the children emulate these qualities. They must be taught the importance of being positive before, Should we not show some consideration for this producing agency, namely, the farmer? Mr. Thomas has shown how agricultural products, even at these increased prices, are not paying to the agriculturist. He has shown that very correctly, and everyone who has intimate connection with agriculture at least will agree to that, and if at all anything, that is an under-estimate, not an over-estimate. When that is so, how can we expect the farmer to produce unless he is enthused? Under the National Drinking Water Mission, the guinea worm problem which is prevalent in only six States will now be eliminated by the end of the current year. Similarly, the Central Government has taken several steps to remove the excess quantity of fluoride from drinking water. Alternative sources of clean drinking water and equipment to remove fluoride will be made available to the affected villages. For both the works, a special provision to provide funds to the States is being made. Public awakening campaign is being launched in this regard. The Government has taken the decision to open laboratories at all the places for the qualitative testing of drinking water. I would also like to point out that the constructed amenities provided for the disposal of dirt and dirty water are comparatively very inadequate. This issue will be taken up for discussion at an early date in the National Seminar and the policy will undergo change. I would like to mention that the World Bank and many countries of the world are: extending their assistance for the implementation of these two programmes. The programme started to make available drinking water in villages through Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission, is the biggest in the world and has become a model for other developing countries. In order to have systematic agricultural development and to maintain it, an effective system is essential for marketing of agricultural products so that the interests of producers and consumers may be safeguarded. A model Act has been circulated to the States in order to make uniformity in the regulation and management of markets. In order to provide basic infrastructure facilities for these markets under a Centrally-sponsored programme, the committees of the trade centers are given monetary assistance to the markets through the State Government. Now, both the programmes for the development of markets and construction of village godowns have been entrusted to the State Governments. The Bill, as passed by the Lok Sabha, is already with the hon. Members The Select Committee.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7503**

Earlier went exhaustively into the various provisions of the original Bill and also recorded evidence from some of the representatives of the industry. The various recommendations of the select committee has been incorporated in the Bill. In addition, the wishes expressed by some of the Members of the Lok Sabha have been incorporated in the Bill. The difficulties of small growers have been appreciated and the major portion of the acreage of rubber cultivation is held by the small growers. Proper representation to these small producers of rubber will be given. The labour representatives in the Board have been increased from three to four. The labour representatives will be selected from out of the panel of names submitted by the respective associations an important provision has been made in the Bill to enable the Board to take steps to secure better working conditions for workers engaged in the rubber industry. The present production, of rubber is about twenty thousand tons a year, the demand is increasing every year, while the supply is not keeping pace with the demand. It is proposed to fill up the gap over the short period by importing rubber. The Bill, when passed would enable the Board to import rubber and a provision has been made as to how any profits that are made out of this import of rubber should be utilised. To increase the, production of rubber, it is proposed to take up the development scheme. The details of which are being worked out. It appears that at present the small grower is at a great disadvantage, as far as the marketing of his rubber is concerned. This problem is rather difficult to solve However, provisions have been made for the Rubber Board to take up marketing of rubber also. It is hoped that the new Board will be able to tackle the problem of the small grower of rubber industry successfully. The Rubber industry has established itself as a major industry in India. India ranks high in natural rubber production. Sir, the Press Council Second Amendment Bill was introduced by me in the last session, as I submitted in my statement which I laid on the Table of the House. I request the House to consider the Second Amendment because an Ordinance had to be issued since the life of the Council was expiring. Since the life of the present council was expiring, we had to issue the Ordinance. At this stage, I do not think have much to say because it is a very simple Bill. It is only trying to extend the life of the Press Council till the end of the year. If we are able to finalize the formation of the Press Council earlier, then, of course, the present term would expire earlier. You will recall, I had said in the course of the last debate that a Committee of Members of Parliament has been working for the drafting of the second Bill, which is likely to come up.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7504**

Before the end of this session. The Committee has been sitting and they have been able to come to their conclusions more or less. It is now in the drafting stage and I hope it will be possible for me to bring the Bill before the House soon, I would not like to go into the merits and demerits of the new Bill at this stage. I would only say that it is a very simple Bill extending the life of the present Council. I hope the House will approve of this at an early date so that I can go to the other House before the Budget debate is taken up. No doubt about it; it is a very simple Bill dealing with merely the term of the Press Council and giving life to the Press Council which would have otherwise expired. Do not object to the contents of the Bill. It has been my general objection that Article 123 of the Constitution, which empowers the President to promulgate Ordinances during the recess of Parliament, is a very special power. Therefore, Sir, it is an extraordinary power which has to be exercised with very great caution and care and only in an emergent situation. The First Amendment provides that Congress make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting its free exercise. In the last few years, thanks to jobs becoming global, the importance of English has increased manifold. It has over the years become an important medium of communication, both at the international and intra-national levels. The importance of spoken English is even more, because here are many cases. Where one knows his subject well, but fails to communicate it properly. The practice of spoken English, therefore, is quite essential. Learning English in a country where it is not a native language, opens a number of opportunities for the Individual. An individual can make strides in the management ladder if he or she can speak English fluently. If your English is poor even though with brilliant business ideas, you may still find yourself languishing at the bottom of the management ladder. Your productivity will drop over a period of time since you will find difficulty in expressing your brilliant ideas. Those who can speak good English will probably usurp your ideas and get the credit for all the hard work you did. Group discussion is one of the ways to test someone communicative skills generally before the final interview for a job. An English language trainer trains the candidates for group discussions. While training the candidates, the trainer aims at grooming the whole personality etc. He usually organizes number of mock interviews to make the candidates confident and to assess them as where they are lacking in order to fill the gap. Fear of speaking in front of groups is one of the greatest fears people have. Here, the role of a trainer is very crucial who trains the candidates in practices confidence, and how to concentrate on.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7505**

Oceans are full of sound. Waves and calving icebergs all to the soundscape. But so do human activities, and this can be a for marine life as it can seriously affect their velour and even survival. Being able to produce and detect sound in a where light only a few meters is crucial for to feed avoid predators and navigate vast underwater habitats. Large whales generate low frequency calls that can travel of. While the native to the western Atlantic can produce a loud sound capable of stunning and killing its prey. The noise by humans changes the natural acoustic of our oceans and our capacity to produce it is increasing. Iodine fortification is what most countries rely on to encourage adequate dietary intake. In more than seventy countries that iodize salt generally serves as the major source of iodine intake. One fourth of a teaspoon of iodized salts has about hundred micrograms of iodine. Note that the salt used in processed foods which is the major source of salt for most Americans typically does not contain iodine. If salt used in a processed food contains iodine it will be listed in the ingredients list of that food. Focus on decreasing the amount of salt consumed from processed foods and get your sodium from iodized salt. Seaweed saltwater fish and seafood are natural sources of dietary iodine. Dairy products also supply iodine in the diet at varying levels. Noise is often the byproduct of transport and industry. Yet noise can also be. Many navies use sonar to detect ships and submarines, while survey the seabed for oil and gas using seismic air guns. The noise produced by an air gun can exceed decibels louder than a gunshot at a range of one meter. Sound travels further and four times faster in water than in air at a speed of almost meters per second. The noise by can therefore spread. The trend of eating less table salt, dairy and bread has some experts concerned that iodine deficiency could be on the rise again. Eating a healthy, balanced diet that includes.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-02-Test NO.-7506**

Foods and iodized salt is key to good health. These sounds can be relatively constant, such as the noise by a ship engine and or sudden and acute in the case of naval sonar and seismic air guns. Can noise kill? The sound produced by a can cause hearing loss, tissue damage and even death in nearby animals. Evidence for the lethal effects of noise can be hard to in the open ocean. But seismic surveys have been linked to the mass mortality of squid and. In research revealed that a single air gun caused the death rate of to increase from kilometer stretch of the ocean off the coast of southern Tasmania. The use of naval sonar has also been associated with the mass of several whale species in the, Europe and East Asia. Mass stranding events involve entire pods of the dead whales revealed they had to sickness. This was believed to have been caused by sudden changes in their deep diving to sonar. The skill test is conducted to assess the namely, Tax Assistant Central Excise & Income Tax and Assistant Section Officer. For the post of Tax Assistant, candidates are required to take a Data Entry Speed Test while for the post of are required to take a Computer Proficiency Test. In the DEST, candidates are given a passage of about 2000 key depressions to be typed in 15 minutes on a computer. The passage can be related to any general topic and can include data. The typing speed is on the in the final merit list. Candidates who qualify for the skill test are eligible for to meeting other criteria such and medical fitness and document verification. Not the only gym, but it can also help you improve your performance in dance or an athletic event. It is only natural that your muscles get tense when you experience physical or emotional stress. This is because the tightening of your muscles is the response of the body towards stress. All you need to do is focus on the areas of your body where you feel the stress, such as your neck, shoulders, etc. and stretch those parts of your body.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7507**

The popular narrative in the sleepy town during the elections was that of the larger Hindu community coming together as one bloc against the oppressors largely aimed at the minority community. This was largely similar to Mode brand of politics in the post Godhead era. The 2002 Main Musharraf and 2007 Mat key Saud agar Gujarat elections revolved largely around BJP being the protector of Gujarati admit pride being pitched against the Congress, which wanted to show Gujarat, in poor light to outsiders. What Yogi had managed to do in one Look Sabah constituency, Mode had expanded a similar sub national pride to the whole of Gujarat during the assembly elections. Therefore, the 80 vest 20 remark seems to be a calculated move from the BJP. By raking up this issue, BJP hopes Yogi will be able to recreate the same magic as chief minister Mode of yesteryears. This is why the 2022 UP assembly elections will be an important milestone in India political history. If BJP does win the 2022 UP assembly election, it will have wider political ramifications. This could signify a tectonic shift from the centuries old caste matrix to the new 80 vest 20 narrative as the mainstream. It could also result in marginalizing caste based leaders and political parties even in future assembly elections. Such a scenario will reinforce BJP being in pole position where it can dictate the national discourse around majoritarian pride and identity in the 2024 Look Sabah elections. The current electoral politics of Uttar Pradesh is a clash between the anti-Muslim communalism of the BJP and the anti Kshatriya castes of the opposition, where no bloc can genuinely claim inclusion and justice as its core principles. While much has been written about the former across the national and foreign press, the latter remains an unexplored theme. For opposition parties, anti Yogi Politics has taken the form of anti Kshatriya campaign. Strangely, the opposition includes a set of dominant caste led parties claiming historical and contemporary oppression at hands of Yogi and Kshatriyas while simultaneously seeking to appropriate Kshatriya identity.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7508**

UP polls start today and key implications are already clear. If Samajwadi Party has to win Uttar Pradesh, it has to open up a substantial lead against BJP in western UP, in the first two phases of the polls that cover a total of 113 seats. This is because BJP is expected to prove a more formidable opponent elsewhere, where it is being dragged down by the millstone of the farmers agitation. Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman Budget last week drew praise for eschewing populism in the midst of election season. Its high approval rating was influenced by the combined impact its spending pattern and that of states will have on economic growth. However, following the release of election manifestos by political parties for the assembly elections beginning today, some may wonder if there is a complete disconnect in the economic approach of Gol and the next governments in the five states. If Gol is marked by restraint, wild populism is the name of the game in states. BJP is the incumbent in four of the five states. But its manifestos have all the characteristics of an opposition party trying to woo the electorate on populist promises. In UP, it has promised free electricity, two free LPG cylinders and 20 million smartphones and tablets for students. A party that attempted to push difficult agricultural reforms at the Centre has doubled down on impracticable schemes in states. Therefore, in Punjab there a BJP promise of MSP for fruits and vegetables. To this list, in Punjab it has added everyone favourite and default freebie option loan waivers and free electricity. Other parties have manifestos that are as bad. AAP, which thinks freebies were a big part of its Delhi victories, has promised to open the coffers. Therefore, it has got on to the free electricity and monthly income transfer bandwagon. Congress and SP are older hands at this game. Their manifestos have the usual promise of free electricity, too. Congress has now broadbased its approach by grafting direct money transfers to specific groups such as homemakers and pensioners. The problem with these promises is of course that regardless of who wins elections, state budgets will have to accommodate these populist promises. The issue is not that this will lead to a debt trap, since the extent of a state borrowing is fixed by Gol. The issue is that in order to fulfill election promises, budgets will have to cut back on something. Typically, that is public investment, or capital expenditure, because there is no voluble interest group for this spending. Public investment is the most effective form of government spending to create an enabling environment for economic growth. That leads to jobs, the most effective form of inclusion. That the premise of the well thought out Union Budget. Therefore, not just opposition parties, BJP too is in effect undermining BJP growth Budget. Governors are all about restraint. Governors are often the first to forget that. Thus it is that the Tamil Nadu governor.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7509**

RN Ravi, now has the state sending back the anti NEET bill to him. Ravi had waited 142 days to respond to the first time the bill was sent and when he did respond he added a completely unnecessary commentary that the TN bill was anti poor. That in turn made the DMK government posture more. The tactful thing would have been to send the bill back without rhetorical flourishes or, even better, send it to the President medical education is in the concurrent list. The TN bill cannot get assent because it seeks to carve an exception out of a central exam system. Passing the bill was DMK political theatre. Had it been quietly rejected the issue would have gone away. Ravi should bear this in mind in future, and quickly send the re adopted bill to the President. The common national entrance examination for medical undergraduate and PG courses is here to stay. It ended the chaotic system of states and institutes running their own admission tests. The Supreme Court upheld its constitutionality in 2020. So, TN attempts to challenge it is, and should be, doomed. That said, there merit in the broader argument that NEET can favour well heeled candidates who can afford coaching institutes and pay high admission fees. There also the argument that rural health services tend to get doctors who come from non wealthy backgrounds. In fact, in 2020, the then governor Banwarilal Purohit gave assent to the former AIADMK government bill providing horizontal reservation of 7.5% in undergraduate medical courses for government school students. It is no one case that NEET cannot be improved. There are absurd cases of students with low marks in science subjects paying their way into medical colleges. But interventions such as Ravi are not what it needs. Heated debate surrounding the wearing of hijab in educational institutions in Karnataka has spread across the ideological spectrum and several dimensions from preserving culture to making a political statement, from the roles of religion and national identity to gender equality. I have also been pondering several questions regarding the protests that have now spread to several colleges in the state, with many girls protesting in hijabs and many boys protesting in saffron shawls. The usual suspects may not go after a celebration dedicated to love since they will be busy spreading this poll time agenda of hate. In any case, their aversion to a so called foreign perversion is unfounded. Valentine Day has become as intertwined with our DNA as the hearts of its brand logo. Not only does it cut across culture, class, caste, creed, Bharat that is India has neutralised the moral police main target, romantic love. It no longer a kissa kissie ka. Several years ago, the attendant in a five star hers wished me a cheery Happy V Day. Ma is as she offered me a mini hand towel like a rose. After I d visibly cringed in alarm, I realised that her greeting was totally UN.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7510**

Amorous, asexual and innocuous. As time went by, this annual salutation spread to the office housekeeper and the building gardening lady. It has become so endemic, that if next Monday, the liftman greets me with a, Happy V Day, I will not slay him with my pepper spray, drag him out and hand him over to Security. POSH has been rendered bosh by this mass conversion of Valentine Day. Now, like Diwali or Christmas, it merely about gender neutral camaraderie and crass commerce. If you think it about Cupid, you re just plain stupid. Don sneer at me for being cynical. Love is now paired with jihad. Candles are for protest vigils against rape. Wet nothings apply more to political promises, and anyway everything sugary is banned damned. Relationships are marked by whine and poses. Only diamonds are forever since divorce courts daily discs the assumption that love is eternal. And the dreamy moon is about to be cratered by billionaire boots. Love labor is a loser. Maybe love is all feed up because it a four letter word. Like hate, or life itself. This week has been overwhelmed by an outpouring of genuine love for a four letter lady who gave voice to this elusive emotion. Thankfully, all this gave pause to the current election campaigns with their abundance of four letter components. The neat gang may talk about care, but all they love is hate. Something that is vast but still within the scope of measurement is called Vishal in Sanskrit. Even though the Himalayas are immense, they can still be measured. That which is difficult to measure is termed bright. Parma Uprush is called Bright, because the human mind is always disappointed when it attempts to measure Him. Actually, it is not enough to call Him Bright; He is such a remarkable entity that whoever comes near Him becomes as great as Him and is made His own. Not only does He draw all other entities into His lap, but He also makes them lose their individual identities in Him they become absorbed in Him. Tats why He is also called Visual. And as Has Visual, He is also called Brahma. Had He not possessed the quality of making others as great as Himself, we would have called Him Bright, but certainly not Brahma. If He wants to maintain the sanctity of His name, He is compelled to make His devotees, who meditate on Him, who ideate on Him, as great as Himself. Devotees call Him Bright and also address Him as Diva. Diva means possessing divine powers. What is divine power the physical force we use in our daily lives is known as energy electrical energy and mechanical energy? This energy is nothing but a physical force and unless guided by intellect, cannot work independently. The electricity formed in clouds is wasted in most cases because no intellectual being such as the human being utilizes it. Electricity generated in power stations, however, is readily utilised because.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7511**

It is the product of human intellect and intelligence. That is why we say that physical energy cannot render service unless guided by some intellectual force. Physical force is a blind force. Those unaware of the fundamental difference between physical force and divine force often make the flippant remark that everything has come from nature. But how that possible Nature is does not have its own intellect but is simply the way in which the physical force has manifested itself. Nature cannot do anything original it cannot create such a well ordered universe itself. It is not an intellectual force but a blind force. The divine force walks behind it. The mind, the controller of physical force, has evolved from ectoplasm. The creator of ectoplasm is an even subtler entity, and this is what we call the divine force. That is, the supreme vibrational force lies behind all the vibrating entities. That entity which is great or Bright is the divine force which, in most cases, directly guides the physical force. This guidance resulted in the creation of our universe, which follows a fixed set of rules. Under no circumstances can these rules be violated. Sometimes the Supreme Entity controls the physical force through the medium of human intellect. Human beings build cities and towns, construct power stations, organise different expeditions with the use of their intellect. And thus, the Supreme Entity gets the work done through human frames. If humans think that they work independently of the divine force, they are mistaken. Like millions of people around the world, I was also left startled after watching new documentary, he Tinder Swindler. For the uninitiated, the movie brings forth firsthand accounts of three female victims, who were conned by a man portraying himself to be a son of a billionaire diamond kingpin. He apparently planted fake articles and doctored photographs on search engines and social media. Not only this, his Integra account, which confirmed his identity to the victims, was filled with numerous posts flaunting his supposed jet setting lifestyle, including luxurious European holidays and designer clothes. Some people on the Internet called women gold diggers, and a few others referred to them as gullible and being reflexively attracted to Bad Boys. However, upon closely deconstructing the movie, I realized that more than succumbing to the idea of a perfect fairy tale, women were let down by the technology and the enormous rust we place in it. Why on earth a person, irrespective of the gender, would not believe someone who has a carefully created identity and presence on Google In fact, the women suppressed one of the basic human emotions, i.e., fear, which works like an instinct and help us identify potential danger and cautions us to stay safe when we meet someone for the first time. On the contrary, they flew with him on a private jet just after one meeting and it is because, they trusted the technology more than they trusted themselves and their instincts the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7512**

Rust in the Google results that portrayed the man to be a billionaire son, the rust in his Integra profile that showcased his lavish lifestyle, the rust in the goats shared by him over What Sapp, the rust in the videos that showed him and his bodyguard, bloodied, and in trouble, and the rust in the bank transfer statements sent by him led to their downfall. Rachel Batsman, world renowned trust expert and lecturer at Oxford University, in her book, Who Can You Trust discusses how technology has accelerated the time people take to place their trust in complete strangers. For instance, people use bits of information such as ratings and reviews on Airing and Umber to decide whether to hand over their house keys or get inside a stranger car. This has led us to a develop a habit of instantly trusting information and people based on a few clicks. No wonder the women did not try searching more about Lev Levied family and if the diamond mogul, in reality, has a son named Simon. They trusted the identity of the man based on a few search results that popped up on Google without delving deep into the family history of Levied. Batsman, in her various public talks, stresses the need for technology to amplify our human intelligence rather than letting it take over our decision making. She asks technology companies to enable people to take a pause and reflect whether they have enough information to decide whether someone is actually worthy of their trust or not. The digital platforms can facilitate this by intentionally enforcing friction or rust pause between processes instead of focusing on seamless transactions, for instance. Ultimately, the technology that is promising instant results and gratification is putting us into an automatic mode and restricting our thinking and decision making abilities. While the tech companies ponder upon this, we as humans should start trusting ourselves more than we trust the technology. Hence, next time when you use a navigation app for generating a faster route, I hope you pause and reflect, if it is safer to go on your regular route instead. The detour could lead to a dead end as it has happened with me on several occasions. India has recently seen a diverse range of stakeholders from researchers and educators to employers and parents who have understood that social emotional learning SEL skills and nonacademic skills matter in the lives of young people. With Covid 19, as we saw adults and young people report increased levels of stress, anxiety, and depression across the globe, the importance of SEL was highlighted even more. Parham 2019 ASER report pointed out the urgency in the need to integrate life skills within school curriculums. Further, the National Education Policy NEP 2020 included SEL as a key tool in aiding the education system to develop good human beings capable of rational thought and action, possessing compassion and empathy. This kind of acceptance within the Indian education ecosystem is.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7515**

Heartening given that states such as Delhi and Uttarakhand have now introduced curriculum that focus on improving the mental wellbeing of children via sessions on mindfulness, critical thinking, problem solving, and relationship building, among others. SEL interventions alone are enough there is enough evidence that SEL programmers have led to improvements among young people. For instance, at Dream a Dream, a nonprofit that works with children from variously marginalised backgrounds, we saw that despite adverse social circumstances the young people involved in SEL programmers demonstrated improved life skills, including interacting with others, overcoming difficulties and solving problems, taking initiative, managing conflict, and understanding and following instructions. What remains perturbing about SEL programmers is that the onus of improvement continues to be on the young person. However, what remains perturbing about SEL programmers is that the onus of improvement continues to be on the young person who is often living in a system mired in inequity and discrimination. Imagine a Muslim child from a low income background, living in a predominantly Hindu populated community. He attends a middle class Hindu majority school where he is constantly subjected to religious slurs. Eventually, because of the bullying, he becomes subdued and quiet. If the SEL programmers tell him that he needs to become confident or ace leadership without considering his lived reality, what impact would they have on him other than further eroding his self worth Therefore, as important as these SEL interventions are, they cannot bring about change in isolation. The entire education system in India needs to gear up to tackle the systemic barriers arising out of caste, class, religion, social status, and gender, among other factors, that continue to push young people back. To really move towards inclusivity, we will need a change in the mindsets of all the people involved, including educators, school leaders, and parents, as well as changes in curriculum and assessments. The need for an intersectional lens Given the SEL momentum that has picked up in India, we must pause and reflect on some difficult questions. How can the educational ecosystem work to stop the perpetuation of the systemic barriers that continue to haunt young people in India based on their social identities How should SEL programmers help young people unpack the ways in which their intersecting identities contribute to increased risk for discrimination and oppression within the education space What about our own biases and privileges as teachers, educators and SEL facilitators, and our own intersecting social identities and their impact in our classrooms Dena Simmons, founder of Liberated, a collective that works on building an SEL approach to healing and racial justice, believes that when SEL programmers are used in a manner that disregards the identities of marginalised young people, it becomes a bid to fix their behavior and therefore ends up looking like white supremacy with a hug. To understand this in an Indian context, think of a teacher with over 60 migrant students packed into a small classroom in Uttarakhand. We observed.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7516**

This teacher telling the children a story about a man who lived in a 100 room house. The story was about how the man was made to realise that while he and his wife shared one room, the remaining 99 rooms were for his greed. This moral conclusion on greed, completely out of context, only led to the children mouthing greed is bad, without any understanding of what that meant in their day to day life. Understanding our role in the ecosystem So how do we go about building our capacity towards intersectional SEL A good first step would be to acknowledge and understand our own intersecting identities as facilitators, teachers, administrators, education leaders, and anyone working in the education ecosystem. Distilling our own privileges and how these exacerbate discrimination can also aid in building a sense of how social identities function in the lives of marginalised children. An example of this is caste based exclusion. Dr Praveen Kumar, erstwhile principal secretary at the Telangana Social Welfare Residential Education Institution Society TSWREIS, brought about many reforms in the TSWREIS schools. But his most significant contribution to developing children self confidence was offering all the children a new last name surname Swear to help them overcome the systemic discrimination they face when their last names reveal their caste identity. The results tell their own story. Unearned privileges arising out of being a member of the upper caste class can essentially be anything from easy access to education and other services to having more time in a day. Our privilege in that sense is not visible to us and we assume it to be the way of the world. For example, a teacher would regularly punish a child for being late to class, branding her lazy and irresponsible, until he realised that before she came to school, this child needed to get all her siblings ready, do the laundry, and make food for the family. She also did not have a clock at home and never knew the time. As we see in this case, privileged notions of punctuality being the only indicator of responsibility is deeply flawed and blind to the realities of many of our children. An intersectional lens is important because only then will SEL practitioners build an equity centered approach. An intersectional lens is important because only then will SEL practitioners build an equity centered approach that helps affirm young people lived experiences and not perpetuate the same discrimination that leads to marginalization in the first place. Putting it into practice While the journey to create a truly equitable and inclusive program could take years, some of the initial steps that organizations working with SEL can take include Examining curriculum Organizations must invest time and resources to relook at the existing SEL curriculum and check if it is reinforcing any stereotypes. They should also ensure that the stories being told represent different communities and lived realities, and that the activities mentioned are flexible and inclusive so that all children.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7517**

According a state funeral to Lata Mangeshkar and declaring two days of national mourning was the tribute of a grateful nation to the departed voice of its soul. The presence of the Prime Minister at the funeral, as the embodiment of the people, was symbolically fitting. The ceremony itself was simple, shorn of any trace of ostentation, much like Lata herself. Like every state funeral, there was a brass band which played the Last Post and servicemen fired rounds of gunfire. Watching it on television, I could help wondering for a singer who had regaled us with her magical voice for seven decades could we as a nation not be more imaginative than sounding military honors? The harshness of the sounds at her funeral clashed jarringly with the unmatched sweetness of her voice. In a new phase of the pandemic, no matter Covid infection numbers, many countries are lifting restrictions and easing rules. This pattern can be seen from Australia to South Korea, Norway to South Africa, and the UK to the US. In India, Go has said that from February 14 it will require international passengers from 82 countries to only upload their full vaccination status, and has binned the requirement for a seven day home quarantine. The two main factors guiding such moderations are vaccines ability to protect people from becoming severely ill and the imperative to build back economies, education and normal life. In this phase of transition, India will once again have to cool headedly select which choices being made around the world are worth emulating. For example the UK seems to be rushing to end the requirement to self isolate after testing positive. Sending infectious persons out and about is a terrible gamble in the middle of a pandemic. Likewise, the rollback of mask advisories in various parts of the US shows poor judgment. Indians would do much better to emulate our East Asian neighbors on this, who practice widespread masking as an inexpensive and effective prevention. One reform India should think about is what Sweden has gone ahead with and experts have suggested, including in columns in this newspaper stop mass testing and daily release of infection numbers, and redefine a Covid case as one where infection is followed by hospitalisation. Omicron showed that high transmissibility is not by itself a public health crisis. Daily numbers of infections create the psychology of apprehension and infect public policy, which affects livelihoods. India adult vaccination has been a big achievement, with 77% fully jabbed. Children vaccination is on. If we can speed up giving the second dose to those with only one shot, clear the 5 14 vaccination programmer for children and quickly extend the booster programmer to those above 45, we can take a big step towards full normalcy. A next variant deadlier than Omicron may change all that. But waiting in fear won do anyone good, least of all in a country with millions of low income people who depend on brisk economic activity.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7518**

Outdoors for their livelihood. In another attempt at solving the justice system crushing case pendency, the Supreme Court will examine whether those appealing their convictions and who have already served long incarcerations should be given other options. This follows the UP government data that a staggering 1.83 lakh appeals against trial court convictions are pending before the Allahabad high court. In its best year, Allahabad HC disposed of 5,231 appeals, implying that waiting periods for hearing an appeal could be as long as 35 years. The right to appeal is intrinsic to the legal process but such a long wait makes an utter mockery of justice. Convicts have a chance of getting acquitted by higher courts in appeals that raise doubts over the quality of evidence presented to trial courts. But for that the appeals have to be heard. Hence SC suggestion of plea bargaining. This is used regularly in the US, where its advantages and dangers are well documented. Plea bargaining in India can let those in jail for years out reduce burdens on courts and jails. But for those convinced of their innocence, especially the disadvantaged among accused who did get a fair hearing, it an awfully tough choice. Cases of the latter variety are numerous in India. On the other side is the jaw dropping wait for innocence Bombay HC declared four persons innocent in two different murder convictions, after 22 and 24 years. It is examples like these that make options like plea bargaining worth considering. But an even easier option is speedy judicial appointments 411 of 1,098 sanctioned judicial posts at HCs lie vacant. Allahabad HC, swamped by appeals, has 67 vacancies. HC judges retire at 62 while SC judges continue till 65. There no rational explanation for this discrepancy. Further, the retirement date of every judge is known in advance, raising questions why replacement lists are ready beforehand. Article 224A also provides for retired judges to be reappointed to HCs. The governance logjam here is poor advertisement for both judiciary and executive. Mutual recriminations by both sides on judicial appointments have gone on far too long. They need to devise a solution together. Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman Budget speech declared that energy transition and climate action will be one of the pillars of the development and growth agenda of Amrit Kaal, the 25 year period from the 75th anniversary to the centenary of independent India. The foundation of this goal is the mantra of LIFE, Lifestyle for the Environment, announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at COP26 at Glasgow, calling for mindful and deliberate utilisation as opposed to mindless and destructive consumption. How do we get there? Cognisant of the limited flow of the means of implementation, technology as well as finance, from the developed world Gol has prioritised allocation of significant domestic financial resources for developing indigenous capacities for energy transition and climate action. In keeping with this view, and recognising the critical role of solar power, the Budget has sharply increased the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7519**

As India aims to aggregate of clean energy to its energy output by 2030, the renewable gas revolution is also stepping up a green roadmap for the country. India is consistently evolving in renewable gas production with schemes like Dhan Galvanizing Organic Bio-Agro Resources by the Government of India, Sustainable Alternative towards Affordable Transportation by the Ministry of Oil & Gas, and others. There is a significant emphasis on the maximum use of renewable gas like Compressed Bio Gas to reduce the carbon footprint of vehicles and industries. While the Dhan scheme is focused on the waste to wealth set-up of plants intended to generate wealth and energy from cattle & organic waste and simultaneously foster cleanliness in the villages, the scheme is designed to motivate entrepreneurs to set up plants and produce & supply to various Oil Marketing Companies for sale as automotive and industrial fuels. With robust demand, increasing investments, and policy support, India now stands in fourth position globally for the overall installed renewable energy capacity. To further expedite India ambitious targets towards the expansion of renewable energy and renewable gas, the government of India is continuously fueling the mission, whether it is through the inclusion of Green Growth in the Union budget as a prime focus or through various policy and legislative mandates such as Energy Conservation Amendment Act, missions like National Green Hydrogen Mission and production linked incentive PLI schemes. Also, the public-private partnerships model is pivotal in converting the country dream of becoming a renewable energy leader into reality. To achieve these energy transition goals, setting up Bio-CNG plants, waste management, based vehicles, and a push towards organic farming is essential. How are government schemes supporting the renewable gas revolution in India? The government of India has, time and again, presented various schemes to support renewable gas production at a large scale. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been bolstering bioenergy in India since the it is kg in terms of the installed capacity of a commercial plant. Scheme The T scheme is one of the promising schemes of the government of India launched on 1st October 2018 to encourage the production of compressed bio-gas and is going forward despite the pandemic break at the start. It is established to define an ecosystem for the production of from various waste or biomass sources available at the disposal. Under the scheme total of 40 biogas plants have been established, while only plants are displayed on the profile. National Bio Energy Programme the National Bio Energy program is a massive initiative by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy will be implemented in two phases. The program first phase includes three sub-schemes- Waste to Energy Program, Biomass Programme, and Biogas Programme. While Waste to Energy is a program on energy from urban, industrial, and agricultural wastes or residues to support the establishment of large Biogas, Boing, and Power plants, excluding MSW for power projects, the Biomass program is implemented to support the promotion of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7522**

Biomass based cogeneration in Industries and manufacturing of Briquettes and pellets. The budget outlay for the program is Rest 858 core. India Energy Week 2023 Focusing on powering sustainable and equitable economic growth for the country, India Energy Week 2023, the first significant event under India G20 presidency, has boosted the renewable energy sector immensely, where the Prime Minister of India called India an emerging leader in green hydrogen space. With participation from all the public and private entities working for renewable energy development, energy week signaled India commitment towards clean energy through a roadmap to cut reliance on imported fossil fuels. India thrust to Green Growth While the union budget 2023 24 was unveiled, Green Growth emerged as the epicenter of the country vision. The government of India has focused mainly on propelling the idea of maximizing green energy usage among the public in their current budget so that the carbon intensity of the Indian economy can be reduced while achieving the desired clean and green energy targets and providing green job opportunities at a larger scale. A slew of initiatives that India has announced to thrust to Green Growth includes India has significantly evolved in terms of installed renewable energy capacity. It has witnessed a 396 percent increase in renewable energy installed capacity in the last 8.5 years. From 76.37 GW in March the installed renewable energy capacity has significantly increased by around 109.4 percent, paving the way for a greener future. Till October 2022, India had achieved 166 GW of renewable energy capacity. In India, renewable energy is 26.53 percent of the total installed generation capacity. As a lover of all forms of creative expression, especially theatre, I am confident that performing arts are among the most beautiful and profound experiences an individual can have. Oscar Wilde quote rings true He said, I regard the theatre as the greatest of all art forms, the most immediate way in which a human being can share with another the sense of what it is to be a human being. In the midst of watching a play unfold in front of your eyes, you are transported to another world, leaving you with a feeling of enlightenment. Unlike cinema, theatre offers a more immersive and intimate experience. The actors perform live in front of you, and the emotions they portray are raw and unfiltered. This rawness and immediacy of the experience can leave a lasting impact on an individual personality. Watching plays can make individuals more empathetic, understanding, and accepting of the different facets of human nature. It exposes us to different cultures, lifestyles, and perspectives, thereby broadening our horizons and expanding our worldview. However, despite the role, it can play in shaping human personality, and eventually, in shaping society; there seem few takers for this art form. So much so that an average theatre performer cannot solely depend on theatre for a living and support a family. This could be due to the fact that we are living in a.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7523**

Time of instant gratification. Everyone wants everything instantly and interestingly, everything seems to be available instantly as well. Be it the instant moksha being served by the various spiritual gurus on TV and the Internet or be it the ready to eat noodles, that can be prepared in two minutes. People seem to have turned to cinema and streaming platforms for their dose of entertainment, which is disheartening. This trend has led to a decline in the financial condition of theatre artists, who are struggling to make ends meet. But all is not lost. The recent 30 day long theatre festival in Lucknow, organized by Manchkriti Semite, has given us a glimpse of what the world of theatre has to offer. The festival, which broke the world record set in Germany, saw the enactment of 30 original Hindi stories, each directed by the same person, Sanlam Bahuguna. The plays were performed by over 150 actors, each bringing their own unique touch to the characters they portrayed. What makes this festival even more special is the fact that it introduced us to phenomenal actors like Ambries Bobby, Lucky Lakshmi, Ajay Sharma, Afresh Aryan, Radiant Shula, Bhang Parkas Pander, Anker Sabena, Shubham Bajpai, Nimesh Bhandari, Tanya Suri, Bhavya Dwivedi, and Farhana Fatema. These actors, along with many others, with their impeccable acting skills, left the audience spellbound and wanting more. The fact that there were no tickets for these shows, and the audience could give donations, speaks volumes about the spirit of the festival. It was not about making money, but about showcasing the beauty of theatre and spreading its message. Such festivals not only provide a platform for artists to showcase their talent but also bring people together, creating a sense of community. Theatre is a beautiful art form that has the power to shape an individual personality and eventually shape society. It exposes us to different cultures, lifestyles, and perspectives, broadening our horizons and expanding our worldview. The lack of popularity of theatre in India and the poor financial condition of theatre artists is a cause for concern, but festivals like the one in Lucknow give us hope. It is our responsibility to support such initiatives and keep the spirit of theatre alive. Members of these communities are unable to fight for their rights, make the most of government policies and schemes, and avail public facilities, such as healthcare, because they do not have the language or the confidence to interact with the system. It is difficult for them to understand and access the market and earn more from their high quality cheese, sheep wool, or knowledge of traditional healing. Showman Choudhary, a Gujjar Bakarwal youth leader from Shopian, Kashmir, says, Our people continue to die in natural disasters such as cloudbursts, and relief is either delayed or never arrives. Even the nonprofits working in the area never come to us because we live in hard to reach places. The region is known for administrative and infrastructure challenges and has.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7524**

A history of political unrest. The lifestyle of these communities, who rear goats, sheep, and buffaloes, also calls for flexible and sensitive models of education. Seasonal migration The Gujjar Bakarwals and Chopans migrate to higher altitudes during the summer months in search of richer pastures for their livestock. As the shepherds and goatherds move so do their children, and their education takes a backseat during those months. Parvaiz Ahmed Famda, a teacher in Katiyanwali, Baramulla, says, All students in the government school I teach at are Gujjar Bakarwal. From April to November December every year, they migrate to forests in Gulmarg, Pir Panjal, or Hindukush. In the summer, only around five out of 50 students attend school. Parvaiz is from the community too and is keen to bring more children from it into the educational system. He says migration is an obstacle to their enrolment and disrupts the schooling of those who do join school. On their return to the base in winter, children are often unable to get to school because of snow. Rouf Mohiuddin Malik, an educator who runs schools for pastoral children in Budgam district, says, There is a window each year when everything is closed because of snow. As a result, four to five months is the most teachers get with these students. Approximately 50 percent of the enrolled children drop out before the ninth standard, and often after primary school. Livelihood challenges Reports suggest that, during the pandemic, many children had to quit school because their parents were faced with financial crises. Many of them help with work and supplement their family incomes, which are already meager. Raja Mustafa Bhatt, an RTI activist in Kashmir who works closely with schools for pastoral children, says, The Chopans don even own the livestock they rear; these are owned by other people. For INR 10,000 12,000 per month, they brave the rain and cold to take sheep to grasslands. Gujjar Bakarwal children do get small government scholarships for attending government schools. At the smart school where Parvaiz teaches, students get between INR 500 and INR 900, depending on their age and gender. But this is not always enough incentive. Chopans are not beneficiaries of government schemes as they are not recognised as scheduled tribes. Aralia Jan, a counselor of the Anantnag municipal committee and a local BJP leader, says she spends a lot of time persuading parents to send their children to the school she has set up in Amalgam, Anantnag. They tell me they don have the income. They can afford government schools up to a point. But they don have the money to send their children to 10+2 or to college. Gender bias Education is far more challenging for girls than it is for boys from these tribal communities. When families migrate, they are sometimes willing to leave their sons with friends or relatives or in residential schools. But they are not comfortable doing this with their daughters. The literacy rate among women in pastoralist groups.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7525**

Marine life refers to the vast array of living organisms that inhabit the world oceans and seas. Baleen whales communicate using low-frequency acoustic signals. These long wavelength sounds can be detected over hundreds of kilometres potentially allowing contact over large distances. Low-frequency noise from large ships 200 Hz overlaps acoustic signals used by baleen whales and increased levels of underwater noise have been documented in areas with high shipping traffic. Reported responses of whales to increased noise include: habitat displacement behavioural changes and alterations in the intensity frequency and intervals of calls. However, it has been unclear whether exposure to noise results in physiological responses that may lead to significant consequences for individuals or populations. Here, we show that reduced ship traffic in the Bay of Fundy, Canada, following the events of 11 September 2001, resulted in a 6 dB decrease in underwater noise with a significant reduction below 150 Hz. This noise reduction was associated with decreased baseline levels of stress related faecal in North Atlantic right whales is the first evidence that exposure to low-frequency ship noise may be associated with chronic stress in whales, and has implications for all baleen whales in heavy ship traffic areas, and for recovery of this endangered right whale population. It includes a wide range of creatures, from tiny plankton and bacteria to large mammals like whales and dolphins. Marine life plays a vital role in the health of our planet ecosystems, providing food, oxygen, and habitat for countless other species. The oceans cover more than 70 of the Earth surface and contain over 90 of its living space. This makes them incredibly important to our planet overall health and wellbeing. Marine life is essential to the functioning of the Earth ecosystems, playing a crucial role in the carbon cycle and regulating our climate. Marine life is incredibly diverse, with an estimated species.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-03-Test NO.-7526**

Known to science and many more yet to be discovered. These include fish mollusks reptile birds mammals and many other types of. Some of the most well-known marine animals include sharks whales dolphins sea turtles and sea lions marine life is under threat from a range of human and climate change. These threats are causing damage, to our oceans and are putting many marine species at risk of extinction. It is essential that we take action to protect marine life and ensure that our oceans remain healthy for future generations. There are many steps we can take to help protect marine life. These include reducing our use of plastic fishing practices, and reducing our carbon footprint. We can also support marine and work to educate others about the of marine life and the threats facing our oceans. In conclusion, marine life is an incredibly diverse and important part of our planet. It plays a vital role in regulating our climate and providing habitat and food for countless other species. However, it is under threat from a range of human activities, and we must take action to protect it. By we can ensure that our oceans remain healthy and vibrant for those come. Blue Whale is a leading that operates in the global market offering and. The company has a fleet of modern ships that are with the latest making them among the most in the world. Modern ships are equipped with a variety of and that make them safer more efficient and friendlier than older vessels. One such system is the Automatic Identification System which allows ships to with each other and with shore based systems enabling real time tracking and of vessel of modern technology ships is their newer vessels are equipped with more fuel efficient engines as well as systems that allow the ship to use renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power. These systems not only reduce fuel consumption and emissions but also increase the overall sustainability of shipping. Blue Whale Shipping is at the of this the latest.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7527**

Production linked incentive for domestic integrated solar manufacturing facilities from last year allocation of Rest 4,500 crore to Rest 19,500 crore. This increase is in line with the proposed goal of achieving 280 GW of solar power by 2030. As a forward looking initiative, energy storage systems, including grid scale battery systems are to be given infrastructure status. Bunny has joined the global club of Wordle that has an international membership of millions, which is growing not just every day but every hour. Wordle, the digital word game that has taken the world by storm, is the brainchild of a techie, Josh Wardle, who invented it reportedly to relieve the lockdown boredom of his girlfriend. The game, which can be played once a day, every day, consists of deducing a five letter word in six attempts on a crossword puzzle style grid. The game a pre digital form of which Sashi Tharoor says was devised by his father, Chandran Tharoor, 50 years ago to amuse the children of the family has been sold to the New York Times for a million dollars, a sum that peanuts considering its enormous and growing popularity which makes it a virtual gold mine of unending monetisation. But the real brain teaser is not why its inventor sold Wordle so cheaply but why puzzles of all kinds are so universally popular, and become even more so at times of collective crises, such as the current pandemic. One of the reasons is that in the internet age such games create a commonality, or community, of participants stretching across countries and continents, providing the emotional comfort of solidarity amidst a climate of isolation and aloneness. Wordle buffs daily compare notes with each other about how they scored, how many attempts it took for them to divine the cryptic word of the day, and forge bonds of common purpose, often with total strangers. All mind games and puzzles are based on rules, on a foundation of logic and reasoning. Solving a mental puzzle is an empowering experience, making you feel that you all overcome, by dint of ingenuity or dogged persistence, whatever challenges adverse circumstance has in store for you. Rule based puzzles provide reassurance that, evidence to the contrary, the universal scheme of things, as represented by a pandemic or anything else, is not chaotically random but has an underlying rationality and, by this token, is within the scope of solution. People are ready to prove that, come what may, in more ways than one they re game for it. Even as we approach the second anniversary of the official declaration of the Covid 19 pandemic, variants continue to emerge, causing new waves of infection and creating challenging conditions in many countries. It is distressing to contemplate the reality of people around the world who, without solace or support, carry the wounds of lost health, livelihoods and purpose, or who anguish at the loss of family members or friends. Efforts for international cooperation in the field of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7528**

Public health have been made mainly through the World Health Organisation. But I believe we need to further strengthen global solidarity in order to create momentum to end the pandemic. The importance of global solidarity in today world was unequivocally affirmed in a declaration on equitable global access to vaccines adopted by the UN General Assembly last year and endorsed by 181 Member States. We commit to solidarity and intensified international cooperation, giving equal regard to the needs of all human beings, especially people in vulnerable situations, to be protected from the coronavirus disease, regardless of nationality, or location and without any kind of discrimination. My mentor, second Soka Gakkai president Josei Toda, propounded 70 years ago, in February 1952, the importance of such consciousness of global solidarity transcending borders. He distilled his conviction into the phrase chikyu minzokushugi, which corresponds to what we would call global citizenship today. Josei Toda put forth this vision as a means of enabling humankind to overcome crises and adversities. He sought to convey the determination that the people of no nation should be forced to suffer, the determination that all the world people must be able to experience joy and prosperity together. It was Buddhist philosophy, which has at its core a commitment to realising dignity and happiness for both oneself and others that underlies his conviction. In the teachings of Buddhism, we find the following when one lights a torch for someone at night, one brings light not only to another person but to oneself as well. Likewise when one gives them strength, one gives oneself strength too, when one prolongs their lives, one prolongs one own life as well. If we can strengthen the kind of relationships where we can extend empathic support and encouragement to each other in hardship, sharing in each other pain, we could expand circles of security and hope. When this kind of virtuous cycle is generated from a shared concern for both self and others, and as more countries take up the work of cooperation and assistance, this will help to drive away the mounting gloom. As the pandemic has revealed, in today world, threats and challenges developing somewhere will quickly find their way to anywhere else on the globe. What the world needs most, therefore, is for governments to work together to develop and forge the kind of resilience that will allow us to unite to overcome the severe challenges we all face. Such a spirit of solidarity will provide the driving energy and basis for meeting the full spectrum of our challenges, including the climate crisis. I am certain that by rooting our actions in this spirit of solidarity and by making progress in the construction of a global society that can remain undefeated before any threat, we will leave something of immense value to future generations. In election hit India, a small piece of information may have escaped notice it did not trigger breaking headlines. It read like this Despite repeated efforts by.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7529**

Policy makers, the overdue amount owed by power distribution companies Discos to power producers crossed a whopping Rest 100,000 crore in February this year. In February 2018, the amount was Rest 21,500 crore. In four years flat, it was a five time jump. The judiciary is justifiably troubled, ostensibly because the power sector is largely governed well on account of progressive regulations and laws, and the Discos have continued to increase the burden on an already burdened judiciary system by filing unscrupulous legal cases. But now, the regulators and judiciary are not taking it lightly. So what is happening? Of the total overdoes of Rest 1,02,615 crore as on February this year, a significant amount of outstanding is disputed since Discos are contesting the claims of the power producers before the regulators and judiciary. Expectedly, there is no resolution in sight in several cases. It seems to me that to deal with their ever increasing overdoes, Discos have found an interesting way out. They simply buy time by challenging the legitimate demands of power generation companies before the regulators or the court. Worse, if the Discos fail to find the desired outcome to delay the payments, there is always a higher regulatory or judicial authority available to hear their pleas. The judges and regulators have passed adverse remarks about the Discos tendency to embrace delaying tactics instead of disciplined operations or resolving differences amicably in the interests of consumers. Of late, aggrieved generating companies are compelled to initiate contempt of court proceedings against the incorrigible Discos which are paying no heed to the court rulings. And this, actually, is not going well with the judges. It is evident from some of the hearings where the Discos were trapped by the judges who clearly stated that consumers are burdened with higher tariff for no fault of theirs as the utilities are delaying payment making one excuse or the other. Honestly, one cannot recall such precedents in the case of any other sector where the utilities are at fault at large. I have a feeling it is not only the miscalculations of the investors but also the perverse conduct of the Discos which is equally responsible for creating a huge mess in the power sector that is struggling with NPAs worth lakhs of cores of rupees. Actually, the Discos are in total disarray. Weak financial governance of the state run distribution utilities is taking a toll not only on the power generating companies and the sector but also on financial institutions and most importantly the millions of electricity consumers. And as a result of burgeoning liabilities, consumers will find their electricity bills shocking on account of additional costs such as penalties, interest, and power purchased from open market to meet the short term demands in addition to the legal expenses. Worse, the state government populist measures to keep the electricity tariff amidst ever increasing dues are also taking a toll on the taxpayers. Instead of borrowing at a reasonable interest rate from.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7530**

The financial institutions to clear their long pending dues, the Discos are increasingly opting for legal measures to further delay their payments. Almost every power producer, including the state owned NTPC is struggling to recover their money from the state owned Discos. Imagine the burden of this enormous outstanding on consumers when power producers are compelled to levy 15 18% late payment surcharges as per the provisions of Power Purchase Agreement or the Tariff Regulations. Instead of initiating protractile litigations at the cost of electricity consumers, Discos can very well avail loans from banks and financial institutions at an interest rate of 6 8%. But that is not happening. Worse, it has been observed that Discos have even disobeyed the directions of higher courts and regulators by delaying and denying payments to the power generating companies. This has further infuriated the judiciary and the Discos are losing the legal ground. More than once, judges of the higher courts have made stern remarks against the Discos for misinterpreting and misusing the legal and regulatory provisions to delay and deny their liabilities. Not just domestic consumers, the pricing is also adversely affecting the commercial and industrial consumers who are increasingly becoming uncompetitive in the global market where some of the nations are strengthening their manufacturing sector with highly subsidized electricity. The actual economic cost of the protracted litigations by the Discos is unmeasurable. At the same time, such wrongful litigations are also proving a deterrent in attracting investments in the renewable energy sector. As on February 2022, Disco overdoes to renewable energy producers stand at close to Rest 10,000 crore. It is not a very healthy sign for the foreign investors which are looking at the most promising market for renewable energy in India. And then, power generation companies are unable to maintain adequate inventory of coal due to cash crunch triggered on the account of delayed and denied payments by the Discos. Ironically, Discos are paying higher interest to generating companies on account of their failure to meet their financial and legal obligations as mandated by the orders of the Regulatory Commissions, APTEL and Supreme Court. This is causing unnecessary burden on consumers at large. The recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and Centre initiatives to discipline the Discos have not worked. The billion dollar question is why state run Discos are making their last ditch attempt to deprive the power producers of their rightful payment? The two biggest victims of this whole drama of unpaid dues is the economy, and of course, the consumers. Recently, the issue of girl students wearing hijab a type of dress covering a woman from top to toe, used particularly by followers of Islam in the state of Karnataka has gathered steam. This is right when 5 states in the country are heading towards elections for their respective state assemblies. While keeping in mind that the very inception of this political issue has been raised by Congress Party as they could not fight any of the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7531**

Elections on real issues which concern the general public, it is important to examine this issue from the permissible limits of the Constitution the written text as well as the interpretation by the judiciary. The preamble of the Constitution, as it stands today, makes our country secular in nature. This implies that the state shall treat all religions equally. Article 14 mandates that the state cannot deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws. Article 15 1 further lays down that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them. Article 25 of the Constitution guarantees a freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. This is not absolute and subject to public order, morality, health and other provisions of Part III of the Constitution. Thus Article 25 of the Constitution is subject to Article 15 which mandates against any discrimination on the basis of religion and thus implies uniformity. This thus gets converted into a complex question of personal freedom on one hand by one fundamental right and a negative covenant casted upon the State against discrimination on the grounds of religion. There is a head on collision between constitutional provisions which can only be answered by the judiciary. The judicial tool to decipher these complex cases involving a direct conflict between personal laws permitted by one fundamental right and the fundamental mandate of treating all citizens in a uniform & principled manner is the Essential Religious Practices Test. The ERP Test can be traced back to the debates in the Constituent Assembly in December 1948, when while discussing religious freedom clauses, Dr. Ambedkar observed that ceremonials which are essentially religious can be protected by the Constitution. The Bombay High Court in Narasu Appa Mali 1952 used this term for the first time which was also approved by the Supreme Court in a number of cases like Lakshmindra Swamiar, Shirur Mutt, Retinal all 1954 authoritatively. A major change came through Ram Prasad Seth 1957 when the Allahabad High Court used the expression essential part of the Hindu religion instead of ERP. There was a major shift of interpretation from whether a practice is essentially religious to whether it is essential to the religion. The Supreme Court in Hanu Quareshi 1958 adopted this major shift while holding that sacrifice of a cow on Enid al Fit was not an essential religious practice for the Muslims. In Ismail Fauquier 1994, the Supreme Court used the ERP Test to hold that mosque was not an essential part of the practice of the religion of Islam and names by Muslims could be offered anywhere. In July 2014, the Supreme Court in Vishal lichen Madam held that Sharia courts and fatwas have no legal sanction and any attempt to force their implementation will attract penal action. In Churched Ahmad Khan 2015, the apex court held that termination from service of a Muslim.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7532**

For contracting a second marriage without dissolving the first one was valid as it was contrary to the rules. In 2018, the Kerala High Court was seized of an identical matter where the parents of a student insisted that their daughter will wear Hijab even in schools. The High Court dismissed the plea while holding that when competing rights are involved, individual interest must yield to the larger public interest. The High Court infact went to an extent of holding that it is for the educational institution to decide whether students can be permitted to attend the classes with the headscarf and full sleeve shirt. It is purely within its domain to decide on the same. The Court cannot even direct the institution to consider such a request. In view of the settled position of law, clearly, the agenda of leaders of the Congress party is to disturb our constitutional serendipity of secularism for gaining political mileage by forging polarization amongst citizens on religious lines. Poisoning minds and thoughts of young children by misguiding them on religious lines and instigating them against their school uniform is the worst thing the Congress Party has lately done to malign secular fabric of the country. As pen pushers we hope, good sense prevails soon. Fingers crossed. The National Board of Examination NBE does not have any provision for revaluation, rechecking or recounting in DNB exams. Only failed students are allowed to file a request for a photocopy of their answer sheet up to one month after the date of the result. The NBE is mandated to give failed students copies of their answer sheets if requested. However, a look at the timeline of one doctor efforts to get a copy of his answer sheets is an eye opener on how NBE works. This doctor persistence went on to expose how papers had been mixed up. NBE had to admit that 48 students papers had been mixed up in one of the four exams in Orthopedics. NBE termed it a decoding error which when rectified led to three examinees declared failed earlier passing and one who was declared passed earlier failing. This would never have come to light if NBE had its way. It delayed giving Dry Jitendra Kumar the copies of his answer sheets till after two months from the date of the results being announced. Most students who fail give up when given the run around as they get busy preparing for the next exam. Delaying the giving of copies by two months made sure that other students could not apply for copies of their answer sheets as that can be done only up to one month after the results are published. In Digital India, NBE insists on demand drafts as the only mode of payment to apply for copies of the answer sheets. No online payment by not specifying on the website that along with paying Rest 750 per copy the candidate needed to pay GST, it delayed matters further dry.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7535**

Kumar applied for copies within almost a fortnight after his application to tell him that he has to pay corners of India, Dry Kumar, being from Haryana, was close enough to make in person visits to NBE to follow up his application. He was forced to do all this in the middle of preparing for the next DNB exam which was to be held on December 16. It took the NBE almost four months to admit to the mix up and finally revised the results on the students complaint about such delay in giving the copies and revising the results. Neither the health ministry nor any other authority has responded to students complaints that many of them are not being allowed to access their answer sheets. Many who applied for these under the RTI have been refused by the. With no higher authority like the health ministry seeking an explanation from the or taking any action, the board continues to act with impunity. NBE claims an enquiry has been held into the mix up of papers. There is no public record of any such enquiry being conducted. Even in response to candidates RTI queries NBE has committee, who were the members of the committee or what the final report was. Dry Kumar has filed a case in the Delhi high court hoping for justice. Though the petition has been admitted and notices have been issued, the case drags on and the next date of hearing is exercises must understand and recognised how different identities intersect and should be able to take them into account during interactions with young people. This can involve workshops on gender sensitization and the impact of the caste system on the mental health of privilege and One of the ways in which role is when children are benchmarked against standards that assume a normative pattern of child development. When children grow up in adverse circumstances due to their social marginalisation, standard benchmarks cannot be applied, and we must assess them on the improvements they are making and not the benchmarks they are achieving. Hiring a, conducting classes, and carrying out feedback exercises should have adequate representation from the communities the organisation serves. It is important to look at the intersecting identities of the team members themselves and ensure there is enough diversity and inclusion in the team. hiring a diverse team would be the first important step, we then need to ensure that the policies we have, especially with regard to assessing performance and providing benefits, consider the marginalisation and discriminations that the programmers should continue to engage with young people beyond the duration of the programmer. This helps them navigate the systemic discriminations they encounter as they enter adulthood. Finally, it is necessary for SEL programmers to work inside the government school system where most children from marginalised backgrounds are currently enrolled. Investing in developing the same capacities and understanding within the public system is necessary to make the education system more equitable and inclusive.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7536**

Amongst India many diverse people, there is a class of refined people that disproportionately dominate our societal discourse, particularly in English. Let call them the IIDE India Intellectual and Discerning Elites. Since the English language has long been a symbol of superiority in this country, IIDEs have an advantage right away in terms of their words being taken more seriously. IIDE usually have an intellectually privileged upbringing, even if not a financially privileged one. They grow up consuming newspapers, magazines, books and films in English. They know the English classics and they know the prestigious awards. Hence, when they opine on something, whether it is politics or entertainment or literature, it carries more weight than any other normal Indian person. The undergraduate board of the National Medical Commission NMC has reportedly decided to replace the Hippocratic Oath in medical colleges with the Charak Shapath from the new academic session. The Hippocratic Oath is a worldwide rite of passage for medical students in modern medicine, notwithstanding intense debates in certain circles about its relevance today. Those in favour of Charak Shapath argue that India has its own rich heritage in medicine and therefore borrowing an oath with roots in ancient Greece does make sense. But both the Hippocratic Oath and Charak Shapath the latter derived from Maharshi Charaka Charaka Samhita essentially enjoin medical practitioners to put patients first, respect their privacy, and practise with the best of judgment. Thus, it hardly makes any difference which oath is administered. Besides, it not as if switching oaths will magically transform medical education in India. NMC came into being in 2020 when it replaced the utterly discredited Medical Council of India and the interim Board of Governors. NMC stated aims include improving access to quality medical education and ensuring availability of adequate medical professionals. However, the shortage of medical professionals in the country remains chronic. As per a report of the 15th Finance Commission made public last year, every allopathic doctor in India caters to 1,511 people as opposed to the WHO norm of 1:1,000. The shortage of trained nurses is worse with the ratio standing at 1:670 against the WHO norm of 1:300. NMC efforts should be directed at improving these numbers. Moreover, even if the bigger aim here is indigenisation or mainstreaming alternative indigenous medical systems or AYUSH, the focus ought to be on rigorous scientific standardisation of these streams, which is hitherto missing. NMC mandate will be better served by boosting actual medical infrastructure in the country, especially in light of Covid. The type of oath administered to medical students is irrelevant the type of medical education is the point. Here comes the bride. On her steed, holding up her sword, all set to swoop up her groom. An Ambala wedding riveted attention recently with this reversal of traditional roles, which the bride and her family described as an assertion of equality. More power to her, for doing it her way. Think of the Dalit grooms who have fought social intimidation.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7537**

To ride horses in their own baraats claiming their right to equal dignity. Marriage and family are patriarchal institutions, designed for the husbanding of property and control of reproduction. So it no surprise that most wedding traditions across cultures and communities are rooted in those assumptions. From the groom asking the father for permission to the father giving away his daughter, it is seen as an exchange between men. An engagement ring or sindoor and mangalsutra are marks of possession, which men do not have to wear. In a Christian wedding, the white dress signifies virginal purity. In Muslim and orthodox Jewish traditions too, gender separation is essential. And still, in most cultures, a woman takes her husband last name, erasing her past identity. It is refreshing to see people interrogate custom, and make it meaningful for themselves. While many prefer the familiarity of tradition, and that their choice, these stand out examples make us think more clearly about what marriage is, and how that commitment can be interpreted in a changed time. Shatikanta Das, the RBI governor, issued an unusual warning on Thursday. Cryptocurrencies have no underlying value, not even a tulip, he said, in a reference to a 17th-century speculative bubble. To put this anxiety in context, consider one data point. A few weeks ago, the market value of all crypto currencies was around \$3 trillion, the ballpark range of India annual GDP. So, are crypts a gigantic hoax, or is there something more to it there are a range of crypto podcasts that seek to answer the question. A good place to start would be Economic Slowdown, which explains the idea of money. Without a grasp of this idea, many crypto podcasts can be unintelligible. Money is a medium of exchange accepted within a country because an authority usually, the central bank says so. Cryptocurrencies are encrypted strings of data. Their integrity is maintained not by one authority but by a peer-to-peer computer network technology called block chain. That just the basics. The main argument is that violence is an essential political question. If you look at the history of the modern West, the state is really the kind of correct monopoly holder, the legitimate author of violence. But however, it seemed to me that was not the story in India. I wanted to understand the history of the modern state and violence in India. We never really pay attention to the founding ideal of its politics. Over the last two years, the world has been passing through a critical phase owing to the Covid-19 pandemic that has not spared even the most affluent nations. The main reason for the untold misery being inflicted on the inhabitants of earth, according to Albert Einstein, is the failure of humanity to use and harness the various forces of the universe in the right direction. It was through a flash of intuition that Einstein realised that there was an extremely powerful force that governed every phenomenon operating in the universe about.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7538**

Which science could not find any formal explanation. This universal force, he said, is love. The positive energy of love, he believed, is so very powerful that it has the capacity to heal the entire world. While making efforts to develop a unified theory of the universe, explains Einstein, scientists completely overlooked the presence of this positive energy. Love is light that enlightens those who give and receive it; love is gravity because it works like a magnet, attracting people towards one another; love is power, because it extinguishes blind selfishness and ensures that humanity is not governed by a parochial attitude. Indeed, it is for love we live and for love we die love is God and God is love. Paramhansa Yogananda, an ardent votary of the lofty ideal of Divine Love, writes that love is the divine power of attraction in creation that harmonises, unites and binds together. It is opposed by the force of repulsion, which is the outgoing cosmic energy that materialises creation from the cosmic consciousness of God. Repulsion keeps all forms in the manifested state through Maya, the power of delusion that divides, differentiates and disharmonizes. The attractive force of love counteracts cosmic repulsion to harmonies all creation and ultimately draw it back to God. Those who live in tune with the attractive force of love, achieve harmony with nature and their fellow beings, and are attracted to blissful reunion with God. Mata Amritanandmayi, the very embodiment of love and compassion, says that the root cause of all problems, from personal to global, is the absence of love in the hearts of people. Love is the binding factor, the unifying factor that creates the feeling of oneness among people. Pure love is nothing but the emptying of the mind of all its fears and the tearing off of masks of all. In present times where nations are spending millions of dollars in accumulating weapons and bombs of mass destruction, it is all the more important that mankind creates another type of bomb, a love-bomb, which is powerful enough to annihilate hatred, selfishness and greed that have devastated our planet. Suffering has made us realise that the transitory life on earth is too precious to be frittered away in nurturing thoughts of hatred and ill will towards fellow humans. Einstein rightly said: If we want our species to survive, if we are to find meaning in life, if we want to save the world and every sentient being that inhabits it, love is the one and only answer.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7539**

Today, gender equality is a top priority for organisations across geographies and industries. Inclusion of women helps individuals achieve their full potential while enabling companies to better serve their clients. According to research reports, while the Indian IT industry attracts a significant number of entry level women recruits, fewer hold management positions. When you look at women representation at the suite level, India ranks at one of the lowest spots as compared to other countries. This is a stark reminder for organisations to work actively towards both hiring women in technology and inculcating practices that help women thrive, grow, and accomplish fulfilling careers in the long term. While we as a country continue to progress in the right direction, there is a lot more that can be done to strengthen and enhance inclusion of women in technology. This starts with the education system, society and communities being more conducive, the corporate sector committing to building an inclusive and equitable workforce, and women professionals themselves leading the way and inspiring others. With a fast paced digitally transforming world, digital education that is focused on Science, Technology, Engineering, Math forms a cornerstone. Education holds great potential in addressing the digital gender gap that is currently widening economic and social inequalities around the world. Fuelled by the demand for technology led innovations, companies across the spectrum of tech and non tech are recruiting talent. Organisations can play a significant role in promoting education by investing in digitally advanced programs and initiatives aimed at encouraging girls and young women to pursue careers in fields. Access to technology and digital resources is essential to learning and developing digital literacy skills. By providing women with access to the resources and support they need to succeed in organisations can bridge the digital divide and promote digital literacy and education, which is critical to preparing individuals for the rapidly changing digital world. It is also important for businesses to have a diverse talent acquisition strategy in place from working with vendors who support specialised hiring to offering opportunities to new university graduates and supporting women who want to return to the workforce from career breaks. An organisation role also extends beyond recruiting women to partnering with them to help them achieve their full potential with a thriving culture. This entails favorable policies, holistic wellness and benefits program, up skilling opportunities, networking and mentoring platforms, promoting unbiased behavior and, above all, leadership commitment and investment. As Women in Tech join the workforce, an inclusive and conducive work environment coupled with leadership commitment will foster their successful journey and that of the organisation too. It is not a secret that diversity and equality at the workplace contributes significantly and positively towards sustainable development and economic growth of an organisation. According to a McKinsey & Co. report, companies in the top quartile for gender diversity are 15 more likely to have financial returns above their respective national industry. An important aspect of motivating women to join the workforce is showcasing.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7542**

Role models women leaders can empower others by providing mentorship and sponsorship opportunities or helping develop skills to advance their careers. As the desire to increase diversity grows, women in leadership are being afforded the opportunity to have a larger say in easing the path for young women techies. Advocating for diversity and inclusion in the workplace, women leaders can create a more inclusive and equitable technology industry for all. By taking a proactive approach to enabling other women leaders can also create a positive and lasting impact that extends beyond their organisation. In India, we see a significant interest from girls and young women to study STEM subjects and thus explore a career in the technology domain. Leading from there, one can imagine a future state in which women leaders will move away from the gender tags such as women leaders and will simply be addressed as leaders bridging a divide as the first of many steps to achieve this ideal. The thing about an enormous advantage is that if not exploited at the right moment, it can often turn into our biggest challenge. Take India demographic dividend for example. Right now we are in a sweet spot with a median age of 29 years, and the youth is expected to drive the economy forward. However, if not gainfully employed this advantage can trigger drastic economic and social consequences. Big challenges need bold initiatives, the government realises this and has been making laudable efforts to improve employment to keep our youth gainfully employed. Several announcements in the recent budget like the Rs10 lakh crore of capital investment, the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 4.0, creation of 30 Skill India International centers, are all aimed at increasing the employment and employability of youth. However, each of these announcements still lags in addressing the core question of employment. Take the Rest 10 Lakh crore capital investment announcement, a daring move to increase the capital investment by 33. This is the third consecutive increase in capital investment outlay for the country. Capital investments tend to go towards infrastructure. There are economic benefits of developing infrastructure, and this no doubt creates jobs, but the focus on macroeconomics instead of microeconomics also results in limited job creation, mostly in the formal sector. However, most of those seeking employment are in the unorganised sector. The Economic Survey 2021 22 shows that of the total additional workers who joined employment in 2019 20, 98 were in the unorganised sector. Our experience working with those from the resource challenged sections of society shows we need investments that will create jobs at the grassroots to tackle unemployment. To address the joblessness in this country, we need to focus on creating micro enterprises. Our policies should be such that an aspiring entrepreneur from a slum can easily and quickly access capital to set up a mobile repair shop or a beauty salon. But that rarely happens as often the macro takes precedence over the micro economy. Our work at.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7543**

Salaam Bombay Foundation SBF with adolescents encourages them to be entrepreneurs. We have witnessed how access to information, resources, and capital can help nurture entrepreneurship even among adolescents. Imagine what it could do to adults keen on creating their ventures. The question of employment often comes wrapped with the challenges of employability. This is where Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana PMKVY 4.0 can be a game changer. It aims to skill lakhs of youth within the next three years in new age courses like coding, AI, robotics, mechatronics, IOT, 3D printing, drones, and soft skills. The government deserves kudos for focusing on new age and future in demand skills, but unfortunately, PMKVY does not have a stellar record as far as placements are concerned. Between 2015 and 2022, the various versions of PMKVY trained 13.4 million people with 80 of the trainees getting a certification. Yet, as per the Economic Survey, only one in six found placement. The PMKVY data proves that merely providing training is not enough. We need to analyse our placements, training courses and procedures to find the bottlenecks that prevent our trainees from getting hired. Hopefully, PMKVY 4.0 has taken into consideration the learning from earlier versions of the scheme. Our experience with skills training of adolescents shows that it is necessary to constantly change and adapt training to not only meet the demands of the people we train but also the industry or businesses who will hire them. The announcement to set up 30 Skill India International Centers to train youth for international opportunities also needs to avoid the pitfalls facing PMKVY. The centers will, to some extent, help address the problem of exploitation of Indian workers abroad if the placement is done through these centers. In addressing the employment concerns in the country, the government often looks at the big picture and rightly so. However, if we are to aggressively tackle unemployment, we have to give equal attention to creating jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for those who are among the most disadvantaged. What we need is a balance between the macro and the micro. After all, small details help create the big picture. Technology powered world is rapidly advancing to newer dimensions and we get to witness the immense support it provides in our daily operations. The education industry specifically has been completely transformed thanks to quick and easy to use tech tools. This wave of EdTech has not only improved the formats of imparting education but also enabled women to emerge as the highest contributing leaders in the EdTech sector and has also extended the employment generation of various women as credible human resources. As per an analysis by EdTech Review, a research study found that the global percentage of women founders in the EdTech industry is 30, which is almost twice the number of women founders in other technology sectors. However, despite the higher percentage of women founders in EdTech, investment studies show that women led EdTech companies receive a disproportionately small.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7544**

Amount of investment capital. Only 2 to 6 of companies founded by women receive venture capital funding. Despite the challenges, the growth that Etch has been able to bring in, especially in a country like India is phenomenal and continues to empower more and more women from different walks of life. Breaking Barriers to the Physical World Technology has been instrumental in introducing flexibility of work to all. This holds even more importance for women in India since there are still many gender biases that the country needs to outgrow. Women who have immense knowledge and are present in different parts of the country are now able to fully contribute their skills and unlock the possibilities of being financially and personally independent. Those who are not able to leave their homes due to family responsibilities or geographic limitations can now easily access online education platforms and work as instructors or course designers. This has not only provided a more flexible work environment but also increased the number of women in the workforce. Moreover, when it comes to Etch platforms, most instructors are women because of the flexibility they offer. Women who are unable to commit to a traditional work environment can now work on Etch platforms on a part time basis, providing quality education to students while also managing their responsibilities. Hence, in many ways, Etch has provided an opportunity for women to access education and work from the comfort of their homes. Additionally, technology has enabled women to access education in fields that were traditionally male dominated. Women can now pursue courses in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics STEM fields, which have seen a significant gender imbalance. The flexibility of Etch platforms has allowed women to access courses and training programs from anywhere in the world, which was previously not possible. As a result, women are now better equipped to compete with men in the job market. Enables Women to Create and Sustained a Supportive Industry Etch platforms have created a sense of community for women who work in the education sector. Through online forums and social media groups, women instructors and course designers can connect with each other, share resources, and exchange ideas. This online community is particularly beneficial for women who work from home and may feel isolated or disconnected from their colleagues. By providing a platform for women to connect and collaborate with each other, Etch has created a more supportive and collaborative work environment. Women can receive feedback and support from their peers, gain new perspectives, and feel more connected to a wider community of educators. This sense of community can be a powerful motivator for women in the Etch industry and can help to overcome the challenges and obstacles that they may face as they work to advance their careers. Ultimately, the supportive community created by Etch platforms can help to empower women and promote their success in the education sector. Encouraging an Empowered Women led Workforce Another important benefit of technology in education.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7545**

Is that it the growth of an women led workforce. As to evolve and become more into more women are taking on roles in and in the industry. This shift towards a more gender diverse has the potential to bring about positive changes in the industry. With more women in can become more attuned to the need and of women and can develop product and services that better serve this. Women led companies are also more likely to foster a and inclusive work culture, which can benefit of all gender having more women in leadership roles can serve as a source of and for other women in the industry. When women see other women succeed in it encourages them to pursue their own career and to strive for success in their chosen fields. This creates a positive feedback loop, in which more women are to succeed, and the industry as a whole becomes more diverse and of students in India nurture the dream of earning foreign education from a. The of studying abroad is a strong academic crux is imperative as it lays a sturdy for the careers of students. In the era of it is essential to foster by integrating numerous aspects of. Foreign education ensures that students get to diverse culture, ethnicities, and languages, thereby, prospering the global society by. The arena of is a melting pot of different cultures that enriches the of the students. Australia, the home to the world finest and most has emerged as one of the famous for higher education in recent years. Numerous students across India choose as the for foreign education because of the and colleges, and high standards of living. The pact of India Australia India amp; Trade is perceived as one of the that will impart overall formal and ease to Indian students who aspire to study in Australia will potentially grant post education work rights to Indian students along with to eminent Australian universities. A benefit of It is noteworthy that the Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement is the first trade agreement between India and Australia.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-04-Test NO.-7546**

As the House knows, the Prime Minister sent out a circular to all the States a few years ago requesting that the portfolio of agriculture in the States should not be neglected; it should be entrusted to an important Minister. I think the National Development Council considered this question and they said that as far as possible the Chief Ministers in the States should handle the portfolio themselves. And then, they have started a Food Production Board in the Cabinet itself at the Centre, and an agricultural machinery board for doing their very best in this regard. But with all that, it has not kept up with the targets fixed, unless earnest and vigorous attempts are made. I wish to throw out my own suggestions in this regard. They may not be very pleasant but I wish to be excused because I am must be won. For instance, in industrial labour relations, we got out of the way to invite labour and give it even participation in the management and to do everything for. Most marine animals, particularly marine mammals and fish, are very sensitive to sound. Noise can travel long distances underwater, blanketing large areas, and potentially preventing marine animals from hearing their prey or predators, finding their way, or connecting with mates, group members, or to an increase in seismic noise. Naval sonar has killed individuals and perhaps even genetically-isolated local populations of whales. Invertebrates such as lobster, crab, and shrimp, also show noise impacts and foraged less efficiently due to noise. Noise has been thought to contribute to several whale species population declines or lack of recovery. Many marine species have been shown to be impacted by ocean noise pollution to some degree. Thus marine biodiversity is likely compromised by undersea anthropogenic noise. Noise levels are steadily rising, so ocean noise must be managed both nationally and internationally in a precautionary way before irreversible damage to biodiversity and the marine ecosystem occurs.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7547**

Both the Communist regimes and the Political Islamists say the same thing to. We will use the very form of your open liberal government to get inside the corridors of power and destroy you. Not a bullet will have to be fired, not many people killed but we will with money, with scare tactics and even some of your political elites, get into the very Constitution, you have lived by, to change your ecosystem and your youth to believe in us. This will be our ultimate victory. Believe it or not but exactly this very thing is happening now the world over. It is truly amazing to see liberals becoming fascists and promoting the very things that fascists did in the past, but now with a mask on. This is not only happening in China, which, the world embraced but in every democracy with the left and radical Islamists and other separatist groups joining hands to bring democracies to their knees. And it is happening with the blessings of politicians who only want power and stand not for a democratic system but for a dynasty or even fascists disguised as liberals to get them into power. Today, the influencers have more power than the politicians they are the ones made on social media like Greta Thunberg, Rihanna, or Malala. These are people who have a huge following on You Tube and Face book and Twitter and their one tweet can cause a Tsunami. And they are used and paid by the Communist Islamists as both have a radical ideology that can divide even well meaning citizens in democratic countries as they don't even know they are being used to create disharmony and chaos. This is what is happening with the Hijab debate in India. The girls that suddenly started wearing Hijab in a school, where only uniforms were allowed were used by the Popular Front of India to which is a radical Islamist group and a politician from Hyderabad, Owaisi, who has been trying very hard to make himself into another Jinnah for the Muslims in India, but Thank God that most Muslims in India, want what all Indians want a good education and jobs and don't fall for such divisive tactics. They too are tired of being used by the Communists and the Congress along with the Mullahs and Ashrafis who have the wealth and clout but have done less than nothing for Muslims or for that matter any Indians of any caste or creed. All they ever wanted was power at any cost and enough wealth from a corrupt form of governance to keep electing their own children and their flunkies children into government so their own future generations would never want for anything. If they are not stopped, they will divide and rule like India, like before. This is what I see from the posters Owaisi party has put up which translates into first we want Hijab and only then education. How low can they get! Brainwashing.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7548**

Year olds who were quite happy going to school like all others in uniform, till some radical Islamist party told them they must go to school wearing a Hijab, almost overnight. It was totally a non issue with the girls and their families, till hardliners stepped in. As our Prime Minister rightly pointed out we not only have enemies outside our country but also enemies within and I fear to say they can be more deadly. Rahul Gandhi for one speaks almost on the same lines against the present government as China and Pakistan. One of his senior most party members even went to Pakistan and said on its TV channels that Pakistan must help to get PM Modi out! If this is not treason, I do know what is. And he is still free to speak his venom. Yet they call PM Modi a dictator? What kind of logic is that? Could any opposition leader from America go to China and say on a televised interview please help us get rid of our sitting President? But Rahul Gandhi and his minions do just that. The Congress Party and the communists in India are no longer even pretending to be just an opposition party; they are very clearly speaking the same language as Jinxing and Imran Khan, almost within hours of each other. It really should make Indians wake up. As for the Hijab debate, it is merely a fore runner of treasonous people wanting either to break up our great country or weaken it for our enemies. Both are bad and should be dealt with firmly. Our sedition and treason laws must be strengthened and the PFI and its adherents as well as Owaisi party should be told that posters like his party has put up on Hijab first and Books later should be banned as they not only rile up sentiments but are against Islamic principles. The Prophet never said this so it is blasphemy to make it part of an Islamic injunction. There should be Fatwas against such people who misconstrue the Quran for political gains. Surely this should also be considered blasphemy. Has now become more of a customer expectation than delight when it comes to products and services but when it comes to healthcare we are still trying to assimilate the role of genomic data in creating tailor made medicines. The power of genomics lies in getting the right data to the right people to enable them to make the right decisions! To appreciate the role of data in genomics, it is essential to first recognize its varied applications from diagnostics to drug discovery, though the underlying goal remains the same understanding the biology of a disease. What is data Identifying the order of the letters that make up an organism DNA and translating it into meaningful information is what genomics is all about. Each human genome has genes and is comprised of 3 million base pairs. The Human Genome Project which started in 1990.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7549**

Took 13 years to sequence the entire human genome and gave the world a resource of detailed information about the structure, organization, and function of the complete set of human genes. It helped us understand how genes work together to direct the growth and development of an organism. While whole genome sequencing became popular after this and has become widely adopted in research practice, whole exome sequencing gained prominence in clinical diagnostics. Exome is a collection of all the exons pieces of DNA that provide instructions for making proteins in a genome. These are thought to make up 1 percent of a person genome. Because most known mutations that cause diseases occur in exons, this method allows identification of variations in the protein coding region of a gene. The data generated from sequencing techniques includes vast amounts of information of potential importance to an individual current and future health and may have implications for family members as well. This data also offers opportunities for reuse for additional clinical, health, research, or recreational purposes. However, decoding the genome sequence is just the starting point! Human biological systems are more complex and understanding the interaction between molecules will entail a more integrated approach at multiple levels such as genome, epigenome, transcriptome, proteome, and metabolome. This integration of multi omics data provides information on biomolecules from different layers sequentially or simultaneously and can bridge the gap between an individual genetic data and data from observable traits. Various studies have proved that integration of multiomics data can help identify multiple pathways and processes that drive a disease and basis this we can stratify patients for informed and targeted therapeutic disease management. The vast magnitude of data the computational demands across the lifecycle of an omics dataset range from acquisition, storage, distribution, analysis to sharing. A single human genome sequence generates close to 200 gigabytes of data. Downstream analysis generates an additional 100 gigabytes of data per genome. Only sequencing multiple human genomes would add up to hundreds of petabytes of data, and the data created by analysis of molecular interactions multiplies this. According to an estimate, we will need close to 40 Exabyte to store just the genome sequence data generated worldwide by 2025. In comparison, 5 Exabyte could store all the words ever spoken by human beings! With the massive computing power needed, relying on high performance computers for data analysis is economically unfeasible for most companies and research institutions. Large servers require exorbitant amounts of capital and significant maintenance overheads with constant upgrades to maintain performance. The difference in configurations and technical specifications with respect to the software makes the reproducibility of the analysis a bigger challenge. When it comes to human data, not just the volume but complexity becomes an integral part of the data. Even before we get to sequencing, getting access to use this data while ensuring patient privacy

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is the most critical part. Developing biorepositories or shareable databases is not an easy task when there are different.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7550**

Legal requirements concerning patient data in different countries. The long road ahead! Genomics has advanced our understanding of many diseases and helped in the development of new drugs. However, before embarking on this journey from converting raw data to actionable clinical information we need to answer some critical questions; Who can have access to data and how do we ensure it does not get into wrong hands Beyond the apparent technical difficulties, overcoming the underlying ethical, legal and privacy concerns is the major challenge. This has prompted various funding agencies, research institutes and private research consortia to develop their own custom built databases which also raises the big question How do we make this data readily available so we can leverage on the past efforts for a better future With the advent of AI and cloud computing tools in healthcare, moving from data to actionable insights will become easier. Cloud computing offers flexibility as a pay as you go model to rent computational power and storage. There are some companies which now also offer cloud computing infrastructure, analytic workflows, algorithms, and rapid, scalable & secure data science tools. However, when it comes to sensitive data sets, the solution may still seem evasive to many. Implementing data driven analytics tools to identify genetic biomarkers of disease will bring more targeted drugs to the market. AI and machine learning will not only improve speed of analysis but also help in identifying disease patterns, stratifying patients, clinical forecasting and examining impact of drugs on disease progression. We are still at the tip of the iceberg! But interestingly, we are also not far away from the day when DNA itself could be used as a digital storage tool. Scientists are already trying to solve the shortage of the sequencing data storage space by using living organisms as hard disks! The healthtech industry is expected to grow by USD 50 billion in 2023. There are already significant movements within the healthcare industry by way of established corporate houses acquiring stakes in new age health tech startups and directing investments towards the sector. The pandemic has offered a shot in the arm to the healthcare industry, specifically health tech where both big and ground level innovations are happening and are expected to accelerate in 2022. Against this backdrop, here are the top five trends we expect in the health tech space in 2022. Electronic health records Electronic health records EHR are currently a key focus of the government. With the National Digital Health Mission and unique Health ID, the government aims to make patient data easily accessible between healthcare providers, researchers and policymakers. Healthcare can be delivered efficiently with digital patient records, aiding better coordination between hyper specialties and ultimately proving to be very cost effective for the patient. For example, a cancer patient has to go through several rounds of medical consultations, both before and after the disease is diagnosed. From a general physician to a pathologist, an oncologist to a radiologist, and a therapist.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7551**

To even a nutritionist, this is often a tiresome process. With EHR, every professional will have access to the patient history which will make the entire treatment process a lot easier and time saving. Big private healthcare providers can do this easily and in fact, are already making appropriate transitions to ensure medical data is always electronically captured. Public healthcare facilities in urban and rural areas have to catch up to achieve sizeable progress on this front. However, maintaining electronic health records will be an evolving process. It will require its own terminology, coding system, and data scanning for documents and media. AI and machine learning Data collection in and of it cannot push health tech into the future. Preventive analytics and natural language processing with the use of AI and machine learning will be important in making medical decisions at patient and policy levels. Healthtech companies already use deep learning algorithms to understand and infer reports faster than traditional means, read samples and detect recurrent risks in patients. AI will continue to be a trend going forward especially with electronic health records at the forefront of the health tech movement in India. Increased Adoption of Telemedicine before the pandemic was limited to pilot projects and programs within the health ministry. There were also legal issues with respect to negligence in delivering healthcare. But the pandemic has boosted telemedicine to an unprecedented scale. And now it seems a natural way forward. The telemedicine market size is expected to grow to \$1,915 million dollars this year. Industry experts predict that 1 in 35 consultations will happen online by FY24. There are several upsides to this. Doctors can provide healthcare to the remotest part of the country, vulnerable patients can get primary care without the risk of entering high risk facilities like hospitals and don have to travel long distances especially from villages to districts to get the first point of care. Telemedicine also facilitates storing and transfer of electronic health records which can aid in efficient delivery and exact study of illnesses as mentioned earlier. Follow up consultations too, are cheaper online vest visiting the doctor in person. The challenges to overcome here are video and audio call distortions because of unreliable and unstable networks. Some nonverbal cues may be missed by healthcare providers in a teleconsultation. It is also impractical for specialties like physiotherapy and dental care. Despite all this, telemedicine will be a trend that will continue to see an uptick. Personalized medicine Wearable and gene mapping have already made significant contributions to personalized medicine in the West. And we will see some of these applications in India as well. Wearable allow self health monitoring outside of clinics and hospitals. And new age healthtech companies would want to tap into that data. In older patients, wearable offer effective diabetic and cardiac monitoring which is critical for our population considering weâ€™re among the top at risk groups for these non communicable diseases worldwide. In younger cohorts, wearable work well as.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7552**

Lifestyle monitoring and bivouacking devices. Active young Indians want to track their health in real time and take necessary steps either through nutrition or reaching out to a specialist at the right time. Transfer of this medical data from wearable to healthcare providers allows for precision medicine and helps modern medicine leap from disease first to patient first practices. Gene mapping can also help patients and healthcare providers understand the individual physical makeup and suggest medical interventions necessary to live a healthier life and avoid predictable health complications. Due to a scarcity of labs and poor diagnostic infrastructure, the cost of gene testing remains high and out of reach for the majority of Indians. Early measures, such as low cost genetic testing and primary care, can assist to resolve some of the problems. Privacy and security of medical data with medical data moving around between stakeholders, it will become necessary to have measures to protect this data from bad actors. Having this data on the cloud offers an obvious quick fix where we can customize access to privileged information. Financial and billing history cannot be viewed by healthcare staff; likewise sensitive medical information is kept away from administrative staff. As such data security will see an upward growth. In all cases, the patient should consent to have their data shared. The healthcare industry is expected to witness major disruptions with the rapid expansion, adoption and acceptance of the above trends which definitely augur well for India that is set to experience greater growth momentum in 2022. With the row over hijab escalating in Karnataka, liberals are increasingly getting exposed for their moral cowardice and cringe worthy treachery. Moral cowardice, because they refuse to condemn something that is manifestly evil hijab. Intended to subjugate women, its biggest supporters are the most reactionary sections in the Muslim community. But our liberals don't feel any shame in getting bracketed with the misogynistic mullahs. Liberals are also treacherous because they have turned their backs on individual liberty. For hijab and bursa just like purdah among the Hindus is the antithesis of liberty; they are some of the most repressive instruments devised to keep women as chattel and cattle. The Basavaraj Bommai government, on the other hand, has shown remarkable courage against the fury of the liberals who are supporting Muslim fundamentalists and fueling the movement against hijab ban. The liberals are not just supporting the fanatical ulema but also deploying their considerable scholarship and articulation to present hijab as "a matter of choice," even "a symbol of protest." Congress leader Shashi Tharoor, for instance, tweeted, let the girls in. Let them study. Let THEM decide. As if Muslim girls and women take all their decisions! It would be instructive here to know about the horrific impact that religious dogma and age old customs have on women of all faiths. In a paper for the Indian Journal of Social work, Cromwell Crawford, Professor at the Department of Religion, University of Hawaii, described Raja Ram Mohan.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7555**

Roy heroic fight for the abolition of sati. Crawford wrote, The Raja anti sati campaign began in 1811 12 while stationed in Rampur. The fiery death of his sister in law 1812 forged in him a determination to save all the sisters of his land from this unworthy rite. Among his early efforts he used to frequent the cremation grounds in the Calcutta area in order to dissuade women who were about to sacrifice their lives. The Asiatic Journal reports that on one occasion he got the priests to light the fire prior to the woman ascending the pile, hoping that the flames would intimidate her. He insisted that this procedure was directed by the scriptures. Contrary to his expectations, one of the wives courageously walked into the flames and was followed by the second. As she stood before the flames, she addressed the bystanders with great animation: "you have just seen my husband first wife perform the duty incumbent on her, and will now see me follow her example. Even in Independent India, when social reform was resisted. Hindu Code Bills, for instance, were fiercely opposed by the champions of Hindus in politics. In fact, the Hindi satirist Hair Shankar Persia noted with astonishment that even some women were against the Bills which were intended to, and did, emancipate women! Thankfully, Tharoor was not Roy contemporary, otherwise he would have advised the great social reformer to let women do what they wanted to do. "Let THEM decide. Contrast this with the fight the women and men in Muslim countries are putting up to get rid of the chains like dress codes imposed by Islamic fundamentalists. When the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa authorities imposed abaca, a garment that covers a woman body from head to toe, on girl students to wear in the capital Peshawar and Harper, another city in the province, it was widely opposed in the entire Pakistan. Senator Sherry Redman said, this is certainly not a promise that any progressive party makes. She told a German media outfit, it reminds us of the times of the Zia regime, when veiling in public offices, schools and television was made legal and the norm, which we see has been reversed. Many leaders of the Prime Minister Imran Khan Pakistan Three e Inseam PTI also publicly criticized this move. Ali Khan Taren, a young PTI politician, while slamming the directive, asked girls to have pepper spray instead of chadors [a bursa like garment]. This in a theocratic nation, in a country where armed jihadists slaughter at will and fundamentalists enjoy support in the armed forces. And here, in the world largest democracy, liberals are shamelessly trying to placate the most retrograde sections of the Muslim community. Further, the liberals are also misleading the country and society. Tharoor says, It been a strength of India that everyone is free to wear what they want. If the hijab is disallowed, what about the Sikh turban The Hindu forehead mark evidently, either the learned politician.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7556**

Is not aware of the essential practices doctrine that the Supreme Court conceived and abides by or he tends to ignore this doctrine. The Sikh turban is an essential part of the faith; if a Sikh is disallowed to wear a turban, it would be an infringement of his religious rights; hence Sikh soldiers are allowed to wear them. The tea, however, is not an essential part of Hinduism; no religious right is violated if a Hindu is stopped from having a tea; therefore, no Hindu soldier applies tea while on duty. This doctrine informed the apex court 2018 Saaremaa verdict which riled many a Hindu medievalist. Wisdom Foundation director general Zenith Shauna Ali has eluded to hijab being non essential part of Islam. She argued in The Times of India February 10 that the Quran does stipulate hijab for women: The words bursa, abaca, nab, etc., are unfamiliar to the Quran. Yet, liberals are trying to portray the girls donning hijab as rebels. In the liberalsâ€™™ Orwellian universe, chains like hijab and bursa have become the symbols of liberty and submission to the medievalist mullah, rebellion. Slavery is freedom and freedom is slavery. Ladd used to live in a small house in a village. He belonged to a low income family. Due to COVID, the finances were the worst hit for him. In making both ends meet, he consumed all his reserve wealth. He had to sell his cattle as well as a little bit of savings that he had managed in the previous few years. One morning, a cyclone hit their place. The thatched roof tore roomâ€™™ got ransacked in the storm. As the winds slowed down, amid the hue and cry spread all around, Ladd son came running to him. His eyes were shining with joy. He asked his father, Dad, do you recall the gold ring which was lost a year back Ladd replied in affirmation. That gold ring was a treasure he had saved for rainy days. Unfortunately, it was lost a year back. Ladd son said, Father, this storm did some good to us. When I went to the storeroom to assess the situation, I found this jewel box. See, the gold ring is inside this box which was thrown on the floor by the wind. Dad, this storm is very lucky for us. We may have never searched for this gold ring at this place but for this hurricane! Friends, I repeat not all storms come to disturb you. Some are destined to transform your journey. A student appeared twice for the All India Medical Entrance Examination viz. NEET. Unfortunately, he could not qualify to get admission in both his attempts. He decided to get a graduation degree in science. Later he went ahead and pursued Post Graduation in Hotel Management. He has now joined a big brand hospital as General Manager. Today, this fellow has a great career vision. In his words, ire, I am learning the operational insights about this industry.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7557**

Once I get handsome experience, we plan to start with a mobile hospital. It will be a unique startup.™ Not being successful in a competitive examination must never be considered a setback. On the contrary, such temporary setbacks must be viewed as the most empowered phase of life. During such emotionally turbulent times, a person decisions can put them into a make or break situation. I know of a student who attempted UPSE three times. He was desirous of getting into a government job. Failure in the consequent third attempt made him feel devastated. He thought the world would mock him. He could not tolerate the agony and fell into the trap of suicidal thoughts. He even attempted to kill himself. Somehow, he was saved. Time passed, and years went by. The story after two decades is entirely different. Today this person runs a retail business. He has three big stores and a turnover of more than 100 cores. In retrospection, it can be easily deciphered that the storm of failure was not supposed to distress him. On the contrary, such disruptions yield some outstanding achievements most of the time. The story of tacky notes™ branded as "Post It™" is fascinating enough. It was first manufactured to be used as wallpaper. However, the paper had less glue content and would fall out of the wall in some time. Customers refused to buy that useless product. However, the company had invested a significant amount in that product. The unit owner decided not to consider the situation as a tragedy. He said to himself, Let me search for the silver lining in this phase of dark clouds. He asked his people to cut the enormous wallpaper into small square boxes. Eventually, these small papers were introduced as "Post It™", and it became a top rated product in the corporate world. Today, sticky notes can be found on the table of almost every professional! Friends, a breakdown on your way must not always be considered harmful. Who knows, there could be a breakthrough transformation beyond it! Keep your hopes high and always have your eyes glued to your vision. There is much more to achieve on the road ahead. The success of India mass vaccination campaign is laudable. Our country has now fully vaccinated over 53% of the population. The world largest free vaccination exercise continues to impress the world with organizations like the World Health Organization reveling in the reflected glory by now articulating support to the exercise. India public vaccination milestones and achievements are undoubtedly world beating. Our country efforts have drawn praise from global personalities like Bill Gates, apart from the chiefs of multilateral agencies like the International Monetary Fund, UN Women, and others. However, vaccine hesitancy among tribal populations in India remains high at over 9% and authorities must address vaccine hesitancy among certain population groups so we can achieve higher vaccination rates. Tribal are a sizeable part of the Indian population. According to data from the census, India.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7558**

Tribal population exceeded 105 million in 2011. Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population in India at over 15.32 million. Over 21% of the state population is tribal. Tribal are spread out. Other states with large tribal population are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Odessa, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and West Bengal. Dispelling vaccine hesitancy among this population group will therefore require a pan India effort by both the state and central governments. India must press on with efforts to vaccinate the remainder of its population. This would require a mix of persuasion and motivation of vaccine skeptics in the country. It would also need innovation in improving access to vaccines for people inhabiting inaccessible areas of our vast and varied country. Some states like Madhya Pradesh have taken the lead, vaccinating over 94% of the eligible population. The state administration has overseen 11 core inoculations against Covid 19. The state has made relentless efforts to make vaccines available across its vast length and breadth. Concerted efforts have been made to dispel vaccine hesitancy among the tribal population in the state. Teachers, professors, government workers have held door to door sensitization campaigns to encourage vaccination. The state chief minister has directly monitored vaccination efforts which have involved frequent state wide vaccination meals and drives. People from various strata elected representatives, volunteers, religious leaders have been requested to make appeals to the citizens to get them vaccinated. Other states with large tribal populations can learn from and emulate Madhya Pradesh Jan Bhagidari model of mass vaccination where citizens shouldered responsibility for ensuring success at vaccination. Large sections of India tribal populations live in its forests, deserts, hills, islands, and other hard to reach places. Vaccinating them would require spreading knowledge, building awareness, and ensuring vaccine proximity and convenience. These are all factors that help break vaccine hesitancy and require collective effort by governments, corporates, and civil society organizations. Each of these three stakeholders brings unique strengths to the table. Governments bring scale, corporates bring resources and the ability to plan meticulously towards the achievement of precise objectives. Civil society organizations bring with them the ability to execute campaigns on the ground. They have the trust of people on the ground, coupled with a strong network of connections to make things work. It is unsurprising therefore that civil society organizations have played an active role in ensuring vaccine hesitancy is addressed in favor of mass vaccination initiatives. I take the example of Smile Foundation here. The NGO has worked to dispel vaccine hesitancy among people through its pan India tale counseling initiative. Its trained counselors counsel naysayers and fence sitters over the phone, encouraging them to get vaccinated at the earliest. In our state Bihar, we have formed multiple crisis management committees of citizens that go far and wide across the state to reach vulnerable population

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groups like tribal and educate them about the need to get vaccinated. The aim is to help them reach vaccination centers and get vaccinated. We even.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7559**

He expects me to fetch things for him and does not allow me to use the telephone or listen to my favorite singer. And, of course, watching my favorite television programmer is simply out of question. As for myself, I am twelve years old, fond of reading but not very keen on studying. I do know what my exam. My exam consists of my father, Examiner, elder brother and myself. We all love each other very much, though you would believe it if you saw us at home, especially when my brother and I have had a fight! Father is always busy. Sometimes he goes to office even on a Sunday. I know he is doing very well because I have heard people talking of him with respect. My exam consists of my father, Examiner, elder brother and myself. We all love each other very much, though you would believe it if you saw us at home, especially when my brother and I have had a fight! Father is always busy. Sometimes he goes to office even on a Sunday. I know he is doing very well because I have heard people talking of him with respect. Once in a while he notices me and is then very affectionate. I love him a lot, because I know that he is always there, even though it is only in the background. I do get angry any longer when he introduces me to his friends by my nickname and says that I am studying in Class Six, when I am actually in Class Seven. Examiner is warm, caring and impulsive, but not the world greatest cook. However, when she gets into the mood and goes on a cooking spree, we have a good time. I think she is frightfully clever because, apart from managing a career, she manages home, a husband and the two of us. She is not always around, but got used to that by now and tries not to let that bother me. Then there is my brother. I seriously feel something should be done about brothers, especially elder ones. He teases me mercilessly and considers me a blot upon the surface of the earth. What is worse? Once in a while he notices me and is then very affectionate. I love him a lot, because I know that he is always there, even though it is only in the background. I do get angry any longer when he introduces me to his friends by my nickname and says that I am studying in Class Six, when I am actually in Class Seven. Examiner is warm, caring and impulsive, but not the world greatest cook. However, when she gets into the mood and goes on a cooking spree, we have a good time. I think she is frightfully clever because, apart from managing a career, she manages home, a husband and the two of us. She is not always around, but got used to that by now and try.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7562**

Much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall? You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen coffer filled too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric life in the twentieth century. Baleen whales communicate using signals. These long wave length sounds can be detected over hundreds of contact over large distances. Low-frequency noise from large ships 200 Hz overlaps acoustic signals used by baleen whales, and increased levels of underwater noise have been documented in areas with high shipping traffic. Reported responses of whales to increased noise include: habitat displacement, behavioral changes and alterations in the intensity, frequency and intervals of calls. However, it has been unclear whether exposure to noise results in physiological responses that may lead to significant consequences for individuals or populations. Here, we show that reduced ship traffic in the Bay of Fundy, Canada, following the events of 11 September 2001, resulted in a 6dB decrease in underwater noise with a significant reduction below 150 Hz. This noise reduction was associated with decreased baseline levels of stress-related fiscal hormone metabolites glucocorticoids in North Atlantic right whales. This is the first evidence that exposure to low-frequency ship noise may be associated with chronic stress in whales, and has implications for all baleen whales in heavy ship traffic areas, and for recovery of this endangered right whale population. Indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut nourishing food and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle coffer filled light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read coffer filled newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe they cut through the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7563**

Having a baby is a major milestone. The process can be mentally and emotionally challenging, especially if you are falling pregnant as quickly as you had hoped. Infertility is the inability to become pregnant after a year of engaging in regular sexual intercourse without the use of contraception. The reasons for infertility vary widely and include conditions such as ovulatory disorders, problems with the fallopian tubes, endometriosis, issues with sperm, and unexplained infertility. In recent times, there has been growing interest in the crucial impact of lifestyle factors on fertility. Many different lifestyle factors can influence fertility, and it is important to consider these when trying to conceive. Some factors, such as smoking, drug use, and excessive alcohol and caffeine consumption, can have negative effects on fertility, while others, such as a healthy diet and regular exercise, can improve fertility. Additionally, factors like age at the time of trying to conceive, and environmental pollution and occupational exposures can also have significant impact on fertility. Age and fertility Ageing is a fact of life and a decline in fertility with age is also a fact of life. Hence age maybe a factor to take into consideration when deciding the ideal time to start a family. A woman is born with all the oocytes (eggs) she will ever have. With advancing age, there is a decline in the number as well as the quality of the eggs. Advanced maternal age (AMA) is defined as the age of 35 years, beyond which, the risk of adverse reproductive outcome increases. Advanced paternal age (APA) is not as well-defined. As men grow older, testicular function and metabolism deteriorate as the testis undergoes age-related morphological changes. Aging causes a decline in sperm quantity and quality and also lowers testosterone levels. We can stop ageing, nor can we go back in time. Awareness about the fact that advancing age is a potential risk factor for infertility, negative pregnancy outcomes and impaired offspring health can help in better planning and decision making. Impact of diet and exercise Nutrition Eating a healthy diet with proper calorie and nutrient balance is crucial for optimal physical and mental health and preventing diseases such as obesity, heart disease, diabetes, osteoporosis, and some cancers. It also affects body weight and composition and is important for reproduction. Maintaining a balanced diet consisting of plenty of vegetables, whole grains and fruit is great for your fertility health. Eating fish several times a week can be beneficial as it is a good source of omega-3 fatty acids (although fish with high levels of mercury such as swordfish, tuna should be avoided). Foods like processed meats, high fat dairy, trans fats, packaged foods, soft drinks etc. all have a negative impact on fertility (for men and women) and should be avoided. Early pregnancy is a crucial period for embryo and fetal development, and a healthy diet before conception may positively influence fetal well-being. Exercise has a positive impact on your overall health and wellbeing and may offer.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7564**

Protection against obesity, heart disease, hypertension, diabetes and osteoporosis. Couples trying to conceive are advised to maintain a healthy lifestyle, including a nutritious diet and regular exercise, for overall health benefits and improved fertility. Body weight your weight is linked to your dietary choices and level of physical activity. Body Mass Index (BMI) below 18.5 is considered underweight, normal BMI falls between 18.5 and 24.9, BMI above 25 is considered overweight, and BMI over 30 is classified as obese. Maintaining a healthy weight is important for overall health and can affect the risk of developing diabetes, heart disease and also infertility. Overweight and obese men are more likely to have low sperm counts than their normal-weight peers. Male obesity is linked with lower testosterone levels which can lead to reduced sperm production and also reduced sex drive and erectile dysfunction. Obesity can affect fertility in women in several ways. Excessive weight can disrupt the delicate balance of hormones that regulate ovulation. Obesity and PCOS often go hand-in-hand. In addition to having fertility issues, obese women are also at an increased risk of complications during pregnancy, such as gestational diabetes, pre-eclampsia, and premature delivery. Smoking and recreational drugs Cigarette smoke is injurious to health. There is a long and exhausting list of health problems caused by smoking. Smoking has a negative impact on sperm count, motility and morphology. Increased levels of ROS (reactive oxygen species) in the semen of smokers exposes sperm to oxidative stress impairing sperm function and compromising fertility. Smoking also leads to sperm DNA damage. The chemicals in tobacco smoke can damage the ovaries and lead to a reduced egg reserve. Smoking can also cause hormonal imbalances that can lead to ovulatory dysfunction. There is risk of damage to fallopian tubes, causing them to function less effectively leading to infertility and an increased risk of ectopic pregnancy. Marijuana, cocaine, anabolic steroids and methamphetamines have a negative impact on male fertility. They affect the hormonal axis, testicular hormone function and sperm function. In women, illicit drug use can lead to impaired hormonal function and disrupt ovulation. They can damage ovarian reserve and interfere with normal functioning of fallopian tubes. They can also increase the risk of complications during pregnancy, such as preterm delivery, low birth weight, and behavioral problems in the child. Alcohol There is evidence that suggests a connection between alcohol and infertility, but the amount of alcohol that leads to an increased risk is not well established. In men heavy drinking can lead to reduced testosterone production, impotence, testicular atrophy and decreased sperm production. The way in which alcohol negatively impacts female fertility is uncertain, but it is believed to impair follicular growth, ovulation, development of the blastocyst and implantation. It is advisable that women who are trying to conceive limit their alcohol consumption or avoid it altogether. This can help reduce the risk of fertility problems and improve the chances of having a healthy pregnancy and a successful outcome. Caffeine is widely consumed in beverages like.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7565**

Coffee, tea, soft drinks, as well chocolate. While moderate consumption is not likely to affect fertility in most women, excessive caffeine intake can increase the time to pregnancy and potentially increase the risk of infertility. It is recommended that women who are trying to conceive limit their daily caffeine intake to about one cup of coffee. Stress is an undeniable aspect of modern life and can have a significant impact on fertility. The diagnosis of infertility itself and the various treatments to overcome it can also be a source of stress. The testing, procedures, treatments, failures, familial and societal expectations, unmet desires, and even the financial burden associated with it. The definition and measurement of psychological stress lack a clear consensus and it is difficult to determine whether stress is a cause or an effect of infertility and ART treatment. Fertility is an emotional journey with its ups and downs and it is important to recognize that the stress, pressure and anxiety associated with trying to conceive are often inevitable. Therefore, it is advisable to prioritize your overall health and well-being (physical and mental) while trying to conceive and undergoing fertility treatment. Building a strong support system can be helpful. Environmental pollution and occupation exposures Studies suggest that reproductive health is deteriorating in industrialized regions. There is rising infertility and need for ART due to poor semen quality oocyte failure. Countless pollutants are released into the environment via manufacturing and agricultural processes. Air pollution has a negative impact on all aspects of health including fertility. Diesel exhaust particles contain PAHs and heavy metals (Cu, Pb, Zn, etc.) with endocrine disrupter activity. NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> or PM (through the heavy metals and PAHs they contain) can generate ROS which cause alterations in DNA, proteins and membrane lipids. Endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) are hormone-hijacking chemicals which mimic and antagonize the actions of endogenous hormones. EDCs like phthalates, biphenyl A (BPA), flame retardants etc. are ubiquitous in modern life and are present in water bottles, food packaging, electronic devices, personal-care products, cleaning supplies and many other items we use regularly. The key endocrine disruption impairing fertility is loss of blood-sugar control manifesting clinically as metabolic syndrome, diabetes, abdominal obesity and PCOS. Occupational exposure to pesticides, chemicals or x-rays can have an impact on fertility. Exposure to chemicals like PCBs and DDT is known to decrease fertility and increase miscarriage risk. Contaminated food and groundwater are known to increase risk of infertility and miscarriage. While further research is needed to fully understand the extent of the impact of pollution on fertility, it is important to be aware of potential risks and take steps to reduce exposure to pollutants. In conclusion, lifestyle factors can have a significant impact on fertility. While lifestyle changes are not a guaranteed solution to infertility, they can improve overall health and increase the chances of conceiving. Consulting with a fertility specialist and making healthy lifestyle choices can be a beneficial step for anyone looking to improve their reproductive health. India is pushing.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7566**

For the adoption of 5G, and as a result, ecommerce and fast-moving consumer goods companies are increasingly relying on more cutting-edge digital solutions to enhance their customer experiences. The fast-moving consumer goods industry has been significantly impacted by e-commerce, with online sales of products expected to reach \$1 trillion by 2023, according to a report by Gurus. The accessibility and reach of online platforms, which enable companies to broaden their clientele and boost sales, are the main drivers of this expansion. Furthermore, according to a recent Nielsen report, ecommerce will account for 11% of sales by 2030. That is eight times the present level. Therefore, FMCG firms must have robust ecommerce platforms to meet anticipated consumer demand in the upcoming years. Additionally, a PwC report reveals that nearly 75% of customers have bought products online, with millennial and Gen consumers leading the trend. E-commerce offers businesses a range of sales-boosting capabilities, including tailored recommendations, targeted marketing, and faster checkout procedures. E-commerce enables companies to compile insightful information on consumer preferences and behavior, which can guide product development and boost supply chain effectiveness. ecommerce developments will benefit companies in 2023 A new class of market participants is emerging that is quickly upending the status quo and posing a significant threat to well-established market players due to the development of digital technology and the growth of ecommerce. These digital-native businesses stand out due to their creative business strategies and adaptable operational frameworks, which allow them to respond quickly to shifting market trends and consumer needs. They are therefore anticipated to significantly contribute to growth in the fast-moving consumer goods (FMCG) industry in the upcoming years. In addition, both new and established firms are reinventing their business operations by connecting with reliable and larger ecommerce companies. Local Karana retailers are getting digital assistance from new ecommerce start-ups to increase their operational footprint. This symbiotic relationship enables these small businesses to tap into the vast potential of ecommerce, while ecommerce platforms benefit from the rich diversity and local expertise of these traditional retailers. This trend is leading to a surge in demand for online marketplaces and small local shops, which are well-positioned to capitalize on the growing preference for contactless and secure deliveries. As a result, we can expect continued growth in ecommerce channels, driven by the convenience and ease of online shopping and the ability to access a broader range of products and services. Over the past few months, the purchasing environment has seen a significant transformation. While retail is still substantial, ecommerce has gained traction and is anticipated to further help FMCG companies by boosting sales, expanding market share, and luring new customers. FMCG companies gain in a variety of ways from the direct-to-customer (D2C) model that e-commerce encourages, including: Reach customers faster: Compared to the old system, the direct-to-consumer model enables businesses to reach

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consumers with their products quickly. Additionally, since no middlemen are involved, businesses can make higher revenues. Additionally, D2C lets companies initially reach out to clients in small.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7567**

Total Numbers before making the to reduce the risk of range the water treatment of the word level water based on the Trust When customers visit to a point a brand official website now have a great chance to with customers more by providing a user and process. Improved By and order can reduce costs and increase platforms can also be used to making it easier for to manage the supply chain. Once a product hits the market it is difficult for to track it. While are unaware of how consumers perceive a brand retailers are aware. The model closes this gap by giving greater control over and and a better of how buyers perceive their products. Final Thoughts It is now to adjust to online trends. Given that the new generation which has been raised in a digital world will make all of the buying decisions in the coming decade that want to connect with consumers must do so on the platforms they prefer must seize this chance and make an decisive investment in. While brick and mortar retail outlets still hold a of has gained ground and is anticipated to continue assisting firms in user experiences and greater trust. This will help attract more customers and ultimately unlock larger sales potential and growing market share in the long term and companies may consider expanding the range of their online offers shortly by their delivery coverage providing more practical options and perhaps going a step further by offering products that are difficult to find offline to improve the for the customer. The Fintech sector, despite the brought about by the pandemic at its outset, has bounced back on its feet and is growing at a rate. A major reason for this growth is that it has overcome the challenges which the traditional banking systems, thanks to tech integration and customer centric policies. And financial assistance, including loan is simpler and more equitable, due to the existence of Fintech companies. There have also been several trends that have emerged in the recent past in Fintech.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-05-Test NO.-7568**

Point as we gear point up for the New Year, here are some of the trends that are likely to be seen in the sector in 2023 due to and up skilling efforts by in the industry. Wider use of and the current is data driven. Any industry that wants to survive and grow in the present and competition must make efficient use of Data Science. The Fintech industry has aced this. They use data pertaining to online exam scores and metadata about the earning potential of students enrolled in various courses in the loan process. This decreases the chances of error and creates a system wherein even those unversed in the of finance can avail of services without any hassle. As a result of this loan penetration has increased and the Fintech sector has emerged as the torch bearer of equitable. Digital banking The Fintech sector has for digital banking since its inception. However, the much needed catalyst for change, and now almost every aspect of banking is done online. 2023 will see minimal transaction fees, easy transfers, visits to banks, while standing in queues will be a thing of the past the risk of lost documents and errors due to human is as everything will be done using Neo banking Neo banking is the next step in the growth trajectory of digital marketing. These are online banks without any. They usually function or in with traditional banks. Estimates suggest that the global neo banking market is set to grow at between revenue of billion dollars in. This will likely be highly beneficial for micro, small and medium enterprises. Block chain Block chain makes use of data that is typically stored in categories or blocks, which is linked via. This a system that has suffered from the demerits of power and lack of this technology, or Finance into the banking system will make easier, faster, and more secure. Bottom line The Fintech industry in India is the banking sector. It has introduced reforms that have changed the face of the lending systems in the country through processes like.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7569**

War Memorials are monuments constructed to commemorate battles and sacrifices, basically to inspire future generations. Unfortunately, there was avoidable, petty squabbling on the recent shifting of Amar Jawan Jyoti. Binary division and confusion was compounded by ill informed, self appointed experts. The desire to encase this emotive issue, during impending elections by both parties is fairly apparent. Foundation stone for new was laid in Raipur, last week an iconic abstract monument dedicated to unknown soldier had indeed captured imagination of post 1971 generation. Notwithstanding this, terming merger of two eternal flames, and flames, as extinguishing of the former is not correct. Merger of two flames into unified one appears pragmatic, though there may be conflicting views, driven by emotions. Most importantly, the method of execution, in surgical strike mode, without consultation was baffling. Ceremony could have been led by heroes of 1971 war and their families, ideally on Vijay Dias. This spat highlights lack of finesse, in dealing with such sensitive issues. However, present government needs to be commended for constructing National War Memorial, pending for four decades. Linking India Gate memorial with colonial legacy, questioning sacrifice of brave hearts of and calling them mercenaries is totally unacceptable. These experts forget that the same government had taken wonderful initiative of commemorating centenary of in 2014. PM had spent considerable time in the exhibition and even asked MPs and attaches to visit the pavilions. Recent re designation of Trimetric Chow as Trimetric Haifa Chow is another instance of honouring of heroes. Avoidable remarks on TV channels exemplify fire brigade approach and lack of coherent policy. We have large number of war memorials individual, collective and battle specific, but no real policy on their scale, ownership and upkeep. Resultantly, many small memorials, especially outside cantonments languish in state of neglect. On the other hand, within the Armed Forces, it requires sanction by ministry of defence to construct war memorials. Memorials and museums are not even included in the official compendium of authorised works. The existing ones in military stations are without proper sanction. The existing ones need to be regularised post haste. It will be appropriate, if these are scaled at one per station, like Sarva Dharma Sthan and authority to sanction delegated to formation commanders. The tendency of building individual memorials and statues needs to be curbed. It is difficult to make appropriate sculptures within limited funds. They are open to elements and defacing, requiring regular maintenance and superintendence. Ideally, every state should have one state war memorial with district level memorials. They should have museums backed up with digital displays and e visitor book. There should be clear cut criteria for inclusion, some memorials commemorate heroes of various shades, including agitations. Separate memorial for 1857 heroes at Ambala is a welcome step. War Memorials are also being constructed and managed by NGOs, who periodically look for funding to manage them. There is a need to stipulate a clear policy and funding norms with stipulated corpus, on the lines of the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7570**

We need to have similar body as an adjunct to the. We have commissions on all kinds of one for their and other benefits for casualties should be funded by the Centre and on uniform scale. Statue of Netaji under imperial canopy with back to is likely to generate new soldier as an abstract icon is embedded in our psyche and should be given signature location in would represent sacrifices of all unknown heroes freedom fighters, soldiers of naval sailors as mutineers and many other unsung ones. This will also cater for re categorisation of heroes, which may occur in future. After all in schools, we were taught 1857 war of as a mutiny. Netaji, immediately after independence, did have to bear the cross of his association with Nazis and Japanese, who were tried for war crimes. The most are inclusive ones like 11 Murti Dandi March statue, after all collective endeavours achieve objectives. Proposed, INA sculpture, if unavoidable should include Shah Singh, Capt Lakshmi, depicting band of fighters. In 2015, while jubilee of 1965 war, another of present government, we came across large number of decrypt unit memorials. They were literally littered all over in Khemkaran and Hussainiwala. After some persuasion, we could consolidate them in two locations, as combined memorials. The one at Khemkaran is combined with Abdul Hameed, PVC memorial. In this exercise, less networked units and even the Air Force got much deserved recognition. Fewer wellkept memorials are better than their unchecked proliferation into unkempt ones. This year, Beating Retreat dropped defining musical score of Abide With Me. The most justifying its exclusion for being Christian hymn. This expert may consider that Naik Albert Ekka, only PVC in Eastern Sector in 1971, made supreme sacrifice in Battle of Gangasagar, fighting for unified Bharat. In my 39 years in the Army, we only related to haunting sound of Irish bells, emotion and the beat. While change is the only constant but it should be driven by the Services and take into account unique traditions and ethos. Hopefully, narrative shapers will allow electrifying number Badloo Ram ka Badan buried to continue to inspire Assam regiment. Soldiers get inspired by beat and emotions, words being incidental. Floating on water, enveloped in otherworldly stillness, the only tune you hear is the one in your heart. Lata Mangeshkar death last Sunday similarly became an occasion to immerse ourselves in song whose piercing sweetness spoke to us privately. Poetry and music that washed away, even if briefly, the bleakness discourse. From the many talent hunt shows on television to the wedding bands in mofussil streets playing baharon phool barsaon, to someone pulling a Radha on the has provided spring in many a step. Who among us has not been to parties where an uncle or two, their Label, has not burst into Rimjhim Gire Saawaan Even in these prickly times where, rather than partake of them, tiffins are sniffed out to profile people, one still hears the in from some train compartment.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7571**

India decision to stay away from commenting on the Ukraine issue at last week Quad foreign ministers meeting in Melbourne should come as no surprise. It is in keeping with the stance it adopted at the United Nations Security Council, when it abstained on a vote on the Ukraine issue and advised all parties to find a solution taking into account, the legitimate security interests of all countries and aimed towards securing long term peace and stability in the region and beyond. This is an adequate and appropriate stand for India to take. The sudden rise in tensions between the United States and its transatlantic allies, on the one hand, and the recharged China Russia alliance, on the other, has spawned many columns in the media on India neutral stance. Even as Russian leaders and strategists repeatedly our typing practice is better for ur practice so u and me ready for ur test any time when u want I m always with u your rkc assert that Russia will not invade Ukraine, and all it seeks is affirmation of Ukraine neutrality and assurances on plans for Nat further eastward expansion, the US insists that Russia seeks to provoke a conflict. There are many dimensions to the Ukraine stand off and it is best for the European Union and its major powers, especially Germany and France, to first try and sort these out. Three decades ago, India capital market was a mess. Archaic practices and antiquated institutions created the conditions for a securities trading fraud. For the honest investor, it was a gamble all the way. Payment timelines could be suddenly extended and the circulation of bogus physical shares meant an additional risk. All of that began to change when the National Stock Exchange NSE started operations in 1994. It was a pan India online stock exchange in both debt and equity, catapulting market infrastructure to another level. It was followed by a centralized clearing house to remove counterparty risk and a depository to digitalize share ownership. India capital market journey in the 1990s was transformative. Market infrastructure and practices registered a quantum improvement. This is the context to locate yet another punishment announced by the regulator, Semi, to NSE and two members of its founding team, Ravi Narnia and Chita Ramakrishna. A year ago, Sebi imposed a penalty on NSE and its two former heads in the co location case, which undermined the integrity of the exchange as a neutral platform for brokers. Last week, another round of penalties and temporary bans in another case pointed to a serious breakdown of governance. NSE is not just India largest exchange; its scale matches global leaders. In 2020, it was the world largest derivatives exchange in terms of contracts traded. It also highly profitable net profit of Rest 3,573 core on an income of Rest 6,202 core in FY21 with a dispersed shareholding. The primary issue in the latest problem is that Ramakrishna, NSE executive head between April 2013 and December 2016,

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7572**

Sent out confidential information at a time when the exchange was looking to launch an IPO. Intertwined is the appointment of an ill equipped consultant who was given substantial executive powers, which received board approval. And that a mysterious guru received confidential details of NSE makes things murkier. An efficient capital market is an essential need in a modern economy. Therefore, it important that there is a deeper investigation into what happened at NSE. If necessary, other enforcement agencies need to be brought in. There are consequences when governance breaks down on this scale. NSE IPO has been delayed because of the co location problem, thereby delaying the exit of some early investors. Such incidents add to the cost of investing in India. A more detailed investigation and follow up regulatory action are needed to make India a more attractive location. Foreign minister S Jaishankar statement that China has violated written agreements by amassing forces along the LAC is right on the money. The 1993 Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility along the LAC enjoins both parties to refrain from using or threatening force against the other, keep their military forces at the border to a minimum, and strictly respect the LAC pending a final solution to the boundary question. China has flouted each one of these clauses and sought to unilaterally change the status quo along the border. Its forces continue to intrude upon Indian Territory in eastern Latah and since the Galan clashes of 2020 Beijing has kept the whole LAC active. This is because China today is very different from what it was in 1993. Under Xi Jinxing it no longer feels the need to hide its strength and bide its time, and is openly challenging the rules based international order. This is precisely why platforms such as the Quad need to step up and push back against Beijing belligerence. In this regard, it welcome that the recent fourth Quad foreign ministers meeting in Melbourne saw the group reaffirm its commitment to a free and open Indo Pacific. But Jaishankar qualified this by saying that the Quad was for something, not against somebody. Such caveats are no longer helpful. As last week US strategy paper says, China is combining its economic, diplomatic, military and technological might to rewrite global rules. Therefore, there should be no doubts that China presents the biggest systemic threat to the global order. And the only way China will change course is if there is concerted international pushback as well as costs for Beijing nefarious designs. With the 20 Chinese Communist Party Congress later this year widely expected to hand Xi an unusual third term at the helm, a revisionist China is here to stay. For sake of peace and stability, Quad needs to be bolder and forcefully call China out for its destructive activities. On Monday evening, when the EVMs will be sealed with the fate of 301 candidates, it will mark an end to an unprecedented and tumultuous election.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7573**

In Goa for the 40 member House. It has all the makings of a potboiler: Sex scandal leading to the resignation of a minister, corruption, cash for jobs, unemployment and money power. The state political history has not been devoid of defections and splits, but what transpired in the run up to the election paled in comparison even to Goa party hopping image. Congress suffered the first lethal blow when on September 29; veteran Luiseno Valerio ended his 40 year allegiance to the Gandhi family to embrace TMC. That was just the beginning. As election closed in, politicians switched sides faster than a chameleon could change colors and threw out ideology and loyalty with the highest bidder taking the spoils. For many, it a midnight love affair of a few weeks now. That the time in India when a new edition of Wordle, the five letter word game played over a maximum of six tries, drops in quietly on the web like a surreptitious lover. And there you go again. Of course, some prefer to do it in the morning, or even later. Like the newspaper, it has become a habit. True, it has technically moved to NYT which paid over a million dollars to own it. But as yet there no cause for an ulcer. It still trends daily on social media. Last week I even got a Swiggy email offering promotional discounts in the Wordle format. Imitations exist. Try Nurdle, if you want to spot a cricketer with a five letter name. I failed. Virat, Kohli, Rohit were my first three tries. The answer was Grieg. The way you play Wordle reveals something about you. You could be the steady type who prefers to start with the same word every day. Or the experimental sort who hopes to get lucky using a fresh word every time. It could end as a day of delight or one of those days when you get knolled. You should try the racecourse if you ever get it right in a single shot; maybe a lie detector test, too. Hitting the jackpot would be easier. Two is a blend of smarts with serendipity. 3 and 4 are satisfying too. For regulars, 5 means a hard day night and 6 is a time to blame Josh, the game creator. In our family, my wife and I are a team. The two college not going kids go solo. When we fare better, which is regularly, they feel playing the game is a devious way of telling them to improve their vocabulary. We are just thankful the game helps us exchange a few words, rather than grunts. The game has had other far reaching repercussions. Generally my wife and I speak to each other five minutes a week. Alarmingly, it is about five minutes every day now. Wordle has brought different joys. I suspect for many it like a daily return train to innocence, a reminder of a half forgotten, half scabbled past. The word game.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7574**

Emblemises the beauty of simplicity. You don't need to be as twisty as those Scandinavian detectives. Wordle is just a gentle love story in ordinary everyday lives. Wearing hijab, it is argued, is fundamental to the Islamic faith. Hijab is then resisted with saffron, symbolic of another faith. But no one wonders what all this has to do with faith. It has everything to do with the confusion between faith and belief. Invariably, when faith is invoked for the purpose of defending a religious custom or practice, it is used as a synonym for belief. But belief and faith are opposites. Belief denotes the absence of faith. A person relates to religion either in terms of belief or of faith; but not in terms of both. To believe is to insist that what one practices is valid for the reason that one has been doing it. Belief is invoked to justify clinging to the past and to reassure oneself. Its purpose is to ensure that the ground on which one stands is not shaken by nascent or extraneous forces. Belief is defensive. What one believes need not be true for others. That is why it is impossible to argue matters of belief in the public space. What a person believes is exclusive to her. It cannot be justified in terms of what is universally valid or true. If so, it is best if what one believes exclusively is not brought into the public, secular democratic space. Faith, in contrast to belief, implies a state of unreserved openness to the possibilities and profundities of life. Unlike belief, it is forward looking. If belief is deployed in defending the status quo, faith, as Danish philosopher Soren Kierkegaard put it, is a leap in the dark. Belief operates as the sentinel of the status quo. We believe in what already is. Faith is the signpost to the future. We need no faith to relate to what already is; belief will do for the purpose. Faith is needed to relate to the not yet. Religion has no room for faith. Faith is the essence of spirituality, which is universal. Nothing that disables us from revering the mysteries of life, or dreaming of the inexhaustible possibilities of life, is faith. We can believe in orthodoxy; but we can live only in faith. The belief of a person becomes pathological when he clings to a terrain of habit or custom to the exclusion of the rest of the world. In its extreme forms, belief breeds psychosis: the inability to relate wholesomely to one's life world. Individuals subject themselves to pointless and avoidable suffering. Belief of this kind exiles us from life. We can access the mystery of life, Jesus said, only if we relax our grasp on life. You cannot grasp, or understand, life so long as you grasp, or cling to, it. You cannot, said the Buddha, step into the same river twice. You can impose your belief on the water you hold in a.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7577**

Bucket but to swim in the river, you need faith. It is faith, not belief that we need, if religion is to be the running river that nourishes life and not a pool of the past ness of it. Belief freezes us in the past; faith enables us to swim in the river of life. The passing away of Lataji pained many a music lover from all across the globe. There were music lovers from all the languages in India in which Lataji sang and many from across the Indian frontiers who understood what it meant to sing 30,000 songs in 36 languages successfully across eight long decades. Will there ever be a parallel to this feat my digital rational mind with all the artificial intelligence and Google at its disposal chooses to answer this with skepticism. Lataji was one of the last of Indianness personified in the manner as we know it, from our heritage and cultural ethos over the documented period of more than 3000 years. She came from a poor family of music lovers who continued music as a tradition more out of love, passion, dedication, hardships and if all this begets a living, so be it. She lost her father at the tender age of thirteen, yet pursued her destiny which was soon to fall in line. There is no doubt that the talent she possessed could only have been bestowed upon by the almighty, still through her sheer diligence, commitment and Sadhana she kept improving and improvising with time, so as not to be just commercially successful in the Cinema world but also to keep alive her passion for Indian classical music and all that which is not in demand and popular. It is this aspect of her which made her a legend with no parallel anywhere in the world of music. She started singing on the stage in the 1930s and continued till the second decade of the 21st century, a feat unparalleled. She inspired and entertained a generation which listened to age Malik tree banded hum, to the last song dedicated to the Indian army perhaps in 2019. Despite the fact that with each decade new realms of music influenced music lovers, she kept working with music directors of every generation making her almost indispensable and lending her voice to every successful female star of the Indian cinema of the last seven decades. The list would be endless. Besides the Hindi mainstream cinema for which she sang the maximum number of successful songs, her forays into ghazals, regional Indian languages, classical Indian music etc. would all be in the eternal hard disc of music if it were to exist anywhere. However, it is for the other aspects of her personality and attributes that I write my thoughts. With all the commercial success she was as humble and polite as one could be. Never a shade of pride, vanity or an air of larger than life feel around her. She would encourage and imbibe.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7578**

Confidence strong karne ka ok all her co singers, writers, music directors ,who much younger to her in age and profession would be in awe of co performing with the legend. Many of her less successful, younger colleagues have narrated how they would get a touch of her motherly warmth and encouragement whenever they would visit her at her place. I followed her on Twitter and was deeply touched by her gesture of remembering the special days of her Gurus, costars, and all kinds of associates who had worked with her, most of whom had gone into oblivion a long time back. She would speak her mind on all national issues, encouraging and singing for our soldiers after the China war or our cricket team after the world cup victory. She kept her personal relations with political leaders of all ideologies, ensuring not to mix up her work and passion with any political overtones. Apparently in one of her last interviews, Lataji was again modest enough to share that the coming generations would not remember her legacy for long in this digital world with a shorter attention span. I and many like me would disagree on this. The legacy of Lataji would last much beyond the remnants of the digital world as long as there is music in any form, anywhere in the world. The generation of my children would soon understand that the legacy of a Lata goes much beyond simply comparing her followers on social media with a Rihanna or any Adele. She was there as a legend with a Madonna or a Michael, with no social media and would be there forever through her songs and voice for all times to come. It not her contributions to the world of music that would fade but it rather our poor sense of recognising, appreciating, recording and retelling history that needs correction for the world to know why our legends are who they are. The modern world calls this art by the name of marketing. We must admit that the Western world has mastered this art and we must learn few of their marketing moves. We are living in a world where commerce and money dictates almost every cultural, social or even historical narrative. Finally, it how we preserve and present our legacy and heritage to the world and the coming generations that would decide whether the Legends of India are icons across the world or not. The world of music would be making a historic blunder if they judge this greatest musical icon ever by the market cap of her brand value. Icons like Lata ji do not need any strategy by us to present to the future for their legacy to continue. At the same time it in our interest to tell and retell our children and to the world that someone with all that an Awaz can possibly have in its Sur & Lay did exist on the planet and in India in the 20th century.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7579**

At COP26 this past November, governments from more than 200 nations converged in Glasgow to chart a path to a more sustainable and equitable future. The world is watching to see how India, South Africa, and other nations that made major new commitments will deliver on those promises, and what specific steps they will take to reduce emissions and accelerate just energy transitions. For its part, India announced some significant goals for 2030, including a pledge to reduce its total projected carbon emissions by one billion tons and meet half its energy requirements with renewable fuels. India also declared its ambitious net zero goal for 2070, as part of its five elixirs to combat the global climate crisis. As India and other emerging economies grow, the demand for reliable power will rise significantly, and the next two decades will be key to meeting this demand with a viable, low carbon pathway. With the right policies and programs, this pathway can also help tackle another of the world most pressing issues: energy poverty. Advances in renewable energy technology have provided us a once in a generation opportunity to bring clean electricity to hundreds of millions of people worldwide who still live without any access, and to power the lives and economic aspirations of 2.8 billion people who lack reliable electricity. With a scaled up and integrated approach to support distributed renewable energy, grid based renewables, and fossil fuel transitions, we can respond to the climate emergency without leaving these billions of people behind. A Green Pathway for Growth and Development To date, global efforts to combat the climate crisis have largely focused on the reduction of emissions in wealthy, energy rich economies. There has been minimal attention paid to low income, energy poor nations that comprise more than half the world population but are collectively responsible for just 8% of its carbon emissions and have received only a small fraction of investments in renewables. While energy poor countries bear little responsibility for global emissions to date, if they are left out of global energy transition efforts, their annual emissions could grow to more than 75% of global emissions by 2050. Investing in energy poor economies today is thus vital from both the perspective of global development and climate action. In Glasgow, the Indian government made an ask of USD 1 trillion in climate finance from developed countries in order to meet its climate commitments in the decade ahead. Developed countries decade old commitment to mobilize \$100 billion in climate finance annually to support emerging economies energy transitions is yet to be realized. COP26 demonstrated the need, and the opportunity, to build the kinds of partnerships that can provide the financial and technical assistance developing nations need to support transformational energy programs that provide universal access to clean power. From Commitment to Action, The Road Ahead Turning commitments to curb carbon and expand energy access into reality will require a significant scaling up of novel financing mechanisms and urgent, organized action from.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7580**

Various stakeholder policymakers, regulators, financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society. Policymakers and regulators must create a conducive environment designing favourable regulatory schemes, streamlining licensing and administrative processes, and expanding access to open source data. For its part, philanthropy can provide grant capital to de risk investments, especially at the early stages of project development. Together with investments from development finance institutions, this blended finance can also stimulate larger capital flows from commercial investors. To offer an example of the power of philanthropic and private sector partnership, Smart Power India, The Rockefeller Foundation and Tata Power collaboration led to the establishment of the world largest rural solar mini grid venture in 2019, which aims to deploy 10,000 mini grids that will provide affordable, reliable electricity to millions across rural India. As of January 2022, 175 mini grids were empowering over 128,200 people as well as 10,000 shops and productive enterprises that have already begun to transform local economies, leading to new jobs and increased incomes. The success of this venture and similar projects in developing markets worldwide led The Rockefeller Foundation, IKEA Foundation, and Bezos Earth Fund to establish the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet, which launched with \$10 billion in philanthropic capital and aligned investments from development finance institutions at COP26. The Alliance will help catalyse the financing, technical support, and regulatory changes needed to accelerate green energy transitions and expand energy access in partnership with emerging economies around the world. There is still a lot to be done if the world has a hope of meeting the commitments made six years ago in Paris, commitments that were reinforced last year in Glasgow. But with practical solutions for project delivery and finance, and the right approach to policy and partnership, we can build a world where the transition to renewable energy empowers everyone, everywhere. In recent years two of the major talking points in almost all industries are ESG Goals and Digital Transformation. In the last few years, with the climate crisis threatening, social and governance issues coming to the forefront and changing perceptions about digitization, ESG and Digital Transformation have become pivotal in the growth of companies across different industries. ESG stands for Environmental, Social, and Governance. The three pillars of ESG: Environment, Social and Governance have their own set of benchmarks that companies try to live up to for building a more sound and conscious enterprise. Under the environmental criteria, companies focus on the impact their processes have on the environment. The social element of ESG focuses on improving the relationship that the companies have with their employees and society with an emphasis on making the company more diverse, inclusive and a healthy place to work. And lastly, under the governance aspect, companies mainly focus on being on par with the standard organizational practices, controls,

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and procedures. It is of utmost importance that companies incorporate ESG goals as it helps them in working towards a greater purpose for the community. By setting and fulfilling.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7581**

Integration, neo-banking, digital banking, and block chain technology. This sector is likely to further its advancement in the realm of technology, and customers can now avail of all services without any barrier of geographical location, economic standing, and financial literacy. Growth is thus more distributed and equitable. Women empowerment refers to providing women with the power and resources to achieve their full potential and become active participants in all spheres of life, including social, economic, and political. This involves creating an environment where women have equal rights, opportunities, access to resources and decision-making power. Women empowerment is crucial for creating a more equitable and just society where women have the freedom and resources to make their own choices and live fulfilling lives. In India, women constitute 48.39% of the total population. If this section of the population contributes toward the nation development, then our vision of a country could be transformed into a developed nation. These days women are gleaming in almost all fields. They are becoming doctors, engineers, advocates, teachers, political leaders, administrators, police officials, professionals, joining the armed forces, becoming entrepreneurs, etc. Informed women are essential for nation-building since their thoughts, way of thinking, working, and value system would undoubtedly lead to faster development of a good family, society, and nation. When women are empowered, society generally gets empowered, and thus future is safeguarded. To ensure this, women education is a must. For this, secondary and university education must be ensured for them. Through distance education, women in remote areas could be targeted. After completing their basic education, a girl should be allowed to go for vocational training if needed. Then either she can seek employment or go for self-employment. India has a rich tradition of giving women the opportunity to excel in all fields. Indian women acquired voting rights much earlier than many developed nations worldwide. We had warriors and rulers of Kingdoms, such as Rani of Janshi and Rani Mangamma. Amongst the scientists and great philosophers who contributed immensely to science in ancient India, Gargi, born three thousand years ago, Leelavaati of the 12th century and Maitryee stand out. During the foreign occupation of India, the role of Indian women was subdued, but after Independence, there was a reassurance of women power in India. Women in India have also made significant strides in various fields, including politics, business, defence and entertainment. Women have held high-ranking positions in the government, and there are many successful women entrepreneurs and business leaders in the country. Additionally, women have made significant contributions to the arts, literature, and cinema. India has launched various schemes to increase the power of women. These schemes include Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sakhi Niwas, Greh, Nari Shakti Puraskar, women helpline number, Mahila police stations, Mahila Shakti Kenras, etc. Real women empowerment involves creating an environment where women can achieve their full potential and live free from discrimination, oppression, and violence. To herald real women

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empowerment, innovative approaches are necessary to challenge the existing power structures and.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7584**

Promote gender equality. Here are some ideas Advances in healthcare mean we are living longer than ever. Better access to clean water, antibiotics, vaccines, and medical care has improved our average lifespan. However, a longer life does not automatically correlate to a healthier life. Modern lifestyle changes mean we are increasingly coping with chronic illness too. We are living longer, sicker. There is another under appreciated measure which can and should be given more attention: Our health span. This is the duration when we are free from frailty and the effects of disease and disability. The global coronavirus pandemic has shifted people attitudes towards taking greater preventative health actions; more of us are proactively putting in the effort to avoid illness. As a society we have an opportunity to build on this momentum and help everyone have a happier and more fulfilling life. Factors impacting our health span from our first 1,000 days of existence, when missing out on the right nutrition can have lifelong consequences, to adulthood, when increasingly sedentary lifestyles are causing an explosion in non communicable diseases, to our senior years when the needs of our bodies change again, every stage of life is different. The key to a longer health span however is no secret physical activity, rest, and good nutrition. Exercise reduces the likelihood of chronic illnesses like diabetes and depression. Even gentle exercise like walking can help manage our weight better and increase our fitness, countering the effect of less active jobs. Sleep affects our growth and stress hormones, our immune system, appetite, breathing, blood pressure and cardiovascular health. Research shows that a lack of sleep increases the risk of obesity, heart disease and infections. Getting adequate vitamins, minerals, essential fats, and proteins is vital however a healthy diet can be hardest to achieve. An increasing volume of research shows the same amount of food on our plate today delivers fewer important vitamins and minerals. The post industrialisation pursuit of higher crop yields, while reducing hunger, has come at the expense of food nutritional value. Climate change is making the situation worse. Extreme weather may devastate specific harvests but increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is causing all plants to accumulate more carbohydrates than minerals as they grow. Food considered healthy can still lack the essential nutrients we need. Nutrition is key, and public private partnerships will make it more accessible To have a longer, better quality of life, we must make sustained dietary changes. A good start is to consume more seasonal and locally grown fruits and vegetables. Supplementation provides a proven way to overcome nutritional deficiencies, with some vitamins and minerals particularly hard to get from plant based diets. For people with higher incomes, the use of dietary supplements is straightforward provided there is sufficient awareness that the problem affects everyone no matter how much money we may or may not have. Fortification of packaged foods is another way to increase the amount of nutrition we consume. Families from lower incomes however.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7585**

May struggle with the costs of such premium solutions. Here, the fortification of staple foods and food aid distribution drives will be key to ensuring equal access to nutrition. For this to be successful, public private partnerships will play a major role in ensuring everyone has the longest possible health span. With a population of 1.3 billion spread across urban and rural areas, India presents a unique challenge for healthcare. 75% of all healthcare infrastructure, including medical specialists and doctors, is focused in urban areas, where only 27% of the Indian population resides, according to a United Nations report. Additionally, private hospitals and quality healthcare are restricted to urban areas. 72% of the remaining population, or approximately 716 million people, reside in rural areas with a chronic lack of primary healthcare facilities. One of India most pressing challenges is providing affordable, world class healthcare to all its citizens. In addition to many other industries, technology is transforming India healthcare industry. The healthcare industry presents a tremendous opportunity to utilize technology to improve crucial processes that currently pose a significant obstacle to the delivery of high quality healthcare. These include reaching millions who are geographically dispersed across the nation, providing a better and more accurate diagnosis, managing operations, and facilitating effective collaboration and communication between doctors and healthcare professionals. In a country like India, where most people have limited access to necessities such as affordable healthcare, adopting technologies that facilitate and expand the delivery of health services becomes even more crucial. In recent years, the Indian healthcare industry has grown at an astounding rate, aided by factors such as the increasing demand for quality healthcare, the aging population, the prevalence of lifestyle disorders, technological and innovative advances to improve patient care, and increased public and private sector investments in health infrastructure, among others. In today world, technology is permeating every aspect of healthcare and health infrastructure while addressing fundamental challenges relating to how healthcare is perceived, implemented, and accessed. Precisely, diverse technologies have already begun to show enormous promise in playing a crucial role in enhancing India healthcare infrastructure. As evidenced by the Covid 19 pandemic, industries such as medical and health technology began to play an even more significant role in healthcare delivery to improve patient outcomes in India. The pandemic unquestionably increased the demand for Covid 19 prevention and management related medical supplies, such as test kits, masks, personal protective equipment, pulse oximeters, ventilators, etc. The demand for virus testing increased the number of In Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) products in development and the popularity of point of care devices. During the crisis, the domestic production of several devices and essential medical equipment was increased with the aid of technological advancements to address supply issues. In addition, the automation and or tech enablement of critical processes at hospitals or healthcare facilities, including but not limited to administrative, financial, billing,

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patient records, and pharmaceutical operations, has led to increased adoption by enabling scalability and decreasing prices. Is technology the resolution? If India.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7586**

Has to accomplish its Universal Health Coverage UHC goal, technology and healthcare must communicate seamlessly. The good news is that transformation has arrived. Technology is ubiquitous and aids in addressing India unique accessibility, affordability, and quality challenges. Despite being in its infancy, the rate of adoption is quite rapid, and given the size of the healthcare industry, the resulting scale and impact could be enormous. The Indian healthcare industry will increase from \$160 billion in 2017 to \$280 billion in 2020, according to the Indian Brand Equity Foundation. Through the use of technology, a high level of personalization and care has become feasible since chronic diseases are on the rise, as is the demand for individualized care based on the patient illness and psychological makeup. Beyond med tech, however, the healthcare industry has recognized a significant opportunity to use technology to improve critical processes that pose a significant barrier to delivering high quality treatment. These include, among others, reaching millions of geographically dispersed Indians, providing better and more accurate diagnoses, managing operations, and promoting efficient collaborations and communications among medical teams and professionals. Incorporating data analytics, cloud computing, telecommunications, wireless technologies, and next generation technologies such as AI, ML, etc., into healthcare can indeed increase accessibility and assist the industry in overcoming labor shortages and other obstacles. Other benefits include easy access regardless of location, fewer errors, rapid response to medical emergencies, and an enhanced patient experience. In the following data, let examine some of the most potent ways cutting edge technology can improve India healthcare system. Telemedicine Telemedicine provides patients remote access to medical consultations and treatments via telecommunications technology. In turn, this contributes to closing the gaps in healthcare access, particularly in rural and remote areas. Telemedicine has proven to be a boon for Indians during the uncertain times of lockdowns, and it has the potential to make remote, optimized healthcare accessible to every corner of India in the future. Health Information Exchange systems enable the seamless sharing of patient health information between various healthcare providers, enhancing care coordination and substantially reducing medical errors. Mobile Health health health is an emerging concept involving the utilization of mobile devices and technology for health services, such as appointment scheduling, remote monitoring, and medication reminders. It can significantly improve patient access to care and treatment plan adherence. Artificial Intelligence can analyze large amounts of health data, identify patterns and trends, and provide insights for developing new treatments and therapies. AI can also be utilized in diagnosing and treating various diseases, thereby reducing the workload of healthcare professionals and enhancing diagnostic accuracy. In addition, research is ongoing to identify cancer using AI and to precisely identify disease in tissues and other body parts using machine learning tools. Iota The Internet of Things can also be used to gain valuable insights

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from data derived from fetal monitors, electrocardiograms, temperature monitors, and blood glucose levels. Smart Iota devices can provide the necessary health data remotely, reducing the need for direct patient physician interaction. Different.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7587**

Global and technic are two inter connected pheno-mena that have had a prod found impact on the world in recent decades. As countries become more connected through the global market place, technology has played a crucial role in facilitating these connect and opening up new tunitie for businesses and individuals alike. The rise of technology has enabled companies to operate on a global scale, breaking down traditional barriers to trade and opening up new markets around the world. Advances in communication technology have made it easier than ever to connect with customers and partners in other countries while advances in portation technology have made it faster and more affordable to move goods and people across long distances. At the same time globalization has fueled the growth of the technology industry, as companies seek to create new products and services that can be used by people around the world. The result has been a virtuous cycle of innovation, with tech driving globalization and globalization driving technology. However, the impact of globalization and technic has not been uniformly positive. While these trends have created new opportunities for businesses and individuals, they have also led to significant economic and social dislocation in many parts of the world. For example, the rise of automation and other labor saving technologies has led to the display cement of many workers in developed countries, while the growth of low wage manufacturing jobs in developing countries has created new challenges for workers and their communities. In addition, the rapid spread of technic has led to concerns about privacy, security, and other issues related to digital governance. As companies collect and store increasing amounts of data about individuals and organizations, there is a growing need for regulations and policies that can ensure that this data is used rest pond and ethically. Despite these challenges, globalization and technic are likely to remain dominant.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-06-Test NO.-7588**

Forces in the world economy for the for useable future. As to evolve and become more shop dictated, it is likely that it will play an even greater role in shaping the global economy and society as a whole. Ultimately, the challenge for policymakers and will be to harness the power of global and technology in ways that promote economic growth and social progress while min the negative impact on workers, communities, and the environment. This will require a concerted effort to balance the needs of different stake holders and to ensure that the benefits of global and technic are shared more equity across society. Sound pollution, also known as noise pollution, is a growing concern in today society. It is caused by a variety of factors, and even everyday human activities such as listening to loud music. Sound pollution can have a range of negative impacts on both human health and the. One of the main sources of sound pollution is. Cars trucks trains and airplanes all of noise which can be in urban areas. This can have a range of impacts on human health including hearing loss sleep and even heart disease. Industrial activities are another major source of sound sites and other high levels of noise that can be harmful to nearby. In addition to the negative impact on human health noise pollution from these sources can also disrupt the harming wildlife and. Noise pollution can also have a negative impact on mental health. To high levels of noise can lead to stress anxiety, and even depression. This can be in urban areas, where noise pollution is often at its worst. To combat sound pollution, there are a number of steps that can be taken. One of the most is to limit the amount of noise generated in the first place. This can be the use of noise reducing such as quieter better insulation, and sound barriers. Another is to educate people about the dangers of sound and them to take steps to reduce their own impact. This might include avoiding loud music or other noisy activities.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7589**

Companies are now able to have a better analysis of market data which helps them in providing their customers with a better experience while also mitigating market risks. However, for the successful adoption of disruptive technologies, the business models should be innovative in a way that provides value to the organization and its customers. Measuring initiatives will be successful only when there are standards in place that can accurately inform tech firms about the impact created by their practices. For the longest time, organizations have been focused on creating and measuring social impact through corporate social responsibility CSR. In this newer phase of ESG adoption into business objectives, comprehensive ESG data is needed that can help in modifying business practices for building accountability across the organization and achieving global sustainability goals. In parts, there is a lack of defined key metrics in ESG reporting due to the struggle of targeting, managing, measuring and reporting sustainability performance. Recently, ESG measurements are moving from independent rating systems, filings, and press coverage to voluntary company self disclosures alongside mandatory company disclosures. For quantifying ESG impact different ESG rating systems have emerged that rank companies against ESG criteria. A numeric score is produced as a proxy of ESG performance based on annual reports, media coverage, investment analytics, management data, and factoring in exposure to risk. However, no standard exists for ESG ratings as of now. The key metrics should be such that they reflect targets and success for the stakeholders beyond conventional definitions. Strategies to Bridge ESG Goals with Digital transformation Digital transformation has emerged as one of the greatest phenomena of the decade when it comes to enterprises and owing to the importance and growing acceptance of ESG, firms must consider ESG factors when developing digital transformation strategies. Disruptive technologies take a dominant role across industries when it comes to reevaluating corporate models and creating new solutions that shape the way companies indulge in business and measure their ESG impact. To bridge digital transformation with their ESG goals, organizations should focus on strategies that not only provide cost effective solutions to their digital requirements but also support the collection and reporting of ESG data. Besides improving business processes, the technology solutions opted by the organization should provide a framework for analyzing ESG impact and improving it. For these strategies to yield optimum results there should be transparency and support for the employees to understand the changes being welcomed in the business as well as the greater vision of the company about digital transformation and ESG. With new technologies coming to application in different industries, the digital wave in India has assumed a new meaning. ESG initiatives are not about adding a good name to the business anymore. It about bringing actual change and making a difference on the ground. Adapting to this new era of digital transformation and committing to ESG goals seems the only optimum way to run a long term, sustainable and ethical business that has principal goals beyond profit.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7590**

The recent Budget was pragmatic. It laudably continued to push in areas like transportation infrastructure, and tap water and broadband connectivity for all. But the lack of an economic vision is now palpable. With little help for those recovering from the pandemic, especially the poor and their children, the growing jobs crisis, the continuing tariff increases, and the lack of serious structural reforms, we must ask whether the government proposals hang together. Perhaps the timidity on reforms stems from the government experience with the recent farm laws that were muscled through Parliament, only to be rolled back. The problem here, though, is not with the healthy Indian tradition of public protest but with the absence of democratic dialogue in passing the laws. The ESG goals, companies have a chance to be at par with the international goals in terms of sustainability, social responsibility and accountability that are set for the betterment of the global community. ESG gaining popularity across the business landscape Customers, investors, regulators, employees, insurers and lenders now see a company through a new lens of ESG goals. Because of the higher expectation from the other end, companies across all industries are being more responsible about the ESG criteria as it is becoming the need of the hour. Strong ESG performance of companies is favored by various industry players. Robust ESG strategies increase business resilience and help improve overall company performance. Therefore, across all industries, companies have become more conscious about their ESG goals. Since ESG has assumed a high significance across all industries, ESG initiatives in the recent past have been coupled with the ongoing digital transformation of enterprises. The need for ESG factors be key considerations in an organization digital transformation Digital transformation is the process of using technologies for the creation of new or modifying existing business processes, culture, and customer experiences to meet the ever changing business and market expectations and requirements. Sustainable and responsible companies factor in ESG goals when they digitally transform themselves because technology and ethics go hand in hand. Modern age technologies have the capabilities to implement sustainable changes in real time. Through implementing digital transformation, companies adopt technologies that support sustainable practices, track ethics across the business, and overall reduce a business impact on the environment, society and governance. Disruptive technologies shaping the way companies do business Disruptive technologies affect the normal operations of a market or an industry and have gained force recently. They are doing a fantastic job of displacing well established products and technologies and creating new industries and markets. Artificial Intelligence AI, Internet of Things IoT, Block chain technologies are some of the widely popular disruptive technologies. They streamline company operations, reduce the gap between digital and physical spheres and enhance customer experience, radically shaping the way companies do business. Companies adopting disruptive technologies are able to target new markets and have enhanced administrative intelligence, performance

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management efficiency, improved operations speed, and accuracy with reduced human errors  
time spent on data intensive operations. Opposition party.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7591**

Chief Ministers K Chandrasekhar Rao, Mamata Banerjee and MK Stalin planning a Delhi meet to discuss federalism can be a good initiative, the keyword being can. A cocktail of grouses and politics won help in bolstering opposition CMs. The principle of federalism has to be articulated through the prism of governance, and what makes for best practices in each area. India vaccination programmer or its PDS apparatus are good examples of federalism. Recall that Go as single point procurer of vaccines distributing them equitably to states was the solution that worked for the vex drive. Even the myriad disagreements over centrally sponsored schemes are an outcome of passionate Centre state involvement in prioritising welfare spending. GST, for all its stress points, is also a good example of federalism at work. But also recall costs of bypassing federalism. For example, had farm reform been discussed at the federal forum, where BJP sought out views of states, explained the costs of the current procurement system, and states articulated their assessment of such changes and local responses to it agriculture may have actually witnessed some change. Instead, the opposition, enthused by the bloody nose farmers gave BJP, is upping the ante on MSPs and BJP is matching it. Farm economy will soon be in a worse position than before. Again, states have a point that the Finance Commission formula for Centre state revenue share hides distortions that cases and surcharges create in favor of the Centre. The acrimony over how the Centre should have covered the revenue shortfall of states after the first national lockdown was also an example of a creaky federal system. As is, even more, the Centre recent decision that seemed to change the system of posting of IAS and IPS officers to its advantage. A federally animated discussion would have first recognised that the root problem is a huge shortage of officers for a big country like India, and that UPSC intake must sharply go up. Note also that forums like Inter State Council are very useful and states need to vigorously demand such meetings are held regularly. But opposition CMs must be mindful that making a point on federalism is neither the same as attacking BJP politically KCR is in hyper attack mode as BJP is becoming a strong opposition in Telangana nor is it about pushing their pet issues, like Stalin anti NEET position. If the Delhi meet can raise substantive points on federalism, it will do opposition states and wider governance a favour. There no denying that the IPL 2022 auction provided cricket fans with a peek into the future of the game. After all, the biggest T20 league is a barometer of rising stars and declining stalwarts, shaping the direction in which the game evolves. In that sense, the auction this time saw franchises decisively go for youngsters, even at the cost of established players. While Mumbai Indians splurging a whopping Rs 15.25 crore on Ishan Kishan the most expensive buy of the auction grabbed.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7592**

Headlines, also noticeable was the interest expressed in players from India recent U 19 World Cup winning team. In fact, all rounder Raj Aged Biwa, who picked up a 5 wicket haul in the U 19 WC final against England was scooped up for Rs 2 crore by Punjab Kings. Another U 19 star, all rounder Rajvardhan Hanagargekar, was picked up by the mighty Chennai Super Kings for Rs 1.5 crore, while U 19 winning captain Yash Dhull went to Delhi Capitals for Rs 50 lakh. Other interesting buys included Tim David a free agent from Singapore by Mumbai Indians, Riyan Parag by Rajasthan Royals, Shahbaz Ahmed and Anuj Rawat by Royal Challengers Bangalore. Contrast this with big names like Suresh Raina, Piyush Chawla, Ishant Sharma, Steve Smith and Eoin Morgan going unsold at the auction. That even someone of the likes of David Warner was bought for almost half his previous value shows that franchises had their eyes firmly on the future and ruthlessly went by the current form of the players. Plus, with the addition of two new teams this time Gujarat Titans and Lucknow Super Giants the established teams were more focussed on retaining their respective core units, something that reflected in the way they approached the auction. But overall, the relatively high bids for young Indian players are an important price signal for the rest of the Indian cricketing infrastructure there is big demand for domestic talent that is still outstripping supply. I m on pins and needles is how a law professor diagnosed with cancer described his condition to CNN the other day. He had been put on a waiting list for a lifesaving surgery. His fear was that he was running out of time. This is not an isolated incident. There is no doubt that ever since the pandemic began, Big C cancer has played second fiddle to an even bigger C Covid. Today, there is a concern among the oncology community that the hard won gains of yesteryear will be lost if the pandemic persists. Death rates that were falling for certain cancers, because of early screenings and advancements in treatment, are likely to rise again. Advanced stage diagnoses are increasing for prostate cancer and breast cancer, both of which when detected early are considered curable. The recent drop in lung cancer deaths in the US, because smoking rates started to decline 20 and 30 years ago, may also see a reversal. It is as if while shooting for the Moon, cancer is being sucked into a Black Hole. So you are trying to locate C 75 in a housing colony and you get to C 74 and then it miraculously changes to F 708 and you are now totally marooned. Making rude sounds about idiots who mark these blocks you drive in third gear till you spot a roadside cobbler, a vegetable cart seller or a tea shop with a throng of people sitting there. Ask them for help. First they look.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7593**

At each other then they look at you then they look at each other again and hold a mini conference which is supposed to spark a spiral of hope in you. After which they simply shrug and you know this confab is not going anywhere in a hurry. Disappear, spiral of hope. Then, for some reason, you think that the guard asleep outside a rich man house will be a good bet to guide you and you approach one. Seeing as how they do not move from that rickety chair except to go into that green cubicle called the guardhouse it is a pretty misplaced confidence that the house guard would be an expert on the topography of the locality. But since he is in uniform it kind of gives him some kind of authority and he says and looks wise and knowing as he mulls it over then points in a specific direction and says go to the crossroads then take the second right and go past the park. For some reason you don't listen to him. That is the part which defies understanding. We now and then we go the other way because we don't want to be trumped. But then we find we are now in G Block and in the colony annexed. There is nothing more disheartening than aiming for say Riverview Colony and finding yourselves in Riverview annexed, Riverview part II or New Riverview. This is the moment your wife makes the brilliant observation that we are lost and we should have listened to the guard, he seemed to know. No, he did, he was clueless, ah here is a man walking a dog. Into despair we now get elitist and look for a more upmarket pedestrian, one who looks dedicated. With great aplomb our dog walker says, you are in the wrong place, which, as an observation thrashes the obvious into pulp and then he says, you need to go all the way back and at the third roundabout go right then look for the large rubbish bin near the big drain and that is C Block. Like a lost Livingstone we retrace our route and pass the guard again who waves at us like we were old friends. The lamp has great significance in our culture. Saints point to that shining, eternal, smokeless flame whose light is all pervasive. This is the brilliant Light of Consciousness, which when reflected in the mind makes our inner thoughts glow. Not only does it project the world in its entirety, but also illumines it. In that Light, we recognised the universe with all its happenings, experiences and limitless wonders. However, what we actually experience depends on the texture of our thoughts. Whether the flame is smoky, dull or wavering is contingent on the nature of the mind. The rishis advise us to purify the mind so that it becomes like the steady flame of a lamp, burning in a windless area, removing the darkness around it.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7594**

Our minds are full of varied thoughts, sometimes positive, sometimes simmering with negativities. To a positive mind, everything appears beautiful and wonderful. We radiate the joy of peace and happiness that we feel within ourselves and light up the world around us. It is said that there is nothing that a person with a pure, focussed, single pointed mind cannot achieve. The mind alone is the cause of our bondage and also the cause of our liberation. As our mind, so our world! When it is lit with knowledge, even knowledge of the laws of the world, we can perform efficiently to reap the right results. Conversely, when the mind is dull, shaky, like the wavering flame, we see a distorted image of the world and ourselves, leading to a lack of confidence and self esteem. Then, when we act in the world outside, our actions are neither productive nor efficient. Life is full of wonders. Sometimes we are on a smooth highway to reach our goal, and sometimes we are confronted with major obstacles. Very rarely do we understand that the external obstacles we face are, actually, an expression of our inner inhibitions, thoughts and beliefs. Therefore, sages stated, Be a lamp unto your Self. In any situation of life, self assessment is essential. In fact, we should make introspection a daily habit. When we look within, we can find the beautiful Self hidden amongst the clutter of our own thoughts. We then understand that the source of whatever ugliness, distortion, conflicts and obstacles we face, lies within us. Lit up with the knowledge of self observation, when we turn the mind to examine ourselves, we may, at first, find a horde of negativities and imperfections. Swami Chinmayananda declared, never is perturbed or gives up self observation, however frightening it may appear at first. It is the basis of meditation and achieving anything great in life. If and when, we abandon them these negativities and thoughts we recognised the brilliant Self, the Light of all lights that lies below. The light of a pure mind lit up with this Consciousness is so brilliant and amazing that it illuminates the whole world. We experience it as a world of opportunity, as a world of goodness, as a world of beauty and as a world of wonder. And we gain the courage to confront all the daunting challenges of life with faith and fearlessness. In 2019 on Feb 14, a convoy of 78 vehicles carrying 2,500 CRPF personnel, including the culprit Adel Ahmad Dar, travelled from Jammu to Srinagar when one of the buses was rammed by a car carrying explosives at 15 15 hours. In this incident killed 40 CRPF personnel and left several injured. During a press briefing following the Pulwama Attack, Lt Gen KJS Dillon, who commanded 15 Corps in Srinagar during the said explosion, shared, Jadish e Mohammed of Pakistan carried out the attack, and it was being controlled from Pakistan, with the protection of ISI and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7597**

Pakistan Army. There is a 100% involvement of the Pakistan Army, and there are no two ways about it. Within four days of this incident, the leadership of Jadhav Mohd JeM was eliminated from the valley in Jammu and Kashmir. This was the most significant achievement of the Indian Armed Forces responsible for counter terrorism. On the other hand, CRPF said, we did not forgive, will never forget. We salute our brothers who laid down their lives at the altar of duty at Pulwama, this day in 2019. We will forever remain indebted to their families. Later on, India carried out a counter terror airstrike against a JeM training camp inside Pakistan. In a bold and daring step during the wee hours of 26th of Feb, 2019, the Indian Air Force IAF jets bombed the JeM terror camps at Bamako in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan to take revenge for the Pulwama terrorist attack. India trust with terrorism and violent extremism has its roots to partition in 1947, which ripped the sub continent into India and Pakistan, based on the two nation theory. The Indian sub continent remained witness to the most horrifying ethnic riots in modern history, marked by extreme violence and various acts of terrorism. Immediately after the partition, after a brief period of neutrality, the then Maharaja of the erstwhile state of J&K lawfully consented to accede India but, this act of accession has not, and remains not to be recognised by Pakistan, which lays claims to the Muslim majority region. Since 1947, Pakistan has tried thrice to annex the erstwhile state of J&K but failed miserably. After its crushing defeat in 1971, Pakistan decided to bleed India by thousand cuts when East Pakistan became Bangladesh. Thus Pakistan indulged in exporting terrorism to India and now exporting to many parts of the world. Combating cross border terrorism requires a national policy clearly stating the goals and the objectives to be achieved. India was under subjugation for many centuries and is now searching for its soul under the debris of history. Durable peace is as vital as human development in India. Hence, the national approach to terrorism must first aim deterrence and dissuasion to enable peace. In the event of a conflict, the aim must be for early conflict resolution, with adequate conflict control mechanisms to reduce the risk of escalation. The foreign policy of a nation is dictated by its national interests. At the macro level territorial integrity, sovereignty and the security of the people are paramount. All three are threatened by cross border terrorism and some inimical elements within the nation. It took a pandemic for mental health to make a dent in the budget suitcase tablet in 2022 ! Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced a national tale mental health program driven through NIMHANS and IIT. While this is a critical step to providing care for millions of people, mental health is a complex issue which requires solutions to address challenges across the ecosystem. This is.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7598**

A mammoth task that could take several attempts before getting it right. However the government can avoid trial and error. The precedent for such helplines already exists. There is an opportunity to learn from, and build on the work of mental health helplines in India, anchored by social sector organizations and supported through philanthropy. Collaborating with existing stakeholders will be critical for success. In the last decade, tele mental health solutions run by social sector organizations have played a crucial role in championing easy access to quality mental health for individuals from lower socio economic backgrounds, vulnerable populations, and marginalized communities. Today, there are 20 helplines in India that provide mental health support through different means like telephone, email and even WhatsApp in more recent times. The government at the national and state levels has dabbled with setting up mental health helplines. For example, it launched the first Toll Free Mental Health Rehabilitation Helpline Kiran, addressing a Change.org petition for suicide prevention. Similarly, the Maharashtra government started LetsTalk1on1, with the support of Mpower Minds, as a response to the pandemic. To move from theory to implementation faster the experience of running helplines in the social sector offers insights that can make a difference. Below are some recommendations investing in behavior change campaigns in 2016, NIMHANS reported that 150 million were in need of active interventions but only 30 million individuals sought care. While setting up the national helpline, it is critical that the government invests in national awareness and behavior change campaigns that reach even the most underserved regions in the country to destigmatize mental health and empower individuals to seek help. Polio was successfully eradicated in India through the world largest awareness campaign. Can we do the same for mental health not just accesses, but access to quality care while shortage of mental health professionals continues to be a pain point for the sector, the lack of standardization in the quality of care is even more alarming. With mental health, poor quality can do more harm than good. The government will have to invest deeply in continuous training mechanisms and processes for maintaining quality. A counselor understanding, attitude, beliefs of not just social issues but everyday life experiences influence how they deal with a certain caller concern. We invest heavily in continuous learning and unlearning covering topics like understanding the youth, queer affirmative practices, relationships, sexual health concerns. shared a strategy and operations expert. Infrastructure to provide end to end support mental distress or illness does happen in isolation. It is often multi dimensional with an individual gender, caste, sexual orientation, family and financial situation playing an important role. Meghan Jada, a Mumbai based counseling psychologist who has managed helplines shares that if you are a counselor at a helpline, your work is not limited to providing emotional support. When we speak to survivors of domestic violence, there is an onus to create a safe space, provide continued support for extended periods, and connect them to a relevant nonprofit.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7599**

Legal aid when they are ready. We also have to sensitively deal with involving law enforcement agencies. Ensuring a diverse referral network, resources for continued support, deployment of stringent data privacy policies more practice more try is better for your typing because accuracy is better for your actual test. More Try Student tries and try daily two hour for your typing and I am here with you 15 hour with full support daily. Being transparent about the usage of data collected will be key to building trust with people and unleashing the power of this national helpline. Integrating community care models it is critical to also create safe spaces for people in different communities across sock economic classes. In low income communities, Para medical professionals or community workers can be trained to lead interventions Senath, Basic Needs in India and Strong Minds in Kenya are great examples. Group therapy interventions across the lower and upper middle class population have huge scope for impact and scale. Integrating tele mental health with community care interventions that nurtures the human touch, can be transformative. Radical collaboration finally, to solve the massively complex mental health crisis, we need the government, private sector and civil society to truly work together. Social causes have benefited from a collaborative approach, whether it is education, health or livelihoods. But we have seen much of it in the mental health sector. Instead of reinventing the wheel, we hope that this tele mental health program focuses not only on leveraging existing government infrastructure but engages deeply with nonprofits, social enterprises, philanthropists, and international foundations working in this space. The 2022 Budget proposal puts India in the league of other developed countries having national initiatives on mental health, and access to care will increase. However, as with all policy proposals, success lies in the implementation capabilities and integration with state health infrastructure. If India can also integrate the holistic approaches detailed above, the quality of life for all Indians over the next few decades will improve massively. We are hopeful. The most talked about thing in academia right now is, CBSE board exams are fast approaching as CBSE is gearing up to announce the final dates of Term 2. The butterflies of disarray are returning to scare every student as preparations are entering the last phase, soon following revisions. This pandemic has already changed a lot of ways in which students used to go about their preparation earlier. With the introduction of online classes, a student relationship with pen and paper has changed. So has the form of questions asked with the introduction of various MCQs like competency based questions, case based questions to name a few. Students are already in a deep state of conundrum, studying for long hours, rigorously practicing MCQs, numerical, and writing as much as possible to grease their way out of rusty handwriting. There is no space for extra time right now, so suggesting a radical change in their preparation routine will benefit no one Often.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7600**

It the case with students that, in quest of excellence, more minor but essential details slip right under and may sabotage all the excellent work done. Students deserve a hand of wisdom on their shoulders which will enhance the effectiveness of their preparation. Keeping these prerequisites in mind will nudge their approach a little and make a massive difference in this last round of practice. The timetable is a savior Prepare a timetable that devotes optimum time to all subjects because an overall good score requires performing well in each subject. It should also include well planned time slots for rejuvenation in between long stretches of study hours. Prioritize areas of improvement by assigning them sufficient time chunks to overcome any weak links. Students can also divide days according to subjects, i.e., Monday for Maths, Tuesday for English. According to a student need, a custom schedule is a slight change with rewarding results. Simplify the difficult first Students should not procrastinate on the topics or concepts they may find challenging. Such issues may require extra practice or attention. It is advisable to simplify them first and not wait for a time crunch situation as the revision phase of preparation will soon start. Play on your strengths and utilize time smartly. Textbooks help books the formidable combination the most important thing to ace board exams is to go through the textbooks thoroughly. Textbooks set the base for understanding the concepts which can further be sharpened with a few good reference books and ample practice. Make sure you solve all the intent and back exercise questions from your textbook and mark the important ones for reference. Gets the Note making advantage taking down notes helps you retain concepts for longer. Note making should only happen while attending classes but also while you re self studying. There are three stages to effective note making before, during, and after. Before prepare a list of points to keep in mind while starting a new chapter or any doubt from the previous topic. This might help you overcome any roadblocks you faced in the previous chapters. During Jot down main ideas, difficult concepts, doubts, or important keywords while self studying. After Reflect on what you vet learned by taking down notes. Space time for Rejuvenation Preparation time is all about consistency. Pulling off a straight 8 hours of the study session is impractical in the longer term. Studying late at night is also harmful in the longer run. Exams are conducted in morning sessions only, and bad sleeping habits combined with exhaustive studying will not sound good no matter how you phrase it. Plan shorter study sessions as they are proven to give better results than the longer ones. Sleep, relax, and reenergize your mind by taking small breaks. Eat right & sleep tight for at least 8 hours. A healthy body and mind will get you to get ready to study diligently & with total concentration. These changes will be the tiny engines that will.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7601**

I recently read about a food service aggregator company shutting its services in 225 small cities. The company said that the payback period in these 225 cities was not acceptable on the investment it did. But at the same time they also believed that there is no material impact on the operational costs of the company owing to this pull out. When they were starting to expand in smaller cities, it had reasoned that even if the average order value was lower in non-metro cities by 20 per cent, the cost of delivery was lower by 50 percent and hence making the economics superior in comparison to the metro cities. Now while pulling out, it seems that these cities contribute less than 0.3 of the gross order value of the company. So basically a projection for small cities does have to materialise the way it was envisaged. However, opening and shutting businesses are based on financial numbers and people don't always figure in them. The idea and conception of smaller cities as markets-markets for ecommerce, for internet, for financial products, for tourism and for almost everything that can be sold-has been a big one over the last few years and makes for big news. But this recent occurrence of shutting down of operations of a publicly listed company in almost 1/4th of its operational area seemed to have not made big waves in the public discourse, perhaps indicating that the consequences of such pull-outs are not fully understood or appreciated or are indeed inconsequential. One inference from this: the economics of doing business in smaller cities may not be as favorable as previously thought. The derived inference could be that the kind of businesses that may do well in small cities may be the ones with low operational costs with high volumes even if there are low profit margins. This may include businesses such as essential goods and services, low-cost retail stores, and low-cost food outlets and if you go to a small town, you will find all of them already there. And the bigger personal inference which may or may not be accurate: The capital that is coming to town literal pun is very different than the capital that is locally built and invested. And you would know what I mean if you try to compare two kinds of businesses which are built by two different kinds of capital. Imagine a food joint funded by VC money and is on a mission to conquer as many cities as possible. And imagine a 2nd generation son daughter who revamps the food stall their father parents used to run on the busy market street through savings loans. Who is likely to think about building a business which would continue to last there and put in their blood and sweat in ensuring that it does shut based on numbers of a quarter. Building a business in a city serves the city and its people and not just the person who builds.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7604**

The business and you may appreciate this difference in this capital even more if you were to replace the doctor that your family has been seeing for years, with a doctor that you can only book through an app. A business is not just its business operations reflected through its profits and its account books. There are real people involved. The decision of companies to pull out or shut down their operations in certain places can have consequences on the lives of the people who live and work there. Ultimately, businesses need to recognize the social and economic impact of their decisions and consider the people and places that they operate in. Today, businesses prioritize economic frameworks and financial metrics like profit margins and revenue growth over everything else. While these are undoubtedly important, it is equally essential to consider the people element of any business. After all, businesses are made up of people, and they exist to serve people. One final point, based on my limited knowledge of this realm, is the relative absence of government regulations in visible policy scenarios to regulate such entry exits, even though there are now policies supporting businesses in small cities. In France, Floorage Law obliges the head of any enterprise with more than 1,000 employees who want to close down a plant, to spend three months looking for a buyer first. Similarly, US Dept. of Labor through Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act WARN protects workers, their families and communities by requiring most employers with 100 or more employees to provide notification 60 calendar days in advance of plant closings and mass layoffs. These may be for different kind of businesses, but the principle is the same. These are just some regulations which require businesses to warn before shutting. Perhaps a similar principle is needed for thinking about service oriented businesses, especially when the laws for the gig economy businesses are in a grey area where the delivery executives may or may not be considered as employees. The startup culture has penetrated the Indian market in the last decade, and young entrepreneurs love this trend. Though foreign countries have been way ahead in adopting the startup culture, it is now high time for Indian startups to take off and break the norms. With a population of approximately 139 cores, the young guns of India will likely continue venturing towards mind-boggling entrepreneurship ideas and ventures. Talented youngsters and their astounding startup ventures have made headlines in the past few years, and the trend is estimated to skyrocket to another level in the coming decades. Due to the consistent surge of budding entrepreneurs, individual investors and venture firms are becoming more prevalent in India. What was nothing but an imagination a few years back is happening in India today. In fact, investment patterns in India have undergone a massive transformation due to the evolving startup culture in India. Enterprises and industrialists alike are giving opportunities to emerging entrepreneurs by investing in their ventures If you are.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7605**

Among the enthusiastic investors looking to invest in a flourishing startup, you need professional assistance to make the right call about your investments. After all, you can only invest with a bit of strategizing. We suggest you go through this entire blog to explore innovative ways to invest in startups in India. What are the key funding types? Before investing in small startups in India, it is important to build familiarity with the key funding types. It is bizarre to assume that every startup will approach you for similar funding types. So, you better know about different types of funding. To keep it short, there are three primary types of funding. Let us elaborate on them- Equity financing- In this case, you acquire a certain fraction of the company equity in exchange for your investment. This type of funding enables your investment to grow along with the startup growth. Based on the latest stats, equity financing is India's most popular funding strategy. Most investors aim to invest in startups in India through equity financing. Debt financing- Debt financing involves borrowing funds from an individual or an organization to launch a startup. The founder must repay the borrowed fund and an interest amount in this case. The interest rate is usually negotiated between the investor and the borrower beforehand. You can opt for this financing to invest in startups in India. Grants- Grants can be considered financial rewards offered to a startup to help it achieve a certain level of growth. How to invest in startups in India? There is no straight answer to this question. You need to choose how you want to invest in startups that can multiply your investments. Investments can be made in different methods, and we are mentioning the topmost ways to help you out- Venture capital Venture Capital organizations primarily collect investments from different investors or companies and compile them into a single fund. After that, the representatives of these organizations finalize investment deals with entrepreneurs who seek investments. Venture capital can be considered a safe investment to bet on for an entry-level investor. Angel investing Startups that have recently started their operations prefer angel investments over other investments. In angel investing, a startup founder most likely asks for investments from acquaintances, including family members, friends, and mentors. If you want to try your luck at investing, you can also opt to become an angel investor. Noticeably, a large percentage of all small startups in India are backed by angel investments. How can you shortlist the best startups to invest in? As an investor, you may be approached by hundreds of entrepreneurs every week. Naturally, it is only possible to entertain some entrepreneurs' asks. Also, the shortlisting process becomes pretty tiring if you don't approach it systematically. There are certain factors that you must check about a startup before investing in it. Let us discuss them in detail- Innovativeness A startup that does not have a strong differentiator is less likely to be a profitable investment option in the long run every.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-07-Test NO.-7606**

Startup should have the edge over its market competitors to grow fast and scale fast. You should drop the idea of investing in a startup that can stand out among similar companies, no matter how good the pitch is. Scalability It a given fact that scalable businesses ensure higher returns from investment perspectives. Certain business ideas may sound very catchy, but they might not be as scalable as you want. On the other hand, some pitches may sound cliché but scalable. You should pick scalable startups to invest in without getting trapped in dilemmas. Equity You need to evaluate the equity offered when you receive an investment ask. You need to judge whether your investment against the equity offered will add value to your investment portfolio. If yes, then it a green flag. Market size Is it profitable to invest in a market with limited potential opportunities? Of course, not from an investment perspective. So, always consider the target markets of the startups and prioritize investing in those that cater to bigger markets. Fund usage Generally, investors have long discussions with the founder s before finalizing deals. Take advantage of that discussion, and ask them how they will utilize the fund you re offering. If the pre-planned utilization framework seems like it could be more satisfactory to you, discard the idea of investing in the startup. Before shortlisting the best startups to invest in India, you must consider the abovementioned factors. Why are startups pivotal for the growth of the Indian economy? As already mentioned, Indian startups are taking the Indian economy to a different level. Further, the rapid growth of the Indian startup culture will likely strengthen India global presence considerably. Experts predict a drastic and consistent escalation in the Indian economy as many out-of-the-box entrepreneurship ideas are coming out of their shells and becoming fruitful. Here are a few points that will help you understand how accurate the prediction above is. Innovative concepts and ideas Being the second most populated country in the globe, India will surely never run out of innovation and game-changing business ideas. Young people from different corners of India are conceptualizing innovative business models. More importantly, they are equally good at implementing their ideas and turning them into reality. The good news is that we can soon watch India becoming an economic powerhouse owing to the contribution of a thriving startup community. Needless to say, this growth will contribute to the Indian economy largely. Solving daily-life problems Multiple startups have grown by leaps and bounds by solving daily-life problems with ease. Trendsetting startups like e-payment apps and e-education apps have disrupted industries by helping people gain easy access to education, payment options, groceries, and other necessities. Besides contributing largely to our country GDP, startups have completely altered our way of living. Improving employment rate have you ever thought about what would have happened if the Indian startup giants were there? Thousands of working individuals would have lost their jobs and got doomed in the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7607**

Power your board exam preparation. Whether it is scheduling, note making or the judicious utilization of time, all these things may sound obvious but contribute immensely to the bigger picture. It is said that a flap of a butterfly wing can cause a tremendous storm indicating that a small change can lead to significant results. Similarly, practicing these little things everyday will surely add up to big results. These are extraordinary times. And in the shadow of the pandemic and a tumultuous economy, consumer behavior is under keen watch. There are clear signs of revival of the diamond industry, based on appreciation of the emotional symbolism of diamonds. Jeweler that represents everything from spiritual to sentimental to pieces that are connected to guidance, strength, luck and love continues to take shape in different incarnations and distinctive designer collections and power the industry in new ways. No symbol has the same wonder, uniqueness and beauty as a natural diamond. Throughout history, diamonds have been a symbol of love, happiness and power and celebrate life special moments. Even during the pandemic, we noticed the value that diamonds held, people were home reconnecting with their loved ones and realized the importance of fewer but better things. They were drawn to making quality purchases that were real, valuable, long lasting, and that defined a deep meaning. Personalization For centuries, diamonds have been widely known as the universal symbol of eternal love and commitment. Through their journey on earth, these diamonds have stood strong during natural disasters, extreme heat in the Earth mantle where they are formed, and a myriad of other stringent processes and checks before they re ready to be held in the hands and hearts of a customer, thereby sealing a lifelong emotional connect. Made to be worn and cherished for years to come, a diamond gift is weighted in meaning and forever represents the special moment or occasion behind it. Earlier, diamonds were purchased to mark a milestone like an engagement, marriage or a birth of a new baby, now it can be about anything graduating high school or college or the first pay cheque. As women have become more independent, self purchase is also on the rise. Every piece of jeweler that a woman self gifts tells a personal story or a milestone she ticked off that has made the diamond a treasure to be preserved forever. Apart from the brilliance and rarity of the gem, diamonds also have a unique quality to always remind the wearer of what they vet achieved and how far they vet come with their loved ones. No other luxury purchase can strike a strong emotional chord as do diamonds. We vet been given the gift of time to treasure intimate moments and craft special memories. What our research says our research has shown that there is increasing demand for natural, rare, beautiful and responsibly sourced diamonds. The diamond industry expects to see significant rebound in diamond consumption that is connected to what diamond jeweler.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7608**

For years, the brilliant, elegant Chitra Ramkrishna, and her wary, calculating boss, Ravi Narain, a consummate networker, were the czars of the Indian stock market. On a long rope from bureaucrats and the finance ministry, they ran the largest bourse, National Stock Exchange NSE, with absolute control crushing rivals, stifling dissent and influencing policies of the market regulator Sebi. A near monopoly with overflowing coffers, NSE, a closely held company, positioned itself as a national public institution that was virtually beyond reproach. With foreign investors betting more and more on the India story, NSE size and clout grew rapidly. Shareholders lapped up dividends, somnolent directors and loyalist lieutenants endorsed every decision, and Chitra CEO and Ravi former CEO and later VC were the toast of Corporate India. A home is the single largest investment in the lives of most people the world over. In India, the process of buying a home is fraught with risk. It also has some unique features. Often, a home buyer is a financial creditor of real estate projects as payments are made well before delivery of the house. However, there was little protection from delays in delivery or outright cheating on the part of developers. Two laws passed in 2016, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and Real Estate Regulation and Development Act, have begun to tilt the scales. The passage of these laws and their subsequent amendments have often triggered legal challenges. Many of the consequent Supreme Court judgments have reinforced their underlying spirit by providing home buyers with a degree of protection. In the same vein, on Monday an apex court judgment held that if there is a conflict between RERA and SARFAESI, a 20 year old legislation to protect financial creditors, the former will prevail. Yet, the story of the last six years has been one of half hearted protection for home buyers. Three key events explain that and all are centered around the new law on financial default, IBC. In August 2018, the Parliament cleared an amendment to IBC to treat home buyers as financial creditors. It was a big step but an important aspect was untouched. IBC prioritises payments to secured creditors such as banks. Where do home buyers stand in the priority list Gol position is that it depends on the nature of buyer builder agreement. However, there an asymmetry of power between buyers and builders. An agreement that confers secured creditor status on buyers is unlikely. Later, in August 2019, an SC verdict held that IBC shall take precedence over RERA in case of a conflict, putting secured creditors in pole position. In March 2020, another IBC amendment made it necessary for home buyers to get a quorum to trigger the Code. It was meant to prevent frivolous cases but once again overlooked the asymmetry. Only the builder has complete information on the identity of all buyers. Therefore, while developments in both legislature and judiciary do try to help home buyers, there still a long way to go.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7609**

Of the three stakeholders, buyers, builders and banks, it the individual buyer who continues to bear most of the risk. Going forward, the balance of risks needs to be fair. Simultaneously, the mess of unfulfilled contracts by builders needs to be sorted. The immense possibilities for philanthropy are highlighted by the Rs 425 crore donation from the families of IT firm Mindtree co founders Subroto Bagchi and NS Parthasarathy to Indian Institute of Science. IISc, which last year broke into the top 100 band in Times Higher Education Reputation Ranking of global universities, will set up medical facilities focussed on cutting edge clinical research and innovation. Philanthropy in India is growing but the fund flows are too miniscule despite the country boasting many high net worth individuals HNIs. Domestic HNIs funding local causes could help offset the squeeze applied by FCRA restrictions to global non profit contributions to India and the pandemic severe blow to those in lower income brackets. The number of Indian billionaires rose to an estimated 142 in 2021, with only the US and China ahead. But a Harvard Kennedy School study of nearly 1.6 lakh foundations across 22 major countries revealed that 97 of foundation assets totaling \$1.5 trillion are concentrated in the US and Europe. Not only are Indian foundations ranking abysmally low, their spend rate expenditure versus assets was a low 3 against 9 in the US and 37 in Spain. The India Philanthropy Report 2021 by Bain and Basra notes philanthropic funding in 2020 rose 23 to Rs 64,000 crore. While foreign contributions, CSR and retail donations have stagnated at 80 of inflows, family philanthropy accounted for most of this increase. An Edelweiss study predicting 4 lakh Indian HNI families by 2025 with assets totaling Rs 360 lakh crore against 1.5 lakh families with Rs 140 lakh crore assets in 2018 reveals high growth potential for family philanthropy. Mindtree founders are like other generous tech HNIs. The tech sector accounted for 26 of family philanthropy despite boasting only 9 of HNI families. With India public spending in areas like science and technology, health and education abysmally low in proportion to GDP compared to other countries, philanthropy can help bridge the gap. Will our HNIs step up In Chetan Bhagat recent article in TOI, Little Do They Know Us , the us is Bhagat and people like him while hey come with an acronym, IIDE India Intellectual and Discerning Elite. He goes on to describe IIDEs as people who read newspapers, magazines and books in English, see English films, and have read the classics. So far so good. Even I can call myself an IIDE because these are the things I have done. But then Bhagat says that IIDEs, in spite of their good English, do not know India, Indians and how Indians think. This is, as Mark Antony said, the most unkindest cut of all. If I am an IIDE, I need to apologise to my readers for having cheated them, making them.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7610**

Think I was writing of the society I lived in and the people I lived among, when I knew nothing about them. The limitless scope of taxation is shown by the fact that a provision in the recent Budget proposes to tax the natural gift of sunlight by increasing customs duties on photovoltaic panels, 80 of which are imported from China, that will raise the cost of solar power installations by over 20 come the next financial year. With an average of 300 days of sunshine a year, India is blessed by Surya, the Sun God. If properly harnessed, this freely available source of clean, renewable energy would exceed, each year, the power generated by all the fossil fuel reserves in the country. To meet its requirements for petrol and diesel, the prices of which are among the highest in the world, India has to import over 70 of the crude oil it needs annually, creating a huge hole in the country bank balance. Electric vehicles, using batteries which could be charged using solar power, would not only sizeably reduce our imported fuel bill but would also help tackle the problem of pollution that plagues the country. Solar stations supplying electricity to factories, whose production is periodically affected by problems of coal supply to thermal power plants, would greatly benefit industry. Household bijli bills would be hugely reduced by the use of domestic solar panels, a fact recognised by the government which has distributed millions of solar cookers to rural homes. So what sense does it make then to increase the cost of solar power by raising the import duty on the equipment required to harness it Is it a roundabout way of getting back at an adversarial China which benefits from exporting the bulk of the solar panel components that we use That would be like cutting off our nose to spite China face. The government move to tax sunlight, or the use of sunlight, is puzzling only because of a divergence of vocabulary, on what the word power means in the rarefied realm of the sarkar, and what the same word means to us down to earth commonfolk. By taxing solar power, the sarkar can bestow pre election populist goodies and so exploit another source of endlessly renewable power for itself. It called the electorate. Just as outward religious symbols indicate which faith you are affiliated with or believe in, so too, your attitude could reveal whether, for instance, you are a cynic or a sceptic, pessimist or optimist, atheist or agnostic, nihilist or a Pollyanna. Daniel Miessler, a commentator on philosophy, security, technology and society, calls cynicism, pessimism and nihilism as ailments that some people suffer from perhaps because these are usually viewed as negative attitudes. Nihilism, says Miessler, is the belief that there is no meaning to our lives hence, it is pointless to look for it meaning. Therefore, nihilism could lead one to hedonism, and maybe the nihilist also gives in to pessimism and cynicism.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7611**

After all, if life has no meaning, why bother about anything so it definitely possible to be a happy or positive nihilist, but nihilism is mostly associated with negative outlooks, says Miessler. He points out that nihilism itself is neutral it is like an empty vessel. So you can fill it with what you will. Pessimism is the lack of hope, the belief that bad things will happen, and that things will get worse. You can be a pessimist without having to be nihilist. When people believe they are skeptics, they are skeptical about things that they do not already believe in. It is an attitude of doubt regarding claims of truth, particularly when those claims are not credible or they lack evidence. Cynicism, says Miessler, is skepticism regarding people and organizations that claim to be selfless, altruistic and good. The ancient Greeks, renowned for their diverse schools of philosophy, had much to offer when it came to understanding isms. A few schools known collectively as the Hellenists Epicurus, Cynics, Stoics and Skeptics based all their philosophies on the bedrock of reason. This led them to question traditional ways, for their approach was always a rational one, encouraging intellectual discourse rather than discourses based only on faith and devotion. It was focussed on physics, logic and ethics. Is rationality necessary for people of faith Ins faith a subjective phenomenon, whereas rationality is by its very nature, objective Mathematician Kurt GÃ¶del asked, But does one have reason to suppose that the world is rationally constructed He proceeded to answer his question I believe so. For it is by no means chaotic or random, but as science shows, everything is pervaded by the greatest regularity and order. Order, however, is a form of rationality. This very order and regularity is what prompts the faithful to believe that there is a god, a super intellectual, who is responsible for creation, sustenance and destruction. Whereas rationalists prefer to see the universe as a mathematical outcome of a combination of serendipitous factors that also enabled life on a hospitable planet. Reason and logic are baselines in science, but when we are struggling to navigate grief, sadness, despondency, diffidence, fear, jealousy, greed and anger, it is subjective tools rather than objective reasoning that come to the rescue. Because, when one is going through extreme emotion, one is already high strung and not given to thinking rationally, logically or even coherently. Hence, nothing is cast in stone, nothing is black and white we find ourselves navigating a spectrum of grey while avoiding the Scylla and Charybdis of superstition and rigidity. In an ever changing business landscape, standing still is no longer an option. With the digital revolution changing different aspects of our lives, technology is being a key enabler in transforming consumer expectations and behaviors. There an increasing shift in focus towards holistic health driven by the consumer trend of preference towards healthy food. This is offering a unique opportunity to F&B companies to harness the power.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7612**

Introduce revolutionary products that meet customer needs. Here how new product development is one of the most obvious projects where R&D is involved. Every phase of the product development process from the research into a concept to screening to consumer testing to test marketing to commercialization, involves thorough research and development to come up with successful products. Customizing Products to Meet Dietary Needs Over the past decade, there been plenty of research into microbes present in the gut, the way they impact the ability to digest foods and their chances of causing intestinal diseases. Sensory research is another area which is exploring differences in taste perception and raising questions like how does a person perception of taste impact the consumption habits, food choice and ultimately their wellbeing and health. With enhanced knowledge about how a person microbial and genetic makeup impacts the diet, F&B manufacturers are able to come up with more personalised products to meet individual needs. Meeting Food Safety and Regulatory Standards When a government agency demands certain standards to be met whilst maintaining shelf life and food safety standards, it comes down to the R&D department to come with a solution for the same. Due to rising food safety concerns, companies nowadays are putting in place food safety research and development strategies to evaluate the risk of pathogen contamination as well from the likes of campylobacter, listeria and salmonella. Bottom Line Research and development in the food and beverage industry can have a significant impact on sectoral developments if it can step in holistically in all operations and functions of a business. R&D not only promises maximum health benefits and meeting up to the demands of the consumer but, also massive cost reduction exercise in all functions. The Union Budget aim to drive the education sector while riding the digitization bull is exactly what the sector needed. As per the Unified District Information System for Education plus UDISE 2019 20 report the student dropout rate in India is worrisome. At the secondary school level, the dropout rate is more than 17 and at the primary level, it around 1.8. But the real worry is the percentage from a few states and UTs is at 25 and four of the states report more than 30 dropout rate. Now, with the emphasis given to digitization to bring it on par or even halfway towards the global education standards, we can hope to see the reduced dropout levels in many of the semi urban and rural parts of India. The education sector has taken a hard hit like any other vertical has taken a hard hit since 2020. While the vertical has been gasping for breath due to the sudden shifts that took place, the beneficiaries i.e the students have taken the hardest hit. The Finance Minister Mrs Niramala Sitharaman acknowledgement of the struggle and challenges is appreciated by us all. Many students have left their education during the pandemic and have gone back to doing odd jobs in order.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7615**

To help their families sustain the loss of jobs. Many have dropped out as their parents are unable to pay the school fee, unable to afford gadgets or even internet connectivity. Understanding these hardships the government has taken in the right direction. The FM said that MoU has been signed between the Telecom ministry and 7 states for the BharatNet Broadband to be made ready by 2025 for lakhs of villages. This will, in stages help the rural students for continuity and accessibility of their education. One TV for one class and expansion of Swayed Piranha TV under PM every scheme from 12 to 200 channels including regional languages from class 1 to 12 is a plan that would bring education to the doorsteps of the students. Even in the remotest village, one TV with connectivity will help in educating the entire community. The 750 virtual Moths and Science labs, and 75 skills e labs for vocational courses to help the critical thinking ability will help students in being on par with the development the market is witnessing. Allowing foreign universities to offer courses in India with exemption from domestic regulation and the prominence given to Fitch will bring us close to the global education modules and opportunities. India has a huge talent pool but the high cost of education for certain courses and travel abroad puts the students under financial pressure. But offering such courses in India would enhance the utilization of Indian talent in the country itself and lead to development in our own backyard. The biggest miss of this budget was the lack of focus made on the K 12 segment and heeding to the needs of the private players who have been majorly servicing the segment PAN India. The educationists in India bore the maximum brunt of the pandemic. Many state governments tied the hands of the private players by directing fee exemptions while asking the sector to continue providing education. Many schools today have shut down due to the lack of financial aid and ease of obtaining financial aid from banks and the GST council too. The sector was looking for relief in this budget in these matters, but it was for naught. However, we appreciate all the other initiatives chalked out by the FM as an effort to bridge the deep digital divide in the education system which accelerated due to the pandemic. The inherently dynamic landscape of education is undergoing a definitional change. From the old paradigm that lay exclusive emphasis on numeracy, literacy, and memory retention, the education world is moving on to a multi disciplinary curricular structure in which alongside academic rigor co scholastic activities such as sports, music, dance, and arts are becoming integral to school time. An extra dimension to this transformation has been added by the IT revolution. The emergence of new technologies with high applicability in education has influenced pedagogies and learning outcomes in a positive manner. Yet, despite so much progress, one important aspect of human.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7616**

Development has been neglected or relegated until the Covid pandemic came as a rude awakening. This aspect is health and wellbeing. Imperatives of Creating a Healthy Society Good health and wellbeing are the sine qua non of all human endeavors. Every nation must build a strong health infrastructure and create a favorable ratio of the overall population to the number of doctors and Para medics. More importantly, there must exist a system by which every citizen is sensitized on broad parameters of health and preventive measures. A sick citizenry is unproductive and a big user waster of precious national resources. The beginning of creating a healthy society must indeed be made at the school level. Every school must prepare a structured Health Education Curriculum that addresses specific health and fitness needs of students. These may vary from rural schools to the schools in the urban setting. The big and the metro cities perhaps require a more comprehensive document that takes care of health issues linked with lifestyle, eating habits, sleep disorders and perhaps of certain addictions that are more likely to happen in an urban milieu. Excessive usage of screen time is also posing a serious health hazard and this can create problems that are very likely to become chronic, if not addressed in time. An elaborate health curriculum should cover all these aspects. Components of a Health Education Curriculum A standard and well structured Health Education Curriculum must necessarily include the following components these are the mandatory verticals that need to be incorporated in the school health curriculum. Excessive use and immersion into IT space and digital technology, accompanied with extended screen time, wrong body postures and diminishing use of the natural neural system are leading to serious ailments. All these factors may have huge adverse impact on the mental and physical health of the children in the long run. We will have to create a separate structure and protocol for Digital Detox. The importance of health with respect to all age groups need not be overemphasized. Interestingly, in our physiological system practically everything happens in an automation mode and unless some disease or disability strikes us, we do not take note. Children with fresh, flexible and relatively healthier bodies, tend to ignore these signals more than their senior counterparts. These, therefore, can lead to habits that may not be very healthy in nature, and can cause problems later in life. The primary objective of any form of education is to acquire knowledge. Know thyself is the main mantra both in the physical and metaphysical context. It is indeed mandatory for all of us to know our body, mind and soul in their entirety. That alone will help us to live a life that is full, productive and socially relevant. There is no better place to start this immersion other than a school. The healthcare sector is one of the major and strongest pillars of our country. Ever since the pandemic outbreak, the segment has been functioning tirelessly to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7617**

Ensure that the required medical assistance reaches the citizens on time. It has been an ever evolving market, and the healthcare providers are putting their best foot forward to ensure that the high end services are available and accessible to all. Even though a lot of good work has happened on the ManTech side, we must look beyond physical healthcare offerings, and vanilla telemedicine for addressing universal healthcare needs. The healthcare landscape in rural India According to recent health data, in 2021, the rural population of India was 903 million and it is projected to hit the 905 million marks by the end of 2022. This indicates that the country considerable population dwells in rural areas. But what is indeed undeniable is that due to inadequate facilities, the mortality rates are at an all time high. As per the WHO, all individuals and communities should receive the health services that they need without experiencing financial constraints. But the reality is that people in rural areas still suffer due to the lack of quality healthcare services. The inadequate access coupled with the growing chronic diseases and higher pricing further adds to the woes. According to experts, it has been observed that if high quality healthcare at right prices is offered, patients are willing to pay and consume the services. However, this mismatch between the capital cost of building the hospital, lack of quality services and not being able to generate returns is indeed a roadblock. Taking approvals and permits for building a hospital in rural areas is another added challenge. Overall, availability, accessibility and affordability are the major factors that hinder the growth of the rural healthcare market. However, this can be addressed by providing support to innovative and disruptive models that leverage tech and physical assisted healthcare models in remote locations. The government support in up scaling the healthcare market for rural areas The government push to promote tech deployment, telemedicine, and telehealth, along with the Make in India campaign, is driving the growth of the sector and is ensuring that the rural areas have access to high end healthcare services. Schemes such as Ashman Bharat Health, Infrastructure Mission and Jan Aragua Yolanda focus on providing state of the art healthcare facilities. As per Invest India study, 100 FDI has been allowed by the government under the automatic route to invest in developing hospitals. Adding to it, 100 FDI is also permissible under automatic routes in medical device manufacturing. Doctors are being trained, MBBS, as well as post graduate seats, are being doubled and investments in hospitals are witnessing a surge to meet the increasing demand of healthcare workers in the country. Healthcare service providers and startups The blessing in disguise for the rural healthcare segment Given the high opportunity and high demand generated from the sector, there has been a significant rise in the number of startups emerging to address some of the basic healthcare issues in the country. However, they are facing a fair of challenges since the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-08-Test NO.-7618**

Healthcare segment is highly fragmented and disconnected. Healthcare as a segment calls out for gaps that need to be solved using innovative tech and disruptive business models and the size of the market that is expected to reach INR485.4 billion by 2024, making it a massive real opportunity to scale. With growing investments, the healthcare service providers, the startups, as well as the sector, overall are receiving the requisite support to reach the unexplored areas. As per Invest India report, there has been a 45.06 increase in total investments in health tech startups. Furthermore, according to a report by London & Partners and Dealroom.co published last year, Indian health tech startups have raised a record \$1.9 billion alone in 2021 from VCs, putting India just behind the US, China, and the UK. With over 3000 health tech startups in India currently and the growing interest of the investors in the Indian market, the sector will also create more employment opportunities in the upcoming years. Thus, it can be rightly said that as the sector is growing, it is increasingly garnering investor interest as well. The bottom line According to IBEF, the government is focusing on providing basic healthcare facilities in the form of primary healthcare centers in rural areas. As per the WHO, the ideal doctor to patient ratio should be 1 1000 and we are far from getting even close to the ratio in the public healthcare sector. However, with new age health tech ventures who are grabbing the opportunity by coming up with feasible, low cost and scalable solutions, delivery of healthcare services to the rural population is not a dream anymore. Thus, it would be appropriate to say that due to technology, healthcare is gradually becoming affordable and accessible to the rural population, and we are gradually making efforts to sustain our progress in having achieved the WHO vision. The food and beverage F&B industry is one of the fastest growing industries in India. The F&B industry is expected to reach \$1264 million by 2024, growing at a CAGR of 14.2 per cent from 2020. Similar to many other industries, the F&B sector relies heavily on research and development R&D to make their products last longer & taste better. R&D in Food Industry has made it possible to enhance the shelf life of food items without compromising on taste and nutritional value. In the search for products that last longer and fulfill the nutritional and health demands of the consumer, companies are constantly engaged in different kinds of R&D activities like means to the Indian consumer. With increasing personal disposable income, growing middle class population, rapid urbanization, and consumer preference towards investment in gems and jeweler, the diamond industry is all set for a great future. Consumers would continue to spend on valuable products that convey a strong emotional bonding, especially in the post pandemic world. Clearly, the emotional significance of diamonds is unbreakable even in the face of a global pandemic. The road to recovery the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7619**

Open up fully or not, that is the question whether it is nobler in the mind to build barricades against a barrage of virus variants or end the plethora of prohibitions forever would have been the decision Hamlet might have agonised over today. Denmark is not dilemma prisoner like its hapless prince in Shakespeare tragedy. Denmark and Sweden have now opened up fully, ending all Covid related restrictions. France and Canada are witnessing protests against vaccine mandates. France has used tear gas on violent agitators in Paris. Canada is invoking emergency powers to freeze the bank accounts of truckers laying siege to Ottawa. New Zealand too is facing uncommon protests and using unusual tactics against protesters outside the Parliament broadcasting Barry Manilow songs and Macarena to drown out their slogans . The United States is exporting its anti vaccine and anti mask agitations even as it struggles to contain them at home. In higher education, IITs are widely seen as crown jewels of India. So, IITs being in talks to open up outposts in Britain makes sense a top Indian education brand pursuing international expansion. The question is whether everything is top class as far as IITs are concerned. Can they offer a competitive education product in a foreign and more advanced market A significant part of IITs success at home is built on the fact that some of the smartest of students prep for months to get in, via a ferociously competitive examination. These students are likely to shine thanks to their own merit. How much of their success is due to pedagogy and research quality in IITs, including in the older institutions, is the key question. As for the new ones, a 2019 CAG audit of eight IITs set up between 2008 09 found them in deplorable conditions. States haven provisioned land properly, labs are inadequate, little research is sponsored by non government sources, and most telling of all, over a five year period these IITs obtained zero patents. The audit strongly indicts the governing bodies for poor stewardship. Therefore, much thought and action should precede foreign expansion. What about foreign universities setting up campuses in India Around 2010, when a Union Cabinet first approved a proposal to allow foreign universities to set up branches here, IIT Bombay started work on opening an applied science campus in New York City. Sadly, neither project has borne fruit. More recently, National Education Policy 2020 indicates a red carpet for top foreign universities and Budget 2022 suggests they will soon have a pathway to operate in Gujarat GIFT city without having to follow restrictive domestic rules. There was also the Go proposal of creating institutions of excellence. India young, those who don make it to IITs, or get admissions in foreign universities, await fruition of these big promises. The broader issue is the rot in most of higher education. NEP has proposed a reformed higher education regulator, and when it happens this can be the first step in university reform Gol.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7622**

Land states must acknowledge that for profit private investment in an environment that encourages enterprise is the best bet to increase quality. Good faculty, good labs, good libraries, a good campus, all of this costs money. Deserving students who can pay should get government scholarships. Minus radical reform, most of higher education will remain, as it is now, meaningless. A Gujarat high court order reinstating a police constable who lost his job over adultery draws the line firmly between personal choice and professional career. The court noted that the constable superiors or society may view the relationship from the prism of immorality but there was no ground to invoke disciplinary provisions related to misconduct under the relevant statutory rules. In short, the court is telling everyone else, especially public authorities, to keep their moral outrage to themselves. But unless service rules across India are updated to restrict the scope for loosely applying misconduct provisions, the situation may not change. Even before the Supreme Court judgments striking down adultery as a penal offence Section 497 IPC in 2018 and recognising fundamental right to privacy in 2017, HCs have ruled against authorities pursuing disciplinary proceedings for adultery, noting that misconduct requires proof of adverse effect on an officer public duty. Despite the 2018 judgment, moral policing continues to manifest, most visible in the coercion that couples in extramarital relationships face. However, courts themselves are prone to social morality. 2021 witnessed a few orders by various HCs not just denying such couples protection, but also levying monetary penalties or passing harsh observations on their conduct. Glaring inconsistencies between orders of the various courts some defending the rights of those in extramarital relationships and some frowning on them should stop, now that SC ruling reiterates the equality before law of all consenting adults. The Centre submission, during SC hearing on the adultery provision, that armed forces service conduct rules, which allow personnel to be penalised for adultery with partners of fellow soldiers, was also critiqued. The counterargument was in terms of maintaining morale in a job that may require facing extreme danger together. But authorities elsewhere must grow up and let grown ups be. Foreign Institutional Investors FII has been displaying wariness about Indian equities for some time now. The ritual year end outlook reports from most global banks tended to reflect that almost as a consensus. FIIs have pulled out close to \$6 billion from the markets since the beginning of 2022. Why do inflation and interest rates lead to contagion Globally, financial markets are being roiled by accelerating inflation half a generation of investors have not known what high inflation looks like, in the US and Europe and consequent expectations of higher interest rates. Increasingly hawkish statements from global central banks, especially the US Federal Reserve, are making investors wary of significantly higher interest rates in the months to come. Geopolitical risks, most recently in the form of Russian military exercise on its Ukrainian borders, have exacerbated inflation expectations, especially on oil.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7623**

And gas. Global investors are therefore nervous and are taking money off the table wherever perceived risks are relatively higher. Shakespeare was twisted to disperse the hundreds who camped outside New Zealand Parliament to protest against Covid related curbs. In an unlikely proxy for water cannon, the authorities used music to ear drum them out, playing old songs and the 1990s earworm Macarena on a maddening loop. They also slipped in vex messages for good Measure for Measure. However, the plan did work on the Twelfth Night or any other. The hope of here today, gone tomorrow came a cropper. Instead, it was a case of All Hell That Ends Hellishly. The targets counterpointed with their own aural bombardment, belting out Twister Sister Were Not Gonne Take it. The rousing American civil rights anthem, We Shall Overcome would have been more in tune with the context. Is the West now in the grip of an anti Covid restrictions wave At NZ other polar end, truckers blockaded the US Canadian border last weekend. They dispersed peacefully as the police moved in. Not so the humongous French convoy which thundered into Paris, defying barricades, tear gas and a specially mobilised 7,000 strong gendarmerie. Clearly Macron did have faith in Macarena to quell what become today avatar of WWII doughy French Resistance. On the same principle as homoeopathy or the hair of the dog that bit you hangover remedy, using your music to counter heir music has had several improves. Remember the 1990s, when rat politics played the opening alas to Hindustan in Maharashtra, the azaan was the red raga to the bullish BAL Thackeray. The Shiv Sena supremo ordered it to be drowned not in the clang of an ordinary aarti, but in the clamour of an amplified maha aarti. You might call it For Whom the Bal Tolls. Today electoral equivalent is the raucous whataboutery that is now more shrill, more besura, more besharam than ever in its discordant notes. In contrast, NZ idea of aural disarmament is almost Gandhian. However, music being used as both offensive and counteroffensive also comes with a Mahatmaesque warning An earful for an earful can make the whole world deaf. The first noble truth of the Buddha, All is suffering, implies that our lived life is fraught with pain and misery. Suffering is a permanent human condition. Even what we call happy and content moments are beset with the painful awareness that they would soon come to an end. Like the Buddha, Jiddu Krishnamurti also holds that everyone is in despair, sorrow, and frustration, but unlike the Buddha, he does not believe that the cause of human suffering is avidya, ignorance. Nor does he believe that human suffering can come to an end by activities like satsang, kirtan, reciting a particular individual mantra, or offering collective prayers. Without going deeper into the reasons for the chaos and misery all around us, we just assert that human suffering is because of our not following the dictates.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7624**

God, or are the phalas fruits, results of our own karmas deeds. Such approaches towards the problem of getting rid of pain and suffering are of no value according to Krishnamurti. We need a deeper reflection on the cause of suffering to alleviate it. Reflection, according to Krishnamurti, reveals that the reason for our existential predicament is our indolence or laziness. Because of our laziness, we always hope that some leader, guru, or an external agency will help us in ending our misery, conflict and chaos, and creating an order in which there will be no suffering. Discarding the efficacy of any guru or any external authority, Krishnamurti asserts, We cannot depend on anybody, there is no guide, there is no teacher, there is no authority, there is only oneself and one relationship with another and the world, there is nothing else. Like Sartre, he upholds that we are abandoned. He advocates elf help for each individual to alleviate his existential suffering. elf help doctrine of Krishnamurti is based on the principle that here can be no universal solution to individual human problems as each man problem is unique in its own way and as such, he has to face and dissolve his problems by himself, and accordingly, has to find out the solution on his own. Correspondingly, each individual has to find out the unique method through which he can come out of his miserable existence. The way to annihilate suffering, according to Krishnamurti, is through appropriate action that will wipe out all difficulties coming in the way of annihilating human misery. We have to act, to do something vital, energetic, forceful to bring about a different mind, a different quality of existence. Krishnamurti notion of action is quite comprehensive. It does not only mean physical movement in space and time but also includes action of thought, the action of an idea, the action of a feeling, of environment, of opinion, the action of ambition, of food and psychological influences of which most of us are totally unaware. It also includes the actions of the conscious as well as the unconscious mind. His notion of action is like the one advocated in Bhagwad Gita, 3.5, here is no one who can remain without action even for a moment. Indeed, all beings are compelled to act by their qualities born of material nature, the three guá1†as and in Srimad Bhagwad Purana, 6.1.53, Nobody can remain inactive for even a moment. Everyone is forced to act by their svabhava, modes of nature. Influenced by these teachings, Krishnamurti also upholds that without acting one is as good as dead. The decision about what action one should perform depends on his needs. It is an individual decision it is not dictated by any other individual or external agency but is guided by what brings about the inner transformation and leads to the cessation of suffering. Lockdowns, mobility limits, and social distancing protocols have rapidly pushed healthcare services and patient monitoring to remote alternative.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7625**

Increasingly opening the door for greater use of telemedicine, digital therapeutics, and decentralized clinical trials. The pandemic has also altered conventional sales and marketing methods by increasing need for online marketing and communication technologies. Since the pandemic, the industry has been taking small steps toward digital adoption, but there is still a long way to go before adopting an end to end, digital strategy. Therefore, before we dive any further into this, it is crucial to go back to basics and really understand what this digital transformation requires. Pharmaceutical companies all across the world are using advanced machine learning algorithms and AI powered technologies to accelerate the drug discovery process. Adoption of AI can enhance the success rates of new drugs and treatments, develop more economical treatments and cures, and, most notably, lower operating expenses. Machine learning and Iota, including Robotics, have also been leveraged for automation of warehouses, driverless transportation, drone based deliveries etc., all which can all be of vital significance for temperature controlled Pharma supply chains. Beyond the pill and building trust Pharmaceutical industry does rely on social media and content marketing to advance their product and messaging, but their approach is limited. The use of digital media for the pharmaceutical industry is a very small part of the digital transformation, the need of the hour is a consumer based approach which goes beyond the pill. Building consumer interactions is becoming increasingly important. Pharmaceutical companies have traditionally relied on customer trust to sell their products, but what lies beyond trust is a long term relationship. This is where we see pharma firms no longer being a solution to a problem. Digital tools and data analytics Since COVID 19, companies have been forced to upgrade their systems and learn how to facilitate employees working from home. This shift, which was expected to occur over the next 5 to 10 years, has instead occurred in a few of months. Since many patients do not feel as safe attending to in person visits as they did before Covid 19, the usage of digital health has grown in popularity among physicians during the pandemic. Furthermore, virtual medicine has been important in minimizing the virus transmission and the strain on emergency departments. Before COVID 19, the percentage of patients using remote consultation was very low only 6 however, digital health has gained momentum and at least 19 of consultations are expected to continue remotely after the pandemic subsides Source Statist . Pharmaceutical businesses have also viewed digitization as an opportunity to strengthen their business models. It offers a new potential stakeholder experience that allows them to engage directly with customers. 360 degree view of physician and patient Using big data in health care may give a 360 degree perspective of physician, patient, and consumer trends, allowing companies to increase customization and efficiency of treatments. COVID 19 underlined the significance of converting data into a digital format in order to create worldwide databases. These databases store large amounts of data to help scientists.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7626**

And physicians increase understanding of both medications and patients in order to promote innovation. This infrastructure will enable open partnerships throughout the sector, which will result in enhanced outcomes. Digitization toward sales and marketing During COVID 19, pharmaceutical firms had difficulties in attracting certain target groups. It is uncertain how pharmaceutical companies will establish relationships with various stakeholders such as physicians and patients. These unexpected social lockdowns and restrictions are pushing new, meaningful methods of connecting with others through multi access. COVID 19 has compelled pharmaceutical companies to adopt reactive, rather than proactive, sales strategies that are focused on the crisis and short term fixes. Building and Omni channel strategy Pharmaceutical companies must tailor their marketing with new enticing commercial models in the long run. Companies should evaluate how to create an integrated experience that comprises a mix of channels with relevant information and a tailored approach to customer communication. To enhance the experience, each customer should be reached via their preferred channel and delivered both personalised and branded documents. The development of an Omni channel strategy allows pharmaceutical companies to be adaptable and ready for changes in client behavior or requirements. Mapping the journey Pharma companies have concentrated on the disease and the remedy but charting the consumer full journey from illness to health is more involved and occurs in phases. These steps are often handled by diverse parties, but if pharmaceutical companies were to take command of each point along this path, they might effectively serve consumers with continuous care. Leading to transformation This is where technology leads the way. The industry must produce assets that can be built and developed individually. This involves optimising digital tools and developing interactive interfaces to create ecosystems that advise and assist patients throughout their healthcare experience. This can be done in a number of ways such as artificial intelligence data analytics and using apps and software. In the unprecedented times that we are in, digital transformation must happen at a rapid pace. We can re imagine and re define how the pharmaceutical sector is regarded overall by using AI and data analytics, and now is the best time for this transformation to happen. This won be easy but there are ways to navigate this journey and that where communication plays a crucial role. The two things that drive business in the pharmaceutical industry are narrative and necessity. The necessity is established and now there is a need for digital transformation. Now, people will increasingly look for 360 degree solutions rather than running from pillar to post seeking medical assistance. It is time to reinvent the pharma narrative and digitally shift into an era of disease to wellness collaboration, and communication agencies will lead the way. Following two years of pandemic propelled growth, usage of digital payments will continue to expand in 2022 as the payment ecosystem matures and new capabilities are tested and refined through daily use. According to the Reserve Bank of India RBI the number of point of sale.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7629**

POS devices in India has increased from 4.6 MN to 5.5 MN in the past year, each one a building block in the infrastructure needed to make digital payments possible. Multiple regulatory actions are promoting the usage of digital payments amongst consumers and merchants including the establishment of the Payment Infrastructure Development Fund PIDF, which helps subsidize such POS infrastructure in tier 3 cities and beyond, increasing the limit for contactless payments, and allowing card tokenisation. In a country with one of the highest fintech adoption globally and concentrated efforts to reduce dependency on cash, the following trends will further add to this seismic shift in the adoption of cashless payments in India. Payment cards being used for a broader range of payments The use of cards for payments is continuing to gain significant traction. With the increase in the limit for contactless transactions, and credit cards offering easy and secure access to credit, there is more opportunity for people to use their cards for everyday payments. And this is further expected to accelerate in cities beyond metros as the result of regulatory initiatives including PIDF and offline payments, which is intended to expand the use of digital payments in areas with poor internet connectivity. Point of sale technology emerging as an operating system During the pandemic, consumer inclination towards digital payments propelled next door mom and pop stores to start accepting cashless payments. Benefits surrounding the digitisation of businesses are substantial, from accepting payments through managing their entire store and other tax related activities, businesses now can run their operations through the POS terminal and software and open allied revenue streams. Additionally, with a lack of easy access to formal credit, terminalisation enables them to avail LACR Loan Against Card Receivables, thereby helping them to run their business smoothly. Offline businesses moving online The intermittent lockdowns increased consumers dependency on online commerce, with the sector reporting impressive growth between 2020 and 2021 and Tier 2 and 3 cities transacting more than ever. These factors, coupled with the government incentive and push for increasing acceptance of digital payments, will compel more offline businesses to migrate online. Easy and affordable technology integration in today world has made it possible for businesses to create an online store, host their catalogues, and tie up with new age delivery providers. To make online payments more safe and secure, the RBI guideline for enhanced card security through the use of encrypted tokens to carry out transactions is a positive step in enhancing the safety and security of online payments. Easy instalments providing aided convenience for consumers and merchants The ease and convenience of converting a transaction to a suitable instalment plan right on the terminal or while purchasing online has increased the inclination of consumers towards such offerings. Credit and debit card instalment plans give consumers the flexibility to break down their spending into instalments, while helping them build their credit score, provided repayments are made on time. Instalment payments give merchants an edge over.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7630**

Others, thereby helping attract more consumers. With the entire credit process being managed by banks, fintech and payment processors, merchants can now focus on enhancing the consumer experience. Open APIs continuing to fuel India technology revolution While technology focused organisations have a solution catering to different requirements of consumers or merchants, the movement of monies between traditional financial institutions, fintech and other stakeholders won't be possible without seamless integration of APIs. The open use of technology fuelled their adoption, and we expect the same to continue in 2022. Utilising technology ethically will be critical too as we move ahead. As we enter 2022, we continue to witness a tectonic shift in how money moves. With consumers now getting accustomed to things happening instantly, we see their preferences shift from mere basic transactional interactions to enriching transactional experiences. Amidst such a scenario, keeping security at the centre of everything, the traditional financial institutions have realised the importance of cultivating relationships and redefining their services or offerings based on consumer needs. And this is where the technology focused financial institution collaboration will become imperative to deliver the next gen experience in digital payments. With technology and innovation at the core, financial institutions will be empowered to deliver tailored services and secured products and boost financial inclusion in the country, thereby leaving a positive impact on the economy. There is an urgent need to address the existential threat that climate change poses to humanity. The scale and complexity of climate change mean that there is no panacea, it will require the sum effect of multiple solutions of various scales and in various geographies to make a dent in what can only be described as humanity's greatest challenge. One solution that will be crucial for developing countries like India is to increase the energy efficiency of common household appliances like ceiling fans. You may be surprised to learn that ceiling fans account for nearly 25% of household energy usage in India. Without even considering commercial establishments, this accounts for 6% of total energy consumption in the country making it an easy avenue to reduce household energy consumption. Energy efficiency interventions for common appliances like ceiling fans will be crucial to enable the difficult transition from fossil fuels to green energy. The most energy efficient ceiling fans that are currently available in the market are fans that use brushless direct current electric motors BLDC motors, a technology that requires an electronic motor controller to drive the rotor. BLDC motor ceiling fans are up to 50% more energy efficient than regular induction motor fans. They also require less maintenance, produce less heat and run quieter than standard induction motor fans. Currently, 97% of electrified Indian homes have at least one ceiling fan, however, less than 5% of these are BLDC ceiling fans. The stars are aligned While it is clear that BLDC motors are a ready technology to drastically improve the energy efficiency of ceiling fans, the question then becomes how we can encourage their adoption.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7631**

This is where the Bureau of Energy Efficiency BEE steps in. Created by Parliament In 2001 through the Energy Conservation Act, the BEE is intended to reduce energy density by addressing device efficiency and energy wastage. The flagship program of the BEE is the Standards and Labeling S&L scheme. More commonly known as the Star Ratings scheme, the primary objective of the S&L scheme is to enable consumers to make informed choices when buying consumer appliances by providing the energy cost saving potential of any given product category. The BEE lays down minimum energy performance standards and displays the energy performance of any given product by affixing a label with a star rating. Products with the maximum energy efficiency earn five stars. The Star Ratings scheme covers a total of 28 different consumer products like air conditioners, fridges and ceiling fans. But, displaying star ratings are only mandatory for 10 of those, and is voluntary for the remaining 18. Voluntary rating products will be brought under the mandatory rating scheme in a phased manner. Ceiling fans will require mandatory star rating from July 2022 onwards. This will require certification of all new model ceiling fans sold in India from July 2022. The star ratings of ceiling fans are arrived at by product testing as per IS 374 Indian Standard 374 in a NABL approved lab. The star rating of a product is dependent on its service value air delivery divided by energy consumption, The higher the service value the higher the star rating. The implication of mandatory star rating of ceiling fans is tremendous. The first major area that will be affected will be government procurement. The cost savings of energy efficient technologies like BLDC ceiling fans will be attractive to government bodies that have a large installed base of ceiling fans in both offices and housing. Government tenders for new projects and retrofitting old ceiling fans will be the first to drive the mass adoption of BLDC ceiling fans while public awareness grows. The cost savings of BLDC fans will also prove attractive to large scale industrial users like the textile industry and other industries with large energy costs that can be attributed to ceiling fans. As retail consumer awareness grows, government and industrial requirements will drive volumes, with trade and e commerce volumes expected to overtake institutional volumes by the end of 2022 Innovation and economies of scale are also helping BLDC fans become more attractive propositions to consumers. For example, BLDC ceiling fans could only be adjusted by a remote controller. This hindered adoption as most people are used to adjusting their fans through wall regulators and do not want the added inconvenience of finding a remote control. But new BLDC fans avoid this constraint and are compatible with wall regulators. Raising the ceiling While the Star Ratings scheme will help kick start the adoption of BLDC fans, it will need to be supplemented by complementary measures to have an immediate impact. A good example of such.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7632**

A measure is the Unit Jota by Affordable for scheme of the Ministry of Power. The UJALA scheme, which recently celebrated its seventh year anniversary, has been a massive success leading to a tenfold increase in the adoption of LED light bulbs. The USP of the scheme is its innovative bulk procurement process, which guarantees volumes of business that enable manufacturers to increase economies of scale but distributes LEDs at a subsidised cost to end consumers. An UJALA like scheme for BLDC fans would help the adoption of the technology, which is still relatively more expensive to purchase than conventional fans. Hopefully, the revision of Star Ratings for ceiling fans is just the beginning of an energy efficient revolution in India. The scheme has the potential to alter the course of the domestic industries and consumption patterns for a variety of consumer appliances. When coupled with effective policies like UJALA it can drastically impact entire markets in relatively short time frames. This is the need of the hour, and it is imperative that we utilise these tools to address relatively low hanging fruit in energy efficiency like ceiling fans before moving on to more complex challenges. Industry witnessed a huge response post the second wave and is looking forward to progressive growth in 2022. Consumers not just want to invest in jeweler, but is also looking for an emotional connects that can hold value, packed with assurance of genuineness. This major move in consumer choice became a catalyst to boost the growth of diamond sector in India. Furthermore, the government decision to reduce customs duty on cut and polished diamonds and gemstones from 7.5 percent to 5 percent in the recent Union Budget will provide the much needed boost to the industry. Also, the proposal to simplify the regulatory framework to facilitate export of jeweler through e commerce will certainly strengthen the sector and will help the industry overall growth in the coming year which, in turn, will contribute to greater economic growth for the nation. Sustainability will be a driving factor while emotions are highly valued, sustainability is the key to a better future, one that is fairer, safer, and healthier, where safety, human rights and ethical integrity continue to be paramount, where communities thrive and where the environment is protected. This notion of social purpose will come to sit at the heart of the consumer proposition for all luxury brands and even more when it comes to highly meaningful luxury purchases such as diamonds. Conclusion Consumers want to adorn jeweler as a reflection of beliefs and values inherited deep into their spirits. The materials, shapes, stones that define the consumer are more relevant to render in jeweler in these times more than ever. And despite the challenges experienced due to the pandemic, Indian consumers have expressed strong demand for diamonds, outstripping demand for other luxury categories. Domestic trends signal that there could be an explosion in demand for diamonds that would mark the beginning of a new era of diamond buying as love for diamonds will be forever.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7633**

India is celebrating its 75th year of independence and has been recognized as a beacon of democracy across the world. It has successfully managed to uphold the Constitution that is the driving force behind the success of the Indian democracy with its size and diversity when much smaller nations in Asia and Africa which came out of the British yoke of imperialism turn to dictatorial rule. At the same time, this is also the centenary year of the Official Secrets Act passed in the year 1923 by the British Parliament for its subjects and deals with all aspects of secrecy and confidentiality in governance. The Act was passed by a colonial government in an environment of mistrust in the aftermath of the Non-Cooperation movement and the First World War. The primacy of public officials led by the elite Indian Civil Service ICS created a culture of secrecy which continued after independence wherein confidentiality was the norm and disclosure an exception. Section 5 of the Act which is the focal point of the legislation penalises wrongful communication of information with the intent to preserve national security but due to its wording set in the colonial times, in practical implementation this covers almost all aspects of governance. Any type of information classified as secret comes within the ambit of this provision. Moreover, as the OSA does not define what is a secret or an official secret, the bureaucracy enjoys the discretion to classify any information secret. The people are the ultimate sovereign in a democracy and the government of the day along with the bureaucracy public servant. Ideally, transparency must be the norm in governance but there are some sensitive matters which are required to be kept away from public gaze in the larger interest of the country which must be narrowly and specifically defined. The Right to Information Act, 2005 in Section 8 provides that access to information may be allowed if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests and Section 22 gives overriding effect to RTI when there is clash with any other law. However, the culture bred by the OSA has virtually led to stonewalling of information. The Supreme Court of India in the recent Rafaele Review judgment of three judges in 2019 on classified documents had the occasion to reflect on the crucial provisions of the OSA and press freedom. It was observed with respect to the objection of placing certain documents of the Ministry of Defence on record that the right to publish these documents by the Press falls within their right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 191 a as public interest is not a ground recognized for the restrictions envisaged under Article 19 2. The apex court also cited with approval the judgment of Chief Justice Marshal in the Pentagon Papers case of the US Supreme Court New York Times Company v United States, which declined to impose a restraining order on the publication of Pentagon Papers on.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7636**

Request of the Executive. This was premised on the fact that neither the OSA nor any other law made by the Parliament prohibits the publication of documents marked as secret or from placing such documents before a Court of Law. The Supreme Court laid great stress on Section 8 2 of the RTI Act which allows even documents under OSA regime to be disclosed if warranted by the public interest and as the documents were already in public domain no public interest is served by prohibiting further disclosure under the RTI Act. Thus, even the approach of the Supreme Court in a sensitive defence matter has been weighed transparency and disclosure. In its 43rd report in 1971, the Law Commission of India raised concern with respect to the all-encompassing nature of Section 5 of OSA without a clear and precise definition of official secret. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its report also called for consolidating all laws pertaining to National Security. It advocated for introducing a new chapter in the National Security Act incorporating relevant provisions of OSA and other laws dealing with national security. It needs to be specifically underlined that India is a signatory to The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ICCPR, 1966, ratified in 1979 which in Article 19 provides for the freedom to seek, receive and impart the information and ideas of all kinds. The OSA in its current form scuttles transparency in administration and reduces accountability which goes against the spirit of the RTI Act and the Constitution of India. The OSA is also a looming threat to investigative journalism which is much needed to keep the public functionaries in check and democracy vibrant in terms of being of the people, by the people and for the people as said by Abraham Lincoln in the Gettysburg Address in 1863. As India grows and matures as a democracy, it is time to discard this colonial relic and put into a place a more democratic and pro-disclosure legal regime that can actually balance between the public right to know what its government is up to and the state right to keep certain information a secret in the larger interests of the nation. After all, sunshine is the best disinfectant. Crafts have a huge influence on a developing child mind. They enhance the development of a maturing brain eye-hand coordination abilities. Furthermore, they also help one develop a positive personality in the long run by teaching patience, the ability to concentrate for prolonged periods, and instilling an appreciation for learning. I experienced this first-hand when I interacted with the students of various schools for a craft workshop held under the aegis of Spic Macay. These were master craftsmen, reaching out to students with the intricacies of various parts of Madhubani by Manoj Kumar Choudhary, and Kalighat painting by Sunman Whitaker, both master craftsmen and President awardees. The master craftsmen of Madhubani and Kalighat paintings taught the students the art of drawing fine lines and painting.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7637**

Them using vibrant natural colors. Students were deeply engrossed in drawing intricate borders and shading them with darker pens. And finally, making the motifs of fish, flowers etc. The sheer joy of creating artwork on a piece of paper, which was prepared with a coat of cow dung, was visible in their eyes. Each artwork was different, reflecting the student personality and thought process. Some used lines and stuck to black and white colors only while some made their artwork as colorful as possible. We also had Nemi Chand Ji, a woodcraft maestro. In a short period, the students were learning this ancient art form of using a hammer to nail a thin wire on a wooden slab. It was undoubtedly tough to use the hammer with precision to carve out a pattern on a soft wood slab. These artists were struggling to keep the art alive by reaching out to students and also furthering the development of the craft themselves by improvising them and integrating them into various other products to enhance the utility of everyday life. The students interactions with the artists were very engaging, where after answering the obvious questions of time and effort, the students also asked detailed questions about the craft. It was extremely encouraging to hear them. The workshops also had a leather shadow puppet show called hole Bommalata, which mesmerised the students. Their curiosity was to go backstage and see what was happening there. This was Shined Hanumanthu and his team with large puppets made of leather. This troupe of father, mother and daughter sang stories from the Ramayana and Mahabharata. Music was live on the harmonium and pakhawaj and gunroom were used by tapping feet on a wooden tablet. His brother Ganesh moved the puppets with sticks effortlessly. Students tried to mimic his amazing hand-eye coordination and were perplexed about what to do first. This was an experience which made them think about visiting the small village in Anantapur district near Puttaparthi in Andhra Pradesh, where the entire village is engaged in making puppets of leather over the last 200 years. It is interesting to know that puppetry is practised in almost all parts of the country through different mediums. Some use leather, some cloth, some wood etc. Uttarakhand, too, makes wooden masks used in ritual theatre performances in the Garhwali region. Crafts are what children relate to very easily. It is more of an expression of oneself than an expression of being perfect, like a painting or a sculpture. It is something which can be used in daily life to express oneself easily. Craft in India has been a way of life in everything that we did. It was an integral part of every small thing we did, maybe as simple as hand-held fans, hair combs, jutties, wall paintings, and ornaments; everything was crafty and artistic till we put them up in museums. It is an important form of self-expression, and the children will love to express themselves in the various.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-09-Test NO.-7638**

Art forms they learn from our traditions. The revelations that cybercriminals from the country are going to Nigeria for up skilling reskilling have ruffled many feathers, especially among sector skills agencies and the apex skill development body. It was one thing to find out that for country giga solar venture, the leading conglomerate has to send officials to train in Singapore because it was unable to get the required skillsets within country. Higher education institutions could have been made responsible for that. But even in the digital space, that too in the service sector? And country youth having to go to Africa for better professional prospects! This was way too much. This was adding insult to injury what with thriving privately led one district one product initiative the products being state-of-the-art cybercrimes. The progress made by the likes of Jamatara, Alwar, and Nuh in a short span of time was really incredible. And then came this news as spoilsport. A view in a section of the officialdom drew parallels elsewhere. After all did not we import near extinct wildlife species from Namibia? Let us look at this give-and-take phenomenon more broadly, in the spirit of the whole world being a family; they said. Brushing such nebulous thoughts aside, the majority was in favor of adding commission of cybercrimes in the priority list of advanced entrepreneurship development programmers within the overall ambit of world-class skill development. The minutes of the meeting also noted that these were the kind of initiatives to have a multiplier or catalytic effect. Accordingly, centers of excellence are mooted, to be set up in Jamatara, Alwar, and Nuh districts with a vision to prepare a world-class cadre in the shortest possible period what with development taking place at breakneck speed in this very sector. Of course, collaboration with the foreign experts would be the cornerstone. Indian women are well known for their long and lustrous hair, thanks to all those ancient tales we keep so close to us. For over generations, we vet followed ancestral hair care traditions passed on by the carriers of this secret knowledge. Made with the goodness of things natural, our mane is better protected when natural methods, ingredients and processes are incorporated. Below a few imperative steps to achieve healthy and luscious locks. Pre-Conditioning A hair wash, although necessary will almost always strip away essential and naturally occurring oils from your scalp, leaving your hair dry and void of moisture. Pre-conditioning your hair with a good hair oil prior to your wash will effectively prevent a dry scalp and over soaked hair. Kadi Patti commonly known as curry leaves, infamous in traditional lore for the prevention of premature greying and improving hair thickness. Another excellent ingredient includes Coconut Oil which helps control hair fall and reduce dandruff thus revitalizing limp hair. When mixed together, coconut oil and curry leaves truly help strengthen the hair right from the root, helping you naturally grow out those enviously thick manes. Read the Labels on your.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7639**

The issue of reserving private sector jobs for people domiciled within the same State may face its first judicial test soon. The Supreme Court has asked the Punjab and Haryana High Court to decide within four weeks the validity of the Haryana law mandating 75% reservation for local candidates in private sector jobs that pay up to 30,000 a month. Even though the apex court set aside an interim stay order granted by the High Court, it was only doing so because the stay was granted without assigning reasons. It is a settled principle that legislation cannot be stayed unless there is a preliminary finding that it is unconstitutional or suffers from any glaring illegality. There are quite a few issues that arise when the State introduces a quota in the private sector, especially if it is based on a domicile norm. Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand have also introduced such laws, while the ruling DMK in Tamil Nadu had promised 75% reservation in its election manifesto for last year Assembly polls. Given the bleak employment situation in the backdrop of the reported loss of millions of jobs during the pandemic, it is no surprise that the leadership in every State seeks to find employment opportunities for its youth. In some States, employers may find it cheaper to use the services of those from a faraway State, while in others there may be an acute shortage of labour within the local population. The first hurdle that a law such as the Haryana State Employment of Local Candidates Act will face is the constitutional bar on discrimination on the basis of place of birth or residence. Even though the Constitution allows the Government to prescribe a residential criterion for employment to public posts, it is doubtful whether such a measure can be extended to the private sector. In the Haryana case, it covers companies, societies, trusts, partnership firms and individual employers. The industry may feel aggrieved that the residential requirement may adversely affect the hiring of talent from outside Haryana. From an individual point of view, the law may impinge on the freedom of movement, the right to reside and settle in any part of the country, and the right to carry on any occupation. Of course, the Act provides for exemption to any employer if an adequate number of local candidates are not available in terms of skill, qualification and proficiency. And there is a sunset clause: the Act will cease to operate in 10 years. Beyond the question of legality, what is flagged by such developments is the state of the economy, especially the labour economy. Rapid urbanisation and the agrarian situation are behind large scale migration in search of employment. The real issue to address is the widespread disparities between urban and rural areas, between advanced States and backward ones. Close on the heels of the Government sharp summons to the South Korean Ambassador over social media posts by private companies, the MEA summoned the Singapore High Commissioner, following

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7640**

A speech earlier this week by the Singapore Prime Minister, Lee Hsian Long, where he had said there has been a decline in political probity in India after Prime Minister Nehru tenure. He warned that Singapore must stem any political corruption if it is to not go down that road. The speech was an unexpected broadside, despite the high praise for Nehru, the Government felt, and one which merited raising the issue of the uncalled for remarks with the Singaporean diplomat. As the South Korean case suggested, South Block appears to be making a pattern of its zero tolerance stand towards any criticism of India. To begin with, PM Lee comments, where he said that about half of all Indian Lok Sabha MPs face criminal charges, are not baseless. Mr. Lee even added the caveat that many of these cases could be motivated by political rivalry which indicates some understanding of Indian politics. Second, he spoke of a similar downslide in Israeli politics, and the British party gate scandal (as of date, Israel and the U.K. have not raised objections). Finally, the speech was set in a grander context, as he invoked the Confucian guidelines for social behaviour that unite a country: rituals, righteousness, probity and shame. His 5,000 word speech on the subject contained just one Indian example where he had even praised the founding fathers of the independence movement, and then decried a slide in values since then. The comment, while harsh, does not merit a strong headed response. It is possible to argue that Mr. Lee examples were arbitrary, and contained unusual criticism for a country that has otherwise friendly ties with Singapore. Given that the issue at hand was a breach of privilege matter in the Singaporean Parliament, where an Opposition member had been found guilty of lying in the House, the India mention was certainly not required. It is even possible to argue that Singapore very controlled version of democracy cannot be compared to India more vibrant democratic traditions. However, the strong reaction New Delhi displayed evinces insecurity about just these traditions. The fact that it comes on the back of a series of other summons, demarches and statements reacting to other governments for speaking about India internal matters adds to this impression, especially given that the Modi government frequently comments on the internal issues of its own neighbours. While this event is unlikely to cause more than a ripple across the broader, historically deep bilateral relationship with Singapore, the Government must avoid an international reputation that lends itself to the Shakespearean line that it doth protest too much. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in perhaps his first address this year on the theme of the environment, remarked that it was not the planet that was fragile, but people and their commitment to conserving nature. From James Lovelock Gaia hypothesis that posited the inter connectedness of nature to Nobel Laureate Paul Crutzen, who warned that chemical effluents were altering the planet atmosphere and causing harmful climate.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7641**

Change feedback effects, many have made the case that humanity is in the Anthropocene era and is like a geological force that is shaping the planet destiny. However, this gives the distorted sense that it is a vaguely defined planet that needs protecting, a notion reinforced by apocalyptic documentaries on melting glaciers. The truth is more complex. Man embrace of agriculture, the dominance of wheat and rice as food crops and the clearing of forest tracts caused the first major large scale changes to global climate though their effects were apparent only over centuries. Atmospheric changes due to the dawn of the Industrial Age and the use of fossil fuels happened, relatively speaking, in a blink of an eye. What is common to both these eras is that those who suffered the most are the poor, or those with the least agency to shield themselves from a perturbed nature. Last year, Uttarakhand saw an avalanche of rock and ice destroy two hydropower projects and cause deaths. The geology of the Himalayas, scientists have long warned, makes the region inhospitable to large mega engineering projects and the several floods, landslides and earthquakes over the years have underlined this time and again. But while the earth rearranges itself, it does so in a manner that can be destructive and lethal to those least responsible for causing the disequilibrium. Thus, if fragile were to mean a brittleness needing care, then it is people and animals that need protection than a vaguely defined planet. India position of climate justice is that it cannot be denied the right to rely on polluting fossil fuel to ameliorate the living conditions of most Indians who have limited access to reliable energy. Thus, India will continue to fire coal plants, raze forests for industry and build roads in fraught geology in other words, put the lives of millions of the vulnerable at climate risk in the pursuit of economic development. India commitment to net zero is set decades into the future at 2070. Unknown unknowns characterise climate science and India, given its size and population, will be disproportionately vulnerable. It must accelerate and prioritise the transition to energy sources that are minimally perturbing to the natural balance because and on this the science is certain the planet, which may be in a form incomprehensible at present, will long outlast its current residents.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7642**

Industrialists have delightedly hailed the government new green hydrogen policy offering incentives to produce 5 million tons of hydrogen by 2030. India already produces solar and wind energy more cheaply than new thermal power. But while renewables can replace fossil fuels in many uses, coal is still needed in industries like steel and cement, and liquid fuels in shipping and airlines renewables cannot power long trips. Passing electricity through water produces hydrogen. If the electricity comes from renewable power, the output is called green hydrogen. This can be stored and later burned to produce high intensity energy for steel, cement, shipping and airlines. It can be used to produce fertilizers. It has enormous potential. But please hold the champagne. It also carries big economic and safety risks. An experimental technology, it could be a big hit or big flop. The government should be cautious in expending financial and human resources. It is said that greater than the regret of making mistakes is the regret of not seizing the opportunities we missed. Richard Branson once said, opportunities are like buses, they keep coming, so the question is why do we miss opportunities that could have been life changing for us How many opportunities have been missed because you did see them as opportunities Many a time we are waiting for it to fall into our laps not realising it was standing in front of us waiting for us to walk up to it. A missed relationship, job opportunity, relocation, friendships and so many other wonderful possibilities lie piled up in a cupboard of regret. Recognising opportunities is the first step as they come to us in various forms. The choices we make also define lost opportunities. For example, to have selected a life partner who is not supportive of your choices or dreams is an opportunity lost had you waited and found someone who would respect you and your journey of life. Even within relationships we lose so many opportunities to express ourselves. It could be as important as telling someone you loved them before they walked away or died without hearing you say it. Then there is the opportunity to recognise that grass is always greener on the other side and that you can still appreciate what you have, even though you may have missed many opportunities to do so earlier. Most interestingly, to recognise that problems can be opportunities too is something that can be life changing. Problems are inevitable, and if you see them as learning curves, an opportunity to find solutions, avenues for personal and professional growth or conversely to perhaps address problems as an opportunity to validate what you need to step away from you vet seized the opportunity. Rather than regret what you missed, it time to ensure that you ride the opportunity wave from this moment on, and for that you must be open to new ways of thinking. It said when preparation meets opportunity it called luck, however, if something comes your way.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7643**

That you are unsure of, say yes, and then learn or figure how to make it a success. It said opportunity dances with those on the dance floor, so mentally put yourself in the zone to party with opportunity and observe how every action, coincidence, happening can create it and get ready for some hard work. A pessimist sees a problem in every opportunity and an optimist sees opportunity in every problem. So know that a positive attitude is crucial not only in magnetizing opportunity but also in the journey towards taking it to success. Today is the opportunity to build the tomorrow you want. I m in a long distance relationship and it fairly new. I have been struggling to provide undivided attention to my partner, as my work is extremely demanding. There have been instances when this has led him to think that I m no longer interested in him. This is affecting his mental health, and I do wish to hurt him. Would taking a break be a healthy option Tell him you love him and want to develop this into a strong relationship but in order for it to be successful both will have to develop a quality vest quantity time attitude. Ask him if this is acceptable to him in the interest of a bigger picture, and if not, then it best paths diverge and reconnect if it meant to be, at a later stage. I was separated from my wife for more than a year and had to go through a bitter custody battle to get my 12 year old son to be with me. In the midst of all this, there were awful things said about me to convince him to stay with his mother. Now, we are back together, giving our relationship another shot. But my son refuses to acknowledge my presence and I can seem to forgive the people, including my wife, who destroyed our bond. It does even seem like they are trying to make things better. How do I get my son to respect and love me the way he used to a relationship should only be given a shot if there is respect and love? Tell your wife salvaging the marriage can be successful only if she works as hard on fixing the damage she and her family etc. have caused. Give her a reasonable timeline for the same, and in the meantime take your son to a counselor as what been mentally inflicted upon him should not scar him and impact his future relationships I m 32 and I m finally dating the girl I had a crush on back in college. All of this happened when we started chatting online after all these years, so I m technically in a long distance relationship with someone I have not even met. She abroad and once the travel restrictions are lifted, we plan to meet. I m ready to settle down, but she a few years younger so.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7644**

Our plans don't align. At this age, I do wish to get involved in something that won't lead to marriage. What do I do? One step at a time. Online attraction can be misleading so first you must assess whether there is compatibility between the two of you once you meet face to face. This falls under the category of love marriage, so it's best to exercise the option to spend at least a year under each other's spell before committing to a lifelong journey together. At 32, there's no need to hurry with decisions of such immense importance. Punjab votes today not merely to elect its new government, but also to indicate its political trajectory from hereon. Whatever the verdict on March 10, the entire process could prove to be as critical as the 1997 assembly elections that restored normal political competition after a decade-long insurgency and turmoil. So, why are the 2022 assembly elections so crucial? First, Punjab has a history of social conflict because of multiple divisions of the state boundary over the last century. However, the pattern of electoral competition that evolved in the state post 1997 in response to these cleavages stabilized its politics between Congress, which functioned as a catch-all party, and a coalition of Akali Dal and BJP that could stitch a combination of Jats in rural Punjab with Hindu upper castes in urban areas. The predictable electoral cycles, with either Congress or Akali Dal/BJP governing the state in alternate cycles, acted as a safety valve against widening of social cleavages. Multiple developments in the past year have turned the existing political arrangements in the state upside down. Besides the deteriorating health of state finances and agricultural productivity, other reasons for this intense churn are the effect of the farmer movement with some leaders contesting the election, the crisis in Congress which led to the exit of Capt. Amarinder Singh and elevation of Charanjit Singh Chahal as the new chief minister, splits between the old allies Akali Dal and BJP, emergence of new electoral coalitions Akali Dal with BSP, and BJP with Amarinder Singh party, and the rise of Aam Aadmi Party (AAP). This is likely to cause fragmentation between the existing elite at the top and voting blocks on the ground. Second, this increased competition for votes has led to multi-cornered contests in many constituencies. It won't be surprising if a large number of seats are won and lost by a very small margin. There is also the possibility that if one party manages to cross the minimum winning threshold which is likely to decrease in a significant number of constituencies, then it could win a much higher number of seats with an even lesser vote share as compared to the past. Backroom deals and negotiations for the government formation can then further complicate emerging fissures both at the elite and mass level. Third, each formation is now much more concerned about their core voting base rather.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7647**

Than forging broad social coalitions. It no surprise then that in this election almost all parties in Punjab have made explicit appeals on religious and caste lines. The social cleavages that were subsumed under the stability of a two party system since 1997 have now resurfaced. Congress has traditionally functioned as an umbrella party that attracted support see graphic from the state three main social groups Jet Sikhs, Dalit and Hindus. This catch all nature of the Congress forced parties such as the Alkali Dal and the BJP to form their own alliance. In recent weeks, geopolitics experts and strategic thinkers in India have been focused on what the military standoff in Ukraine will mean for India. In addition to a potential increase in oil prices, the conversation has focused on the implications for India geopolitical alignments. Will India be able to balance its relationship with both the US and Russia Will Russia get closer to China due to this brinkmanship battle with the US Recent statements at the Quad Summit seem to suggest that India is prioritizing its strategic autonomy and ensuring that it does not alienate Russia. However, another key question to think about for Indian strategic circles is What will the Chinese have learnt from the way this dispute between Russia and the US is playing out And, how might they apply some of those lessons to China border dispute with India Two key lessons emerge for India. One, China stands to benefit the most from a protracted US Russia conflict. The US needs to recognise this current Ukraine standoff for what it is. The Russians and Chinese have been coordinating on Ukraine and their strategy is clear keep a double front war open against the US so that its efforts, energy, resources and focus remains divided while China gets freed up to initiate its own battles. The Indo Pacific will lose in priority and allocation of resources if this standoff continues. China will be the biggest beneficiary. Its most recent statement on its Indo Pacific strategy stated as one of its goals as forging connections between the Indo Pacific and the Euro Atlantic. In other words, it wants its European partners and Nat allies to be active in support of its Indo Pacific strategy and objectives. Admittedly, the US understands this, but a protracted conflict with Russia means that this linking as tenuous as it might be to begin with will remain more in intent and less in practice. With China hand strengthened due to this divided focus, India should, therefore, expect more aggression on its borders. The Chinese are likely to follow the Russian playbook of employing this just short of war strategy bring troops to the border, keep the threat levels high, but not necessarily engage in physical war. Two, India must recognise that China will likely engage in a hybrid war with India, and not just a war on the physical border. War is no longer being fought with tanks, people and missiles.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7648**

The conversation in Indian strategic circles has often missed the hybrid war strategy that Russia has successfully deployed in its regional conflicts. Ukrainian officials have in recent weeks pointed to not just the physical troops amassed on their borders, but also almost more importantly, the destabilisation campaign involving cyber attacks and economic disruption. If US and Ukrainian accounts are to be believed, Russia is engaging in hybrid war physical conflict supplemented with elements of cyber and information warfare. Various tools of hybrid war exist today, many of which India is familiar with, especially in its border states. Unmarked military troops and paramilitary mercenaries are commonly used by the adversary for plausible deniability. Sustained short of war aggression keeps the conflict on a steady simmer, and gradually feeds into domestic frustration. Political tactics, such as bolstering opposition, protests, instigation of socio political movements, are also common. Increasingly, the kinetic aspects of war are nested within, and almost enabled by, the overall miss information warfare which entails sowing distrust and disharmony in the local population, and instigating face offs between different naturally adversarial groups within the society. Cyber attacks are now a key component of hybrid war. Earlier, these meant hacking or defacing of official websites. However, in recent years, cyber offense capabilities have improved significantly and critical infrastructure such as power grids, dams, industries, nuclear facilities and telecommunications infrastructure has become vulnerable due to its dependence on cyber connectivity. In recent military strategy documents, China has emphasised the integration of information warfare and the strategic cyber frontier with its traditional military operations. This is further evidenced by the setting up of its Strategic Support Force SSF as the fifth branch of the People Liberation Army to oversee its cyber and electronic warfare force. India must accordingly prepare for China to deploy a hybrid war strategy. We must remain alert to any misinformation campaigns or cyber warfare being deployed by China. Cyber defense is a weak point for India as per many accounts, and therefore bolstering it must become a priority. In addition to the physical borders and infrastructure, we must fortify and secure our digital ones you have completed 56 years of life on this earth, you tell me what you understand about life. The Yogi counter questioned me. I knew very well he was just trying to assess my IQ so that he could phrase his reply accordingly. I have been trying to figure that out. Many learned men tried to decipher my fate in this world by looking at my birth certificate. It has time and date and place of my birth. Then like an expert astronomer, they figured out the configuration of various stars and planets and satellites and winds and storms and everything else in the universe at the time of my birth. And then they made some predictions that made my parents happy and some more predictions that worried my parents. I explained. So why have you come to me the Yogi asked. To understand why.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7649**

Life is so tough. I have been working so hard for all these 56 years. I have been studying or trying to earn my wages for almost all these years. Nowhere on your birth certificate has been mentioned that life will be a bed of thorn free roses. The Yogi was as nonchalant as ever. That was a point for me to ponder. Birth certificates should come like a label on any other product. May be we can call ourselves Reproduce. Products come from production, similarly reproduces come from reproduction. We all should have a bar code on the birth certificate. It should mention the date when the idea of having a child was established, date when conceived, number of attempts in which conceived, quality assurance, warranty date and expiry date. And a picture of the universe depicting position of all the stars at the time of birth. Still, that would not explain the purpose of life. I believe we all are here to serve humanity, to look after each other, to make this world a better place and so on. I poured out the little wisdom that I had accumulated over these 56 years. That is politically correct statement. This statement might help you get a job or few claps at some declamation. Time for the Yogi to spread his wisdom. But the truth is you were born out of an activity, primary aim of which was pleasure. No aim or purpose is assigned to any newborn. By default survival became the basic purpose of life. Means to survival resulted in spread of hatred and wars, arms race, industrialization, and this contributed to global warming, deforestation and plundering of the natural resources. And grow at the expense of others. As of today, I feel the purpose of life is to destroy life itself and the planet. Everyone contributes, only the degree varies. The Yogi handed back my birth certificate to me. We might philosophize life in whichever way but I guess the Yogi has told the truth. I and my friends are on a peace mission. Instead of arms race, we are involved in beer race. We are trying to figure out if we can finish beer faster than Vijay Malaya can produce it. Higher education and research have risen to the center of worldwide economic growth discussions. Governments recognise that more highly qualified individuals with technical and professional abilities must have a knowledge based economy in a postindustrial world. Thus, PhD education is gaining more importance as PhD graduates reflect cumulative human capital to contribute significantly to a country growth. But does a country like India need more PhD holders A Doctor of Philosophy PhD degree is the top of academic achievement and the most prestigious doctorate. The holder of this degree is recognised as an independent researcher, an expert with in depth knowledge of the chosen field of study, and a professional with a diverse set of transferrable abilities. Consequently, PhD graduates can contribute to understanding and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7650**

Influencing social change usually takes three to four years full time or five to six years part time. This may be realised through increasing others knowledge, performing various jobs that help society, applying gained skills to research projects, boosting the performance of work colleagues, and generating breakthroughs in research. Doctor or Professor is not simply prefixes. They are titles of incredible honor and acknowledge a person valued contribution to the research field. In India, having a PhD and holding the titles of Doctor or Professor are sources of great pride and respectability. It is considered the pinnacle of academic achievements. The current PhD situation in India There is a mad rush for PhDs in India, with the total number of doctorates having reached a high of 24,000 in all disciplines in 2017 from just a few dozens in 1920. While these numbers show that India is currently one the countries having the most doctorate scholars, India has too few students enrolled in doctoral programmers, considering the large size of its population and higher education sector. The All India Survey on Higher Education data for 2017 18 showed that out of 36.6 million Indian students enrolled in higher education programmers, only 161,412 were enrolled in a PhD programmer. However, the number has increased compared to previous years. 2017 showed more than twice the number of enrolments in 2010. This may be attributed to the increase in PhD awarding institutions in India from 326 in 2000 to 912 in 2017. The University Grants Commission and the Department of Science and Technology stipulated that the number of science PhD graduates increased threefold during the same period. PhD holders in India usually aim for academic careers at public universities and research organizations since they offer outstanding salaries, job security, research opportunities and respectability. Nevertheless, the supply of PhDs in India has currently outstripped its demand. The job market for PhD holders in India is exceptionally challenging for any field, including the science field. Nowadays, 2000 out of the 6000 people granted science PhDs annually in India cannot find decent jobs. The number of job opportunities available in academia has shrunk considerably since new public universities such as the Indian Institutes of Technology IITs or Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research IISERs have already recruited massive numbers over the last decade. Now, these recruiters receive more than 250 applications per academic position. PhD holders do not even consider alternate employment due to the less attractive prospects. Private colleges and universities often offer meager salaries and no research opportunities. As a result, nowadays, Indian students choose to pursue postdoctoral fellowships either in their home country or overseas. Also, with the shortage of job opportunities for PhD graduates in India, they have no choice but to extend their job search beyond just India, which has led to a brain drain where the country is losing its talents to others. The Way Forward What India needs is not more PhD holders but attractive job opportunities to match.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7651**

Shampoo Studies show that most of us are washing our hair with liquidized chemicals. They may lather up pretty smooth and smell like cologne but are destroying the pH of your scalp and disrupting hair growth. Surfactants in your shampoo are purging your scalp of natural oils necessary for your hair, and stripping away sebum is only enabling your sweat pores to constantly make up for its dryness with excessive secretion. Incorporating ingredients such as hibiscus that balances out the pH of your scalp, cleansing your hair of dirt and grime while protecting the scalp's natural moisture. Aloe Vera, tulsi or neem is another great substitute when it comes to dandruff. It helps by eliminating fungal bacterial build-up that cause dandruff and effectively controls frizzy hair making them more manageable through your day. Frequently Moisturize your Hair Conditioning is as essential to hair care as shampooing is. While most shampoos are specifically formulated to clean off sweat and dead skin, conditioners help make hair soft and more adaptable, it also forms a protective layer around the hair shafts masking your hair from the sun while also protecting its moisture. Instead of vigorous shampooing, focus on conditioning, and if your hair still gets dry too quick, apply a small layer aloe Vera gel to the scalp and hair and that should definitely do the trick. It helps soften condition and repair damaged roots. Occasionally Indulge in a Relaxing Hair Spa Occasionally indulging in a relaxing hair spa not only benefits your hair but your mind as well. With pollution being a constant factor around us and harsh sun exposure, our hair tend to dry out immediately leaving it limp and quite lifeless. Including a good hair mask packed with natural ingredients such as neem, jatamansi or amla help improve overall scalp health and hydrate your hair. You can also mix the same with rosewater or some curd and spread it over your hair evenly. Embrace a Hair-Healthy Diet There a lot going on inside you, distressing hair health, your diet being the foremost one. What you eat is what you show. It just not your skin that affected, it your hair too. Your hair also receives its nutrition from the food you eat. Consider switching to a healthier diet by adding citrus fruits, yogurt and berries consistently to your nutrition regime. Avoid fatty foods and keep yourself constantly hydrated; this will definitely show on those locks. Avoid excessive use of hot tools styling tools like a blow dryer and curling straightening irons might be an integral part of your hair routine, but excessive use of such tools on dry hair will definitely lead to irreparable damage. Air drying your wet hair or using those irons along with hair serum will help prevent damage. With the use of such tools, keep your heat settings on low, reduce the frequency of use if possible and always avoid using them on uncleaned hair. Get your hands on the organic Neem Wood Comb, neem is a.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7654**

Natural antiseptic, a comb made out of its wood is a must-have among your hair care tools. Not only does it control hair fall, but the comb also helps prevent the growth of microbes and improves blood circulation in the scalp that encourages new hair growth. With that being said, maintaining a more holistic approach towards your hair is crucial. Internal nourishment and external care are critical to an effective hair care routine. Integrating organic and natural ingredients are not only vital but extremely beneficial in the long run, maintaining stronger and healthy tresses. Since the emergence of ecommerce and marketplaces, retailers have gone through many phases starting from fear to being mentally ready for the adoption of technology and ecommerce. When Covid hit the country, the retail business was hugely impacted and this created fear among retailers and pushed them to start thinking about adopting the technology and need for their own ecommerce stores. When the markets re-opened after Covid, slowly the ratio of online and offline business has gone back but the retailers who have adopted the technology and started selling through ecommerce stores have scaled multifold. Here are a few reasons how technology and ecommerce can help retailers boost their business. Commerce adds to the retailer strength Retailers have a physical presence which enables them to build a higher degree of trust with their customers. This makes them winners when finally a customer is deciding to place an order through ecommerce. They have earned trust over the years and by going online they would be able to connect and engage their existing customers and would be reaching new customers. Omni channel presence today it not about online or offline. The future of retail is online and offline. Today customers search online and then buy offline or vice-versa. Even Google search engine gives preference to local retailers both on organic, paid search and shopping results. This also enables them to earn the sale from the customers who visit the store and later decide to buy at a convenient time. Going online will help boost their repeat purchases. Product information, availability, and experience before visiting the store customers want to know product availability, and price. With ecommerce customers can easily check the availability and price and then decide to visit the store. Answering the right questions of a customer, explaining why they should select a particular product and the key differences between products when the customer is confused are very important to make a sale. With the help of ecommerce and in-store kiosks tablets customers can experience the product and at the same time can get answers to all the questions which the salesperson might have skipped or not been able to answer. Access to customers across India The limitation of a physical store is that it can serve only customers living in a certain radius but through ecommerce, the retailer can reach to customers across India and sell. Some of our retailers have told us that Sir you.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7655**

Have made us accessible to all the customers throughout India. When disaster strikes on such a large-scale level as Covid-19, it has the power to make mankind kneel before it. Such is the story of the coronavirus which was declared a matter of international concern on 30th January, 2020 and declared a pandemic on 11th March, 2022. It took time to sink in before we knew what was happening and its mammoth impact on the times then and now. The world came to a standstill and stock markets began to tumble, and globally, interest rates began soaring. However, as the resilience of the economy was tested and GDP growth in most countries reported in red, the power of collectivism enabled us to get back on our feet and take up the helm of our planet, and each individual cheered our collective race on to a stage where we have survived. Almost a century ago, the Spanish Flu which lasted from the beginning of 1918 to 1920, wiped out a larger proportion of global population, owing to lack of connectivity, transportation, biotechnology and every bit of development that human race has achieved since then. The death count of the Great Influenza is not exactly known but it seems much worse than what we witnessed with our times recent coronavirus. This pandemic has succeeded in wiping out a smaller percentage of the global populace and the death count stays at around 7 million people with a large number of unreported deaths. Optimism, collectivism and humanism; three strong pillars of a situation like that lead us out to victory over death. Economies are back to their robust path to recovery and the stealth of our Covid heroes deserve a special mention to get us here. In February last year, Russia declared war on Ukraine due to geopolitical reasons and once again, we see a cause for worry as the threat of World War III is looming. For a large part of my life in the last decade and a half, I have made my peace with what happens outside, as I cannot influence much, but we all wish things like these did happen. A country called Ukraine is shut since a year, derailing global attention from important topics to do with health and happiness of 8 billion people that live on this planet, to a bloodbath where people don't know whether there will be light ever. Stock markets are tumbling once again, there is a heavy economic imbalance and sentiments of the people are getting from bad to worse. What if there really is a nuclear strike? What if gets involved directly and there are clashes causing people to die starve or render homeless? In the end, we are all losers, as with high inflation, high energy prices, volatile stock indices and a year later, no sign of hope; it is just a matter of time before markets begin to collapse. That can be a huge problem from the point of view of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-10-Test NO.-7656**

Corporate debt defaults and liquidity crunch which can follow. This can happen all over the world, and due note should be taken that there is no alarm bell to wake anyone out of this one, if it gets from bad to worse. Remember, people have just seen a great reset after the pandemic and this does seem like an ideal world to remorse in, or delve in. Let us hope for peace soon. There are no winners in a war. Employment potential of India textiles and clothing industry remains grossly under-realised. Its share in the total workforce remains low at 3.6 and of agriculture high at 45.5. While the well-recognised policy constraints originating in land, labour and electricity markets and logistics sector remain critical, as a recent paper by economists Abhishek Anand and Naveen J Thomas emphasises, trade-policy interventions too have contributed to the underperformance of the sector. The damage has been particularly serious in the manmade fiber segment. China annual session of the National People Congress saw an unusual prognosis on its economic trajectory. The government targeted an annual economic growth rate of 5 in 2023, the lowest in over 25 years. It also lower than 5.2 forecast. If IMF seems veering towards optimism, consider its five-year forecast. China growth rate is expected to steadily decelerate and fall to a little over 3 by 2028. The country scorching growth phase is over. Yet, China will be a colossus on the global economic stage with its 2022 nominal GDP at \$19.2 trillion. However, a slowdown in China growth rate will make it harder to catch up with the US as its economic performance has provided ballast for its strategic ambition. China economic challenge will be all the more acute because it also turned a demographic corner. In 2022, its population shrank for the first time in 60 years because of declining fertility. China big challenge is that it growing old before getting rich. Moreover, unlike the US, it not a magnet for skilled immigrants. China experience has some takeaways for India, which has a GDP about one-fifth that of China. The Economic Survey estimated that India potential output can rise to 7-8 in the medium-term. Most forecasts place the likely GDP growth for 2023-24 below the medium-term potential. Admittedly, the global economic scenario is not rosy but neither have the worst-case scenarios anticipated a year ago shown up. India potential output needs to be located in the context of its demographic transition. UN projections show that the largest segment of the population is between the 15-19 age group at around 120 million. In contrast, China bulge comes in the 30-34 age group. This large cohort that is entering the job market in India may not find adequate opportunities if the medium-term potential is 7-8. It begs the question if India economic growth ambitions are in sync with its demographic transition. Keep in mind potential output is what can be realised if the economy is firing on all cylinders. Instead of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7657**

Its present overwhelming supply of holder academia is the preferred career field for PhD graduates due to several industries inadequate ability to absorb highly trained personnel. To create more job openings in academia, the Indian Government decided to sponsor the Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research INSPIRE programmer in 2011. The programmer provided a five year contract for research fellowships, a generous salary and independent research opportunities with the research funding to boot. It aimed at building the required critical human resource pool for strengthening and expanding the science and technology systems and Ramp D base in India. Alas, INSPIRE has already amassed several criticisms about the lack of job opportunities at the host universities, the lateness in the release of grants and the mistreatment of programmer members relative to other faculty members. Many argue that the quality and quantity of doctorates produced in a country determines the health of its research ecosystem. India does not need to increase its number of PhDs but rather the quality of its PhDs. Since jobs in academia are few and filled rather quickly, PhDs and post doctorates need to develop other skill sets that allow them to find employment in business incubators, industry, journalism, and patent offices. Besides, while the number of PhD holders has increased over in India, it should be noted that the number of students enrolled in doctoral programmers at credible institutions where students need to carry out credible research and write dissertations based on actual research without plagiarism and fabrication, is relatively low at no more than 10 20 of the total. That why India research ecosystem is lacking behind compared to other countries. This further emphasizes India need to increase the quality of its doctoral programmers. To do so, the UGC must put firm requirements for institutions to be considered a teaching research institution, considering that not all universities with post graduate departments deserve such recognitions. It is undeniable that economies have gotten significantly more innovative. For instance, most industrially advanced economies, including the United States, Russia, Japan, South Korea, and the European Union, have self sufficient researchers who propel their respective countries industrial progress. India has failed to succeed in the manufacturing sector, the weakest link in its developmental index, owing to a lack of skilled, cohesive labor. Despite having comparable political systems, India has trailed far behind in creating local researchers, which has hampered infrastructure construction, resulting in delayed progress in delivering decent sanitary facilities, drinkable water, power, and roads to its population. Therefore, producing more PhD holders will enable India to boost the country industrial growth, as local researchers will be able to provide innovative and cost effective technologies. On 17 February 2022, Anil Ghana will launch a civil disobedience movement to demand the lifting of the genetically modified GM crop moratorium in India. He will also release a detailed Feed India Paper which provides the rationale for the movement. The Paper argues that only biotechnology can feed India and that natural farming will.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7658**

Starve India. I outline below the main reasons why organic food is fine for those who want it, but a disaster if forced on the nation. What exactly is organic or natural farming these are production methods of farming that abjure standard chemical fertilizers and pesticides but are allowed to use bio fertilizers and bio pesticides. These methods can be applied to any seed, including traditional, heirloom, and hybrid high yielding or even surprisingly to GM seeds. Low productivity Since a wide range of methods qualify as organic or natural farming, scientists have compiled data through meta analysis of many studies. All studies report that organic farming has a poorer yield, on average in the range of around 60 75 of the yield of conventional agriculture. Why so Because organic methods starve plants, particularly a huge nitrogen deficit. They also allow pests and weeds that damage and kill plants. To top it all, organic productivity is often hampered by the use of low productivity traditional, heirloom seeds. This combination is deadly. Suffer et al. 2012 performed a comprehensive meta analysis and found that yields would reduce by 25 per cent. A more recent analysis Nature Communications, 2019 suggests that organic would slash yields even more by around 40 per cent. Even if we assume only a 25 per cent reduction in yield suggests, the world would need an additional one third of agricultural land if organic food were to be mandated. Mass deforestation would result. In 2003, Norman Borlaug said Producing food for billions of is not simple. We better develop an ever improved science and technology, including the new biotechnology, to produce the food that needed for the world today. When asked about organic farming We are 6.6 billion people now. We can only feed 4 billion with organic I don see 2 billion volunteers to disappear i.e. to choose to die. Around 30 and up to nearly 90 cent of the world population will perish if we undo the clock of scientific progress and revert to 1750 when the world population was only 814 million, from the current 7.8 billion. Doubling of food grain prices A 2019 book, Safety and Practice for Organic Food by Debabrata Biswas and Shirley A. Micallef eds. reports that conventional food grain crops are far cheaper to produce than organic. For corn total costs were estimated at \$619.19 and \$378.74 for organic and nonorganic systems, respectively. The organic corn and soybean production costs per acre after corn soybean wheat alfalfa rotation were \$420.35 and \$257.77, respectively, whereas the conventional corn and soybean production costs were \$446.77 and \$270.23, respectively. These cost estimates are on a per acre basis, and since organic produces less grain per acre, the true cost of organic food grains is approximately double that of conventional food grains. Farmers would pass on these costs, leading potentially to a doubling in food grain prices. Organic vegetables and fruits, on the other hand, cost roughly cost the same per acre as their.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7659**

Conventional counterparts to produce since the higher labor costs of organic are offset by lower input costs. But due to their lower productivity, organic vegetables and fruits also cost more. Massive losses for farmers A NABARD report of 2005 found that As a result of the low yields during the conversion period, the net income from the organic farm was lesser than the conventional farm. But the yield under organic method increased progressively equalling it to that of the conventional system by the sixth year. This conclusion viz. that in the sixth year organic production equals conventional is questionable, given the Suffer et al. 2012 and Nature Communications 2019 reports noted above, but even if this were true in some cases, the NABARD report admits that India farmers do not have the capacity to absorb losses during the interregnum. How are farmers to face losses for three to six years In reality, true economic calculations show that farmers will remain in perpetual loss. Farmers won are able to survive themselves, let alone feed India if they are mandated to discard the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. You Sri Lanka debacle Everyone should by now be keenly aware of the mandatory organic farming debacle in Sri Lanka. Fortunately, the delusional Sri Lankan government was forced to backtrack on its 2021 chemical fertilizer ban within six months. Former Prime Minister Rail Wickremesinghe of Sri Lanka said on 29 December 2021 Many areas report that this time the harvest is 60 of last season . Sri Lanka has risked famine from this fad and has been forced to come to India doorsteps to beg for food. On 26 January 2022, it was reported that Sri Lanka will pay a million farmers whose crops failed under a botched scheme to establish the world first 100 percent organic farming nation \$200 million in compensation. Organic food is not healthier People falsely think that organic food is healthier. The Genetic Literacy Project reported that A 2018 Pew poll found 45 percent of U.S. adults surveyed and 54 percent of those aged 18 29 believe that organic fruits and vegetables are healthier than conventionally grown produce. The reality is quite different. The claims that organic food is safer, healthier, and better for the environment are simply false. The word organic conjures an idyllic world in which pure and original natural seeds are grown without artificial chemicals to produce delicious and nutritious food the way it was meant to be. But the science is clear organic food is neither particularly more nutritious than ordinary food nor is the pesticide residue on conventional food of any particular health concern. The fact that pesticides are used in most modern food production is not a concern if the amounts used are as per recommendations and consumers wash the fruits and vegetables before consumption. Scientific, sustainable farming and faith based organic or natural farming is polar opposites. One is based on detailed research and investigation the other is based on hope.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7660**

A hot spurt for global growth is generating breathless headlines. India is on pace to be the world fastest growing large economy and France is posting its strongest growth in our server live test Announce by RKC means fix time show passage only view so 52 years. President Joe Biden cites the latest quarterly growth data as evidence that the US is growing faster than China and is finally building an American economy for the 21st century. Alas, 2021 looked so good only because so many economies contracted sharply the year before. This bounce back blip says nothing about the 21st century. The question is how fast economies can grow after the pandemic, once base effects fade and stimulus recedes. Trends in demographics and productivity suggest the global economy is likely to grow even more slowly in the 2020s than it did last decade. Telangana chief minister K Chandrashekar Rao meeting with Maharashtra counterpart Uddhav Thackeray and NCP supremo Sharad Pawar represents another attempt by regional parties to find answers to BJP national dominance. Meanwhile, the ongoing five state assembly elections are witnessing SP in UP, AAP in Punjab and NPP in Manipur offering resistance to BJP, and Congress. But if opposition parties do well in this round, a big if, what might it mean for national elections in 2024? Going by recent history, all extrapolations should be consumed with large helpings of salt, even though it is true that a major state victory does provide political impetus. Congress strong showing in three Hindi heartland states in 2018 was supposed to have a bearing on BJP 2019 LS poll performance. But it hardly mattered. There is now all round recognition that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has partly altered the dynamics of national elections. Voters in some states may also be distinguishing between a vote for Modi at the national level and BJP in states. So, it can work badly for BJP, too. Post its huge LS win in 2019, BJP faced adverse or not too happy outcomes in Haryana, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Delhi and Bengal. What is undisputed is that regional parties are struggling to spot a durable national alternative or a pan India leader to take on Modi. Parties like TMC and AAP are attempting to tackle this by testing waters in multiple states. Another reality check for some regional parties is their struggle in LS polls, even against Congress. In 2019, AAP trailed behind BJP and Congress in vote share in Delhi. TRS, which trounced a grand alliance of Congress led opposition parties in 2018, had to share the honours with BJP and Congress six months later. Similarly, in Kerala, CPM, though dominant in the assembly and Panchayati, was decimated by Congress led UDF in 2019. No less facile is the talk of UP elections as the semifinal before 2024. There are other states that matter. Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh this year, and Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Telangana in 2023, are all poised to witness intense contestation.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7661**

But then again, if, say, BJP wins in Telangana and Congress in MP it does necessarily mean that 2024 will see a saffron surge in the south and GOP revitalisation in the heartland. In 2017, Congress almost wrested Gujarat from BJP. In 2019, it got thumped. So, an assembly poll win in UP is great for BJP or SP. But it is no predictor for 2024. As challenging as the long haul to take possession of one home can be in India, the multi storeyed cave in at Gurgaon Chintels Paradiso complex highlights what home buyers are up against even afterwards. Even as two FIRs have been filed, including one naming the directors of the real estate company, the structural engineers and the architect, and an SIT has begun investigating the case, the district town and country planner has declared four more towers in the building complex unfit for living. Identifying and punishing the guilty is a necessary part of the restitution process. But actually preventing the building collapses that have become a common story across urban India needs fixing a more fundamental regulatory rot. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act makes provision for the promoter rectifying structural defects without further charge if they are brought to its notice within five years of handing over possession. But, first, this five year provision is woefully inadequate given that a person invests in a home for her lifetime and her children beyond that. Second, legal expenses here would both be considerable and on top of EMI and rent. Rather than homeowners from Shimla and Delhi to Mumbai and Bengaluru wretchedly chasing compensation and justice, municipal regulators must do their job properly in the first place. In the Chintels case, not only the original structural audit but also its follow up after a roof slab collapsed last July, were evidently subpar. Failures to enforce state building bylaws and to make sure that the National Building Code of India is followed, are tied to rampant corruption. But equally, municipal authorities are very poor in engineering, geological and other building forensics skills. This is also a reminder of the limits of new CMs to deliver change, as long as local governance is overwhelmingly corrupt and or inept. Work office routine as we knew it consisted of a series of daily rituals. Dress codes, the commute, the exchange of pleasantries at the workplace, informal banter, meetings, bonding with colleagues over tea and coffee, discussions, arguments, teaming up to finalise policy, presentations or perhaps make deals, staying on late, bidding good nights, the list is endless. The Covid 19 pandemic abruptly brought this typical work routine to a halt, forcing us to experiment with novel concepts of remote working. Work from home became the new norm. And with that, casual dressing, make shift workspaces, multi tasking in the home environment, digital meetings, calendar invites and juggling time with family have gained acceptance.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7662**

As electioneering reaches its peak in assembly polls 2022, an intriguing question may be asked While winners will be celebrated on counting day on March 10 with dollars and gull, what will happen to those who lose? Will their respective parties plunge into introspection, question the leadership, demand new strategies and new leaders? No. A careful analysis shows an odd trend in India that rare in most democracies. In the Westminster model, poll drubbing means that party leaders must quit and make way for new talent and new ideas. In sharp contrast, in Indian politics, election defeats do not change the status quo and poll losses rarely unsettle the existing political order. Haryana chief minister Manohar Lal Khattar in an interview to this newspaper defended his government decision to legislate reservation of jobs for locals in the private sector. His case rests on two pillars. It the state responsibility to provide job opportunities, and the advent of GST has catalysed this reservation policy. Let deal with GST first. It moved India indirect taxation system from an origin based one to a consumption based one. It did impact states with a large manufacturing base that incurred upfront costs to encourage industrialisation. However, the issue was addressed and compensation provided. Therefore, it incorrect on Khattar part to use GST as a reason to provide domicile based reservation in the private sector. As for the CM first reason, there a much larger trend at work that is affecting not just states in India but also every other economy. We are in the midst of the fourth industrial revolution that is accelerating automation of manufacturing processes. Consequently, there a relative decline in the need for labour. A World Bank study said that between 1994 and 2011, the share of manufacturing in total employment declined in most countries. Even countries where the manufacturing sector expanded relative to GDP were not immune. In India, Azim Premji University researchers found that, after adjusting for inflation, Rs 1 crore investments in 1994 could absorb 33 factory workers, but by 2015, the figure was down to just eight workers. Job reservation for locals is not going to reverse this trend. Instead, it will harm the entire country by sparking a chain reaction across states. So, what can states do? Here, Khattar needs to reorient Haryana focus on creating opportunities for locals. Technological changes are making the quality of human capital relevant to investment. It in this area, India needs to do much better. The way forward for states is to invest far more in education and skilling to make the youth more employable. Technological change, across industrial revolutions, ended some kinds of jobs but not work. Chief Ministers need to help the young prepare for work through skilling programmes that help them adapt. UGC plan to allow nearly 900 autonomous colleges figuring in top 100 ranks in the NIRF subject rankings or having NAAC grade higher than 3.26 to offer online degrees from the next academic session promises to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7665**

Be a big shift for higher education institutes. There are a clutch of autonomous colleges across the country that attracts intense admission competition, pushing cutoffs to surreally high levels. Though many universities are offering online degrees, allowing prestigious colleges to do so can alter the dynamics. If these colleges can offer the same quality online, the number of students benefiting can be huge. True, this may not really be a consolation for a meritorious student who had a close miss in admission to a top notch college due to the supply demand mismatch and INS keen on an online degree. For them and for the country future, India has no option but to continue creating more brick and mortar institutions focused on quality. UGC proposal will however definitely help those with middling grades who may not mind virtual classrooms and are seeking quality education, which is in short supply. Additionally, these online degrees could help India improve the gross enrolment ratio in higher education, a key metric in improving human capital. Nearly three in four young Indians don enroll for higher education. One reason is economic pressure. Affordable online degrees with a measure of flexibility could offer a ray of hope to these youngsters. Employability of many graduates is also poor. Online education from a top college may be a better alternative than campus learning in a low ranked institution. But to make the UGC move a game changer, top colleges must invest in improving quality of online education and set up the infrastructure including manpower for continuous assessment of a larger student intake. From internet speeds for live streaming classes to creating engaging online content and roping in the National Testing Agency to conduct online semester examinations, there much work to be done for the ambitious idea to live up to its billing. Generous public funding will be needed for economically weak students and for infra upgrades. The National Education Policy wants to nearly double India GER to 50 while delivering quality. That goal possibly hinges on the success of this initiative. Early detection of prostate cancer is challenging as the most often used blood test for prostate cancer, PSA, is a nonspecific test. Also, it is often difficult to distinguish indolent slow growing prostate cancers from the aggressive or high grade version of the disease. There is several blood or urine based tests available to detect prostate cancer. Justin Trudeau, the PM of Canada, is the inspiration for what a democratic leader should be, charming and cute and sugar and spice and everything nice, or at least that what my social media timeline tells me. When we had a farmers protest in India, with highways blocked for more than a year, we were told, by no less than an icon like Trudeau sir that he stood in solidarity with the democratic protest movement in India. Now it is not usually the case that a leader of a country comments publicly on the internal affairs of a supposed friendly.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7666**

Country, but then again it is not usual that we have a born democrat like Trudeau, and it is understandable that he just could not keep from saying what he felt, like the neighbourhood uncle who has an opinion on your career choices and the weight you have gained. Of course, the Indian round of protests ended with the government accepting all demands of the protesters, and we were told that this was how democracy worked. Disruption is legitimate, even if it inconveniences others for significant periods of time as long as it is nonviolent, and it is nonviolent even if it constitutes occupation of spaces, and storming of places like the Red Fort, and yes some people in the protest may have agendas, but it does not matter, the overall cause is bigger, and well, democracy main aisle hot rhea hair. Imagine my surprise that when truckers block roads in his own country in protest against vaccine mandates, Trudeau sir, instead of doing never ending rounds of dialogue, went full Darth Vader, threatening to freeze the bank accounts of protesters, setting the mounted police on them, and then clearing the roads through police action. Supporters of Trudeau, and he has many, justified this by saying that blocking roads was actually violence and that sustained disruption that inconvenienced others was just cause for the state to use force on its own citizens. While some may consider this hypocrisy of the highest order, in the way that neighbourhood uncle never applies the same standards of behaviour on himself that he applies to others, I see it in more logical terms Trudeau is naturally democratic, so any opposition to him is anti democratic, other leaders democratically elected in their countries are not so naturally democratic, so any opposition to them is, by extension, democratic. Problem solved. Moksha consists in realising Brahmn as the transcendent essence of everything. Before seeking contemplation on the Supreme Truth, the control of mind is of utmost importance. We may understand what is at stake by taking to heart Yama teaching to Nachiketa in the Katha Upanishad 3.5 When a man lacks understanding and his mind is never controlled, his senses do not obey him just as wild horses do not obey a charioteer. But when a man has understanding and his mind is ever controlled, his senses obey him. But how are we to face and overcome the problem of a never ceasing thought stream within the mind in order to realise Truth? Advaita Vedanta text Drig Drishya Viveka, shloka 23, provides us with a hands on practice we should meditate and become aware of the Universal Consciousness behind every thought. Thoughts arising in the mind such as desires are the seen. As their witness one should meditate on Consciousness. This is the meditation with duality associated with the seen. The verse provides guidance on how to calm the mind within the initial sad Hana stages we must seek and become identified with the drag, seer, of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7667**

Dirty, all that is seen. The seer is not our ego expressing itself in I thoughts but the Atman as our True Self. Non dual and without any attributes, it can only be found by going within. The seen is the world of names and objects. It is manifest within us as our thoughts, emotions and sense perceptions. As Maya, it is the cause of our samsara. Being of relative appearance, we should never let ourselves become entangled and bound by it. Therefore, the shloka urges the seeker to become the observer of the dreamlike and illusory quality of Maya. Allow thoughts to arise in your mind, but without any mental involvement let them pass. Observe them solely as an event taking place in the mind and it will automatically slow down. You will learn that each thought has a beginning and an end it is only composed of finite subtle matter. As a consequence, a stillness will arise from within, which is of the Atman. The next step is to expand the moments of quietude and inner contemplation. Keeping your distance to thoughts as they come and go, you will reach a state in which the mind is non existent. The experience will be of universal timelessness. After all, time is a mental construct experienced as the space between two thoughts. Slowly, you will begin to experience the Atman. With your intuition try to perceive the Eternal Witness to all. Become identified with it. The benefit of practicing this meditation is vive. In this sad Hana, one constantly differentiates between the seen as Maya and Truth Consciousness as its subject and originator. Its effects are purification and control of mind. Even in our daily activities we can willingly take on the position of sushi, silent witness, at any moment. Having become adept in vive, one should eventually let go of duality and aim to transcend the mind altogether. Ultimately, it is the Infinite Self that leads to the experience of Brahmn as the Universal Principle expounded in the Upanishads. God is the purpose of life and it is the experience of this Truth that frees the mind. In his own words, the prime minister says that some people consider him as Gujarat kea godhead donkey. Well, he has proven to be a genius in foreign policy. Much was expected of Modi on the domestic front double digit growth, reforms, etc., etc. Not much of that has happened. Demonetization, farmers laws, land acquisition, even GST have turned out to be more or less fiascos. Every prime minister upon becoming prime minister tends to ditch domestic policy and embraces foreign policy. This despite the fact that come election time, the electorate typically votes for what she has done on the domestic front. Modi has been no different. Domestic politics involves constant squabbling with the plebs and bone crushing electioneering. Foreign policy involves knocking heads with kings and presidents. What would you choose? The West boycotted Modi for many years. In response.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7668**

As Gujarat CM, he turned east, making frequent trips to China and Japan. These countries invested in his Vibrant Gujarat jamborees. It a wonder that a tainted CM could do all this, while so many of our other CMs sit at home, and do not travel abroad to forge ties for their states and rig up investment. Ukraine is the flavour of the moment. And India is firmly in the US camp. Or is it? In a stunning declaration, the Indian permanent representative to the UN, TS Tirumurti, has just taken Russia side. He has said that Russia security concerns in Ukraine must be addressed, in other words Nato should not expand into Ukraine. Russia has welcomed India balanced, principled and independent stance. By balanced, it means that India is doing a tricky balancing act with the US. By principled, we all talk about it later. By independent, it means that India is taking a truly nonaligned path. Under Nehru and Indira Gandhi, India professed non alignment but truly it was in the Soviet camp. After them, India lurched towards a somewhat unwelcoming US. Then the Quad came. But the US murdered the Quad by supplying nuclear submarines to Australia and not to India. Modi took this as a personal affront. He bought the S 400 missile defence system from Russia, against voluble objection from the US. These were his principles. He would go to any length to ensure India security. The S 400 effectively neutered anything airborne planes or missiles Pakistan could throw at us. But China too has the S 400. And China has a hypersonic missile which India does as yet have and which is capable of evading India S 400 defenses. So Putin has promised his next gen system, the S 500, to India which can guard against China hypersonic missile. Only Russia has the S 500 currently no other nation has it. Modi is nothing if not pragmatic, at least in foreign policy. He has neutered Pakistan, now he knows that he has to defuse China if India has to ramp up its economic growth. He just cannot keep buying arms and arms in the tens of billions of dollars and not hurt his economy. Russia is the junior partner in its alliance with China. It can intercede between India and China because it has a positive influence on both countries. The US on the other hand is a virulent enemy of China. It is instigating India to combat China through the Quad and other means. But Modi has realized that he needs to smoke the peace pipe with China. My columns have repeatedly emphasized the importance of dialogue with China and not overt conflict. In other parts of the world, India relations with the Sunni Arab states have taken a massive upswing. Both Saudi Arabia and the UAE are promising trade and investment with India to the tune of hundreds of dollars. The Pakistanis are miffed. They say that Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7669**

Setting quantitative targets in terms of GDP level, policy should steer the focus to enhancing economic growth rate. Given the existing gap between the economic size of China and India, the only way to narrow the gap and secure India strategic aims is to grow faster than Nation Building refers to constructing or rebuilding a country institutions, economy, social structures, and identity to promote unity, stability, and prosperity. It involves the creation of a sense of national identity, the establishment of a functional government, the development of a strong economy, and the promotion of social and cultural cohesion. Education plays a critical role in the development and growth of a nation. It is a fundamental tool for nation building as it prepares individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute to society. Some key ways how education bequests to Nation Building: Encompassing the needs, rights and expectations of youth to the center stage of the development should be our priority. Dr A P J Abdul Kalam. Children are our incredible wealth. Every child born in the nation must be empowered to bloom. Education is an essential element for the growth and prosperity of a nation. Indian Army realised the importance of education for the youth of J&K and decided to contribute in this direction. In the 1990s, the Indian Army chose to provide quality education to the children affected by terrorism in J&K. The focus of Operation Sadbhavana in J&K consequently incorporated ameliorating the fundamental social indices by providing Quality Education, Women and Youth Empowerment, Infrastructure Development and Health and Veterinary Care. A significant push was given to impart education to the deprived sections of J&K. Due to a lack of education, some people were left out of the loop of growth and development. The Indian Army has established forty six Army Goodwill Schools and rendered help to about 2000 schools in remote and border areas in J&K. The assistance rendered to schools was in the form of renovation, construction of additional classrooms, labs, libraries, toilets, playgrounds, furniture, computers, books etc. More than one lakh students have benefitted so far. Nearly 15000 students are enrolled in various schools. About 850 students from the weaker sections of society are getting scholarships even for studying outside J&K. Besides providing education, more than 1000 people are employed for teaching and non-teaching duties. The popularity of these schools could be gauged from the demand made by the local populace for such schools in their areas. For the first time now, 110 students from J&K and Ladakh will get a chance to study in Army run colleges and schools every year as a part of the initiative. For the current academic year, 100 seats 50 each have been earmarked for students of classes eighth and ninth in Army schools at Beas in Punjab and Pithoragarh in Uttarakhand. From the next academic session, 100 seats will also be reserved in Army Public Schools in Dhaula Kuan New Delhi, Noida Uttar Pradesh, and Dagshai Himachal Pradesh.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7672**

Indian Army has broadened the scope further for provisioning of education to the students from J&K. It has helped more than 565 students to get admission in numerous institutions outside the J&K like Pacific University, Udaipur, Global Research Institute, Kurukshetra, NOIDA International University, Greater NOIDA and Hunar e Tarash, a rural ministry initiative. The Kashmir Super 30 project is based on the well-known Super 30 programmer. The Indian Army aligned with the Centre for Social Responsibility and Leadership and launched this project in the academic year 2013 2014. Twenty three needy yet academically brilliant students were selected from all corners to be trained for appearing in competitive examinations for pursuing higher education in engineering. The results were spectacular. 17 of the 23 students got seats in important engineering colleges. Reinvigorated by the positive impact, the programmer admitted 36 students for the next academic year. Until now, the Indian Army was helping the youth of J&K and Ladakh through the schools within the territories of these UTs under Operation Sadbhavana. But now, it will be sponsoring undergraduate courses and school education for selected children and youth from J&K and Ladakh in residential schools and colleges functioning under the Army Welfare Education Society AWES nationwide. This will help them explore the various career opportunities available in the country and integrate them with the rest. Seats will also be earmarked for undergraduate courses in some Army run colleges. For instance, this year, two seats have been allocated in the Army Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology and Army Institute of Fashion Design in Bengaluru and the Army Colleges of Nursing in Guwahati and Jalandhar. While colleges will offer undergraduate degrees in hospitality to both girls and boys, seats in courses like fashion design and nursing will be available only for girls. From the academic session 2022 23 onwards, two additional seats have been provided in the Army Management institutions at Kolkata and Greater Noida and the Army Institute of Education only girls at Greater Noida. The students will be offered MBA and B Ed B Ed special education only girls courses in these colleges. All domiciled residents of J&K and Ladakh will be eligible for admission. In addition to all these, J&K has a sizeable population mix comprising Gujarat Bakarwals. This nomadic group migrates every year in summer to the upper reaches and lower foothills in the winter. While doing so, they traverse all three distinct regions of J&K. To ensure their children get quality primary and middle school education, Indian Army runs unique shepherds Schools, an initiative at various receiving areas frequented by nomadic groups. Children are being given quality education at summer schools located at Tasha Maiden, Jumagund, Mandan & Kantian and Lout Bangs, Kowari. Initiatives like these are comforting not only because of the positive numbers and results but also because in these actions exists a leeway of socially elevating a section of the society which not only suffers socioeconomically but also lives under a constant threat of terror.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7673**

And uncertainties. Education is a tool that might be very effective in encouraging social mobility. Army Goodwill Schools provide a conducive environment where the character gets molded as children spend maximum time in these schools. Here ethics of giving to others are cultivated through inclusive education. They learn to contribute to their development and the development of others and the nation. Values such as teamwork, fair play, cooperation, hard work, and doing things right and doing right things, etc. imbibed in them become the bedrock of Nation Building. The Union Budget 2023 24 has turned out to be a comprehensive budget that strives to promote infrastructure and development efforts while also focusing on essential elements such as real estate, the industrial revolution, and greater public spending. For the first time, infrastructure development has been allocated 10 trillion rupees. This is five times the amount spent during the previous nine years. This year budget places a heavy emphasis on investing more funds to promote connectivity between cities and build infrastructure projects while maintaining a balance between fiscal consolidation and economic growth. This year budget emphasised the implementation of responsible and effective policies, the expansion of budgetary allocations, socioeconomic growth drivers, and attempts to improve the ease of doing business in India. It will not only pave the way for higher investments, encourage job creation, and promote better urban and rural connectivity, but it will also facilitate greater access to excellent housing and socio economic services. Expanding the PM Awas Yojana and reducing income taxes are two examples of budgetary measures that will boost the availability of low cost homes, but putting more focus on improving the country underlying infrastructure is what will really help the construction sector expand. Also, the government has highlighted Green Growth as a financial priority. Sustainable development is already a priority for many Indian organisations aiming to promote green living, and this shift will only aid their efforts. Given the urgency of the country environmental concerns, this decision has the potential to pave the way towards a promising future in terms of sustainable infrastructure. Many cities in India could see considerable improvements to their quality of life and delivery of integrated infrastructure, mobility, and urban sustainability thanks to a new initiative with a significant allocation of Rest 16,000 crores to develop sustainable cities of tomorrow. This means that the long term value of homes in certain areas will rise. With its increased budget allocation, the Urban Infrastructure Development Fund will contribute to accelerating the construction of urban infrastructure in the nation. Since the new funding channels include infrastructure in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities, they offer hope for the improvement of the country infrastructure as a whole. The budget revitalises the infrastructure and facilitates future infrastructure development in the fields of metro and mass rapid transit system projects, sanitation, and urban housing, all of which contribute significantly to economic growth and productivity. As part of the Make in India initiative, many additional states are attempting to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-11-Test NO.-7674**

In their key Tier 2 cities. Tier 2 cities in India, which may also be a part of industrial corridors, are predicted by analysts to become economic and real estate hubs in the future. Publicly funded infrastructure like trains, highways, urban infrastructure, and power were given special attention in the Union Budget in the hopes of attracting private investment. It is suggested that states and cities change the way they plan and take other steps to become the sustainable communities of the future. There has been a dramatic increase in demand for logistics parks and warehousing facilities in India. Its development is not confined to major cities but also includes many Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities. It has brought to the forefront a number of industrial hubs and consumer centres that are crucial to the free flow of goods and services across India, thus, leading to an industrial revolution. India is becoming an economic powerhouse on the international stage. In around a decade, it is projected to become the third largest economy in the world. In addition to boosting the efficiency and productivity of the manufacturing sector, the development of rural and urban infrastructure contributes significantly to the eradication of poverty. Investing in the development of high quality infrastructure is essential to achieving these objectives. This year, the government has provided a tremendous incentive for the development of both traditional physical infrastructure and modern digital infrastructure. India per capita emissions are lower than many other western countries. It is also among the few countries at the frontlines of the climate change battle. In successive COPs, India has reiterated its firm commitment and clarity of vision towards sustainable development. Through the Union Budget, 2023 24, the Government of India has once again put green growth under the spotlight. Envisaged as the first Budget of the Amrit Kaal, it has brought forward a number of steps towards expansion of the climate tech ecosystem. To effectively analyse the impact of this budget on the sustainable development, we must take a look at some of the key steps that have been announced. Aatmnirbhar Clean Plan The government had already set the ambitious goal of reducing India GHG emissions by a billion tons by 2030. This would bring down the overall carbon intensity by 45, and serve as a strong foundation for the long term goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2070. It is no mean feat as such a massive cut down of carbon emissions would require contribution from all sectors that currently contribute to the national carbon footprint. For instance, significant investments must be made in renewable energy generation and towards increasing energy efficiency. This is where the allocation of INR 2,200 crore to develop climate tech solutions is likely to be a major catalyst. Overall, the establishment of this fund shows the government intent to walk the talk on combating climate change with technology as the enabler. Integrated sustainable development framework. One of the salient features of the modern governance.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7675**

Are their birder brother Muslim countries, yet instead with them, the Arabs are putting their eggs in the basket of Hindu India. Modi has proven to be a foreign policy maven here and owes much personal credit for India ties with the Middle East. It is an anachronism of sorts that Indian Muslims still continue to shun him while the Arabs, whom India Muslims revere, embrace him. Modi has also promised defence cooperation with the Arabs. But defence ties against whom. The Sunni Arabs principal enemy is Shia Iran, which continues to be boycotted by the world for its nuclear ambitions. But Iran still has enough muscle to take on the Sunni Arabs. By aligning with the Arabs, India is aligning against Iran. Iran is a pariah in the world today, so not much will be gained by aligning with it. Modi is nothing if not pragmatic. India still does have a UN permanent council seat, but today, under Modi it stands resplendent in the world. Its voice resonates in world capitals, be it on the subject of Ukraine or events in the Middle East, especially those involving Israel, our firm friend. Modi has been sure to keep friendships with nations like Israel, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which have stood by India constantly and forcibly. He has seen through the double dealing of the US and therefore has taken Russia side in Ukraine. He has realized that Russia is our time tested partner and there is no point ditching it for the US, as a few previous prime ministers have tried to do. Modi has come a long way in foreign relations. Now if only he could translate his magic on the foreign front to domestic. That would be wondrous and see him coast to a third term. For the moment at least let us toast his, and India, champagne moment in foreign policy. Many thinkers have, throughout history, emphasized the importance of reinventing education and encouraging students to think critically. As early as the 1700s, Benjamin Franklin, one of the founding fathers of the United States, spoke about student led experimentation and learning through individual experience. Almost two hundred years later, Rabindranath Tagore launched his own grand experiment with education at Santiniketan, 150 km from Kolkata. Tagore himself was intimidated by traditional education as a child and had long dreamt of setting up a school where children could learn in the lap of nature and nurture their creative faculties. Transforming Indian education is no easy feat. India counts almost 265 million students across more than one million schools though this has made it difficult to change how learning is delivered, India has made significant progress in recent years to improve education. Last year, the country reported that enrolment in secondary education had been steadily rising since 2012, while enrolment in higher education has grown more than 10 since 2015. In 2020, the government introduced its National Education Policy, which aims to overhaul India education system to meet the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7676**

UN Sustainable Development Goals, particularly that of ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education. The policy underlines the need to prepare learners for the fast evolving digital ecosystem. It encourages the adoption of tech enabled learning, with a focus on learning by doing and student centered teaching. Harnessing the power of tech enabled learning One of the major advantages of technology is its ability to offer a personalized learning experience, tailored to each student. Using data as well as artificial intelligence, educators can track the performance of students and monitor their progress. Technology can also improve critical thinking and creativity, which the World Economic Forum considers essential 21st century skills. Studies have found that technology based role playing can help boost students creative abilities in languages and math. Similarly, simulations and other tools can be utilized to duplicate real life experiences in a virtual environment, allowing students to consider situations from a new perspective. If lessons are recorded and preserved, students can catch up on any sessions they have missed or want to revisit. With the right tools at their disposal, teachers can seamlessly blend theoretical instruction and practical experience. Technology has the potential to fundamentally transform the life of educators. AI tools can automate administrative processes, easing the operational burden on teachers and freeing up their time to focus on their students. This technology also allows educators to introduce innovative teaching methods to craft unique learning experiences. The past few years have seen the rise of EdTech platforms, and propelled by COVID induced school closures, technology based learning has emerged as a major force in transforming education and how it is imparted. In India, the EdTech sector, currently worth around 700 billion, is expected to reach 30 billion within a decade. Technology is making it easier to connect students and teachers across geographies, but also to seek real time feedback from parents and guardians. And with the right policies in place to bolster connectivity, EdTech can provide access to quality education for students in the world most remote areas. All good things take time The digital divide presents a challenge for a truly uniform adoption of tech based education. Although India is forecast to have almost one billion internet users by 2025, half its population does not have internet access. This is particularly the case in rural areas and remote villages, which lack basic amenities such as water and electricity, and where access to basic education itself is a privilege. However, steps are being taken to bridge the gap. In 2020, the Indian government unveiled plans to install 200,000 wifi hotspots in the country rural areas. Last year, Indian internet provider Airtel partnered with Microsoft to create 30,000 km<sup>2</sup> of wireless coverage across 1,500 villages. With the number of smartphones in India increasing by 25 million each quarter, the time is not far off when even the remotest of villages will have access to online facilities. The National Education Policy 2020 includes a commitment to provide a wide range of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7677**

Education software to students in remote areas, and underlines the importance of improving the availability of affordable technological devices in schools. Various measures and actions taken by the government have granted subsidized technological access to village schools. Last June, the state government of Kerala distributed smartphones to some of the district poorest students so they could continue learning while their school was closed due to COVID. India is making strides to democratize internet access and is embracing the use of technology in education. Late last year, state governments even introduced a new program to train teachers in hybrid learning. EdTech holds much promise and will play an increasingly important role in the educational landscape as more and more students and educators acclimatize to technology enabled platforms. Challenges remain, but EdTech has the potential to transform education for millions of learners across India. The Union home minister Amit Shah held a review meeting on security on 18 Feb 2022 in New Delhi on the security situation in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Lieutenant Governor of Jammu & Kashmir, Sheri Manoj Sinhal, the National Security Advisor, Shri Ajit Dorval and other senior officers of the Government of India, including the Army and Jammu & Kashmir Government, attended the meeting. The home minister admired the efforts of the security agencies, which have led to the decrease in terror incidents in Jammu & Kashmir over the last few years. The number of terror incidents has decreased from number of security forces personnel martyred has declined from further stated that the security network should be built up further to ensure zero cross border infiltration and the elimination of terrorism been affected by the violence by terrorists and secessionists supported by our adversary across the border. Since the advent of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir hearts of Security forces have lost their lives till December 2019. The acts of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir is very complicated and mainly linked to the infiltration of terrorists from across the border. In 2019 about 216 infiltration bids were attempted, and approximately 138 terrorists sneaked into J&K. In 2020, roughly 51 infiltrations took place, and till Oct, 21 about 28 infiltrations happened. As far as India is concerned, J&K is not an issue. The only problem is that Pakistan Occupied Kashmir POK, which Pakistan has been holding illegally since 1947. Though India has moved on from the horrific events of partition in 1947, Pakistan has remained focused on the myopic vision of unfinished agenda of partition based on religion. So naturally, the erstwhile state of J&K, having the majority of Muslims, was on the target of Pakistan since 1947, fought four wars with India and lost East Pakistan now Bangladesh in 1971. When Pakistan failed to annex J&K from India then launched its policy to bleed India by thousand cuts. Warning signals about the congregation of the storm in Kashmir Valley appeared at the beginning of the year 1988. But they were ignored by the officials.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7678**

Delhi and the nation paid the heavy price of this. The people of Kashmir Valley thought they would get Independence or form part of Pakistan, so 26 Jan 1990 was declared by the terrorist organisations to be the day of Independence of Kashmir. The Kashmir Valley was struck with violence, bloodshed and brutality. Even people were asked to surrender their passports. Within a few years, not less than 350,000 members of the Hindu minority had to leave their homes & hearths they are now leading a miserable life in the camps at Jammu, Delhi, Chandigarh, Amritsar and other places. Today, Islamist radicalisation in Kashmir is a significant threat. And there is no doubt that this radicalisation has taken place due to the consistent efforts of Pakistan. Kashmir had been a liberal society for ages, but radicalisation has affected it. Today Kashmir presents a different picture. The generation born after the 1990s knows nothing about the Kashmiryat, as they grew up in an environment of terrorist violence and the presence of security forces. There is strong resistance to the resettlement of Kashmiri Pandits in the Kashmir Valley. The majority of youth talk of the Caliphate and Islam as their ultimate goal. The process of Islamic radicalisation has been parallel with the occurrence of political and social events in the J&K. Therefore, it is imperative to take measures to counter radicalisation in Kashmir Valley to thwart the propaganda of Pakistan. In any policy making initiative, the policymakers must consider that Islamic radicalisation in Kashmir has a specific age component of 14-30 years. Youth must be given space in political, social and cultural domains. The youth perception of belongingness and empowerment needs a complete transformation. There should be more channels of hope and opportunities. At the same time, there should be stringent measures to desist youth from joining terrorist organisations. And the message should be thunderous and precise that for dialogue within the framework of the Indian Constitution, the sky is the limit. Still, if you move to the sphere of violence and extremism, then they should be ready to face the music. Radicalisation is nothing but a distortion of facts and misinterpretation of religious texts. Hence the counternarrative must emerge from the Muslim community, mainly from local Kashmiris. It is a difficult task, but the solution lies there only. Further, there is a need to promote Sufism to counter Salafism. People must be encouraged to celebrate life concerning scientific aspects rather than dogmas in the long run. Although social media has infiltrated our daily lives and become a powerful tool, it is not always used for a good cause. Terrorists use social media for radicalisation, recruitment, funding, planning and execution of terror activities. Extremists have developed an extensive presence on the Internet through messaging platforms and online images, videos, and publications. These activities facilitate the groups ability to radicalise and recruit individuals who are receptive to extremist messaging and ideologies. The counter radicalisation machinery needs to evolve according to the Internet.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7679**

Muslim women must listen closely to what advocates purporting to speak for them before the 3 judge bench of the High Court are arguing. And when they do listen, they should be prepared to be deeply worried. This is primarily because of the role played by the six students who began the pro Hijab movement to challenge the Karnataka state government order enforcing a strict uniform dress code in pre university classrooms. Over the last few weeks, it has become clear that these students may have bartered away freedoms snatched from Muslim community patriarchs in exchange for stardom. Why else would they be petitioning the court to declare that the hijab is essential to Islam? If the High Court bench were to agree with them and pass such an order, would it be binding upon every Muslim woman to don the shroud? Would those Muslim women who decide to exercise their right to choose and not wear the hijab be vulnerable to threats of excommunication from fundamentalists for not being pious adherents of the word of God? Indeed, all these possibilities exist. Muslim women and Muslim moderates who have spoken out against the hijab, describing it as a medieval manacle imposed by patriarchs, need to speak up. The petitioners, who have taken it upon themselves to protect minority rights supposedly under attack from provocateurs, may have grabbed the headlines but they also risk condemning millions of Muslim women to a regressive past. A past, where the mores of modesty were determined by men and for men. There is of course also the question of precedent. Such an order could open the flood gates of regression. Not just Muslim women but all Indian women could soon find themselves at the mercy of high priests imposing misogynistic customs in the garb of essential religious practices. It is well settled in law that every religious practice need not be considered essential, especially, if it does pass the test of constitutional morality. If the worker is serious about constitutionality then it should put the progressive morality the Constitution engenders above regression. In the past decade, technology has been a transformational force for countless industries and sectors across the globe, healthcare included. We witnessed the agility and power of tech first hand during the pandemic when thousands of patients turned to telemedicine for health related services and information. Despite this progress made by technology, healthcare systems across the world remain broken and are in need of a significant overhaul. This is especially true for India where the sheer volume of patients, insufficient resources and vast geographical expanse pose major challenges to healthcare delivery. However, digitization and technologies such as AI and Machine Learning offer great promise when it comes to reshaping the sector. Keeping this in mind, below are the top five developments to watch out for in Indian healthcare. Care management and coordination: The current healthcare system is a disjointed one with healthcare providers, payers and patients operating in silos. This is leading to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7680**

A lack of information transparency and overall accountability of care, thereby creating a trust deficit. For example, when a patient is in the hospital, there are thorough medical records that are in place, however, post visit, there is no standard data collection mechanism to track patient health. Although there are scores of apps in the market that function in the healthcare space, most of them focus on delivering and pushing for higher utilization of services. We are, thus, in need of holistic or comprehensive care management pathways that can help coordinate care with the network of patients, hospitals, and payers in order to optimise patient care and develop more value based healthcare models. Personalisation of care: From genetic makeup to environmental factors, our health is dependent on myriad factors. Hence, we need systems that can factor in these multiple data points in order to build personalised healthcare plans for each person. Backend systems that are powered by AI ML models have the power to do this. Take for instance, the needs of a patient with diabetes v s someone with diabetes, high cholesterol and hypertension. It is clear that the person with three chronic conditions should be classified as a complex patient who will need continuous health monitoring with more frequent touch points. Holistic health care systems that leverage the power of tech and data have the ability to offer personalised medical care, allowing more need based hospitalisations, improved patient satisfaction, and less stress for payers a win win situation for all stakeholders involved. Transforming Healthcare Providers: At present, hospitals work to expand their capacity and drive up revenue by increasing their footfalls i.e. dispensing more healthcare services. However, with staffing shortages and poor patient experience plaguing hospitals, this may not be the best model for the future. In order to maximize revenue without necessarily increasing capacity, there is a need for comprehensive and alternative care delivery mechanisms to be put in place. In essence, holistic care mechanisms categorise patients based on risk: as high, moderate and low. In hospitals today, it is mostly the low to moderate risk patients that flood the hallways and to manage this cohort of patients who contribute to the hospital revenue in rather small amounts there is a large number of hospital staff involved. In the future, such patients can be shifted to a remote care model whereby most of their healthcare can be dispensed via home visits and tele video consultations. This way, hospitals have the liberty to free up and rearrange divert their resources towards managing high risk patients in a more effective manner without compromising the patient experience. Whole Patient Approach: Care Management entities need to recalibrate their current approach that revolves around managing a patient for a single disease condition. There has to be a whole patient approach to a patient health that takes into consideration what the WHO calls the social determinants of health information related to where a person is born, what they eat, where they work, what.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7683**

Is Russia decision to move troops into Luhansk Donetsk regions in eastern Ukraine the start of the next global war? Or is Vladimir Putin, whose stand against Ukraine joining NATO has some basis, pushing the envelope with the US to wangle a security agreement with Europe and NATO on more favorable terms? For now, despite the drama especially live streamed meetings of squirming Russian top security officials listening to Putin US, and European, sanctions may stay limited because Russian troops are in areas currently controlled by Moscow. Russia is still being careful, and the US is waiting for greater provocation. Nobody, most likely, wants to take the next step. Therefore all eyes should be peeled on the Antony Blinken Sergei Lvov meeting this week, which can still happen. Russian President Vladimir Putin decision to recognise the independence of two separatist areas of Ukraine eastern Donbas region Donetsk and Luhansk has ratcheted up tensions in Europe and set a dangerous precedent. Russian speaking Donetsk and Luhansk has been under de facto separatist control since 2014 when conflict in the Donbas first erupted. But with his latest move and by ordering Russian troops into Donbas for peace keeping, Putin has thrown down another gauntlet. The US and EU have responded with targeted sanctions, focusing on the two Ukraine areas and Russian officials. Germany has halted the certification process of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline that would have doubled Russian gas exports to Berlin. But indications are that the West may be willing to live with Russia de facto annexation of Donetsk and Luhansk. After all, the Ukrainian government had itself declared the two areas as occupied. And targeted sanctions would serve as a face saver for NATO while not bludgeoning the Russian economy altogether. This is a delicate balance. What if Putin is emboldened to further salami slice? But, even then, holding off now on further actions and sanctions is in everyone interest. A return to a Cold War like situation does help Europe, as it will disrupt energy supplies and economic activity. If the Nord Stream 2 pipeline is junked altogether, EU would need to find alternative sources to meet its energy needs. Escalation does help the rest of the world as oil prices are already touching \$100, and most major economies, India included, are facing high inflation and national economies are just about recovering from the pandemic. Obviously, reducing the trust deficit between the US led west and Russia is the only way to ensure Moscow does manufacture crises in the future to further its strategic goals. But the two sides remain too far apart today. The US is unlikely to accept Russia not entirely invalid point that NATO expansion threatens its security. For India, with historical ties with Russia and growing ties with the US and facing a huge threat from China, it a tough spot to be in. Hitherto New Delhi has rightly taken a neutral approach to the Ukraine crisis. But should Russia escalate things further, it.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7684**

Would test India sacrosanct position on championing national territorial integrity. Can you stay neutral on Russia going further into Ukraine if you want the world to be with you on China expansionism? New Delhi will be hoping hard 1254 that there no escalation. The Supreme Court is hearing a PIL that seeks to legally enforce fundamental duties and has issued notice to the Centre and states. But this PIL should have been junked at the admission stage itself. Lawmaking is Parliament and the political executive arena. SC, already burdened with huge pendency of cases, should be sidetracked into other domains. Fundamental duties were a late entrant to the Constitution. They were inserted in 1976 during the Emergency as Part IVA with 10 fundamental duties and an 11th (duty of parents to ensure education of their children between ages 6 and 14) was added in 2002. If the Constitution Directive Principles of State Policy hope to influence government policies, its fundamental duties are in the form of general directives to citizens to display some ideal conduct in their public lives. Creating a framework to legally enforce them would be a sort of umbrella legislation covering areas as diverse as environment, education, national security, heritage conservation, communal harmony, scientific temper, respecting national institutions and symbols. The point about such opposition can question it, various media outlets a law is that it would be prone to huge abuse and politicisation. Plus, there are many laws like Prevention of Insults to National Honor Act, IPC 124A, Contempt of Courts Act, Environmental Protection Act, Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Remains Act, Right to Education Act that already cover some of the fundamental duties. Parliament enacted each of these Acts when the need arose. Courts job is to interpret these laws. For example, go is within its rights to table a law requiring national service, the opposition can question it, various media outlets can critique or support it, and doubtless there will be diverse public opinions on it. Courts job is only to interpret such a law, if it is passed. PILs are a double edged sword. Judiciary must entertain only those PILs where it fears immense harm to public interest owing to inaction by governments and institutions. Actually the origin of today crisis dates back to the 2000s when Sri Lanka first started issuing sovereign bonds. Since then we have accumulated so much debt that it is no longer sustainable. On top of that we have a large chunk of Chinese loans that we have to service. In fact, this year alone we have foreign debt of \$6.8 billion out of which \$1.5 billion is sovereign debt. The rest is between governments and multilateral institutions. The government never had a concrete strategy to solve the problem. It adopted a piecemeal approach of paying back the loans by banking on foreign remittances and tourism the opposition can question it, various opposition can question it, various media outlets media outlets can critique or support it, and doubtless revenue.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7685**

I am perplexed by the continuing and escalating hijab controversy. Obviously it not the head scarf itself which is at the center of the dispute. Head coverings of various kinds are common in several communities. Sikh males wear turbans; many Hindu widows cover their heads with a ghunghat, draping the pallu of their saris over their faces, a custom, incidentally, adopted from the Muslim veil for women. The problem some people have with the hijab is not the hijab itself but the perceived difference it represents of creed, custom, rites and diet. It is this objection, this animosity, to difference that both perplexes and dismays me because the acknowledgement and affirmation of difference is the very essence of our national identity. Many, if not most, societies, including some which claim to be multi ethnic, derive their sense of a national, or collective, identity on a commonality of language, religion, culture and even physicality, such as the colour of one skin and hair, like the Scandinavian blonde, or the cast of one features, like the so called Roman nose. But there is no such thing as an archetypal or typical Indian, be it in the 22 different languages, forget the scores of dialects that we speak, the faiths, or lack of faith, we profess, our dietary preferences, and our physical appearance. The only thing typical of us Indians is our typicality, the many differences which, instead of separating us, bind us together. Thanks to our different communities, our calendar is crowded with more festive days than any other in the world, a cavalcade of celebration in which all can participate with equal enthusiasm, be it Holy, or Enid, or Diwali, or Christmas. Borrowed from myriad culinary traditions, our mix and match national menu is the most eclectic of any, and our music is a medley of bole biers get, hangar rap, Carnatic vocalization, shamans, ghazis, Raindrop sonnet, hymns and much more. All this is thanks to our dissimilarities, to our differences. You take away our differences, you take away our Indianans. And why would any of us want to do that to ourselves? Many of our conversations these days revolve around reminiscing the pre Covid life and how much the world has changed since. However, while a lot has changed, at a deeper level we remain sorely stuck in old ways. During the crisis, we discovered our ability to reflect and be purposeful. But we have quickly lost it in the rush to get back to the life as we knew it. Consumerism wins over conservation, convenience over what right, and self centeredness over empathy and instant gratification over mindful living. Again! All these are symptoms of a deeper sickness. It our poor and deteriorating relationship with ourselves and by extension with others and our ecosystem. In this context, it worth asking the two ages old questions: Who am I? What am I doing here? When we relate to ourselves only as physical and emotional beings, we wish to satisfy only.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7686**

Our physical and emotional needs. Who are you, really? Beyond the identity of your professional role, nationality, cultural values, religious beliefs, family and personal interests? Beyond your age, education, intelligence level and personality traits? Beyond your physical body, unending thoughts and ever changing emotions? As we keep unpeeling the layers of our perception, we get to the truth of our existence. We are the everlasting Awareness. This Awareness is what lets us experience different thoughts and emotions. However, we mistakenly associate ourselves to those thoughts and emotions. This Awareness is akin to the movie screen on which different scenes are projected and the audience engages with those scenes as if they are the reality. The only reality is the unchanging screen, the rest are simply projections of our mind. With this self knowledge, we feel more relaxed and at peace. It also reduces our constant urge for more success, recognition, love or happiness. That automatically starts arresting the social ills of consumerism, corruption and self centeredness. Besides, we start to realise that this Awareness is what everyone and everything is. With that realisation, we can begin to discover the oneness and interconnectedness of us all. We are then naturally kinder to others and more caring of our environment. The second thing is to question the relevance of our typical daily pursuits. Are we here simply to be born, get an education, land a job, find a life partner, build a home, procreate, enjoy, struggle, get old and pass away? Is there a larger purpose of our existence? We are spiritual beings having a physical experience. Our spiritual being chooses to take the physical form so it can grow and evolve. It chooses the circumstances of our physical life so we can learn the lessons we need to for our eternal journey. Whether the lesson is around self realisation, dissolving our ego, learning detachment, loving unconditionally, being less judgmental or being more compassionate. However, when we take the physical form, we have spiritual amnesia™. We forget what we were here for. And that what we need to rediscover. What do you think you need to learn within yourself for your spirit to grow in this lifetime? The answer to this question would not only take you away from futile and superficial goals, but also make your life more meaningful. Besides, it will automatically propel you to go beyond your self centered self, in service of others. Muslim women must listen closely to what advocates purporting to speak for them before the 3 judge bench of the High Court are arguing. And when they do listen, they should be prepared to be deeply worried. This is primarily because of the role played by the six students who began the pro Hijab movement to challenge the Karnataka state government order enforcing a strict uniform dress code in pre university classrooms. Over the last few weeks, it has become clear that these students may have bartered away freedoms snatched from Muslim community patriarchs in.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7687**

Has been the effort and focus on creating integrated frameworks that improve speed of execution and reduce friction between different components. In this direction, the plans to develop an integrated sustainable development mechanism that includes EVs, waste management systems, water conservation projects, green building technologies, energy efficient equipment, and solar power plants will be crucial in reducing the impact of climate change in the years ahead. Benefits for the EV sector there are several takeaways for the EV segment in the Union Budget. A major boost for the domestic manufacturing of EV batteries comes in the form of custom duty exemption on machinery that is imported for the purpose. Even the raw materials imported for production of nickel cathode for the batteries are going to be exempted. This would help in bringing down the high cost of batteries and make EVs more affordable in the years ahead. The FAME scheme allocation has been increased this year. Alternative clean fuels India has traditionally been a fossil fuel dependent country, and bulk of our energy needs are met by diesel, petrol and coal. Coal fired power stations produce more than half of the electricity consumed in India, and the Government is now consciously focusing on moving towards achieving greater gas component in this scheme of things. To make that happen, the government aims to increase the share of LPG LNG from the current 6 to about 15 by 2030. Hefty infrastructure investments are being planned towards that objective. Despite being a form of fossil fuels, natural gas can reduce emissions by up to a third when compared with coal, and this reduction can be a key contributor to the overall goal of reducing one billion tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2030. The Union Budget has also proposed hike in funding for research and development of clean tech solutions like green hydrogen production facilities. By exempting excise duty on GST paid compress biogas containment equipment, greater adoption of biogas can also be achieved. In the same vein, 500 new waste to wealth plants are going to be built under the Galvanizing Organic Bio Agro Resources Dhan GOBARdhan scheme. The impact Analysis of these steps clearly highlights how the government is aiming to balance and sustain green growth. On the one hand, there is a lot of support for building the EV ecosystem in India, and making the country Aatmanirbhar by supporting domestic manufacturing of Lithium ion batteries for the EVs which will make these vehicles more affordable and reliable for the masses. On the other hand, there are also far reaching and smart initiatives such as research and development of green hydrogen manufacturing tech and other gas related fuel production infrastructure. This emphasis on gas economy will be crucial to smoothly facilitate the transition from fossil fuels driven economy to an emission free economy in the long term. At the same time, it will act as a bridge to ensure that India keeps reducing its emissions without compromising on its energy needs and growth.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7690**

Plans conclusion there is no doubt that great intent and far sightedness has been demonstrated by the Budget, and it now remains to be seen how all these initiatives pan out. The follow up action on the earlier announced steps such as the implementation of final Battery Swapping Policy and relevant policy measures are expected to complete the picture for a low emissions economy that India aspires to become in the next decade or so Yoga is a spiritual practice that emphasizes finding both mental and physical balance. Yoga has many health benefits, but to fully experience them, one must also be mindful of what one eats. One emotional, spiritual, and intellectual growth during yoga practice depends heavily on their diet. There are three different types of diet, according to the Shrimad Bhagwad Geeta Tamas, Rajas, and Sattvik. Pure essence is what the word sattvik refers to. It is regarded as the purest kind of diet. They are foods that support long life, virtue, power, health, joy, and happiness. Mental wellness is essential for good health. You can get all the nourishment you need from Sattvik cuisine. The superiority of sattvik food is that it is simple to digest and, when consumed, keeps your body and mood at ease. It won't affect your physical state because the food is odorless, smooth, and juicy. According to the Srimad Bhagwad Geeta, a Rajas diet ignites passion, whereas a Tamas diet causes mental drowsiness, rage, darkness, and inertia. Importance of diet discipline during Yoga practice the suggested diet during yoga is typically Sattvik and vegetarian. A vegetarian diet is recommended for yoga because it is simple to digest, keeps one healthy, and gives them energy all day. Hippocrates, the founder of modern medicine, also penned the proverb, Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food. Even the Srimad Bhagwad Geeta states, you are what you eat, emphasizing the importance of mindful food consumption as it influences our behavior. What we eat is inextricably linked to how we think. The truth is that our minds are made up of the most subtle components of food. How diet affects face Yoga performance you may be wondering, How does dieting impact my face yoga performance? The answer is simple a good diet is key to your success as a face yoga practitioner. Eating wholesome, natural foods in the right balance helps maintain the elasticity of facial muscles and inhibits fatty build up. Moreover, a healthy diet will provide your body with the energy it needs to tackle more difficult exercises and sustain face yoga sessions. Eating the right foods will optimize your health by providing essential vitamins, minerals antioxidants, and other essential nutrients that are vital for overall facial health. The power of face yoga can be experienced only by maintaining a diet discipline. Hence, it is of utmost importance to be mindful of what one consumes. To get the most out of your facial yoga exercises, be mindful of what you put in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7691**

Your body eating a variety of nutritious foods, ensuring adequate protein, fats, and carbohydrates in your diet, drinking plenty of water, and avoiding sugary drinks are all general dietary tips that will help you achieve the best possible results from facial yoga. Many Indian students choose to study abroad at some of the most prestigious universities in the world because they aspire to have a successful global career. Most recently foreign universities received the Indian government nod to set up their campuses in India. The intention is to increase access to higher education by encouraging prominent foreign higher education institutions FHEI to construct satellite campuses in India. These FHEIs should have a top 500 global ranking or a well established reputation in their native country and will only be permitted to offer physical education lessons, per the law. In accordance with other autonomous institutions of India, universities would be given special dispensation on regulatory, governance, and content criteria, according to the UGC document. Let quickly understand the reason behind this move by UGC. About 6.5 lakh Indians enrolled in foreign colleges universities in 2022 in quest of a top notch education and business training, leading to a significant outflow of more than Rs 1,300 crore to pay for their studies. UGC intends to target this share of international students by creating a possibility of creating campuses by world class universities within the reach. Some experts believe that the clause allowing prestigious foreign colleges to open campuses in India will assist Indian students who want to pursue an education abroad. Foreign universities v s studying abroad The proposed model might be crafted with good intentions in mind but unfortunately cannot substitute for studying abroad experience at international universities at this point. An international campus means more exposure With exposure to various cultures and languages, students who study abroad have an opportunity to widen their horizons and develop more cultural awareness. This exposure may result in a greater appreciation for and comprehension of the world. Since these new college model students would be primarily Indian, it will be challenging for international campuses in India to offer this exposure. Global opportunities A student who desires to study abroad will also expand their global network and have more options in the job market. Students who study abroad have the chance to interact and work with peers and professionals from all over the world, creating lasting relationships. More job opportunities may result from this, along with chances to develop one professional network and get notoriety on a global scale. Since the majority of nations grant post study work privileges, many students can obtain experience working abroad. Personal development A student life can be drastically altered by studying abroad! It entails learning about different cultures, traveling to new locations, and creating international friends. Studying abroad also enables personal growth in a way that would not be possible if one chose to remain at home. Living and traveling alone increases your sense of independence and greatly broadens.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-12-Test NO.-7692**

Your perspective of the world. You can pick up new languages while traveling the world, which is achievable on the campuses built up by international universities in India. Networking Building useful connections with people from around the world is much easier when you study abroad. You have the chance to meet people who might become lifelong friends while expanding your network internationally. Even employment prospects like internships, job offers, and business partners can result from certain connections. Life experience of its kind Exactly why should one pursue an international education? This may be the only chance most students ever get to spend a significant amount of time overseas. Take advantage of the chance to travel the world without commitments in order to study and discover different cultures. The experience of studying abroad is unmatched. Summing up As per the announcement if foreign universities set up campuses in India, it will primarily help students who wish to study there since they will have more college and course alternatives to pick from. But students looking for truly global opportunities will continue to target higher education in foreign lands. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises s are the backbone of any economy. They make a significant contribution to job creation, income generation, and economic growth. These are known to create more employment opportunities compared to larger enterprises, particularly in rural areas, and provide self-employment opportunities to individuals who may otherwise struggle to find work. Moreover, s are also essential sources of economic growth, contributing significantly to the country gross domestic product GDP. Furthermore, there are an estimated 26 million micro and small businesses s in the country, and these companies employ an estimated 60 million people. Thus, the lack of timely availability of credit at reasonable interest rates is one of the greatest problems s face. The banks high risk perception when lending to s and their consequent emphasis on collateral that is challenging to come by with these enterprises are two of the key reasons limiting the availability of bank financing for this market. The concern is especially important for first generation business owners and small companies. Importance of s In addition to the economic contributions, s play a crucial role in promoting innovation, decentralizing economic activity, and boosting local development. They are often more flexible and dynamic than larger enterprises and can quickly adapt to changing market conditions, making them essential sources of new ideas and innovation. s can help spread economic activity across a wider geographical area, reducing the concentration of wealth and economic power in a few cities. Additionally, they promote entrepreneurship by providing opportunities for people to start and grow their own businesses and stimulate local economic development by providing goods and services to the local community and creating jobs. Overall, s play a vital role in driving economic growth, promoting entrepreneurship, and creating employment opportunities. According to IBEF, s represent over 40 of India total exports, 6.11 of the manufacturing sector GDP, and 24.63 of the services sector.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7693**

Exchange for stardom. Why else would they be petitioning the court to declare that the hijab is essential to Islam? If the High Court bench were to agree with them and pass such an order, would it be binding upon every Muslim woman to don the shroud? Would those Muslim women who decide to exercise their right to choose and not wear the hijab be vulnerable to threats of excommunication from fundamentalists for not being pious adherents of the word of God? Indeed, all these possibilities exist. Muslim women and Muslim moderates who have spoken out against the hijab, describing it as a medieval manacle imposed by patriarchs, need to speak up. The petitioners, who have taken it upon themselves to protect minority rights supposedly under attack from provocateurs, may have grabbed the headlines but they also risk condemning millions of Muslim women to a regressive past. A past, where the mores of modesty were determined by men and for men. There is of course also the question of precedent. Such an order could open the flood gates of regression. Not just Muslim women but all Indian women could soon find themselves at the mercy of high priests imposing misogynistic customs in the garb of essential religious practices. It is well settled in law that every religious practice need not be considered essential, especially, if it does pass the test of constitutional morality. If the worker is serious about constitutionality then it should put the progressive morality the Constitution engenders above regression. In the past decade, technology has been a transformational force for countless industries and sectors across the globe, healthcare included. We witnessed the agility and power of tech first hand during the pandemic when thousands of patients turned to telemedicine for health related services and information. Despite this progress made by technology, healthcare systems across the world remain broken and are in need of a significant overhaul. This is especially true for India where the sheer volume of patients, insufficient resources and vast geographical expanse pose major challenges to healthcare delivery. However, digitisation and technologies such as AI and Machine Learning offer great promise when it comes to reshaping the sector. Keeping this in mind, below are the top five developments to watch out for in Indian healthcare. Care management and coordination: The current healthcare system is a disjointed one with healthcare providers, payers and patients operating in silos. This is leading to a lack of information transparency and overall accountability of care, thereby creating a trust deficit. For example, when a patient is in the hospital, there are thorough medical records that are in place, however, post visit, there is no standard data collection mechanism to track patient health. Although there are scores of apps in the market that function in the healthcare space, most of them focus on delivering and pushing for higher utilisation of services. We are, thus, in need of holistic or comprehensive care management pathways that can help coordinate care with the network.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7694**

Of patients, hospitals, and payers in order to optimise patient care and develop more value based healthcare models. Personalisation of care: From genetic makeup to environmental factors, our health is dependent on myriad factors. Hence, we need systems that can factor in these multiple data points in order to build personalised healthcare plans for each person. Backend systems that are powered by AI/ML models have the power to do this. Take for instance, the needs of a patient with diabetes v/s someone with diabetes, high cholesterol and hypertension. It is clear that the person with three chronic conditions should be classified as a complex patient who will need continuous health monitoring with more frequent touch points. Holistic health care systems that leverage the power of tech and data have the ability to offer personalised medical care, allowing more need based hospitalisations, improved patient satisfaction, and less stress for payers a win win situation for all stakeholders involved. Transforming Healthcare Providers: At present, hospitals work to expand their capacity and drive up revenue by increasing their footfalls i.e. dispensing more healthcare services. However, with staffing shortages and poor patient experience plaguing hospitals, this may not be the best model for the future. In order to maximise revenue without necessarily increasing capacity, there is a need for comprehensive and alternative care delivery mechanisms to be put in place. In essence, holistic care mechanisms categorise patients based on risk: as high, moderate and low. In hospitals today, it is mostly the low to moderate risk patients that flood the hallways and to manage this cohort of patients who contribute to the hospital revenue in rather small amounts there is a large number of hospital staff involved. In the future, such patients can be shifted to a remote care model whereby most of their healthcare can be dispensed via home visits and tele video consultations. This way, hospitals have the liberty to free up and rearrange/divert their resources towards managing high risk patients in a more effective manner without compromising the patient experience. Whole Patient Approach: Care Management entities need to recalibrate their current approach that revolves around managing a patient for a single disease/condition. There has to be a whole patient approach to a patient health that takes into consideration what the WHO calls the social determinants of health (SDOH), i.e. information related to where a person is born, what they eat, where they work, what local air pollution levels are they exposed to and/or whether they have access to safe housing and a stable income. These factors in addition to the clinical inputs play a major role in personalising the whole patient care management plan that addresses the compliance checks in a holistic manner. Continuous education and awareness: Better healthcare requires relentless commitment from all those involved, this includes patients and their attitudes towards healthcare. In order to optimise outcomes, care coordinators and managers need to be at the heart of a communication network that continuously follows up and educates patients post.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7695**

Hospitalization and physician visits. Thus, tech based independent monitoring tools and AI ML driven data management systems hold immense potential to actualise this vision of a new healthcare ecosystem one where patients, healthcare providers and payers work in synergy to improve outcomes for all those involved. Recent pronouncement to set a Digital University to impart world class quality education is likely to kick off a paradigm shift in the higher education of the country which boasts of successful Gurukuls and Ashrams for residential education in ancient times. However, the legitimization of digital education had nucleated sometimes back with UGC (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) Regulations, 2020 coming into force. Though it may not be possible to critically evaluate the novel concept till the envisaged University becomes functional, but macro level introspection is quite possible. Undoubtedly, the digital access to seek education in virtual mode may liberate higher education from the brick and mortar campuses of institutions to a certain extent. Thence the principal issues of accessibility, quality, and cost of education in the incipient digital university and fast pervading online education culture need guesstimated. Assessing Accessibility It is ubiquitous that the Covid induced disruption of education started profuse offering of online education. During the lockdown, the barrier free ingress through the internet came as a saviour, and information technology helped in continuing education activities. Nevertheless, the digital divide and socio economic condition of our society remained a deterrent to effective education delivery for all, and deprivation of students from the poor financial background cannot be ruled out. Since then, there has been an exponential increase in the use of online interaction platforms for meetings, discussions, presentations, evaluations, services, etc. This infused confidence and taboo of remote interactions using virtual platforms went to hindquarters. It is worth mentioning that the country already had conceptualized and set up central open University (IGNOU) and similar open Universities in many states for imparting education in distance mode without any restrictions of age, place, etc. Open Universities addressed the larger issue of accessibility of higher education with meagre reliance on digital interactions and tendered a wide range of study diploma/degree programmes in distance mode at the doorstep. Howbeit, open Universities can be enriched by increasing the diversity of programs offered in all domains. Considering the option of distance mode of education, the accessibility of education does not seem concerning even today. Yet, the National Education Policy 2020 calling for raising the current gross enrolment ratio of 27.1 to 50 in higher education by the year 2035 necessitates significant capacity building. Higher education in the digital framework will certainly be offering universal education without dislocation, provided the concerned learners are equipped for digital learning. This in turn means that there has to be good internet bandwidth, computers, laptops, electricity, etc. for uninterrupted participation in educational activities. Unfortunately, the country has a significant digital divide and limitations like flawless

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internet connectivity, lack of computers, inadequate electricity, etc. are still visible and the digital education.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7696**

May also not be in reach of those living in such unserved areas as well as with poor economic conditions apprehensions of the new model of education remaining confined to well off sections of the society warrant necessary interventions for incessant inroads to online education. Quality of Education A cue can be had from the reasonable hesitancy in the prevalent massive open online courses (MOOCS) under NPTEL, SWAYAM, etc. despite being offered by the premier institutions of the country. Feedback indicates that the students opt for these courses only in case of their unavailability in a regular manner in the institutions of their study. Despite initiatives for increasing online learning footprint for quite a long and recognizing the online learning certifications at par with face to face learning mode, the choice for getting education in offline mode in educational institutions is not getting completely faded. There exists a strong perception about utilizing the online education content for supplementing the classroom knowledge. Society reticence towards parity between any online course with the similar offline course in institution campuses is obvious. Another reason for this reluctance is the difficulty in passing courses under MOOCS from premier institutions as compared to it being offered by some other institution. With the upcoming digital university on the hub and spoke model, the students will be facilitated to the best institutions offering online courses, and the same may also fetch additional revenue to the institutions. Moreover, the large number of students interested in a few preferred courses of select institutions will impose the handling limitations and the dichotomy between quantity and quality will be apparent. Also, the institutions engaged in providing online courses will have to make separate arrangements for such teaching content creation and dissemination, else the quality of teaching learning processes offered on their campuses will be affected adversely. Besides, the roping in of a large number of institutions with varying integrity in their functioning in offering digital education may culminate in loss of rigour and dilution in the standard of education. The quality of education in digital mode is one of the big concerns, and a swarm of students descending on it will eventually pose a serious threat to sustain and upgrade the overall standard of higher education. Cost of Education Looking upon the current cost of remote learning in open Universities of the public sector being very reasonable, one can perceive that the cost of digital mode of education from public funded institutions should not challenge affordability. Nonetheless, the instances of the high cost of online education offering from self financed private sector institutions are concerning. The methodology adopted in online education offerings in the past shows that it shall be comprising of student enrolment, sharing of online offline digital study videos of the course(s), evaluation and assessment, result declaration, and release of the pass certificate diploma degree as per prescribed framework. In each of these activities, there is a recurring expenditure of maintaining digital connectivity on the student side at the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7697**

Same time, there will be cost saving from their no displacement from native places. Ostensibly, given no overhead expenditure on students, repeatability in the usage of learning content, a lesser requirement of course instructors, the institutions will be spending less on online education. Consequently, the cost of digital education must be significantly lesser than campus based regular education. Therefore, the conceptualization and execution of formal online education and freshly ideated digital University in the country must take care of genuine concerns on the standard of education, integrity of processes, ease of reaching out to the target audience, and minimal cost of education. Approbating virtualization of higher education is a double edged sword and embedded with conflict between managing quantity and quality. There is a candidate from a political party who cannot by law be named in the media yet she has been widely identified in the news. An Unna poll candidate, who will face voters on February 23, in the fourth phase of UP polls, is the mother of a victim of sexual assault whose father was killed in police custody allegedly by her attacker, a BJP MLA, goons. As things stand, according to Section 228A(2) of the Indian Penal Code, no victim of any sexual crime, or any person associated with the victim, can be identified in any fore. Breaking the law can attract two years in prison apart from a fine. The sensitivity and strictness with which the Supreme Court views not only naming of victims but also any reference that could identify the victim, was reiterated by a Supreme Court bench of Justices Madam B Looker and Deepak Gupta in their judgment in a sexual assault case in 2018. The judgment said, No person can print or publish in print, electronic, social media, etc. the name of the victim or even in a remote manner disclose any facts which can lead to the victim being identified and which should make her identity known to the public at large. The justices reasoned that Nirbhaya became a symbol of protest without her name being in the public arena. A blanket ban is well intentioned, and in many cases must be upheld in full, but it is necessary to note that of late many women have chosen to not keep their identities under wraps over fears of harassment and discrimination. Among the first who spoke up was the victim survivor in Kolkata Park street case. Assaulted in 2012, she revealed her identity in 2013 as she marched to protest crimes against women. In the latest instance, a Kerala actor has revealed her identity after pursuing justice for four years, where she has accused a popular Malayalam actor of hiring goons to sexually assault her and record the crime. In recent years, notwithstanding the emotional and cathartic outrage and changes in law that followed the Nirbhaya case of 2012, gruesome crimes of multiple men assaulting a woman Badaun, Hyderabad, Hathras, Unnao to name a few have continued. Convictions remain low NCRB.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7698**

Data show rape convictions have almost stayed stagnant, if anything to point out for his target too many has marginally dropped from 40.8% in 2001 to 39% in 2020, the latest data available. It is also a fact that those victims have valiantly fought for survival, their families, lawyers and rights groups have fought for justice tooth and nail. There is no doubt that victims of sexual assault must continue to have the protection afforded by the ban. But there may also be a case that in today India media can perhaps be allowed to carry survivors' voices those willing to be named. In select cases then, their lordships may indeed want to consider exemptions. Now, it is difficult to be a candidate in any election and yet not be named and without giving away the very reason for the said candidate to be fighting elections in the first place. Thus, she has been named. The law has been broken. Collectively. True, campaigning can be vicious, the vitriol and the debasement horrific, social media abused to harass and harangue. To that end and given the coarse public discourse during electioneering that India has witnessed in the last several years, one fears what she may have to not only brave but also tolerate. Point is that, as we have seen, regardless of bans, those who wish to malign do so regardless, the law is little deterrent. This throws up another question that courts may want to address. If a candidate in the election fray in UP for the assembly election in February 2022 has been named, newspapers and magazines have largely followed the rulebook in not naming the Malayalam actor who no longer wants to tolerate her identity being closeted while the man she has accused makes films and graces magazine covers. The actor spoke of her journey from victim to survivor on social media. Her words: For 5 years now, my name and my identity have been suppressed under the weight of the assault inflicted on me. Though I am not the one who has committed the crime, there have been many attempts to humiliate, silence and isolate me. But at such times, I have had some who stepped forward to keep my voice alive. Now, when I hear so many voices speak up for me, I know that I am not alone in this fight for justice. To see justice prevail, to get wrongdoers punished I shall continue this journey. Will the lordships shine some light on the way ahead? Can the decision to reveal identity be made to legally rest with the victim? The media can take its cue from them. It is time to let go, to hand over victims of sexual assault the agency to decide if and when they may or may not want to reveal their identity and also, legally, the right to be forgotten from online platforms at any point in time. The decision must rest with the victim survivor. It is time.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7701**

Soon after the geopolitical situation in Ukraine worsened, the Indian basket of crude touched \$97 a barrel. The effect will be felt in days to come. On paper, India shifted to daily pricing of petrol and diesel in 2017. However, there price inertia as elections approach. Consequently, retail fuel prices will start rising in March to compensate for weeks of stasis. This, when private consumption has caught up to pre pandemic level. Therefore, Go should reduce its fuel taxes immediately to offset the impact of the recent increase in the cost of crude. Doing so will synchronise fiscal policy to an evolving global scenario. The period between 2014 15 and 2020 21 was marked by a moderation in the price of crude oil. Go used that phase to increase fuel taxes, thereby, capturing most of the benefits. Between FY 15 and FY 21 Go collected about Rest 16.7 lakh core through excise duty on petroleum products. Moreover, most of it was retained by Go as an increasing proportion of the duty was reclassified as chess to keep it out of the divisible pool that is shared with states. Therefore, it Go that today has the fiscal cushion to lower fuel taxes and hold up private consumption. The economic recovery over the last few quarters has been uneven. Contact intensive sectors haven fully recovered and employment data points to a relative increase in the proportion of jobs in the informal sector. In India, around 80 of every 100 passenger vehicles sold are entry level two wheelers, running on petrol. Therefore, fuel price increases take a toll on a vulnerable segment of the population that is already feeling the pinch of elevated inflation in articles other than food and fuel. A reallocation of household budgets to deal with higher fuel prices will keep consumption weak and undermine an important premise of a growth oriented Budget. Go did well in November to lower taxes on petrol and diesel by Rest 5 and Rest 10 respectively. But it remains high at Rest 27.9 for petrol and Rest 21.8 for diesel. There room to reduce them further as the Budget was conservative in revenue estimates. Gross tax collection for FY 23 is expected to increase by 9.6% to Rest 27.6 lakh core, a level lower than the 11.1% growth in nominal GDP which is the foundation of the Budget. That prudence has now left go with the space to slash fuel taxes and insulate the economy from Ukraine impact on energy markets. Nine months after winning the Tamil Nadu assembly elections, DMK has pushed AIADMK further to the back foot in urban local body polls, potentially strengthening chief minister MK Stalin hand in national politics. DMK landslide victory in all the corporations and a majority of municipalities and town Panchayati could trigger more churning in AIADMK, now run in a collegial style by former CMs EK Palaniswami and O Panneerselvam. Unlike AIADMK, which junked allies who had helped it perform creditably in defeat last year.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7702**

The governing DMK carried its partners like Congress and Left parties along to notch an even bigger victory. For Congress, which piggybacked on DMK to third position national rival BJP got attention by contesting alone and earning some wins in 28 of the state 38 districts the TN electorate reaffirmation of Stalin will be a welcome development nationally. Recall that it was Maharashtra ally Shiv Sena that had objected to Bengal CM Mamata Banerjee desire to build a coalition of anti BJP parties without Congress. A strongly placed Stalin will have to be heeded and he is unlikely to be enthusiastic about excluding a key local ally like Congress in pan Indian political alliances. In all hung Lok Sabhas since 1989, TN with its 39 MPs has been crucial in government formation. DMK joined ministries in 1989, 1996, 1999, 2004 and 2009 while AIADMK support mattered in 1991 and 1998. AB Vajpayee failure to retain DMK in NDA in 2003 and BJP mistimed pre poll alliance with AIADMK both were blanked out in 2004 helped UPA rise. So even as it targets a long term strategy to increase its footprint in TN, BJP will be worried about erosion in AIADMK popularity, since every big state counts in 2024 national polls. But in politics, no alliances are permanent. Will Stalin join other CMs like KCR, Mamata and Uddhav in federal front talks or pull a Dravidian surprise What is likely to happen if, after all the protests and legal battles, Muslim women in Karnataka are not allowed to wear the hijab in educational institutions Will they give up their veils, put coconut oil in their hair, tie red ribbons at the ends of their braids and happily assimilate into New India Unlikely. There is every possibility that if and when the hijab is banned, many of these women will find fewer reasons to leave their homes in Muslim ghettos where access to a fast changing modern world is often limited. Maharashtra is among the poll bound states but the state of its politics is as much of a finger pointing, thou, mean, blame shame arena as those in the throes of the electoral dice. In the latest slugfest, BMC is inspecting Narayan Rane for building rules violations, and the Union minister has responded with a tweet about imminent ED notices against the Thackerays. The state BJP president Chandrakant Patil despaired that the political war of words has become a chivda, and it is now difficult to correct. Indeed it would be painstaking to separate the basic fried pooh from the plethora of stuff bunged into it. The analogy has displaced the conventional comparison, khichri, which is not just more difficult but impossible to deconstruct. Despite their common party, Chandrakant bhau might get a tight snack from the neighbouring state for appropriating chivda. Gujaratis claim the GI tag on what they call chevdo. Indeed, that diaspora can take credit for spreading it across the globe, aided by chevdo own portability and open.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7703**

Door policy on ingredients. The closed door one of Idi Amin also helped. Vikram Doctor Reports that even the Queen of England is hooked on what Lord Noon (perfidiously) popularised as Bombay Mix; the pretender Duke of Delhi has a version with Choco chunks. Indeed, in the poet Khabardar iconic Jyan vasey ek Gujarati, tyan sadakal Gujarat, you could easily replace Gujarat with chevdo. The moongphalli might be the ruling Swadeshi Munch, but the chivda chevdo offers a lesson to our lofty netas. It is admirably inclusive, and not only in the add ons. The conventional pooh makes way for corn, saboodana, potato straws, yam sticks for those who fast, quinoa for those who diet. You name it, you can chevdo it. In this, it is like the consummate neta, bohuroopee in its quick change artistry. There another political analogy. The Bengali metaphor, chirey chapta to get as flattened in a crowd, like a rice flake fits the cram of candidates in each constituency. By whatever name, this diverse crunchy munchies rules. Cry your heart out, Mahagathiabandhan. A wife and mother of four children sighed as she faced the kitchen sink after dinner. It was overflowing with dirty dishes which she had to wash, dry and put away. Suddenly, she remembered the lines she had heard as a child: thank God for dirty dishes, they have a tale to tell: While other folks go hungry, we are eating pretty well. With home and health and happiness, we should want to fuss; for by this stack of evidence, God is very good to us. Count your blessings and thank God for every living moment, for God generosity to you is infinite. Why should I be grateful Most of us would agree that complaining and criticizing can make life bitter and sour, while being grateful makes us positive, happy and optimistic; it helps us see the bright side of life? It teaches us the art of appreciation. Some experts believe that we lack the spirit of gratitude because we take things for granted. The street urchin into whose hands you drop a packet of biscuits looks up at you with a smile. He has known what it is to be hungry. He knows the value of those biscuits. What do we do when someone takes the trouble to shop and plan and cook and clean, so that a plate of hot food is put before us at regular intervals We make faces and complain that the dish is either too spicy or not spicy enough; that it is boring; it is not our favorite recipe that has been served; and that the vegetables on the plate are not the ones we like. Maybe we need to go without the things we take for granted, to be able to appreciate what we have. Now give me one good reason why we should allow ourselves to go through a loss just to realise the value of what we already have When you become aware.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7704**

Of all that you have to be grateful for, when you actually begin to count your blessings, you will be overwhelmed with gratitude for all that God has bestowed on you so unstintingly. Your peaceful sleep, your loved ones whose dearest wish is just to see you happy, your friends who add value to your life, your good health which you utterly fail to appreciate until you fall ill, the fresh air and sunlight around you, the marvels of technology which have made your life so easy, society and community which let you live in peace and order where would you be without them all Let us thank God for sorrow it teaches us pity and compassion. Let us thank God for pain and illness we learn forbearance and patience. Let us thank God for friends who let us down and hurt us for we learn the divine quality of forgiveness therefrom. Let us thank God for suffering it teaches us courage. Let us thank God for disappointments for they teach us to be ready for His appointment! When we thank the Lord all the time, we build for ourselves a ladder of consciousness on which we can climb and touch the very pinnacle of peace. IVF treatment is an advanced method and a blessing in disguise for couples who have been facing infertility for years. Now it is getting more common than in earlier times. But still, it is a scary and doubtful treatment for many infertile couples. IVF is an assisted technology that assists couples in egg fertilization, which happens outside the body (in vitro), and the rest of the procedure of conceiving happens inside the womb or uterus in the same way that it happens in a natural pregnancy. Still, certain roadblocks stop couples from opting for IVF treatment. These are as follows: In India, most couples think that babies born with the help of IVF treatment are usually abnormal or born with some genetic defect. But now, due to increasing popularity and awareness, people are becoming more aware that no such abnormality arises in the fetus from the IVF procedure. And the chances of abnormality are almost the same as in natural conception. Decision dependency in many Indian families, choices concerning what treatment to take are as yet taken by elderly people rather than the actual couple. Numerous more conservative extended family members are actually involved in decision making. Concern related to hormonal therapy another concern is the medication given during the IVF treatment. Women are scared of hormonal medications and their unfavorable impacts on health and weight. They are unaware that hormonal medications are as similar as the natural ones that the body creates typically and that these get metabolized. Some people also think that such hormonal injections during IVF may cause malignant ovarian tumors. However, it has also been proven wrong by many clinical studies, but people still have misconceptions regarding IVF treatment. Doubts on treatment success some people also doubt the success of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7705**

Despite their significance has been facing several challenges such as access to finance, lack of technology, and limited market access. To help s overcome various finance related challenges, the government of India has launched several schemes and initiatives over the years The Credit Guarantee Scheme CGS was established to enhance the delivery of credit, make it simpler for credit to reach the sector, provide access to capital for the underprivileged and unnerved, and increase the amount of capital from conventional lenders available to new generations of large corporations. In order to strengthen the credit delivery system and facilitate the flow of credit to the sector, the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Businesses, Government of India, developed the Credit Guarantee Scheme CGS. To operationalize the scheme, Government of India and SIDBI set up the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises. This scheme was formally launched on August 30, 2000 and became operational with effect from 1st January 2000. Since has undergone significant transformations in order to expand the reach of its programs to untapped markets such as partial collateralized loans, retail trade, and among untapped lenders such as small financing banks, and scheduled cooperative banks. Moreover, it is crucial to provide bank loans without such risks of collateral or third party guarantees to help first generation entrepreneurs achieve their dream of establishing a Micro and Small Enterprise. As per reports during the Financial Year 2020 21, 8.36 lakh guarantees have been approved for an amount of Rs. 36,954 crore. With the increased focus on lending has seen many transformative reforms since 2017 to expand the scope of its schemes to uncovered segments like Partial collateralized loans, Retail Trade and amongst uncovered lenders like and Small Finance Banks and Scheduled Co Operative Bank. Benefits of Government Schemes Access to finance One of the biggest challenges faced by is access to finance. To address this issue, the government has launched several schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojna for helping startups Prime Minister Employment Loan Scheme for supporting Self Help Groups, Institutions registered under Societies Registration Act 1860 and Production Cooperative Societies and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for supporting Micro and Small Enterprises. Under small and micro enterprises can avail loans up to 10 lakhs for their businesses, while the Prime Minister Employment Loan Scheme provides collateral free loans up to Rs. 2 crores to micro and small enterprises The scheme provides capital subsidies to for technology up gradation. Credit Guarantee and Support often find it difficult to secure loans from financial institutions due to the lack of collateral. The National Credit Guarantee Trust Company NCGTC scheme provides a partial credit guarantee to financial institutions for loans extended to s. This helps s secure loans at lower interest rates, which they can use to grow their businesses. Government schemes in the sector provide credit support to small businesses that wish to expand their operations. Moreover, access to credit helps s to improve their production capabilities and enhance.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7708**

Their competitiveness, leading to increased profitability and long term sustainability. Increase in Livelihood and Self Employment Government schemes in the sector provide a significant boost to increase livelihood and self-employment opportunities. The sector is a significant source of employment and self-employment in India. 633.9 lakh s are estimated to exist in India. The Micro sector covers lakh enterprises, which accounts for 99 of the country total number of. The Small sector comprises of totals. As per data indicated in the Udyam Portal of the Ministry of people were employed by registered on the portal in FY-22. The government schemes provide financial assistance, skill development and marketing assistance, among other benefits, which help to expand their business operations and create more jobs. This, in turn, leads to an increase in livelihood opportunities for individuals and families, especially in rural areas. Support to make in India initiative this initiative aims to make India a global manufacturing hub. The sector plays a critical role in achieving this objective, as it comprises a significant proportion of India manufacturing industry. The government schemes provide financial assistance, technology up gradation, and infrastructure development, among other benefits, which help us to enhance their production capabilities and compete in the global market. These schemes also encourage entrepreneurship, innovation, and skill development, which are essential for the success of the Make in India initiative. Final Takeaway! The government has launched several schemes and initiatives to support s and help them overcome the challenges they face. s can benefit from these schemes by availing loans, accessing technology and marketing support, participating in export promotion initiatives, and securing loans at lower interest rates. However, need to stay updated on the latest government schemes. Additionally, providing bank finance without the difficulties of collaterals or third party guarantees would be a significant source of assistance to first generation entrepreneurs in realizing their desire of establishing a unit of their own. With this goal in mind, the Ministry of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Government of India, developed the Credit Guarantee Scheme to strengthen the credit delivery system and facilitate credit flow to the sector. Moreover, to put the policy into action, the Government of India and established the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small schemes have already benefitted the sector greatly and are expected to contribute further in job creation which will ultimately lead to rural development. India lives in its villages. Since ancient times, Indian society has primarily been rural with more than 60% of its population settled in its villages. In ancient India there are several references to village republics. For example, in the Mahabharata in Shanti Parva, Bhishma Pitamah gives a detailed description of village republics to Yudhishthira. In The Buddhist literature also, extensive references are given about the village republics in India. In the Arthashastra also, there is classification of kings duties related to the administrative affairs of

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the village. Villages continue to have an important role in India social, cultural, political, and economic environment regardless of.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7709**

The fact that urbanisation and the rise of cities have drawn many rural populations to the cities. The prominence of the village in Indian society since long can be gauged from the several village studies conducted in the 1950s and 1960s to provide insight into the rural society. These studies help us understand the role of the village as a social unit. The Indian village has been researched for decades, even by many Western experts. Furthermore, once the Europeans took possession of India, the mainstream narrative was that the country was made up of homogenous, self-sufficient village republics. India was perceived operationally by the British as a village based country, predominantly made up of rural communities that were independent and self-sufficient. Later researchers on Indian villages were influenced by James Mill and Charles Metcalfe writings and their conception of the Indian village society. Metcalfe in 1810 wrote the Indian village communities were little republics, having nearly everything they wanted within themselves and almost independent of foreign relations. They seemed to last where nothing else lasted. Dynasty after dynasty tumbled down; revolutions succeeded but the village community remained the same. Prior to this, Thomas Munro who later also became the Governor of Madras in 1806 wrote about the Indian village as a little republic and India as a mass of such republics. In the colonial writings, the Indian village was a self-sufficient community and had everything within its periphery. Our villages reflected the simplicity and social harmony of the 5000 year old continuous civilization. Many Indian nationalists wrote extensively on this idea of Indian villages. For Gandhi ji, India soul lived in her villages. He imagined that every village could be a republic or panchayat: self sustained and capable of managing its own affairs which is the essence of the idea of Gram Swaraj. The exchange of ideas between Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru on this topic makes for an interesting read. In a reply to a letter written by Mahatma Gandhi on 5th October 1945, Nehru expressed his views on rural areas and villages. Gandhi wrote, I am convinced that if India is to attain true freedom and through India the world also, then sooner or later the fact must be recognised that people have to live in villages, not in towns, in huts, not in palaces. Crores of people will never be able to live in peace with each other in towns and palaces. They will then have no recourse but to resort to both violence and untruth. I hold that without truth and nonviolence there can be nothing but destruction for humanity. We can realise truth and non-violence only in the simplicity of village life. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his reply to Bapu letter, wrote, The whole question is how to achieve this society and what its content should be. I do not understand why a village should necessarily embody truth and nonviolence. A village, normally speaking, is backward intellectually and culturally and no progress can be made from a backward.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-13-Test NO.-7710**

Environment narrow minded people are much more likely to be untruthful and violent. A large part of our narrative and focus post-independence has been on urban centers and urbanisation which has its own benefits. However, in recent years, we are seeing renewed focus on village development. In this year economic survey, the thrust of the Government on rural development is discernible. The Survey notes that 65 per cent 2021 data of the country population lives in the rural areas and 47 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Thus, the focus of the government on rural development is imperative. The Government emphasis has been on improving the quality of life in rural areas to ensure more equitable and inclusive development. The aim of engagement of the government in the rural economy has been transforming lives and livelihoods through proactive socio economic inclusion, integration, and empowerment of rural India. The Survey refers to the National Family Health Survey data for 2019 21 which illustrates a significant improvement vis 2015 16 in an array of indicators concerning the quality of rural lives, including, inter alia, access to electricity, presence of improved drinking water sources, coverage under health insurance schemes, etc. Women empowerment has also gained momentum, with visible progress in female participation in household decision making, owning bank accounts, and use of mobile phones. Most of the indicators concerning the health of rural women and children have improved. These outcome oriented statistics establish tangible progress in uplifting rural living standards. The launch of the Vibrant Village Programme in the Union Budget 2023 did not come as a surprise. Under the programme, construction of village infrastructure, housing, tourist centres, road connectivity, provisioning of decentralised renewable energy, direct to home access for Doordarshan and educational channels, and support for livelihood generation will be the key priorities. Apart from these, the existing schemes will be converged and their outcomes will be defined and monitored on a constant basis. The programme also aims to enhance infrastructure in villages along India border with China, in states like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Arunachal Pradesh. The border villages of the country are characterised by difficult terrain, weak transport networks and suboptimal socio economic indicators. Such villages have sparse population, limited connectivity and infrastructure and are often left out from the development gains. These regions lack development benefits that other states enjoy. Additionally, these border villages are a strategic asset for the country and important to ensure border security. The government according utmost priority to social and economic wellbeing of the border population and to providing them connectivity, safe drinking water, schools, hospitals and other facilities to ensure sustainable living in these areas augurs well for the nation The government has already been implementing major schemes for the development of rural areas. Some of them are : The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Rural Livelihood

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Mission Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme Deen Dayal  
Upadhyaya Mantri Awaas Yojana. In our urbanised minds, the meaning of vibrance.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7711**

They fear that IVF is just a waste of money and time; eventually, it fails and does not give any results. That's why, for some couples, IVF infertility treatment has become the last option. Preferring conventional methods, numerous infertile couples keep on deceiving themselves that infertility is a minor issue that is not difficult to settle. And that can be overcome with certain traditional medications. They think their infertility problem does not need proper medical intervention unless they have gotten genuine advice from a well-experienced and educated gynecologist. Hence, they do not bother to think about IVF treatment. Treatment uncertainty and anxiety for other people, the pressure associated with going through an IVF cycle is a significant hindrance. Apart from that, coping with the uncertainty and anxiety of IVF treatment is another major concern among people because IVF treatment is just like a roller coaster ride for them. Hence, all these things make couples more vulnerable and hostile towards IVF infertility treatment. They are inclined toward keeping it as a hold choice. IVF treatment cost the cost of IVF treatment is a major hurdle for a large percentage of couples. For some middle or average class people, it is beyond their reach to opt for IVF. And also, there is no surety of success in the 1st cycle of IVF, in case of IVF failure in the first attempt, so financially; this becomes more burdening and stressful for such people. Due to financial issues, they are not able to undertake IVF and prefer to seek cheaper and less effective treatments. Misconception related to test tube the greatest misconception encompassing IVF is the normal insight that the kid conceived out of this cycle will not belong to them; it will belong to someone else because it is test tube born. The blame for not being able to bear a child falls only on the ladies. They get abused physically and mentally because of their inability to get pregnant whereas males are hesitant to visit fertility clinics for fear of being labeled infertile. Usually, such a situation happens with infertile couples. This is another major roadblock in the way of infertility treatments including IVF. However, IVF, despite all the above reasons and misconceptions, might be a more practical choice. While the result of IVF is in anyone's hand, making another attempt to get the kids will certainly give you peace of mind. As with all the other things, there is an ideal opportunity. Such a saying holds true for IVF also. Glenbarra: A Lasting Legacy provides an interesting view into Masanori Fukuoka's collecting history. Beginning in the early 1990s, his collecting choices ranged from artists that were already established, to other equally talented artists that had yet not gained recognition. In hindsight, his stable of artists reveals a mind and an eye that was extremely evolved and sophisticated. Their commercial success or creative inspirations were of little consequence to him. Instead, he chose to focus on an intuitive response to the work itself devoid.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7712**

Of context and perspective, and entirely aesthetic in nature Dacia Pun dole offers this description of another historic sale that will go under the hammer at Pun doles on 24th and 25th February 2022. The Fukuoka collection of two parts is a mixed bag. It begins with Indian Masters who are million dollar and then filters to lesser names and compositional fervor. Pun doles had created winning records with their auctions and belong to a patent that spells integrity and class. Most important in the sale are the Progressives and a Gironde and an AR pita Singh that is pristine and prismatic for its compositional charisma. Tybee Mehta the mandarin of the metaphor crowns the show with his Mahishasura and his Bull Head sculpture. These two masterpieces reaffirm Tybee brilliance as a modernist master and give us an eye view into his deeper knowledge and understanding of Indian myths and Purines and his love for vegetarianism because he created the bull sculpture as a metaphor for strength and a symbol that cried for the cruelty shown to animals all over the world. Gironde work of 1969 is a symphonic sonata that has ripples of notations that mirror flecks and folds. By his own admission, Gironde spent the better part of five decades learning about the process of painting; a process that he believed was constant and ongoing even when he was not actually applying pigment to canvas. Upon examining works from various stages in his career, it is apparent that he embarked on both a cerebral and visual journey that allowed him to explore his artistic concerns through evolving techniques and styles. Despite the surface changes in structure and form, he remained committed to compositions that elicited contemplation and reflection from both artist and viewer alike. This meditative approach does not scream its importance to the viewer, nor does it rely on contemporary gimmicks to gain attention; yet, these same canvases are the works of Indian modernism that have risen almost unnoticed to the forefront of any international dialogue upon the subject. Akbar Padamsee Medscape is a beauty to behold. Done in darkened embers these are colors that echo earth songs bringing back Padamsee words: .Imp not interested in location or landscape. My general theme is Nature Mountains, trees, water, the elements, and obviously one is influenced by the environment, but I am not interested in painting Rajasthan, or the desert or whatever. When I paint a tree, a mountain or a river I am really interested in the river, He Mountain, he tree. The paintings are neither abstract nor representational. (Akbar Padamsee in an interview with Eunice De Souza reprinted in Akbar Padamsee Metastases AR pita Singh My Lilly Pond created in 2009 is like a tapestry that is filled with flowers and minuscule characters. Throughout her artistic career AR pita Singh has developed a distinctive visual language and style, intermingling history and myth, personal fantasy and reality. She takes the complexities of the world and translates them onto.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7713**

Her canvases in disarmingly bright, bold colors, dominated by blues and candy cultured pinks. Despite using what initially can be perceived as simplified forms, which display a certain naiveté, she retains a sophisticated sensibility in her overall aesthetic. The auction also has a poignant Jorgen Chowdhury pen and pastel on paper Two Women of 2009. Jorgen does not construct his figures like a builder with lumps of flesh or hew it out like a carver all in one piece. Like women crocheting apparels, he knits them into shape squiggle by squiggle interlocked into quivering, heaving, crises crossed surfaces. Doodled into existence with almost indolent casualness his bodies soft, extensive, amorphous evoke the asymmetrical forms and rhythms of the vegetal world regulated by myriad inner and outer energies we collectively call nature. Currently, India is entering an uncharted territory with a potentially grave danger, of which, the burning Hijab controversy is the most visible manifestation. Starting with the state of Karnataka, the Hijab controversy has gone viral globally and has not remained a local issue, with a markedly deliberate attempt by International India bashers to color it, as a violation of human rights. Domestically, although not acknowledged explicitly so, it is obvious from the statements of the left liberals, as also the self proclaimed liberal party, Indian national Congress, that, it has been deliberately orchestrated to influence the Uttar Pradesh elections. This is possibly because, it is feared that, the Muslim women, who were the beneficiaries of improved public services, like toilets and piped water in the home, brick houses, health insurance and subsidised gas cylinders, etc., might be inclined to vote for the BJP. It is worth focusing attention on the statements of various Congress leaders, after the emergence of the controversy. The aim behind any research project is to uncover a new aspect that was hidden from the intellectual sight of the human mind. The idea of reading through various journals, articles, write ups, behavioral patterns and then collecting, formulating, decoding, deciphering it is an overwhelming task which can get challenging and at times confusing. To surpass the confusion, one of the most effective methods to use is to create a roadmap in order to organize the scattered thoughts and to put down milestones for personal guidance. This also solidifies the students understanding of the course and develops skills for better career opportunities. Research Process. A framework of research work focuses on the entire process as well as the number of research options. The process allows novice researchers to locate where they are in the process and compare their design, method, options for analysis, and so on. The process involves a lot of simple concepts such as brainstorming the real topic or area of interest, why such research is necessary, what is the core question problem that requires a solution, who all are the stakeholders or who all are being benefitted by the research, where will it be implemented and when is the right time to pursue the research.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7714**

The major 5w bulb used in village area to control power issue but some local village are used yellow bulb to not control this section for is the biggest tool to be used while taking over a research project. The point of having a roadmap of the research is to minimize confusion, elevate specific pointers, and help students focus on the segments requiring attention. Suppose students are trained at the beginning of their courses. In that case, they can use this knowledge to track what they are learning in each course and thereby link the process, concept, and philosophical orientations of various elements. This knowledge also helps students in formulating their approach in their dissertation. As students continue with their research and gain confidence, it becomes essential for them to revisit the initial stages and refine them. It is a process followed throughout the project and helps students keep their project concise and generate quality material. Apart from the students, it is also important for the universities and government to provide facilities that can enhance the skillset of the candidates currently, the education institutes in India are encouraging learners and teachers across disciplines to understand the concepts, get in depth knowledge and develop associated skills to implement the learning. Guiding individuals with this approach from an early stage is paving path to preparing well trained and informed research professionals. Besides, India has recently upgraded its education system with its revolutionary National Education Policy 2020 to elevating it to meet the global education standards. To further accentuate the learning experience, the government has taken forward looking steps in the latest union budget. Moreover, colleges under Grade 1 and Grade 2 under the University Grants Commission (UGC) have the freedom to begin the process of initiating such research integrated programmers in their three year courses. Institutes introducing such programmers receive recognition from the authorities. Other than this, the situation can be improved further if more private universities or institutes regenerate an environment where students are introduced to research works. Initiatives like this will not only generate research related interest in the youth but will also make them more creative, intellectual and independent. Introducing the research work on the undergraduate level is the best solution as it allows them to increase their retention capability, keeps their interest high and reward oriented behavior from their mentors will be another encouraging element to encourage research oriented behavior. Starting from introduction of new fields to briefing new concepts in the traditional sectors, Indian Education system has incorporated the research projects PAN India. Bottom line it goes without saying that research in the different fields varies in terms of requirements and end goals. But, from a broader perspective, research means assessing the status quo, formulating a different perspective, testing the idea, applying it in the real world, and finally, sharing it with the masses. Thus, to conclude, the first ideal step to go about with an efficient plan is to introduce the research work at undergraduate level.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7715**

Russia invasion of Ukraine has been predicted by US officials for days, and Russia was adamant that such predictions were ridiculous, needless and provocative. Yesterday Russia launched an invasion. As is often the case with invasions, various justifications have been thrown into the mix from self defence to sudden claims that Ukraine is somehow planning to regain the nuclear weapons it gave up when the Soviet Union broke up. The main official reason is the claim that Russia is protecting two Russian speaking Ukrainian regions, Donetsk and Loans, from Ukrainian aggression. Russia preceded the invasion by recognizing both as independent states. Never mind Moscow wordplay, Vladimir Putin has invaded Ukraine. While energy rich Russia won't mind oil and gas prices shooting up, in part because it has customers other than the West, for example, China, and Putin would have factored in the impact of more sanctions before the first missiles hit, the world, and India, enters at best a fraught position both diplomatically and economically. Diplomatically, Putin has proved that noble words on global rules and sanctions won't stop a major leader determined to attack. What this means for actions taken by other aggressive powers down the line, China again being a prime example, is a huge source of anxiety. Putin also seems to be looking at a regime change in Kyiv. If that happens, and if, as is likely, the US supports Ukrainian resistance groups, Europe will see a conflict that can drag out for months, or more with all kinds of possible consequences. There also no escaping the fact that Ukraine again shows the limitations of the world most powerful country, the US, whose reputation had already taken a hit following its chaotic withdrawal from Afghanistan. In short, a bleak new phase of uncertainty has begun. For India, there are several implications. While it is good that the PM told Putin that violence must cease, should the US and key security partners like France want India to say more on Russia conduct, it has some really tough and deft diplomatic work to do. That China itself is being very cagey on Putin action not quite endorsing it is of small comfort. India relationship with the US led West is more important than ever before, both diplomatically and trade and investment wise, and whether maintaining that will require a recalibration of its current diplomatic stance is a key question. There also Pakistan. Imran Khan Moscow visit is part of his desperate attempt to make Pakistan a player in a China led axis. But Khan Enthusiasm about Putin can be a wrinkle in the India Russia relationship in times like these. And, of course, tough US sanctions on Russia may impact India defence supply line with that country as well as future acquisitions like the S 400 missile system. America and Europe, as well as India and much of the rest of the world, will suffer high oil and gas prices indefinitely. While global oil prices have crossed \$100, the,

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7716**

Indian basket has hit \$95, and may cross three figures. Current account deficit will widen, inflation will spike, rupee will weaken and global capital flight to safety may hit already bruised India stock markets even more. Go must cut fuel taxes to begin with, and along with RBI, prepare for stormy days. Rajasthan government budget proposal on guaranteed pensions turned the clock back on two decades of pension reform. It a bad idea that threatens to spread as a similar promise is one among the many made during the campaign for UP assembly elections. The backstory to pension reform is that Go budget for 2001 02 highlighted the unsustainable nature of guaranteed pensions. Following groundwork by experts, the National Pension System NPS was introduced by Go on January 1, 2004 for its employees, with states being given the option of following suit. Rajasthan did so immediately. There are two fundamental differences between the old pension scheme OPS and NPS. The former is linked to the last pay drawn by the employee and is guaranteed by the government, making it a defined benefit system. In NPS, there are no guarantees. A defined contribution of an employee is invested in regulated financial instruments and the pension is tied to market performance. A shift to NPS eased the pressure on both Go and states. Moreover, it created space for spending on other welfare measures. Therefore, Rajasthan decision to go back to OPS carries the risk of crowding out other welfare and investment spending to favor government employees. India military pensions continue to follow OPS. The reallocations within the defence budget provide an insight into the impact of guaranteed pensions. The 15th Finance Commission report showed that defence pension relative to defence expenditure increased from 17.6% in FY 12 to 25.2% in FY 19. During the same period, defence capital outlay declined from 31.8% to 23.6% of defence expenditure. Rajasthan chief minister Ashok Gehlot should roll back this announcement in wider public interests. In an uncertain world, guaranteed payouts will end up reallocating public resources from the needy to a relatively better off section of society. Rajasthan government budget proposal on guaranteed pensions turned the clock back on two decades of pension reform. It a bad idea that threatens to spread as a similar promise is one among the many made during the campaign for UP assembly elections. The backstory to pension reform is that Go budget for 2001 02 highlighted the unsustainable nature of guaranteed pensions. Following groundwork by experts, the National Pension System NPS was introduced by Go on January 1, 2004 for its employees, with states being given the option of following suit. Rajasthan did so immediately. There are two fundamental differences between the old pension scheme OPS and NPS. The former is linked to the last pay drawn by the employee and is guaranteed by the government, making it a defined benefit system. In NPS, there are no guarantees. A defined contribution of an employee is invested in regulated financial.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7719**

Instruments and the pension is tied to market performance. A shift to NPS eased the pressure on both Go and states. Moreover, it created space for spending on other welfare measures. Therefore, Rajasthan decision to go back to OPS carries the risk of crowding out other welfare and investment spending to favor government employees. India military pensions continue to follow OPS. The reallocations within the defence budget provide an insight into the impact of guaranteed pensions. The 15th Finance Commission report showed that defence pension relative to defence expenditure increased from 17.6% in FY 12 to 25.2% in FY 19. During the same period, defence capital outlay declined from 31.8% to 23.6% of defence expenditure. Rajasthan chief minister Ashok Gehlot should roll back this announcement in wider public interests. In an uncertain world, guaranteed payouts will end up reallocating public resources from the needy to a relatively better off section of society. In Maharashtra, if Maha Vikas Aghadi minister Nawab Malik is in BJP crosshairs today, the roots of this go back to at least the 2019 elections. When BJP secured the highest number of seats 105, followed by Shiv Sena with 56, it was assumed that BJP Shiv Sena would form the government under the leadership of high profile BJP leader Devendra Fadnavis, while the post of deputy chief minister would be given to Shiv Sena. Unexpectedly, Uddhav Thackeray refused to accept the leadership of Fadnavis, saying that during his close door meeting with Union home minister and then BJP president Amit Shah he had been assured that the Shiv Sena nominee would be the CM irrespective of the number of seats the party won. Fadnavis insisted that no such assurance had been given. As the war over the CM post continued, it was NCP spokesperson Nawab Malik who mooted the idea of setting up an MVA government comprising Shiv Sena, NCP and Congress. Bunny had a very special birthday this week, and she was very excited about it, as was I. What was special about her birthday was that the date of it read the same forwards and backwards February 22, 2022, or 22 02 2022 a boomerang number that loops right back where it begins. Such numbers are very rare, coming as they do every once in a long while. The next such number is going to be February 03, 2030. Such numbers are palindromes, a word derived from the Greek o run back. Bunny does believe in numerology, or lucky numbers, but she was still pleased as punch at receiving a palindrome as a surprise birthday present, a reminder that time is a two way street of before and after, with memory being the flyover connecting the two. Palindromes are fun, whether they are numeric or verbal. The most common palindrome in India is perhaps Malayalam. I came across my first palindrome when I was 10. My elder sister, Hema, subscribed to Eve Weekly, a women magazine which had a male authored column called Madam take.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7720**

Am Adam. I read the heading from left to right, I read it from right to left, and it remained the same, a perfect mirror image of itself. Wow. One of the best known palindromes is associated with Napoleon: Able was I ere I saw Elba, which was coined in 1848 by an anonymous wordsmith, as was a man, a plan, a canal Panama, coined a century later. The popularity of palindromes has stood the test of time. Those who devise include litterateurs like James Joyce who in his novel, Ulysses, coined the attarrattat which means a knock on the door and imitates the sound of doing this and computer scientists like Peter Norvig, who is credited with having compiled the world longest palindromic sentence, comprising 17,826 words. You don't have to be a celebrated author or a computer whizz to create your own palindromes to share with friends, and invite them to share theirs with you, in an exchange which might be called Pals lap, which is a palindrome. As is the heading of this column. The best of all forces, which can overcome all difficulties, is the love that knows how to give without any need to bargain for a return. There is nothing that love cannot achieve, and there is nothing that love cannot sacrifice. There is nothing beyond God and there is nothing without God, and yet God can always be captured by love. All other essential qualities will come to the aspirant if he follows faithfully the whisperings of the unerring voice of love that peaks from his own heart, shedding light on the path. To lose hold of the mantle of this guide is to find only despair. The heart without love is entombed in unending darkness and suffering, but the heart that is restless with love is on its way to realisation of the unfading light that shines on the life divine. Pure love is matchless in majesty; it has no parallel in power, and there is no darkness it cannot dispel. It is the undying flame that has set all life aglow, yet it must be kindled and rekindled in the abysmal darkness of selfish thoughts, selfish words and selfish deeds. As it is fired anew, it bursts out in magnificent light to serve as a beacon for those who still grope in the darkness of selfishness. Listen to the language of the tongue and its japs, mantras, devotional songs and so on. He does not listen to the language of the mind and its routine meditations, concentrations and thoughts about God. He only listens to the language of the heart and its message of love, which needs no ceremony or show, only silent devotion for the Beloved. This love can be expressed in various ways, all of which ultimately result in union with God. The practical way for the average man to express love is to speak lovingly, think lovingly and act lovingly towards all mankind, feeling God to be present.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7721**

Everyone love means suffering and pain for oneself and happiness for others. To the giver it is suffering without malice or hatred. To the receiver it is a blessing without obligation. The path of love is not free from sacrifices. Just as heat and light go hand in hand, so do love and sacrifice. If, instead of seeing faults in others, we look within ourselves, we love God. If, instead of robbing others to help ourselves, we rob ourselves to help others, we love God. If we suffer in the sufferings of others and feel happy in the happiness of others, we love God. If, instead of worrying over our own misfortunes, we think of ourselves as more fortunate than many, many others, we love God. If we endure our lot with patience and contentment, accepting it as His will, we love God. If we understand that the greatest act of devotion towards God is not to harm any of his beings, we love God. To love God as he ought to be loved, we must live for God and die for God, knowing that the goal of all life is to love God and find Him as our own self. Therefore, let us become the soldiers of God. Let us struggle for the truth. Let us live not for ourselves, but for others. Let us speak truly, think truly and act truly. Let us be honest, as God is infinite honesty. Let us return love for hatred and win others over to God. Let the world know that above everything, the dearest to our hearts is God the supreme reality. The we within us is decoded when we stop being the us we feel it is for every moment we choose the us which we think to be the true us we deviate from what the authentic one is. All our life we are conditioned to tame our true self and be the socially desirable version of ours. The conditioning however happens because it is tougher for every one of us to come face to face with our authentic selves. It puts in a lot of acceptance, love, courage and unconditionally to accept ourselves for what we are. To gather all the broken pieces, to mend them all and love that each piece for whatever shape and size it comes in needs a lot of courage and to walk with all of it unmasked and naked takes bravery. Life is about finding the parted us and on this journey of deciphering us we get concealed with the versions of us which our social sphere believes we are. Initially we learn to understand that those opinions are opinions and not our truth, however, as we grow to be a complex being we fail to strike the difference between the opinions and the truth. It is the first strike to our separation from self. In the process of accepting this social us we often fail to take stands for us and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7722**

Trust our authentic us. We do this to be in the game, to be wanted, to feel less abandoned, to feel less rejected and to feel included. Though we continue to choose the plastically coated version of us, we have continued to feel the ache of the parting from our heart and our brain. The constant unconscious feeling of being separated from ourselves is massive enough for us to finally choose us over everything that is not us It is time we all outgrow hatred, anger, disgust, hurt and pain which we have deeply buried for every time we did choose ourselves. It is time we choose unconditional positive regard and be gentle on ourselves now. One of the root causes of low agricultural productivity in India is the fact that an average Indian farmer owns less than 3 acres of land. When decisions are made at such a micro level, the cost of scientific and technological interventions becomes prohibitive. Few farmers can deploy the right kinds of machines, soil testing based on nutrient optimizations, or practices requiring agronomic inputs. Contrast this to a 70,000 acre industrial farm, let say in Idaho. Before the cropping season, the farm owner has the means and measures to conduct soil tests of samples from their fields, based on which they do the Agra modeling, calculate the optimal amount of fertilizer requirement, choose the right seed from thousands of seed varieties that best suit their soil conditions and have access to forecasted weather in the upcoming season. The need for a shared economy platform for the smallholder farmers in India, accessing such scientific solutions and farm machinery remains a challenge. If unmet, this would continue to cause the yield loss wherein some of the crops in India produce as little as 1 3rd of the average yield compared to industrial farms. To improve their existing condition, we need to make technological resources accessible to farmers. And the most effective way to achieve this is by sharing these expensive resources between a large numbers of farmers. Technology here plays the role of being the virtual aggregator of farms. This is essentially what a shared economy platform does. Consider the umber model, wherein it matches demand and supply for mobility but at the same time makes an expensive resource like a vehicle shared across a large number of rides. A similar model for agriculture would bring down the cost of mechanisation to the farmers. If we look at farm mechanisation in India, it remains limited to tractors and farm equipment that can be attached to the tractors. Many other specialised machines are not utilised on a farm because such machinery would suffer from very low utilisation. Today, all this work still gets done manually. The focus should be identifying machines that farmers can otherwise not afford and amortizing their costs over many acres. This way, farm mechanisation as a service will be available to farmers at a price point that is cost effective and affordable at.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7723**

Has had to intervene many times in favour of live in heterosexual couples. Civil unions, therefore, are an option for any two people seeking legal basis for their relationship. WHO chief is right in arguing that tracing the origins of Covid is not just a scientific but also a moral imperative. This comes as the US Energy Department is reported to have assessed that the pandemic had likely been caused by an unintentional Chinese lab leak. The lab leak theory has persisted despite some scientists positing that the novel virus had naturally jumped from animals to humans. The main reason for this state of unknowability is China stonewalling of a thorough Covid origin investigation. Recall that China had allowed a WHO team to visit the country in early 2021 for investigation. But the visiting team was neither allowed to freely travel and interview witnesses nor given access to raw patient data from early cases in Wuhan the Chinese city thought to be ground zero of the pandemic. As a result, the visit report was inconclusive. And when WHO proposed a second phase of investigation later that year, China flatly refused. This further fuelled speculation that Beijing was hiding something, especially at the Wuhan Institute of Virology, which was said to be conducting gain of function research on coronaviruses. Experiments that were reportedly also funded by the US. If the lab leak theory is true, Covid would be a manmade disaster of epic proportions. Therefore, two things are important. First, there must be an international consensus on banning all gain of function research. The dangers of such experiments far outweigh the benefits. These modified viruses are essentially deadly bioweapons. Second, investigations into the origins of Covid must continue to find the truth and to better prepare for or prevent future outbreaks. Was Beijing directly responsible for the worst pandemic this century, that the question. Elections in the North East used to be an economical affair, compared to the rest of the country where parties and candidates tend to splurge vast sums of money to contest. The intensification of competitiveness of elections and the involvement of new parties in state elections have somewhat changed that feature of politics in the North East. Here, we compare the average net assets of major parties candidates and MLAs across the three states that just went to the polls. In Tripura, the average self-declared wealth of MLAs has increased from Rs 26 lakh in 2008 to Rs 1.5 crore in 2023. In Nagaland, MLAs went from declaring an average of Rs 4 crore net assets in 2008 to nearly Rs 9 crore in 2023. The rise is even more pronounced in Meghalaya, where MLAs declared on average Rs 1.1 crore of assets in 2008, against Rs 9.1 crore in 2023. Colombia wants to send 70 cocaine hippos to Indian and Mexican sanctuaries and zoos. And, no, they are drug mules. In the 1980s, nacre king Pablo Escobar illegally procured four hippos for his private menagerie. Following.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7726**

His death in 1993, officials let these zoo exotica roam free on his ranch. The four progressively multiplied to around 130. Escaping from Escobar estate, one too many also got wet and wild in central Colombia Magdalena River area. The hippo camping idyll seems short lived. Once experts warned they had number 1,500 in 16 years for lack of natural predators, hippos were dubbed invasive, oxyc, a nonnative threat to environment, local wildlife and people. Now, whether they are translocate, castrated or culled, their beastly tale rather instructive. It reveals more about us humans than about them hippos, heavyweight natives of sub Saharan Africa. It said millennia ago Homo sapiens dispersed out of Africa. Were we modern humans native to every earthly place we colonised? Nope. Spreading virus like across continents, we took along invasive bugs, beasts and brainwaves, disrupting pristine new worlds. As for proactively crushing other life forms, T Rex could match us. Everywhere, we eco systematically wrecked biodiversity. Woolly mammoths, dodos, great auk, passenger pigeons, Tasmanian tigers, Caribbean monk seals, Staller sea cows we (trophy)hunters were their nemesis. Were still at it, driving a so called planetary scale sixth extinction. If hippos too are designated vulnerable, thank us grasslands encroachers and ivory poachers. A time came when neither carnivorous lion nor omnivorous grizzly let alone herbivorous hippo rivaled us for food or space. Then, after subjugating all that gamboled or growled in nature, we factory farmed sentient creatures fattened for dinner. If ensnared bush meat yielding hippos could be docile stun gunned livestock, you bet more would be merrier. Territorial hippos are deadly. Territory grabbers, were deadlier: we vet decimated our own kind, archaic humans included. Our migrations, conquistador led explorations and imperialist civilising projects meant bloody conquest of human natives. From the Americas to the Indies cavalierly conflated by Christopher Columbus and beyond, indigenous peoples and cultures paid the price. Our specialism partnered our racism: exploitable non humans we thought inferior; exterminable humans we called savages. Embodying the Anthropogenic survival of the wiliest, we 8 billion strong humans have no natural competitor or, purportedly, moral equivalent. You ask: what behind this predatory triumph and depredatory triumphalism? Our hippo crispy, stupid. Life at some juncture presents us with a signal. Its message is to go inside. For most though, the message will go unnoticed, camouflaged by the foliage of the ego. Once our soul is ready, it will surely be observed. The calling may be prompted by dissatisfaction. We feel boxed in by our conditioning that only promotes the surface. Its effect is suffocation and we feel trapped. Often it takes many wake up calls and catastrophes to intervene and reinforce the soul calling. But even if our upbringing is progressive, we still need to move to a freer air. Are we prepared to tread this futile treadmill for countless incarnations? Eventually, we cannot deny the summons any longer; we must find meaning to our existence. It amounts to spiritual suicide to ignore it. The solution will.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7727**

Never be found on the surface. Reversing the orientation of our consciousness is the first movement we make in yoga. It is the most decisive change one makes in life. Herculean effort is needed to sustain and strengthen the process, for our papaya will only yield to a complete surrender at the very end. We constantly succumb to the gravitational pull from outside, and in truth we don't even notice it. It takes vigilance and a persevering attitude to check this automatic movement. We have to stay awake, realign and go in deeper again and again. Because of the difficulty, there is a temptation to retreat into seclusion. Initially, we need to create our sacred environment. However, in Integral Yoga, we cannot shy away for long because we learn that the best way to change ourselves is through the thick of life itself. It is a yoga of transformation after all and it is in action that our inner movements are best transformed. We must try to do this even in interaction. Eventually, whatever throws us onto the outside only signals the necessity of retaining our poise inside. We are always tested. We have to embrace this station in everyday life. At work or with our family, that elusive tug is particularly there. We have to step back continuously to retrieve our source. The poise needs to be maintained always. We need to protect and nurture our inner connection as soon as we become aware of it. We start as a witness. We detach and disengage from what we experience and see. By detaching from the spume, we find a greater stability in negotiating the turbulent waves of life. Over time though, our awareness starts identifying with the Truth that sits inside. Whatever we identify with, we become. The process solidifies our awareness and gradually transmutes into consciousness. Until then, we do not have sufficient capacity to change our reactions and inner movements. It is like we're watching over them and that only keeps them in check. With this intense state of inner identity, our static station over time transforms into something much more dynamic. True Consciousness is always aligned with Force, Shakti. It does not just witness; it effects. It is the identity of consciousness with the soul that shows us the way to inner mastery for the conversion of our nature to take place. The whole nature goes through a profound change. Sooner or later, in your passage through lifetimes, this calling will come. If it arrives in this life, embrace it. Seize and hold it close to your heart. You are changing the whole modality of your existence. Truly, you do not have a choice. Do not look back, surrender to it and shift everything inside. Let us look at events within and outside India and the impact of the same on an average savings class individual. By average savings class, I mean savings of up to Rs 6.00 lakhs per annum Rs 50K per month. In.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-14-Test NO.-7728**

My view this is the most vulnerable class of savers. Now the Government of India is trying to move savers away from the mandated savings such as Life Insurance, PPF etc. by bringing in an alternative income tax computation method (now default choice method) where if you are willing to sacrifice tax deduction sections your base of income and the tax slab is different up to a certain income level. This is meant as some sort of incentive to expand your choice of savings instruments and in some ways push the savings into capital markets (risk and rewards payoff). However, the environment for the savings class in India has always been very unfair. The interest % rates paid by bankers on savings and fixed deposits accounts (post tax) have been pathetic. In a significant percentage of savings class, the only major savings outlet has been bank fixed deposits. Post income tax, the interest income does not even cover inflation. What is not so well known is that for every bank, you have an insurance security of maximum Rs 5 lakhs. Any deposits over this amount at a bank, carry an exposure of losing capital if things go wrong. Only now, are the bank deposit rates of interest showing some sort of uptrend. The Principal loss exposure continues. In India, we have just had the case of the short seller Hindenburg destroying the Market Valuation of Adana Business Group. Adana Group was forced into a rethink of its business expansion strategy and its dependence on Borrowings to fund growth in its Business verticals. Why we needed an overseas short seller to tell this and Indian Financial authorities were silent is an unanswered question? Suddenly, the World over the Financial sector is coming under attack and everyone is worried about the domino effect. As one bank fails, it puts other banks under pressure. The failure of Silicon Valley Bank in USA appears to be hitting First Republic Bank there. Similarly, in Europe Credit Suisse Bank is showing signs of going under. The way the banks are interconnected globally, one does not know where else a piece of the bank structure pyramid slips out, collapsing its structure and affecting others by it. It is to stop contagion from spreading that the Reserve Bank of India is now looking at stability and financials of cooperative banks and NBFCs very closely, so India is saved from failures reverberations. There are other Got of India Savings schemes like Equity Linked Savings Scheme, Public Provident Fund, Senior Citizen Savings Scheme, National Pension Scheme, National Savings Certificates. There are however disadvantages of number of years holdings, etc., (resulting in blockage of liquidity) that one would like to study before investment. If due to capital market volatility, one does not want to invest there (thru Mutual Funds or direct share holdings), the above savings schemes can be considered. Also, Debt Mutual Funds could be considered. It is very likely that the Indian saving class will move towards Gold, affordable.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7729**

Keeladi, a nondescript village on the outskirts of Madurai, became a national sensation when in 2014 archaeological excavations threw up potsherds, figurines and brick structures. Digging into a few feet, showed that the non perennial Vaigai River had one of the most sophisticated and civilised riverbed civilizations, where people had been literate 580BC. As archaeologists enter the eighth phase in February 2022, the findings till now show that Keeladi and its neighbouring villages had been inhabited by skilled people, who traded far beyond the borders of India. From beads and ring wells to buildings with proper drainage structures, the treasure trove at Keeladi has brought it international attention. Here is a look back at the finds: Subodh Gupta solo exhibition Cosmic Battle unravels like a series of corollaries in conversations that flit back and forth as he translates the transition of tradition to modernity at Nature Morte in Delhi. Dan Mill Compound consists of a maze of a few rooms that emphasize his distinctive use of found, commonplace objects as he maps the effects of cultural dislocation and paradoxes of patterns and its cosmic inverse, the unfathomable distance between our mortal lives and a mysterious cosmos. Gupta has always asked questions from viewers, about what it would mean to address the world people as individuals who each possess a piece of infinity. The visual strength of Subodh Gupta sculptures has granted him a leading position on the international art scene. The artist considers each work as an accumulation of histories and experiences gained on his travels .His recent work goes so far as to evoke the history of reality, subtle spirituality and the cosmos in 3 installations and 4 paintings at Nature Morte. Cosmic Battle II His signature work Cosmic Battle II, is a spectacle to behold. Suspended from the ceiling, the large semi sphere which revolves slowly, takes on multiple guises as it interacts with the space around it. As a viewer one is drawn into its maw, not because of its physically commanding presence or its overwhelming dimensions, but because of its sheer physicality of emotive essence. Subodh draws our attention to the physical state of being, its multifaceted materiality, its insignia of melding the ephemeral and elusive become a concentric cosmic fusion of the wheels of time that find its own milestones in history and memory. But Cosmic Battle II invites the human gaze to dig deeper as it stands like a spectacle to behold in darkroom drama. In the everyday realities of life in India Subodh suggests there are surreal connections between the inescapably earthy and the ineffably divine, between India masses and individuals. Cosmic Battle II took one year to create its magnificence. The alchemical elements and oversized brass handy exemplify his aim to transcend the object in order to create forms of subtle beauty, cosmic significance, and cultural import. When Subodh sits and recites Jabir poetry in front of it, the entire ensemble becomes a per formative installation. Laid in a chaotic heap on.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7730**

A table a pile of used utensils creates melange of moods of shared histories and multiple stories of everyday living. At once paradoxical it creates a consonance of man as a vessel and the pile being a metaphor for experience. The necklace of small brass hands, the coir, the discarded railway track wooden planks all make a heady spectacle. Subodh explains, I have so many memories. I wanted a portrait that had a movement, life is about travels, and we carry our vessels utensils everything with us. I wanted to create a kinetic sculpture and allow it to breathe. The utensils, the kitchen objects everything is inspired by the rituals that impacted me while growing up. I thought of the yang, the puja when you put four bricks and begin your ritual. I remember my mother making a platform with red bricks, drawing rangoli on it, on top of which she placed the utensils. I believe that my learning, my history my memories were full of these everyday rituals that were the sites of learning and artistic inspiration. The beauty of the impact of this exhibition is in the manner in which Subodh uses mundane middle class materials to create an orchestration of everyday idioms and realities of life in India. In his Cosmic Battle (II), 2017 2019 he uses the culinary cultural symbol of the brass handi ,with steel, pigment, motor, and found stone. Its momentum of slow time recalls Sant Kabir couplet Iss Ghat mein Pares mote referring to an oddly universal mythological object that is able to transmute ordinary materials into precious metals or imbue them with extraordinary powers. Times even much cheaper than hiring manual labor. Consider the case of groundnut harvesters. Highly effective as compared to manual labor, groundnut harvesters remain inaccessible to farmers owing to high ownership costs and less utilisation only once a year during harvest time. The only meaningful way to utilise these machines is to deploy them over a large number of acres and enable multiple farmers to use them. Even when it comes to tractors, the shared economy model can come to the rescue. Tractor sharing and rentals are widespread use cases in India. Each village maybe has a handful of tractors, but every farmer needs one. Typically, the larger farmers deploy their tractors for other farmers to rent once their work is done. By bringing these tractors onto the shared economy platform, farmers can list their tractors and rent them out to their peers, not just in their village but across several villages. Getting farmers to adopt the digital platform a shared economy platform essentially functions best via an app. designing an app for the rural ecosystem has its challenges. This audience is not as exposed to dealing with transactional apps as an urban audience. Hence, the app needs to be intuitive, visual and predictable it should lead them to the primary use cases with very little friction. This way, when a farmer needs to discover information or make.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7731**

A booking, he should experience an intuitive familiarity that helps him accomplish the job with ease. While one can introduce such solutions through offline or semi offline methods like call centers, bringing farmers and other stakeholders in the Agra ecosystem to a digital platform can be extremely valuable. A digital app can offer increasingly richer functionality; for example, on the app, after booking a machine, they would be able to track its trajectory, details which are not possible to know while booking via the call center. Step by step, new functionality, like crop advisory, financial solutions and many more solutions can be introduced without having to incur the initial friction again. So, once we can solve the initial friction in app usage, it opens up significant opportunities. We can solve the initial friction using a rural gig economy workforce that helps us get past the initial barriers in adopting technology. After gaining initial familiarity, it becomes more understandable, predictable, and their go to tool for farming related services. Conclusion The challenge that Indian agriculture faces is to make the farming ecosystem viable for the livelihood of smallholder farmers in a sustainable manner. One way to address the challenge is by bringing technology led sustainable solutions to the ecosystem at a price point that farmers can afford. Virtual aggregation of small farms using a digital platform opens up the possibility of sharing the cost of expensive resources across a large number of acres, reducing costs and improving the value of their produce at the same time. This can pave the way for making agriculture truly sustainable and viable as a livelihood in the long term. In a series of 2015 16 interviews to the American filmmaker Oliver Stone a 20 hour conversation spread across two years Russia President Vladimir Putin recalls a time he broached the subject of Russia joining Nato with Bill Clinton. The then US President response, Putin recounts, was why not But the American delegation, Putin says, got very nervous at the prospect, and the idea died right there. Russia plea to join NATO is not new. Mikhail Gorbachev raised the possibility at the very outset of the Soviet Union breaking up. Commentators have discussed this as recently as a month ago to forestall the invasion of Ukraine. But the idea has had few takers in the militaristic US establishment primed by Cold War thinking. As has been widely noted, US sanctions on Russia are likely to have severe implications for India defence supplies. Military platforms of Russian origin constitute at least over 50% of India overall military assets and cut across all three services. Over 90% of the Indian army 3,000 plus main battle tanks are Russian T 72 and T 90S. India was also in advanced talks to procure another 464 Russian T 90MS tanks. Meanwhile, a large portion of India air force fighter squadrons comprise Russian aircraft like 272 Su 30MKI. The Indian navy has a Russian aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya and nine Russian diesel.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7732**

Electric submarines among other platforms. All of these require periodic upgrades, maintenance, spare parts and ancillary support. This entire supply chain will become very difficult to obtain under the new sanctions regime. And as and when CAATSA bites, India plans on S400 missile systems and other possible acquisitions will be effectively dead. True, India has tried to diversify its defence imports over the last 15 years as best exemplified by the purchase of Rafale fighters from the French. But price competitiveness, relatively generous technology transfers, and familiarity between Indian and Russian forces meant that Russian platforms remained the preferred choice. Neither armed forces nor their political masters had enough incentive to go for big changes. Plus, the well thought Make in India defence plan was ill executed, and has had hardly any big successes. It has helped either that thanks to the forces pension burden, defence capital expenditure has taken a hit. With Russia in US crosshairs, Russia getting closer to China and even Pakistan squeezing in, India needs to find alternatives now. Incentivising Western arms manufacturers and revisiting indigenisation are obvious steps in a complex process. It a process that will require multi stakeholder smart strategising that not really been New Delhi forte till now. Jab miya biwi razi, toh kya karega qazi. That pithy observation is of course ignored not just by many parents in India, but by so called communities as well as netas. Love jihad laws and rhetoric take this to a darker place. Some BJP governments have made religious conversion upon marriage a matter of criminal inquiry. So, when the MP Ulama Board decided that any interfaith nikah will require parental consent, sending a directive to qazis across the state, the MP government has, naturally, welcomed it. Whatever the reason behind the ulama decision, maybe it was seeking safety from harassment; it takes away the agency of women. And this is just one example. Patriarchal establishments across communities want to deter relationships outside the rules of caste, religion and gore. The control of marriage and mating is essential to keep each community sealed and intact. So called guardians of social order, who want to safeguard what they deem as purity as well as property and lineage, cast women as docile and preyed upon by malevolent outsiders. And these elders often sanctify violence against such couples, especially women. But women are humans and citizens, with wills, desires and rights. If the Constitution comes first, no compact between religious elders or a state government or indeed parents can nullify a woman right to marry anyone she wants and practice any faith she chooses. Social media can provoke and sustain protest in remarkable ways. Hash tag activists are all around us, fighting for their causes. And yet, their efforts don seem to cohere into any real transformation. The Quiet Before: On The Unexpected Origins of Radical Ideas by Gal Beckerman is about how societies actually change, how new arguments hatch and grow, and how they shape events Social.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7733**

Media platforms are great for striking poses, and for setting compelling narratives. They agitate and draw people together. But change calls for deliberation, not just declaration. These platforms are no good at the next stage, of people meeting and talking, hammering out ideology and organisation, the slow gathering of power. The incubation of transformative ideas needs a quiet, hidden space, which is easy to find in a too loud flat world, says the book. Social media can only allow ideas to flare and return to darkness. With the UK reversing its mask mandates and Canada seeing big protests against vaccine mandates, a global recalibration is underway on the use of regulatory approaches to change health related human behaviors, especially those that end up criminalizing individuals with a specific behavior. Use of force to change behavior is generally unwelcome, at both the individual and social levels. We need to strike a good balance between the powers of the state to regulate versus constitutionally guaranteed rights of individuals as well as social mores. What is the power of social norms Human behaviors are voluntary acts by individuals based on their risk benefit perceptions using socially conditioned value systems? In general, humans want to follow social norms and do not want to be labeled as abnormal. One could say that most behaviors follow a normal statistical distribution. Hence, a bulk of the population will lie in the middle of the curve socially acceptable behavior and a smaller proportion will have deviant or extreme behavior both ends. Art, like love, defies definition. It can best be understood in terms of its impact alone. Take the image of Dancing Shiv, for instance. Natural, the Lord of Dance has been the beloved of Indian dancers and musicians for millennia, and Chidambaram town is considered the center of the Universe. To those of faith, Chidambaram is the heart and the Lord dance of an and, bliss, is his grace. Shiv is Nrityamurti As the cosmic dancer, Shiv is Nrityamurti embodying in himself and simultaneously manifesting the eternal energy. Ideologist Heinrich Zimmer elucidates the complex pictorial allegory of this image in his seminal work Myth and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization by drawing attention to the mudras of the hand and the positioning of the feet. The upper right hand bearing the demur, the hour glass shaped drum, connotes sound, which, by virtue of its association with ether in the Indic tradition, makes it the first of the five elements. Out of it unfolds the evolution of the Universe, through the other elements air, fire, water and earth. Zimmer further adds, together, sound and ether signify the first truth pregnant moment of creation, the productive energy of the Absolute, in its pristine Cosmo genetic strength. Meaning of Mudras The opposite upper left hand with its half-moon posture of the fingers, ardhachandra mudra, bears on its palm a tongue of flame symbolically signifying fire, as the element of destruction of the world. The abhay mudra, fear not gesture.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7734**

As indicated by the second right hand bestows protection and peace, and the remaining left hand lifted across the chest points downwards to the uplifted left foot. This hand is imitative of the outstretched trunk of the elephant in the gaja hasta mudra. Shiv himself dances on the prostrate body of the dwarfish demon Apasmara Purush the man or demon called forgetfulness or heedlessness, symbolic of our ignorance. Ring of Flames Prabha mandala, a ring of flames signifying the transcendental light of the knowledge of truth issues from and encompasses the god. The face remains in sovereign calm exuding serene tranquility. None of this is uncommon knowledge, neither is the fact that the enduring appeal of this image transcends to embrace the world of quantum physics, as demonstrated by Frito Capra in The Tao of Physics. These expressions of metaphysical and scholarly approaches, while undoubtedly enhancing our appreciation and understanding of the image, are in the end, after all, human attempts at expressing the ineffable and the essentially inexpressive. The whole composition does not fail to move you, whether you are aware of the symbolism or not. And in the words of John Armstrong, to find something beautiful is to register the kinship between the object and the most important part of oneself one soul. The year was 1950. It was seven years after the Bengal Famine. India first Prime Minister was chairing the newly constituted Planning Commission. The dark memories and the imagery of the famine which left three million dead of starvation were still alive. The following year, with characteristic rapid speed, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru unveiled India First Five Year Plan. At the time of Independence, India GDP was a paltry 3% of the world GDP. Our share in the total world income was as low as 3.8%. Dr. Man Mohan Singh best illustrates our position the brightest jewel in the British Crown was the poorest country in the world in terms of per capita income at the beginning of the 20th century. Given the backdrop of the famine, food security was paramount and irrigating our parched lands was critical. It was, but natural that India first Five Year Plan focused on huge public outlay for agriculture and the primary sector. The Plan provided for 3 major public sector hydroelectric dams the Chakra Nan gal, the Harked and the Nagarjuna Sagar. The Chakra Nan gal dam irrigates 10 million acres of agricultural land and generates 1500 MV. For this first move, there were no comparable parallels, not even in the Soviet Union. It would surprise the readers to know that the public sector accounts for 92.5% of India hydroelectric power production. For critics, who decry the epic government interventions; have little sense of history and even lesser sense of economics. For the critics, it might also be interesting to note that the Bombay Plan 1945 proposed by 8 influential industrialists including JRD Tata and GD Birla, advocated that the economy would not grow without government intervention and regulation.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7737**

They had a valid reason, to opt for this economic model, for there were myriad areas, where the private sector would not dare to tread. Private sectors do not operate in isolated economic zones. It might also cause discomfort to some circles, to know that economic planning as a policy was first initiated in India in the year 1938 by then Congress President Entail Sub hash Chandra Bose and Pundit Nehru. Nehru correctly assessed that what distinguished the prosperity of the Western economies from the poverty of the Indian economy, was the deployment of science and technology. Science could neither emanate from nor could it be sustained by the private sector. It required huge government outlays and patronage. Nehru had his detractors even back then. Pseudo nationalism was invoked to subvert his scientific mission. Nehru reminded them that Science has no frontiers. Nobody ought to talk about English science, French science, American science, or Chinese science. Science is something bigger than countries. Nehru blueprint was twofold. Firstly, to replicate world class institutions here in India. During his visit to the United States of America, he spent his time in understanding how the universities of America were giving the country the technical and scientific edge. His celebrated visit to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1949 led to the creation of the five iconic Indian Institutes of Technology in Kharagpur 1950, Bombay 1958, Madras 1959, Kanpur 1959, and Delhi 1961. All these institutions were publicly funded, so as to ensure that want of resources would never be a deterrent for Indians to get the best education. Close to its heels, came more government funded institutions like the Indian Institutes of Management, the Indian School of Mines, Agriculture Universities, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences all creations of the pied piper of economic transformation Nehru. Secondly, Nehru had the courage of conviction, the power of persuasion, and most importantly, a shoulder broad enough to induct the greatest scientific names of the times into nation building Vicar Sarabhai Indian Space Research Programmed, Sir C.V. Raman Indian Institute of Science, Home J. Habra Atomic Research Centre, Salish Dawn Indian Space Research Organization, S. S. Bhavnagar Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and many others to run the premier institutes of scientific learning and research. He simultaneously created and metamorphosed public sector bureaucracies into engines of scientific advancement. This is best exemplified by the creation of the Department of Atomic Energy 1954, the Habra Atomic Research Centre 1954, the Physical Research Laboratory 1947, Indian Space Research Organisation 1962, National Chemical Laboratory 1950, the National Physical Laboratory 1947, the Fuel Research Station 1946, the Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute 1950 and the National Metallurgical Laboratory 1950. The years of their conception are deliberately highlighted as markers to show the stamp of the maker, Nehru. The success of the Green Revolution, which commenced in 1968, under then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi regime and the stewardship of M. S. Swami Nathan, had the critical advantage.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7738**

Of the backup of the Peruvian dams, power projects and large scale irrigation projects. Aware of science triumph over the scourge of deadly diseases, Nehru wrote to his daughter in Glimpses of World History in 1934, sanitation and health and the conquest over some diseases depend on science. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in 1956, Mauling Azad Medical College in 1958, Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research in 1961, along with other public health institutions. It is remarkable that these institutions continue to play a stellar role in providing public healthcare even to this day. With the rise in the number of hospitals, it also became necessary to bring in a larger number of medical practitioners. The number of medical colleges rose from 15 in 1946 to 81 in 1965 and the number of students admitted rose from 1200 to 10,000 by the year 1965. In this age of the Covid 19 pandemic, it would benefit to know the foresight of Nehru in building the National Institute of Virology, Pune way back in 1952. In post independence India, almost half the population lived in highly malarial areas. Large scale central government funded control operations commenced in 1953. Within a span of a decade, the number of malarial infections became so low that the control operations were left to the local authorities. In 1951, smallpox related deaths totaled 1, 48,000. In a span of 10 years, it was reduced to 12,300 deaths. The plague which accounted for three percent of deaths in 1940 was completely eradicated by the middle of the 1950s. Also, venereal diseases, leprosy, filariasis, diphtheria, typhoid, whooping cough, pneumonia, meningitis and rabies which were endemic throughout the length and breadth of India were brought under control by the creation of public funded healthcare systems, accessible and affordable medicine and widespread government initiated vaccination programs. Nehru was a man in a hurry to create the super structure and the framework for the modern Indian State. He did not wait for the market forces to step into the voids in critical areas of our nascent nation. He created and nurtured huge public sectors to move into power, transportation, healthcare, education, science and technology, steel, hydroelectric projects, dams and irrigation, institutions for preservation of our historical and cultural heritage, and rural development. Looking back in time, there was not a single sphere of economic activity which Nehru did not cover. Nehru was Prime Minister for seventeen years, a long tenure for a Prime Minister, but a very short episode in a country history. These 17 years were the core years, when the gigantic public sector edifices were built to jump start the economy and thrusting it into the modern age. To borrow Nehru phrase, these were indeed the temples of modern India. Supreme Court decision to entertain a public interest litigation PIL seeking to legally enforce the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution is unfortunate. For, if the principle of such enforcement.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7739**

Accepted, this would result in further empowerment of the State and the concomitant shrinking of the sphere of individual liberty. A bench of Justices Sanjay Krishna Kaul and M M Sundress issued notice to the Centre and states seeking their response on making a comprehensive well defined laws rules ensuring adherence to the provisions of Part IV A of the Constitution requiring the citizens to perform their Fundamental Duties properly, said a report in The Times Of India Modern constitutions are aimed at shielding the individual from the excesses of the State; this is the reason that our Constitution, when it came into effect, did have any mention of Fundamental Duties. It only had Fundamental Rights; but our political masters were never very comfortable with them. They kept undermining these rights, resulting in the present truncated nature of our Fundamental Rights; in fact, one of them, the Right to Property, ceased to be a Fundamental Right long ago. The basic instinct of our politicians is illiberal. Fundamental Duties are a sign of this illiberality; they were born in sin. Ten such duties were incorporated into the Constitution by way of the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 that is, during the heyday of Indira Gandhi Emergency. Anti Congress leaders opposed the Amendment; they called it mini Constitution and Indira Constitution. The Janata Party, which ousted the Congress in 1977, was committed to removing the obnoxious 42nd Amendment. Prime Minister Morarjee Desai did try but failed as he could garner enough numbers in Parliament. Another insidious incorporation was that of the word socialist into the Preamble of the Constitution. This has sullied the Preamble, for socialism is a violent ideology, responsible for the killing of millions of people in the Soviet Union. The political class, which wallows in populism and sanctimony, has done little to purge the Constitution of these illiberal insertions. In fact, they have sought to augment the scope of such Constitutional measures. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has talked about the importance of Fundamental Duties. In December 2019, he said, Rights and responsibilities go hand in hand. Mahatma Gandhi had explained this relationship well let us think about how we can fulfill the duties enshrined in our Constitution. He went on to add, we cannot preserve our rights without fulfilling our responsibilities. On the same day, Vice President M. Venkaiah Naidu said, I suggest that Fundamental Duties be included in the curriculum at an appropriate level, the list of Fundamental Duties should be displayed at all the educational institutions, offices and public places across the country; and we must reach out to the youth through appropriate campaigns. In a newspaper article, former law minister Ravi Shankar Prasad exhorted citizens to remember their Fundamental Duties just as they remembered their Fundamental Rights. Evidently, the entire political class loves the vile provisions of the 42nd Amendment. The Congress brought them; and even when it was in the Opposition, it tried to perpetuate the Amendment. The Bharatiya Janata Party has embraced the illiberal.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7740**

Provisions while Indira Gandhi brought in 10 Fundamental Duties, Atal Bihar Vajpayee introduced the 11one in 2002. As if the chicanery of politicians were not enough, we now have the prospect of activists demanding duties legally imposed upon citizens. There have been cases where Fundamental Duties have been brazenly flouted by the people including the officers of the law and which in turn resulted in violation of Fundamental Rights of other citizens, the PIL said. The petitioner reportedly brought to Supreme Court notice the growing trend of people blocking roads and highways while protesting and said it is the need of the time to hit a balance between civic rights, liberties and freedoms and civic obligations. Notice how the blame of ensuring civic rights, liberties and freedoms and civic obligations has been shifted from the State to citizens. As if it were the duty of people to keep roads and highways clear of obstructions Part IV A of the Constitution listing Fundamental Duties says, It shall be the duty of every citizen of India a to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem; b to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom; c to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; d to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so; e to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women if to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture; g to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures; h to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform; i to safeguard public property and to abjure violence; j to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement; k who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years Even as inanities and homilies, Fundamental Duties are an affront citizens discernment and dignity, for the underlying presumption is that they ought to be constitutionally reminded of such nice things. Their legal enforcement, however, would give an opportunity to the State to further limit individual liberty. The Ukraine crisis is a result of a failed grand strategy at the global level as played by the USA. Just some time back in 2021, they had enunciated the revised thinking, that the actual strategic rival to the US is now China and that US strategy and policy toward China must be laser focused on the fault lines so as to exploit China weakness rather than frittering away American energy on non.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7741**

Realty and land parcel purchases during these times of stress. While they offer security to the investor saver and returns which hopefully are not less than the inflation rate, the fact remains that these savings do not really assist in nation building (since money is not moving into productive and production oriented usage). For reasons of non-availability of financial support structures the Indian has traditionally invested in these 3 areas for his savings surplus. Even after 75 years of Independence the Indian savings surplus still moves in a significant way into the above 3 channels. This tells us something about the financial lessons given to learnt by the savings class Indians. In recent years, it is believed that the savings % is coming down. The question is whether savings are getting diverted into these 3 channels. A big Role in changing the average Indian saver savings practices has to be played by the Regulators Sebi & RBI and Ministry of Corporate Affairs & Finance Ministry. Sebi has to ensure a much better quality of corporate governance and disclosures mechanism by entities which are listed. The investor must feel tranquil that there is a Board of Directors and an Operating Management of the Company which is professional and not filled with known family & friends. Also, the auditors and ratings agencies have to perform top quality work by understanding the company business and the environment it operates in. Repeatedly, in India and overseas the investor is let down and sudden surprises happen. A surprise in a developed nation and a surprise in a developing nation are two different matters. In the case of the developing nation, the authorities have to push so much harder to get things organized for investor safety and belief in workings of the capital markets. Today, RBI is not seen as protecting Banking Customer interest. All its actions are viewed from the prism of keeping the Banks are regardless of their impact on the saver customer. RBI otherwise would not allow a less than 4% interest rate on savings accounts which is a shame, post inflation and income tax. The asymmetry between 10% rates of interest and their income tax treatment between Savings Financial instruments controlled by the Finance Ministry and savings financial instruments in control of RBI is too stark and too unfair to escape anyone attention. Realty and land parcel purchases during these times of stress. While they offer security to the investor saver and returns which hopefully are not less than the inflation rate, the fact remains that these savings do not really assist in nation building (since money is not moving into productive and production oriented usage). For reasons of non-availability of financial support structures the Indian has traditionally invested in these 3 areas for his savings surplus. Even after 75 years of Independence the Indian savings surplus still moves in a significant way into the above 3 channels. This tells us something about the financial lessons given to learnt by the savings.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7744**

As the world most populous country and the third largest energy consumer, India faces enormous challenges in meeting its energy needs sustainably. However, the country is making remarkable strides toward energy independence through the adoption of clean technology. With its focus on renewable energy sources and commitment to investing in new technologies, India is well on its way to realizing its vision of a sustainable and energy independent future. Pathways to Atmanirbhar Bharat the recently released Economic Survey has outlined a plan to make India energy independent by 2047. The prestigious Berkeley Lab has also released a report that says India can achieve energy independence by 2047 through clean technology. The study titled Pathways to Atmanirbhar Bharat, released by the U.S. Department of Energy Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory Berkeley Lab came to this conclusion after examining India three most energy intensive sectors power, transport, and industry. Achieving energy independence will generate significant environmental, energy, and economic benefits, which include \$2.5 trillion in consumer savings by 2047, enhancing India industrial competitiveness globally, reducing fossil fuel import expenditure by 90, or \$240 billion per year by 2047, and enabling India net zero commitment ahead of schedule. Energy Challenges India energy consumption ranks third globally, and as a result of rapid economic growth, its energy demand is projected to quadruple in the coming decades. The country is heavily reliant on imports for its energy needs, with 90 of its oil, 80 of its industrial coal, and 40 of its natural gas being sourced from other countries. The volatility in the global energy market puts a strain on India foreign exchange reserves, resulting in economy wide inflation. Unique Advantage India has a unique advantage to leapfrog to a clean energy future as the bulk of its energy infrastructure has yet to be built. India growing energy demand offers a significant runway of fifteen years for the existing fossil energy assets to transition to clean energy. This transition will be important to do in concert with the most affected communities, ensuring an equitable transition for the country workforce. Clean Energy Deployment India energy infrastructure requires a \$3 trillion investment in the coming decades. The existing policy framework can be leveraged to expand clean energy deployment. Prioritizing new energy assets that are cost effective and clean is crucial for long term financial sustainability. Significant policy support is required, including deployment mandates for clean technologies, financial and policy support for emerging technologies such as green hydrogen, and investment in domestic manufacturing capacity. Political Leadership The intent of the political leadership of India seems to be aligned with the clean energy transition, which does not seem like a challenge. India is one of the world largest auto and steel exporters, with their largest markets in EU countries committed to carbon neutrality and a potential carbon border adjustment tariff. Success Seems Assured! The adoption of clean technology and the commitment to renewable energy sources make India well poised to become energy independent by 2047. The Berkeley Lab study shows.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7745**

That deep cost reductions in clean technology and India renewable and lithium edge can enable a pathway for cost effective energy independence. The country focus on renewable energy sources and commitment to investing in new technologies is commendable, and it is hoped that India will achieve its vision of a sustainable and energy independent future. Electrical distribution needs are continuously evolving in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Owing to this, the demand for electrical power is on the rise, indicating the probability of electrical fires exist and take many lives, damaging significant amount of property. Even a minor electrical fault can have serious consequences. It is imperative to consider that the electrical installation in every building must be protected against fires caused by electricity. Electrical fire can be a silent killer occurring in areas of the home that is hidden from the view and early detection. Due to lack of awareness, often investing in safe and robust electric circuit protection devices, takes a backseat. At 230 V and 2.5 A it only takes 1 second for a damaged electrical insulation to catch fire. Arc faults damaging of a wire cord can create a hot spot which results in carbon deposits with increasing temperature. With time this can eventually lead to fire by subsequent arc faults. The risk of electrocution and electrical related disaster can be minimized by proper knowledge sharing and installation of AFDD in buildings. AFDD provides protection against such faults. The objective of the device is to protect the building electrical circuits in a manner that will reduce the risk of it being a source of an electrical fire. So, in order to successfully detect series and parallel arc faults we need an Arc fault detection device. Choosing AFFDs is essential Arc fault is hazardous unintentional arc between two conductors. Such effect in the conductor may cause inflammation of insulation and subsequent setting of a building on fire. The causes of arc faults include, trapped crushed cables, rodent damage, pierced insulation, deteriorating insulation by environment, damaged insulation, loose terminations. The primary circuit breakers like MCB, RCBB and the fuse do not switch off, because they are not able to sense and react to such fault. An arc has certain characteristics which differentiates it and makes it identifiable. Unlike a circuit breaker which detects overloads and short circuits, RCDs residual current devices can detect current imbalance and leakage current only, but an AFDD utilises electronic technology to analyse the signature waveform of an arc to differentiate between normal arcing and arcing faults. This includes high frequency noise within fault current, and breakdown at the zero crossing of the fault current. RCDs are efficient to reduce the risk of fire by detection of leakage current and arcing to ground as a consequence of tracking currents within an electrical installation. But RCDs are not able to reduce the risk of electrical fire due to series or parallel arcing between live conductors. AFDD analyses various electrical parameters to ensure that it trips.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-15-Test NO.-7746**

Only on dangerous electric arcs and not in normal operation of certain electrical appliances etc. Smoke alarms are designed to alert occupants and fire extinguishers to take action when a fire occurs whereas AFDDs are designed to detect electrical arc faults to prevent a fire from starting. In addition, some leading companies are selling AFDD devices with excellent built in annunciation system of fault through LED blinking. Device tripping status and operation can be checked using the LED indicator which helps in easy maintenance during down time. It is recommended by experts to install AFDD in order to protect properties and warehouse against electric arc which subsequently turns into inferno over the long exposures. India today has undoubtedly made the world sit up and take notice, clocking an impressive expansion of its economy in recent years, and well on its way to becoming the third largest economy by the end of this decade. Among the key contributors to this growth has been the Global Capability Centre GCC sector a sector of sectors to be more precise which today is also one of the biggest employment avenues for the country. India holds the lion share when it comes to GCCs across the world. With around 1500 of them and counting, India market share stands at a commendable 50 currently, and it has the potential to scale up to US\$ 60 85 billion in the next half a decade. This has resulted in India housing one of the largest clusters of Fortune 500 companies anywhere in the world. Besides the human capital impact that the GCCs have delivered to the country, it is noteworthy that GCCs have a significant multiplier effect 3X multiplier effect on revenue in other words, every dollar spent at a GCC generates a total of 3 dollars for the economy, and a 5X multiplier effect on jobs. GCCs have come a long way since their early days about four decades ago. From humble beginnings supporting the global offices with back office functions, today GCCs drive emerging technologies and ideate on breakthrough opportunities, thus becoming the catalysts of transformation for their respective organisations. This trend is only expected to accelerate further because of various global factors at play in the past few years. Primarily, there are three tailwinds working in GCC favour: first, there is a noticeable increase in digitalisation across sectors including the likes of energy, industrial, and banking that traditionally were not considered likely domains for digital disruption which historically has been India forte owing to its large base of resources skilled in technology; secondly, a growing focus on the sustainability agenda is shifting the mandate for rapid innovation towards skilled GCCs that serve multiple functions and processes under one roof; and third, attempts to de risk supply chains from their reliance on a single geography with a so called plus one approach is bringing more opportunities that until now were concentrated in select geographies and offices towards India capability centres. Safe to say therefore, that these.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7747**

Essential issues and countries behavior own Rush with Ukraine is very normal to show Nato but we are ready for financial issue in this month because share market is broken as per high level issue on the war. But in spite of the changed objectives, it appears that their cold war mindset of the 1960s had not actually changed. It is very clear that Biden kept on insisting of further weakening Russia. As per their new prioritization their national objective should have been China and the Indo Pacific theater rather than tinkering with an ex superpower. Biden and his team failed to calculate that putting additional sanctions on Russia will only drive it into a tighter grip of the dragon. US has thus failed to remain on track of their new alignment and grand strategy based on the Robert D. Blackwell and Ashley J. Tell Report, which basically had said: The single most important challenge facing the United States in the twenty first century is the rise of an increasingly authoritarian China under President and General Secretary Xi Jinping. Russia on its part was only seeking a little strategic space for guarding its security against Ukraine NATO formulations. Therefore, it was only seeking that Russia may be allowed to justly reclaim its lost glory and secure its sphere of influence being a great erstwhile power. In fact, Biden should have carried out track 2 diplomacy and allowed Russia for limited reclamation so that Russia becomes stronger and indirectly the Chinese grip would have loosened. It is simple calculation. Russia + China alliance means overwhelming strength, much beyond what NATO could think of. The only way that the Americans can keep the Chinese away is to fracture the current Russia China alignment. It is better if Biden could have thought of a brighter strategy to create differences between both Russia and China. US is still the world power and it has enough leverage to do so. By weakening Russia, how is US benefiting geopolitically. Maybe because Biden was obsessed with getting in roads in Russia backyard at the Black Sea. Obviously, such an American objective was being falsely led due to an immature leadership of Zelensky. Instead of sticking to the new security dynamics in the Indo Pacific, Biden went off track and got involved and in fact created the Ukraine crisis. Biden should have taken advantage and should have agreed to Russian demands of an increased sphere of influence. Now, let us see, what does America do It cannot do anything except putting more sanctions on Russia. That would further mean, the Bear getting further into the Dragon hug and that further cements their strategic ties. Yes, in the long term US is likely to again err by creating a low intensity conflict situation as it had done against the USSR in Afghanistan in the 1970s. It created the Taliban only. A same model of creating resistance movement backed by terrorist attacks is the only strategy US can think to off.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7748**

This would then create another Vietnam or Afghanistan situation. Only one wishes that this time Americans should apply some common sense rather than apply their distorted strategies. Therefore, do we Phase 1 of the Russian Ukraine operations possible because of the Chinese support? The result of this crisis will directly impact India as not only it emboldens became possible because China against India but Taiwan would become a create another Vietnam sitting duck in calculations. China has therefore prepared ground for an offensive in the Indo Pacific and Himalayas without even firing a shot. This is beyond doubt that the Chinese checkers has been played with great finesse create another Vietnam and has opened the way beyond doubt for the anticipated PLA offensive on Taiwan as phase 3 of Chinese calculations. Any attack in the Himalayas will only be much later, may be as Phase became possible because the Chinese know create another Vietnam became possible because that beyond doubt they will not be able to overrun the Indian Army after they got a taste of the Galan incident. India will have to depend on its own strength. Beyond this reality and would thus avoid a direct man to to employ beyond doubt deception became possible because and breaking International norms to achieve their objectives. Further, as a fall out of the Ukraine crisis, Biden with his flawed American create another Vietnam strategy is likely to apply sanctions on India too, for purchase of Air Defense systems. Consequently, Biden Indo Pacific strategy by itself will weaken. Who benefits from all this without actually getting involved in it China benefits in cracking the Indo Pacific alliances beyond doubt as well as weakening America world standing as a confused nation became possible because which can put their foot in their mouth. Lastly, by this crisis, Chinese have the spotlight for being originators of the Caroni Pandemic to the Ukraine crisis. The whole geo political spin off of this crisis is disadvantageous to India. The threat to India has aggravated post Ukraine attack and that the West will turn away from India, at least for some beyond doubt time for not making an open statement against Russia. This leaves India with a very difficult predicament and difficult times are ahead with enhanced Chinese belligerence. With America now became possible because busy in the Ukraine debacle a second in create another Vietnam succession beyond doubt after the is likely to get a free run and a geopolitical lead in the Indo Pacific. Both the Communist regimes and the Political Islamists say the same thing to democracies. We will use the very form of your open liberal government to get inside the corridors of power and destroy you. Not a bullet will have to be fired, not many people killed but we will with money, with scare tactics and even some of your political elites, get into the very Constitution, you have lived by, to change your ecosystem and your youth to believe in us.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7749**

One paradox in Asia stands out: China, by occupying the water rich Tibetan Plateau, dominates Asia water map, yet it refuses to enter into a water sharing treaty with any neighbor. But water stressed India has a water sharing treaty with each of the two countries located downstream to it Pakistan and Bangladesh. And each of these treaties has set a new principle in international water law. The 1996 Ganges treaty set a new standard by guaranteeing Bangladesh specific cross border flows in the critical dry season. And the 1960 Indus treaty with Pakistan still remains the world most generous water sharing arrangement, in terms of both the sharing ratio and total volume of cross border flows. Under this treaty of indefinite duration, India foolishly reserved 80.52% of the aggregate water flows in the six river Indus system for Pakistan, with that arch nemesis securing 90 times greater volume of water than Mexico share under a 1944 pact with the US. In fact, the treaty effectively partitioned the rivers in the Indus Basin, with India full sovereignty rights limited to the three smaller rivers in the lower section and Pakistan bagging the bigger rivers of the upper basin. It remains the world only water pact embodying the doctrine of restricted sovereignty in which the upper riparian state defers to the interests of a downstream state. To make matters worse, only four of the six Indus system rivers originate in India; the other two starts in Tibet, with China free to re engineer cross flow flows. Against this background, the Indus treaty remains a millstone around India neck. India should be seeking to mitigate the burdens of a treaty that carries no benefits for it but which emboldens Pakistan sponsorship of cross border terrorism. Pakistan repays India unparalleled water generosity with its self avowed War of a Thousand Cuts. How can India allow its water largesse to be repaid with blood? A feckless India continues to shore up the treaty, including by sending a 10 member delegation to Pakistan for a Permanent Indus Commission meeting from March 1. For the first time in the commission history, female officers all from India will participate. The commission meetings can be suspended, as they have been in the past, but India clings to the treaty letter and spirit, even as Pakistan flouts international norms without incurring any costs. In fact, by failing to build sufficient storage, India allows unutilised waters from its meagre share to flow to Pakistan as a continuing bonus. Other world powers have dumped binding accords at will. One of Russia grievances contributing to the present crisis with the US, with Ukraine as the theatre of Russian invasion, has been Washington unilateral termination of the Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty which was of unlimited duration and the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. China has demonstrated its contempt for bilateral pacts through its current border aggression against India and by its 2017 withholding of data from India on upstream river flows a scofflaw.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7750**

Pakistan wants rights without responsibilities. It demands eternal Indian water munificence while its military sustains export of terrorism to India. Leveraging the Indus treaty to help reform Pakistan behavior offers India a bloodless path. Pakistan use of state reared terrorist groups could be invoked by India under international law as constituting reasonable grounds for withdrawal from the treaty. The International Court of Justice has upheld the principle that a treaty may be dissolved by reason of a fundamental change of circumstances. But even without withdrawing from the treaty, India can seek to balance the scales by invoking its treaty rights to enforce Pakistan responsibilities. For starters, it should condition further consultations and information exchanges, including on projected related design data, to Pakistan verified severing of ties with terrorist groups. Keeping its Indus commissioner post vacant for some years would effectively suspend riparian consultations with Pakistan. Given India proverbial red tape, such a vacancy will be easy to explain. India approach should be to speak softly but carry a big stick. It should shun meaningless hyperbole and let its actions speak for themselves. India, however, must make clear that it has no intention of turning off or even restricting water flows to Pakistan. Indeed, India does have the hydro infrastructure to limit river flows. The issue is about ending Pakistan roguish actions. Building basin leverage can serve as a potent instrument in India arsenal against Pakistan. The worst option for India is to continue hewing to its present approach by mechanically bearing all the burdens of the treaty without any tangible benefits accruing to it. Instead of advertising that its bark is worse than its bite, an imaginative India should work to remake the terms of the Indus engagement. The ongoing political crisis in Ukraine has a small sub plot that links to India education policy self goals. Multiple news reports claim that there are nearly 18000 medical students in Ukraine. Indian medical students are also opting to study in the Philippines, and Kyrgyzstan besides Russia and Ukraine. Perhaps, for this reason, Prime Minister Modi in a speech on Saturday called upon the private sector to enter this sector in a big way and plug the gap in the supply of medical seats. It useful to understand why the low supply situation exists in the first place. Commonly understood reasons for students taking up courses outside India are the limited number of seats in government medical colleges, and higher costs in private medical colleges. But the price is just a signal of the underlying market conditions. And so, fixing prices cannot be done by price fixing. In this particular case, higher prices are due to the low supply of undergraduate medical seats. Apparently 88120 seats are on offer every year. For reference, there were undergraduate seats in China. A to the citizens pay, while the remaining 60% are in private colleges where the fee can range from. The demand outstrips the supply by quite a margin and, hence, the high prices.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7751**

If Ukraine is the buzz and bust word lined up every fifth line in a normal article, and every fifth column on a news page has to be someone takes on the situation, the necessary question is, did the receding pandemic contribute to a pending standoff between the super powers well, yes and no from a non news specialist. The presumed post Covid period was a space in time when economies were down, little to contribute in defence, and an upsurge in inflation due to rising commodity prices, disrupted supply chains right from agriculture to gas to infra for non fossil fuel based mobility and manufacture. At the core of it are two super powers. They need not necessarily have to go on patent Hollywood Rambo like plots. They may also draw super dialogue/diplomatic checklist out of the sheer fact that in a nuclear armed world, de escalation of hostilities is the only way out. If you know the popular phrase, the oldest profession, just adds, hegemony is the oldest instinct. The present situation drags in EU, NATO does allow the UNSC dialogue, more over attracts India to dissuade Russia, our PM having a personal equation with Mr. Putin, as well as US. That is fine, but out of sorts compared to an understanding between the two super Powers. India would vouch for restrain and peace. The question is, are the two biggies ready to listen we have something on our report cards that may be of value if appreciated. The recent vaccination of 1.35 Cr, and now half way to doubling up, vaccination of adolescents, and freedom to go for a third shot. Very sincere efforts in renewable energy, electric vehicles and investments in hydrogen sources. The largest democracy, and as adverse as it can be. There is not much to be preached or coaxed on this imbroglio. It is out in the open De escalation of hostility should never be out of reach. But to make a point, what a change from the times when the super powers intervened to address peace, barter deals by their self befitting definition of an Agreement. In 1966, the Tashkent Treaty was bartered by Russia in Tashkent, capital of Kazakhstan by President Kosygin, between Indian PM All Abrader Shanti and Pakistan General Aye Khan. Not that this was an equal, there was another one in Shimla Agreement. This was in 72, after India intervened to end genocide in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. President Nixon was so unduly, UN ethically biased that he sent the US 7 the Fleet in the Bay of Bengal, armed with a nuclear warhead Enterprise on a combat launch missile. Such was his animosity towards India that unclassified documents show him conversing in the Oval Office with Kissinger about the Indian Prime Minister; this is just the point when she is such a bitch. A man who himself was unceremoniously impeached and set aside in the Watergate scandal. Now if Ukrainian seas and soils are rich in some.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7752**

Rare metals, gas, that becomes a different matter. The price of an oil barrel is already 105, throwing the estimated GDP and economic growth, inflation out of gear India shall find the pinch a bit more biting. Moving aside from the super power situation, what is of bigger concern is the recent statement from the WHO that Covid figures from African countries are grossly short on estimates. In other words, less tests and detection rates. Scaring that more went untreated, and subsequently more morbidity and more mortality. The Coaxing never took off, or its present bearings are not much in public view. To a significant extent, the new mutant Omicron has as yet not shown as decrepit tendencies. Both Pfizer and Moderna ruled out their vaccines for the mutant, though some uplift in immunity has been noted. Despite its easy spread to larger populations, the natural course of the disease in the untreated is not known. Soon, there shall be reports of double blind studies where oral antivirals as are available in plenty, but indications for use not objectivised. These facts, as they unfold, may show the path to actual morbidity, and therapeutics. War kills, but so does poverty and lack of medications. Next time someone next to you sneezes, he and you may not be so scared, but spare a bit more for a course of oral medications. Eke air dairy kea seaman that Miner Mein eke dairy key par uteri to mainly dacha Miner Nazi Risk modeling is an interesting exercise. In many cases it involves use of historical data to draw distributional assumptions on variables that are supposed to be causative of risks. The assumptions are used to simulate numerous tens of thousands of scenarios to obtain a distribution of losses that may arise from manifestation of risks. This type of modeling can give us an idea of the maximum losses that may accrue in a portfolio of financial assets and whether the odds of such losses materializing makes investment in the financial papers or securities that have these underlying assets, a worthwhile bet. For an investor of these assets or their derivatives, this type of analysis may also guide how much capital should be provided for, in expectation of future losses. Such provisioning reduces current profits but is mandated by financial regulators. However, there may be a perverse incentive for the investors to under estimate the likely losses to inflate current profits. The modeling of risk has held reasonably well until it has. The most prominent example of risk modeling failing spectacularly was the subprime crisis of 2007 08. The failures happen when the assumptions become far removed from the ground realities. For a portfolio comprising of retail loans, the borrower must repay for the portfolio to perform. While historical performance of the portfolio gives us a good idea of the intent of the borrower as well as the capability of the financial institution MFI, NBFC or Bank, to find such borrowers with sound intent it.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7755**

Does not tell us anything about the likelihood of the borrowers repayment capacity going forward. This depends on the health of the borrowers business or livelihood activities. This is particularly true for those who operate in the semi formal and informal sectors of the economy with few safety nets a profile that fits the microfinance borrower. There was a time when the funding model of MFIs was simple. They received on lending funds from DFIs such as SIDBI and some banks as term loans. This would be lent to the clients by the MFIs. But now, there has been an evolution of the funding model as there is a very desirable appetite for the microfinance asset. Portfolio securitization has become common place and investors in microfinance papers include a variety of financial institutions from banks to mutual fund companies. This is apart from the fact that many MFIs themselves have evolved into banks. The upside of this development is that the risk modeling done on the microfinance portfolio has become more sophisticated. The downside is that unless informed caution is exercised, this may become removed from the ground realities of the borrower. There is a need to track the health of the businesses and livelihoods of microfinance borrowers. A leading indicator that can achieve this is the number of days the borrower and her family had no or little income over the past one year. An analysis can be performed to determine the proportion of borrowers who had little or no income for over a period of 15 days or 1 month, during the previous year. There are many advantages of tracking this indicator 1. Borrowers are more likely to accurately disclose the number of days they had little or no income as compared to their monthly incomes and surpluses 2. This can be used as a leading risk indicator that can complement the overall credit risk related metric of the MFI, and finally and most importantly 3. This can be used by the MFI to devise meaningful real economy interventions that help their clients in raising their incomes. After all the social mission of MFIs is a characteristic differentiator. My organization, M2i, has collected primary data of microfinance borrowers since 2008, as part of its various engagements such as loan portfolio audits, code of conduct assessments, market research etc. We have collected data on the number of days the borrower and her family had no or little income over the past one year, and a Meta analysis of this indicator and its historical evolution is quite interesting as can be seen in the illustration below. The proportion of clients who say that they have faced disruptions in their occupation for more than 15 days has gradually been creeping up, except for 2020 when it shot up several folds, because of the COVID pandemic. The reasons cited for disruptions by the borrowers include floods, cyclones, heat waves, extreme weather apart from health issues, law and order, administrative problems, accidents this.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7756**

Meta analysis suggests that climate risks will be an increasingly significant challenge for MFIs in the years ahead. I will conclude with a question are the risk analysts factoring climate risks in their models The direct to consumer business model seems to have stormed the Indian startup ecosystem in the recent years. One after the other, unicorns and VC funded brands are entering the market, and the future prospects seem to be bright. An interesting thing to note is that even though the sector has got a mixed reception internationally, it is doing very well in India. As per estimates, over 800 brands are operational in India, and the overall market size is around 44.6 billion as of 2021. It is expected to grow past the 100 billion mark by 2025. One of the biggest factors making brands popular among millennial Indian consumers is their customer centric approach and responsible business practices. They care for customer experience and are focusing on the cause of environmental sustainability. In fact, no startup pitch today is complete without highlighting the sustainable and ecofriendly nature of a business. What heartening is that brands are not only claiming sustainability as a practice, but also walking the talk? From 100% natural ingredients to low/no plastic in packaging, recyclable or reusable packets, usage of renewable energy or electric vehicles for last mile deliveries, Indian brands are making every effort to be on the green side of things. The impact of sustainable brands is most visible in segments such as health and wellness, nutraceuticals, FMCG, fashion and transportation etc. The pandemic has made the entire population conscious of the need to focus on health and wellness. Instead of the typical habit of seeking medical help when sick, Indians are now increasingly focusing on preventive care. Consuming nutraceuticals and health foods such as dietary supplements, is preferred over consumption of medicines. Sustainable brands that offer 100% natural, plant based nutrition, health and beauty care products and clean fashion are gaining greater market acceptance than others. India has nearly 700 million internet users and the numbers are rising sharply. The pandemic has pushed a switch to online brands and the latter are encasing this opportunity by offering better products, sustainable and consumer centric services, and great customer support. With the aspirational lifestyle of the millennial, and brands giving wings to such aspirations by offering right products at the right price, sky is the limit to their market potential in India. For instance, plant based nutrition is one arena which is witnessing a lot of growth. Brands have achieved tremendous market acceptance through their quality of plant based ingredients that don contain chemicals or artificial flavors and preservatives etc. The innovative brands are going beyond the conventional pills and capsules, and offering healthy as well as delicious options in the forms of powders, yummy gummies, and effervescent etc. They cater to various problems such as lack of nutrition, obesity, hair loss, skin problems, women health issues and others in an effective.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7757**

We are witnessing reduction of plastic usage in packaging and shipping by such brands, and that augurs well for the environment. Similar traction is being witnessed by brands in areas like feminine hygiene, fashion wear, and FMCG. Future Of With the market size set to double in the next few years, and steady rise in customer numbers in the foreseeable future, the sustainable economy in India is well set for spectacular growth. Going forward, proactively addressing customer concerns and unmet demand is going to be crucial for retailers. This is where digital brands with their product and service innovations will increasingly gain market share, and we can see numerous more unicorns emerge from the segment in the years ahead. The worsening economic distress brought on by the COVID 19 pandemic, coupled with school closure, made an unprecedented impact on underprivileged girls. Increased household chores and a rise in early marriages took a toll on their mental and physical health. As it stands, India struggles with abysmal female participation in labor force rates. 18% in 2020, this number is estimated to go down further. For reference, this number is just a notch lower 15% in middle eastern countries. The main reason for this low rate is the lack of education in girls. Parents are biased against educating the girl child. Even if they are admitted to schools, the dropout ratio of girls is much higher than that of boys. The reasons are grounded in gender biased cultural norms like girls need to learn household chores and need to get married at a certain age. The COVID 19 pandemic further exacerbated this problem. Financially struggling parents pulled their children into employment opportunities. With schools reopening, there will be significant inertia against sending children, especially girls, back to schools. The government and civil society have to work together to ensure each and every girl, especially those from underprivileged communities, go back to school. Otherwise, the nation will lose the gains made in the last 2 decades of achieving universal enrollment. Here are some of the steps that could work Massive Digital Media and Awareness Campaigns The government has the resources to work with some of the best communications firms in India and launch massive awareness campaigns through digital mediums such as TV, Radio, and Social media. Civil society organizations should collaborate with the government in designing and executing these campaigns. The campaigns should focus on the importance of education and ways in which children/mothers can reach out to the local authorities to facilitate admissions. Hyper local Community Volunteers To corroborate the digital campaigns, the government should also build a temporary cadre of women to act as a bridge between the schools and communities. Each school should appoint a set of community volunteers this can come from the existing SMC network where 50% of the members are supposed to be parents from the communities. The volunteers could be given a monthly stipend to incentivize their performance. The goal of these community volunteers would be.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7758**

To go door to door to spread awareness and help illiterate parents in getting re admissions done in an easy way. Hassle free Admissions Sometimes, the admission process requires a long list of documents and standing in long lines for almost 3 4 hours. This acts as a huge disincentive for parents who are daily wage workers or gig economy workers. For them, losing half a day's pay is not an ideal scenario. The government schools must work with civil society organizations to ease the requirements for admissions by reducing the number of documents that are required. Asking NGOs to help parents in furnishing the mandatory documents at the school itself and making sure that parents don't have to spend more than 30 minutes through the whole process. Carrot and Stick Approach Last but not least, the government will have to enforce some of its existing policies against child labor with much more rigor and create new schemes to incentivize parents for enrolment of the girl child for egg. the ladle scheme which provides scholarships. If the punishment against child labor in factories and households gets stricter, parents will not have to face the choice between sending their girls to school vs. asking them to earn money. Secondly, incentivising parents with monetary or non monetary benefits of sending their children to schools will help in the initial push to get girls back to school. This is a mammoth task that India has achieved once, and with will and intent, it can achieve again. We should all work together to design and execute the above points flawlessly and hope to get all girls back to school in the next 3 6 months window. It has been two years since the first known case of COVID 19 was reported. Since then, the pandemic has spread quickly, and even after two years, everyone is still trying to get back to normal. No one can deny that COVID 19 has swept through our workplaces like a tsunami, disrupting employee related strategies like attracting and retaining talent, employee productivity and overall employee experience and wellbeing. As a result, many companies have had to transform their operating models to ensure business continuity. With the changing hybrid and remote work culture, it will be necessary for organizations of all sizes to reassess their strategies to recruit new employees and retain their top talent more dynamically. CXOs across the world have realized that focus on employee experience cannot be ignored any longer. The COVID 19 crisis has exacerbated labor shortages In 2020 and 2021; Covid 19 has substantially altered every aspect of the workplace, affecting the global job markets. There was a direct impact on employment and pushed people out of unemployment by affecting their availability or job search. The labor shortage is a concern for organizations, and many are scrambling to figure out how to attract and retain workforces. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics states that over 9 million open jobs in the United States at.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7759**

Factors, augmented with the push to make in India, will ensure play an outsized role moving forward. To put it in another way, the in the near future will be at the forefront of making in India, but for the world! The evolution is already evident in the maturing focus areas for GCCs. Surveys conducted among and global leadership in recent years indicate that 2 out of 3 of these centers are prioritising building new capabilities and Centers of Excellence Comes in the next three years, and digital capabilities like Data & Analytics, Cloud Engineering Cyber security and Process Automation are in high demand. The growing ask is reflected in the latest projections that state and digital engineering revenue will account for a significant portion of the revenue in the coming years, growing at a of 20. As more companies become comfortable with decentralised teams, functions such as that historically stayed close to the headquarters are today slowly but surely moving to their. In fact, more than 50 of the in India today operate as technology centers of expertise of some form, and among the set up in the immediate years preceding the pandemic, about 50 were Capability Development Centers, and about 25 were focused. This explains why, according to the latest demand market pulse survey conducted by Deloitte and of the global leadership stated that one of their immediate priorities is to globalize their R&D footprint through in house centers or service providers majority of which happen to be based out of India. All these paradigm shifts help make sense of why the study of investment priorities as a part of this survey also showed that the India centers are expected play a key role in driving digitalising end to end product lifecycle as stated by 42 of the respondents, building a technology ecosystem 40, and developing key skills and talent for the organization 40. A logical outcome of this push for cutting edge digital and capabilities is a boost for the overall ecosystem owing to the co sourcing opportunities. No surprises therefore that 80 of the respondents of the survey mentioned above stated that their organisation is poised to adopt or has already adopted a co creation model with startups, engineering service providers, academia, or even competitors to accelerate their initiatives across the board. There has been a marked increase in the number of Comes and other such collaboration initiatives between companies and educational institutions in India. But the biggest winner in this ecosystem is the startup community. There appears to be a symbiotic relationship between and startups because each one vision can be achieved through mutual contribution. On one hand, are going through a metamorphosis by adding strands of thinkers and influencers in their after historically having been doers and optimizers, and on the other hand, are aspiring to be agile and nimble, and both of these are typical of a startup ethos. Startups seek sandboxes, markets, data, domain and sectorial insights to make their products sharper.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7762**

And of course, the big names that they can associate themselves with. And these resources that the startups seek are usually available with. A parallel but relevant development that will take the contribution to the Indian even higher is a growing trend among both Indian and global companies to set up their secondary centers in the various emerging Tier 2 cities. This is only logical because Tier 2 cities stand to offer a large talent pool often well versed in digital technologies at reasonable costs, without the competition and attrition issues seen in Tier 1 cities in recent years. The governments across states too seem to have recognised this, considering a growing number of states that are doling out lucrative incentives to attract investments from companies into their Tier 2 cities. All of these make one thing clear: have moved on from being doers and optimizers to thinkers, and are now evolving to becoming innovators with their own dedicated budgets in many cases. In a sense, there has been a pivot in the nature of work from migration to germination a breed of born in offerings. And with an ecosystem that is well poised to cater to the growing demand of global organisations from India Inc., it is just a matter of time before we see catalysing the next wave of offshoring across sectors towards our country. Gaud Han and Nausea were two pillars of Indian society from ancient times. India was a cow-based economy, and references to gaushalas can be found in the Vedas. Cows play a prominent role in every aspect of life, from agriculture and nutrition to transportation. The significance of Nausea was lost due to several influences and increased commercialization for a short-term benefit. People saw cows and their progeny only as a source of income and took care of them until they were productive. Gaushalas lost their prominence due to a lack of human and financial resources, which resulted in an increase in the number of stray cattle. According to the 2020 livestock census, there cattle need to be managed efficiently and should be economically and environmentally sustainable through the use of innovative technologies. The latest example of the technologies in the domain of milking technology is given by an IIM-Ahmedabad working paper named Gai Adharit Unnati, which is the facial recognition of cows to be utilised as a biometric to get their information. The paper also highlights some interesting facts, including the fact that cow dung from two cows can generate enough biogas to cook three meals a day for a family of four, including two adults and two children. According to the same paper, India 300 million cattle population can produce 18 million metric tons of bio per year, along with providing 200 MMT of biofertilizer per year. Gaud Han includes the products of cow dung and cow urine. In a recent event organised by Abdul Kalam Technical University, cow urine was used to produce hydrogen, as demonstrated through a set up at.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7763**

In Lucknow. Cow dung can also be used to make vermicompost, along with biogas. According to Dr. Ranvier Singh, Senior Scientist, Animal Genetics Division, Indian Veterinary Research Institute Bareilly Even with the cow that is not giving any rupee milk, up to Rs 20,000 can also be earned by making organic manure vermicompost, etc. The government of India has launched several schemes to develop an economy based on gaushalas by enabling the commercial use of cow dung and cow urine. The Dhan scheme was launched by the government of India in April 2018 for biodegradable waste management under the Swachh Bharat mission. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy MNRE has continued the National Bioenergy Programme for the period of . The programme provides 20 higher central financial assistance for setting up bioenergy projects for the generation of biogas and compressed biogas if they are based in gaushala. Muni Seva Ashram a Case Study of Sustainable Institutions the Muni Seva Ashram is located in Goraj village, 35 kilometres east of Vadodara. The Ashram was set up by M. Anuben Thakkar in 1978. It consists of hospitals, an orphanage, schools, a senior home, a home for disabled women, and gaushalas. The organic farm of the ashram is spread across 1000 acres and is used by the local farmers. There are three gaushalas and one heifer-rearing center in Muni Seva Ashram. The gaushalas at the Ashram have around 700 cows, which include Gir and Kankrej cows, indigenous breeds of India. The gaushalas were set up to preserve the indigenous germplasm and provide wholesome milk to the patients, students, staff, visitors, and locals The ashram established biogas plants to convert organic waste into clean energy as part of its efforts to become more sustainable. The ashram has biogas plants at two of its gaushalas and at the Green Campus in Vincula. The biogas generated in these plants is used as fuel for ashram vehicles and as cooking fuel in the ashram community kitchens. Apart from the two biogas plants at the gaushalas, the ashram also set up a 430-cubic-metre biogas plant fueled by cow dung, chicken litter, kitchen waste, and press mud from sugar mills. The biogas produced at this plant is enriched by scrubbing and bottled under pressure. This compressed natural gas, or bio-CNG, is used to fuel the ashram guest house kitchen. Muni Seva Ashram is a perfect model of a circular economy. It is a self-sufficient entity that produces 90 of its own requirements within the walls of the ashram. The late APJ Abdul Kalam, the former president of India, visited the ashram and stated that every village in India must take the example of the ashram and become self-sufficient and sustainable. Muni Seva Ashram is an example of how gaushalas can become self-sufficient and sustainable by setting up biogas plants. Gaushalas can take advantage of government schemes to get financial assistance in setting up biogas plants on their premises. Gaushalas can not only meet their energy needs with biogas plants.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-16-Test NO.-7764**

But they can also become profitable by selling biogas and organic fertiliser and help build the nation by reducing fossil fuel imports. An important development that will have far-reaching beneficial results for economic growth was the agreement to push trade between the two countries during the India- United States 5th Ministerial Level Meeting of the bilateral Commercial Dialogue in New Delhi on 10th March 2023. The meeting was co-chaired by India Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal, and the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Ms Gina Raimondo. This dialogue is part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen the U.S.-India Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership, with a focus to develop inclusive and fair trade and investment policies, and leverage the interests of the private sector in pursuing new market opportunities. This is also aimed at removing obstacles to bilateral trade. The Joint Statement issued indicated substantial progress and their determination to move forward for enhancing trade between the two countries. The trade between the two countries has doubled since 2014, exceeding 131 billion in 2022 with the US becoming India largest trading partner. While both sides agreed to find ways for increased investment with a special focus on small and medium-sized enterprises SMEs and start-up companies, they also decided to involve other like-minded countries in their endeavor to bolster the resilience and security of global supply chains for economic prosperity in the entire Indo-Pacific region. Both noted that deepening economic engagement among Indo-pacific Economic Framework IPEF partner countries was crucial for continued inclusive growth, peace, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region. Ms. Raimondo appreciated India joining the supply chain, infrastructure, and the tax and anti-corruption pillars of the IPEF saying that the U.S. is focused on getting India on board the trade pillar as well. India has not joined the trade pillar and is evaluating its impact on its trade agreements with other countries. There was special mention of the importance of the recently launched U.S. India initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology ice, which elevates and expands the strategic technology partnership between the governments, businesses, and academic institutions of our two countries. They expressed their intention to support ice vision to build a trusted technology value chain partnership and make possible greater cooperation in critical and emerging technologies, co-development and co-production, and connectivity across our innovation ecosystems. The climate and clean technology cooperation received focused attention in the discussion. India hoped for greater collaboration with the US on increasing access to components in the solar power value chain, increasing investment in battery storage, and manufacturing offshore wind turbines. The US will be sending a senior government official-led Clean Energy and Environmental Technology Business Development Mission to India in 2024 to further foster business partnerships in grid modernization and smart grid solutions, renewable energy, energy storage, hydrogen, liquefied natural gas, and environmental technology solutions between the two countries. The signing of a Memorandum of

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Understanding establishing a Semiconductor Sub-committee under the Commercial Dialogue,  
led by the Department of Commerce for the.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7765**

The end of April 2021 Gallup reported that the COVID 19 pandemic has drastically reduced employment in the United States and driven millions of Americans out of work. Many employers across the country are still struggling to find qualified candidates to fill their open positions. Meanwhile, several companies have been slow in adapting company policies, benefits, and cultures to meet the changing needs of their employees, which could have negatively affected them. Employees who have been able to work from home for more than a year comfortably don't want to commute and sit in an office all day again after a year of working from home. Some organizations have pushed the employee experience down the priority list as they wrestle with new challenges arising from COVID 19. These factors have contributed to what is known as Great Resignation. The Great Resignation Can it be prevented with enhancing employee experience As more employees balance their work and home lives, how employers treat their employees becomes significant. Thus, it is critical for businesses in any sector today to take a close look at employee experience and how their enterprise measures up to what employees want, regardless of whether they are in tech, retail, or any other type of global market. A Microsoft survey showed that more than 40% of employees intend to leave their current job this year. How can it be prevented from being deserted What would be the best strategy to retain your top talent Make sure your employees are happy and satisfied. Yes, you read it right. The best thing you can do to avoid great resignations is to deliver the best employee experience. An effective employee experience ensures maximum productivity and ROI by keeping your employees happy and motivated. Here are six reasons why employee experience should be at the top of the priority list. Employers have started to rethink their priorities and revamp their employee experience strategies to make them relevant for today and the future. That where a modern service desk comes in. Providing seamless employee experiences across all departments within an organization is the purpose of the modern service desk. A modern AI powered service desk integrated within Microsoft Teams, can help employees with providing powerful features like Twitter age Knowledge management, Invisible ticketing system, Expert connect, Live chat, Push Notifications, Workflow approvals and process orchestration and much more. Enabling employees, auto resolving issues and providing instant support are some of the key components that make the employee experience better in this changing work environment. All these contribute to ensuring that employees always have access and information at their fingertips within the platform of their choice, such as MS Teams or Slack. No one wants to wait for hours to get the information that they require anymore. And no employee wants to send out emails or call for support. Providing great employee experience should be a key focus for companies if they want to grow in today business world. And AI enterprise service desks can.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7767**

Even as the Russian invasion of Ukraine proceeds, the Indian mind space is being bombarded by Western propagandists and strategists describing the Narendra Modi government abstention in the United Nations Security Council vote as a cop out. As we have argued before in these columns [bit.ly/3hknSwz](https://bit.ly/3hknSwz) there is no reason why India should be taking sides in what is essentially an East West conflict, centered in Europe and a continuation of the Cold War. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has walked a path originally defined by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and further refined in changing geopolitical contexts by his many successors. As fighting continued in Ukraine for the fourth day following Russia invasion, the contours of the economic fallout on India are beginning to emerge. The impact is likely to be felt through two channels. The immediate hit has come through a surge in crude oil price. On February 24, the Indian basket breached the psychologically important barrier of \$100 barrel. This will feed into inflation and keep it at an elevated level. In addition, another impact on India retail inflation is likely to be felt in cooking oil prices as Ukraine and Russia together dominate sunflower oil exports. RBI challenge is unlikely to be limited to dealing with inflation. The economic disruption caused by the conflict and its fallout will lead to a churn in international financial markets as investors rebalance portfolios to account for changes in risk. Finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman has indicated that the current conflict will challenge India development. Elevated oil prices undo a crucial budget assumption of average oil price between \$70 75. However, with indications from both Russia and Ukraine that they are open to talks, the portents are not all negative. The conflict comes at a time when private consumption remains weak and global supply chain disruptions have pushed up prices of key intermediates in manufacturing. This unusual situation calls for an immediate reduction in GoI retail fuel taxes. Western response to Russia is taking the form of economic sanctions. Two overarching aims of the sanctions are to impose financial costs on Russia and squeeze its economic base. Among the tools to be used is the ejection of select Russian banks from the SWIFT payment system, which handles international payments networks. These sanctions are unlikely to have a significant impact on India. India hydrocarbon imports are largely from West Asia. Russia, however, is India most important arms supplier. Here, the two sides have been working on strengthening the system of settling mutual payments in national currencies. In the medium term, India dependence on Russian arms poses a geopolitical risk. According to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, India indicative arms imports during 2010 20 from Russia was \$22.6 billion, around 63% of our total arms imports. Lessening this dependence has to be a priority. On balance, the initial impact of the conflict and subsequent developments may not be severe. However, India fiscal and monetary policies will have to be in sync to manage price.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7768**

Pressure without weakening drivers of economic growth. With BJP becoming the first non Congress party in Manipur to complete full five year tenure, the diverse north eastern state presents a complex political scenario. Old divisions between the Meitei dominated Impala Valley and hill districts controlled by Nags and Kakis linger insurgent groups have made sporadic attempts to disrupt political activities in recent weeks. But a relatively new development is the rising political violence between party workers, with guns, worryingly, becoming one of the weapons of choice. But till elections neared, chief minister N Brien Singh could have boasted of a relatively peaceful tenure. Achievements like rail connectivity reaching the state and a slew of road projects will bolster BJP but the pandemic dented the state remittance economy, powered mainly by young migrants working in the hospitality sector. However, BJP is also troubled by the legacy of the imperfect 2017 victory. After taking office with just 21 legislators, many of them Congress imports, BJP chose to engineer more defections from Congress. With too many ticket contenders, there have been desertions. Plus, ties between Brien and his allies, NPP and NPF, are frosty. BJP is contesting all 60 seats, NPF has fielded 10 candidates, and NPP is fighting in 38 seats, pitching itself as the party of the Northeast. Taking a cue from NPF, Kakis have also floated a party. Congress has benefited from the churn in BJP but the field may now be hopelessly divided for any party to corner the entire anti incumbency vote. JD U, having briefly governed Manipur in its earlier Samata avatar, has attracted many jilted BJP and Congress ticket aspirants. Still, representative politics, despite imperfections, is better than strife. AFSPA remains a blot on Manipur democracy. Post elections, the Centre must consider killing that draconian law. One of the most severe Western sanctions on Russia is freezing the Russian central bank assets held abroad. Russia has \$630 billion in foreign exchange reserves. However, more than \$300 billion worth of assets are held abroad in the Federal Reserve US central bank and the European Central Bank ECB. Cutting off access to these funds to Russia can be a mighty blow. The other big action underway is excluding Russian banks from the SWIFT network, which facilitates international payments. SWIFT Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication is a global messaging system that allows banks to communicate with each other in a secure manner, enabling safe transfer of funds. Based in Belgium and jointly owned by 2,000 banks and financial institutions, it is the underlying technology that enables global payments and has 11,000 international banks as members. Revenge travel is a fabrication of a headline writer. It is a phrase that might come from a Eureka moment without the bathtub travellers feel the buoyancy of vengeance till the airport security agent goes through the familiar motions of thoroughly soaping their bodies. The pandemic has forced airlines to change. But the distance they have gone to make adjustments is roughly equal.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7769**

To the space we have in economy class to shuffle our feet. So, we think we have revenge stewing in our cabin bags, but our cramped annoyance will keep that dish lukewarm when we get to our destination. No fun in serving that. Talking of space, when a character from The Big Bang Theory makes it to a zero gravity station, he is chivvied by his wife and mother to choose between them. His colleague, a Russian cosmonaut, says I can believe these people won the Cold War. The fictional cosmonaut incredulity is evidently shared by a real life Russian who has currently put in the news Ukraine. One is too cowardly to identify him, but his name sounds like Pushkin. Except he will rhyme NATO with Nyet with no fear of critics. Anyway, with corona mandated incarceration ending, Emily in Paris commends what is putatively the most romantic city in the world as the choicest vacation spot. The series tells us that France invented social distance decades ago unless you can say IL vous plait, a Parisian will willingly air kiss the cliché and avoid you like plague. In those circumstances, Paris will be cleared of the minefield of cultural blunders. Nobody will ask if you know about Simone de Beauvoir, thus saving you the embarrassment of saying, No, but I am friendly with Bite key Tufa. London is another site of freedom from the din of the WFH prison, such as your boss voice carrying out the morning head count on a Zoom call. But don't imagine that the London experience will be like before. The Brits gave us the Westminster Model, now Boris Johnson has apparently developed the Party System, where the cap on the number of people at a venue is distended by a series of nightcaps. Therefore, in London you can become a boozocrat, despite restrictions. Provided, of course, you are in an orderly queue. Nobody back home will begrudge this colonial hangover produced by the Johnsonian jugaad. Only one thing can save the world from the coming war which will be a total war this is going to destroy the whole of life on the earth. Trees, birds, animals, and man anything living will simply be gone. There is one way only, and that is to spread to people more meditateness, more love, more friendliness, and more rejoicing. If we can make the earth sing songs and dance in joy, in gratitude because existence has given so much otherwise, it would have been impossible even to purchase one sunrise. And a sunrise is a big thing the whole wealth of the earth would not be able to produce a single rose. And all this is given to man without his asking. You don't deserve it, you are not worthy of it. It is out of the compassion of existence, the overflowing joy of existence, the continuous creativity of existence that you are so rich. Millions of stars in the night. Make people aware of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7770**

Their gratitude towards life, and make people love, sing, and dance. If we can spread this at ease around the world, the third world war will be prevented. We need not bother about it. Joyous people don't want war it is only those who are already dead who would like everybody else to be dead. They are really suffering because they are dead. They cannot laugh, they cannot enjoy, they cannot love, and they cannot feel. They don't have any heart, and others have. It is making them so jealous it will be far better that everything is finished. At least there will be no grounds for their jealousy they will also be finished in it. So I don't say that there is any direct way to prevent the third world war. That is what the pacifists of the world say. Protest. Have protest marches to Washington, to Moscow but nobody listens to those protest marches. And I have seen those pacifists shouting and screaming against the war I could not see any difference between them and the people who are getting ready to fight. The weak, the powerless, scream. The powerful takes his gun, puts his army on alert. The pacifists continually go on protesting. This helps nobody. I am not a pacifist, and I don't want my people to be pacifists. That is fighting with those who are preparing for war but you are doing the same on a small scale. No, that won't help. We want to create our own movement which has nothing to do with the third world war. Do you see my point? If we can make humanity happier, more loving, more silent, more peaceful, we will create a real barrier against the third world war. The leaders cannot go without their people. If the people refuse, the armies refuse, if everybody refuses and says, I am so happy, I don't want to die. And I love humanity, so I don't want to kill. If you can manage on your own, you do it. A peaceful and happy man does not want to die and does not want to kill. Abridged from From Bondage to Freedom, courtesy Oslo International Foundation, The Indian stand on Ukraine has been lauded by independent observers as balanced and neutral one. It says no to war and calls for cessation of hostilities. It takes into account the Russian position while calling for restraint and peaceful dialogue. Hence, we recorded abstention from a UN resolution against Russia. That reflects what the common Indian feels. Having travelled approx. 7,000 km from UP to Gujarat in the last one week, I found that a common Indian, unaware of the NATO and US equations unfolding in Ukraine, supports Putin with one simple line Sir, Putin does want a hostile neighbor, his fight is for Russia defence. Russia is fighting for Russia. Why should we support him if he has always been our best friend? Once Ukraine is in NATO, then there will never.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7773**

Be a safe Russia on this front. Putin fears that Ukraine is being used by America to sit on their neck through pushing NATO into this land and is trying to thwart these efforts. America knew about it and pushed Ukraine to the brink without supporting its cause beyond a certain prayers level. There had always been certain unanimity in Russia over opposition to NATO eastward expansion. We believe that the eastward expansion of NATO is a mistake and a serious one at that, Boris Yeltsin, Russia first post Soviet president, told reporters at a 1997 news conference with US President Bill Clinton in Helsinki, where the two signed a statement on arms control. It is not to be forgotten that the Trans atlantic military alliance founded in 1949 specifically to counter the Soviet Empire in Europe has been an evolving discussion since the breakup of the USSR in 1991. After the west supported breakup of the Soviet Union, NATO role should have been redefined with a re alignment with the Russian position. Many media reports have quoted US diplomats on Russia sensitivities over NATO possible eastward expansion. No matter how nuanced, if NATO adopts a policy which envisions expansion into Central and Eastern Europe without holding the door open to Russia, it would be universally interpreted in Moscow as directed against Russia, US diplomat James Collins is said to have written in a State Department cable in 1993. But since 1990, NATO has gone through five rounds of enlargement to include former parts of the Soviet Union and several former Warsaw Pact states. It is true that in 1997 Russia signed the Founding Act with NATO on mutual relations, cooperation, and security, resulting in the founding of NATO Russia Council in 2002. Moscow received access and a permanent presence at NATO headquarters in Brussels. Meanwhile, Russia felt betrayed by the accelerated US moves to deploy missile defenses in Poland and the Czech Republic, and also bring Georgia and Ukraine to NATO membership. In 2008, Putin strong opposition to US actions on Poland and Ukraine defined future pathways clearly. All moves on Russia NATO exchanges came to a halt. Stalin was a Georgian so are many Russians. These age old bonds make Russia oppose both Georgia and Ukraine joining NATO. Moscow sees that the West is trying to contain Russia through integrating Ukraine with it by making it a part of NATO. The Orange Revolution was supported by the West as it hoped the result would make Ukraine pro west. Now with President Putin Ukraine action, new strategic alliances may emerge. The Sino Russia cooperation is something India will have to watch carefully. India has categorically asked the war to stop and begin dialogue to sort out differences. This is the only way out. It must be supported by the west also. Ukraine has exposed the double speak of the so called liberal media in India. They are now complaining that India is not supporting Ukraine. Many of them now.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7774**

Demand a boycott of the Russian sports teams. Indeed, we must not be unmindful of the stand Ukraine took on India Pokhran II or whether it voted against India on Kashmir. But the central theme in this imbroglio revolves around what Putin stands for. Most of them have scant knowledge about Ukraine e.g. the fact that this tiny land was an inseparable part of the Russian nation the word Ukraine is derived from the Russian word Okraina meaning frontline area two major Russian leaders Khrushchev and Brezhnev belonged to this region, even the name Putin has its origin in Ukraine King of Rus ruled this area, its people speak Russian, schools follow Russian education system. Ukraine is not just a neighboring country for us. It is an inalienable part of our own history, culture and spiritual space, Putin said candidly in his speech last Monday, as per the Kremlin official translation. Since time immemorial, the people living in the south west of what has historically been Russian land have called themselves Russians. Putin had also said on record, blaming the Communists for the creation of Ukraine, was entirely created by Russia or, to be more precise, by Bolshevik Communist Russia. Modi has provided the right direction to the foreign policy in this complicated situation. Let see how the situation unfolds in the coming weeks. Surely this war and diplomacy is going to shape new military and economic equations in our neighbourhood. Indian Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar has rejected speculation of a coalition between Russia, China, Pakistan and Iran along the lines of the Quad, saying four corners do not necessarily make geometry. Oh, yes, but they do, given by the voting in the UN Security Council on Russia attack on Ukraine. Russia, as a permanent Security Council seat member, promptly vetoed the resolution. China and India abstained. India said that diplomacy was given up, in other words it was given much of a chance. Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan was in Moscow the day Vladimir Putin launched his invasion of Ukraine. So, China, India and Pakistan are all on Russia side now. Voila, here the new Quad China, India, Russia and Pakistan. No matter the denials, there is great consternation in Washington D.C., over New Delhi support of Moscow. America practically murdered the original Quad the US, India, Japan and Australia by providing nuclear powered submarines to Australia but not to India. Ever since, India has grown closer to Russia. It imported the S 400 missile defence system from Russia, in open defiance of the US. The US still continues to threaten sanctions on India over buying the S 400. Now with India latest position vies Russia, the US, in a state of pique, could very well levy sanctions on India. India position on the Russia Ukraine war is seen as open support of Moscow. The Ukrainian ambassador to India, Igor Polka, has said that Kyiv is deeply dissatisfied over India position on the Russian aggression. Polikha has told Indian.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7775**

Media, I am following all the reports from the side of your ministry and the latest advisory to your citizens in Ukraine was just not to go out, not to go to Kyiv, and the statement of your Minister of External Affairs was that India is closely following development of events. We are deeply dissatisfied with their positions. What does it mean closely following or more closely Now, 10 15 people are killed. When hundreds of thousands are killed, what will happen we are waiting, we are asking, we are pleading for the strong voice of India. Polikha is directly indicting Jaishankar. What had made India ditch the original Quad and take the side of Russia Other than American perfidy, it is the realization that about 70 percent of Indian arms imports come from Russia. The Indian military forces are deeply dependent upon Russian arms and spare parts. Russia makes some of the best arms in the world, all at a cost effective price. The head of Lockheed Martin, the maker of the American F 16 fighter aircraft has promised to move his entire production lines of the F 16 to India in big bait to India Make in India programmer, but India has refused to take his bait. India, it seems, thinks that there are better planes out there like the Russian Suk hoi. India military will be crippled if it stops buying arms from Russia. A case in point is the S 400 system. It is the finest missile defence system in the world. It has crippled any projectile plane or missile that Pakistan can throw at us. Pakistan desperately seeks the S 400, but it does have the money to buy it. And India and Russia are in talks about the next gen Russian missile defence system, the S 500. The S 500 can neuter anything the Chinese can throw at us, including hypersonic missiles. The Russians haven provided the S 500 to any other country as yet. India reportedly is the first country that they are offering it to. Without the treaty of friendship and cooperation that the master of realpolitik, Indira Gandhi, signed with the Soviet Union in 1971, and the naval support provided by the Soviet Union, India may not have won the war in 1971, given how antagonistic the US was to it. India is fortunate that it has another master in realpolitik, Narendra Modi, at the helm of affairs today. He listens to his factotums, but luckily, not enough. Jaishankar is bleedingly pro American. He has served as ambassador to both China and the US, but the US seems to have had a lasting impact on him. His own son, Dhruva, served in a prominent American think tank, the Brookings Institution in India. Jaishankar seems very comfortable when he is talking in the midst of American think tankers and academicians. Jaishankar recently gifted a cricket bat signed by Virat Kohli to his Australian counterpart, Marise Payne. He should know that cricket bats.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7776**

Do not necessarily make for effective international diplomacy. India and Pakistan have tried cricket diplomacy for decades but to no avail. Jaishankar impulses might have been to support the NATO Bloc in the current crisis between Russia and Ukraine, but if he had wanted to, Modi must have overruled him. It is clear that Modi is dictating Indian terms in the current crisis. He is a pragmatic, level headed leader, and will never jeopardize India interests, no matter how fascinated he might be with one nation or the other. Russia has reportedly offered to intercede between China and India. Seeing how quickly bad relations can devolve into war, both countries should take up Russia offer. India has a major role to play in the current crisis, as the Ukrainian ambassador himself said. Modi has earned the trust of Putin. Modi is also close to Biden, although Biden must be miffed at him over his current stance. But Biden simply does trust China. So India must step in the breach to stop the war and promote diplomacy. Those who think that including Pakistan in the new Quad is taking things a bit too far can drop it. Stunningly, the UAE also abstained from the UN vote against Russia. India has excellent relations with the UAE. So the new Quad could be China, India, Russia, India and the UAE, all Asian powers. The 21st century is supposed to be the Asian century after all. Currently, the sixth largest economy globally, India, is now a USD 3.1 trillion country. It is forecasted to become the third largest in 2031, according to the Centre for Economics and Business Research (CEBR). This significant increase is the result of steady growth primarily helmed by the sheer size of the country and the quantum of its population that has been driving local consumption as the nation continues to urbanise at a faster pace. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is spearheading the country towards his highly ambitious target to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2025. However, given the pandemic induced oscillation in GDP growth, this target is a mean feat. Current growth levels may still be enough for the country to sustain the world fastest growing economy tag, but is it enough to reach USD 5 trillion? More crucially, is the pace of economic growth keeping up with the Indian government ambitious infrastructure, welfare and developmental plans? Are the current revival methods enough to reach India ardent economic target? With a cumulative value of INR 34.5 lakh crore and growing, the fiscal stimulus is the Indian government CPR to resuscitate a pandemic affected economy. This amount, which has been up by 19% since last year, is a direct contributor to India mounting fiscal deficit, which has reached a record high of INR 18.49 trillion, nearing one tenth of the nation GDP. Additionally, India social welfare spending has exponentially increased. This year budget saw a 35% increase in capital outlay bringing the government spending to INR 7.5 lakh crore.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7777**

U.S. side and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Meaty and Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the Indian side was the most important step for meeting the acute shortage of semiconductors. Currently, most of the semiconductor chips are manufactured in Taiwan by US and Chinese companies. The tension between Taiwan and China poses a real threat of disruption over this item, which is already in short supply. Almost all electronic goods depend on semiconductor and their demand is increasing in geometric progression. This Moue will allow India to play a bigger role in the electronic supply chain. Ms. Raimondo came with executives from ten leading companies to spur private investment into India chip industry. Earlier, in January, the Semiconductor Industry Association and the India Electronics and Semiconductor Association decided to form a private-sector task force to strengthen collaboration between the two countries in the global semiconductor ecosystem. Ms. Raimondo assurance was encouraging. She stated that the US and India are working to align export controls and working on the trade dialogue focused on related semiconductor issues and that the Commerce Department Bureau of Industry and Security BIS would be taking the lead for the concerning the task force. Of late, India has taken preliminary important steps to establish itself as a leading nation in the chip industry. The Indian government approved a 76,000 core-scheme to boost semiconductor and display manufacturing in the country in a bid to position India as a global hub for hi-tech production and attract large chip makers. Incentives have been lined up for companies engaged in silicon semiconductor fibs, display fibs, compound semiconductors, silicon photonics, sensor fibs, and semiconductor packaging and semiconductor design. The India Semiconductor Mission ISM is a specialized and independent Business Division within the Digital India Corporation that aims to build a vibrant semiconductor and display ecosystem to enable India emergence as a global hub for electronics manufacturing and design. However, the journey is not easy. India presence in the chip industry is relatively small. It would require about 200 components used in semiconductor chips and investment to create global level manufacturing hubs. Besides, reliable and resilient supply chains, India needs to have chip manufacturing centers of a global nature and assured substantial orders. Currently, India strategy is to attract foreign firms. India hopes that the US companies would shift their production centers to this country and share production grade technology. The signing of Moue is an important step to make India an international hub to produce semiconductors. A realistic assessment is that it will take about three to four years for India to achieve this objective. U.S. side and the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Meaty and Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the Indian side was the most important step for meeting the acute shortage of semiconductors. Currently, most of the semiconductor chips are manufactured in Taiwan by US and Chinese companies. The tension between Taiwan and China poses a real threat of disruption over this item, which.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7780**

It is a common perception that teaching is an easy job. That just because you have been taught in school, you can teach. This perception leads to many opting for this profession because of ease and convenience two words that are far from true. Another common myth that clouds this profession is the idea that if you know something really well, you can teach it this robs the profession of the skills and precision it requires. The act of teaching has to be viewed with seriousness afforded to medical surgeons. In a single day of teaching, American educator Charlotte Danielson predicts that a teacher makes up to 3000 non trivial decisions. Researcher Philip Jackson also noted that a teacher has 200 300 judgment based exchanges with their students every hour which means 1500 decisions a day. To be able to make effective decisions on a daily basis, a teacher must rely on science, expertise, and intuition. This can happen only when teachers spend days, weeks, months and years honing and perfecting their skills with deliberate practice, focus and efforts. A teacher must be able to plan every minute of his her day in the classroom and outside, he she must be able to observe and absorb direct and implicit feedback from their students and the class, shift gears when required, use tools that is techniques, routines and strategies to drive learning, manage student behavior and engagement, and continuously learn and reflect to improve and deliver excellent learning experiences in the classroom. A teacher must be able to offer a depth of experience to students and not simply present the content. To be able to do all of this, a teachers need to be able to understand the curriculum, the larger goals and outcomes. They must have a repertoire of instructional tools and techniques and should be able to discern and distinguish which tool, technique or strategy to use at the right moment, and should be able to understand the real purpose of assessing student learning. They should also be able to model character and build a culture of excellence and learning in the classroom. All of this, while being a professional. This profession demands a lot of an individual for the 6 hours of learning in a classroom each day. Imagine a scenario where in the middle of a mathematics lesson a group of students start arguing over which approach is the right one to solve the problem. The argument gets heated and other students start losing interest and focus. In a traditional set up, this disruption may overtake the entire lesson all students miss out on their learning and the teacher heads back feeling disappointed. If the teachers have access to a repertoire of tools and techniques, they could have analyses the scenario and intervned with an appropriate solution. They could have used that disagreement as an opportunity to learn further. They could have employed the thinking routine of Think Pair Share to discuss which approach is the right.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7781**

One and why or turned the classroom around by asking each group to present their solution and peers to ask follow up questions. This clarity and confidence is what our teachers need to change the way learning is happening and this is what we need to focus on in our schools. We need to work rigorously and diligently with teachers to help build their expertise on a wide range of tools ranging from instructional tools, use of technology and tools to build positive relationships and culture in the classroom. There should be immense focus on the use of tools during the lesson, that is supported by professional development activities, training and observations. Teachers need this level of continuous support to be able create impact within their classrooms. New teachers should begin working on a limited set of tools with the help of focused learning sessions and demonstrations and then practice it in the classroom, perfect their usage and then move on to another set of tools. Over time, teachers should build a repertoire of tools, techniques and strategies that enable them to deliver excellent learning experiences in the classroom. We need to understand that teaching is not a passive job. With every new day there is a new challenge to respond to and conquer while keeping the students at the center of all of this. Teachers are entrusted with the responsibility of preparing students for the present and the future and therefore it becomes imperative that we send them in the classrooms, trained, prepared and with adequate resources so they can do justice by their role and to their students. The National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), the body overseeing the digital payments ecosystem in India, launched e RUPI, a voucher based payments system to promote cashless transactions in August 2021. Over the past year and a half it has emerged as a contactless, cashless and trustworthy instrument for digital payments. It is very different from the payment apps as it plays a huge role in making Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) and has become instrumental in digital governance. It has truly connected people lives with technology. The rapid penetration of mobile phones and internet has made it a great success. For the unversed, e RUPI acts as a digital voucher, which beneficiaries can avail on phone through SMS or QR Code, hence a citizen who wants to avail a free vaccine or health facility, then all they have to do is, show this voucher at the appropriate center and avail the service. This pre-paid voucher is a benefit for citizen as they don have to pay any money at all. On the other hand, the government reimburses the amount directly from an authorized bank. While the individual is at a vantage point, the hospital too benefits as it receives direct payment, with zero pilferage. RUPI ensures real time payments to the service provider. The digital revolution, led by Fitch has been the major reason why e RUPI has been able.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-17-Test NO.-7782**

To make great strides. Along with economic growth, it helps ensure public welfare through welfare schemes. But the biggest beneficiary here is the citizen or the consumer. e RUPI does not require one to have a bank account, as a result it can be availed more easily compared to other digital payment forms. Thus it is one of the safest and most secure form of payment. Secondly, it is contactless, thus beneficiary need not carry a print out of the voucher. They can simply show the voucher, register it through the QR code and avail the service, which going paperless and ensuring lesser carbon footprints. Thirdly the process happens through a two-step redemption process. This means that one personal information is also safe and secure. As a prepaid voucher e RUPI ensures that the user avails the facility in a hassle free manner, the service provider too gets a guarantee of immediate payment with the help of various banks that are associated with this service. And for the government, this method ensures that the money reaches directly to the needy ones, without going through various stages of fund allocation, distribution and then being stuck due to red tapes. Thanks to technology, the government can announce a scheme today and the prepaid vouchers can immediately reach the beneficiary. Thus it is a faster way of distributing welfare schemes, right when there is highest need for it. NPCI partnered with banks like State Bank of India, HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Baroda, Canada Bank, Induced Bank and ICICI Bank that ensure a quick turnaround cycle of this process. It is also associated with acquiring Apps such as Bharat Pea, PNB Merchant Pay, BHIM Baroda Merchant Pay, Pine Labs, and Yon SBI Merchant Pay. Most importantly, there are tie ups with more than 1,600 hospitals that can redeem e RUPI. In the future many more organizations will join hand. In fact the future of e RUPI is bright since corporates can utilise such vouchers for their employees. This voucher is an end to end digital transaction and it does not require any other physical issuance like a card, only a digital document is enough. This quick and safe method of providing healthcare facility also makes it easier to track the voucher, and the companies know the extent to which they are being utilised. Experts believe that in the future the utility of e RUPI will widen to not just healthcare benefits by private companies, but also by MSMEs for Business to Business transaction. And this sounds very exciting for those sectors where immediate and assured payments are the need of the hour. The media is full of debates on the recent speeches and discussion of Rahul Gandhi in different forums in United Kingdom. Opinions are divided, which is not surprising, with the Congress party and all opposition parties on one side and the BJP and its allies on the other. Political verbal duals will go on for some more.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7783**

While this is necessary, much more is required to finance Smart Cities, Urban, Physical and Digital infrastructure projects. This does beg the question, is the Indian government doing enough to bring more players to the game who can add good value to the economy? Are we optimally utilising our private sector? Can we get more foreign investors? Can India OCI community be somehow leveraged to bolster development? How can India strengthen its development strategies? The most apparent source of external income is Foreign Direct Investment. Since the advent of the Narendra Modi government, FDI has grown at a progressive rate to reach USD 81.72 billion currently, one of the largest inflows in the world. However, India continues to lag behind China, the USA and even Singapore, which receive more FDI than India despite being relatively mature economies with a slower pace of growth. Unlike these nations except China, India has an invaluable resource that is perhaps not optimized enough. India has 32 million overseas Indians, out of which there are 6 million OCI cardholders. This group, considered one of the richest globally, continues to have strong ties to the homeland. Key incentives and policy changes aimed to create a mutually beneficial association can hit the right trigger point for the group to invest more in India and leverage their international connections to induce foreign investors to invest in India. In the FY 2022 23 budget, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman sought to create a holistic environment that promotes ease of business as well as ease of living. This welcoming narrative, coupled with positive policy changes, can excite more OCIs and foreign investors to invest in India. Investing in a new market requires capital, international expertise and time and while foreign investors have no dearth of the former, the Indian administrative and taxation ecosystem leaves them with a paucity of the latter. To further boost FDI, the government needs to bring reforms in personal taxation. Foreign investors OCIs are sensitive to personal taxation norms regarding their global income being taxed if they stay for extended periods to tend to their investments. Currently, they get taxed on their global income if they exceed their stay in India beyond a specified limit. Since this limit is not enough for anyone to set up and nurture a new venture, it acts as a significant deterrent to any incremental increase in investment. This policy change is a proven remedy to increase FDI. Its merits are most apparent in the economic growth of Singapore and China, both of which have seen an exponential increase in their FDI since they adopted these policies. This has also led to cities in these nations becoming the preferred choice for regional headquarters of global conglomerates a feat that most Indian cities have not achieved despite the country being one of the largest open markets in the world. Moving Forward the Indian administration has been very progressive and responsive to those who support their vision to make India a Global Economic Leader.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7784**

Heartbreaking stories of what Indian students in Ukraine are enduring are not the first examples of tragedies India faulty higher education system can not produce, nor possibly will it be the last. There was a similar situation with students in Wuhan, China when the pandemic brought international travel to a standstill. As in Wuhan, many of the estimated 22,000 students who find themselves in the middle of a full scale invasion in Ukraine are medical students. Why do so many medical students go abroad to learn their craft, on populations and medical systems which are so vastly different from what is needed in serving their future caseload in India Go on Monday announced that four of its ministers, Jyotiraditya Scandia, Hardee Pure, Karen Rijiju and VK Singh, will travel to countries on the western border of Ukraine to enhance the coordination mechanism in place to evacuate Indian nationals trapped in the war zone. Currently, Gol efforts are focussed on using border crossings between Ukraine and its neighbours, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and Moldova to evacuate Indians. Subsequently, they are airlifted from these countries. The foreign ministry said that its assessment last month showed that 20,000 Indians, including students, were in Ukraine. Following Gol advisories as the geopolitical situation worsened, around 4,000 nationals left Ukraine. Following the launch of the evacuation, named Operation Ganga, as of Sunday, 1,156 people have been flown back to India. It a good step on Gol part to organise the evacuation at its own cost. The primary constraint now is evacuating Indians out of the war zone as there no paucity of flights to bring them back. To make the effort effective, the foreign ministry has dispatched officers with knowledge of Russian to Kyiv. Separately, Gol communication with Ukraine has included efforts to ensure that no Indian national is harmed on account of the sovereign choices India exercised at the UN. There been some criticism at home of the students staying on till the invasion began. Critics are misguided. Students who are pursuing medicine in Ukraine are there only because it a cheaper option than private Indian medical colleges. The demand for flights out of Ukraine resulted in air fares surging up to Rest 1 lakh, making them unaffordable for stranded students, many of whom come from families with modest resources. Given this backdrop, the four handpicked ministers are expected to smoothen the process. Separately, the root cause of the need for evacuation foregrounds a serious problem in the Indian education system. It defies logic that so many Indian students have to make long journeys to pursue their dream of becoming doctors. It shows glaring failures in the Indian education system that Ukraine, a country with a per capita GDP about two times that of India, can offer more affordable training in medicine. This should serve as a wakeup call to Gol and states which oversee higher education. If they can get their act together in this sphere, many Indian families will be spared the agony.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7785**

And the expense that comes with having to organise finances to send their children overseas to realize their aspirations. School educators everywhere struggle to spot bullying before it escalates. What is specially indefensible in the case of a teenaged student suicide in Faridabad last week is that his mother says she made repeated complaints to the school authorities and all of these were ignored? Those other children mentally and physically tormented the student for various factors that set him apart, is classic bullying. That the teachers refused to take serious note of such behavior, speaks to a more culpable shirking of the responsibility to ensure that schools are safe environments for children. Experts say that poor local research and most educational institutes relying on Western data to design prevention and intervention programmes decreases the likelihood of their effectiveness. Such programmes are very rare to begin with. A 2014 Ascham survey that showed only 3% of private schools in Delhi NCR having counselors, as against the CBSE guideline requiring at least one full time counselor per school, was very telling. This makes teachers the default stand in. But without proper training they cannot deliver either. The present case is indicative at best of a penchant for misreading seriously hurtful behavior as harmless, and at worst of active negligence. But the other thing experts emphasize is that suicide comes at the end of a complex pathway of factors. This makes the arrest of the school headmistress for abetment of suicide in the present case, as questionable as Rhea Chakrabarty being similarly booked in 2020. The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 recognised that attempt to suicide is not a crime both logically and medically driving people to suicide should not be a crime either. Indian schools are crying for structural protections against bullying and fixing accountability for excesses is also important. But populist scapegoating is a poor substitute and does little to prevent a recurrence of the present tragedy. The latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change IPCC cautions that humans and natural ecosystems are now pushed beyond their adaptation limits due to climate change. India is highly vulnerable and will need a transformational climate action that cuts across sectors and regions to reduce substantial economic losses and damage to lives and biodiversity. A transformational climate action would require political will and administrative implementation at all levels, from Panchayati to state and national levels. We would need a collective effort involving citizens, institutions and infrastructural redesign to reduce the risks from extreme weather events like flooding, cyclones, sea level rise, heat waves and droughts. The IPCC report says that vulnerability and inability to adapt are more in regions where unsustainable ocean and land use, inequity and marginalization are large. It says that up to 3.6 billion people living in this context are threatened. This is true for most of South Asia, surrounded by rapidly changing seas and mountains. Of the most dangerous uses of single words the most devastating is when.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7786**

You turn to your wife who is looking like thunder and you shortsightedly say what wrong and she says, nothing. That nothing has more meanings than ET which has only 247 definitions. Nothing can mean, if you don't know it is worth telling you. Also, I cannot believe you do not know so shame on you. Also, if I have to state the obvious, there is nothing to talk about. It most likely means I cannot believe I agreed to marry you when I had so many better prospects. Since husbands, by nature, are not yet developed to the point where they can resist asking what wrong, this impasse will continue into perpetuity. The most foolish thing to do is interpret the nothing literally and say something like, oh good, I am glad it all cool, the way you are all scowling and uptight, thought something was wrong. A close cousin of this scenario is the do not touch me threat. This can happen without warning. Everything is fine, the party was great, good fun, you have come home and suddenly you are frosted. Guys just do not have that savvy to know what they did to be frozen into the cold. Now, they are forced to make up and plead for a clarification. There may be some husbands out there who shrug and say, okay, I won't even come near you, read a book instead, cool by me €| but I do not know any. Trials by fire like this are the glue of marriages. Another area where women win hands down is in the guessing game. Men are clueless when it hits them. There they are, poor innocent sods, home after a hard day work handling a twit of a boss and now watching Viral come to bat on TV, some relaxation, when wife bounces in, all smiling and happy, radiant with expectation and says, notice something different. Husband heart sinks because he has never won this game, like never. Her earrings, hairstyle, the clothes, shoes, curtains, the cushion covers, they are all in the race, what the heck is it Wives do not give clues and if you ask for it you will see the first of the rain clouds forming on her brow. Max she will say is, come on it is so obvious, and it is staring you in the face. Is it Where, where, oh lord help, Viral just gave a catch to third slip, we are 43 for 3, give me divine inspiration, let me guess right. You guess wrong, so wrong that she stalks off. So you say, don't walk away, what wrong And she says, nothing. Shivaratri is a blissful night for devotees. On this night, Shiv bestows His grace through the cosmic dance of fusion Shiv with Shakti leading to evolution and transformation. Shiv is the primal atman omniscient, omnipresent and omnipotent. Shiv means that which is auspicious, propitious, gracious, benign, kind, benevolent and friendly. His common epithets are Shamburg.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7787**

Meaning benign Shankar beneficent; Mahesh war great Lord; and Mahdi great God. Shiv is represented in a variety of forms: as the cosmic dancer Natural; as a naked ascetic; a mendicant beggar; Ad yogi; and as Ardhanareshwar an androgynous union of half male and half female. Shakti paired with Him is the embodiment of power and manifestations of Uma, Sati, PÄ rhati, Dura and Kali. According to Kashmir Slavism, Paramshiv is Parabrahmn, the ultimate reality, the one form where from everything emerges. Paramshiv manifests himself by a process of descent, from Paramshiv to java, through 36 tetras. The vibrant creative energy of Paramshiv known as panda moves him to manifest these 36 tetras as Lila, divine play, on Shivaratri. Shiv Shakti consciousness and awareness of light are venerated and worshipped on this day. Their dimensions, the five pure tetras of universal experience, are: the initial, creative, motionless Absolute; the energy, Bind ta-ta, that polarizes consciousness I and his, subject and object; the Sadakhya tetra that is responsible for the appearance of a ham, self; the Ishtar tetra in which you realize, his universe is my own expansion; and the fifth, Sadvidya when uprush actually realises his own nature, and yet this realisation is in motion. Sometimes you realize it, sometimes you forget it. Seven pure impure tetras act as instruments that assist the soul in liberation. These are uprush and Maya tetras, the five kanchukas, cloaks that block the subject from recognising the divine nature of the Universe: time, knowledge, desire, causality and being limited. Twenty four impure tetras are: uprush and priority tetra; sativa tames and rajas tetras; five senses organs; five karmendriya, motor organs; five sensations; and five physical elements. The Buddha is the first to emerge from priority. It descends into ahamkara. The external sense of self is then experienced through the manes, sensory mind, which evolves to the lowest tetra. On the auspicious night of Shivaratri, a new cycle of creation begins. The two sources of light, Shiv and Shakti, merge to give rise to universal consciousness through the 36 tetras. The universe is just a proliferation, pervaded at every plane by Shakti, the divine presence. Shiv is supreme, non evolving, undifferentiated and manifests Absolute. Both the manifest Absolute and manifest Absolute are His creative powers and, therefore, inseparable. According to quantum physics, there is no matter, it is only panda, vibrations or wave formations in the ocean of consciousness. The universe is a vibration of waves. The cyclic movement of internalisation and externalisation occurs within consciousness at the most elevated plane in creation the Shiv Shakti tetras. The visible world that emerges from panda, subtle vibrations, is the throb of the divine. All souls are one with Paramshiv, the Absolute Consciousness, something that is forgotten due to Maya or ignorance. However, through knowledge, we can recognise our divine nature and become liberated. And Shivaratri is the occasion to aspire for this. As Covid 19 catches a breath and economy opens up, the retail sector is standing.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7788**

Up back on its feet Its greatest enabler in this restoration has been digital payments. When everything closed during the lockdown in 2020, it was the digital mode of payments that kept both merchants and consumers going. According to RBI data, digital transactions in the total volume of non cash retail payments in 2020 21 jumped to 98.5 per cent. In a pilot survey conducted by RBI in 2018 19 to understand retail payment habits of people in six cities Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Chennai and Guwahati, it found out that convenience was an overwhelming reason for people to adopt digital payments. Indeed, it the convenience to pay from anywhere and anytime, without queuing up outside an ATM, that has been the driving force behind adoption of digital payments. A large part of this payments revolution has been led by UPI. While it still accounts for a small 10% share of the total retail sector payments, this number is expected to grow multifold in the years to come. Understanding this shift, government too has moved forward to push digital payments. The budget this year continued allocation towards digital payments, something that was done last year as well. Last year budget had allocated Rest 1500 core to promote digital transactions and boost digital modes of payments in rural and underserved areas. More recently, the central bank increased the cap on e Rup vouchers issued by the government to 1 lakh per voucher from 10,000 and allowed one voucher to be used multiple times until fully redeemed. This is expected to boost digital payments in the offline mode and allow direct benefit transfers without having to have a bank account. While digital payments have been pretty common at organized retailers and e commerce, in unorganized retail, particularly the brick and mortar neighborhood stores, it has been a recent phenomenon. Interestingly, close to 60% of transactions in under Rest 200 category is happening on UPI. These points to adoption of UPI even at small stores such as pan and cigarette shops. In every other ticket size, UPI has seen an upsurge but the adoption at small stores is nothing short of remarkable. Within UPI, it the QR code revolution that has made it all possible. Pandemic obviously played a huge role but it also the ease of getting on to UPI. In our work with brick and mortar retailers, we have seen that those who accept payments digitally have much better cash flows and revenue cycles than those who insist on accepting cash. Small, unorganized retailers form 90% of the retail sector in India and with them accepting digital payments, it is the first step to digitizing their business. In the world of e commerce and endless choices, retailers need to put their customers at the center of their business. The idea of becoming contactless has changed the attitude of consumers looking for new payment methods. The abundance of applications and payment options have made retailers lives easier. To some extent, bonuses, discounts.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7791**

And cash backs have also lured users towards this option. Deeper push into hinterlands through UPI A bigger thrust to digital payments will come from RBI plan to allow UPI payments through feature phones. Known as UPI Lite, the payment option is already in pilot phase. Opening up payments for non smartphone users is a great move. There are approximately 44 crore feature phone users in India and with UPI, this population can realize the benefits of digital payments. With UPI for feature phones, there could be a game changing shift in payments and thus consumption patterns which will drive faster digitization of individuals as well as SMBs in rural pockets. The new payment innovations coupled with UPI Interoperability will also enable merchants to offer a range of bundled payment capabilities, including loyalty programs, low cost EMIs, and much more. Even as the growth story in digital payments continues, the government should not lose sight of malicious actors who are waiting for an opportunity to damage the massive transformation we have been through. There no denying that the IPL 2022 auction provided cricket fans with a peek into the future of the game. After all, the biggest T20 league is a barometer of rising stars and declining stalwarts, shaping the direction in which the game evolves. In that sense, the auction this time saw franchises decisively go for youngsters, even at the cost of established players. While Mumbai Indians splurging a whopping Rs 15.25 crore on Ishim Krishna the most expensive buy of the auction grabbed headlines, also noticeable was the interest expressed in players from India recent U 19 World Cup winning team. In fact, all rounder Raj Angad Bawa, who picked up a 5 wicket haul in the U 19 WC final against England was scooped up for Rs 2 crore by Punjab Kings. Another U 19 star, all rounder Rajvardhan Hanagargekar, was picked up by the mighty Chennai Super Kings for Rs 1.5 crore, while U 19 winning captain Yash Dhull went to Delhi Capitals for Rs 50 lakh. Other interesting buys included Tim David a free agent from Singapore by Mumbai Indians, Riyan Parag by Rajasthan Royals, Shahbaz Ahmed and Anuj Rawat by Royal Challengers Bangalore. Contrast this with big names like Suresh Raina, Piyush Chawla, Ishant Sharma, Steve Smith and Eoin Morgan going unsold at the auction. That even someone of the likes of David Warner was bought for almost half his previous value shows that franchises had their eyes firmly on the future and ruthlessly went by the current form of the players. Plus, with the addition of two new teams this time Gujarat Titans and Lucknow Super Giants the established teams were more focussed on retaining their respective core units, something that reflected in the way they approached the auction. But overall, the relatively high bids for young Indian players are an important price signal for the rest of the Indian cricketing infrastructure there is big demand for domestic talent that is still.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7792**

This quote sums up our affinity for our languages. Back in 1992, Nelson Mandela said this, and to date, the quote stands true. For a country like India where we have 121 languages and 270 mother tongues and a multitude of dialects, the scenario is ideal. As we celebrate International Mother Language day, let acknowledge the cultural and linguistic diversity in the country. Our native tongue was the first language in which we began to communicate. As we grew older English became the language of communication for metropolitan India and our mother tongue was rarely spoken outside of our homes and families. As a result, most Indians are at least bilingual, if not multilingual. Yet, the Internet has not been developed and adapted in this hybrid, versatile and multilingual fashion. The Internet, which was first introduced in the 1990s, has now become a way of life. Despite this, it caters to a primarily English speaking populace. Further to this, the pandemic has deepened our reliance on digital thus accelerating the internet uptake. Several factors like low prices of 4G data, wide availability of affordable hardware have contributed to the massive internet penetration in previously unaddressed geographies. But even in this new normal, the market still has a significant deficit of solutions and services on the vernacular front. Few efforts were made to mobilize Indian regional languages on the Internet. But the dilemma remains the same: Is the web ready to cater to the next billion users in their comfort language? An inclusive internet beyond Entertainment There is a significant divide between the digital adoption of rural and urban Indians. We must seek beyond existing approaches to bridge this divide and ensure that the next billion users can use the internet seamlessly. The goal is to recognize and cater to Bharat specific wants and requirements by build digital pathways to upgrade their standard of living. The key to bringing the internet to rural India lies in delivering more serious use cases, in addition to providing entertainment and networking platforms in native Indian languages. The recent digital initiatives announced in Union Budget 2022 to address the concerns of Bharat natives, is a testimony for the government focus and vision in this direction. Government programmes such The National Education Policy, PM e vidya plan, Swayam Prabha TV and Digital University empower citizens and the young generation specifically with the choice of learning in native language. Revolutionizing the design of Internet Due to the diversity of a country like India, imbibing regional languages across digital platforms remains a serious challenge that directly addresses the problem of a more inclusive and holistic web. As English has been the inherent language of the internet, one can run multiple features and algorithms to observe and analyze the user interests, demands and feedback to offer personalized services. However, to conduct the same in a regional language is difficult as there is limited corpus in the local languages. Therefore the need of the hour to build the web in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7793**

Regional language is to curate a robust and original regional language corpus. Next generation technologies like AI, ML and Data Science can then be leveraged to derive rich consumer insights. Natural Language processing can provide myriad opportunities to bind Digital India. Besides, visual and voice based content can also be a breakthrough move in achieving the goal of an inclusive internet. Voice is a fundamental and straightforward mode of communication that does not require literacy, which is still another barrier to using the Internet in its current state. AI Chatbots and voice to action SDKs Software Development Kit are two technologies that will make it easier for regional customers to engage. Hyper local: The new buzzword as the focus shifts to the next billion users of Bharat, hyper local is the new buzzword in the startup lexicon. The hyper local ecosystem is growing exponentially, from 10 minute delivery to social media apps. Businesses across sectors are rapidly realizing the need to go digital and at the same time are foreseeing the importance of vernacular content on digital formats. A staggering amount of companies still use English to communicate with vernacular India. Whereas comparatively only a small percentage of our population speaks English. Making digital opportunities available in local languages is a foundational change towards connecting non English Indians to the digital era. Owing to rapid digitization and technological advancements, the healthcare sector finds itself on the threshold of an industry wide transformation. Ground breaking innovations such as telemedicine, medical wearable, It devices, electronic health records, among others are changing the dynamics of the healthcare sector. According to research, the global smart healthcare market is projected to reach around \$482.25 billion by 2027 at a CAGR of 17.97%. As more and more stakeholders hospitals, doctors, pharmaceuticals, and suppliers invest in smart technologies, the smart connected healthcare industry is expected to move forward in leaps and bounds. The ubiquitous presence of the internet and smartphones is enabling doctor patient communication remotely and the use of smart technologies is helping the sector leapfrog the gaps in conventional care delivery models. Indian healthcare abounds with pitfalls like poor accessibility, inferior infrastructure, burgeoning population, the perennial crunch of healthcare providers, and rising costs. A smart connected healthcare model can vault this crippled healthcare system to an integrated, improved, and patient oriented system. Understanding the concept of Smart Connected Healthcare Smart connected healthcare is a socio technical delivery and management model that leverages technologies like Artificial Intelligence AI, Internet of Things It devices, big data analytics, telemedicine, etc. to provide accessibility of healthcare services remotely. This healthcare system aims to connect all the stakeholders in the industry seamlessly to enable dynamic information access, better resource allocation, informed decisions, enhanced access to quality care, and improved patient outcomes. For instance, modern healthcare apps are enabling healthcare accessibility and empowering remote doctor patient connectivity to bridge the gap

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between caregivers and care receivers in India. Making healthcare intelligent A smart connected healthcare system can address the long unresolved.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7794**

Adam Grant, an organisational psychologist, is among the most popular professors at the Wharton School of Business. His USP these days is to help organisations reinvent themselves, not by transforming processes and structures but by helping them think again about who they are and where they want to be in the foreseeable and manageable future. Former Indian foreign secretary and China expert, Vijay Gokhale, makes a rather prescient observation in his recent book on Tiananmen between military power and intellectual power, it is the latter Beijing is most afraid of as a challenge to Chinese Communist Party longevity and authority. One would question the thesis that China wishes to destroy America. The two largest economies in the world. Bound together through trade, investment, finance, technology, even people to people contacts, in a way the Soviet Union never was during the Cold War. Without taking sides, it is a fair assumption that, fearful of the pace at which the Chinese economy was growing although a long term phase of slower growth has set in and its lead in the technologies and industries of the future, America sought to hobble its rise. Something similar happened with Japan, a close friend and ally, in the 1980s. 2. The other assumption one must question is that India and China are destined to be adversaries for all time to come. Given the asymmetry that has widened steadily, that can set foreign policy on a zero sum path. 3. Ukraine is a reminder that people can sometimes try to fix, in the most alarming ways possible, what is not really broken. Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is a Russian nationalist. Even his critics will grant him that. Therefore, it is ironic that in a space of ten days his decisions have brought Russia to the brink of an abyss. Not even in the most chaotic phase of Boris Yeltsin, his predecessor as president, had the country's future looked so bleak. Even if Russia achieves its immediate military objectives in Ukraine, the victory will be pyrrhic. It is economically severely damaged and its invasion of Ukraine provides NATO with a new lease of life. Russia's strategic aims were to be undergirded by its fortress balance sheet around \$640 billion in foreign exchange reserves and gold. A break up of this balance sheet by the Institute of International Finance IIF showed that it was based on one key assumption. Russia's response to US sanctions after its annexation of Crimea in 2014 has been to partially switch its holdings of US dollars to gold and renminbi. The weakness in this assumption is that any Russian action that invited a forceful combined response of the US, EU, UK and Japan put almost 70% of this balance sheet at risk. The worst case scenario unfolded on February 28, when additional sanctions by the US and its allies immobilised a large part of the Bank of Russia assets. The Western response is working through the Russian central bank balance sheet to destabilise the financial system.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7795**

He expects me to fetch things for him and does not allow me to use the telephone or listen to my favorite singer. And, of course, watching my favorite television programmer is simply out of question. As for myself, I am twelve years old, fond of reading but not very keen on studying. I do know what my exam. My exam consists of my father, Examiner, elder brother and myself. We all love each other very much, though you would believe it if you saw us at home, especially when my brother and I have had a fight! Father is always busy. Sometimes he goes to office even on a Sunday. I know he is doing very well because I have heard people talking of him with respect. My exam consists of my father, Examiner, elder brother and myself. We all love each other very much, though you would believe it if you saw us at home, especially when my brother and I have had a fight! Father is always busy. Sometimes he goes to office even on a Sunday. I know he is doing very well because I have heard people talking of him with respect. Once in a while he notices me and is then very affectionate. I love him a lot, because I know that he is always there, even though it is only in the background. I do get angry any longer when he introduces me to his friends by my nickname and says that I am studying in Class Six, when I am actually in Class Seven. Examiner is warm, caring and impulsive, but not the world greatest cook. However, when she gets into the mood and goes on a cooking spree, we have a good time. I think she is frightfully clever because, apart from managing a career, she manages home, a husband and the two of us. She is not always around, but got used to that by now and tries not to let that bother me. Then there is my brother. I seriously feel something should be done about brothers, especially elder ones. He teases me mercilessly and considers me a blot upon the surface of the earth. What is worse? Once in a while he notices me and is then very affectionate. I love him a lot, because I know that he is always there, even though it is only in the background. I do get angry any longer when he introduces me to his friends by my nickname and says that I am studying in Class Six, when I am actually in Class Seven. Examiner is warm, caring and impulsive, but not the world greatest cook. However, when she gets into the mood and goes on a cooking spree, we have a good time. I think she is frightfully clever because, apart from managing a career, she manages home, a husband and the two of us. She is not always around, but got used to that by now and try.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7798**

With the changing world, every business constantly needs to innovate. Entrepreneurs are on the prowl to opt for strategies which help them grow. And with the opportunity to give financial protection to almost 140 billion people, the insurance sector needs even more innovation and involvement. Only a small portion of the Indian population is insured, and most are still unaware of the importance of insurance. The working populations in the country are more receptive to the idea of corporate insurance. However, even this segment needs to be more. With the Indian per capita income almost doubling to Rest 1.97 lakh, over the last nine years; the sector has already seen upward movement from previous years. With corporate employees being a substantial workforce in the country, it is the responsibility of organisations to take care of their employees and their dependents and families. Since employees are a company true asset, it is the employees that keep a company operating and thriving. Thus, it is the responsibility of employers to protect their safety. Like every insurance category, the growth and demand for corporate insurance are also increasing. Additionally, companies expect more from group/ corporate insurance policies, as hiring and retaining employees is a lucrative benefit. Today corporate health insurance plans offer regular medical facilities, check-ups, and pay, in case of disability or death. Time has proved that these parameters have become strong assets for retaining a talented workforce. While a traditional approach earlier drove corporate insurance, today, digital integration has become an integral part of corporate insurance. Due to the digital infrastructure offered by multiple corporate insurance providers, employers are setting up admin teams to manage claims and onboarding. With easy self-serve enrolment, employees can now customise and manage their policies. Plus, they can raise claims from anywhere and anytime. This new phenomenon in corporate insurance will drive the next wave of growth in this segment. With technology playing at the forefront of insurance; more and more companies should look at insurance options that can benefit their employees. The industry is witnessing various innovative models which are driven by technology. Since every employee has different needs, providing customisable plans has become crucial to meet their needs. Insurtech platforms explicitly designed for corporate employees offer them the option to buy their insurance at a discounted price by using their work email ID, opt for various add-ons or the option to customise their plans as per their requirements at a reasonable price. Every person has his or her own insurance needs and preferences. Simply offering an employee group insurance without understanding their personal need might not add any value. Thus, companies following the traditional group insurance products need to re-look at customised insurance offers for their employees. A family with a history of heart disease might need a different insurance product from a family with no serious medical history. In fact, some employees may opt for travel insurance through group insurance products as that could be a more need-based product for the employee if.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7799**

The insurance is provided, it should be ensured that employees can make full use of the insurance products. To conclude, a corporate insurance policy increases the credibility of any business. Both companies and employees feel secure when they know that a corporate policy secures the risks they are associated with. In addition, good corporate insurance helps organisations retain talent and grow business. The undisputed Goa expert of India Sotheby International Realty, Karan Singh, curates his favorite list of the lesser thronged North Goa villages, which continue to retain their pristine flavor. With its blissful beaches, temperate climate and vibrant lifestyle, it not surprising this coastal state tops the list as a second home destination of choice. North Goa in particular, once the magnet for the rich and famous now appeals to all, be it Assegai, Siloam, Agued or Parra. But what if your heart wishes for some quiet privacy and you re on the look-out for the yet undiscovered villages? Here are what we consider as the hidden gems of North Goa. Salvador do Mondo Nudging the Trod Creek, Salvador do Mondo is an oasis of natural beauty. A captivating landscape with water on one side followed by paddy fields, makes Salvador do Mondo stand out. With both hills and forests, it the perfect getaway from the stress of city life. Well connected to beaches and towns, it hits the sweet spot that city dwellers seek not too loud, not too quiet. Salvador do Mondo has well-maintained heritage homes blending aesthetics with contemporary amenities, providing the perfect mix of an urban experience and rural tranquility. A drive away from Calangute (11km), Anjuna (16km), and Baga (14km), and from the state capital, Panjim (11km), Salvador do Mondo boasts good infrastructure, with quality roads adjoining major highways, and reliable social infrastructure. Salvador do Mondo has a significant advantage with its proximity to Goa only bird sanctuary, Dr Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary on the western tip of Chorao Island which acts as a natural green buffer zone. Ucassaim is a small, peaceful village located just outside Mapusa. It is 9 kms from Assegai and 16 kms from Panjim. Located next to Moira, a second home hotspot, this undiscovered, lush green village offers more bang for your buck. Ucassaim nestles between paddy fields and a small rivulet from the Mapusa river. Its beauty lies in its scenic surroundings perfectly placed between bottle green hills and seemingly endless fields. Small but spirited, the real estate market here shows steady growth, with many new developments underway. Properties available in Ucassaim include traditional Goan-style homes and modern villas. This village makes for a great investment offering high value in the long term. The land supply here is limited due to its immediate vicinity to fields, hills, and backwaters. Camurlim in Barded sub-district of North Goa is just 9 km from Morjim and 21 km to the new international airport at Mopa, making its accessibility a big plus point. It is a small village with a backdrop of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-18-Test NO.-7800**

Hillocks, cashew forests, streams and mangroves. This hamlet offers a unique experience of the culture, nature, and adventure that is Goa. Abundant bird life including great hornbills, peafowl, and egrets, only adds to the serene atmosphere. Surrounded by Oxel (west), Colvale (east), and Siloam (south), Camurlim is an ideal spot for exploring North Goa or enjoying a slow life with fishing, relaxation and enjoying the natural beauty. Corjeum and Carona If you are looking for a break from the rush of Goa tourist spots, the twin villages of Corjeum and Carona are what you need. Located on the back waters, they offer a glimpse into an elusive and idyllic way of life. Corjeum is steeped in Goan culture, with narrow streets and old houses exuding charm. Corjeum fort, a major attraction, dates to the 16th century and offers a fascinating insight into Goa colonial history. The village serene atmosphere and rich cultural heritage make it ideal for a second home or vacation rental. Carona, on the other hand, is an idyllic village in North Goa. Known for its unspoiled and quiet way of life, Carona is just a 30-minute drive from Panjim. Real estate in both Corjeum and Carona is affordable,, yet on the charge and these villages offer a more authentic side of the Goan experience, including its colonial past and stunning natural beauty. Ucassaim has rich history and architecture dating back 500 years to Goa Portuguese past, making it a paradise for people who thrive on history and culture. No wonder, artists, painters and architects all find their way to this creative paradise. Saliva and Sangolda For those eyeing peace and quiet yet incredibly central Goa location, Saliva and Sangolda are two villages that have come into the limelight. They offer significant underlying value along with the authentic and traditional side of Goa. Saliva old-world charm with colonial-style homes and architecture gives the area a unique and historic feel. Its famous churches, traditional Goan cuisine, and proximity to popular beaches like Candolim make Saliva a winner. Sangolda is known for its natural beauty, heritage homes and the annual Sangolda Art Festival. This area is dotted with upmarket cafes and restaurants which attract the very upmarket local residents and artists alike. What more, the up and coming start-up Goa Brewing Co, has its base here, sourcing its raw material from the fields cultivated around. Mandrem in North Goa is an ideal destination for those seeking the beach life. The village yet boasts of an unspoilt and beautiful beach, which many consider as the pearl of North Goa beaches. With countless restaurants in a five-kilometer radius, Mandrem is an excellent destination for foodies. If yoga, meditation, and spirituality are one thing, several centers offer classes and workshops. The village is the perfect place for holistic experiences, including Ayurveda massages that rejuvenate the body and mind. This mix of natural beauty, wellness experiences and great food makes Mandrem a perfect second home destination. For the adventurous and spirited, surfing, kayaking, water.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7801**

A hobbled central bank more than doubled its policy rate to 20 to make deposits attractive and prevent a run on banks. Simultaneously, the collapse of the ruble required it to compel Russian enterprises to sell 80 of their export revenues. Russia economy has to now largely rely on domestic savings raised at abnormal interest rates as households hold 21 of their deposits in currently inaccessible foreign currency. The high interest rate scenario and a collapse of confidence will severely undermine the economy. There a carve out for energy industries from severe sanctions to help Europe. It may not last long and Russia hydrocarbon fields will be deprived of critical investment. Fighting in Kharkiv has tragically claimed the life of a trapped Indian student. Gol will rightly prioritise evacuating Indian nationals from Ukraine. However, long run issues are the risks of depending on arms, civil nuclear assets and space technology from a country that facing sanctions. This is, as these columns and others have noted, a wakeup call for India to wean itself off the Russia dependency. The West has sent Russia, led by its always sclerotic economy, overly dependent on natural resources, to a gulag in Siberia. Diplomatically, only a handful of countries have refrain need from overt criticism. None has offered full throated support or endorsement. 2. Each stakeholder in the Russian economy will suffer the cost of this misadventure. The oligarchs have lost \$ 100 billion. Leading western firms like BP and Shell are disinvesting their energy assets. Ordinary Russians will see a further decline in their living standards. Oil and gas exports are being tolerated because there is global scarcity and high inflation. The Nordstrom 2 pipeline will remain mothballed. Europe will move determinedly away from Russian energy. Sanctions and export denial will hurt each sector of the economy. 3. Those two enclaves in the Donbas were not worth this consternation. 4. Should Russia manage to subdue Ukraine, it will turn into military conquest and occupation. Of 44 million people, spread out over 6.00.000 square kilometers. As happened to the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, there will be no shortage of arms and material support for militancy. 5. The two sides are meeting. Great wisdom in offering some face saver, to end the crisis peacefully. Although few would bet on it. The third wave of the Covid pandemic powered by the Omicron variant is now ebbing, two months after a rapid surge in infection started getting recorded in the last days of 2021. Unlike the US or East Asian countries, India has been spared the worst in this wave. The reasons are quite clear yet. But India may have been helped by the high seropositivity noted by national and state sero surveys conducted in the latter half of 2021 gained through vaccination and natural infections. However, the IIT Kanpur study predicting a fourth wave that could begin in June is a warning to governments and citizens to desist from completely lowering their guard. India vaccination programme has.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7802**

Been impressive considering that 95 of the 15 plus population has received one dose and 78 both doses. Nevertheless, the vaccination programme has been slowing down in recent weeks, with ambitious targets no longer being set. Only 40 of healthcare workers, 33 of frontline workers and 8 of the over 60 population have taken precaution doses. With national test positivity rates slipping below Covid has been replaced by other economic worries. Yet it would be premature to forget the virus, recalling how it rebounded and triggered the second wave. Alongside vaccination, other public health strategies must be neglected. Serosurveys at regular intervals can help gauge waning antibodies. Genome sequencing on a larger proportion of positive samples will improve surveillance on new variants. As workplaces and schools reopen, rapid antigen test kits must be deployed for symptomatic and random testing. With many adult Indians having co morbidities, booster doses must be allowed for anyone who receives medical advice for a third dose. Declining infections are also spurring disregard for masking norms. Here, a booster dose offers a sense of reassurance to adults leaving their homes for work and travel. We are still in the phase of living with the virus. Complacency could reverse the gains. India economy grew by 5.4 in Q3 FY 2021 22 against 8.5 growth in Q2. The sequential slowdown comes even as the world and India brace for headwinds from the Ukraine war and sanctions. The key question now is of course inflation. Will inflation be worse than it first seemed after Ukraine? The Indian economy can be impacted by the Ukraine Russia crisis through the trade channel, the finance channel and the price channel. India combined export to Russia and Ukraine is less than so that not a major problem. The problem lies in supply side issues and therefore commodity prices. The tall, svelte, Afro styled brunette in a flawlessly tailored business suit walked into the headquarters of MI6 with the lithe grace of a stalking panther. The name Bond Jemima Bond, she said to the secretary, Miss Money penny. Don hams it up, Jemima. I know who you are M expecting you, said the secretary. Jemima Bond, otherwise known as 007, entered the office where M, short for Madhulika, who was the head of the Not so Secret Service, sat behind a large desk, dressed in a Banaras silk sari with a large bind on her forehead. It good to have you back, 007, and be in business again, said M. And it was good. After the end of the Cold War there been a singular lack of targets at which M could unleash 007 in Mission Implausible, a lamentable dearth of Arch Villains who sought World Domination and the End of Civilization the Way We Know It. The last assignment M offered to 007 had been to infiltrate a radical anti vaxxer group and jab its leader, Vacno Pokonix, with a shot of vaccine. Bond had turned down the assignment with a delicate shudder.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7803**

I am licensed to kill, not pill like some Doctor, no? She protested. But now, thanks to Putin Operation Ukraine, Bond and M would be out of a job and have to seek unemployment benefits, otherwise known as the dole. Ready to rock n roll, 007? Asked M. Never readier, replied the agent, whipping out her trademark Walther PPK .32 and twirling it on an elegantly manicured finger. So what your plan of action? Asked M. First I m going to my hairdresser and get some new streaks in my Afro. Something tells me after this there to be no time to dye. Good thinking, said M. I m off to see my portfolio manager. Portfolio manager? Asked 007. Yup, replied M. Because of Putin, the global stock markets are in a Bear hug and have crashed. And when stocks and shares go bust, the Bond market booms For us it a boon from Russia, with love Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of Lent, which is characterise by repentance, fasting, almsgiving and reflection, culminating in the celebration of Easter. The Lenten 40 day period represents Christ time of temptation in the wilderness, where he fasted and Satan tempted him. Reading an article by Mary Ann Steutermann, director of campus ministry in a Catholic Girls High School in Louisville, Kentucky, has given me a completely different way of looking at Lent. The use of the words Dust thou art and to dust shall thou return, when ashes are placed on the forehead of the faithful on Ash Wednesday May not sound positive at all. But, on looking closer we will find that the message of Ash Wednesday is more about life than death. It celebrates our humanness, which is why we are both blessed and broken. Ash Wednesday is an invitation to look at our brokenness in a way that will bring healing, strength and courage. Another word for brokenness is vulnerability. To be vulnerable is to be exposed and open. It means we show others parts of our self that are not strong and beautiful. Life often forces us into brokenness entirely against our will. Jesus said a lot about brokenness and the beatitudes are the blueprint he laid out to help us honor our broken parts and thus grow and transform ourselves. For him, being meek, poor, feeling sorrowful and being persecuted were all an opportunity to encounter the divine. In fact, by accepting our faults, sorrows and pains, we create a space for God grace to work in our lives. When John the Baptist, the prophet who came to prepare the way of Jesus, preached a baptism of repentance, it was not as, Steutermann says, so much a warning of future damnation for the unrepentant. Rather, it was an invitation to make room for God in our lives and to allow God to fill the empty spaces in our hearts. It is an acknowledgement that we are not enough by ourselves. Ash Wednesday reminds us that life is.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7804**

Larger than our individual experiences. Similarly, Lent has been associated with giving up things we like and enjoy, throughout the year. But it is much more than that. It means giving to those who are in greater need than us and giving in to God presence in our lives. Just giving up things and abstaining from food on certain occasions or days, is a narrow definition of fasting. In reality, it points to a way of life in which we give up our reliance on things that we don need. Fasting is a powerful help in praying and lets us transform the lacks in our own lives. When it comes to giving to others and reaching out, it is a way of recognising that we are not the only ones who are vulnerable. The world is full of others who experience lacks just as much, if not more than us. When we reach out to others, and stand in solidarity with them and their brokenness, the sacred unity this produces creates a new kind of wholeness that brings healing to us, others, the world at large and humanity. The tragic death of Indian student Naveen Shekharappa G in Ukraine Kharkiv has sharply brought home the extreme dangers confronting Indian citizens in that country. Naveen, hailing from Havre in Karnataka, was a fourth year student at Kharkiv National Medical University. He had taken shelter in the bunker below his flat as the Russian bombardment of Kharkiv intensified. He had reportedly gone out to buy food when he lost his life in the shelling. Read also with thousands of Indian students still trapped in different parts of Ukraine, this is an extremely complicated situation. True, GOI has stepped up efforts to bring Indian citizens back from the war torn country. But with the Russian invasion in full swing and reports emerging of Moscow deploying even heavier armaments in its military operations, things could get far worse. As things stand, GOI plan is to get stranded Indians to nations neighboring Ukraine like Poland, Romania, Moldova, Slovakia and Hungary, and then fly them back home. But the real challenge for the rescue mission lies within Ukraine itself. With the war there intensifying, transport options have become extremely limited and there is a crush of refugees at Ukraine western borders. Thus, asking Indian students to get to extraction points would mean they would have to risk their lives as bombs fall on Ukrainian cities. Given this scenario, India has called on Ukraine and Russia to facilitate urgent safe passage for Indian nationals. But frankly speaking it is the Russian military assault that is endangering the lives of Indians in Ukraine. And with the conflict escalating, the possibility of more tragedies affecting India cannot be ruled out. If that happens, India has to seriously reconsider its neutral position on the Ukraine situation as well as review its strategic ties with Russia. New Delhi must draw a line at Indian lives. Very childish like headlines. Student lost.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7805**

His life to shelling and not a targeted kill where Russians were deliberately targeting Indians. How unfortunate it may sound but war always has collateral damage and if someone is in midst of war zone this risk. Always hovers lately, the ecommerce market has been buzzing with the emergence of new technology that explicitly targets the post purchase experience of customers. Ever wonder why? It because a good post purchases experience leads to repeat sales. Satisfied customers buy more. Not only that, but they are also likely to spend 30 more on each of their store visits. Therefore, direct to consumer brands, which bypass all traditional selling channels to take full ownership of their business operations, must offer a tailor made after sales journey to maximize the post purchase experience of their customers and drive sales. Why is Repeat Customers Profitable for D2C Brands? Research shows brands are spending more than ever on customer retention and post purchase activities compared to 34 on product development and 21 on pricing. But why has Customer Experience CX suddenly become the battleground for success? There are a couple of reasons for that. Firstly, the cost of acquiring a new customer is at least 5x greater than retaining an existing one. In India, ecommerce companies spend anywhere between Rest. 800 1500 in acquiring a new customer. That new customer must at least make 10x more transactions for the retailer to recompense the acquisition cost. Secondly, 86 of online shoppers will pay more if their customer experience is on point. A report by PwC states customers are willing to pay high premiums on luxury items given they receive an excellent post purchase experience. Thirdly, customers who have had a good after sales experience are more likely to make impulse buys. They are also the ones that will come back to your store again and again. In short, these repeat customers are the lifeblood of any D2C brand. Strategies to Unlock Post Purchase Customer Experience Everything we discussed in the previous sections points to a single direction provide the best post purchase customer experience and win repeat customers. But as all ecommerce companies know, such advice is never easy to implement. How do you make your customers rave about your brand and keep coming back to you? We vet got a few tips to help you sort out your post purchase customer experience. 1. Enable a Tracking Page and Real Time Order Updates The only thing customers hate more than receiving the wrong product is not being able to track their orders in the first place. Actually, scratch that. Receiving the wrong product is as bad as a lack of tracking. But if you want to ace the post purchase customer experience, you need to up your game and offer tracking along with live order updates. Customers can feel anxious if they are not constantly updated about the status of their orders. Providing them with the opportunity to check their order status on the tracking page.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7806**

And sending timely tracking updates to customers can keep them from worrying about their orders. Logistics intelligence platform like ours, which manage post purchase experience, can send personalized order status messages to customers on emails, SMS, and What Sapp. 2. Simplify Returns Exchanges and Refunds a bad returns experience can send your loyal customer to look for better alternatives. A bad returns experience can be an inconvenient return pickup, slow refund processing times, unavailability of return tracking, or wrong exchanges. To simplify returns exchanges refunds, choose a shipping software that uses a self-serve returns portal to register customer grievances and correctly place return requests. This feedback will also eventually help you reduce the rate of returns. 3. Encourage Multi channel Communications Businesses interact with their customers in multiple ways Google forms, live chat, emails, SMS, social media, phones, and more. While customers may accept different service levels from varied communication channels, companies must strive for consistency in all their interactions and keep customers from experiencing any post purchase anxiety. This is where Saabs logistics providers can help. 4. Display Accurate EDDs During Checkout One way to build customer loyalty is by accurately displaying estimated delivery dates EDDs during the checkout process. A delivery management software generates EDDs with available data on carrier performance as soon as the customer enters the delivery pin code. This will help customers know when they can expect their order, reducing frustration and increasing satisfaction. 5. Maximize Delivery and Payment Options with tons of expedited delivery options like Same Next Day delivery, Overnight, and 45 minute delivery available in the market, it only fair to offer your customers some of these express delivery options. Additionally, accept a wide range of payment methods, including credit debit cards, PayPal, UPI, and Apple Pay. This will give your customers greater convenience and peace of mind when shopping with you. The Bottom line Start small, but start today Post purchase customer experience is the single most important factor influencing customer retention. If you pay keen attention to customer needs and pain points in the after purchase journey, you will never fall short of delighting your customers. So give it your best. After all, this is where lifetime customers are earned. India commitment of net zero emissions by 2070 at the COP26 has set in a sudden urgency for climate action with its ripples being felt in every corner of the world as many more countries also pledged their net zero targets. The historical Union Budget this year with it strong focus on climate action, further placed climate planning on a pedestal. Businesses, Govt. bodies and the society at large have become unprecedentedly aware and conscious of the current climate crisis. The rhetoric however has not translated into an equivalent action. While the tread to a future of increased climate action has accelerated, the pace has been slow. Greenhouse emissions continue to rise while implementation of corrective measures is yet to garner a pace that supersedes the emission levels to offset.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7809**

Its effect on climate. This gap between rhetoric and subsequent action needs to be closed to achieve the net zero targets set at COP26. The roadmap to a net zero future Climate is a vital element for the sustenance of life on earth. It touches and even shapes our life. Climate action therefore needs utmost handling and management in all its stages from planning to implementation, for a successful journey to net zero. The most important element for any country to achieve its targets is its climate sensitive people that predominantly include the industrial sector and businesses big and small given their high rate of emissions through industry activities. Climate conscious businesses that understand their climate responsibilities and consequently adopt best practices, can significantly contribute to a greener tomorrow. Adopting climate best practices enable businesses to not only enhance their brand value but also gain a competitive advantage in the market. Companies with a sustainable action plan can increase their productivity for greater financial gains.

1. Understanding climate nuances the first step for any business commencing on a climate journey is to sensitize themselves on their role in enabling a net zero future. Businesses should consult climate experts who can help them with an in depth advisory on their emission levels and the resultant impact it has on climate.
2. Establish climate action as a part of corporate governance With a better understanding of their climate responsibilities, businesses can progress to the second step which is to define these responsibilities as an important aspect of their corporate governance framework. This will enable them to advocate for life long climate best practices and continued efforts towards being climate sensitive at all stages of their business growth.
3. Designing a strategic roadmap a strong framework will empower businesses to plan for a more impactful action plan, which is the third step for a successful climate journey. It is important to consult climate experts at this stage also to design a strategic roadmap that defines long term climate goals with complimentary short term as well as long term solutions to achieve these. Experts can help derive a scientifically designed action plan for effective measures to offset emissions and reduce carbon footprints. The action plan should be all encapsulating with efficient and comprehensive climate strategies for the reduction of energy usage and emissions that are in alignment with the Paris Agreement. The plan should include measures for resource optimization and scope for the implementation of technology innovations given that a large part of global reductions in CO2 emissions between now and 2030 in the net zero pathway will come from technologies readily available today. The action plan should also include Negative Emission Technology NET solutions that play a prominent role in achieving net zero emissions. Nature based Solutions Nabs like afforestation & reforestation, land management, biodiversity conservation amongst others, are yet another innovative intervention that should be included in the action plan.
4. Implementing the climate roadmap once definitive goals and a well defined.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7810**

Plan are established, we arrive at the fourth step that essentially encapsulates the implementation of the plan for corrective measures. Businesses should aim to ensure that all its current emissions are balanced by removals and sequestrations. In line with this, businesses should adopt renewables that limit environmental impact and wastage of resources while being energy efficient. 5. Evaluation & tracking for corrective measures finally, businesses should plan for regular tracking of their climate actions to evaluate its efficiency and incorporate requisite course corrections. Alternate strategies that are sustainable and less emission intensive should be adopted. Businesses that are flag bearers of climate action with a well defined strategy in place with which they have been able to reduce their emissions should widen the scope of their climate goals for higher emission reduction levels to enable higher contributions to global targets. The way forward the world needs a clear step by step road map to avoid the devastating impacts of climate change and enable drastic reductions in emissions. Businesses that have adopted climate strategies, no matter how well defined can take anywhere between a few weeks to a few months or even a few years for actual reductions in emissions or reversals. Businesses should therefore design an all encapsulating plan with efficient and comprehensive climate strategies with incremental improvements. Climate action though prevalent across the globe, still requires widespread adoption. If more businesses adopt climate action, it will translate into stronger effects towards lowering global emission levels. As businesses improve their energy efficiency and drastically reduce their emissions, they will significantly contribute to lowering and reversing the adverse effects of climate change to hasten the onward pace to a future of net zero emissions. The outbreak of the catastrophic global pandemic triggered multifarious economic disruptions which are devastating and are highly inevitable. Pandemic has fueled numerous entrepreneurs to re think about designing a robust mechanism as it has heavily shaken many seasoned businesses and has been particularly unkind towards startups. The sudden upsurge of the pandemic has created a perfect storm in the business arena because a myriad of businesses in the ecosystem have had to make difficult decisions and amid the looming phenomena many have been egregiously forced to shut down. The unfavorable circumstances demanded herculean efforts which have taken an outlandish toll on the emotional and mental health of entrepreneurs is unfathomable and yet to be fully explored. In general, one of the biggest challenges faced by startups is also a severely neglected topic of discussion in the corporate world, mental health. For aspiring entrepreneurs, it is of utmost importance to prepare for stress and anxiety that could be caused in the effort to realize their business dreams. Starting a business is no easy feat, especially in the uncertain times we currently live in. Businessmen and women involved in creating their own brand or company from the ground up are among the most courageous and passionate people, but they are also prone to experiencing difficulties that will directly impact.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7811**

Their mental wellbeing. What Are Some Issues You May Face? Financial stress is not something unique to an entrepreneur, but almost every single entrepreneur will face these issues during some point in the development of their business. Maintaining clear goals and realistic expectations are important. Managing employee satisfaction and the day to day stress of running operations smoothly is a constant uphill battle that lasts for many months or years. This can be a major burden for anyone who is building their operation from scratch. Time management is essential to ensuring a healthy work life balance. It can be challenging to separate personal time from time spent working on your dreams, but burning out can quickly settle in and cause you to lose productivity and affect you greatly in the long run. How to Tell If You are Facing These Issues? The first and biggest step you may come across is accepting the fact that you are going through mental distress which is an outcome of your demanding professional life. You may feel a lack of energy, motivation, increased irritability anger, physical sickness, or a host of other symptoms. Different things affect different people and what bothers you and how that stress expresses itself in different ways differs from person to person. Never self diagnose or start treatment without first consulting a professional. Stress can cause anxiety, depression and suicidal thoughts. If you are dreading a board meeting or worrying about reaching deadlines, you may find yourself out of breath, nauseated, and a general feeling of wellness. This may be a panic attack caused by the pressure you feel to perform at work. A number of people including students and corporate folk suffer from untreated anxiety issues which can severely impact their physical health as well as their mental health and ability to perform at their job. If you find yourself wishing you could escape your situation, not finding motivation or drive to accomplish your tasks, an unwillingness to do simple tasks outside your work and a chronic sense of lacking the same happiness you once felt, then these could be signs of depression. Unhappiness in any area of your life will always affect all aspects of your life, including being able to work on your startup. If left untreated, mental issues just like physical ones can get worse over time. What Can You Do About It? Acceptance is the first step towards healing. No one would turn a blind eye to a problem in their business or startup, and the same should be considered for your mental health and wellbeing. Take your passion and determination for your work and use it to take care of yourself. Learn that no area of your life is mutually exclusive and they will all impact one another. In the long run, you all find a significant difference in your quality of life and ability to focus on work. Taking care of yourself also sets a good impression for your employees. Nobody wants to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7812**

Work under someone who does appear to have themselves together, and you certainly don't want to become the bad boss that no one likes to work with. If you find yourself struggling to cope, schedule a counseling session with a psychotherapist. It's a sign that you are finally facing your issues and equipping yourself with the correct tools to overcome them. Whether your issues are small or big, it is always okay to visit a professional to help you out. Some of the biggest companies in the world such as Amazon, Microsoft and Google recognize the importance of mental health and have facilities in place for their employees to deal with the effect that their work has on them. Microsoft has some of the best wellness coaches and therapists available to help their employees, Amazon employees get 3 free sessions a year and are encouraged to reach out actively, and Google has meditation classes which employees can take part in. During the pandemic they released a series of 6 minute videos centered on working from home and the struggles that come with it. 30,000 Google employees were recorded to have watched those videos. The Bottom Line Mental Health is just as important as your physical health because it can affect your entire outlook on life and impact your actions and behavior. Often the self-employed and small team of entrepreneurs end up working tirelessly around the clock. They forget to take breaks. Unless they are smokers, skip meals, eat at odd hours, sleep at odd hours, find little or no time for exercise and can stop thinking about work 24/7. Anyone with a new startup or someone looking into getting in that field must prepare themselves for such hardships. The inner battles are often much greater than the outer ones. Forming a work-life balance is the key to ensuring that people stay mentally and physically healthy and productive. Some of the other cases being presented in a mental health practice and in emergency rooms of hospitals are of substance use and abuse. Alcohol and cannabis tops the list. Dependency on alcohol and drugs is a way of quick stress release and becomes a go-to for a number of stressed individuals who are faced with many challenges of a startup. If some of the more established companies in the world are promoting the importance of mental wellness, then you and your startup should be no different. Let it start from the top, let it start with you. According to the latest global estimates there were around 1.1 billion people living with vision loss in 2020 with around 43 million of them being blind. More than 90 percent of vision loss is either preventable or treatable. United Nations recently adopted its Vision for everyone resolution and noted that half of the world population could be living with a vision impairment by 2050. In the recently conducted National Blindness and Visual Impairment Survey, around 4.8 million people were estimated to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-19-Test NO.-7813**

The commercial real estate industry has had varying impacts in the past year due to economic and geopolitical conditions. To stay resilient despite the unforeseen changes, Global real estate leaders have become cautious with their 2023 operating plans. According to a survey conducted by Deloitte, only 40% of real estate businesses expected to finish 2022 with higher revenues than last year, and 33% expected to cut expenses. While active measures to avert a Global recession are underway, stagflation continues to persist in the real estate sector due to heightened instabilities and disruptions brought in by the prolonged pandemic. Therefore, Global real estate is increasingly shifting its focus from organic growth to building strategies and addressing the changing business environment. The real estate industry is now seeking to move beyond what it perceives as headwinds i.e., rising interest rates, declining GDP, sinking deal flows and taking a long term approach to building real estate assets. Strategies that need critical re assessments The level of uncertainty has changed the competitive landscape of the commercial real estate sector, making it crucial for businesses to develop a clear and consistent strategic plan that positions them best to meet unique needs. However, factors such as high inflation, workforce management, cyber risk, and climate related regulatory action are most likely to impact revenue prospects for the next 12 18 months. Inflation remains one of the key risks to the financial performance of the real estate sector. Presently, wage growth is outpacing inflation and firms are bracing for higher wage related costs such as healthcare and changing taxes. As the industry reshapes itself, there will be ample opportunities for real estate companies of all sizes to redefine their business models and strategy and align them to the best of their advantage. Additionally, actions affiliated with ESG are crucial for real estate businesses, but most firms need guidance on implementing changes and monitoring progress. As per a recent analysis by Deloitte, only 12% of the total industry surveyed and 17% of the required public REITs are prepared to respond to regulatory actions. Furthermore, investors are willing to challenge companies on their climate performances, making it crucial for the real estate industry to act on its ESG led strategies to meet the expectations of regulators and investors. By turning ESG theory into meaningful action, CRE companies will be able to create sustained outcomes that drive value and fuel growth, while strengthening the environment and societies. Another concern is the burden put on human resources due to changes in an uncertain market. Businesses in the industry have struggled to develop and sustain a talent pool to outperform them during this boom cycle. Aggressive businesses need to actively search the market for people who will make a difference and offer them an advantage that allows them to profit from the expansion of the industry. In line with this, firms are now focusing on increasing workplace automation, bolstering Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion initiatives, accelerating career growth opportunities, and offering more recognition and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7816**

Be suffering from blindness and around 34 million with visual impairment in India. Why are avoidable causes still causing blindness and visual impairment? Growing elderly population around 80 percent of blindness occurs in people over 50 years of age. Although proportion of blindness seems to be decreasing, number of people with blindness is increasing due to growing aged population. With the initiatives taken by the government under national program, around 65 Lakh cataract surgeries are conducted in India annually. The participation of NGO hospitals under the program is significant with most cataract surgeries being performed by them. Despite this the burden of UN operated cataract remains high in India. Available Workforce in India there is one ophthalmologist per 100,000 people. While around 70 per cent of our population is in villages, more than 90 percent of ophthalmologists are in cities. We also have a shortage of paramedics with less than 2 paramedics per ophthalmologist as against WHO recommendation of 5. Lack of early detection after cataract, corneal problems was found to be the second most common cause of blindness. For reduction in avoidable blindness due to either of these causes, early detection is the key. This needs primary eye care which is accessible and affordable for all. How can we make this better? Primary eye care Camps have been used effectively for finding patients in need of cataract surgeries and getting them operated in the surgical. However, they are generally very cataract focused, are sporadic and do not offer continuity of care. In the past decade, vision center have come up as important alternative. These are fixed facilities capable of providing comprehensive eye examination including refraction and dispensing of glasses. They are a part of larger network and provide continuity of care by providing referral to a surgical center and follow up services to patients after surgical interventions. In rural areas, these vision centers also provide employment opportunities through local recruitments. In fact, some of the organizations focus on training predominantly young women, thereby contributing to women empowerment. By selling glasses at a subsidized rates and including a small user fee, vision centers have a potential to be sustainable while providing primary eye care. Tele ophthalmology services and cameras with artificial intelligence have been used by some NGOs in their vision centers. Use of technology has made early detection of conditions like corneal infections and diabetic retinopathy possible at primary level. Training of ophthalmologists and paramedics Cataract surgery related complications also came out be an important cause of vision loss in the national survey. Thus, while more ophthalmologists need to be trained, quality of training needs to be standardized. Similarly, paramedic training needs to be stepped up and made available beyond big cities. Responsibility of government, NGOs, and corporates a key initiative by the government is the strengthening of primary health care through the development of Health and Wellness Centers. These centers will provide comprehensive health care services with eye care as an integral component. Although vision centers have proven.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7817**

To be very effective as standalone units, primary eye care needs to be integrated in the primary health care for making these services more widely available. NGOs can work with government for strengthening this initiative especially in rural and remote locations. Vision centers need a limited initial investment for space and appropriate equipment. They are capable of becoming sustainable in a short period. Corporates can take the responsibility of supporting these centers and strengthening primary eye care. Along with the government, private players especially large NGOs need to get involved in training. Training of ophthalmologists, optometrists and ophthalmic technicians needs to be standardized. Many NGOs are running programs for training paramedics. Governmental policies pertaining to accreditation and financial support for training need to be supportive. Public private partnership is the only way for capacity building for eye care. Models need to be explored whereby ophthalmologists in private sector find it attractive to work in areas of need. Ashman Bharat scheme has made high quality cataract surgery affordable and accessible. NGOs in some regions have started participating in this scheme in a significant way. Such schemes need to be made universally available. Investment is needed in appropriate technology at all levels. Some of the models of rural eye care delivery developed and implemented in India have been acclaimed by rest of the world, these must be replicated all over the country to move towards universal eye health. Connected healthcare is a management system where healthcare and mobile telecommunications meet, enabling clinicians to deliver enhanced care remotely. Seamless connectivity between healthcare providers and patients has the potential to increase efficacy, while also allowing the increased adoption of newer technologies to ensure precision, tailored care, and improved health outcomes. Cities are getting smarter; towns are turning to be modern. The chipset revolution is growing rapidly and deep beyond our imagination, making rural more urban. With doctor consultations happening beyond the four walls of a clinic, taking connected healthcare to rural Bharat and driving public healthcare needs is quintessential. The necessity of public healthcare has been highlighted by the tragic events that have occurred in our country since 2019. Public healthcare entails building a healthcare system with participation from various stakeholders in the ecosystem for improved health outcomes. For this to be a success, it is imperative to have a digital network of health related information that can be accessed seamlessly by various specialists, patients, hospitals to ensure better care. It is difficult to envision a linked healthcare system without a strong foundation of patient health records and progress reports all available at the point of care. To tackle issues in the current healthcare system, providers must rely on cutting edge technologies and solutions. Thanks to remote monitoring devices, wearable, and other patient generated health data, clinicians can even get a full view of a patients health data. Electronic Medical Records EMR is the digital equivalents of hard copy data files that capture critical information about the patient and their health. They effectively enable.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7818**

Communication is the best point to join our cerci to get together for any topic this s used in social networking as Facebook YouTube rout Google yahoo cybercrime is developed in all area for money laundering act to take any action of the social network and coordination among members of a healthcare fraternity for optimal patient care. The usage of EMR has a massive role in shaping a connected healthcare system and allowing private and public healthcare players to participate, co create, and respond to any future health pandemics to come. EMR can empower a connected healthcare system through: Unification of patient information: A significant aspect in achieving high quality patient care is collaboration among health professionals from various disciplines. The symptoms of patients with chronic diseases are multifaceted and often involve health professionals from diverse medical specialties to team up. EMR enables care teams to do so. Unified real time patient information access can shorten doctors visits and hospital stays. Technicians and physicians can pull up medical records in a few simple clicks and have a holistic view of each patients health history. Remote monitoring: In an era when almost everybody is digitally connected in some way even senior citizens, who are frequently considered technophobic the healthcare industry is embracing the birth of connected health strategies and remote patient monitoring RPM technologies. With all the health information that a remote monitoring program amasses, analytics tools are vital to make clinical decisions. Analytics capabilities are mission critical features for remote monitoring since they direct the care teams attention to the most perceptive evidence. Without analytics, much of the data formed is not actionable. EMR aids doctors with analytics of patient info. Medical Error Reduction: According to a study by John Hopkins, medical errors are the leading cause of death after chronic diseases. Amid the changing landscape of healthcare delivery, the doctor patient ratio is skewed leading to very little time for the doctor to attend to a patient at hand. The traditional choices of paper based prescriptions and practices are out of the window as it is technically difficult for a doctor to remember patient history. EMR technology is already proving to be valuable in sensing and evading medical errors in practice. One such case is computerized physician order entry CPOE, a health IT feature in patient setting. Removing any manual input decreases the likelihood of transcription mistakes. EMR can help avoid medical errors by flagging possible drug interactions and/or adverse reactions. In general, traditional healthcare is one of the last few industries that are embracing digital transformation A Big Shift. EMRs have the potential to play a vital role in a new kind of information ecosystem that syndicates connected health insights with traditional clinical information. However, for the ecosystem to move forward, we must emphasize the need for medical error reduction, unification of patient information, standardization and more insight driven healthcare. Hence a connected health system is valuable as it bridges the gaps between patient, provider, and patient health.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7819**

In the UP poll marathon, Purvanchal eastern UP is the last lap. The election has so far been a riveting contest, swinging between the two main players, SP and BJP. The last two phases 111 seats set to go for polls today and on March 7 may well prove to be the decider. The electoral momentum is probably with BJP. After a strong start in western UP, the SP coalition has found it tough going in the middle phases. BJP structural advantage the large social base it has built over the last decade made its presence felt in Bundelkhand, Awadh and pockets of eastern UP that went to poll in the third, fourth and fifth phases. The war in Ukraine is getting uglier. Civilian targets are getting hit and civilian deaths will likely mount. Vladimir Putin denied a quick victory, will almost certainly not pull back now. He already, with jaw dropping recklessness, rattled the nuclear sabre and his foreign minister has warned of World War III with nuclear weapons. As the situation turns graver, as human costs of the invasion mount, countries previously staying out of punitive actions against Russia are now changing their position. Traditionally neutral Switzerland has frozen Russian assets. Finland, another country with nonaligned traditions, is sending weapons to the Ukrainian resistance. Turkey has limited access to Russian warships to the Black Sea. Russian energy dependent Germany is already planning for scenarios where Moscow weaponises the supply of gas to Europe largest economy. At the UN, criticism against Russia is growing. So, the question comes, can India continue to hold on to its abstain position indefinitely All the arguments made by those who advocate a neutral position are by now familiar. The question about that stand is can it or should it persist despite Russia current actions and its increasing isolation, Putin dangerous gambles like putting nuclear weapons on alert, not to mention an economy that can get seriously hurt. There also the issue that India citizens are in grave danger from Russian assault. Clearly, the ground has shifted. But as always in geopolitics, the clearest and best test is cold calculations of national interest. The abstain position also fails this test. Part of Putin continued belligerence is based on the assumption of finding considerable comfort from China. Beijing is a canny player and that why it has quite stood beside Moscow. But it won at all mind a resource rich but savagely weakened Russia seeking its help there much that Beijing can extract from such a relationship. What does that tell India Is that the Russia India wants as a strategic partner in the years to come China is India biggest threat and any country that depends on China must surely be a less than ideal strategic partner? India needs America to counter China. If Russia continues as it does, how long does New Delhi have before murmurs in Washington grow about one of its Quad partners And how will we diplomatically counter such concerns.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7820**

As for Russia response to India changing its stance, Russia needs India orders as much as India needs Russia weapons. Times have changed. So must India diplomacy. MA Dhabu Pure Bunch yesterday took charge as the ninth chairperson of the capital market regulator Semi after it got statutory status. What makes her unique is her rich financial market experience. So far, Semi has been led largely by bureaucrats. On the cusp of its fourth decade, Semi needs to reorient its priorities to a world that is very different from the one in which it got statutory status in 1992. The phase of building market infrastructure, taming brokers and setting up systems is over. The priority now is to make sure that all the regulated entities play by the rules. Financial markets are complex and rapidly evolving on the heels of advances in communications technology. The criticality of data made market intermediaries among the early adopters of artificial intelligence. In this backdrop, one of the challenges Bunch will have to deal with is upgrading the skills of Semi staffers to meet the needs of a changing environment. Many of Semi brighter and younger recruits don't stay long enough. The regulator should consider lateral entry from finance firms, like many Western regulators do. One area that could do with sharper focus is Semi investigation skills. The regulator is often pulled up by the Securities Appellate Tribunal for shoddy work or worse. For example, in December the regulator was rapped for sending a show cause notice 12 years after an alleged incident. Semi effort in dealing with NSE co location problem made finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman remark that Go is examining if the regulator took necessary punitive action. Separately, a tardy pace of investigations against prominent companies makes for poor optics. Bunch was a whole time member of Semi between April 2017 and October 2021. The experience with both the regulator and financial market puts her in a position to look at ways in which Semi can sharpen its focus both on technical and investigative skills. In India, the Russia Ukraine conflict has put our excessive dependence on defence imports in the spotlight, and set off a blame game for this dependence. Since the Defence Research and Development Organisation DRDO is the focal point for indigenous defence R&D, it has become a favorite punching bag. But the reality is multifaceted. The aerospace and defence R&D process has many interdependent complexities at the best of times. Any R&D organization can only be improved through a sound performance evaluation, rather than perfunctory ones. To evaluate DRDO productively, we need to keep in sight the following four factors. The Argon success story First, DRDO is a demand driven organization. The organization pace and overall direction can both get derailed if there is no overall cohesiveness and stability in the user requirement. Unfortunately this has been the case with a number of high profile projects, most notably the Argon Main Battle Tank MBT. Built on one set.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7821**

Of requirements for an MBT provided by the Indian army, it has achieved performance in terms of protection, mobility and firepower comparable with any leading MBT in the world in its class. Madura Dixit has made a comeback, only to disappear. In The Fame Game, our Dhaka hak Girl turns into Gone Girl. As superstar Anemia an and she warns her me too daughter, Fame is not glamorous. It dangerous. It a lot of other stuff too for those strapped to the glitzy treadmill. It high maintenance, involving hair dressers, trainers and regular facial reassignment as rigorous as that for sex change. Image will sag if boobs abs does. It a high wire act too, walking the fans paparazzi tightrope Off, I vet no life left of my own, yaw But hero is zero minus the stampeding hordes, no Then, on top of the plastic surgery and smiles, they have to do the real work that got them into the crosshairs happy hairs in the first place. Yes jig, fame too needs a statutory warning, Injurious to mental health. Ignore any of the above demands, and your stardom goes up in smoke. Actually, fame was great till it squeezed into the spangled Spandex of celebrity in the same way that research has been squished into Google Search. We vet far outstripped the future where everyone will be famous for 15 minutes. This is the correct and complete quote of Andy Warhol who ironically gave glamour and fame to the tins of Campbell Soup which he painted as wry comment on the repetitiveness of advertising. That was in 1962, when the Net caught only fish not eyeballs, and social media hand been spawned to become the vector of celebrity. It will only get from bad to meet averse. Success, fame, celebrity, that the ascending orders of aspiration. The metamorphosis began with Page One personages scrambling to be seen as Page 3 People. Now thought leaders have been toppled by influencers, new messiahs halo end by mass followers. Complex success must be broken into sound bites. Once carefully brewed fame has turned into the Instar coffee of celebrity so obviously, you can avoid some dregs. Real fame used to be painstakingly built on real success. Threatened celebrity can be quickly topped up. Rock star nets create optics when they need a distracting spectacle. Other stars create a controversy when they Renaud of legit ways to stay in the frame. The poetic lyrical hymns of the Thevaram, part of the Thirumurai compendium of hymns in Tamil, place Shiv at the heart of all spiritual seeking, as well as the bestower of all boons in his Ashutosh swarupa, the God who melts at the call of a sincere prayer. Composed by the three seminal Tamil Shaiva saint poets, the boy prodigy Jnana Sambandhar, the mature poet Appar, and Sundarar, known as the playfully argumentative companion of Shiv, the Thevaram call out to the seeker to seek the Self through music and song and dance.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7824**

Celebrating the name of Shiv. The Thevaram resurrects the spirit of the Satarudriya hymns of the Yajurved, in conceiving of the Self as Shiv Rudra himself. Just as the famous mantra Namah Shivaya is revealed first in these Satarudriya hymns, the Tamil Shaivite poets awaken spiritual consciousness through their devotional poems by celebrating Shiv in all his aspects, not just as the austere and renunciate yogi but as the fountainhead of the creative Impulse itself. The Dikshitar priest at Chidambaram shows one the thousand pillared hall where the Periyapuram, the 12th and last volume of the Thirumurai on the lives of 63 Tamil Shaivite saints called the Nayanars, is supposed to have been written. Sekkizhar, the author, gives a pre eminent place to the first three poets, from Sambandhar to Sundarar, for establishing Shiv bhakti as the path to liberation. As the Dikshitar explain, the individual was inspired by the Nayanars to see all dimensions of life as Shiv lila, the manifest world as his play, and to celebrate it through music and dance. Shiv bhakti was a call, not only to awaken the nobler instincts of the mind, but a call to come together and participate in this celebration, without distinction of class or creed. Which is the real Shiv is it the ascetic yogic aspect of Shiv characterised by dispassionate withdrawal and penance, or is it the creatively pulsating energy of Shiv that calls for an active engagement with the world, in the realisation that the outer embodied universe emanates from and reflects the disembodied One As tradition says, Shiv all encompassing compassion and love for the devas and asuras alike, reveals a Being in love with creation, not a destroyer. Perhaps what he seeks to destroy is the negativity and the baser elements of our nature. The Thirumurai tradition maps out the philosophy of Shaiva Siddhanta with its formulation of three eternal entities Pati, Pasu and Pasam God, Soul and Bondage. The Shaiva Siddhanta states that God is one, souls are many, and bondage happens because of the three impurities of anava, which causes the negativity of soul karma, the law of action reaction and maya, the cause of all materiality. Shiv grace alone can help evolve the soul to an understanding of the relationship between the nirakar aspect of the Self and the dynamic aspect of the Self energy as it manifests. The Thevaram celebrates the outer form of Shiv and the manifest world as well. It then seeks to transform consciousness through this realisation that all creation is Shiv impulse itself. And as one celebrates this understanding, Shiv grace will take the devotee on an inner journey from desiring to a dispassionate understanding of life. The sordid affairs at NSE have once again put spotlight on the role of directors and more so of independent directors on the boards of companies and the role of public interest directors on the boards of market infrastructure institutions. The memories of sour affairs at ILFS, Yes bank, ICICI.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7825**

Bank etch are still fresh in the minds of the people. There was a time when the owner promoters of companies used to appoint their cronies on the board of directors. This in many cases resulted in the interests of minority shareholders getting a back seat and decisions being taken unprofessionally. However, in course of time changes were brought in the concerned laws and new rules and regulations were made to arrest this trend. Among the managerial and institutional changes that were brought in, a prominent one was the institution of Independent director. The Companies Act 1956 did not have a definition of independent director. However, this gap was filled by section 149 of the Companies Act 2013. The section stipulates that every listed company which has a non executive Chairman should have at least one third of directors who are independent and a company in which there is an executive Chairman at least one half of directors should be independent. The section stipulates, among other things, that they should be persons of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience and should not be related to promoters or other directors. This is also one of the listing requirements of SEBI. Conceptually these directors are supposed to guide, mentor and conscience keeper of the management. It is expected of them that they will actively participate in the proceedings of various committees to ensure that the management does not deviate from the path of good governance. The core of the concept is that they will continually evaluate the performance of the company and safeguard the interests of all the stakeholders and more particularly of minority shareholders. In order that they are able to discharge their responsibility well, they are expected to keep their skills and knowledge constantly updated, keep themselves abreast of happenings in the company and the latest developments in the industry in which the company functions. They are expected to bring to the attention of the management any untoward developments which are prejudicial to the interests of the company. Thus, broadly speaking an independent director is the one who does not have any kind of financial relationship with the promoter or company and who acts as a trustee of the interests of minority shareholders and all other stakeholders. In view of this, a natural and legitimate question that comes in the minds of everyone is what is the stand of these directors or why are they perceived to be looking out of window or are maintaining studied silence when there are acts of omissions and commissions, malfeasance and misfeasance and financial irregularities which are patently visible and palpable. This is obviously not to suggest that all such directors are guilty of dereliction. This also does not mean that these directors should always be on warpath with the management or promoters or that every action of management or promoters is irregular or has to look upon with suspicion. It would be unfair and unjust to hold these directors accountable for happenings.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7826**

Which are not within their knowledge or which are beyond the call of their duty. However, the general experience is that these directors choose to turn a blind eye to untoward happenings and do not wish to ruffle feathers of management and promoters. Be that as it may why hold only independent directors answerable when all the directors are mandated to exercise independent judgment while discharging their duties and responsibilities as such directors. It would be interesting and revealing in this context to recall the observations made by the Supreme Court on the provisions in the Companies Act 2013 pertaining to directors on the boards of the companies in a judgment on Tata Cyrus Misty episode. It has said that in fact it is a paradox to claim that by virtue of sub sections 2 and 3 of Section 166, every Director of a Company is duty bound to act in good faith in order to promote the objects of the company, for the benefits of its members and in the best interests of all the stakeholders as well as environment and has a duty to exercise independent judgment, and yet mandate the appointment of independent Directors under Section 149 4. If all Directors are required under Section 166 3 to exercise independent judgment, we do not know why there is a separate provision in Section 149 4 for every listed public Company to have at least 1 3rd of the total number of directors as independent directors. We do not also know whether the prescription in Section 149 4 is a tacit acknowledgment that all the directors appointed in a general meeting under Section 152 2 may not be independent in practice, though they may be required to be so in theory. The regulators, government and captions of India Inc. need to ponder over the observations of the top court. In view of above and in order to make the institution of director more meaningful it is suggested to make it mandatory to disclose information pertaining to dissenting opinion expressed by any director on any resolution, whether the dissenting opinion was accepted or rejected and on the insistence of a director to record his dissent in the minutes of the meeting if it was not accepted, in annual report and to stock exchanges. A blood sugar level of 126 mg ld. taken on an empty stomach may mean that you have Diabetes. Anything between 100 mg ld. and 125 mg ld. may mean that you have prediabetes, and anything lower than 100 mg dL may mean that you don have Diabetes. If your blood sugar level is 200 mg dl, two hours after drinking a beverage containing glucose, then it may mean you have Diabetes. How did they arrive at these values It is based on the historical data of millions of patients worldwide? Ins this what is called artificial intelligence If something as serious as Diabetes can be diagnosed with a self test that would cost 2 rupees.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7827**

Imagine what intelligence can do otherwise This, in my mind, is the democratization of intelligence, making it available for everyone around the world. So, how do you democratize intelligence for BPO Traditionally, BPO have provided their customers with the delivery infrastructure and never did they own the end to end customer journey. They have based their billing on providing agents and their time. Technology adoption was low. However, in the last few years, BPO have started adopting technology to deliver value to their customers. This includes intelligence and analytics engines. But do they really add intelligence to their offerings Well it depends on multiple factors such as the right set of digital infrastructure that can provide intelligence from analytics, robust system integration and most importantly a team of empowered agents. Let understand this with a scenario of an empowered agent. I was moderating a panel discussion recently, and a panelist shared this example. He booked a hotel for a 4 night nonrefundable stay in Grogam using a travel portal. When he checked in, he somehow did not like the hotel, and he decided to shift to a better hotel. So, he called the travel portal and told them that he was comfortable staying there. The agent said he would figure out how he can help him. If he had to follow the SOP, the agent would have said, We are sorry that you don't like the hotel, but since it is a nonrefundable booking, we are not in a position to help you. However, this agent took this up with his higher ups, made sure that he got the refund, booked him in another hotel, and helped him with the process of checking in. So did you realize what exactly happened here The agent had enough data to know that customer has booked more than 500 nights through their portal in the last ten years because of an integrated system they had. He was empowered to decide to push for a refund of a nonrefundable booking by going against the SOP. The agent ensured that the customer lifetime value only increased with this phenomenal customer experience. The big question here is, how you empower your call center agents Give your agents the resources they need to succeed Provide your agents with an integrated platform with a single view of the customer and one interface for the agents, irrespective of the channels that customers choose to interact with. Agents should be able to access all the information about the customer through the click of a button and make decisions. Seeking feedback for process changes Seek agents feedback on what your customers expect. They are the front line of customer service, and they would see opportunities invisible to people who don't have their feet on the ground. When your agents feel that they have a voice in the customer experience operations, they will feel empowered. Train, train, and train I am sure, as a customer experience function, you would encounter at least.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7828**

Sports are all easily accessible from Mandrem. Of course, for those who wish to do nothing, guilt-free beach bumming is a favorite past-time. The Islands of North Goa North Goa best kept secret are its several islands. Home to one of India best bird sanctuaries, they pull birdwatchers by the hundreds. They are also ideal for those seeking a break from a chaotic metropolitan life. These islands are close to Old Goa and Panjim and accessible by ferry, adding to the adventure of living there. These islands in fact, are a preferred choice for the wealthy Goans to make their home in. Perhaps a drawdown from history when the Portuguese aristocracy would opt for the island living. Undoubtedly, these islands offer a change of pace from the bustling beaches of North Goa and offer a glimpse into the natural beauty and cultural richness of the region. If one is looking to invest beyond the beaches, the Islands of North Goa are a great option to consider. Within the next few years, investing here can be a bonanza. Awards programs. The growing dynamism of the real estate industry is also driving shifts in seeking outsourcing opportunities to optimize operational capacities. Other concepts that need attention include enhancing vendor relationships, utilizing technology to increase efficiency, and executing corporate governance programs to strengthen internal controls. Navigating the challenges that lie ahead The commercial real estate industry continues to experience growing pains and volatility. Whilst real estate developers are upbeat about the performance of CRE in 2023, this is the time for thought leadership and creative thinking to navigate any upcoming challenges and focus on strategies that take advantage of demographic gateways and tap into changing consumer demands. Real estate is an investment asset and requires careful consideration when looking for funding. Investors will need to consider how to allocate resources, plan strategies, and make smart investments. They will have to give the value that ESG regulations can add to their business decision making. Currently, the commercial real estate industry is on an unknown trajectory. As the industry navigates its way in the post pandemic era, a global recession could have several direct and indirect repercussions on the market. CRE companies are at a strategic point where they must adopt new measures and develop agility and adaptability. Leaders need to be proactive and embrace innovative ways of doing business ones that take advantage of the latest digital technology and fuse traditional research and analytics into a modern risk management toolkit while ensuring compliance. Guided by the principle that you are never too young to learn your ABC Akhand Bharatya Culture the women wing of the RSS, the Samvardhinee Nyas, has launched an awareness campaign called Garb Skanska, Pregnancy Tradition, in which gynecologists will reach out to expectant mothers and train them in practices that will result in their unborn babies learning about Indian civilisation, ensuring what might be called a literally womb-to-tomb continuum of indigenous customs, mythology, and history. Explaining the rationale behind the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7831**

Scheme, a spokeswoman for the organisation said, Pregnant women should be taught about the lives and struggles of Lord Ram, Hanuman, Shivaji, and freedom fighters so that the child in the womb starts learning early about sanskar. As part of the pregnancy project, mothers-in-the-making should be encouraged to read Sanskrit texts and the Gita, with the aim of delivering, initially, 1,000 Garb Skanska infants each year who will help to restore the old glory of India. At a Garb Skanska seminar recently held in New Delhi, which was attended by medical practitioners, educationists, and social workers, among others, broad outlines for implementing the scheme were discussed, though no suggestion has yet been mooted that pregnancy pedagogy be included in the curricula of the New Education Policy NEP . However, proponents of the project feel that it would be a progressive measure if pre-natal Nappy training preceded nappy training. Epidemiological studies have established that the developing fetus begins, at a very early stage, to receive postcards from the outside world by way of sensory signals which help it to anticipate, and prepare for, the environment awaiting it at birth. And that environment is not as benefic as it ought to be. Despite the last Union Budget having allocated Rest 1.13 lakh core for the education sector, an increase of over 8 per cent over the previous year, there is considerable scope for improvement, particularly at the primary level. There are some 1.2 lakh schools in the country which have just one teacher to teach all the three Rest of Reading, Rating and Arithmetic, never mind spelling. Educating Rita, and Rohit, obviously needs a helping hand, or a helping womb, which is what Garb Skanska is offering. Apart from imparting knowledge about ancient mythology and the history of yesteryear, the Garb Skanska programme could also include in its ambit developments taking place in the present, in the realm of international affairs, particularly as viewed through the cine camera lens of Bollywood, which has morphed the concept of nation-building with Naatu Naatu-building in the film RRR. The movie was cited by External Affairs Minister Jaishankar in the course of the recent Raisina Dialogue held in the Capital. In an interactive session with former British PM Tony Blair, and former England cricketer Kevin Petersen, the minister alluded to the film, which features the Golden Globe Award-winning song-and-dance Naatu, while taking a dig at the British Raj by telling the ex-PM, If I put it delicately, you were the nice guys in the movie. International affairs can be a tough nut or tough Naatu to crack, as the outspoken minister has pointed out on other occasions and at different venues, with reference to our less-than-friendly neighbors. To begin with, the term International Relations does not mean a foreign-settled Nuclei or Auntie who will sponsor you for a Green Card. And a multipolar world order is not a reference to a World Wildlife Fund initiative to repopulate the Arctic with white bears. Similarly, what sounds like.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7832**

The Yellow Sea does not describe a body of saline water in an unspecified geographic location, but represents the letters LOC, which refer to a very specific geographic location, namely the Line Of Control, which separates Kashmir from another acrimonious acronym, or agronomy, namely POK, or Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, which is a source of cross-border terrorism. Neither LOC nor POK is to be confused with LAC, which is not a capitalised misspelling of lack, nor a dated orthographic version of the numeral 1,00,000, but stands for the Line of Actual Control, between India and China, and is a source of cross-border territorialism. With Naatu playing in the background, Garb Skanska could help future pre-generations absorb these FAQs of life and give birth to many a nascent PhD Prodigy herewith Delivered. Gender and equality have been hot topics for discussion, debate, and even controversy since time immemorial. However, for today generation parents, these terms are not mere controversial or catchphrases they are a means to stir change and raise a generation of children so that they can become kinder adults in tune with their emotions. Parents today are leaving no stone unturned in bringing up their children with a gender-neutral lens. One of the most effective ways to have a gender-neutral upbringing is through books. The written and spoken word in the world of books are the first ways a child learns to absorb and interact with the environment around them. Books are scientifically known to influence the mind and help toddlers, children, and young adults, develop their own unique perceptions and thoughts. It only makes sense then that today parents want to help shape their children minds in the healthiest way possible by being selective about the books they read to their kids. These are some of the reasons parents are asking for gender-neutral books. To begin with, these books sensitise their language and conversations. Kids only bloom as per the environment they are in. One of the first ways children learn to communicate and express themselves is through physical and verbal language. As parents are primary caretakers, their foremost responsibility is to create an environment where their kids feel safe enough to absorb and express their thoughts and emotions. Books are an introduction to language and expression. By hearing their parents recite stories, children learn how to process information and develop a unique thinking pattern under their guidance. Earlier, children had access to only stereotypical children books with mainstream characters such as the damsel in distress princess and the savior prince charming. Characters were limited to he and he. A gender-neutral book will use the pronouns hey and hem over he and he. Or their central character will be beyond conventional gender norms a girl wanting to be a fighter pilot, a boy being a ballet dancer, and so on. Through gender-neutral books, children become aware and learn to think of themselves beyond their gender. Next, it helps widen their horizon and approach to life. When.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-20-Test NO.-7833**

Kids read and listen to the stories and content in gender neutral books, they learn that there are people who exist beyond the mainstream norms of the gender binary and how to respect everyone across the spectrum. They don't think of the differences as abnormal, as propagated by many rigid elders from the previous generations. Instead, they understand that it is natural for people to exist the way they wish to. It is natural for them to dress how they desire and celebrate the love they cherish. This helps them foster tolerance and extend effortless compassion in their interactions with others. Their key takeaway is that there is more to life than gender and sex where their personality and kindness of character get more importance than their biological make. Moreover, these books help in changing the narrative around traditional masculinity and femininity. Often, in traditional children books, female and male characters are shown to have interests and passions suitable for them as per their gender. These character roles are dictated by society and pre-existing cultural norms. However, when children see their favorite book characters in unconventional roles, they think it is the status quo instead of something that is a feat or a rarity. For instance, if little girls see that their favorite princess is fierce and fights, but at the same time, she is not afraid to flaunt her gown and glittery nails. Another way would be when a little boy sees his favorite hero can cry and process his emotions, and at the same time, loves traditionally masculine things like cars and football. In that case, it teaches them that it is natural to exist in polar forms and that one does not have to get boxed down in labels. Lastly, this generation has come a long way from the pink for girls and blue for boy narrative our parents left us with. Parents have started encouraging kids to choose their toys and clothes; whether it a kitchen set or a blue t-shirt, their idea is to make sure kids are not being forced into picking stereotypical items. Another way parents are being mindful is by distributing housework between partners to make safe spaces for them to explore any activity. The message here is to make gender neutrality effortless not making it a forceful medium of change but letting your kids exist as they are without any guilt, fear, or shame. Kids read and listen to the stories and content in gender neutral books, they learn that there are people who exist beyond the mainstream norms of the gender binary and how to respect everyone across the spectrum. They don't think of the differences as abnormal, as propagated by many rigid elders from the previous generations. Instead, they understand that it is natural for people to exist the way they wish to. It is natural for them to dress how they desire and celebrate the love they cherish. This helps them foster tolerance and extend effortless compassion in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7834**

New use cases every week. Capture them diligently, and use them as a part of your continuous training. A couple of things that would help in your training tremendously are voice and text analytics and call and screen recording. Please don't use them to police your agents, instead use them to learn where you go wrong and incorporate them as a part of your training. Intelligence from analytics Let me give you a use case of voice analytics for us to appreciate it better When the pandemic struck, the call volumes at a bank call center went up drastically. They were moving their agents to work from home, and the call volumes were increasing. So, their time to resolve customer queries went up, which made their customers unhappy. They decided to automate their processes to handle their customer queries better. There was any consensus on what could be automated. Voice analytics of their calls revealed the commonly asked straightforward transactional queries, and they set up self-service tools to address those queries. It brought down the number of calls they received, helping them address queries faster. Strong integrations You should sign up for a platform that has robust integrations with your CRMs, helpdesks, ERPs, and other best of breed IT solutions that would allow you to provide an excellent customer experience and single view of your customers. With these in place, you ensure that your agents are empowered to make decisions. This is the first step in implementing intelligence for the customer experience function. Now, you integrate your platform with additional AI & ML engines, which would allow you to make sense of all the data and use them to the advantage of your customers. An integrated customer experience platform would mean the availability of intelligence with the power to make decisions for your front end customer service folks. This can be as simple as figuring out if you have Diabetes. India has been under tremendous pressure, following the conflict between Russia & Ukraine, as the conflict is likely to lead to a rise in international crude oil prices, putting a heavy burden on the country economy. In view of its special ties with Moscow, New Delhi has not criticized Russian actions & wants a peaceful resolution to the conflict, taking into consideration the legitimate security interests of all the parties to the conflict. In this, while Ukraine interest is its sovereignty and territorial integrity, Russia wants that, Ukraine and other Post Soviet States should not be allowed to join the NATO. Reaction of Ukrainian population Putin has claimed that, there had never been anything like Ukraine in History. However, it is claimed; whatever may be Putin assertion, most Ukrainians, do not clamor to be part of Russia today. In fact, anti-Russian sentiment in most of the country has only increased since Russia seized Crimea in 2014, and the Donbas region of Ukraine was taken over by the pro-Moscow separatists, it is claimed. Now with Russian troops marching into the Donbas.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7835**

Region of Eastern Ukraine again, it seems, the tug of war for dominance in the area, with the use of force of arms or diplomacy, is about to renew again. Likely Change in the World Situation The current conflict between Russia & Ukraine has severely strained U.S. Russia relations and increased the risk of a wider European conflict. Tensions are likely to increase between Russia and neighboring NATO member countries that it is likely, would involve the United States, due to the Commitments of the Alliance Security. The conflict in Ukraine is also likely to have broader ramifications, specifically for U.S. China relations, and for the future cooperation on critical issues, like, Arms control, Cyber security, Nuclear Non Proliferation, Energy Security, Counter Terrorism, and, Political Solutions in Syria, Libya, and elsewhere. Russian President, Vladimir Putin long anticipated military action in Ukraine has thus shaken the world in more ways than meets the eye The conflict possibly reflects the reality of emerging New World Order, where, a hesitant United States looks at its own diminishing Global Clout Possible emergence of a new Multi Polar World Order, and The challenges, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO might face in its expansionist plans. India Stand As the US, Europe, and some African Countries jumped after the Russian Invasion, India position on the issue remains, what it has always been, realistic, balanced, and in its own national interest. At the emergency meeting called by the United Nations Security Council UNSC after Putin recognised the Independence of the two Russian backed regions in Eastern Ukraine, Donetsk and Loans on February 21, 2022, the Indian envoy, India Permanent Representative at the United Nations, T S Tirumurti has said thus We believe that the solution lies in sustained diplomatic dialogue between the concerned parties. In the meantime, we strongly emphasise the vital need for all sides to maintain international peace and security, by exercising the utmost restraint. In fine, more than anything else, what is happening in Ukraine seems to be a culmination of many factors, possibly pointing towards the way, an international order is unfolding now. In the emerging scenario, therefore, the way India has been dealing with the situation in Ukraine, looks to be, the best response in the current situation it can have for the time being, a foreign policy commentator, said. Rocket Boys currently streaming on Sony Liv & Disney Hotstar is being regarded as one of India first series to honour its scientists. Undoubtedly, it is a well made TV Serial about two extraordinary personalities Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha & Dr. Vikram Sarabhai & their contribution to the progress of scientific research in India. Like any other Indian TV Serial, Rocket Boys also has a villain named Raja Mehdi, a stocky, dark skinned scientist from Kolkata, envious of Bhabha who later on goes to become a member of first Lok Sabha in 1952. All this description has an uncanny resemblance with Dr. Meghnad Saha. Dr. Meghnad Saha, the eminent astrophysicist of the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7836**

20th century, had the distinction of getting seven nominations for the coveted Nobel Prize for his Ionization theory and most notably from Prof. Arthur Compton who himself was Nobel Prize recipient in 1937, but the Nobel Prize remained elusive to him. Unlike some other academics of his time, Dr. Saha never believed in working in a rarefied place called Ivory Tower for intellectual pursuits disengaged and disconnected from the concern of common people. Maybe his arduous journey as a poor Dalit from an obscure village of Bengal to the high Seat of learning, prompted Dr. Saha to work actively for National Planning Committee, formed in 1938 by the then Congress President Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose & later on to enter into the public life. He was elected to Lok Sabha in 1952 from North West Calcutta constituency, defeating the Congress candidate. It was his effort as MP that the Saka calendar or Indian national calendar was adopted in 1956. Dr. Meghnad Saha had utter disdain for the coterie of scientists around Nehru & in one of his speeches in Lok Sabha, he had vehemently criticized Nehru for providing the grant of four crores for the development of institute for atomic energy, denying the amount for his pet project of purchase of Cyclotron. While Dr. Saha breathed his last in 1956, Raja Mehdi the disgruntled scientist of Rocket Boys, went on to support Dr. Homi Jehangir Bhabha in 1962, overlooking an offer made by the CIA, for sabotaging the plans of Dr. Bhabha. Will the filmmakers desist in the future from making fun of eminent scientists The latest meeting of Quad leaders has clearly exposed differences in the grouping over Ukraine. The US, Japan and Australia have been forthright in their condemnation of the Russian invasion and are applying sanctions on Moscow. However, India continues to take a relatively neutral position on the issue and has been abstaining in votes on UN resolutions condemning Russia actions in Ukraine. This has created an odd situation within the Quad. True, the platform was initially conceived to ensure a free, open and prosperous Indo Pacific in light of China growing belligerence and expansionism in the region. But in recent weeks the US has made it clear that it expects to apply the same principles driving the Quad to the European crisis. And in that regard, Washington wants New Delhi to abandon its neutral position and join the other Quad members in condemning Moscow. Of course, this is easy for the Indian side given historical strategic ties between New Delhi and Moscow. Bilateral relations run deep in critical sectors such as defence and nuclear. But the reality today is that Russia with its invasion of Ukraine is being shunned by the vast majority of the international community. Moscow and Russian President Vladimir Putin will be treated as pariah for the foreseeable future. And as sanctions start hitting the Russian economy, doing business with Moscow will become increasingly difficult. Read more in such a scenario, India.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7837**

Cannot possibly maintain the same level of strategic relations it previously enjoyed with Russia. And with China and Russia now expected to form an even deeper partnership due to current geopolitical circumstances, New Delhi can no longer count on Moscow for its strategic security needs. After all, China is India main security threat today. Therefore, if Russia and China form a compact, India will be hurt. In other words, India must accept the reality that Russia and China will now be in the same camp for the foreseeable future. Hence, New Delhi must reorient its approach to Moscow and move closer to Washington line. We need the US to counter China. Otherwise, what are we even doing in the Quad? In a book completed just before the second wave of Covid prematurely took him away, my brother Dir. Ashok Panagariya, a brilliant neurologist and a Padma Shree awardee, wrote that human brain acts as Velcro to what is gloomy and as Teflon to what is cheering. As a result, when it comes to public policy discussions, it accepts and retains the negative narratives more readily than positive ones regardless of the available evidence. Unsurprisingly, the narrative that Covid has left in its wake, and which some fear may get reinforced by the Ukraine crisis, is one of massive levels of unemployment, poverty and distress among micro, small and medium enterprises MSMEs. This story gets a free pass during television debates from anchors as well as audiences. Any suggestions that the recovery had been V shaped with the economy returning quickly to its pre Covid level were and will be met with counters that it had been K shaped. Critics claimed that while corporations have returned to normal levels of activity, unemployment, poverty and distress among MSMEs continues to rise. A week into Russia invasion of Ukraine, its economic fallout is coming into sharper focus. The immediate fallout is the impact on energy and commodity prices. That global in nature. A problem that may linger for a while is further disruptions to global supply chains, partly due to the boycotts of the Russian logistics network. Finally, there is a problem specific to India which is the loss of supplies of sunflower cooking oil from Ukraine and Russia. The combined impact of these factors will show up most prominently in the form of an upward pressure on inflation. The India basket of crude was \$111.9 barrel on March 2, about 49% higher than the level that prevailed at the beginning of the year. All signs point to the price being elevated for a while, which will feed into retail and wholesale inflation. Along with crude prices, commodity prices have been rising, particularly aluminum and nickel where Russia is an important producer. Disruptions in sourcing these commodities will have a cascading effect on some industrial products. RBI, in its February monetary policy, forecast retail inflation in 2022 23 to be 4.5% with risks broadly balanced. The environment has changed significantly in a few .

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7838**

Weeks and very likely the forecast will be reworked. Fallout of the current situation is that uncertainty looms large. In this scenario, risk aversion will prevail and potential private investment will be shelved. This leaves the government with the task of doing the heavy lifting for another year to build on this fiscal recovery. It can be done without running huge debts. Higher inflation will push up nominal GDP which, in turn, will result in tax collections exceeding budget targets. This gives both Go and states space to overshoot their spending targets which were conservatively pegged. To illustrate, in FY 2021 22, Go tax collections are set to exceed budget targets. It partly because the nominal GDP is likely to be four percentage points higher than budget estimates at 19.4%. For the next fiscal, 2022 23, there a strong likelihood that nominal GDP will be higher than the budget estimate of 11.1% growth. This will give Go the space to exceed its FY 2022 23 forecast of a mere 4.6% nominal growth in budget expenditure, without jeopardizing debt sustainability. Even though the September December GDP data showed that private consumption has just exceeded the pre Covid level, aggregate demand remains tepid. Go and states will need to support it for a while longer. Only 22% men and 24% women say that there is a lot of discrimination against women in India today. This is quite a comforting number in a new Pew study of how Indians view gender roles these days. After all, it suggests that a significant majority of citizens now see gender equality everywhere they look. But like humans, numbers make sense only in relation to each other. So combine the above finding with as many as 88% Indians completely or mostly agreeing that a wife must always obey her husband, and what is the takeaway? Despite our society progress in recognizing gender equality as desirable, with 79% men and 82% women agreeing it are very important for women to have the same rights as men; big blinkers remain in terms of how this translates into specific behaviors, relationships, freedoms. This core dichotomy explains many anomalies. For example, while in other countries rising education and income levels and falling fertility rates have led to rising shares of women in jobs, here female labor force participation has languished even in the same opportune conditions. The Pew study, citing data from NFHS and other surveys too, points to specific discriminatory attitudes being a major factor in fettering women access to paid work. Below only Tunisia, India sits at the top of 61 countries when it comes to completely agreeing that when jobs are scarce, men should have more rights to a job than women. Among 34 countries, Indians are the third most likely to say that marriage is more satisfying when husband provides for the family while wife takes care of the house and children. Why such gender discriminatory social attitudes still persist is a vital question for India and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7839**

This holy festival is celebrated every year on twenty fifth December as a celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ with full joy and gaiety. Christmas festival is celebrated with great pomp. This day is celebrated as birth anniversary of God Jesus Christ. This festival is celebrated in country and abroad with its customs and traditions. On this festival decorating the Christmas tree and cutting cakes going to church and gifts from Santa Claus has a different significance. Christmas festival has special significance for people of Christianity. According to the religious book Bible of Christianity Jesus Christ was born on this day however different views have been given regarding the birth date of Jesus Christ. Jesus spent his entire life in the well-being of others and inspired people to follow the right path he is also known as liberator and protector of liberating people from suffering. At same time Jesus performed many such miracles due to which he was not only called the messenger of God so his birthday was celebrated as Christmas. On this day all schools and colleges and government and private offices have their holidays. The history of this holy Christmas celebrated with joy and cheerfulness is associated with birth anniversary of Jesus Christ. Birth of Jesus Christ had already been predicted that a man on earth would be born who would grow up to be an influential king and his kingdom would have no limits and he would be savior of the world the painter and will be the right guide. After this when Jesus Christ was born in a cowshed from womb of mother Mary in Bethlehem in Israel his prophecy came true. After which his birthday was celebrated as Christmas festival. Christmas feast is especially associated with Santa Claus. 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. 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 McGrath, Vernon Philander, and Ryan Harris in the past. You can add Mohammed Shami to that list from those going around today. 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.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7842**

The extra painful irony here is how many women share attitudes that diminish them. For the first time in the history of Kharkov rockets were hitting the residential areas. The city has never faced such a horrible attack in its recent history, said the mayor of the city, Igor Terekhov, in his video message on February 28. On this day 11 people were killed and over 40 wounded during Russian attacks. Since then the casualty figures have only risen as Russian forces shifted their strategy to primarily target residential areas. Note that the attacks were taking place even as the Russian and Ukrainian delegations were sitting for peace talks, the first since the Russian invasion began. Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko, the host of those talks, promised that no strikes would take place during the talks. He did not keep to his promise. How can negotiations take place in good faith if Kremlin and its allies don't keep their word? But Kyiv is still willing to give dialogue a chance. Ukraine wants peace, but at the same time is ready to defend itself to the very last. The large audience, comprising people from all over the world, watched the show with wonder and awe. High above the ground was a rope strung out between two poles. One of the poles bore the emblem of a large Bear. The other, opposite pole had a symbol depicting a Golden Eagle against a background of Stars and Stripes. As the crowd gazed in breathless anticipation the four legged acrobat, caparisoned in a three cultured costume, walked nimbly up a stepladder and stepped onto the tightrope, causing it to bend and sway as it took the load of the enormous weight. With infinite delicacy, the quadruped performer placed one large foot before the other and began to traverse the tightrope. Wow, will you look at that! Exclaimed a member of the audience which stared spellbound at the spectacle with collective bated breath. I do think anyone seen anything like it ever since Houdini did his last curtain call, said another spectator. Houdini, Houdini, said a third. Houdini was just a guy. This one in an altogether different league, size wise. As the artiste, with an admirable adroitness that belied the size of the performer, inched along the rope, the tricky task was made even more difficult by strong winds that blew from opposing directions, West and East, each trying to bring the act to a precipitate conclusion. The tightrope walker continued, undaunted by such challenges, with an unflinching and resolute autonomy of neutral purpose, a determination not to be affected by one sided influence and maintain an impartial balance. The bravura act demanded supreme self confidence, backed by a skill honed by years of long practice which had begun in a training academy called the Nonaligned Movement which had been founded during a time of crisis called the Cold War, a turbulent period which was threatening to make a comeback now and which made the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7843**

Tightrope walks even more necessary. There not even to ram a safety net! Cried out an observer. Not needed, another responded. Hear that theme song being played in the background? It called Elkey cool rah here a gender bender that can confound anyone who is used to conventional classifications and identities. New York City legally recognizes 31 different gender identities, said a media report in 2017, and this piece of intriguing news went largely unnoticed. Thirty one genders? That a lot, you may think, but the disclaimer says that the 31 on the list are by no means exhaustive, there could be many more. Choosing between honorifics that denote one gender or marital status, like the commonly used Mr., Mrs. and MS, now seems Jurassic, when these options are so limited in scope. And why do we need to state one gender, anyway, for a job application, opening a bank account or applying for an identity card when gender is no longer static? I am gender fluid, says one New Yorker who has transcended the genital and reproductive apparatus based criterions. Then how to know one gender if traditional biological criteria are insufficient to give clarity? Gender, perhaps, could be a state of one mind at any given point of time. Or the way your brain is wired, though your body parts may state otherwise. Be that as it may, the issue really boils down to elective identities. You choose what to eat, where to go, what to study, how to behave, what to wear, which political party to vote for, who to befriend and so on, but when it comes to religion and gender, you are expected to stick to the religion or gender you are born into. For the sake of convenience and maybe out of sheer habit, to go by your birth religion and birth gender may have been accepted as the norm, but with rapid scientific and technological advancements and expansion of the human mind into several dimensions and philosophies, it does seem unfair to get shackled at birth. This could even be considered as a human rights issue. I could feel very Hindu in the morning as I participate in certain habitual rituals and later I may choose to chant a Buddhist prayer at noon to feel centered during a stressful day at work. Another day, I may pray in a church that is hushed and quiet and on yet another day, I may offer my respects at a dirge. There could be days when I question the existence of a god and wonder whether there is a purpose to my life. What does that make me? I would say eclectic, evolving and open, but society insists on branding me as belonging to one or other religion, just as I am expected to be of one or other gender. Honorifics are necessary, to show respect to another, especially elders, but those honorifics do not necessarily have to denote gender and marital status, do they? Gender.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7844**

Is important only to partners who need to figure out their intimate relationship or maybe not. It is none of anyone else business. What about religion. One religious persuasion is something so personal, really, that it is appalling to expect one to declare it publicly. One religion concerns only that individual and no one else. Like secret ballots in political voting, one religion should also be deemed to be a private choice that is not meant for display on a ticker out there for public consumption. Bird Flu has been detected in Sholapur, following the death of around 100 birds at a poultry farm in Villi village on February 18, 2022. Samples collected from these birds were sent for testing and the results confirmed that they had died due to H5N1 Avian Influenza, also known as Bird Flu. At least 15,600 broiler birds had been culled in Sholapur to comply with the standard operating procedure until Friday morning. With all this news floating, the biggest scare looms are how much we should worry about the Avian Flu. And how much can these flu impact humans. Here are the answers to your questions. Avian Influenza is a disease caused by infection with avian bird Influenza flu Type A viruses. As per the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention CDC, it generally occurs among wild aquatic birds worldwide and can infect domestic poultry, other birds, and animals. According to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control with H5N8, are the most commonly reported flu viruses among birds. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Avian Flu viruses do not usually infect human beings, and such an infection is rare. Only sporadic cases have been reported since 2015, according to Mayo Clinic. However, if it does infect a person, the illness is generally mild; some patients may require ICU care. It is very rare to have human to human transmission of the same. Between 2003 to 2019, the WHO confirmed 861 human common symptoms include cough, fever, sore throat, muscle aches, headache, and shortness of breath. People who catch Bird Flu may develop life threatening complications, including Pneumonia, Pinkeye Conjunctivitis, respiratory failure, Kidney dysfunction and Heart problems. See your doctor immediately if you develop a fever, cough, or body ache, and have recently traveled to a part of the city state where Bird Flu has been reported. Be sure to let your doctor know if you visited any farms or open air meat markets. People can contract the Bird Flu virus through close contact with birds or bird droppings. Some people have caught the virus from cleaning or plucking infected birds. It is also possible that people can contract the virus while swimming or bathing in water contaminated with the droppings of infected birds. Chicken and other poultry are safe to eat if cooked properly, according to a joint statement by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization FAO and the World Health Organization WHO issued to national food safety authorities.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7845**

However, the sources said that no birds from flocks with the disease should enter the food chain. Below are some good hygiene practices to reduce the risk of the Avian virus. Avoid cross contamination Wear gloves while cleaning and prepping the chicken meat Use hot, soapy water to wash cutting boards, utensils and all surfaces that have come into contact with raw poultry Cook well Cook chicken until the juices run clear minimum 30mins and reach a minimum internal temperature of 165 F 74C Stay clear of raw eggs: avoid foods containing raw or undercooked eggs because eggshells are often contaminated with bird droppings If you plan on eating at a restaurant or hope to order in from your favorite restaurant, and if your order contains chicken & egg, try, and ask for quality checks beforehand & make sure that the food is well cooked Choose precut or frozen chicken for household consumption; if you are buying fresh cut Chicken keep it refrigerated until ready to cook An estimated 1.35 million people die on the world roads every year, and a further 50 million are left seriously injured. India ranks worst in the world with 11 of global road fatalities, taking a life every four minutes. India also has the 2nd largest population and road network in the world, spanning over 6.2 million km and expanding at a rate of 200k KMs per year. Reducing road traffic casualties can have a long term impact on the economic growth of India. The World Health Organization WHO estimates that 3 5 of GDP are lost each year in hospital, police, productivity, and administration expenses related to such injuries and deaths. The reason for unsafe roads is complex and multi faced, requiring a systematic approach: road safety management, safer road users, safer vehicles, safer infrastructure, and post accident care. The conventional measures of road safety are not yielding the desired results as evident from the fact in the past decade over 13 lakhs people lost their lives on Indian roads. There is urgency for a new approach. To address the pressing issue of road safety in India, World Economic Forum & FIA have launched a tech driven road safety approach Road Safety 2.0 in India to address the issue by encouraging technology adoption in road safety. The aim is to let technology compensate for human limitations because as brought out above 80 of accidents take place due to human mistakes, which cannot be reduced very quickly by any other means like training or skilling. Road Safety 2.0 not only harnesses over 30 years of accumulated global knowledge but also builds a multi stakeholder community capable of jointly piloting innovative solutions. The following core pilots of technology infusion in each 4 As of Road Safety have been taken up in phase Improving driving behavior using AI to detect drowsiness and track driving behavior to incentivize by rewarding good driving scores. School Zones by training children and creating social awareness through children. Improving enforcement system.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7846**

By detecting traffic violations using Iota, AI cameras and automated penalty tickets on PPP model. Emergency service availability within golden hours using Iota, AI, and QR codes for emergency help services and alerting before black spot. All these pilots are running well with the support of partners and giving good results. Video gaming, once seen as an addictive hobby, can actually make the world a better place through science and technology. By inspiring students to pursue careers in STEM fields and helping solve real world problems, video games have taken on an entirely new light in recent years. Let explore how video gaming can help solve world problems and create innovation in the future. Some people simply don't like them or don't have time for them, and that's OK. But for those who do play video games and love them, we suggest looking at it as a way to learn some new skills, advance your career, and even make money. In fact, there are a lot of reasons to play video games that have nothing to do with entertainment: They just might help solve our world's most pressing problems. Video games are often perceived as a mere pastime for kids and teenagers, who use them to unwind after school or on weekends. However, there is an increasing body of research that suggests video games can play a key role in improving global affairs from education to disaster relief and beyond. As more companies, nonprofits and government agencies turn to game technology for outreach and training, it never has been a better time to work in video game production. The global market for mobile games alone reached \$43 billion in 2015 that is over three times greater than Hollywood box office receipts for that year. The power of problem solving in video games Video games is a powerful tool for building problem solving skills. In fact, in a growing number of cases, what is considered to be good gaming has very little to do with winning or losing at all. The act of solving problems, by itself, is what brings a lot of gamers satisfaction. With that in mind, video games may be exactly what we need as civilization attempts to tackle some of its biggest challenges. How video games create better workers Did you know video games are actually good for you. Because of the growing demand for tech and video game workers, there has never been a better time to hone your skills. But it is more than meets the eye when it comes to how we use games as a tool for helping us excel in other areas of our lives. Let find out. The future of video game jobs from gamer to game creator. Global revenue from video games is expected to reach \$110 billion by 2016, according to Newzoo Global Games Market Report. The video game industry is booming as more and more consumers decide to purchase new games instead of more traditional entertainment options such as movies.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-21-Test NO.-7847**

Books are like coffer filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. Much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen coffer filled too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read coffer filled newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe they cut through the snow within. Indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut nourishing food and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle coffer filled light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster. Books are like coffer filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. Much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7850**

And television shows. In fact, a Nielsen study found that for every two people who cut their cable service, one person starts playing video games. Finding a job as a video game designer Many companies like Google, Apple, and Microsoft employ teams of video game designers. These companies are constantly on the lookout for talented individuals who can make their video games both fun and challenging. If you are interested in a career as a video game designer, check out job listings at well known studios or independent studios that develop online or mobile games. Another option is to start your own business designing video games. You may be able to do so from home if you already have some experience developing or working with computer programs. If I look at some of my encounters of yesterday, they included meeting a young startup founder, a builder about to float a high end villa scheme and a really honest official of Indian government from a level that I had to actually look up the protocol list to get things right for the meeting. As I was looking at the protocol list, Wikipedia led me astray as it always does and I ended up checking the salaries of the top most offices of India. The salary numbers that I saw for the rank of cabinet secretary forced me to think and also link what I discussed with my other two friends, i.e., a startup founder and a builder; because all three are not only deeply connected, they also represent how our Ivy League trained economists may lead us to a Brain Drain 2.0 just when we dont need it. If I start with the startup kids who desperately need money, who can they go to. The traditional answer is obviously banks, but Indian banks charge interest rate of more than 10 that no real business can afford even after all government subsidization support in place to boost the sector. Why are our bank lending rates so high. If I move towards my builder friend and take a cabinet secretary of India along who earns about 30 lakh rupees per year, the meeting is pointless because the smallest villa my builder friend is selling is worth at least twenty years of cumulative salary of my honest friend sitting at the very top of administrative ladder. Why do we have mushrooming of real estate in every city that should be clearly out of bound for even for a cabinet secretary. What magic did our economists weave that our banks charge interest rates that our startups can afford but our builders drive BMWs and Audis selling real estate that even a cabinet secretary can afford. It is clear that there is an elephant in the room that our economists can or don want to see. The elephant in the room is corruption generated black money, and this money has a completely different quality that is probably not discussed in the classrooms of economics of Harvard.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7851**

The fact that my builder friend can sell a six core villa even before the foundations are laid is because Indian economy has corruption money flooding it, and this corruption money is earned so effortlessly by some that they have no qualms about paying the prices that will take even a senior IAS a lifetime to earn. The problem is, our economists are trained to think that lowering the bank rates will drive up inflation but are unable to recognize that a far more powerful agent of inflation is the corruption money. So, they run silly worrying about essential items inflation and plug the armholes of bank interest rates, but fail to see and respond to the floodgates of real estate appreciation caused by the eternal Gadgetry of corruption generated black money that runs through the entire economy. This self inflicted madness of Indian economic policies does worry me from the context of corruption. It worries me because I can see it causing a Brain Drain 2.0. The sufferer of blind men economics is the startup kid, a young Indian who has a dream and is under the impression that his nation will obviously help him realize it. As he has just stepped into the market, he does understand the interest rates and inflation. All he can see is that he needs money to grow and he is finding it where it should be found, i.e., in the banks. If you think that VC Angel funds are the answer, they are not, and they can be, because that money is available only to the well networked people and the game played in that unicorn space now is nothing but a new version of oil shares speculation where only rich get richer. Banks are and must be the traditional lending institutes where you don't ideally need anything more than a viable business proposition, and hence banks are a core to the equal and equitable economic growth for any nation. If there is one single policy hindrance of last seventy years that has not only held back the growth of our economy but has led to pain of NPA and unequal distribution of wealth, it is what I would like to call Ivy League interest rates. The extremely high interest rates charged by our banks thanks to the prudence of inflation fearing RBI has made the man with the money a shylock who calls all the shots. The impact of this was not very visible till now, but with the startup winds blowing, we now have a lot of really bright kids looking for money who are now learning the bitter truth that money is the real merit in India and not the talent or intellect. Looking at where we are in the startup scene, I can strongly sense that we are now edging towards a wave of frustration and failure. I can see some really bright kids getting tired because they could scale up their business ideas only due to lack.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7852**

Although India abstentions on votes to condemn Russian aggression in Ukraine have been met with frustration in the West, it is not surprising that India has viewed this issue through the lens of its own security interests. However, Russia actions are likely to have a longer term impact on the regional as well as global security order. New Delhi must now assess the tradeoffs involved in its current predicament, not only as it relates to the immediate crisis in Eastern Europe but also in the broader configuration of its strategic and security relationships. Every medical student who has finally reached India from war torn Ukraine has reason for relief, but these returnees anxieties have hardly ended. One big question is how they will continue their interrupted education, especially if the Ukraine crisis does ease in the near term. As demands upon the government grow to intervene in this sphere as well, some solutions are easier to deliver than others. For example, relaxation of the NMC rule that blocks migration from one college to the other should be expedited, so that students so far studying in Ukraine have the option of transferring to medical colleges in other countries. But as for accommodating all returnees in Indian colleges, that will be very knotty if not impossible. Remember that it is not just the affordability of Ukrainian options but also the terrible demand supply situation in India that sent students away in the first place. Some 16 lakh students take NEET, some 8 lakh qualify, and then there are only 90,000 odd seats. There just arena that many spare seats to be had for the 20,000 odd students who had gone to Ukraine. And there the issue of whether returnees, who paid lower fees, should get discounts in Indian private colleges a complicated question. Both for the sake of its students and its overall health, India does need to expand medical education. But approving new medical colleges at breakneck pace will be counterproductive as quality education needs quality faculty, hospital linkages and other high grade resources that need careful nurturing. In the pursuit of quality, the common licensing exam for all MBBS graduates that scheduled to start in 2023 holds great promise. For students trained abroad, who are currently put through a separate and tougher screening, it will also bring fairness. But, even then, decades of official neglect means Indian students will look for options abroad. The Delhi high court recently delivered a verdict we must raise a toast to. The backstory is as Indian as IMFL. In 2020 Delhi excise department raided the residence of the petitioner and began prosecution on the ground that he had stored more liquor 132 bottles, to be precise than legally permitted. It took two years for the petitioner to get an all clear from the HC. But while the story is delightful, the larger context is serious. The case embodies the terrible flaws in India governance. The state is overly intrusive in areas it does need.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7853**

To be present and deficient elsewhere. And the intrusiveness is backed by a maze of laws that breed corruption. Most states have convoluted excise laws designed to infantilize adults and encourage rent seeking. Maharashtra, till recently, allowed wine to be sold only by outlets that met a threshold in terms of floor space. The requirement was recently removed but permits remain mandatory for consuming anything other than mild beer. MP recent excise liberalization translated into allowing people to store four crates of beer from the earlier limit of one. Liberalization of excise policies by states merely means that limits will be adjusted. But is there any need for the state to be inspecting liquor cabinets in homes Excise policies of states represent unhealthy moralism, which also influences legislation. From there what comes as regulation creates a situation where citizens are harassed and public resources frittered away on nonexistent problems. The message in all these bottles is for governments to lighten and smarten up. understand why the 2022 war should surprise no one. Starting with Ukraine split from the Soviet Union in 1991, it studies the colliding perspectives in Ukraine and Russia, their relations with the West and economic factors that drive these tensions. Russian invasion of Ukraine has hammered home the message for India on robust nuclear deterrence. Note, in this context, the ever growing China Pakistan military collusion, fast expanding from land to sea. Nuclear weapons are not meant for war fighting. But their sheer strategic utility in deterring hostile adversaries is quite evident. Russia would have thought twice before attacking Ukraine if the latter had not given up its nuclear stockpile, along with Belarus and Kazakhstan, after the Budapest Memorandum on Security Assurances in 1994. Ukrainian leaders are currently ruing that decision. Reciprocity is undertaking exchange for mutual benefit. It may seem like the most natural thing to do, but few realise that the wheels of society and more so diplomacy are driven by it. Some say diplomacy is 99% reciprocity and 1% generosity. Even in matters of faith, while it is logical that the Supreme Consciousness is neutral and loves all beings equally, still the belief is that if there is more display of devotion to the Lord, the Lord will be more kind to us. Working together or exchanging services, people by reciprocating are able to accomplish more than they would individually. Reciprocity is not always an even exchange, which opens up the potential for abuse, yet people are often willing to perform a proportionately larger favor in return for something small. In 1974, sociologist Phillip Kunz mailed out Christmas cards with a note and photograph of him and his family to approximately 600 randomly selected strangers. Kunz received nearly 200 replies. Reciprocity operated Kunz had done something for them and many felt obligated to respond. Our upbringing plays an important role in the internalisation of reciprocity. In school, we happily share our tiffin with friends but not with the bully, who just takes and does.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7854**

The whole world is surprised by India's actions in apparently supporting Russia's invasion of Ukraine. But there are reasons rooted in distant as well as near history why India is behaving so. Firstly, there are about 20,000 Indians in Ukraine, most of them students. Reports are coming of them being beaten and harassed by Ukrainians and being forced off evacuee trains by them. Chinese people too are bearing the brunt of the ire of Ukrainians. The mistreatment of the Indians and the Chinese one can perhaps ascribe to their governments' pro stance vis-à-vis Russia. Africans too are facing trouble in Ukraine. This can only be ascribed to the color prejudice of the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians by many accounts are fighting a handsome battle against the Russians, but this is no way to treat foreigners living in their country. Perhaps their hyperactive president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, should issue an appeal to his compatriots to stop bashing foreigners. He has done so far as yet, thereby giving Ukraine a bad name. If India had supported Ukraine, would Ukrainians have treated Indians better? Perhaps, but Indians could still have been at the receiving end of the Ukrainians' stick. When a large portion of the population is planning to flee, foreigners, perhaps inevitably, can find themselves trampled in the crush. India, like many others, perhaps calculated that Russia would take over Ukraine in a jiffy. Putin has reportedly urged India to ask Indians to plant the Indian flag near them, so then the Russian troops would give them safe passage. It has come to notice that a bunch of Pakistanis donned the Indian flag on their cars and evacuated them to safety this way. It is not the first time in the world though that Pakistanis have donned an Indian identity to get themselves out of trouble. Whichever way the cookies crumbled whether Indian support of Ukraine would have led to better treatment of Indians or a faster Russian stranglehold would have done the same it is all debatable in hindsight. The prime minister has publicly grieved over the killing of the Indian student in Ukraine, Naveen SG. India's detractors would ascribe his behavior to show shah baize, but it is also a wonder how the PM can reach down into the minutiae of lives of so many Indians. India's contention has been that talks between Ukraine and Russia were given up. He has repeatedly urged Putin to the table, and Putin seems to have complied. But what does India mean by saying that talks were given up well, firstly Zelenskyy has been sticking it to Putin ever since he became Ukrainian president. He was in advanced stages of joining NATO. Zelenskyy perhaps underestimated Putin's resolve in being encircled by NATO, in what Putin has described as an existential threat for his country. Somewhere India seems to blame the giving up on talks on Zelenskyy. This could be true, for Zelenskyy has always been a kind of agent provocateur. It seems that he went a.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7855**

Bit too for the go together of thanks all far this time in provoking Putin. It could be argued that it is none of Putin business whether joins Nano or the European Union or the West in general. But then it could also be argued that Putin reserves the right to respond. Certainly the US would act if it found belligerents to it controlling Mexico or Canada. Other than Xi Jinxing of China, Mode has the most influence over Putin. Perhaps even more so, because India is a democratic country. TThatwhy western newspapers like the New York Times and the Washington Post, and the Indian journalists embedded therein, leave no stone unturned to prove that Mode is an autocratic leader. They hark back to his time in Gujarat. But in eight years in office as PM, Mode has not proved to be an autocrat. He has proved himself to be a strong leader. Sure, he panders to his base, but which democratic leader in the world does the thing with Mode is that he has the ability to get along with starkly different personalities like Putin, Biden, Trump, Angela Merkel, Boris Johnson, Obama, et al. He does seem to judge them, hence his success with all of them. Now what is the way out for Mode the US is threatening sanctions over Indies purchase of the S 400 system from Russia, but if the US sanctions India, India will not buy weaponry such as drones from the US. The military industrial complex in the US will not tolerate this, so it seems that even with Indies recent support of Russia, its arms purchases from the latter will go through unscathed. Perhaps the biggest, and the most guarded, reason for Indies support of Russia is that about 70 percent of Indies arms come from Russia. Russia makes some of the best weaponry in the world at a cost effective price. India tried to forge a military alliance with the US called the Quad. People like Indian Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar will argue that all is well with the Quad. That is just not the case. The Quad lies in tatters. Joe Biden murdered it by supplying nuclear subs to his white anglo saxon protestant friend, Australia, but not to brown, mostly Hindu India. Mode realized that the Americans simply cannot be trusted. For the last thirty years, Indian PMs, including Mode, have made a lunge towards a strategic partnership with the US. Each and every time they have been rebuffed and have come up empty handed. Each PM has realized that the Russians are a much safer bet for India. Our relationship with them goes back 70 years and the Russians have never let us down. So why then would Mode jeopardize his friendship with a stable Putin than one with a fickle Biden The above are all the reasons why Mode has taken Putin side on Ukraine. Every country has to protect its interests and Mode is only protecting Indies.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7858**

The theme of International women day 2022 is Break the Bias! As a regular reader you may have noticed that my columns are generally in line with traditional thought processes, and I love to motivate people to open their minds and their hearts and to embrace new realities. If you change your view of things, you change your reality. You have the power to empower yourself, and all you need is a reason and the desire to do so. To do the same thing and expect results is stupidity, hence, to get different results you need to change how you think, so you can operate differently. Most often these life changing thought processes and moments are born out of inspiration. So, what inspires you to grow, to change, to do different things, to be a better person Some people are inspired by the lives of others, be it their decisions, their courage, their presence of mind, their ability to articulate, to march to the beat of their own drummer, to be honest, upfront, no nonsense and even their ability to find happiness in simple everyday moments. It the day to day living that makes up the sum total of what you will look back at and refer to as your life story. To break the shackles of conditioning changes your story theme from existed to live. Biases abound around us. Gender bias, age bias, caste bias, color bias, religious bias, nationality bias, geographical bias, beauty bias, height bias. the list goes on. It so easy to continue with these and not rock the boat of bias because it gives a sense of belonging and normalness and identity. Do we even question certain biases for example, It fine for a man to be in a relationship with a woman a decade younger than him, but not for a woman to be with a man a decade younger. Or that if a man sleeps with a dozen women he is a stud, but a woman who does the same is labeled a slut. Or conversely, that we are focused on making stringent laws that protect women from domestic abuse, but none for men who suffer the same at the hands of women. How about the bias that we have candlelight marches for women who are raped but snigger if a man is raped by 4 women Or that a man must give alimony even if his wife is earning more than him Why does she pay him palimony Why do we get cringe at the thought of giving men these rights as well It because we have deeply ingrained biases as a result of deeply ingrained belief systems. It times to be inspired and inspire others to break the bias. Equality is just a dream, until we respect, recognised and work on all aspects of every bias in order to shatter them. Not share. Through experience, children learn to share with others, take turns and engage in reciprocal actions. Several types of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7859**

Reciprocity are recognised. Balanced reciprocity which involves a calculation of the value of the exchange and an expectation that the favor will be returned within a specified time frame is most common. It is essentially quid pro quo. Carpools are a pragmatic application, whereas wedding gifts are an extreme example. If reciprocation is inadequate, it may lead to breakdown of relations. Politicians seek votes invoking reciprocity. In diplomacy, election of candidates in multilateral organisations is conducted by tying up reciprocal support amongst countries. Generalised reciprocity or exchange involves give and take within families, friends, within and outside the kinship groups and also in the metaphysical world. There is no expectation of a returned favor; instead, people simply do something for another person based on the assumption that the other person would do the same thing for them. Generalised reciprocity is based on the acceptance of delayed gratification. Returns may not materialise at all but if they do, they provide the greatest of benefits. They build trust, loyalty and stability in society. Our belief in karma is internalisation of reciprocity. People live righteous lives for escaping the cycle of rebirth. If we behave well with people, others will also behave well in our daily interactions. Giving and getting brides and grooms in marriage outside kinship groups sustains the institution of marriage, giving rise to family, the building block of society. So does philanthropy and charity. Uncertainties galore in these exchanges, but faith in delayed and indirect reciprocity drives them. Negative reciprocity where one takes more than gives back leads to societal decay. The saddest example of negative reciprocity is pollution and organised crime. For a vibrant society and healthy environment, we have to be eternally vigilant and always question ourselves whether we are taking more than we are giving back. Elections are the lifeline of democracy, where we see various political assertions and ways of coopting these assertions. The Uttar Pradesh assembly election is now set to enter the seventh phase, which will see sharp confrontations between caste identities and their accommodation by Hindustan forces. In fact, Hindustan behave and jade behave (the sense of chasteness ) interact with each other, their inherent contradictions shaped by social and political context. Sometimes they work together, and at other times, jade behave asserts itself and negotiates for more space and dignity within the broader frame of Hindustan. Sometimes, backward and marginal communities in a democracy assert themselves and Hindustan accommodates or resolves these contestations. These tensions can be easily observed in the upcoming seventh phase of polling in eastern UP, where OBCs and Dalit communities are politically to influential and vocal. This is the crucible of the Ram Menorah Lochia led socialist politics and left politics, which makes backward and Dalit assertions relatively sharper in these areas. The politics of the current Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party have evolved from this source of political capital. On the other hand, this is also the zone of Hindustan influence, as reframed by Yogi Adityanath.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7860**

The Ram Janmaboomi movement got enormous support in this area in the 90s, especially from OBCs, MBCs (most backward castes) and Dalit. Areas near the UP Nepal Corridor, where Yogi Adityanath has been intensely active for a long time, will also be voting in these last phases. The Samajwadi Party led by Akhilesh Yadav has successfully formed a rainbow alliance of various castes, especially OBCs and a few MBCs. It has allied with the OP Rajbhar led Suheldev Bharatiya Samaj Party (SBSP), the Mahan Dal, the Apna Dal (Kamerawadi) and other smaller caste based parties that are especially influential in this zone. He has also given space to leaders like Swami Prasad Maurya and Dara Singh Chauhan who hold some influence in these areas, and who had resigned from the BJP after raising the issue of OBC Dalit respect and dignity. Meanwhile, the BJP has also tried to accommodate and behave in the broader Hindustan fold. The BJP has given impressive representation to OBCs, MBCs and Dalit communities in its electoral and organisational politics. So in this phase, it will be interesting to see who gets the upper hand the Hindustan based vision of social empowerment and development, or social justice based caste assertion. Hindustan has reshaped the aspirations of socially marginalised groups through the frame of amajik samrasta . Since these areas contains large populations of OBCs and Dalit with an evolved political identity, it remains to be seen how the BJP government social welfare schemes such as free ration, PM Awas Yojana, pension plans and direct cash transfer schemes are going to impact this election. Will the anti Hindustan orientation among certain sections of OBCs and Dalit in these zones fracture the government attempt to create a consciousness about welfare benefits in this phase, the assembly election moves to areas that have been the center of cultural assertion by Dalit and marginalised groups for a long time? This is the region where Buddha, Jabir, Raids and Swami Shiv Narayan lived and worked. These seers, saints and gains led movements to bring religious dignity to the deprived. They evolved an ideology and culture that challenged the self proclaimed superiority of the dominant communities. The Jabir math and Raids temples are located in Varanasi, the Shivranyani sect is situated in eastern UP. These have much influence among the most backward, Dalit and marginal communities. However, the Hindustan campaign also interacts with these social, cultural and religious sects and considers them bhakti inspired social reform movements. In recent decades, the RSS, VHP and other Singh inspired organisations have increased their interaction with these sects and included them in their circle of dialogue. PM Mode visit to the Jabir math and Raids temple is part of this Hindustan politics. The Singh and BJP have initiated various dam yards in these regions to engage with neo Buddhists, who are mostly Ambedkarites. So this is the crucial phase where one can see the Hindustan movement art of accommodation as well as the assertion of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7861**

Caste based parties inspired by social justice like the SP and BSP. Crises are seldom gender neutral, and Covid 19 is no different. In India, where most systems are historically biased against women and minorities, Covid 19 furthered the burden on women, both economically and socially. Since the pandemic has exposed the dire conditions of our healthcare, education, and general social structures, being gender sensitive as we work to rebuild the ecosystem is needed more than ever. Economic and Social Impact of the Pandemic on women Indian women comprise a significant part of the medical and healthcare community, with over 80 of nurses and midwives being women. Not only are women paid one fifth of what men make in India, but they are also the ones pushed out of employment first. A recent report stated that 47 of women lost their jobs when the pandemic hit, as opposed to just 7 of men in India. The majority of the labor force in India, especially in unskilled labor, is women. From working as agriculturalists to domestic help to primary healthcare workers, women are the backbone of the labor force. They, however, were the most affected due to the pandemic as the global economic crisis saw more women forced into unemployment and becoming unpaid primary caretakers of their families and the sick. This has pushed many of them into severe poverty and hunger. Apart from the direct economic fallout, the pandemic had strong, adverse social effects on women. Strict restrictions and stay at home orders trapped countless women in abusive spaces with no avenues for help. The National Commission of Women that violence against women increased 2.5 times during the first four months of the pandemic, while many women support groups and organizations reported the highest number of domestic violence cases in 10 years. In 2021, during the second wave, the government recorded a shocking 21 year high in instances of domestic violence. Covid 19 lockdowns have also hampered the education of girls. Previous economic crises are a testament that girls are more likely to take up care responsibilities and drop out of school while families prefer educating the boys. Covid 19 moved much of the education online and to other distance learning channels. This has led to a loss of learning, increased gendered digital divide, and risked the potential of education to challenge existing gender norms and drive gender equality. A research study by Dahlberg noted that women nutrition had also been severely impacted. They had to limit their food intake or ran out of food. Moreover, their access to menstrual pads and contraceptives also fell. Supporting women in a post Covid 19 world to create a more inclusive world, we need to continue asking ourselves how to be gender sensitive and take action based on that. Encouraging funders towards the same is critical in designing more effective programs and creating transformative, meaningful opportunities and pathways appropriately targeted for both genders. Therefore, there is a need to invest in data systems.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7862**

Narendra Modi led NDA came to power at the Centre in May 2014. Since then, the government has been known for various proactive steps taken by it for the welfare of the poor and the deprived sections. The National Statistics Office NSO is India premier organization for data and statistical collection. NSO data is eagerly awaited by the fraternity of economists to analyze the trajectory of the nation growth. The latest data revealed by the NSO as regards the Per capita Income of the country underlined the economic progress India has undertaken under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi in the last nine years. According to the National Statistical Office NSO data, the per capita income of India, which was Rs. 86,647 in 2014-15 when the present incumbent of the Prime Minister Office, Narendra Modi had assumed the charge of Prime Minister, has almost doubled to Rs 1.72 lakh during the 9 years under the Modi government. The per capita income in terms of net national income, at current prices for 2020-21 was estimated at Rs. 1,27,065 by the NSO, while the same was estimated at Rs. 1,48,524 for 2021-22. The current per capita income in terms of net national income, at current prices thus represents a rise of 15.8% over the previous year indicating that there has been a consistent rise in Per Capita Income. A section of the economist fraternity has highlighted the major schemes and policies that have yielded this positive result. They opine that, various pro-poor initiatives, and welfare schemes for the needy undertaken by the government have greatly benefited the common people. Some of these included, the opening of Jan Dhan accounts, a massive financial inclusion drive undertaken on an unprecedented scale, a scheme like MUDRA loan, Free distribution of ration under the Right to Food programme and a focus on Digitization. Former Director of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy NIPFP, Pinaki Chakraborty says that the Global Development Indicator database shows that, India Real Per-Capita Income increased on an average at the rate of 5.6 % from 2014 to 2019. Terming the growth substantial, he points out that the period, in terms of health, education, and economic and social mobility has shown improvement. According to him, although Covid had negatively affected the country, the economy since then has significantly recovered. According to him, maintaining Per Capita Income growth at 5-6% per year along with suitable redistributive measures will help the country in maintaining this momentum. He has however urged the government to take account of the uneven growth within the country opining that, balanced regional development can act as a catalyst for higher growth. It is worth noting that, the World Development Indicator Database has reportedly indicated that, the average growth of India per-capita income in real terms between FY 2014 and FY 2019 had been 5.6% per annum, which shows that, India has experienced a consistent rise in per capita income during the period. Economist Jayati Ghosh, the JNU professor has however.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7865**

Opined that, NSO data has measured GDP at current prices. However, if we account for inflation, the increase is much less in nominal terms. This, she says, has benefitted top 10% of the population only. Countering Jayati Ghosh, others point out that, while per capita income of India at current prices as per the NSO data, has increased by a whopping 99%, or doubled under the Modi government from 2014-15 to 2022-23, in real terms, or at constant prices also, the per capita income has increased by 35 percent, from Rs 72,805 in 2014 15 to Rs 98,118 in 2022 23. Likelihood of the trend continuing India is currently the President of the powerful G-20 grouping and has undoubtedly become the leader of the Global South. India stature on the global stage has been rapidly rising, enhancing India hard power and soft power. NSO data reveals that, Indian economy too had suffered a massive hit during the pandemic, but soon recovered on account of prudent economic policies followed by the government. NSO data reveals that, Per Capita Income of India fell during the COVID period, both in real as well as nominal terms. However, later years saw an increase in the Per capita Income during FY 2021 22 and FY 2022 23. Pinaki Chakraborty, Former Director of NIPFP feels that this growth in per capita income is significant taking into consideration that, the period has experienced improvement in terms of health, education, and economic and social mobility. Economists have attributed the increase in Per Capita Income to various government policies, implementation of the Goods and Services Tax GST, Demonetization, and the push towards Digital Payments. With such initiatives, the Modi government has helped to formalise the economy, boost tax revenues, and reduce corruption, they opine. According to them, sustained economic progress in the coming years is expected to help India achieve its objective of becoming a responsible global power, acting as the voice of the voiceless nations and the leader of the Global South. It has been widely acknowledged that in absolute terms, India remains a bright spot on the world stage as it grows steadily. It has already overtaken the UK to become the world fifth biggest economy after the US, China, Japan, and Germany. Keeping aside the discordant voices therefore, we need to acknowledge the vision of our incumbent Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi who deserves kudos for this feat. It will not be out of place to put on record the observation of the World Bank India Director, Auguste Tano Kotare who has praised the Indian Government for various steps it has taken to make the economy resilient and the efforts the Indian government is putting to make the economy dynamic. Japan PM Kishida unveiled the Japanese plan for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific FOIP in concrete terms while delivering his speech entitled The Future of the Indo-Pacific-Japan New Plan for a Free and Open Indo-Pacific-Together with India, as an Indispensable Partner at the Indian Council of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7866**

World Affairs ICWA, on March 20, 2023. The salient points made in the speech are given in the following paragraphs. First, at the outset, he explained that the concept of FOIP had become more important than ever before for enhancing cooperation in the world community rather than toward division and confrontation, especially when the international order is getting fractured. Second, he underlined that the core principles of the FOIP like defending freedom and rule of law and respecting diversity, inclusiveness, and openness, remained relevant in the current environment. On his approach toward the FOIP, he emphasised rulemaking through dialogue, equal partnership among countries, and focusing on people. He rightly observed that at a time when the paradigm in international relations was changing, there was no consensus on an acceptable new world order that could best protect the interests of stakeholders. Third, he announced the new four pillars of FOIP. The first pillar, the principles for peace and rules for prosperity, is the backbone of Japan FOIP. It includes respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and opposition to unilateral changes to the status quo by force. He expressed that the centrality of a free, fair, and just economic order was essential, while emphasising the need for further liberalisation. Addressing challenges in an Indo-Pacific way, constitutes the second pillar. This pillar emphasises cooperation to face increasing challenges to global commons such as climate and the environment, global health, and cyberspace in addition to dealing with the fundamental challenge of defending peace. While assuring increased cooperation of Japan in these areas, he pointed out that Japan decided to provide 50 million US dollars in emergency food aid to support vulnerable countries in Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, as well as corn seeds and other assistance to vulnerable farmers in Ukraine. Crucially, he highlighted that proliferation of disinformation is a common challenge in all countries that hinders people political self-determination and threatens the autonomy of nations. The multi-layered connectivity is the third pillar, which is the core element of cooperation for FOIP. It is considered important for economic growth. He indicated that Japan would focus on three regions. The first area is Southeast Asia. He remarked that the ASEAN Outlook for Indo-Pacific and Japan FOIP have similarities. Kishida assured that Japan will make a new contribution of 100 million US dollars to the Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund. The second area is South Asia with special focus on Northeast India. He stated that Japan will promote the Bay of Bengal-Northeast India industrial value chain concept in cooperation with India and Bangladesh to foster the growth of the entire region. The third area is the Pacific Islands region, which is facing multiple challenges. He averred that Japan will continue to support the countries in this region. The fourth pillar is extending efforts for security and safe use of the sea to the air. The aim is to free the oceans from the growing geopolitical risks. In this, Japan places importance on the fact that states should.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7867**

Clarify their claims based on international law, no use of force or coercion, and settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Japan assured help to strengthen the maritime law enforcement capabilities of each country through human resource development, strengthening cooperation among coast guard agencies, and joint training with the coast guards of other countries. Kishida committed to strengthen diplomatic efforts to implement an optimal combination of various methods and to introduce a new framework for private capital mobilization-type grant aid that will attract investments. This is aimed at supporting start-ups by motivated young people in each country in the region. Japan will mobilize a total of more than 75 billion US dollars in public and private funds, through private investments, yen loans and other means, in the Indo-Pacific region by 2030 in infrastructure, for which there are major demands from each country. Kishida in his conclusion remarked that to achieve the objectives of FOIP, India is an indispensable partner. This reflects the growing relationship and trust between the two countries. Significantly, Japan concept of FOIP is like India concept of Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative IPOI, which has seven pillars: Maritime Security; Maritime Ecology; Maritime Resources; Capacity Building and Resource Sharing; Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; Science, Technology and Academic Cooperation; and Trade Connectivity and Maritime Transport. Broadly, both cover the same fields. Both aim at economic growth of the region with a rule-based order governing the region. Japan has also assured investment for infrastructure development. The centrality of ASEAN is common in both concepts. PM Modi, while welcoming Kishida, remarked that the India-Japan Special Strategic and Global Partnership is based on our shared democratic values, and respect for the rule of law in the international arena. Strengthening this partnership is not only important for both our countries, it also promotes peace, prosperity, and stability in the Indo-Pacific region. There was also a fruitful discussion on the importance of reliable supply chains in semiconductor and other critical technologies. The two PMs also noted that the India-Japan Industrial Competitiveness Partnership, established in 2019, is progressing satisfactorily in areas like logistics, food processing, MSME, textiles, machinery, and steel. Notwithstanding some differences on the Ukraine conflict, Japan remains one of India closest friends in Asia given their shared concerns over the aggressive Chinese activities. It is also an important partner for investments in key projects. Both give priority to diplomacy to resolve disputes in the Indo-Pacific. With Japan announcing its concept of FOIP, along with necessary investments, it is hoped that soon there will be a visible progress in reducing tension in the South China Sea, which needs urgent attention in view of spiralling tensions. Kishida has aptly pointed out that the proliferation of disinformation is common challenge to all countries that hinders people political self-determination and threatens the autonomy of nations. This aspect deserves the urgent attention of all countries and should be

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countered effectively. After the COVID crisis, commercial real estate has not been the same. Along with a change in the workplace culture.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-22-Test NO.-7868**

And norms, the use of commercial spaces is going through a tectonic shift. Companies worldwide have become more aware of their property footprints and want to use them wisely. They have started making necessary changes to the commercial spaces they invest in and the ones they have already purchased. Over the last couple of years, grey spaces have gained massive prominence across multiple countries. According to research done by Savills, companies have released a total of 3.2 million sq. ft. of grey space since the COVID crisis as of April 2021. This number has only increased since then and is likely to keep increasing with time. So, what are grey spaces? What Are Grey Spaces? The term grey space has a dull and melancholic edge to it. However, it has no unpleasant connotations. When companies purchase office spaces, they often buy them on leases. If a company decides to vacate its office or use less of it before the lease ends, it results in the creation of unused space. If this space is not utilized productively, it is as good as incurring a loss until the lease ends. To prevent this loss, companies choose to sublet a section of their offices to other tenants, making sure the entire area is used productively. This area is called a grey space. Grey spaces help companies make the most of their office spaces, even if they are not using the entire area. With another COVID crisis looming on the horizon, companies operating in the post-pandemic world are releasing more and more grey spaces to compensate for the losses and prepare for the future. Why Are Grey Spaces Playing An Important Role In Commercial Design Briefs? With grey spaces becoming a part of modern commercial real estate norms, businesses are including them in their commercial interior designs. Companies that know their leases are not ending anytime soon are designing dedicated grey spaces to attract tenants and using their office spaces wisely. Here are a few major reasons why grey spaces are gaining importance and finding their way into commercial design briefs: Lack of Certainty The only certainty businesses have after two years of a global pandemic is that there is no certainty! After the first COVID wave, companies were highly confident about opening their doors and resuming on-premise operations. However, the second wave crushed all their hopes with even worse implications. Such instances have made entrepreneurs realize that things can change overnight, and they might not be able to work from the office they are working from today. Companies are, therefore, limiting their investments in office spaces by creating more grey spaces and subletting them to suitable tenants. This has turned out to be a win-win situation as the companies creating grey spaces and the ones buying them are both not willing to utilize a lot of space for their office operations. The looming lack of uncertainty has persuaded businesses to be more vigilant about the spatial use of their offices. Remote Work and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7869**

To ensure the collection and availability of timely and quality gender aggregated data and information across multiple domains such as access to protection, health services, differential economic impacts, etc. Information, community outreach, and messaging regarding Covid 19 must be inclusive and accessible to multiple gender identities, including marginalized communities. It is also critical that such dissemination does not reinforce or reproduce harmful gender stereotypes. As we work to rebuild the ecosystem post the devastation caused by Covid 19, opportunities need to be created for meaningful engagement of women with diverse backgrounds in decision making across local, municipal, and national levels. There is a need to foster more women in leadership positions such as in NGO boards and the government, priorities services for the prevention of violence, and mental health and psychosocial support for women. Given the unimaginable suffering caused by Covid 19, adopting a gendered approach has become even more critical. Consistent efforts need to be made in changing the preexisting gender norms and power structures that constantly put women at a disadvantage. Not urgently creating support systems for women risks the advancement that has been hard won in the past. Therefore, current unemployment, abuse, poverty, and hunger issues must be addressed to prevent perpetuating and reinforcing gender inequalities. The whole world is surprised by India actions in apparently supporting Russia invasion of Ukraine. But there are reasons rooted in distant as well as near history why Mode is behaving so. Firstly, there are about 20,000 Indians in Ukraine, most of them students. Reports are coming of them being beaten and harassed by Ukrainians and being forced off evacuee trains by them. Chinese people too are bearing the brunt of the ire of Ukrainians. The mistreatment of the Indians and the Chinese one can perhaps ascribe to their governments pro stance Russia. Africans too are facing trouble in Ukraine. This can only be ascribed to the color prejudice of the Ukrainians. The Ukrainians by many accounts are fighting a handsome battle against the Russians, but this is no way to treat foreigners living in their country. Perhaps their hyperactive president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, should issue an appeal to his compatriots to stop bashing foreigners. He has done so far as yet, thereby giving Ukraine a bad name. If Mode had supported Ukraine, would Ukrainians have treated Indians better Perhaps, but Indians could still have been at the receiving end of the Ukrainians stick. When a large portion of the population is planning to flee, foreigners, perhaps inevitably, can find themselves trampled in the crush. Mode, like many others, perhaps calculated that Russia would take over Ukraine in a jiffy. Putin has reportedly urged Mode to ask Indians to plant the Indian flag near them, so then the Russian troops would give them safe passage. It has come to notice that a bunch of Pakistanis donned the Indian flag on their cars and evacuated them to safety this way. It is not the first time in the world though that Pakistanis have.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7870**

Donned an Indian identity to get them out of trouble. Whichever way the cookie crumbled whether Indian support of Ukraine would have led to better treatment of Indians or a faster Russian stranglehold would have done the same it is all debatable in hindsight. The prime minister has publicly grieved over the killing of the Indian student in Ukraine, Naveen SG. Mode detractors would ascribe his behavior to show shah baize, but it is also a wonder how the PM can reach down into the minutiae of lives of so many Indians. Mode contention has been that talks between Ukraine and Russia were given up. He has repeatedly urged Putin to the table, and Putin seems to have complied. But what does Mode mean by saying that talks were given up well, firstly Zelenskyy has been sticking it to Putin ever since he became Ukrainian president. He was in advanced stages of joining Nat. Zelenskyy perhaps underestimated Putin resolve in being encircled by NATO, in what Putin has described as an existential threat for his country. Somewhere Mode seems to blame the giving up on talks on Zelenskyy. This could be true, for Zelenskyy has always been a kind of agent provocateur. It seems that he went a bit too far this time in provoking Putin. It could be argued that it is none of Putin business whether Zelenskyy joins Nat or the European Union or the West in general. But then it could also be argued that Putin reserves the right to respond. Certainly the US would act if it found belligerents to it controlling Mexico or Canada. Other than Xi Jinxing of China, Mode has the most influence over Putin. Perhaps even more so, because India is a democratic country. That why western newspapers like the New York Times and the Washington Post, and the Indian journalists embedded therein, leaves no stone unturned to prove that Mode is an autocratic leader. They hark back to his time in Gujarat. But in eight years in office as PM, Mode has not proved to be an autocrat. He has proved himself to be a strong leader. Sure, he panders to his base, but which democratic leader in the world does the thing with Mode is that he has the ability to get along with starkly different personalities like Putin, Biden, Trump, Angela Merkel, Boris Johnson, Obama, et al. He does seem to judge them, hence his success with all of them. Now what is the way out for Mode the US is threatening sanctions over India purchase of the S400 system from Russia, but if the US sanctions India, India will not to buy weaponry such as drones from the US. The military industrial complex in the US will not tolerate this, so it seems that even with India recent support of Russia, its arms purchases from the latter will go through unscathed. Perhaps the biggest, and the most guarded, reason for India support of Russia is that about 70.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7871**

Percent of India arms come from Russia. Russia makes some of the best weaponry in the world at a cost effective price. India tried to forge a military alliance with the US called the Quad. People like Indian Foreign Minister S. Jaishankar will argue that all is well with the Quad. That is just not the case. The Quad lies in tatters. Joe Biden murdered it by supplying nuclear subs to his white Anglo Saxon protestant friend, Australia, but not to brown, mostly Hindu India. Mode realized that the Americans simply cannot be trusted. For the last thirty years, Indian PMs, including Mode, have made a lunge towards a strategic partnership with the US. Each and every time they have been rebuffed and have come up empty handed. Each PM has realized that the Russians are a much safer bet for India. Our relationship with them goes back 70 years and the Russians have never let us down. So why then would Mode jeopardize his friendship with a stable Putin than one with a fickle Biden the above are all the reasons why Mode has taken Putin side on Ukraine. Every country has to protect its interests and Mode is only protecting India. The EVMs had been rigged. When our people went to cast their votes, they pressed the button marked for our candidate, but the indicator light displayed on some other candidate. We had already submitted a request to the election commission about tempered machines. We wanted the process to be carried out with ballot papers. We did not know how to manipulate the machines. Moreover, while the machines were stored before the counting, the goons went in and voted in favor of the other party. Our faith in EVMs has been vindicated. They have projected the real sentiments of the people. The vote count is exact. Machines make no mistakes. Security of the stored machines was fool proof. No fool could enter the building. Only the people who knew how to operate the machines were let in. There was bogus voting. Votes were cast for the dead and for the people who were not in town. People were carrying fudged voting cards. I can give you list of people who are already dead but have cast their votes. Only the people who were in the voting list, dead or alive, were allowed to cast their votes. Dead people casting their votes is blessings from the heavens. Rather than criticizing the dead, we should thank them for taking out the time to visit the earth again and taking part in the democratic process. And casting the votes for people who were out of town, speaks volumes about the efforts of the polling staff. The country undertakes the process of voting in right earnest and makes huge preparations. The votes that are not cast, makes the nation appear immature. Thanks to the polling staff for making sure that the efforts of the government do not go waste. The voters were.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7872**

The theme of International women day 2022 is Break the Bias! As a regular reader you may have noticed that my columns are generally in line with traditional thought processes, and I love to motivate people to open their minds and their hearts and to embrace new realities. If you change your view of things, you change your reality. You have the power to empower yourself, and all you need is a reason and the desire to do so. To do the same thing and expect results is stupidity, hence, to get different results you need to change how you think, so you can operate differently. Most often these life changing thought processes and moments are born out of inspiration. So, what inspires you to grow, to change, to do different things, to be a better person Some people are inspired by the lives of others, be it their decisions, their courage, their presence of mind, their ability to articulate, to march to the beat of their own drummer, to be honest, upfront, no nonsense and even their ability to find happiness in simple everyday moments. It the day to day living that makes up the sum total of what you will look back at and refer to as your life story. To break the shackles of conditioning changes your story theme from existed to live. Biases abound around us. Gender bias, age bias, caste bias, color bias, religious bias, nationality bias, geographical bias, beauty bias, height bias the list goes on. It so easy to continue with these and not rock the boat of bias because it gives a sense of belonging and normalness and identity. Do we even question certain biases for example, It fine for a man to be in a relationship with a woman a decade younger than him, but not for a woman to be with a man a decade younger. Or that if a man sleeps with a dozen women he is a stud, but a woman who does the same is labeled a slut. Or conversely, that we are focused on making stringent laws that protect women from domestic abuse, but none for men who suffer the same at the hands of women. How about the bias that we have candlelight marches for women who are raped but snigger if a man is raped by 4 women Or that a man must give alimony even if his wife is earning more than him Why does she pay him palimony Why do we get cringe at the thought of giving men these rights as well It because we have deeply ingrained biases as a result of deeply ingrained belief systems. It times to be inspired and inspire others to break the bias. Equality is just a dream, until we respect, recognised and work on all aspects of every bias in order to shatter them. Elections are the lifeline of democracy, where we see various political assertions and ways of coopting these assertions the Uttar.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7873**

Pradesh assembly election is now set to enter the seventh phase, which will see sharp confrontations between caste identities and their accommodation by Hindutva forces. In fact, Hindutva bhav and jati bhav the sense of casteness interact with each other, their inherent contradictions shaped by social and political context. Sometimes they work together, and at other times, jati bhav asserts itself and negotiates for more space and dignity within the broader frame of Hindutva. Sometimes, backward and marginal communities in a democracy assert themselves and Hindutva accommodates or resolves these contestations. These tensions can be easily observed in the upcoming seventh phase of polling in eastern UP, where OBCs and Dalit communities are politically influential and vocal. This is the crucible of the Ram Menorah Lochia led socialist politics and left politics, which makes backward and Dalit assertions relatively sharper in these areas. The politics of the current Samajwadi Party and Bahaman Samar Party have evolved from this source of political capital. On the other hand, this is also the zone of Hindutva influence, as reframed by Yogi Adityanath. The Ram Janmaboomi movement got enormous support in this area in the 90s, especially from OBCs, MBCs most backward castes and Dalits. Areas near the UP Nepal Corridor, where Yogi Adityanath has been intensely active for a long time, will also be voting in these last phases. The Samajwadi Party led by Achilles Yama has successfully formed a rainbow alliance of various castes, especially OBCs and a few MBCs. It has allied with the OP Smbhar led Shelved Bharatiya Samar Party SBSP, the Mahan Dal, the Apna Dal Kamerawadi and other smaller caste based parties that are especially influential in this zone. He has also given space to leaders like Swami Prasad Maura and Dare Singh Chatham who hold some influence in these areas, and who had resigned from the BJP after raising the issue of OBC Dalit respect and dignity. Meanwhile, the BJP has also tried to accommodate jati bhav in the broader Hindutva fold. The BJP has given impressive representation to OBCs, MBCs and Dalit communities in its electoral and organizational politics. So in this phase, it will be interesting to see who gets the upper hand the Hindutva based vision of social empowerment and development, or social justice based caste assertion. Hindutva has reshaped the aspirations of socially marginalized groups through the frame of amebic sacristan. Since these areas contains large populations of OBCs and Dalits with an evolved political identity, it remains to be seen how the BJP government social welfare schemes such as free ration, PM Awes Yolanda, pension plans and direct cash transfer schemes are going to impact this election. Will the anti Hindutva orientation among certain sections of OBCs and Dalits in these zones fracture the government attempt to create a consciousness about welfare benefits in this phase, the assembly election moves to areas that have been the center of cultural assertion by Dalits and marginalized groups for a long time. This is the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7874**

Even as Russia armed forces commenced operations in Ukraine in the early hours of February 24, the multinational crew of the International Space Station ISS , consisting of four Americans, one German, and two Russians continued to work together to keep their fragile outer space habitat functioning. ISS has been emblematic of the promise of space cooperation for more than two decades. However, the war in Ukraine could make such cooperation untenable. Both Russia and the United States are major spacefarers. America allies in Europe and Asia are also key sources of technologies that support the use of space. Even Ukraine has a significant aerospace industry. The five state assembly elections that began on February 10 are finally getting over. The parties or coalitions that win don have much time to savour their success. Desperation over the present economic scenario was writ large in many voters talking to reporters on the field. Just as the pandemic was giving way to a nascent economic recovery, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has upended all calculations. Fuel prices kept in check by the long election cycle are poised for a sharp rise unless Centre cuts taxes amid high inflation becoming the big new worry. Uttar Pradesh with its 20 crore population and 80 Lok Sabha seats counts for a lot, not just in Indian politics, but also for India developmental prospects. Niti Aayog recent poverty estimates revealed that nearly 38 of the state population languished in multidimensional poverty. With access to higher education improving UP alone produces 16 lakh graduates and postgraduates and diplomates every year the clamour among youngsters preparing for competitive examinations and skilled employment is rising. The stray cattle problem, which is hurting agri incomes, will haunt the victor, irrespective of party colours. Other states are no less stuck in their policy quagmires. Paddy cultivation in Punjab is ecologically sustainable but the political leadership is struggling to provide an alternative model to the entrenched Green Revolution. Facing a tough election, chief minister Charanjit Singh Channi waived off electricity and water dues amounting to several thousand crores even as Punjab debt to GSDP ratio is the highest among big states in India. Goa loss of mining revenues and Uttarakhand frustration at unrealised tourism potential are reflective of the challenges many states are facing to preserve both ecology and development gains. After 20 years of stable governments, Manipur must turn its back on AFSPA during the tenure of the next government like Tripura in the last decade. Gol and state governments are approaching a crucial phase where politics as usual is producing sub par results. Caste census, flagging Hindu Muslim divides populist handouts, welfarism and unlocking government jobs were among the dominant rhetoric in these elections. Unlike these distractions, the needs of the private sector, which has contributed to creating the most jobs, growth and wealth since 1991, found scarce mention? Now that elections are over, governance must take priority again. Too many policy knots need untangling even as bad politics creates.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7877**

Fresh problems. Hopes have brightened of children between 12 and 14 becoming eligible for vaccines. The subject expert committee of the drugs regulatory authority CDSCO has recommended emergency use authorization for Covovax for 12 to 17 year olds. If introduced into India vaccination programmer, Covovax can certainly up the pace of vaccination. Its contract manufacturer, SII, has already exported 4.5 crore doses to Netherlands, Indonesia and Australia after Covovax won WHO emergency listing in December. In India, the vaccine has been approved for adults and is also undergoing trials on children above 2 years. SII Adar Poona Walla had said last year that Covovax could play a major role in child vaccination. Though vaccination for 15 17 year olds began in early January, its pace is slow. Against an estimated 7.4 crore children in this demographic, only 5.5 crore have received their first Coaxing jab. The 12 14 age group has 7.1 crore children and the 5 11 cohort has 16.2 crore children, indicating a long haul to double dose all school going children. In the US, 33 of the 5 11 age group and 67 of 12 17 age group have received at least one dose. Corresponding percentages for Israel are 25 and 65 12 15 years. This is slow progress but the moot point is that western governments have opened up vaccination for the 5 plus age group unlike India. Given the unpredictability of the virus and no room for any more school closures, benefits of child vaccination far outweigh monetary costs. Meanwhile, government sources are claiming that official scientific assessments that indicate large scale exposure to Omicron have weakened the need for boosters. These epidemiological studies must be made available in the public domain. For many adults vaccinated several months ago and with no history of infection, a booster is a basic safeguard, especially given how a large percentage of them suffer from various comorbidities. Heed their concerns. The US Europe led freezing of Bank of Russia foreign exchange reserves strikes at the heart of a global economic system. Bretton Woods institutions World Bank, IMF and, first a gold standard, and then US dollar as the global reserve currency are the key elements of the rules based system. As the world pre eminent economic, military and political power, the US entered into an implicit grand bargain it promised to expand its monetary base supply of dollars as much as was needed to fully finance expansion of global trade and investments. That allowed other countries of the world to trade predominantly in dollars, while keeping their own monetary policies in line with domestic needs. From now on men can be divided into two types the Putin and the Zelenskyys. The first are either horse riding without a shirt or buttoned up in suits. They sit so far away from you on the dining table that you have to hold a placard saying pass the salt. Rumoured to have secret mistresses half their age, they may come with a.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7878**

love child or two. Usually in their 70s, they combat any grandfatherly vibe with a black belt in taekwondo. They also have one finger on the nuke button and look like they have never heard a joke. Give war a chance was their first words as a child. The Zelenskys sit arm in arm with colleagues, can be found on Instar, and were actors or comedians at some point in their life. Chill blokes in their 40s, they speak freely of their children and spouse. Transparent and vulnerable, they are open with their emotions. Apt to stay put in the face of death threats, though not foolish enough to switch on location on their phone. Turn up at formal events in T shirts. Both are important leader types and if you match with them on Tinder the similar first name will throw you off at first. Vladimir and Volodymyr one you can easily call Lad or Vivo, but the other should always be addressed as sir or mister. One has lived and loved only politics since attaining puberty while the other has acted in many romantic films, comedy films and romantic comedy films, like Love in the Big City, 8 First Dates and I, You, He, She. Together they represent the macho man and a cool dude. One prototype is high on power and war rhetoric. The other will say, I am a normal man, sit down with me, talk. A right from either of them will send any woman into a tizzy. The first model will appeal to her mom, mom and mom, for he has a higher position at work and will look good in wedding picks. The second model better to take along on a honeymoon, plus more likely to engage any kids you have with him in horseplay. One has a smooth complexion won share razor. The other got stubble. Won come out of bathroom with blood spots on face, yelling, Did you shave your legs Bas, now you decide. Karun as lake peasant hay Most teachers and writers on yoga begin their instructions regarding the spiritual path with the exhortation that we must realise that we are not the body, the mind or the emotions but something greater, and hold that it is only by negating these three that we can progress on the spiritual path. I have an alternative take on this. I hold that our approach must be life affirming, not denying. So, I would say I am the body. Our bodies are remarkable structures that have evolved over billions of years. They are extraordinarily complex in their multiple workings the circulatory system, the digestive system, the reproductive system, the nervous system and so on. When we have this body, why should we negate it Shankaracharya himself says that human life itself is a great blessing, and we should take full advantage of it to maintain and strengthen our bodily structure, inside and outside. But while I claim that I am the body.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7879**

I must add that I am not only the body but something more. Let us take the emotions. We cannot negate our emotions, because our whole life involves developing the positive and subduing the negative ones. There are a host of negative emotions starting with the five classic ones mentioned in our scriptures kama, lust krodha, anger lobh, greed moh, undue attachment and ahankar, pride. To these we must add hate, which is the most corrosive of all negative emotions. As against these, we have positive emotions such as generosity, equanimity, compassion, and above all, the sovereign power of love that can overcome all our negativities. I, therefore, have to realise that I am the emotions but not only them but something more. Coming now to the mind, the most complex and highly evolved pieces of matter in the universe. The depth and profundity of the human mind have still barely been plumbed, and its multiple manifestations continue to astound us. It is through the mind alone that humanity has been able to survive for so many millennia, overcoming all its enemies and emerging as the preeminent species on Planet Earth, now reaching out to the moon and beyond. It is the mind that can optimise the use of the body, rectify the imbalance in our emotions and lead us onwards. As the Upanishad says, the mind is the cause of both our bondage as well as our liberation. The development of artificial intelligence is a profound event which has incalculable possibilities for the future, both positive and negative. We do not want things to become like in the Matrix films where the machines have taken over the world and human beings are fighting a desperate battle for survival. Be that as it may, I must affirm that I am the mind but not only the mind. It is only after affirming that we are the body, we are the emotions and we are the mind that we can move on to seek what we really are a portion of the divine power that illuminates the universe. Each one of us has to work out our own relationship with the Divine, and one of the glories of Hinduism is that it is the only religion that gives us multiple options for doing so. Bill Clinton visited India in 2000, where in an official dinner hosted for him by the Indian President KR Narayanan, he called South Asia the most dangerous place on earth. Narayanan publicly objected to Clinton assessment. The Atal Behari Vajpayee government did take kindly to Narayanan objection. White wars devastated the twentieth century. But so have they the beginning of the twenty first century. White civilizations act as masters of the universe, as symbols of human civilization and modernity. But white people always seem to be at war. Consider the war that Nato waged in Afghanistan. It had two main aims. The capture or killing of Bin Laden was one. To remove the Taliban from power was.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7880**

Another second aim Nato effected easily and quickly. Bin Laden escaped in the early days of the war to Pakistan. Nato could have easily brought its campaign against Afghanistan to a halt at this point. They could have caught Bin Laden the same way US Navy Seals did ten years later. Still the slugfest in Afghanistan continued, until the US had to make one of the most shameful exits in military history from there. Now turn to the Russian assault on Ukraine. It is a strange situation really. The Russians and the Ukrainians are both white Slavic people. They are cousins actually, just like the Indians and Pakistanis are. For historical reasons, the Russians and the Ukrainians don't like each other just like the Indians and the Pakistanis do not. But Indians and Pakistanis have mostly kept quiet for over half a century. The White Anglo Saxon Protestant WASP nations, principally the US, the UK, and Germany and the Catholic Latin nations, principally France and Spain have traditionally looked down upon white Slavic people as inferior. The Russian Ukrainian war is a Slav on Slav war. Note that Nato, which is principally WASP and Catholic Latin is just barely looking on at the war. Coverage of the war in western media is wide angle and extensive. Every single Ukrainian casualty is shown and discussed at length. That was not the case in the Nato assault on Afghanistan or the US invasion of Iraq. There American media never showed a wide angle lens of what was going on. Civilian Afghani or Iraqi casualties were neither shown nor discussed. The Taliban and Saddam Hussein, in each case, were demonized. Note that Saddam Hussein had posed no threat to the US. He did not have any weapons of mass destruction, as Ahmed ElBaradei, the head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, had certified. Before the war, Saddam was willing to give the US all sorts of oil concessions and even hold elections in Iraq, as the New York Times reported. But George W. Bush had a personal bugbear against Saddam, and launched a shock and awe campaign against him, which was approved by the US Congress. The shock and awe campaign devastated Iraq, leading to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and millions more getting displaced. Neither have Afghanistan nor Iraq recovered so far from the brutality that Nato and the US in particular inflicted upon them. It would be instructive to note the attitude of western people to these wars. The Afghanistan campaign was in response to 9 11, so there was very little opposition to it in the West. Just before the Iraqi war started, there were large scale protests in the West, but they quickly died down once the war got underway. Now consider Syria. There a white country like Russia is supporting the tyrannical regime of Bashar al Assad. The US too has got involved in that war, but by proxy, supporting Sunni elements like the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7881**

Hybrid Workspaces While a few companies were gradually allowing remote work before 2019, the pandemic brought with it a wave of changes. It takes a few weeks for an individual to form any habit. Spending more than a year working remotely definitely made thousands of employees used to the new normal. Once the COVID crisis subsided, not everyone was willing to come back to the offices. Businesses also realized that working remotely is not hampering their employees productivity. To top this, companies started embracing digitization and implementing online collaborative platforms to ensure that everyone was on the same page. This gave rise to hybrid workspaces. With more and more employees working remotely, companies found a large portion of their offices unoccupied. With the intention of utilizing this space smartly, they started releasing grey spaces. This made businesses manage limited workspace without struggling with a financial burden. The Rise of Co-working Spaces While co-working spaces have always been around, they have started dominating commercial real estate over the last few years. With a lack of uncertainty and the need for flexibility, companies are vacating their offices and shifting to co-working spaces. Companies willing to switch to co-working spaces while they are on a lease are choosing to release grey spaces for tenants. Businesses are also converting their existing offices into co-working spaces by sub-letting specific sections and altering their commercial interior designs. A Cost-Cutting Tool Even if we keep the COVID situation aside and assess the increasing demand for grey spaces in the industry, it can be hailed as an effective cost-cutting tool. Businesses often end up spending a fortune on office expenses. If a chunk of your office can be sub-let without hampering your daily operations, you can gain immense financial benefits out of the same. Businesses can cover a portion of their office expenses by releasing grey spaces. The money they save can always be utilized for more productive purposes, helping the companies grow and diversify. Having well-planned and aesthetic grey spaces allow you to manage your budgets and add an important revenue stream to your business. The Final Word These were some of the most important reasons why grey spaces are finding their way into commercial design briefs. Initially, businesses did not plan the process of releasing grey spaces. This resulted in the lesser aesthetic areas being sub-let to tenants. However, the times are changing, and companies are taking initiative to design these spaces so well that they are rented out in a jiffy! If you are planning to release grey space in your office, make sure you work with skilled commercial interior designers to separate the section from your core working area and make it look aesthetic and functional for the tenants to work hassle-free. Kids read and listen to the stories and content in gender neutral books, they learn that there are people who exist beyond the mainstream norms of the gender binary and how to respect everyone across the spectrum. They don't think of the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7884**

Differences as abnormal, as propagated by many rigid elders from the previous generations. Instead, they understand that it is natural for people to exist the way they wish to. It is natural for them to dress how they desire and celebrate the love they cherish. This helps them foster tolerance and extend effortless compassion in their interactions with others. Their key takeaway is that there is more to life than gender and sex where their personality and kindness of character get more importance than their biological make. Moreover, these books help in changing the narrative around traditional masculinity and femininity. Often, in traditional children books, female and male characters are shown to have interests and passions suitable for them as per their gender. These character roles are dictated by society and pre-existing cultural norms. However, when children see their favorite book characters in unconventional roles, they think it is the status quo instead of something that is a feat or a rarity. For instance, if little girls see that their favorite princess is fierce and fights, but at the same time, she is not afraid to flaunt her gown and glittery nails. Another way would be when a little boy sees his favorite hero can cry and process his emotions, and at the same time, loves traditionally masculine things like cars and football. In that case, it teaches them that it is natural to exist in polar forms and that one does not have to get boxed down in labels. Lastly, this generation has come a long way from the pink for girls and blue for boys narrative our parents left us with. Parents have started encouraging kids to choose their toys and clothes; whether it a kitchen set or a blue t-shirt, their idea is to make sure kids are not being forced into picking stereotypical items. Another way parents are being mindful is by distributing housework between partners to make safe spaces for them to explore any activity. The message here is to make gender neutrality effortless not making it a forceful medium of change but letting your kids exist as they are without any guilt, fear, or shame. Public landscape design plays a crucial role in shaping the physical and social environment of our cities, towns, and neighborhoods. While it is often admired for its aesthetic appeal, public landscape design can also offer a wide range of social and ecological benefits that go beyond just the surface level. In this article, we will delve into the various ways public landscape design can benefit our communities, both socially and environmentally. Social Benefits of Public Landscape Design Public landscape design can enhance the quality of life of those living in the area by providing a sense of place, identity, and community. Well-designed public spaces, such as parks and green spaces, can serve as gathering places for community events, socializing, and recreation. These spaces can also promote physical activity, which is essential for a healthy lifestyle. Research has shown that.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7885**

Access to green spaces can also have a positive impact on mental health, reducing stress and anxiety, and improving mood. Moreover, public landscape design can also improve public safety by reducing crime and vandalism. A well-maintained public space, with appropriate lighting and clear lines of sight, can deter criminal activities and make the area safer for residents. Ecological Benefits of Public Landscape Design Public landscape design can also offer numerous ecological benefits, especially in urban areas where green spaces are often limited. Public green spaces can help reduce the urban heat island effect, which is caused by the absorption of heat by buildings and pavement. Trees and vegetation in public spaces can also improve air quality by absorbing pollutants and producing oxygen. Furthermore, public landscape design can help manage storm water runoff, reducing the risk of flooding and erosion. Green infrastructure techniques, such as green roofs and rain gardens, can be integrated into public spaces to help capture and store rainwater. These techniques can also improve the quality of the water that enters our rivers and streams, reducing pollution and protecting wildlife habitats. In addition to these benefits, public landscape design can also promote biodiversity by providing habitats for a range of plant and animal species. These habitats can also contribute to pollination, which is essential for plant reproduction. Conclusion Public landscape design offers a wealth of benefits that go beyond just aesthetic appeal. Socially, public landscape design can enhance the quality of life of those living in the area, providing a sense of place, identity, and community. Ecologically, public landscape design can improve air and water quality, reduce the urban heat island effect, and promote biodiversity. By considering these benefits, we can create public spaces that are not only beautiful but also serve a vital role in supporting the well-being of our communities and the environment. Tuesday unnervingly long-lasting tremors in NCR should remind us again that much of the North is categorised under various risk-prone seismic zones. Of these, a major geological fault line, the Main Central Thrust Line, where the Indian tectonic plate pushed under the Eurasian plate, is categorised under highest seismic zones 4 and 5. But, within this Bhagirathi eco-sensitive zone a 100-km stretch of valley and sheer cliff through which Ganga flows from Gurumukhi glacier in her original unpolluted form Go is starting work on widening the road to 12m width as part of its Chard ham Pariyojana CDP. It is not sticking to the 5.5m intermediate width experts recommended for ecological sustainability. The Supreme Court has sought data on the impact of death by hanging, the pain caused and time it takes. It seeks to know if today science suggests this is the best method or is there another method more suitable to uphold human dignity. Many would argue there is no human dignity in the very idea of capital punishment. Others still insist that for unspeakably heinous crimes, death is the only just punishment. The debate on capital punishment in India continues.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7886**

And that a good thing. Meanwhile, in governance and courts, a remarkable divergence has happened. Many states have increased the scope of crimes punishable by death. In 2018, death penalty for sexual assault of girls under 12 was included in the penal code. Courts in MP, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Haryana were already sending rapists of children to death row. Over 50 of death sentences are for sexual crimes. In 2021, MP and Punjab included death penalty for sale or manufacture of spurious liquor; Maharashtra added the penalty for rape and gang rape. In 2022, courts around the country sentenced 165 people to death, the highest in 20 years. Included in this were 38 people sentenced by an Ahmedabad court in the 2008 serial blasts case. On the other hand, for several years SC has narrowed the scope of application of death sentences. In the Bachan Singh case 1980, a five-judge SC bench upheld its constitutionality but limited its use, restricting it to rarest of rare cases, where there were no mitigating circumstances, and with state-led evidence that reform was not possible. SC and high courts thereafter have routinely commuted to life many death sentences in appeal or, more remarkably, acquitted many death row convicts. In 2022, in 68 death row cases in high courts, over 40 prisoners were acquitted. HCs and SC have also been critical of prosecution and police for shoddy probes and process flaws. Cases that exhaust all routes of appeal, including mercy pleas, await death by hanging, which the petitioner in SC argued can be slow and torturous. India also faces the issue of few trained and registered hangmen, largely a family occupation. As for options, the bench itself ruled out lethal injections, firing squad and electric chair. Talking about options to carry out an execution can sound unfeeling, but the SC question is necessary and commendable. Go PMJAY is the world largest health insurance scheme. It covers around 108 million families. As it came after many states instituted their own health insurance schemes, the coverage by government-funded health insurance schemes in India is wider. It spans about 148 million families. In a state such as Rajasthan, the state government health insurance coverage exceeds PMJAY 7.5 million of the 13.4 million insured families are covered wholly by the state government. Given this extent of insurance coverage, why did the Rajasthan assembly legislate a Right to Health Act this week? The answer lies in the large quantum of out-of-pocket expenditure that characterises Indian healthcare spending. According to WHO, India OOP in 2019 was about 55, way above the global average of 18. It this gap in healthcare coverage that the state health act seeks to address. It pragmatic as it seeks to progressively reduce OOP. Consequently, the scope of legislation, which is limited to residents of Rajasthan, covers even diagnostic tests. Private healthcare providers who fall within the scope of this legislation will be reimbursed by the state government. Bringing them within its ambit was essential given their.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-23-Test NO.-7887**

The purpose of this work is to make it more convenient and useful for judicial officers and to collect in a small compass, some useful judgments of the Honble Sri Justice M.Satyanarayana which are found scattered through the various law-journals and in Internet. It is strenuous attempt to present some valuable rulings of His Lordship in this tiny book for daily reference on its various facets, for benefit of all judicial officers. This book is useful for enrichment of legal knowledge on civil side. This book contains only relevant paras of the judgments on each topic and readers are requested to go through full text understand the ratio-decidenti laid down in the judgments. For easy reference, citations have been referred to. As some judgments are gathered from using Internet, the case numbers, names of the parties and date of judgment are also noted for easy reference. This book also contains Honble Division Bench judgments wherein His Lordship is one of member of the Division Bench. With propound sense of regret, I crave the indulgence of the learned readers for the typographical errors that might have crept in the text, notwithstanding the assiduous alertness and vigilance, having been unavoidable in the first attempt of this nature. All the while, I am confident that this book is very useful to all judicial officers for daily reference. It is no doubt true that what a party himself admits to be true may reasonably be presumed to be so. But before this rule can be invoked, it must be shown that there is a clear and unambiguous statement by the opponent such as will be conclusive unless explained. A statement by a party that certain proceedings were fraudulent and not collusive in character would not, be sufficient, without more, to sustain a finding that the proceedings were collusive. The source from where the purchase money came and the motive why the property was purchased benami are the most important tests for determining whether the sale standing in the name of one person is in reality for the benefit of another. Intention of the parties is the essence of benami transaction. When the plaintiff sought for appointment of Advocate Commissioner to survey schedule property with the help of Surveyor and fix boundary stones to his land, appointment of Advocate Commissioner by trial court for demarcating schedule property and to fix boundary stones to the land of respondents amounts to granting pre-trial decree. If the suit is filed for fixing boundaries by the Court, then appointment of advocate commissioner would serve purpose to decide the real controversy between the parties but it is not even the case of the petitioner that schedule property is not demarcated. In such case, appointment of advocate commissioner is wholly unnecessary and it is beyond the scope of the suit. The trial Court did not look into the reliefs claimed in the suit; plea of the petitioner regarding survey of land and fixation of boundary stones; and the purpose for which.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7888**

Al Nusra front. And now we have the Russian invasion of Ukraine. What is it about white people who act as the fountainheads of knowledge, civilization, art and culture, but who perennially seem to find themselves at war Nuclear deterrence keeps India and Pakistan as well as China and India at bay from one another. But in the Russian Ukrainian war, nuclear weapons are being freely brandished. Vladimir Putin has pledged to take Nato to the nuclear sword if the need arises. In response, France foreign minister, Jean Yves Le Drian, has reminded Putin that Nato too has nuclear weapons. Ukraine is not a Nato member, at least as yet. So Putin has got away with attacking it, for an attack on one Nato member means that all Nato members have to defend it. But the spectre of a third world war, with nuclear dimensions, looms. Ukraine has asked Nato to close its air space. But the British do not want to do that. They say that their fighter planes will come in conflict with Russian fighter planes, which would result in a war between Britain and Nato and Russia. The white world must examine why it finds itself constantly at war. Unlike the Iraq and Afghan wars, the Ukraine Russia war is a white on white war. Nato is crying hoarse, but it has no intention of interceding in a war between Slavic people. Third world countries like India and Pakistan have a lot to achieve when it comes to achieving living standards, but they behave more responsibly when it comes to war than the white world. Pulwama led to Balakot, which led to Rajouri and there the matter ended. There was no further escalation. Imran Khan of Pakistan calls Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi all sorts of things, but the latter chooses to never respond. Saddam Hussein so got under George W. Bush skin that the latter devastated an entire country. Now, Vladimir Putin has apparently been so miffed at Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy that he has thought fit to destroy his country. Perhaps the eastern civilization is superior to the western one after all. For better or for worse, India and Pakistan are neighbours and are undoubtedly bound to remain so. Besides, as international relations increasingly implode or explode in other regions of the world, they both find themselves at the receiving end and have to passively bear the cost of global changes. The crisis in Ukraine has seen India and Pakistan expressing the same worries as they have witnessed the consequences of the cold war on their respective economies. But if the Ukraine crisis can bring the European nations together as a block, so it should bring nations in South Asia together, as well. Europe management of the refugee crisis has shown how systematic racism affects Indians, Pakistanis and Afghanistan alike. All help should be given to the refugees from Ukraine and it should be appreciated that the Western countries are opening their borders to refugees.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7889**

From the ongoing war the ongoing refugee crisis has shown that in Europe the very same governments that refused help when Africans and Asians were arriving have changed their stance when refugees with blond hair and blue eye arrive at their gates. When Indian students were queuing to get rescued or when Pakistanis, Moroccans, Afghanis, Bangladeshis queue for getting a job after their arrival on European shores, they meet systematic racism, especially when they apply for the same jobs which can be performed by native Europeans as well. Ukrainian refugees will get the same rights as EU citizens on their arrival while refugees from Asia and Africa are sent to detention centers and have to wait for several months before their cases are verified. Blatant and systematic racism is bringing Pakistanis and South Asians together in European capitals. In Scandinavia, Indians often eat at Pakistani restaurants and vice versa. They help each other get jobs and housing, etc. If these migrants from South Asia can help each other when abroad, why can our countries become friends and help each other in times of crisis and natural catastrophes We are all going to suffer economic hardship in the coming decade as a result of this ongoing war in Ukraine. The arms manufacturers have benefited enormously by dividing India and Pakistan as they also are benefiting from this humanitarian and political crisis unfolding in Ukraine. It is time for India and Pakistan to unite. It is time for both countries to develop milder and more tolerant versions of Hinduism and Islam, which can be compatible to both systems, so that we can start redirecting our economic resources from the field of defense to the forgotten sectors of public health, education and nutrition. The West lectures us on peace but sells weapons at exorbitant prices, when the cameras are shut. Ordinary middle class Indians and Pakistanis are forced to migrate to the West to make ends meet and support their families. Both Indians and Pakistanis living abroad take pride in helping their extended families. We have many things in common. Most important of all, language. Hindi and Urdu are much closer to each other in their oral pronunciations than Swedish and Danish. But the Danes and Swedes have stopped quarreling and have built a monumental bridge between their countries, where people, trains, and goods are getting transported efficiently every day. The world badly needs good news these days. Indians and Pakistanis abroad should start pushing their governments to reconcile and restart a process of constructive dialogue, which could strengthen trade and commerce and facilitate humanitarian help in times of crisis. Could the new cold war like situation induce some kind of pragmatic realism among the elites of India and Pakistan We could all start by playing cricket and remembering to applaud when the other side wins. The time for good sportsmanship and dosti friendship has arrived. If not, then China and USA will keep pressing us to be subservient states that serve their.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7890**

To surmount these problems, Zhamak Dehghani, a technology consultant, proposed a decentralized architecture for a data infrastructure called a data mesh. In a data mesh configuration, different departments or groups within an organization would own individual data domains, enabled by a central self serve data platform, and governed by a set of overarching standards to ensure interoperability. Each data domain would deliver data products, designed for ease of consumption by their intended audiences and conforming to the global standards of the organization. Note that ownership is decentralized while provisioning and governance remains centralized. The architecture makes intuitive sense, and promises to overcome the limitations of fully centralized infrastructures, but how can organizations implement this delicate balance between independent domains that are nonetheless supported by a central data platform

Agriculture is one of the largest employers in the country, with over half of the 1.3 billion people making a livelihood out of it. Despite the high dependency on agriculture as a source of livelihood, according to Women and Men in India, 2020, a report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programmed Implementation Mops, the country growth rate in agriculture is relatively much slower than other sectors. The primary cause is India shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated sectors. The percentage distribution of agricultural workers principal and subsidiary status workers has declined in rural and urban areas between 1987 88 and 2019 2020. However, the decline of the male workforce is much higher compared to that of women. In of women. Taking on the labor intensive processes in the fields, segregating the crops, feeding the cattle and livestock, harvesting and sowing the crops women in the agriculture sector contribute to over 15% of the national economy. Agriculture allows women to tear down societal barriers and earn their freedom by making a livelihood for themselves. Especially in rural areas where work opportunities are limited and age old prejudices and familial resistance stop women from becoming financially and socially independent, agriculture offers them a medium to break free from these restrictions and build a secure life for themselves. However, women in agriculture still need to overcome multiple obstacles. Now, the question is, what are they and how women can be empowered

Data virtualization is a data integration technology that is a perfect fit for implementing a data mesh. Unlike extract, transform, and load ETL processes and other batch oriented data integration approaches, data virtualization enables access to data without having to first replicate the data to a centralized repository. In this way, data virtualization can be thought of as an inherently decentralized data integration strategy. Data virtualization is established as an enterprise wide layer above an organization diverse data sources. To query across the sources, data consumers simply query the data virtualization layer, which in turn retrieves the necessary data, abstracting consumers from the complexities of access. The data

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virtualization layer contains no actual data; however it stores all of the necessary metadata for accessing the various sources by.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7891**

Providing a single place to store metadata, data virtualization enables organizations to implement automatic role based security and data governance protocols across the organization from a single point of control. Organizations can, for example, automatically mask salary data unless the user has the requisite credentials to view this information. A data virtualization layer provides all of the necessary functionality of the data platform required in data mesh architecture. Above the data virtualization layer, organizations can implement myriad semantic layers, structured by different departments and functioning as data domains. Each of these can be flexibly adjusted, changed, or removed without changing or affecting the underlying data. Organizations can also easily establish standard data definitions that can be reused across different domains. Data virtualization is perfectly suited for the development of data products. A stakeholder can, with little or no coding ability, leverage the data virtualization layer to create virtual models, without having to understand the complexities of the sources that feed it. Then, they can make these virtual models accessible as data products, via a flexible array of methods such as again without needing to write code. Out of the box data virtualization is set up to endow data products with support for such features as data lineage tracking impact analysis, identity management, and single sign on. Further, with data virtualization, data products can be registered in an organization wide data product catalog. By centrally storing metadata, data virtualization layers provide all the necessary ingredients for full featured, comprehensive catalogs to organization data assets, organized by domain. Because data virtualization enables organizations to build views and semantic models above the source data without affecting the underlying data, data virtualization provides a ready foundation for the autonomy of data domains. In an architecture based on data virtualization, data domain stakeholders would be able to select the data sources that feed their products, and change this mix as needed. Many business units will already be operating their own data marts and favored Saabs applications, and these will be able to be reused in a data mesh configuration with very little effort. With data virtualization, data domains can be scaled independently. It is important to note that data virtualization does not replace monolithic repositories like data warehouses and data lakes; instead, data virtualization treats such repositories just like any other source, and in a data mesh configuration, they become nodes in the mesh. This means that data domains with strong ties to existing data warehouses or data lakes can continue to go that route for certain data products, such as those that require machine learning. In such a scenario, data products would still be accessed through the virtual layer and would still be governed by the same protocols that govern the rest of the data mesh. Data mesh is a promising new architecture for avoiding many of the pitfalls of highly centralized data infrastructures. Fortunately, data virtualization is a modern data integration and data management technology that promises to meet data mesh ideals in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7892**

If the Western world is shedding more tears for Ukraine than it did for the numerous other wars in Asia and Africa, it is to be expected. Sympathy wells up naturally when people of your own kind are involved. In India too, President Zelenskyy name nimbly rolls off our lips today. We also know where Kyiv, Kharkov and Lvov are and have tracked down a fair bit of Ukraine history too. Why this sudden interest the answer is simple our students are trapped in there and fighting desperately for safety. They could have been our kids, siblings and relations. Many are dangerously stranded anywhere between Russia and Poland or Romania. When a shell tragically killed young Naveen in Kharkov every Indian parent died a little. Nobody said that it was just one mortal wound. He belonged to a family much like ours which is why we felt the grief of his parents and siblings as if they were next door. One of us had gone. Greater participation of women in the electoral process is now a phenomenon cast in stone going by the higher female voter turnout percentages in many recent elections. The just concluded five state polls are proving no different with female voting percentages exceeding males in Uttarakhand, Goa, Manipur, and in three of UP first six phases, including a whopping 11 percentage point difference in the sixth phase. Women voters trail male ones only marginally in Punjab. Twenty years ago, it was a different story in the Hindi heartland Male voter turnout trumped women by 6 and 3 percentage points in UP and Uttarakhand respectively in the 2002 assembly elections. Indian politics has also changed in the interim. Government welfare schemes now project greater empathy for women voters. And women seem to be rewarding those governments too. Both Jayalalithaa and Nitish Kumar can credit their long stints as CMs to their nurturing of women vote banks. The Modi government has sharpened political outreach to women like no other past central government through provisioning household toilets, LPG connections and piped water. BJP major campaign planks in UP like improved law and order and ration delivery explicitly court women voters, as an attempt to counter economic stagnation and price rise. Even as the woman voter is making her presence felt, five state elections failed largely to meet the 75 overall turnout target proposed by PM Narendra Modi. Only Manipur and Goa exceeded this figure, Punjab slipped from 77 to Uttarakhand barely achieved 65 and UP hovered near 60. In 2020, Bihar turnout was a low 57. Given that these two big states account for most internal migrations in India, Election Commission must help migrants exercise their franchise too. If exit poll predictions hold, politics across five states may change in some states radically and the trend of targeting women voters who are regarded as silent voters will intensify. RJD 2020 campaign in Bihar bet big on jobs but lost the woman vote to NDA, lacking gender outreach. AAP may.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7893**

Have shown oppositional forces a way with its eye catching promise of a Rest 1,000 monthly cash allowance to every woman. But, and ironically, changing dynamics in voter turnout arena reflecting in women proportionately entering politics and being awarded tickets to fight elections to assemblies and Parliament. This would constitute the next fundamental shift in Indian politics. Madhyamik exams for students located in Bengal began yesterday. Alongside, was a state government order to shutdown internet services in a few districts for a week It meant to curb cheating in exams but an unfair cost will be borne by people unrelated to the exercise. Bengal is not an outlier here. Internet shutdowns are the default preventive measure of governments. It an example of both lazy and callous governance. Access Now, a nonprofit which advocates for digital civil rights, said that in 2020 India accounted for 109 of the 155 global shutdowns it documented. The umbrella legislation governing this area is the 19th century Indian Telegraph Act. However, it a set of rules introduced by Go in August 2017 to provide statutory cover for temporary suspension of telecom services that is the root cause of the problem. Loosely worded, it identifies public emergency and public safety as reasons that merit internet shutdowns. These terms are interpreted subjectively by the executive and have become a lazy way to deal with any potential challenge by targeting mobile phones, the primary source of access to the internet in India. The shutdowns imposed by states are inconsistent with a relevant Supreme Court verdict. In January 2020, the apex court said that the freedom to carry on trade over the internet enjoys constitutional protection under Article 19. Therefore, any restriction has to meet the test of proportionality. Bengal shutdown does not meet it. There a cost to such shutdowns. The telecom industry estimated it loses Rest 2.4 core an hour in every circle area where there a shutdown. This is an underestimate. It does not capture the loss sustained by other businesses that increasingly rely on the internet. To illustrate, India aggregate digital payment transactions rose from 31.3 billion in FY 2018 19 to 55.5 billion in FY 2020 21. States need to develop more sophisticated tools of governance instead of choking a commercial and social lifeline. The Financial Crisis of 2008 a seismic event whose aftershocks we continue to experience was widely believed to be a black swan event even though it was perhaps actually a grey rhino and unforeseen by most experts and regulations. And yet, Brooklet Born, a woman and lawyer, chair of the US Commodity Futures Trading Commission CFTC, an important financial markets regulator, did predict and seek to address one of the fundamental causes of the crisis unregulated OTC derivatives 10 years earlier in 1998. A Harvard Business School case study and Washington Post profile of this Cassandra document how she proposed to investigate and seek market feedback regarding OTC derivatives recognizing their benefits as well as risks and propose possible regulation.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7896**

On capital requirements and enhance counterparty creditworthiness. Although the other all male regulators Greenspan and Summers included discredited her concerns and he and laughed them away claiming, ironically, that regulating OTCs could cause the worst crisis since World War II, these came to pass in the most calamitous manner. Oh the things you learn from following the Ukraine Russia conflict. For instance, I learnt that a war between European nations is inherently a greater tragedy than, let say, a war involving people from the Asian and African subcontinents. I learnt that people can be shamelessly racist enough to say that last line out on TV or to write its essence down in articles, without challenge from anchors or editors, that too in this day of heightened sensitivity. So, we are told by European media people that the real tragedy is that those being displaced in the Ukrainian conflict are like us Europeans, people, with blonde hair and blue eyes, and I quote exactly from what was said on TV by one respected correspondent, that this time war was happening in a relatively civilized place, and he was saying this while, and to quote again, choosing his words carefully, leading one to wonder what he would have said if he was not. The irony, of course, is that the reason why Asian and African nations have become accustomed to conflict is that European superpowers have fought here through proxy, but again, no one said that out, for presumably, that would not be nice. Of course, no one cares for nice in a war zone, so racism was revealed there too, as Africans and Asians were prevented by Ukrainian authorities from leaving, while they prioritized facilitating white Europeans fleeing from Russian aggression. The other thing I learnt was that the UN Security Council is officially the vermiform appendix of international order, as it stood like AK Hangar in Shola, saying into sonata keen hay bay as Russian troops poured into Ukraine, in the same way it stayed, fluttering its fins, when American troops poured into Iraq. Your neighbourhood resident welfare association has more real power than this august body of overpaid bureaucrats which can only play with a calibrated dial ranging from kami ninja extreme disapproval to bhartsana scolding, when the big boys bully others. And through this, one understands why organizations like the UN that have Euro centrism built into their DNA will continue to fail. Because to them, the importance of war varies with where it is taking place, and not all deaths are equal in the way that not all lives are the same, and some of us are considered normalized to live with war and some are not. The Buddha, after initial reluctance, agreed to the ordainment of women in his Order. Gomati, his stepmother, became one of the first enunciates, others followed. These ordained heirs, women, literally the senior Ones, came from all walks of life royal families, wives and widows, beggars and even prostitutes. These first.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7897**

Buddhist women have left a corpus of utterances, verses called the Therigatha, which celebrate their freedom. The theme of verses in this ancient Buddhist text, which is said to be, composed more than two millennia ago in Pail, ranges from gender equality to women position in society primarily they are about the joy of being free. They reflect the experiences of women freed from the shackles of social bondage. The theirs exhort that fulfillment of spiritual aspirations is not the monopoly of holy men, but it is merit based. When one of the nuns named Soma is told that women have inferior wisdom as compared to that of men, she retorts vehemently What does being a woman have to do with it What counts is that the heart is settled and that one sees what really is. These utterings herald the idea of gender neutral spiritually. Quest for spirituality was not always the reason for renunciation. Many women went for ordainment to keep their body and soul together. Domestic drudgery and conjugal misery are often depicted in these poems. Mutta, another nun, sings, So thoroughly freed am I From three crooked things set free from mortar, pestle, and crooked old husband. Having uprooted the craving that leads to becoming, I m set free from ageing and death. An undercurrent of frankness is apparent here. The nuns often jibed at the rituals and superstitions of Brahmanism. Punnika, in one of her verses, rebukes a Brahmin with these words Who taught you this One, through water ablution, is from evil kamma set free In that case, they d all go to heaven all the frogs, turtles, serpents, crocodiles, and anything else that lives in the water. She concludes more sharply, If these rivers could carry off the evil kamma you vet done in the past, they d carry off your merit as well, and then you d be completely left out. The renunciation of worldly life might not have been easy. Such decisions by the women of the family, especially by the younger ones, ought to have raised hackles in the gender sensitive patriarchal society. In one instance of family discord, a woman, inclined to become an ascetic, questions My relatives, you know that I have gone forth, that my head is shaven and I wear a nun robe, so why are you trying to get me to go back to those pleasures as if you were my enemies Reining in carnal desire must have been achieved by deep thinking and meditation. A young woman thwarts the advances of a young man by saying, Your mind is disturbed, mine is not, You are impure, I m not, My mind is free wherever I m. Why do you keep me from my way Therigatha is said to be the first anthology of women writing in the world It contains not only valuable social and historical information, but also the evidence of the thoughts, aspirations, and concerns of women in that age. In this.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7898**

Women entrepreneurship has come into its own in the century. Women are now progressively spearheading high value enterprises all over the world. Their own vision about career paths has enhanced considerably. In terms of academics, the greater participation of women in technology and business management fields has created a significant shift in perception. In fact, if we look at the startup ecosystem, the changing global dynamics, and the tendency of investors to overlook gender, and focus on the merit of projects, augurs well for the women founders. Iconic names like Karan Maunder Shaw and Indira Noyil have demonstrated that it is possible to break glass ceilings and rise to the top with the right talent and attitude. Women leaders, also often tend to focus a great deal on creating a motivating work culture in synergy with specific business goals. This surely adds a lot of value for organizations to follow a consistent, successful and sustainable growth pattern. Empowered by digital technology, women are now boldly striding forward. There is a growing sentiment that the gender bias which dominated Indian business circles must be done away with and the process seems to have already begun. Why women are and should yield the new crop of entrepreneurs despite the existing gender bias, can be understood by taking a deeper look at what entrepreneurship truly means and the traits that make great entrepreneurs. In simple words, an entrepreneur is someone who establishes a business and leads its operations. This is where modern women with their educational prowess and aspirations related to financial independence, social equality, recognition, respect and an equitable position as stakeholders, are increasingly looking at becoming employment generators than job seekers. An entrepreneur must have the knowledge and the idea to launch a new business enterprise, ability to hire and manage human resources, identify and deploy the tools and technology necessary to run the business. Above all, they should have problem solving ability, an appetite for taking risks, a keen focus on work ambience and the ability to lead the combined efforts towards achievement of the business goals. Let take a look at the key traits of successful entrepreneurs and how women fare on these parameters. Vision Women are quite consistent when it comes to their vision for the future, and resourceful in terms of finding ways and means of achieving it. Mental ability an entrepreneur is a problem solver, one who can find solutions under duress, and withstand pressure of constantly high standards of performance. Women are resilient, usually absorb change better than their male counterparts, and have greater ability to maintain interpersonal relationships through tact and compassion. Commitment every business has risks and setbacks. Irrespective of how well educated the founder is or how well funded the company is, there will be times when things go downhill. It could be a pandemic, a war, an economic recession, or any other reason. However, business owners must remain committed to their vision, and display the calm and adaptability to survive and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7899**

Thrive under fluctuating scenarios. Women entrepreneurs today have amply demonstrated these abilities. Technical competence traditionally, women were perceived to be better suited for fields such as arts and academics due to their creative skills, compassion, and the ability to synchronize different mindsets towards common goals. Today, they are increasingly mastering the technologies of the day, and these behavioral strengths of compassion, understanding and analyzing human nature have been augmented by advanced tech. Usage of AI, data analytics, and other advanced tools is enabling them to solve operational challenges through their technical competence and dedication to this field. The world of business is increasingly getting digitized and the pandemic has further pushed us towards a digital first ecosystem. This is where women entrepreneurs with their penchant for new ideas, innovations, and finding solutions to existing or emerging problems, prove to be an ideal fit. Self belief and a constant here is a way approach to operations, is what is leading them to emerge as an equally strong force in the startup ecosystem. Undoubtedly, the future wave of business leadership is certainly going to be a gender neutral one with women playing a key role in it, both qualitatively and quantitatively. Independent Directors IDs have massive responsibility to safeguard the interest of stakeholders of companies, more importantly the listed companies. The very purpose of inducting IDs is to provide professionally competent people with no direct connect with the company to ensure that they can contribute without any bias for sustained growth of the enterprise. The wisdom and domain knowledge expected from them may not be benefitting the listed entities defeating the very purpose of their induction unless IDs take keen interest in sharing their knowledge through board level deliberations. Criticality of their role in maintaining the standard of corporate governance CG of the company has been widely debated, discussed and their position in the board has been highlighted in public domain. Several prominent CG committees had highlighted their role and independence to intervene in the affairs of the organization. But the way corporate debacles and irregularities in implementing CG is repeatedly coming to fore, they are not doing, exactly what are they meant to do in many instances, of course, many are doing it. The continued passive attitude and indifference of IDs in the board is hurting the corporate sector in many ways. If their knowledge and experience is explored, the companies may see new emerging opportunities. The ongoing probe of colocation scam of NSE, the sudden resignation of all 3 IDs from PFS, the promoter company of PTS India. Irked by the developments in CG, SEBI has barred it from holding its board meet stalling the announcement of their Q3 results. Similarly, the resignation of Mr Ashneer Grover, the co founder and managing director of Barite from his position in the Unicorn finch company, the alleged role of his wife in steering some activities in her role are some of the latest additions to the long list of corporate sector failures.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7900**

Spatial spread. However, many details of this scheme, including the reimbursement process, will be fleshed out in the rules the government is expected to introduce. Doctors in Rajasthan are unhappy with the law. But they do have a convincing case. Through its iterations in the legislative process, the IMA has been given representation in the state health authority, which will function as a grievance redressed body. Eventually, timely reimbursement by the state will influence the efficacy of this law. On balance, it a positive effort as healthcare shocks often pushes economically vulnerable families back into poverty. Implemented well, this law can check it. TB is a serious bacterial infection which can be life-threatening if not treated. Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacterium causes it. TB usually affects the lungs. But can also affect other organs and tissues such as lymph nodes, spine, brain and nervous system, kidneys and urinary tract, bones and joints, gastrointestinal tract, and less commonly the skin, eyes, and ears. TB usually spreads through the air when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks. An infected person can have latent TB, that is have TB bacteria that lie dormant in the body. A person with latent TB is not contagious. However, if the immune system is weakened, latent TB can become active. And the person develops symptoms and becomes ill and contagious. Most people with latent TB never develop active TB. TB and Women Because of hormonal differences that affect immunity, women are more prone than men to develop TB disease. Also, women with HIV are at a higher risk of TB disease than men with HIV. TB can spread to women reproductive system and can cause infertility or complications during pregnancy. Some TB medications can be harmful to fetus. So, only the medications that are safe for the fetus can be used. This restricts the treatment options. Women and healthcare providers must be made aware of these issues. TB Prevalence In 2020, TB infected about ten million and killed about 1.4 million people globally. India had about 2.5 million TB cases, that is 27% of the global TB cases, and 421,000 TB-related deaths in 2020. History of TB Treatment Effective treatment for TB was not developed till 1900 CE. In 1800 CE, the popular treatment was nutritious diet, rest, and fresh air. TB patients were isolated in sanatoriums to prevent TB spread in the community. On 24 March 1882, a German physician, Dr Robert Koch, announced the discovery of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, the bacteria that causes TB. For that discovery, he was awarded the Noble Prize for Medicine in 1905. And in 1982, one hundred years after that discovery, 24 March was designated World TB Day. In the fall of 1909, German physician, Nobel laureate Dr Paul Ehrlich, discovered the magic bullet, the drug Salvarsan that could kill specific microbe without harming the body. Salvarsan was effective against TB but was not much used because it had serious side effects. In the 1940s and 1950s, several other drugs were developed.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7903**

That helped to dramatically reduce TB mortality rates. However, in the 1980s and 1990s drug-resistant TB strains emerged to challenge the TB treatment. Current TB treatments The current treatment for TB depends on whether TB is drug-susceptible or drug-resistant. For drug-susceptible TB, antibiotics are taken for six months. Treatment of drug-resistant TB often requires a combination of second-line antibiotics. But these are less effective and have more side effects. Treatment can take up to two years or longer. Full course of TB treatment must be completed even if symptoms improve or disappear earlier. Not taking full course of treatment can result in drug-resistant TB. TB patients also need good nutrition, counselling, and social support. Bacille vaccine can prevent TB in some cases. Research is ongoing to develop new drugs, especially to target drug-resistant strains of TB, and to develop shorter and more effective treatment regimens. Eradicating TB Tuberculosis is a disease of poverty, but it knows no social or economic boundaries. Phil Lopper TB cannot be eradicated by health system alone. Because TB has many social determinants such as poverty, poor living and working conditions, undernourishment, marginalisation, and migration. Political commitment at the highest level is needed if TB is to be eradicated. At the global level, the UN High-Level Meeting on TB at the General Assembly in September 2023 will bring together Heads of State to discuss how to mobilize political and social commitment to eradicate this ancient diseases. At the country level, India President Smt Droupadi Murmu launched the Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyaan on 09 September 2022. On 24 March 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterated at the World TB Summit at Varanasi India resolve to eradicate TB from the country by 2025. He said that additional labs have been set up for free TB screening. And free TB treatment will be given through the Ayushman Bharat Yojna. Conclusion TB is preventable and curable. The first step is to make people aware of the cause and treatment of the disease. The second step is to offer preventive treatment by curbing the social determinants of TB and by offering vaccination. The third step is to offer free TB screening and testing at labs with rapid molecular diagnostics and tests. Fourth is to make treatment available to the needy by giving it free or providing financial support for it. Fifth is to invest in research and innovation to develop shorter TB treatment regimens and digital tools to improve health outcomes. Millions of lives can be saved with a firm political and social commitment to eradicate the TB scourge. The website of the National Judicial Data Grid will show, at present there are more than 4,25,37,471 pending cases before the courts. This huge backlog of cases, has put the judiciary under immense stress and has greatly increased the time taken for final disposition of cases. Under such circumstances, arbitration provides an alternative, that helps in reducing the case load and the pressure on the Indian judicial system. Arbitration is.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-24-Test NO.-7904**

A system of alternative dispute resolution, where the parties get their disputes adjudicated by an Arbitral Tribunal, which comprises members chosen by the parties or by the Court, in case parties are unable to come to a consensus. Arbitration in India is governed by the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 the Act. The doctrine of party autonomy is the underlying principle of arbitration. Closely related is the doctrine of minimal judicial intervention. The ability of the parties to choose arbitrators, decide their qualifications and agree on the procedures that govern the arbitral hearings, the speed at which the disputes are concluded, along with the capability of the Courts to interfere only in a limited capacity, has made arbitration a common feature of Commercial Contracts. Proactive efforts are being made both by the legislature and the judiciary to continually change and streamline the process of arbitration and make the same more efficient so that the disputes can be finally resolved within the shortest possible time, with the least amount of interference by the Courts. Accordingly, this article will enumerate a few important recent changes in the Arbitration Act as well as major judgments, which have contributed will contribute in the evolution of the law of arbitration in India in this regard. Changes in the Arbitration Act The most recent amendment to the Act was through the Arbitration and Conciliation Amendment Act, 2021 makes changes in Section 36 3. On making an application under Section 34 for setting aside the award, there is no automatic stay of Award. A party seeking a stay of the award, has to file and application under Section 36 2 and the Court then grants a stay, in accordance with the provisions of Section 36 3. Pre-amendment, a Court could grant a stay, subject to imposing conditions it deemed fit. In case of money decree, the Courts would generally ask the parties to make the deposit of the Awarded amount with the Court. However, the amendment has clarified that unconditional stay could only be granted in circumstances wherein the arbitration agreement or the making of the award was vitiated by fraud or corruption. It is pertinent to note that the 2019 amendment has also brought in major changes in India arbitration regime in order to make the same more efficient. The 2019 amendment act, provides for the creation of the Arbitration Council of India, though the provisions related to the same are yet to be notified. It would be the statutory duty of the Council to take all measures as may be necessary to promote and encourage arbitration, mediation, conciliation or other ADR mechanism in India and for doing this, the Council would have the power to frame policy and guidelines for the establishment, operation and maintenance of uniform professional standards in respect of all matters relating to arbitration. The Council was also given the responsibility of grading arbitral institutions. The amending act also made changes to Section 11. Accordingly, the Supreme Court and High Courts would.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7905**

To adhere to the fundamental principles of Constraints of. There is no prescribed established rigorous process or a board to identify IDs to select the right proven domain experts and monitor their performance posts their induction. They appear in the board suddenly because of some linkages, May by family members, known affiliates, prominent personalities whose brand value could be of use to the company or people with multiple publicly acclaimed activities as prominent personalities. While exceptions are always there to create examples of good governance but such good conduct does not come to public knowledge unless it makes bad news. There are scores of companies which have good IDs and where CG is well entrenched as culture and are doing very well silently. But some planted IDs seek leave of absence from board proceedings more often than seriously attending the board to intervene at appropriate time to protect the interest of the organization. The IDs inducted with a slot filling motto neither take interest in understanding the business of the entity nor try to get into the intricacies of agenda to see if they are in the long term interests of the organization. They are simply there to vote for the key people without going too much into them. The management of such entity totally prevails without any logical resistance or questioning by IDs. They have their way, sometimes even ignoring the tenets of CG. There is also an increasingly known practice of not recording even the objections different points of views of IDs. Their silence or failure to prevail on their objection is taken as consent. Only when the misgovernance reaches the corridors of regulators that IDs hurriedly tender resignation citing personal reasons and they are accepted without any delay to ensure that the irritants from the board exit on their own. Since resignation of a director has to be informed to stock exchange that it becomes news. Everyone understands that no one would like to exit from the position of ID unless the issues behind reaches a boiling point of conflict. Like what has happened in recent cases. Strengthening IDs The process has begun with Ministry of Corporate Affairs MCA maintaining a panel of interested potential candidates for IDs with their classified domain knowledge. They are also put through a test to see that IDs have some minimum knowledge of how to contribute to the growth of a company as it. But it is not mandatory to pick IDs from the panel. It is time that MCA churns its data to see how many on their approved panel could get a slot on the board of companies as IDs. Very few might be in the list because most of the IDs on the board are from known sources or drawn due to some interconnectedness even if their knowledge and maturity is not adequate. The companies may at least start a process of inducting IDs and if they are not from MCA panel, they should be exposed to the.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7906**

Test conducted by so that some minimum knowledge of CG is assured. More than CG norms, they should understand the business of the company as they need to question its management on the strategic issues. Way forward the way the whole time directors Chairman Executive Directors acquire the domain knowledge and expertise, the IDs should also be drawn necessarily through a selection process. They need to possess some proven knowledge of the company and its industry. Post their induction; they should be exposed to leadership mentoring in CG processes, its implementation and its implications. It is noteworthy that Banks Board Bureau BBB meant to select full time board members of Public Sector banks PSBs have decided to mentor and train even the IDs in handling the nuances of the industry. The industry trends and performance track record of PSBs indicate the importance of empowering and enriching Bank Boards through knowledge and experience. Taking cue from the developments and challenges in the emerging financial intermediation, has rightly introduced a comprehensive program Directors Development Program DDP, designed and articulated in collaboration with academicians, industry experts and banking forums. The nine month Program is designed for Directors of PSBs and financial institutions with the key objective of enhancing director effectiveness to increase their impact on the boards. Other industry affiliates should learn from the initiative to improve and rejuvenate the cadre of IDs so that their leadership role and domain expertise actually serve the intended purpose. Way forward, the and other key stakeholders may have to institutionalize a process of reviewing the performance of IDs and barring them if their performance is not up to the mark. The incentivisation for good performance and discouraging their entry as IDs on the company boards should be institutionalized to ensure rigor in implementation of CG in both letter and spirit. Mentoring IDs can be a strategic differentiator in creating a sustainable CG culture in corporate sector. A recent report in the press covered a gang rape and the arrest of the culprits along the following lines: A fifteen year old in Hardwar left home in a huff after her mother reproached her, and remained missing from home for the next three weeks. During this period, she was gang raped allegedly by four men from Meerut Iskar, Kadar and two others over 18 days. When the girl returned home after three weeks in a state of shock, she could remember nothing except two of the names. Police admittedly worked at over 2,000 CCTV cameras in an effort to track the missing girl, and admittedly did a brilliant job of catching the criminals, after a missing report was filed by the family on January 30, 2022. Based on the skimpy information the names of the two perpetrators according to the police sources, they turned to the Facebook profiles of Iskar and Kadar, and finally one of them was recognized by the girl. The police then made a profile of the girl and sent a friend request to him.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7907**

At the same time, they are different. This comes from understanding the natural differences between men and women that go beyond the biological, social and cultural differences. Women are also different because they have different needs at different stages of their lives. This is primarily due to the nurturing roles they are entrusted with. These differences have to be acknowledged in order to reach the goal of equality. Equality alone is not the solution, unless it is accompanied by a complete overhaul of mentalities of both men and women. It is also important to recognise that the similarities shared by men and women are more universal and fundamental, than the differences shaped by the family, education, culture and environment that separate them. It is, therefore, a new declaration of interconnectedness and interdependence between men and women. In the ancient Indic texts, there is an interesting concept of Ardhanarishwar a form of Shiv that is presented as half male and half female Shiv and Shakti. In fact, the name Ardhanarishwar translates as the lord who is half woman. The apparent paradox that exists within the form of Ardhanarishwar represents the wholeness and completeness of human existence. The principles of masculinity or femininity are not mutually exclusive. They act as interchangeable identities distinct and in unison. Excessive and obsessive identification with one is the root of all problems. By their opposite yet complimentary attributes, they act in symmetry and harmony. They represent the profound dualism present in nature: day and night, summer and winter, heat and cold. The masculine and feminine principles exist in each one of us. One cannot exist without the other. To that end, men need to recognise and release he inner woman just as women need to recognise and release he inner man to develop the full range of masculine or feminine behavior. In fact, men and women need to be released from old polarities of gender that force them into limiting roles. Finally, while accepting and committing to develop the physical and mental attributes of gender to one fullest potential, it is also important to go beyond the limitations of gender, in order to transcend the very gender to embrace limitless possibilities. It is only by functioning together with unity and mutuality that men and women can actualise the inner potential to discover their inner resources, complementarity and creativity. It is 8 th March, International Women Day a time to focus on issues that relate to women health, women empowerment, and a time to break the bias Let us learn about breast cancer which is the most common cancer affecting women. It is also the commonest cause of death due to cancer in women. Breast cancer cases account for almost one fourth of all cancer cases in women in India. A higher proportion of our patients are younger than 40 years of age and a vast majority almost 60% present in stage 3 or 4 of disease. All women and even men are at some risk of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7908**

Developing breast cancer in their lifetime the risk varies as per hereditary factors and environmental factors. Factors that are associated with higher risk of developing breast cancer include family history of breast or related cancers, increasing age, obesity, alcohol, exposure to radiation, reproductive history early menarche, late menopause, no children etc. However, in about half of breast cancer cases no such risk factor may be apparent. Breast cancer most commonly presents as a painless lump in the breast and or armpit. However, 9 out of 10 breast lumps are not due to cancer. Patients could also present with an alteration in size, shape or appearance of the breast, skin redness pitting dimpling, inverted nipple or abnormal nipple discharge. When spread to other body parts, the symptoms could include bone pains, jaundice, headache, loss of appetite and weight etc. Breast cancer is curable if detected early. Though, it is treatable in all stages, even stage 4 when it is widespread to various body parts. Effective treatments are now available that can make patients live longer and better. Breast cancer is treated by a multidisciplinary team including medical & radiation oncologists, breast surgeon along with other support staff. In India, we have the expertise and the capability to offer the best recommended cancer treatment to our patients. We now have not only newer chemotherapy and hormone therapy to treat breast cancer, but also targeted treatments such as monoclonal antibodies, antibody drug conjugates, CDK inhibitors, and immunotherapy. The surgeries are less mutilating now. Radiotherapy machines and techniques can deliver radiotherapy safely now. There is also a lot that one can do as an individual to reduce the risk of developing breast cancer. Follow these simple suggestions to reduce your risk of getting breast cancer: International Women Day is here. Imagine a gender equal world. A world free of bias, stereotypes and discrimination. A world that diverse, equitable, and inclusive. A world where difference is valued and celebrated. Together we can forge women equality. Bengal unorganized sector, the sweet or mishti industry, is lacking in women karigars. Now Lahana Ghost, a Canadian citizen of Indian origin intends to bring equal wages for karigars or craftsmen amongst both genders. Training will be imparted to women, irrespective of their religion or caste or creed free of charge on how to make mishtis and eventually incorporate them in the sector massive workforce. Kolkata based the iconic mishti brand Jugal for the first time in history opened up its awe inspiring kitchen to women, as part of its centenary year celebrations. Traditional mishti making has been a man territory over generations. Lahana has decided to train women whoever wants to in the delicate art of making mishti at the Jugal kitchen. Actually Bengal sweets or mishti are meant to be handcrafted. But many others in the unorganized sector believe that it could be automated. It takes immense skill and years of training to understand milk, its texture, how it works with different elements and also handling sands is.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7909**

An artwork itself; and that must be preserved. Let celebrate the female karigars who will be trained for making traditional Bengali sweets this time. A sea of change is coming in Kolkata mishti making industry. Now everybody should join hands with the idea of women karigars in Bengal mishti industry. The story of women struggle for equality in any unorganised sector belongs to no single feminist nor to any one organization but to the collective efforts of all who care about human rights and who relishes mishti. So this International Women Day is perhaps the day for women karigars in the sweet industry. If not three cheers, at least two cheers for the idea of women karigars and that will make a positive difference for women. The International Women Day IWD was started about 100 years ago to raise a voice against discrimination and bias against women by the activists of the Socialist Party in America and Europe. After the Revolution of the Soviet Union in February 1917, IWD was made a national holiday on March 8. The IWD was recognized as the global feminist movement in the 1960s and it became a global event after its adoption by the United Nations in 1977. Since then, IWD is celebrated annually on 8th March to mark the social, economic, cultural, and political achievements of women. The IWD is celebrated every year with a special theme e.g. the UN theme in 2020 was; I am Generation Equality: Realizing Women Rights ; in 2021 it was, Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in Covid 19 World and the theme for 2022 is, Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow. The Day is celebrated by organizing meetings and conferences on the achievement and issues of women by Government and non government organizations. Rallies and demonstrations used to be held by women for basic demands like equal pay for equal work, maternity leave, participation in various professions, etc. Most of these demands have been accepted in most of the countries including India. Presently, on the IWD, women are honored for their achievements with flowers, awards, and gifts. Some specific colors like mimosa, violet, and lily white have become associated with the celebrations of IWD in March. The holiday is observed on IWD in some countries like Russia, China, and other countries. India also celebrates IWD especially after grappling with its women impacting problems like food deficiency, illiteracy, and delivery drudgeries. In the last two decades or so, the State and Central governments have implemented girl women benefiting schemes like free cycle to school students, concession or free transport to girl even women in buses and railways, free education from KG to PG, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, less stamp duty on property registration in the name of women, kanyadan gift on the marriage of girls of SC ST and poor families. These concessions have improved the access of girls to education and improved the mobility of women. As per the announcements in recent state elections.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7910**

A fixed amount will be given to housewives for their expenditure. The specific sections of women like widows and handicapped are given a pension by the Government of India and States ranging from Rs500 to Rs3000 per month with the highest in Delhi, Haryana, and Telangana. Besides, the old age pension is available to all women above 60 years. These pensions have proved vital support to such poor women. One of the emergent big issues is the increasing number of widows especially those living crore women are widowed, divorced, and separated while 0.22 lakh are never married whereas, among men of this age group, 0.90 lakh are widowed, divorced, and separated while 2.68 crores are never married. This scenario indicates the problem relates to a significant number of women as well as men. Despite financial support of pension, the single widowed are living gloomy life. Men are taking initiatives for re marriage as reflected in matrimonial of males aged above 50 years but most of the single women are unable to make decisions due to lack of awareness, education, and adverse social environment thinking. On the IWD, let us recollect our social reformers of the 19 Th centuries like Vishnu Shastri Pandit and MG Ranade who formed the Widows Remarriage Association in 1850 and 1861. Let us pay tribute to the British Rulers like Lords Dalhousie and Cunning who drafted and passed the Hindu Widow Re marriage Act 1856 on 16 July and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar who solemnized his marriage with a widow on December 7, 1856. Now the time has come to campaign for re marriage of women which has legal sanctions but mars implementation due to lack of awareness and congenial social thinking. In this regard, a new meaning has to be given to the institution of marriage. Traditionally, the sole objective of marriage has been to produce children but now the meaning of marriage may be changed to happily living of the present life. The campaign for re marriage may glamorize the life of all singles, especially women. To give momentum to this changed meaning of marriage, this issue may be announced as one of the agendas along with the economic benefits by political parties. Media can also play role in spreading the new meaning of marriage. I frequently keep getting asked the question: How can I contribute to sustainability What changes should I make in my daily life to reduce my carbon footprint High carbon footprint would mean that the environment is at risk due to our daily activities. Every individual, organization or country must work towards having as low a carbon footprint as possible. To truly switch to sustainable energy and reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, we must incorporate little changes in our daily life that make a huge difference to our environment. How can we bring down our carbon footprint the easiest methods to reduce a carbon footprint can start from the simplest of actions. Energy saving is one of the main and most.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7913**

Effective ways of cutting carbon emissions from one life Its impact is realized overnight but it plays a crucial role in the implementation of long term benefits on our environment. Reduce fossil fuels as of 2017, transport accounted for over 20% of the emissions globally. One of the first things we can do is to reduce fossil fuel burning and emissions. This can be achieved by either reducing vehicle usage or travel, and by using more energy efficient fuel consumption methods like reducing the usage of diesel generators. Taking public transport methods such as trains or following a carpool technique would help in bringing down the carbon footprint. Alternately, moving to an electric vehicle would significantly bring down the carbon emission contribution and put one on the path of becoming a green citizen. Sustainable energy solutions at Home the next target is electricity. Nearly 33% of the world GHG emissions are due to electricity. The natural solution would be to follow sustainable energy solutions within our home, such as the ones offered by SR Portables. These would help reduce the electricity consumption and leave a positive impact on the environment. Turning all lights off when not using them, using energy efficient LED bulbs lamps and having smart home illumination systems are good ways to start the transition. LED lights consume far less energy than any incandescent, halogen, and compact fluorescent alternatives. Another suggestion is to replace old appliances with energy efficient ones. Older appliances consume much more energy than needed. For example, a 10 year old refrigerator tends to use up to 20% more energy compared to when you bought it. It is important to timely replace your old appliances with new ones. Although, just getting a new appliance does not ensure energy efficiency. You can determine energy efficiency in an appliance by checking the BEE star label before your purchase. More star on the appliance accounts for less energy consumption and vice versa. Switching to renewable energy what could be better than switching to a clean source of energy altogether Replace the usage of diesel for energy power backup or UPS converters by using portable solar chargers. There are various solar powered products in the market that include handheld units of smaller capacities as well as larger units that can be used for residential, commercial, and industrial applications. Although the application of the product varies as per the size and capacity of the unit, the product versatility allows the same unit to be used in multiple scenarios. Even though you might think that these products are expensive, in reality, when compared to the diesel alternatives, they are actually three times cheaper, long lasting, and environmentally friendly. Include Vegetarian Vegan Diets Animal products lead to a high carbon footprint as compared to vegetable produce. Incorporating healthy vegetarian diets in the weekly schedule or turning fully vegan will help reduce the carbon footprint. If Jack would stay away from beef lamb and still continue eating meat he would have his individual.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7914**

Carbon footprint almost equal to that of a vegetarian counterpart. Save Water is the very elixir of all our existence in the world and also has a healthy, organic method to keep everything clean and pure. Saving water by using efficient shower heads, switching off the water taps when not using them, and opting for disposing items instead of flushing them down would all lead to a positive impact on our environment. There are of course, many more ways by which we can contribute to a safer, cleaner, environment with a low carbon footprint. Women constitute half of the world population and 80% of the buying decisions in healthcare. Sadly, women health largely remains a topic that finds interest only around Women Day In an ideal world, every day should be a woman day as both men and women have equal right to health. Broadly, woman health focuses on offering better management of diseases that affect women across the globe and offer treatments and cures that deliver positive health outcomes for them. Women related health disorders may differ from nutrition, oncology, reproductive, menopause, and urological as well as other healthcare applications. Female specific conditions include, of course, reproduction: contraception, fertility, and maternal health, in addition to gynaecology, menopause, and women oncology. Unlocking opportunities in women healthcare, a recent McKinsey Report points out that of the total annual R&D spend of \$198 billion in biopharma, approximately only 1% of healthcare research and innovation is invested in female specific conditions beyond oncology. This appears abysmally low and totally insufficient for a population that represent half the world take the area of maternal health. More than 800 women die globally every day from pregnancy and childbirth related causes, including haemorrhages and infections. The tragedies are not confined to emerging economies. According to Gates Foundation, the impact of COVID 19 on the health of women and newborns, as mothers continue to face disruptions in prenatal care and delivery. In 2020, the global maternal mortality ratio was 152 deaths per 100,000 live births. This trajectory projects 133 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2030 nearly double the SDG target. The high prevalence of Endometriosis makes it a significant public health problem. One in ten women of reproductive age is estimated to have endometriosis, which can cause debilitating pelvic pain and infertility. Unfortunately, women with endometriosis have limited awareness of this condition. Hence there could be a lengthy delay between onset of symptoms and diagnosis. Access to early diagnosis and effective treatment of endometriosis remains critical in managing the disease. Polycystic ovary syndrome PCOS is another common disorder of hormone imbalance that affects one in 10 women of childbearing age. It can impact physical and mental health of women. It is associated with enhanced risk of morbidity in terms of both reproductive and non reproductive events such as increased possibility of cardio metabolic, obstetric, oncology and psychological complication throughout the life span. There continues to remain a pressing need to improve the recognition, diagnosis, treatment and.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7915**

Long term health outcomes of women with PCOS and their families while menopause is not a disease, it is a condition in which hormone levels, especially estrogenic, diminish and women face new health challenges such as heart diseases, osteoporosis and weight gain, to name a few. It poses as a significant health concern as it is estimated that there will be close to 1200 million women aged 50 years or more by 2030. And it is reported that only a quarter of women obtain any treatments. There are several other healthcare challenges that women face. Interestingly, modern medicine was developed with male physiology as the default. It time were looked at the health challenges specific to women. And here a keen re look from a lens of innovation can throw open a myriad opportunities that. We must improve our understanding of how to identify and interpret gender differences in addition to understanding how these differences might affect treatment. Given the several evolving new technologies and scientific fields, such as tissue engineering, nanotechnology; pharmacogenomics; stem cells; advanced manufacturing techniques, like 3 D printing; and novel imaging techniques and methods used to improve diagnosis, can usher a new wave of healthcare innovations targeted specifically for women. Advances in the science of biomarkers could help improve our understanding of the molecular underpinnings of diseases specific to women and can support in bringing innovative therapeutic products & personalized medicine. And while science can be the beacon of hope for addressing the medical needs of several women, Fetch is a promising field with current market size pegged at \$500 million to \$1 billion. Forecasts suggest opportunities for double digit revenue growth in an industry where technology leads the way for women centric products and solutions. Virtual clinics to improve care delivery, trackers and wearable that empower self care, at home diagnostics, improving diagnoses and addressing stigmatised areas such as sexual health, are opportunities that allow women to take greater charge of their own health. Clearly the potential of innovation in science and technology holds promise in the future. It is but natural for the world to begin to recognise and prioritise women health. Let us not wait for a Day to celebrate the good health and wellbeing of women. Healthy women, healthy pregnancies, healthy futures can improve the health of women and children across the globe. This will drive a positive economic and social impact that enhances productivity and quality of life. Hence with advances in cancer treatment, there are more reasons to be hopeful now than to be fearful. Stay aware & informed, stay positive and never lose hope. Nobel laureate Ada Oath, who won the Nobel for chemistry in 2009, was once interviewed by a journalist about the many challenges she had encountered in her career and how she overcame them. Hearing her, the completely awestruck journalist asked, Madam, is it difficult to be a woman to which she chuckled and replied, I do not know because I have never been a man.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7916**

Lessons on equality do not need to be reserved for formal class or online training. They can be learnt from such stories we encounter every day. Men and women are equal in value but not the same. Equal because women contribute as much as men with their competence, experience and skill sets at home and at work. They also need the same kind of opportunities for advancement as men do but often do not get. Not a few of our elected representatives in the state assemblies and in Parliament seem to be putting into practice the libertarian axiom that that government is best which governs least. Indeed some of our MPs and MLAs seem to compete with each other to see who can govern best by governing least. According to a recent TOI report, most state assemblies function for just about 30 days in any given year, with those of Punjab and Haryana clocking barely two weeks on their appointed job. Our Lok Sabha, on average, puts in 63 days of work, as compared with the UK House of Commons which logged 147 sessions in 2020, the US Congress and Senate notched up 166 and 192 days respectively, and Japan legislative body, the Diet, has a tally of 150 sittings. So if our legislators, unlike those of other countries, are too busy to just sit around on the seats to which we vet elected them, what is it that keeps them so otherwise occupied Does their busyness involve programmers of self development and self improvement Do they spend all that time off from legislating in the pursuit of hobbies, like stamp collecting, or solving Wardle, or playing Ultimate Mahjong A full list of all their extracurricular activities is, regrettably, not in the public domain. However, what is on record is that a total of 363 MPs and MLAs currently holding office have felonious charges filed against them, a roster which includes four Union ministers and 35 ministers of state assemblies. As befits their status as national parties, BJP and Congress top the list with, respectively, 83 and 47 party members accused of assorted antisocial behavior, including abduction, dacoit, and causing grievous bodily harm, all of which has gained widespread attention, and has been remarked upon by Singapore PM, Lee Hsian Long, who observed that almost half of India Lok Sabha lawmakers are charged with being lawbreakers. One way or another, our sitting representatives have shown that they have a lot of get up and go. An attribute which might make some wish that they would just get up and go. While speaking to the UK Parliament foreign affairs committee, British foreign secretary Liz Truss said that India stance on the Russian invasion of Ukraine is the result of New Delhi dependence on Moscow, and that the way forward is closer India UK ties. She is correct insofar as more than 50% of India military assets are of Russian origin. These need constant maintenance, upgrades and spares even as the new.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7917**

Have the power to designate Arbitral Institutions and such arbitral intuitions would appoint arbitrators on an application made to them. This would reduce the burden on courts and would make the process of appointment of arbitrators faster. Major judgments An award passed by an arbitral tribunal can be challenged before a court under Section 34 of the Act. Courts have consistently held that the degree of intervention in awards should be minimal, and courts should interfere only in case grounds are made out under Section 34. While dealing with one of the biggest awarded amounts of Rs. 2782 Crore, the Single Judge of the Delhi High Court under Section 34 refused to interfere with the award as grounds for interference had not been made out. This decision was reversed by the Division Bench in an appeal under Section 37 of the Act and the award was set aside. When the matter came before the Honble Supreme Court in Delhi Airport Metro Express Pvt. Ltd. v. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. 2021 SCC Online SC 695, the Hon blew Supreme Court allowed the appeal by and restored the award and set aside the judgment of the division bench of the Delhi High Court. The Hon blew Supreme Court has importantly in this case, has observed There is a disturbing tendency of courts setting aside arbitral awards, after dissecting and reassessing factual aspects of the cases to come to a conclusion that the award needs intervention and thereafter, dubbing the award to be vitiated by either perversity or patent illegality, apart from the other grounds available for annulment of the award. This approach would lead to corrosion of the object of the 1996 Act and the endeavors made to preserve this object, which is minimal judicial interference with arbitral awards. That apart, several judicial pronouncements of this Court would become a dead letter if arbitral awards are set aside by categorising them as perverse or patently illegal without appreciating the contours of the said expressions. Accordingly, the Hon blew Court reiterated that arbitral awards could only be set aside on the limited grounds as set forth in Section 34 of the Act. Interestingly, the issue came up recently again before the Hon blew Supreme Court. While the issue was conclusively decided in favour of DAMEPL through the abovementioned judgment dated 09.09.2021, the execution petition was being delayed. Upon the matter being brought before the Hon blew Supreme Court in Petition s for Special Leave to Appeal C No s. 21396 2022, a Bench of Justice B.R. Gavai and Justice Vikram Nath observed the following In the said petition, certain directions were issued by the learned Single Judge of the High Court of Delhi vide order dated 10.03.2022 and special leave petition challenging the same was also dismissed by this Court vide order dated 5.09.2022. In spite of that, the matter is only being adjourned by the learned Single Judge from time to time. The law with regard to execution is not different.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7920**

At a dinner, while showcasing his new menu, in between explaining a dish and pointing at happy diners, a restaurateur remarked food and beverage industry is the biggest entertainment industry in the country. He asserted it far surpasses cricket and Bollywood. He explained when happy, people eat out, if they've had a long day, they order in. Birthdays, promotions, celebrations, mourning, hookup, breakup restaurants are a setting for every occasion and emotion. He was wrong. The sentiment is echoed by every restaurateur. They proudly say their outlets are one of the most important expressions of vibrant culture of any city and our country. Food is the soft power that can take a country image and message far and wide. And one of the best examples of a city thriving culture is its buzzing food and nightlife industry. For an industry estimated to be worth US\$ 60 billion or ₹ 4.9 lakh crore approximately and directly employing more than 75 lakh professionals according to National Restaurant Association of India NRAI, the sector does not get the due it deserves. One of the biggest revenue generators and job creators operates in a highly regulated environment having to deal with multiple departments and restrictions. With an abundance of cuisines, concepts and flavors, this industry should be given every possible support. Many youngsters who dream of opening their own cafés or clubs are wary of venturing into the sector. Ease of doing business will attract more aspiring restaurateurs to take the plunge, create novel concepts, generate more jobs and provide safe and secure dining and partying spaces. Departments work overtime to make IPL or movie shoot a success but the biggest draw, the food industry, is left to fend for itself. One of the first steps towards supporting restaurant industry would be to have a dedicated ministry. Dealing with multiple departments and rules make operating a restaurant a nightmare. There is not one dedicated department or a minister where the industry can express the grievances and seek support. In Delhi for example, in order to serve alcohol, you need multiple permissions and a delay by any department for any reason usually leads to endless wait for permission. Operating hours is another pressing issue where big statements are made about how nightlife makes the city safer but when it comes to walking the talk, one or the other department objects and outlets are forced to shut early in the name of safety. When it comes to minimum age for drinking, different states have different benchmarks. Taxation is a whole different world with each state having its own rules. A dedicated ministry will be able to look at these issues and implement uniform laws for the industry across the country and enable them to thrive without fear of any harassment. Input tax credit is another pressing issue that the industry is grappling with and have made various representations and hopes these concerns are heard soon. Then there is the ongoing battle with online food aggregators.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-25-Test NO.-7921**

Restaurateurs argue they should be able to decide what all services of an app they need rather than all the features be forced on them. Another major concern is the right commission to be paid to the food apps. NRAI has written to CCI and is working with online aggregators for an amicable solution while firmly insisting that deep discounting is not sustainable. India has the potential to be the food capital of the world. We can be one of the top culinary destinations of the world. Some of the top cultural powers of the world are known for their restaurants. We need to ease rules of operation for our food industry and make it easier for industry to survive and thrive. Having witnessed the worst during the pandemic, food industry is seeing impressive rebound. The growth is being seen across states and every tier city. This is the moment for the government to handhold and propel this industry to great heights and make it one of our biggest tourism attraction and one of top employment and revenue generator. either for the Government or the Statutory Corporation. We, therefore, direct the learned Single Judge of the High Court to proceed further with the execution of the award expeditiously and take the same to its logical end in accordance with law as early as possible and in any case, within a period of three months from today. Therefore, these judgments of the Hon blew Supreme Court show that not only do the Courts have very limited grounds under which they can interfere with awards passed by Arbitral Tribunal, but also with respect to enforcement of arbitral awards, the same should be enforce without unnecessary delays. the Hon blew Supreme Court has noted that a number of applications under Section and have been pending in various High Courts. In some cases the pendency has been more than four to five years. Accordingly, the Hon blew Supreme Court directed that the High Courts should decide within 6 months, all the Section applications which have been pending for more than year. The Court observed Therefore, if the applications under Sections of the Arbitration Act for appointment of arbitrators are kept pending for a number of years, it would defeat the object and purpose of the enactment of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act as well as the Commercial Courts Act. The litigant may lose the faith in the justice delivery system, which may ultimately affect not only rule of law but commerce and business in the country. Therefore, it is evident that both the Legislature and the Judiciary have acted proactively in making sure that arbitration matters are decided at the earliest and with the least possible interference by the Courts. This will promote the culture of Arbitration in India and greatly benefit the parties involved in arbitration. At a dinner, while showcasing his new menu, in between explaining a dish and pointing at happy diners, a restaurateur remarked food and beverage industry is the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7922**

Western sanctions on Russia, such as excluding several Russian banks from the international payment system, mean a considerable strain on India traditional defense ties with Moscow. But exchanging dependency on Russia for dependency on the West is no solution for India. Over the last decade India has made concerted attempts to diversify its defense imports. For example, the Indian air force today heavily relies on the American Super Hercules in its heavy lift transport fleet. The helicopter fleet too has inducted the American Chinook and Apache. But cost competitiveness, proven battlefield performance and familiarity with consecutive generations of servicemen still make Russian platforms preferable. Then there is the issue of technology transfer. Although no country is willing to share cutting edge military tech, Russia has been slightly more open to helping India develop strategic platforms such as cruise missiles and nuclear submarines. Even with this Russian help, India today is in no position to build assets like a fifth generation fighter from scratch. In the near term, India has to maintain a diversified defense portfolio, because switching out all Russian defence equipment for Western imports is not feasible. But in the medium to long term, especially given the sanctions on Russia and Moscow growing strategic convergence with Beijing, India has to develop its own indigenous military industrial complex, capable of serving various needs including cutting edge platforms. That the only way to have a truly independent defence and strategic policy. On February 24, the Indian basket of crude breached a psychologically important price barrier of 100 a barrel. A mere ten days later, the price of the Indian basket crossed \$126 per barrel just as polling for the five state assemblies ended. This co occurrence begs the question if pump prices of petrol and diesel, which since November have remained sticky despite the price trend in crude, will now see sharp increases to offset the higher costs being borne by oil refiners. This should be avoided. Go should ensure that the increase in pump prices is gradual. India economic context today is marked by a potential inflationary spiral along with a weak aggregate demand. This context rules out any meaningful role for monetary policy as nudging up interest rates now will harm economic recovery. It, therefore, makes fiscal policy the best tool to manage the current economic situation. Because a sharp oil price increase at this stage will lead to a demand shock and undo some of last year economic recovery, Go should absorb some of the uncovered costs of oil refiners for now. This will help avoid a demand shock while protecting the companies. Going forward, retail fuel prices will have to reflect higher input costs. To balance this, Go must cut central fuel taxes. There definitely room for this as benefits from the moderation in global crude price was not passed on to Indian consumers. For instance, central duties on a liter of petrol in them are about Rest. Reduction in fuel tax revenue will be offset by.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7923**

A likely increase in tax collections as an increase in inflation will help Go overshoot its target of the key assumptions underpinning the Union Budget have become untenable on account of subsequent geopolitical turmoil, which is catalysing inflation in other industrial inputs too. Consequently, crowding in private investment in the wake of an increase in public spending may take longer than expected. It leaves go and states with the responsibility of using fiscal policy to anchor economic recovery. Public investment will remain the key in holding up investment demand. Given that economic uncertainty coupled with higher inflation will act as a drag on private consumption, governments must ensure revenue spending is not contractionary in inflation adjusted terms. Don chokes the consumption demand. Covid has changed our lives in more ways than we can imagine. Beyond despair, disease and death, the pandemic has also created opportunities for the future. The development of vaccines at unprecedented speed now makes it possible to control pandemics with vaccines for the first time. Vaccines that on average took a decade to develop were made and deployed within a year of identifying the virus. Early apprehensions of a compressed timeline were replaced by hope for billions of people worldwide. A better future awaits us if we continue to follow science and evidence in policy making. Multiple vaccines for Covid and combination trials. With a request for a meeting and phone number. Upon this contact, the man asked her to come to Meerut, whereupon the police managed to arrest him. By any reckoning this is a smart sleuthing work by the police. I have seen such news items repeatedly how some smart police work succeeded in catching various crooks, whether in case of sundry crimes. So where the problem In a country where the availability of the police to help common folks is few and far between and the rate of solving crimes among the lowest in the world, are these extraordinary success stories Should we be celebrating these successes So what is my grouse about these success stories in my blog titled Outraged Well it is this: In my view, how the police manage to catch criminals should ideally be played close to their chest and used only in the court of law for the purposes of prosecution. And even then, the police needs to share only the evidence of the crime in the court and not the step by step methodology leading to the arrest. This is because giving the entire methodology step by my social media and sit tight But the reality is that even before a charge sheet has been made against criminals, the police in their enthusiasm to share how smart they have been, and perhaps in an effort to catch some quick brownie points, share a ball by ball account of how they came to catch the criminal. The press is only too happy to be the first to report the crime and oblige with the coverage. That not all either.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7924**

Staff Selection Commission had declared the result of Tier II of Combined Higher Secondary (10+2) Level Examination, 2019 on 30.09.2021, wherein a total of 28,508 candidates were shortlisted for appearing in Typing Test only, as no vacancies were available for the post of DEO. 2. Based on the cut off fixed by the Commission in the Skill Test (Typing Test), a total of 13,088 (Thirteen Thousand and eighty eight only) candidates have qualified (provisionally) to appear in Document Verification. The details of category wise cut off fixed on percentage of error mistakes allowed in Typing Test and the candidates available are as under all qualified candidates are required to appear in the Document Verification. The schedule for conduct of Document Verification will be available on the respective websites of the Regional Offices of the Commission shortly. Shortlisted candidates may visit website of the respective Regional Offices of the Commission regularly, for further updates. 4. The above said lists are purely provisional and subject to the candidates fulfilling all the eligibility conditions prescribed for the respective posts in the Notice of Examination and also subject to thorough verification of their identity with reference to their photographs, signatures, handwritings, etc., on the application forms, admission certificates, etc. 5. Details of error percentage of the candidates in Typing Test will be uploaded on Commission website on 09.03.2022. Candidates may log in by using their Registered ID and Password. This facility will be available from 09.03.2022 to 31.03.2022. Any number of serials based on real crimes and investigations are aired which show the detailed methodology on how a criminal was caught and precisely which mistake on the criminal part led to his arrest. Such serials provide other pointers to potential criminals too. One of the serials I recall showed how a criminal got away by leaving his own cell phone at home and proceeded to commit the crime carrying a disposable slim. When the police tracked him by his phone, he was able to show that he had never left home Arena we giving ideas to criminals, thus perhaps it is time our courts took a call on the matter. Criminals may or may not be tech savvy. Nor they may typically be the brightest of folks. So why should the police and the larger system including media educate criminals on how not to get caught Yes, we may need to educate them on why not to commit crimes; but certainly not on how not to get caught once they have committed a crime. The investigating officers and agencies should be prevented from sharing such information with media. Media should be prevented from sharing any real investigation process as entertainment. The smartness of police should be vouchsafed by a much higher rate of crime solving and not how a particular crime or two were solved.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7925**

Multi Tasking Non Technical Staff Examination 2020 Declaration of Result of Computer Based Examination for appearing in Paper II Descriptive Paper Staff Selection Commission conducted Computer Based Examination Paper that the Multi Tasking staff Non Technical Staff Examination at various centers all over the Based Examination was conducted in multiple shifts, marks scored by candidates have been normalized as per the formula on its website vide Notice As per the provision under Para the Notice of the Examination, candidates have been shortlisted in Paper I using normalized scores of the candidates. Further, separate age group wise, category wise and State UT wise cut off have been fixed in are reported under two mentioned under Para 16.1 of the Notice of the Examination, candidates were required to give preferences of States UTs All India, in the order of priority, in the online application form. Codes for giving preferences were given at are reproduced here for ready will be posted in different Ministries Departments Offices of the Government of India in various States UTs. The candidates are required to give preferences of States UTs All India, in the order of priority, in the online application form. Codes for giving preferences are given at Annexure all the States UTs listed in Annexure XIV or give limited preferences as per their choice convenience. If a candidate wishes to opt for the limited preferences, then he she has to fill no choice i.e. X in the remaining columns boxes for giving preferences. For example, if a candidate wishes to opt for only three States UTs of Delhi, Rajasthan, Haryana and All India in that order of priority, then he she has to give preferences Candidates will be considered for selection against the vacancies of only those States UTs for which they have given their preference in the online Application Form. If a candidate has given limited preferences, he she shall be considered for the vacancies of only those States UTs for which he she has given the preference in the online Application Form will be treated as final and no change in the preference of States UTs will be allowed later under any therefore must exercise due diligence and caution while giving preferences of has been observed that in the online applications submitted by candidates, few candidates have not given their state preferences as per the codes given at Annexure XIV. Therefore, as per the provision of the Notice of the Examination the state preferences which are not in consonance with the codes given at Annexure XIV have not been considered. In case, a candidate has given partially correct state remaining are correct, only those state codes which are as of and Pondicherry are combined therefore state preferences of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have been considered together and a single cut off has been fixed for Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Category wise breakup of candidates provisionally shortlisted on the basis of their performance in the Paper I for appearing in Paper II is as follows.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7926**

Nitish Kumar ill advised 2016 Bihar Prohibition and Excise Act are predictably creating trouble for the administration. Thousands have been arrested for drinking and then jailed. Police records indicate 3.8 lakh cases and 4 lakh arrests under the law and 20,000 bail pleas pending disposal in Patna high court and trial courts. So, the judiciary is also dealing with repercussions of a bad law. Reportedly, 16 of Patna HC 25 judges that HC is already hampered by 28 vacancies are caught up in hearing bail petitions moved by prohibition violators. With Supreme Court on Tuesday threatening to release all arrested on bail, weeks after CJI NV Ramana criticised the law design, a chastened Bihar cabinet has approved amendments that will let off first time drinkers with a reasonable penalty and will confiscate liquor suppliers property. These changes may not solve the problem. The original 2016 Act punished drinkers with 5 7 year jail terms and Rs 1 10 lakh fines. Facing flak, a 2018 amendment imposed fines not less than Rs 50,000 or 3 months imprisonment for first time offenders and jail terms of 1 5 years and fine up to Rs 1 lakh for repeat offenders. Bihar annual per capita income is Rs 46,000. So new penalties will have to lower by an order of magnitude if jailing is to be avoided. But if penalties are very small, disincentive against breaking the law will be very small, too. That the problem with bad laws like prohibition there no way out of a mess. As for confiscation of property of liquor suppliers, under prohibition, supply typically happens via gangs, not individuals. So, it likely a front man will get penalised while the big guys walk away. Thoughtless application of laws, even when those laws are good, can also jam up the system. NCRB found that 16 lakh 25 of 66 lakh cognisable offences filed in 2020 were violations of Covid social distancing norms. Energy spent on tackling these misdemeanours detracts from prosecuting pending heinous offences. For all the rhetoric on being truly tough on major crime, the political obsession with policing behaviour and individual preferences is making a creaky justice system worse. In an extremely delicate operation, the last big group of about 700 Indian students was finally evacuated from the northeastern Ukrainian city of Sumy. Establishing a humanitarian corridor for the extraction had proved to be quite challenging. In fact, earlier attempts failed due to Russian shelling. But hectic diplomacy on India part finally resulted in a breakthrough with the Ukrainians and Russians agreeing to provide safe passage to the Sumy students. They are now expected to cross over to Poland from where they will board Operation Ganga flights back to India. The successful Ukraine evacuation adds to India long list of such rescue missions from war torn countries. The most notable ones include the 1990 Kuwait airlift where around 1, 70,000 Indians were brought back home after Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait, kicking off the first Gulf War. Similarly.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7927**

When conflict between Israel and Hezbollah broke out in 2006, India launched Operation Sukoon to evacuate not just Indians but also nationals of neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka and Nepal with the help of the Indian navy. Then during Operation Rahat in 2015, India evacuated nearly 4,000 citizens along with foreign nationals of 26 countries from war torn Yemen. That said, now that the Ukraine rescue operation is winding down, the focus will shift back to India position on the war. Hitherto, the need to evacuate around 20,000 Indian citizens in Ukraine was seen as one of the factors influencing New Delhi neutral position on the war. But with most Indians out, pressure will grow on New Delhi to take a clear stand. This is already evident in France stated desire to see India play a more forceful role in the next phase of UNSC meetings, while the US has long made clear that India can have different standards for the Indo Pacific and what happening in Ukraine. There no denying that Russia aggression on Ukraine was militarily unprovoked and violated the sovereignty of an independent state. With China too violating India territorial sovereignty, the only way New Delhi can counter Beijing is through the support of the US and its allies. Plus, Russia is now primed to be in the China camp. India can afford to abstain from critiquing Russia any longer. Devas Multimedia is fighting an intense legal battle against Isro commercial arm Antrix Corporation and the Indian government in several international courts over its cancelled satellite deal. The company lead counsel and member of the global law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP Matthew D McGill and Devas senior adviser Jay Newman, both based in the US, tell Surendra Singh about their stand, strategy and the next course of legal action on behalf of the company foreign investors. Has time also become a four letter word, screwing the grocery delivery business? Looks like it, seeing how every player is trying to outdo the latest quickie of its rivals. Eat your heart out, pizza. You promised a free one if it was delivered in 30 mins, but that record has fallen like dominoes. Q commerce will deliver packaged chickpeas in 10, and counting. Backwards. This sub vertical of online grocery is the new e adrenaline, providing fresh case studies to replace the old PDQ speedometer, Pizza Delivered Quickly. Inventory control used to be the key to the competitive edge. It been driven out by logistics and reckless youths on scooters breaking the time barrier and traffic lights. We did need the lead story of a business section last Sunday to tell us how these whizzing kids weave manically through the street, jumping lights and making pedestrians do likewise as they turn pavements into their personal race track. Just as people and vehicles are driven off their legit space by these desperadoes, quick comma is driving out leg comm. No need to stock up or step out. No need.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7930**

To savor the leisurely pleasure of browsing in supermarket aisles or banter and bargain with your local banyan. How anachronistic is the poet lament, what is this world if full of care, we have no time to stand and stare? Besides, who d want to tend beneath the bough and stare as long and moronically as sheep or cows? The instaworld has so telescoped that four letter fiend, that if you step beyond your ever shortened time span, you have no right to space. Snap chat self destructs after 30 days, and now What Sapp disappearing messages after their allotted hours. Everyone getting timed out. What are we? Net banking? And how cruel the terminology. Online is positive, happening. On is like a light switch. Offline is its dark side, like the dark stores of Q comma which dot the city, packed with in demand items which can be speedily delivered within a two km radius. Offline is negative, a has been. Off is like meat gone bad. Sad end to what was the warm norm of centuries. The Indian government stand on the Ukrainian conflict, advocating a cessation of hostilities without taking sides on the issue, called to mind a discussion I had with someone years ago about the Gandhi an principle of ahimsa, nonviolence, and the centrality of the Bhagwad Gita to that all embracing way of life and thought, which is often labelled with the shorthand tag of Hinduism. My interlocutor asked how India could claim a tradition of ahimsa while adhering to the teachings of the Gita in which a faltering Arjun is enjoined by Krishn, in his divine manifestation, to take up arms, without remorse, against his own kinsmen on the killing field of Kurukshetra. How can you preach non violence when your most sacred text enjoins you to kill without qualm or conscience? How is the Gita different from Hitler Mein Kamp that led to the Nazi Holocaust? I tried explaining that the Gita is a philosophical treatise which uses the metaphor of a battlefield to liberate us from the desires and devices of the ego, to be free of the ensnarement of the self and its attachments, and achieve cosmic consciousness. My arguments sounded hollow to my own ears. How does the 700 verse Gita fit into the 2,00,000 verse Mahabharata, an epic poem ten times longer than Homer Iliad and Odyssey combined and which, in its depiction of mass slaughter, is the most damning of all antiwar testaments? There are no good guys and bad guys in the epic. Everyone, including Krishn, is shown in shades of duplicitous grey. It is the holier than thou Yudhishtir whose weakness for gambling which makes him wager away Draupadi and his brothers, after he himself has been defeated in the throw of dice and thereby lost himself brings about the catastrophic conflict. In an attempt to reconcile the dissonance between the moral ambivalence of the main body of the narrative and the sublimity of the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7931**

Gita, some commentators have argued that the latter is a later interpolation, an add on or postscript, as it were, which sacralised the epic and turned what is a thundering good yarn, full of twists and turns of treachery and all kinds of skulduggery, into a religious text, highlighted and further hallowed by the endorsement of 19th century Indologists like Max Muller and, later, by Mohandas Gandhi who made it the cornerstone of his philosophy of asceticism and the sublimation of the self. While orthodoxy might deplore what it sees as heresy, the contextualising of the Gita as an interpolation is not only plausible but also helps to bypass the seeming contradictions between its Vedantic teachings and the main body of the epic. Composed in bits and pieces, rather like an extended television series, supposedly between the third and second centuries BCE, the Mahabharata has the fluidity of addition and omission, depending on who is doing the narration, when, and where. Vyas, the original narrator of the epic, who is also a participant in it, is said to have recited the entire story, without pause, to Ganesh who acted as his stenographer. Woven and rewoven on the loom of millennia, the Mahabharata is a multi hued tapestry in which the Gita is a unique thread of dazzling singularity, beyond the war zone of Kurukshetra, beyond the boundaries of time and space, cause and effect, the karmic cycle of birth and rebirth. Strange are the ways of political destiny of a leader and the territory he leads. Years back Gujarat Chief Minister was about to be dismissed and replaced, just then some savior in the party prevailed and gone the time, the Chief Minister proceeded on adding feather after feather in his cap refabricating, redefining and establishing ever new mile stones of political achievements and glory unparallel in the country and unique in world political history. Merely few months back the UP Chief Minister too faced insurmountable pressures, dissidence and wrath of his party top bosses and eminent risk of being replaced before the entire party rallied behind him putting universal combined strength and might making him slated for creating his own unique destiny ahead. People must not have forgotten that five years ago the Gorakhnath monk was brought from nowhere to lead and head the most sensitive, volatile and fragile state when none expected so much like the very way Narendra Modi was asked to proceed to Ahmedabad to take charge of a deeply politically divided and direction less state at the time. And much like Narendra Modi, the Chief Minister, people who mattered in politics envied, feared and funked Yogi too but public at large progressively indulged in euphoric love and respect while those standing at margins hated and hurled poison bombs. UP has never been a politically stable state. Even at the peak of post independence Congress days when the party won election after election, the Chief Minister was hardly ever allowed to complete his tenure and the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7932**

Party allowed the state stalwarts to took turn to enjoy the top job. The state drifted, the political ills took roots and administrative bankruptcy prevailed. The SP and BSP govts too continued accelerating in same directions maximizing the menaces and perils albeit giving new slogans. Much has been said about the significance of just held state elections with very special reference to the political importance of UP mandate. Very less, however, have been discussed as to how these elections and of course the UP mandate was significant and was indicative, rather confirmatory, of the travail of strengthening democratic roots, socio economic direction of BJP led got s and rejection elitist Congress ethos. We have been made to overwhelmingly indulge ourselves analyzing, scrutinizing and scanning the voting patterns and equations of castes, creeds, sections and sub sections of societal formations. Defections of few BJP ministers and lawmakers were much overemphasized and the drawing room intellectuals concluded that the consequential cattiest equations were heavily tilted against BJP. The so called intelligentsia, even after so many years of BJP in power, refuse to accept the glaring fact that a BJP as a party has taken deep roots in Indian society at large and in general in every stratum and segment, b The BJP has ensured much better governance in the country and the states it commands and c the youth and women have adopted the party much like older generation had adopted Congress. They still feel that BJP only enjoys the new prevalent Hindustan and the resultant polarization and that it would prove to be short lived. The successive election results have just failed to make impact on their minds. This ignorance of the intelligentsia coupled with opposition read Congress day dreaming has provided BJP the much awaited feeder to strengthen and take roots. Given the fact that UP had been the worst governed state, it was rather easier to show improvements with little political will and commitment. But that did not appear so easy. Both SP and BSP, like RJD in Bihar, proved to be more perverted versions of Congress rule in the state. Misrule joined hands with corruption and mafia. No conventional leader of any party would be capable to break the numerous barriers the leaders had created for themselves to perpetuate the deep vested interests all over. Selection of Yogi as Chief Minister was a decision which indicated a clear revolt from the cheap concurrent politics that the state was trapped in. BJP was brave enough to run that unusual extra mile for Yogi was neither an RSS follower nor even the BJP staunch he had been a man of his own having his own unique convictions and style of politics which was not so political, if not apolitical. He was bound to become the champion of belling the cat. The way BJP rallied behind him and conducted the campaign challenged the way Indian politics had been so far running. No sitting Chief Minister had been glorified by any of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7933**

The political parties in India the way Yogi commanded the aura of resplendent throughout the campaign that BJP engineered so splendidly. This carried the irrevocable faith and confidence and an invincible urge of the inner fire to continual accomplishments and achievements for the state. The leaders who felt and even proclaimed that their respective castes were their captive power plants and they could deviate the power whichever direction they wanted to, embarrassed, if not humiliated, their followers who and just wished to revolt and retaliate. Though the entire unholy castle of caste still did not seem to collapse, an inherent challenge was more than visible which could take its root in times to come and that will have the potential of transforming the entire political culture of the state. It was not a battle of anti vest pro incumbency; it was much beyond that. The UP battle had been the battle of precise confidence of BJP in its people. The party took a huge risk but was seen to have the irreversible faith in its commitments. The UP battle also signified a calculated political experiment with a deep understanding of country journey of a maturing democracy. It had an unimpeachable imprint of extra ordinary Narendra Modi brand of politics remotely resembling the ultra risk taking polity of Indira Gandhi. A serious follow up Narendra Modi speech in rallies, road shows and mammoth meetings would provide very interesting research of his behavioral politics where he was seen progressively intensifying the pitch, intensity, focus and sharpness. In retrospect, it had been more than apparent that his conduct of electioneering was very closely crafted, meticulously planned and religiously implemented ensuring inculcating an enhanced, celebrated and lionized image of the Chief Minister. The other first benchers of his goat and party too followed these ends too nicely Rajneesh Singh assertion that Yogi was a better Chief Minister than himself spoke lots and meant huge. During last legs of campaign Narendra Modi calculatedly invoked the current troubled global situation needing a stronger political leadership. Was he really envisioning or envisaging a greater role for the Chief Minister in times to come? Yogi personality did always go beyond election and spoke of him too clearly, eloquently and loudly. He appeared to have nothing at stakes except his strong desire to continue his path of struggles for the state, strengthening his image of a leader at work without prejudice to anything and everything for he knew that he had nothing to lose and everything to gain. As the numbers unfold, so will be his persona. Whatever he would be, he would never be the same person. UP is going to achieve new heights of outstanding achievements and so would be his enhanced and enriched political journey. It would be seen with interest whether Gujarat reflects itself in UP Much ink has already been spilled on the ongoing scandal at the multibillion dollar Indian Fitch company Barite with investors, top management and founders trading barbs with each other.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7934**

India is one of the world fastest-growing economies, but its education system is still struggling to keep up with the demands of the country burgeoning population. While the government has made significant investments in education over the years, there is still a significant shortage of schools and qualified teachers, particularly in urban areas. To address this issue, India needs to prioritize the establishment of more schools with a dedicated urban planning department. The need for better urban planning and infrastructure to support education is more critical now than ever before, as the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the inequalities in access to education in India. According to a report by the National Statistical Office, only 65% of Indian households have access to the internet, and only 24% of rural households have a computer. This digital divide is a significant obstacle to remote learning, which has become the norm during the pandemic. Moreover, as per a report by the National Sample Survey Office, nearly 50% of schools in India have no drinking water facilities, while 40% of schools do not have separate toilets for girls. These basic infrastructure issues hamper the quality of education and lead to high dropout rates, particularly among girls. Establishing more schools with a dedicated urban planning department can help address these issues. Such a department can work to ensure that schools are built in areas with adequate infrastructure, transportation, and connectivity. They can also ensure that schools have basic facilities like clean water, toilets, and electricity. Moreover, such departments can work closely with school management to ensure that the buildings are designed to be energy-efficient, eco-friendly, and sustainable. This can help reduce the environmental impact of schools while also reducing their operating costs. The State of Education in India education system is one of the largest in the world, with over 1.5 million schools and 260 million students enrolled. However, the system is struggling to provide quality education to all its students, particularly in rural areas. One of the major challenges faced by the education system is the lack of access to education, particularly among girls and marginalized communities. According to a report by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, nearly 32 million children of primary school age in India are out of school. Additionally, the dropout rate in primary schools is high, with only 83% of children completing their primary education. The quality of education is also a concern, with many schools lacking adequate infrastructure, qualified teachers, and resources. According to a report by the Ministry of Education, around 45% of schools in India have only one teacher, and around 30% of teachers in government schools are untrained. The impact of these challenges on the development of India human capital and economy is significant. A study by the World Bank found that a lack of quality education could lead to a loss of 2-3% of India potential GDP growth each year. Additionally, a report by the McKinsey Global Institute found that India could add \$2.2 trillion to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7937**

Its GDP by 2030 by improving the quality of education. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has further highlighted the existing inequalities in India education system. According to a report by Oxfam India, the pandemic has widened the education gap between children in rural and urban areas, with only 24% of rural households having a computer for online learning. Urban Planning and Education Urban planning plays a critical role in supporting education and improving the quality of life for students and teachers. Well-planned and designed schools can have a positive impact on student achievement, while access to quality education can also drive economic growth and development. Many countries have successfully used urban planning to improve education outcomes. For example, in Singapore, the government has invested in high-quality school infrastructure and implemented strict planning regulations to ensure that schools are built in areas with easy access to public transportation and other amenities. This has helped to improve educational outcomes and ensure equal access to education for all students, regardless of their socio-economic background. In the United States, school districts have used urban planning to address issues of overcrowding and inequality. For example, in San Francisco, the city has worked with school districts to create a Public Education Enrichment Fund that funds school infrastructure improvements and creates partnerships between schools and community organizations. India needs to prioritize urban planning for education to address the challenges facing its education system. With a growing population and increasing urbanization, there is a need to build more schools and ensure that they are located in areas with adequate infrastructure and transportation. Additionally, the government needs to invest in high-quality school infrastructure and work with local communities to ensure that schools are designed to meet the needs of students and teachers. Furthermore, urban planning can help address the digital divide by ensuring that schools have access to high-speed internet and other digital technologies. This can help to promote remote learning and ensure that all students have equal access to education, regardless of their location. Establishing a Dedicated Urban Planning Department for Education Establishing a dedicated urban planning department for education can bring numerous benefits to India education system. Such a department would focus specifically on addressing the challenges facing the education sector, including lack of access, poor infrastructure, and low-quality education. One of the primary benefits of having a dedicated department for urban planning for education is that it can ensure that schools are built in areas with easy access to public transportation and other amenities. This can help to ensure that students from all backgrounds have equal access to education, regardless of their location. Additionally, such a department can ensure that schools are designed to meet the needs of students and teachers, with adequate facilities and resources. Countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Singapore have established dedicated departments for urban planning for

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education, and have seen significant success in improving their education systems. For example, in Japan, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7938**

Responsible for school planning and construction. This has led to the development of high-quality schools with modern facilities and advanced technology. In South Korea, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology is responsible for school infrastructure development and has implemented various policies to improve access to education and support underprivileged students. These policies have helped to reduce the education gap between different regions and socio-economic groups. In Singapore, the Ministry of Education is responsible for school infrastructure planning and has implemented strict planning regulations to ensure that schools are built in areas with easy access to public transportation and other amenities. This has helped to improve educational outcomes and ensure equal access to education for all students, regardless of their socio-economic background. To Conclude Education is crucial for the development of India human capital and economy, and investing in education planning and infrastructure is a key step towards ensuring the country future success. Therefore, it is time for India to prioritize the establishment of more schools with a dedicated urban planning department, and invest in the education system to ensure that all students have access to high-quality education. Urban planning plays a crucial role in supporting education by ensuring that schools are built in areas with easy access to public transportation and other amenities, and are designed to meet the needs of students and teachers. Countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Singapore have established dedicated departments for urban planning for education and have seen significant success in improving their education systems. India can also benefit from establishing a similar department, which would focus specifically on addressing the challenges facing the education sector. This would help to improve access, infrastructure, and quality of education, and ensure that all students have equal opportunities to succeed. A court in Gujarat has sentenced Rahul Gandhi, leader of the Opposition, to two years in jail in a defamation case. This is disconcerting. At a rally in 2019, Rahul had cracked a weak joke on Modi surname. This spurred a BJP politician, Purnesh Modi, to file a defamation case against him. Technically, the court found Rahul guilty of defaming all people called Modi, not the Prime Minister specifically. But had Rahul not mentioned the Prime Minister, nobody would have given his speech a second thought, let alone prosecute him. Nothing is commoner in India than people making adverse remarks about others of a particular caste, religion or region. This is regrettable but has never before resulted in a jail sentence for a top politician. Every nation has its share of internal problems and India is no exception. It is the joint duty of all political parties, both in power and outside, to work towards resolving the same. But when the opposition works on the principle of fishing in troubled waters, the resolution becomes more difficult. In such a situation the ruling dispensation will exploit its majority to the hilt. This makes them look autocratic despite being democratic. This is what is happening in our parliament.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-26-Test NO.-7939**

Today the issue of abrogation of Articles 370 and 35 A in the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir is a case in point. The amalgamation of the state into main stream India was long overdue. A large section of the state subjects did not enjoy democratic rights. The governments in the past lacked the political will to do so. Perhaps they did not want to upset their Muslim vote banks that had been cultivated through appeasement policies over decades. Perhaps they were also worried, erroneously, about the fallout of international opinions. Either way, the BJP has proved the opposition wrong. They failed to stand with the government in the hour of need. Some, including leaders from the Congress, PDP, NC and SP, even tried to incite local passions against the government. It was the same when The Muslim Women Protection of Rights on Marriage Act, 2019 was passed by the parliament to ban instant Talaaq. In both cases the main beneficiary is the minority Muslim community. Is the current democratically elected government really following minority persecution policies as alleged by Mr Gandhi? India prides itself in being a pluralistic society. The majority has proven for centuries that it thrives in living in communal harmony with different religions, cultures and beliefs. If Muslims and Sikhs were indeed being persecuted, would the nation have had four Presidents, three Vice-Presidents, one Prime Minister, scores of cabinet ministers and Chiefs of the armed forces from these two communities in just seven decades of independence? These numbers are well above the percentage of population of these two communities that stands at 14.2% and 1.7% currently. Are these not indicators of a successful pluralistic society? The Congress governments at the Centre passed many legislations that have benefitted the minority Muslim community immensely to further their politics. These include the Place of Worship Act Special Provisions in 1991, The National Commission for Minorities Act in 1992 and the very powerful but horrendous Wakf Board Act of 1995. Those familiar with these legislations understand their wide-ranging implications in favour of the Muslim community. None of these acts does any favours to the majority. Perhaps Mr Gandhi is either ignorant or has deliberately forgotten about these acts when he claimed that Muslims were being persecuted in India. In fact, if any community is being harassed or oppressed, it is the majority Hindu community itself. Minorities enjoy full freedom in the country to teach their religion, establish and manage their minority only educational institutions and exercise full control over their religious institutions and organisations. Surprisingly, the majority has no such rights and privileges. While the minority institutions receive public funds, Hindu religious institutions are taxed and funds diverted for government use. No government has ever thought of correcting this anomaly or repeal the discriminatory Religious and Charitable Endowment Act of 1951 that allows government to take over and manage Hindu temples and their assets. With the BJP at the helm, a debate has started on this issue and that.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7940**

Allegations have ranged from unjustified lavish spending of company money, sexism on the Board to outright criminal breach of trust, fraud and financial misappropriation. The company caters primarily to small merchants and neighborhood korunas and was joined by co founder Asher Grover 4 years ago. His wife Madura Jain, a graduate of NIFT who earlier ran a clothing store, controlled finance, human resources and procurement at Barite. The Company reported revenues of about INR 700 core 93 million in 2021, and was last valued at over 3BN and was in talks to raise 150 Million in Series F at a valuation of about 4BN, as per Mint. In a hurriedly sent email to the Board on the 1 set of March 2022, Grover, the erstwhile MD and founder of Barite resigned from the Company and its Board, minutes after being notified of a board meeting on the same day to address his conduct. Grover fall from grace as a much feted entrepreneur has been rapid. And if recent allegations of siphoning of funds and financial misappropriation against him, his wife and her extended family carry any merit, an investigation under the stringent Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 cannot be ruled out. But the real question is this why did Barite Board tolerate these glaring instances of misfeasance, for as long as they did? In early January 2022, the Grover expletive laden, I all have you encountered outside your home, phone call to a whimpering Kodak Bank executive leaked online. The supposed provocation had been the Bank inability to provide timely financing for the much awaited IPO of a leading Omni channel retailer to the Grover. While initially denying the authenticity of the clip, Grover soon deleted his tweets about the audio clip being fake perhaps advised by the same set of lawyers who drafted a legal notice on his behalf to the Bank. Kodak Bank responded aggressively, denying the suggestion that they had been deficient in providing services to the Grover, and interestingly, the reply also referred to the Grover threatening and abusive phone call to their employee. Immediately after, and in what was perhaps an attempt at making peace, the Board announced that Grover would be going on a voluntary leave of absence until April. This is where the Board really played its hand. A few days after Grover exit, which was supposedly voluntarily, the Board on the 29 the of January 2022 publicly announced that it would be commissioning an independent financial audit of the Company citing concerns of corporate governance and due diligence. Perhaps sensing that the worst was about to come, and in an obvious state of panic, Grover engaged a law firm in less than 24 hours to oppose the Board decision to thoroughly investigate the Company financial transactions. I will skip some of the other developments which ensued such as Grover letter of the 2 ND of February seeking the CEO removal from the Board or rumors that emerged at this time about.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7941**

The Board contemplating subsuming Grover stake in the company. There is an excellent timeline available here which covers the developments in that period. Sensing trouble, on the 22 ND of February, Grover moved the Singapore International Arbitration Centre SIAC, preferring an emergency appeal to protect himself from any future action from the Board obviously aiming for immunity to protect himself. Interestingly, in his Appeal, Grover sought to block a third party governance review by Barite board. Unconvinced, the SIAC threw out Grover Appeal on the 26 the of February. It was in this backdrop that Grover, cornered and about to be exposed, resigned from the Company and its Board. Over the next month or so, in late February and early March, multiple news reports began to emerge that the Board audit, done by Alvarez and Marshal, had discovered widespread evidence of fraud and financial embezzlement by Grover, his wife and her brothers. The Board Statement, released on the 2 ND of March, has been less than charitable. Without mincing any words, they have alleged that the Grover Family engaged in extensive misappropriation of Company funds by creating fake vendors which were used to siphon large sums of money from the Company, to enrich themselves and to fund their lavish lifestyles. One news report has even concluded guilt against the Grover family, given the overwhelming material that emerged in the audit. The Board was merciless in its appraisal of the Grover, at one point terming their conduct deplorable and terming Sheet hurried resignation as another attempt to fabricate a false narrative to win public sympathy. But there are bigger issues that will now have to be addressed. However aggressive sounding the Board statements now might be, they do very little to absolve the Board of its responsibility to its investors, shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company including the tens of thousands of customers it has accumulated. Their trust in the Company management will have to be restored and quickly. For starters, the Board must explain its delay in appointing an independent financial auditor. Who was pressuring them to avoid or delay an internal investigation? Was the Company existing auditor complicit in the widespread fraud which was being brazenly perpetrated by Grover and his family? Why did the statutory auditors flag the related party transactions worth tens of cores of rupees? If Barite Board wishes to retain even a semblance of credibility in the wake of this scandal, it will not be enough to merely issue a sharply worded statement or two. Investor and stakeholder confidence will hinge upon their willingness to take tangible steps to recover monies pilfered out of the Company. For starters, the Management must file a complaint with the Enforcement Directorate, as the third party auditor report prima facie indicates extensive cheating Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, which is a scheduled offence under the PMLA, 2002, apart from the subsequent money laundering that took place to buy properties, luxury cars and expensive art doing so.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7942**

Would also help the Board in ensuring that the Grover do not alienate, sell or transfer the multimillion dollar homes they have purchased in 2021. In cases involving financial fraud, time is of the essence. Experience tell us, that persons accused of white collar crimes start destroying incriminating evidence the moment they get a whiff of danger. Think Vijay Malaya, Nora Modi or Sanjay Bandar. Barite future will now largely depend upon the Board actions over the next few weeks. The phenomenal performance of the Aam Aadmi Party in Punjab from an outlier in politics to capturing power in an important state such as Punjab must have sent shock waves to all established political parties. For a political party that made its electoral debut in Delhi assembly elections of 2013. Arvind Kejriwal had made history by trouncing a very popular CM Sheila Dikhsit in her New Delhi assembly seat. The former IRS officer and Magsaysay winner however did not receive a resounding mandate in his first foray into politics. He had just won 28 seats, a little behind the BJP. After all, he had just made a transition from an anti-corruption activist to a politician. The Congress, which had bagged eight seats, chose to prop him at least the factions within the party that were so opposed to Sheila Dikshitar were all eager to extend an outside support to Kejriwal. Unfortunately, Congress leaders who shaped the first experiment of AAP Congress tie up to keep out the BJP are no longer around. The first Kejriwal government in Delhi lasted for 49 days. In 2015, when elections were held in 2015, AAP swept the polls winning 67 of 70 seats and the rest, as they say is history. Seven years later when news of the AAP tsunami in Punjab is pouring in, flattening all established leaders cutting across party lines it simply shows no one could have held on their own against the mood of public disaffection. It was as if people were tired of all public leaders and everyone seems to have been humbled. From Akali Dal veteran Prakash Singh Badal, his son Sukhbir Singh Badal to their close relative Bikram Singh Majithia, Chief Minister Charnajit Singh Channel and PCC chief Navajo Singh Sadhu, former Congress CMs Capt. Mariner Singh, and Rejoinder Kauri Chattel and Minaret Badal no establish leader has been spared Congress leaders are simply zapped by the enormity of the message delivered by the voters. Even the victors are quite taken aback by the depth of victory. As AAP leader Raghu Chatham succinctly put it we had asked Punjabis to use jade, they decided to use a vacuum cleaner. Could a better handling by Congress have averted this voter backlash until six months ago, it was one state where the Congress was poised to come back to power. Then we replaced our CM Capt Amarinder Singh. Since then we seem to have gone only downhill. Appointing a Dalit CM has not delivered community votes in fact out.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7943**

CM have lost both the seats he contested recalled a Lok Sabha MP? Punjab Congress leaders feel the party lost the state because of Rahul Gandhi idea of experimenting with a non Jat Sikh CM a Dalit CM in a main predominantly Sikh state of Punjab. Will Rahul now take responsibility for losing this state Will advisors like Amibka Soni and Pawan Bansal answer the party mishandling party affairs. True, there was anti incumbency against Capt Amarinder Singh there was a lot of disenchantment with the manner in which he ran the government entirely depending on his coterie of bureaucrats. However, the manner of his sacking by Rahul Gandhi had simply not gone down well with the people. Capt Singh humiliation and then the continuous bickering between PCC chief Navajo Singh Sadhu and Chief Minister Charanjit Singh Channel had also tired out people. It is being said Capt Singh was replaced only because he had withheld regular financial contributions to party bosses. Capt Singh was miffed with party high command for the manner in which it used Sidhu to administer pinpricks and humiliate him. But then Sidhu did not stop after Capt Singh exit he continued his hostile approach to the CM office even after Channi took over. Frankly, why would people of Punjab reelect an in cohesive political set up like the Congress that is at war with itself. Worse, the Congress leadership, it seemed, was also not keen on retrieving the state. It was as if the party high command was only interested in selling party tickets. Punjab elections were a multi core project for the Gandhi that they implemented through their functionaries Harish Chaudhary and Ajay Make. They were not interested in winning the hearts of Punjabis, only bleeding our pockets, says a Congress leader. This election also busts the myth of the dears mobilising votes for parties. The Congress which had enlisted support of a dear in Baba Bakala seat could not help its candidate win personally for Kejriwal, the Punjab verdict is a big step up it finally puts him in big league of national leaders accepting the humungous verdict, he announced Kejriwal is not a terrorist. He is a son of the country, a true patriot. While gloating about non entities that had defeated the big wigs, he admitted that the depth of the victory 92 out of 117 seats does scare him. He is aware, the key to the AAP tsunami seems to lie in the freebies he has promised Rest 1000 for every woman. If he does not fulfill his promises, he cannot simply afford to do a dharma in Delhi that had defeated the big wigs, he admitted that the depth of the victory 92 out of seats does scare him. He is aware, the key to the AAP tsunami seems to lie in the freebies he has promised Rest 1000 for every woman. If he does not fulfill his promises, he cannot simply afford to do a dharma in Delhi.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7944**

India political tectonic plates have begun shifting once again after the latest round of state assembly elections. AAP stunning sweep in Punjab, and BJP equally majestic win in UP by overcoming anti incumbency and almost repeating its feats of 2014, 2017 and 2019, establish two things. One, BJP remains the primary pole of Indian politics eight years after breaking the old mould in 2014. Two, the opposition space has a new contender in AAP, a party that is not too rigidly regional in appearance. The 2022 state elections have thrown superlative results. BJP retains the four states it previously held and makes history in UP, by having its CM reelected after serving a full term, which had not happened since 1957. In Punjab, AAP adds 20 points to its 2017 vote share and wins a Delhi style election, defeating the state entire political establishment. Congress reaches a new low by collapsing in Punjab, squandering a winnable election in Uttarakhand, and disappearing from UP, despite an energetic campaign led by Priyanka Gandhi. The first point to note after March 10 verdicts is the sublime messaging of Indian democracy. Incumbent BJP beat history in UP and Uttarakhand and won. In Manipur and Goa, supposedly tough to win small states for the governing party, BJP improved its tallies. And in Punjab, voters showed how dramatic the fallout of popular anger against established parties can be, by giving AAP, in existence for only 10 years, a massive mandate. There more. Voters have demonstrated how emphatic they can be in their rejection of so called big names look at how many stars lost their seats in Punjab, look at the fast fading Nehru Gandhi brand across states, look at the virtual irrelevance of Mayawati in UP, look at the failure of Akhilesh Yadav to extend SP social base. As always in Indian elections, when old stars crash to the ground, new stars shine bright. Yogi Adityanath is now a politician with the potential to transcend his state boundaries. Arvind Kejriwal is now an opposition leader with the best potential to take the fight to BJP. And in Pushkar Dhami despite losing his seat, Pramod Sawant and N Biren Singh, BJP has found energetic state level champions in, respectively, Uttarakhand, Goa and Manipur. But, of course, the brightest star of this show is Narendra Modi. His popular appeal is clearly intact, he probably the most important reason why BJP win in UP was so handsome, why BJP won in Goa and Manipur, too. And that this has happened despite his government inability to create enough low and medium skilled jobs and the gathering inflation momentum speaks volumes for his political skill. Modi BJP has created a new model, at least in the politically most significant Hindi heartland continuous subliminal and or overt messaging to attract a pan caste Hindu vote and, by Indian governance standards, very effective delivery of welfare benefits. Kejriwal is another leader who earned voter trust on welfare delivery. But, despite his extraordinary.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7945**

Performance in Punjab, he will need a massive political skills upgrade to take on BJP and replace Congress as the main challenger in the heartland, which is where he must succeed if he to challenge Modi in 2024. AAP caste playbook is very thin, and the question is whether it has enough time to change that for national polls. If AAP can upgrade fast enough and Congress continues to wither away, the opposition has a big problem: Who will effectively fight BJP in seat heavy north India Congress is also a lesson for other family led parties, as is SP. If you are bound hand and foot to a family and if that family does deliver, and if you have no culture of encouraging new talent, how do you imagine a new future Today BJP is so formidable only because in 2014, it made Modi its national face, in the teeth of opposition from many then prominent national leaders. As for the future of India economy and its ability to spread mass prosperity, these elections will be pivotal in one of two ways. Either party will think that welfares and rank populism will win polls and therefore reforms are unnecessary and probably politically costly. Or, hopefully, at least some of them will conclude that the fiscal limits of welfares will be reached very soon and that growth and jobs via smart policies is the only sustainable political economic formula in a country where a vast number of low income citizens are looking for reasonably well paid jobs. It is vital that BJP, the most influential party by far, chooses the correct alternative. There is a popular saying that success comes through lanes and backyards, not from the front door. That explains BJP remarkable success in UP. During the election campaign, we observed two trends. One, many people, after complaining shipway shikayat against BJP, concluded by saying: Vote toh Modi ji aur kamal ko hi denge Despite our complaints, we will vote for Modi ji and lotus. The political history of UP has turned a new corner. The BJP government is the first incumbent to be returned to power since 1989, and it has done so with a handsome near two thirds majority. In a bipolar election, it was always going to be a daunting task for SP to compete with BJP, a party which had commanded almost twice the vote share of SP in the last election. To win, SP needed to fulfill two conditions: It needed to consolidate the scattered opposition vote in its camp and it needed to shave off a section of the BJP vote. SP only partially fulfilled the first condition, while failing miserably in the second. The Covid 19 pandemic has made it abundantly clear that happiness is so essential to our ability to thrive as humans. Happiness is the building block of our being and for businesses that want to win the future. As science shows, when we re stressed, burnt out and depleted.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7948**

Happiness is the first to disappear. No one comes to a job to feel unhappy. So the missing link in the workplace happiness must be addressed. Happiness in action envisions a road map for organisations to create a culture of happiness for both employees and customers. Customers happiness cannot be imagined in isolation with employees. Only happy employees can make happy customers. Values in action look like applied ethics, what would happiness in action look like Does the new economic paradigm capitalism pose a threat to capitalism Why are companies now appointing Chief Happiness Officers Is happiness opening doors we never knew existed At work, happiness is a verb and inextricably connected to productivity. Happiness makes people more productive, says research conducted by University of Warwick. A study by Oxford University has found a conclusive link between happiness and productivity. OC Tanner Learning Group found that 79 of the people who left their job did so because they did feel appreciated. A happy team is likely to be more energised, more creative, and will get more work done. It is amazing to see how deeply aligned people are who quit their well paid jobs and join philanthropic organisations for happiness and productivity missions. As much as business leaders talk about the importance of happiness, very few of them know how to put it into practice. And that because so many are still operating under the profit centric model, which focuses on metrics like cost cutting and efficiency. What needed is to switch to a customer employee centric model, with happiness at the core. Being happy at work means employees thoroughly enjoys what they do; and they love their workplace. Happiness based workplace in a business sense is he act of a company aiming for the happiness and wellbeing of their employees and customers, resulting in amazing employee customer centric experiences. It is about empowering employees to team up, give their best, agree to disagree and respond immediately and in real time and always with happiness. To be able to build and nurture the foundation of happiness, business leaders need to inculcate a sense of appreciation, gratitude, respect and cooperation among employees. One of the ways of putting happiness into action is to use tools such as yoga, meditation and mindfulness. The pandemic has been a powerful catalyst for change. It has given us an opportunity to deliver great life experiences at work. I reproduce exhortations of some leader in a rally. Was it the rally cry of Anna Hazard, in his fasting against the forces of corruption in 2011 Or a leader of anti CAA protests in 2020 21 Or It is on your shoulders that this huge country rests. You are the masters of these great armies and highly placed government servants. And yet you starve and submit to injustice. Why Because you are not aware of your own strengths. You must understand that one who cannot defend oneself would always be the victim of the selfish and the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7949**

Unjust today, a great man is staking his life for you. Thousands of young men are prepared to sacrifice themselves to end your miseries. How would those who think that you are helpless and rob you dry to see you get out of their clutches They inflict cruelty on your shoulders when the charges happen on the mochas. But you must think of how you can help us. Will you come out like men and save yourself from injustice or will you continue to sit back like cowards and curse your fate An opportunity like this may never come again? You will always regret it. We are fighting against injustice and for truth. And we have to fight with weapons of justice and truth. We need heroes who will banish violence and bitterness from their hearts and with complete faith in God, bear anything for what is right. How can you help us The police inspector, with a posse of constables, came and stood in front of the crowd. The people, with their eyes betraying fright and their hearts beating fast, looked around as if they were looking for a hole to hide in. Beat the scoundrels and drive them away, thundered the inspector Have you realized your sad state Do you still wish for some further proof We are not ruled by law, but by corruption. In spite of this disgrace, we say nothing. Had we not been selfish and cowardly, would they have dared exploit us As long as you behave like slaves and continue to serve them, you will get the bare necessities of life How long will you live like corpses and be subjected to being eaten up by vultures Show them that you are alive and that you have your self respect. One could go on adding more lines from the original text. Except that these lines are nearly a century old, written by Mushy Premchand, set in the period of Sara movement, when we were under the British yoke suffering the oppression of colonial forces, which used Indians to put down Indians. With the littlest of tweaks, the words may as well be relevant today. After all, are we still oppressed by our ineffectual and corrupt polity and the corrupt system Have we not accepted the slavery of these exploiters, who have merely supplanted the exploitation of the colonial rulers Hans this exploitation left nearly 400 million of us 75 years after gaining our Independence earning less than 2 a day, without a modicum of public education or health Arena we slaves of our fatalism Ah, but everybody is doing it; or, what can I alone do Don we continue to remain as divided within ourselves in terms of caste, creed and religion, as we were in colonial times, willing slaves in the hands of political puppeteers fathering votes at our expense The Congress may certainly be responsible for much of this failure over its 55 75 years of rule out of the country.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7950**

Corruption certainly may have become endemic, especially after Indira Gandhi took over reins of the nation. But did the current government came to power in the very wake of Anna Hazare revolution against corruption And yet, have there been any electoral funding reforms No. A functioning and powerful Local No. Has the quality of parliamentary declamation or even attendance improved No.? Have our experiences in the land registration offices or dealing with local governments say while building a house or setting up a business improved No. arena Indians continuing to put down Indians even today, exactly as we did a hundred years ago Yes. It surely cannot be a good sign if a diatribe of a century ago against the then political and socio economic situation still sounds so contemporary. And yet we carry on, happy in our slavish fatalism. I reproduce exhortations of some leader in a rally. Was it the rally cry of Anna Hazare, in his fasting against the forces of corruption in 2011 Or a leader of anti CAA protests in 2020 21 Or It is on your shoulders that this huge country rests. You are the masters of these great armies and highly placed government servants. And yet you starve and submit to injustice. Why Because you are not aware of your own strengths. You must understand that one who cannot defend oneself would always be the victim of the selfish and the unjust. Today, a great man is staking his life for you. Thousands of young men are prepared to sacrifice themselves to end your miseries. How would those who think that you are helpless and rob you dry to see you get out of their clutches They inflict cruelty on your shoulders when lathe charges happen on the mochas. But you must think of how you can help us. Will you come out like men and save yourself from injustice or will you continue to sit back like cowards and curse your fate An opportunity like this may never come again? You will always regret it. We are fighting against injustice and for truth. And we have to fight with weapons of justice and truth. We need heroes who will banish violence and bitterness from their hearts and with complete faith in God, bear anything for what is right. How can you help us The police inspector, with a posse of constables, came and stood in front of the crowd. The people, with their eyes betraying fright and their hearts beating fast, looked around as if they were looking for a hole to hide in. Beat the scoundrels and drive them away, thundered the inspector Have you realized your sad state Do you still wish for some further proof We are not ruled by law, but by corruption. In spite of this disgrace, we say nothing. Had we not been selfish and cowardly, would they have dared exploit us As long as you behave like slaves and continue to serve them you will.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7951**

Get the bare necessities of life How long will you live like corpses and be subjected to being eaten up by vultures Show them that you are alive and that you have your self respect. One could go on adding more lines from the original text. Except that these lines are nearly a century old, written by Mushy Premchand, set in the period of Sara movement, when we were under the British yoke suffering the oppression of colonial forces, which used Indians to put down Indians. With the littlest of tweaks, the words may as well be relevant today. After all, are we still oppressed by our ineffectual and corrupt polity and the corrupt system Have we not accepted the slavery of these exploiters, who have merely supplanted the exploitation of the colonial rulers Hans this exploitation left nearly 400 million of us 75 years after gaining our Independence earning less than 2 a day, without a modicum of public education or health arena we slaves of our fatalism Ah, but everybody is doing it; or, what can I alone do Don we continue to remain as divided within ourselves in terms of caste, creed and religion, as we were in colonial times, willing slaves in the hands of political puppeteers fathering votes at our expense The Congress may certainly be responsible for much of this failure over its 55 years of rule out of 75 of the country. Corruption certainly may have become endemic, especially after Indira Gandhi took over reins of the nation. But did the current government came to power in the very wake of Anna Hazare revolution against corruption And yet, have there been any electoral funding reforms No. A functioning and powerful Local No. Has the quality of parliamentary declamation or even attendance improved No.? Have our experiences in the land registration offices or dealing with local governments say while building a house or setting up a business improved No. arena Indians continuing to put down Indians even today, exactly as we did a hundred years ago Yes. It surely cannot be a good sign if a diatribe of a century ago against the then political and socio economic situation still sounds so contemporary. And yet we carry on, happy in our slavish fatalism. would also help the Board in ensuring that the Grover do not alienate, sell or transfer the multimillion dollar homes they have purchased in 2021. In cases involving financial fraud, time is of the essence. Experience tell us, that persons accused of white collar crimes start destroying incriminating evidence the moment they get a whiff of danger. Think Vijay Malaya, Nora Modi or Sanjay Bandar. Barite future will now largely depend upon the Board actions over the next few weeks votes at our expense The Congress may certainly be responsible for much of this failure over its years of rule out of the country. Corruption certainly may more have become endemic, especially after Indira Gandhi took over reins of the nation.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7952**

Impact investments occur across asset sectors and investment quantities. Private equity or venture capital is perhaps the most well-known technique. Impact investments are structured similarly to those in the rest of the venture capital industry as social venture capital or patient capital. Impact investments aim to have both a beneficial social and economic impact and to generate a profit, but more funding is required for projects at all phases of development, not just the beginning. More and more finance reevaluation from developed and emerging economies is required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals as the 2030 deadline for achievement on them approaches. According to a recent report from the Impact Investors Council, the number of Indian impact firms moving up to later fundraising phases is increasing, offering asset managers appealing options. 90% of the world liquid assets are managed by the financial sector, which will be crucial in this situation. Also crucial are the financial centers in the United States, China, the European Union, and subsequently India. Between now and 2050, they will have the largest influence over financial judgments, and as 2030 approaches, they may be able to fill a funding gap for the Sustainable Development Goals. These economies might increase yearly spending from the present 4-5% of GDP rates to the required 16 20% of GDP with the help of impact investments. For those who are unfamiliar with the term, impact investments seek to generate a financial return in addition to having a favorable social or environmental impact. Contrary to popular opinion, pursuing social or environmental good does not necessarily entail forgoing financial gain. The majority of impact investment funds across categories generate a market rate of return. And one of the best places for impact investors to look for chances is India. The venture method, which promotes early investment in for-profit businesses in markets serving the weaker, more vulnerable, and underserved segments of society, is the most popular business model for impact investments in India. Yet, mainstream investors have made sizeable investments in sustainable enterprises in their early phases and in the initial round of venture ventures, blurring the line between them and impact investors. A missing link in the market prevents impact firms from moving beyond early venture funding: there are no growth-stage impact funds with a focus on India. To scale solutions to a point where they can have an impact on the entire planet and contribute to the, growth-stage finance is required. Growth-stage investors now have access to impact investing opportunities in India thanks to a recent report from the Impact Investors Council (IIC). As more Indian impact firms advance to later fundraising rounds, asset managers specialising in growth-stage impact enterprises with strong fundamentals will perceive more compelling investment opportunities. Impact Investment & Market size of Electric Vehicle startups in India Another aspect of impact investing is the increasing focus on making last-mile mobility in India more greener by use of Electric Vehicles (ranging from two wheeler bikes to four wheeler cars). Several large,

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7955**

International impact investing funds have recently announced plans on entering the India market: India electric vehicle market size was estimated at USD 1.45 billion in 2021; it is anticipated to increase to USD 113.99 billion by 2029, at a CAGR of 66.52%, from USD 3.21 billion in 2022. According to Tracing, EV start-ups in India raised \$1.66 billion in total in 2022, an increase of 117% from 2021. In comparison to just two investment rounds totaling \$100 million or more in 2021, the industry saw just four such rounds in 2022. How overall Investment market is impacted by India bullish outlook In India, the impact investment has exponentially increased in recent years. Over the past five years, the number of big ticket deals (deals worth more than \$10 million) has more than doubled, while the number of sales over \$20 million or more has climbed by a ratio of 2.3. The need to address environmental and socioeconomic issues is greater than everywhere else in developing markets, which are home to 9 out of the 10 cities with the highest climate change vulnerability and 86% of the world population. Now, India is considered as the largest investment destination in the emerging countries, with excellent investor confidence, but investment interest is still far lower than it could be. Focus has thus far been on early-stage investments in non-scalable technologies. But, impact investments are increasingly going beyond financial inclusion in India and into new fields including agriculture, excellent technology, healthcare, education, and livelihoods. Let see the unique and strategic positioning of India Innovative impact-oriented business models: With India high digital adoption rate, tech-enabled companies have been able to scale their influence and promote innovation in a variety of emerging industries, including future of work and climate technology. The transition from microfinance to technology-driven models like sustainable mobility and small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) finance (16.7% and 11.2% of total equity impact capital were raised in 2022, respectively) reflects this diversification and proliferation of impact-oriented business models. Matching impact with strong returns: The Indian market offers social entrepreneurs a significant potential to have a large-scale effect and bring in money for investors. According to research from the IIC, equity impact investments in India with an average holding term of around 5.2 years have produced an overall internal rate of return of about 30% over the past ten years while having an influence on more than 500 million lives nationwide. Indian ecosystem maturing: With the help of stakeholders working to build a catalytic environment for such investments, the Indian impact investing ecosystem is steadily developing. This encompasses the development of ecosystems like the IIC, which aims to increase the flow of private wealth into social impact through lobbying and research. To increase the impact of their portfolios, domestic impact fund managers have more expertise finding financially viable impact firms and implementing stronger impact management techniques. With its stronger investment potential and matured ecosystem, India is becoming heaven for investors. While India G-20 presidency has been.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7956**

Richly discussed and debated in international policy circles from a variety of angles, what has perhaps received less attention is the priority India placed on women-led sustainable development and economic empowerment. Founded in 1999, the G-20 is an intergovernmental forum of 19 countries and the EU to tackle major challenges faced by the global economy. Key engagement groups such as Women20 (W20) and G20 Empower are entrusted with mainstreaming discussions on gender equity and translating them into actionable goals such as for the G20 Leaders Declaration. As an interdisciplinary Women and Cultural Studies scholar with a background in Economics, and theoretical and applied inter-sectorial work at the intersections of economy, polity and society, I was delighted that the five priorities of W20 are women entrepreneurship, including micro and Nano enterprise, women leadership, education and skill development, bridging the gendered digital divide, and addressing climate change. An in-depth article in The Economic Times last month quoted the United Nations Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director of UN Women, who termed these efforts remarkable, encouraging India G-20 Presidency to share developmental stories and pragmatic interventions that have already worked and disseminate technical and practical knowledge that can help the rest of the world. ( India G20 Presidency a Real Opportunity for it to Share Lessons from Global South with Others, Says UN Official. ) Indeed, these global priority areas and their local applications are critically important for advancing G-20 agenda. While incentivizing entrepreneurship is vital for economic growth, the inclusion of micro and Nano enterprises allows for targeted policy benefits to flow to the most disadvantaged in the entrepreneurial ecosystem cobblers and carpenters, tailors and tiny toymakers to whom banks and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) generally do not lend. Microfinance and community banking has served as a key tool for financial inclusion of the socioeconomically marginalized, including the poorest women, in many parts of South Asia and the world, since their lending policies do not include standard collateral and related requirements an oft-quoted example was Bangladesh Graeme Bank before it ran into challenges. But microfinance institutions also have their own limitations, due in part to how they and their small borrowers cannot benefit from economies of scale. The most efficacious as well as socio-economically just financial inclusion practices must therefore offer a combination of targeted initiatives for low-income women along with inclusion in the mainstream economy and banking system rather than operating solely through separate silos. The same is true for education and skill development. In many societies, higher education has traditionally served as a marker of status; and its limitations and scope for improvements notwithstanding, India highly subsidized public education did help many earn university degrees that would credit to such policies; the praise for public education is mostly reserved for European countries while keeping the focus on India backwardness in a

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continuation of a colonial gaze. That said, it is also true that degrees do not mean much if there are no matching jobs or if they cannot put.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-27-Test NO.-7957**

Otherwise have been out of reach. The West, unfortunately, has not given due food on the table; nor it is useful to produce lackluster Ph.Ds who plagiarize entire dissertations off the internet. Hence along with higher education subsidies, skill-development and targeted vocational training programs must be expanded, along with a set of quantitative and qualitative tools to measure actual impact. Another W20 priority is addressing the global digital gender divide, and the social norms that prevent women participation. The Economic Times article quoted earlier also included insightful comments on the need to universalize access to digital technologies, make them affordable, and democratizing e-commerce through such measures as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) platform. Yes, it is true that, given the gendered economic impact of the pandemic job losses due to a global spike in women caregiving and homeschooling duties, for instance an expansion in digital access would also increase women participation in the labor force, at least in the organized sector. At the same time, it must be emphasized that it is not just access, affordability, or patriarchal social norms operating in the private sphere, but also the threat and reality of online gender-based violence that act as barriers for women in the virtual world. Recently I served as faculty advisor to a university research team for a policy project on technology-facilitated gender-based violence (TFGBV), as a part of an innovative public-private collaborative initiative of the US Department of State Office of Global Partnerships and shaped by the Gender Policy Council in the White House. The team investigated various forms of online gender-based violence, including digital harms suffered by marginalized women, with a clear correlation emerging between TFGBV and women digital participation. Since online violence is an extension of real-world violence against women, we must include it in our analysis of the digital gender divide and formulate ways to effectively tackle present and future challenges. In other words, while the focus of the G-20 engagement groups mentioned in this article has understandably been on women economic empowerment and sustainable development, these cannot always be separated from other forms of gender justice. The second part of this column will take up three such additional areas of insecurity faced by women globally. India startup ecosystem has experienced rapid growth over the past decade, making it the third largest globally, with over 50,000 startups and 105 unicorns. India goal to become a \$5 trillion market by 2024 is largely dependent on the significant economic contributions of startups. A combination of factors, including a large market, a fast-growing economy, government support, and a diverse and innovative startup culture, has contributed to this success. According to Global Data, a total of 1,726 Venture Capital funding deals worth USD 20.9 billion were announced in India in 2022 compared to 1,715 deals worth USD 33.8 billion in 2021. Harnessing the energy of India millennial: the story of the country startup revolution one significant advantage for startups in India is the country massive market potential. With over 1.3.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7958**

Global population without access to clean water has reached 844 million, in India the figure stands at a whopping 680 million. The answer is either water wars or water ATMs. Water ATMs are in vogue; these new machines driven by a common technology platform are the best answer to India safe drinking water crisis. Para Agawam, Founder & CMD, Jamaal, which sets up Water ATMs across India, says these machines not only deliver safe drinking water to people at an affordable cost compared to the expensive bottled water, but also create lucrative employment opportunities for the needy youth. Packaged water is a Rest 8000 core market in India. There are more than 3,000 unbranded players and 5735 licensed brands in and around Delhi, says Tasha Thrived of bottledwaterindia.org, a portal that offers information about the industry. The largest selling packaged water brand in India, Basler, has 120 bottling plants. Others in the market are Pepsi Aquafina, Coca Cola Kinsley, Himalayan and Kingfisher. People in India, who travel a lot more than before, does not want to carry water, say Agawam. Our ATMs have inbuilt purification plants where people can get a bottle filled for 5. The market is increasing, booming like never before, says Agawam. Experts admit the industry is growing briskly but there is also a lot of wastage. For the records, packaged water is drilled from the ground and then processed at plants, during which only 66 per cent of water is used and the rest is wasted due to reverse osmosis. Now, this very saline water can easily be used by the construction industry or for watering plants. But it is not happening. Agawam says the Economic Survey of Delhi 2017 18 states that around 6,25,000 households in the Capital, constituting more than 18 per cent of total households in the national capital, do not have access to piped water supply. His Jamaal till date has directly benefitted over 90 million in India with an approximate consumption of 8 10 liters per capita per day. There are not just ATMs; there is Water on Wheels and Community Drinking Water Projects. Time to fetch water prevents many from doing other jobs. This has a severe negative impact on the economic growth of the country, says Agawam. His Jamaal adopts a technology agnostic approach and believes in adapting to new water treatment technologies to solve different water related issues. Given that water changes every 5 10 mms in India, every water ATM is custom built to suit the environment in which it is intended to operate in. What next? Agawam wants the government to issue a national level water ATM policy and allocate funds to every State specifically for such projects so that they can be implemented across urban and rural areas besides smart cities and industrial belts. Decentralized water infrastructure is the order of the day and water ATMs are the ideal alternative. The hospitality sector spans a huge range of industries, from hotels and resorts to restaurants.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7959**

Events and cruise ships, to travel, tourism, and airlines, to name a few. And the range of careers awaiting graduates is just as varied and far reaching. The reasons to choose hospitality as an emerging career prospect are as many as the business itself and are as deep as its historical roots. As one of the world largest industries with a global economic contribution, the travel, and tourism industry is a great field to pursue a career. With every one in 10 jobs on the planet supported by travel and tourism, according to the World Travel & Tourism Council, the industry presents monumental career opportunities. Growth Prospects Even in the face of impending economic upheavals, the hospitality industry has always demonstrated considerable resiliency in its operations and has even managed to endure while other industries have failed. The global hospitality market is expected to reach billion in 2025 at a CAGR of 6%. With the growth of technology, the hospitality ecosystem has changed dramatically, and was now dealing with businesses that are evolving quicker than ever before. According to a report by the World Travel and Tourism Council, Travel & Tourism is one of the fastest growing sectors across the world. The hospitality sector is incredibly cosmopolitan, and being a part of it instantly makes you a member of the global hospitality community. Networking Opportunities Regardless of the direction, one wants for their career, networking and meeting new people is where an opportunity arises. On average, persons working in customer service and hospitality encounter three times as many people per day as those working in other industries. According to the Harvard Business Review, Millennial seek professions that will thrill them, and development opportunity is one of the most significant aspects to consider when picking a career. Employees in the hotel industry have access to a multitude of opportunities and never ending fresh contacts for building networks. Sense of Flexibility Hospitality management is one of the few professions that allows traveling the world and brings in a sense of flexibility. As one of the world fastest growing sectors, hospitality management includes hotels, events, travel & tourism, luxury services, culinary services, and other related industries. Hospitality management graduates are prepared for jobs in management within the hospitality business, such as hotel or catering manager, as well as experts or managers in certain industry activities, such as sales, marketing, food, and beverage service, housekeeping, front desk operations, or finance. Consultancy, research and advisory, and even design positions, as well as crossing into other industries, are all huge possibilities. The hospitality industry hones a skill set that is recognized worldwide and relevant to any industry, in the world. There a lot more to the industry than what meets the eye. The hotel business as a whole offers a wide variety of experiences. The tourism and hospitality business is a big umbrella that covers a lot of interesting jobs and provides an excellent platform for showcasing the hidden abilities to the rest of the world.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7960**

BJP victories in the east Manipur, west Goa, north Uttarakhand and middle Uttar Pradesh of India and its poor showing in Punjab signify two facts. One, incumbency has done little to dent the immense popularity of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. And two, India is not Punjab. The year long agitation by farmers and commission agents may have provided naysayers a platform to denounce government policies day after day and to predict its demise no sooner than elections were held but it found little resonance with the people of India outside Punjab. Yet again, and justifiably, chronicles of Congress death are being foretold. Here one statistic that sums up the enormity of Congress leadership ineffectuality. The party still, after all its debacles, including in the five state polls, has around 700 MLAs nationally, compared to BJP 1,300 plus. That shows Congress has the footprint. It just does not have the political smarts, a political identity or leaders to make something of this presence. And all quick formulas for Congress revival come with high risks. Nehru Gandhi seems to have entirely lost their power to pull in votes. But at least some of what is left of Congress cadre still puts value on the family. That may be because if Nehru Gandhi no longer lead GOP, it may disintegrate the family biggest contribution currently is probably being the glue that holds together a party prone to savage internecine battles. So, either Nehru Gandhi leads Congress to likely further humiliations or minus them, Congress splinters. And even if a non Nehru Gandhi were to emerge and the party does implode, it is unlikely that he or she will be able to command respect or loyalty from Congress state leaders. It is also important to note that the so called G23 offers exactly no hope at all most members of that group are relevant electorally in any meaningful sense. Some argue what Congress needs is a clear ideology, pitching hard secularism against BJP Hindustan. But India default political operating system may right now be defined by some version of emotive Handiness, and clever politicians like Arvin Kejriwal have recognised this. Opposing this will need adroit realpolitik AL messaging, making the point about dangers of divisiveness without annoying the majority. Worse still, Congress has no governance appeal left. BJP and AAP have stolen its welfares clothes, everyone is equally cautious about reforms, and GOP carries the baggage of corruption. It does get tougher than this. With passing of time, voters constituency of India is improve of lots than to the post freedom era when Congress and its leader has to be consider to merely iconic figure to govern the nation amicably, even at demise of former PM Nehru and Indira Gandhi slogan was developed that Indira is India tear are rolling of eyes of public who will takes care of nation now But it remains only euphoric, nation is now advancing in every sphere with great pace and even the stigma of aberration is melting gradually.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7961**

India is now more habitable than in archaic times. Media report if is to believed, 97 of Congress candidates in UP have forfeited their security is humiliation scenario. But for this mess, the public cannot allege, has already risen alarmed something is not transparent or sovereign in the Congress party, no one lends ear. Who relishing the aristocracy of power at behest without substance but at the plank of inheritance of party or its iconic leaderships, seems this privilege is evaporating with great pace. A Million dollar question begged that Gandhi family, which is relishing power as first family of the nation is relevant or has not moral accountability to renounce this privilege and for the sake of revival of party destiny involve themselves for the welfare s of the public than to tour Italy BJP UP performance hogged headlines. But equally impressive was the party showing in Manipur. Not only did BJP return to governing the state, this time it achieved a majority on its own. BJP is in government, on its own or in alliance, in all Northeast states. Credit for this feat in part goes to BJP Northeast Democratic Alliance that has since 2016 cultivated regional parties. Not surprisingly, NE is represented by two Cabinet ministers and three junior ministers at the Centre. It has seen a credible infrastructure push in the last eight years, catalysed by the Centre Act East policy and the urgent need to counter China. Yet, challenges remain. The shadow of militancy and draconian security laws like AFSPA both prevent normalisation. The region also remains predominantly a cash economy, even for big transactions, and that one reason for high levels of corruption. Last September the Union labour ministry deferred the mandatory seeding of Aadhaar in universal account numbers for NE states, citing low penetration of biometric IDs. At a bigger level, the DBT welfare payments system does have the same impact in NE as elsewhere. Another issue, potentially troubling, is RSS growing presence in the region and the friction it is creating with traditional cultures and religious practices. This is best exemplified by the Hindustan versus traditional Meitei Sanamahism debate in Manipur. BJP has plenty of work to do. Surgery is an active invasion of a body, to cure it. But what was once a gory and chancy affair is remarkably easy and safe today, and has improved billions of lives. Hardly anyone in the industrialiser world will avoid at least one surgical encounter in their lifetime, says Empire of the Scalpel: The History of Surgery by Ira Rothko. While early India might have had successes in reconstructive surgery, this is a survey of Western medical history from Greek and Roman antiquity to the barber surgeons of the Middle Ages, radical progress from the mid 19th century onwards to the current state of the profession. With Punjab under his belt, Arvin Kejriwal will now have a place at the opposition high table. Congress will no longer be able to deny him that unlike.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7962**

AAP, other major non Congress parties govern in one state: Mamata Banerjee TMC in Bengal, K Chandrasekhar Rao TRS in Telangana, MK Stalin DMK in Tamil Nadu, Uddhav Thackeray Shiv Sena along with NCP and Congress in Maharashtra, Jagan Reddy YSR Congress in Andhra Pradesh, and Naveen Patnaik BJD in Odisha. A young friend, young as eight years old, recently asked, Is it easier to be unhappy than to be happy When adults ask such questions, chances are they already have an opinion or answer to hand over to you; children generally ask such questions because they really want to know, so I did give it some thought. It makes one wonder. So I asked around. One person said, Staying unhappy is easier; it does require much effort. Unlike being happy, it does not require a reason, or a thought or conscious effort. Anyone can be unhappy. For many, this is their default mode. We all know someone regularly unhappy about everything, never passing up an opportunity to tell you about it some person or the world is bad; awful things keep happening to them. They can point out all the very valid reasons to be unhappy and sad, and though a few of us can sidestep the grey clouds, chances are most others might begin to pull in the gloom, or some part of it, and allow this to ruin your mood or day. It not that some of what they say is not true, but the conclusions drawn and the overall worldview they promote are almost always dispiritingly negative. Some believe that to be happy requires more energy and more effort. Perhaps it does. But actually, what it needs is more attention and the dropping of those blinkers or filters that permit only the bad to creep in; maybe that what calls for conscious energy effort. Someone once sent me a tongue in cheek list on How To Be Unhappy that includes things that might just bring on a flash of rueful recognition: Blame your parents, siblings or anyone else for your circumstances; Hold on to grudges, big or small; Never forgive others while expecting others to excuse your behavior or actions; Compare your life unfavorably with that of others; Assume others success is only due to luck or connections; Assume your perceived lack of success is because you are so unlucky; Speak words full of negativity and spread your negative thoughts; Listen to and spread unkind gossip; Listen to toxic news or speeches and share them around; Help others, but with high reciprocal expectations from them; Associate mostly with people who are equally negative. Being a storyteller, my mind immediately tossed up one that was lurking in what I think of as the story part of my neocortex. A wise man once sat before a crowd and told a funny story. His audience all laughed so hard, tears running down their faces. They took a while to settle down and he told them the same story again.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7963**

This time about half the crowd laughed, the other half smiled unsure smiles, maybe a bit indulgent of the old teacher. When he started talking again, he told the same funny story yet again. This time there was no laughter. And some worried looks. After a short pause, the teacher asked, When you can laugh at the same joke told again and again, why you cry over the same thing again and again and again? Let be clear, unhappiness is a habit. Often fine tuned over the years. And like all habits, this is one hard to break. So, actually instead of removing which is sure to bring about resistance, how about replacing or adding Add the seeking out more good news stories, add a gratitude practice; add the counting of our blessings. One of the key takeaways of the assembly elections across three states Utrakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Goa is that the voter is no longer willing to take kindly to a party hopper or a turn coat. This was most starkly on display in Goa where the Trinomial Congress was extremely confident that a strongman like Churchill Aleman and his daughter Valance would at least fetch two seats Bensalem and Navel for the party. Unfortunately, the TMC drew a blank. Aleman, a four time MLA belonging to the NCP who had opted to contest on a TMC ticket from Bensalem lost to AAP candidate Enzi Velia by 1,271 votes in a last minute surprise. His daughter, Valanka, also lost to the BJP narrowly from Navelim from what was a traditional Congress seat once represented by TMC leader Lizinho Faleiro. TMC supremo Mamata Banerjee who had arrived in Goa with the idea of buying up support, to teach the BJP a lesson came a cropper with 5.2 votes while AAP which had worked in the state for a while now managed to push its vote share and managed to get two MLAs elected. Aversion to defectors was starkly seen in Utrakhand too. First, at a political level there was movement against defectors in both the BJP and the Congress ahead of elections. While the BJP took a grim view of ex Congressman in ranks Minister Harak Rawat hobnobbing with CLP leader Pritam Singh and sacked him for it, Congress leaders made it difficult for Harak to get a party ticket; he finally had to settle for a ticket for his daughter in law Anukriti Gosain Rawat from Lansdowne. However, she also lost. The only party hopper in the hills who managed to win was Yashpal Arya a minister in Dhama Government he had quit to rejoin the Congress; he got elected from Bajpur but failed to get his son Sanjeev elected from Nanital. Incidentally, Rahul Gandhi was very keen to have both Harak Rawat and Yashpal Arya back he wanted them as a trophy to herald that Congress was returning to power. Outcome turned out to be quite the contrary. In Uttar Pradesh, two of three BJP ministers.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7966**

Who defected to the Samajwadi Party Swami Prasad Maurya and Dharam Singh Saini at the eleventh hour were humbled. It is entirely another matter however those 11 ministers in the Yogi Government lost to the SP RLD alliance. Deputy CM Kasha Prasad Maurya had to bite dust. He narrowly lost to Pahlavi Patel of SP, sister of Ana Dal leader Anuria Patel from Strathy. Ana Dal is an NDA ally. So did sugarcane minister Suresh Rena, who lost to the RLD in Shimla. Beyond these details of voter apathy for defections which means political parties will listen to its cadres, reward them and not thrust leaders from the top. There is another subtext to these results which is a phenomenal boost to regional parties like the AAP and the Samajwadi Party, the near elimination of the Congress and irrelevance of the Sherman Alkali Dal. Once a national party, the Congress is being pushed to the margins in Uttar Pradesh and has emerged as second largest in Punjab after AAP. Political analysts find emergence of regional players as good for national politics. Once a regional party does well electorally it begins to take interest in national politics and wants to participate in governance in Delhi. It happened with TDP, with the BSP in the past. The ambition of the regional parties for a slice of action will shift its focus away from governance in the state and thereafter its decline will begin, observed a senior BJP leader. In fact, now that AAP has won Punjab and opened an account in Goa, it will be interesting to see whether Opposition unity manager Mamata Banerjee will have the courtesy to include Arvin Kejriwal in her league. Lata Mangeshkar is no more but for billions of people who heard her sing she is alive and will live on through her voice and her love for her country. For me the most haunting song of hers was Mere Watan ke logo. It is a tribute to the armed forces who have died protecting our country. I had heard this song many times but the one time I could not stop crying was when I attended a memorial for Widows Welfare Association of which Mohini Giri, has been the guiding light and the backbone of young wives and their children, whose husbands were killed in action or fighting against terrorists to keep India safe. The time I heard it with the widows who Mohini Giri had helped was the time when the words got etched in my mind and when I truly cried along with the widows around me and felt their pain and what the every one of us should remember in the Lyrics. Not many people know it. But I want to publish it in English here just to acknowledge why it means so much to India and its people, than Abide with Me, at the Beating of the Retreat. Ask any Indian but please tell them the lyrics in Hindi or English. Here.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7967**

Is the English Translation I am for one happy that Mere Watan ke logo, was played at the Beating of the Retreat, finally, and just before Lata Mangeshkar bid her goodbye to this nation. Her voice will be remembered for times to come, as will the immortal hymn she made so popular in her country for the Brave Hearts who died for India. This is what makes India great the art, the music, the voice and the people. This is truly the immortal soul of of a great civilisation. Lata will be remembered as one such soul. You must be hurting really bad. Life always seems to be going smoothly until something tragic like this happens. But know that you have the love of 1.4 billion Indians and many foreigners as well. There have only been a few electrifying Indian icons before you: Dilip Kumar, Lata Mangeshkar, Amitabh Bachchan, Sachin Tendulkar. But some have gone and some are past their prime. You are still reigning supreme. Public memory being short, you are the most iconic Indian alive today. Sometimes I think you miss the gravitas of who you are. Your rants against India, as well as the drunken misbehavior at the cricket stadium in Mumbai. Some stupid people say something stupid, why do you get so worked up Even Modi wins only half the vote. There are people cursing at him day and out, but he stays cool. He the king, like you are and a king must behave likewise. But India is forgiving, and it forgives its favorite son, you. Even when your son Aryan is caught in a drug bust. I am so glad he home. I hope him safe and sound and not terribly scarred by the experience. Somewhere, in your frenetic lifestyle, you seem to have neglected him. But that must change now. He your exact carbon copy. He deserves you now. There are only two possibilities. One is that Aryan is an innocent babe caught in the woods. If he is, that makes your life easier. You just fight his case and win it. On the other hand, the charges against him might be true. Then you are in a whole lot of trouble. If he into peddling drugs, that can be easily stopped. But if he into consuming the heavy stuff, that a whole another ball game. Aryan seems to have been caught in bad company. Why is he always around rich kids and models and star kids. Children of stars who have possibly themselves had a questionable record when it comes to drugs. You came from humble beginnings. Who are your best friends today Some big industrialist A fawning socialite writer, who has already given a clean chit to Aryan A Marathi politician who has decided to solve the case himself Do you have any friends from your school and college days to keep you grounded, or have they all been washed away Consider the politician. After aiming all his guns at Aryan.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7968**

But mum was not your lawyer who said why Aryan & Co. would be partying on the ship when they could have bought the entire ship. That just reeked of arrogance. Are these the kind of lawyers advising you If Aryan is into drugs, it might be a long road back. Rehabilitation in India is in its infancy. You will have to take him to the West. An adult member of your family will have to be there dedicated full time to his recovery. Maybe it going to be you. And it not going to be easy when the recovered Aryan gets back to India. Taunts in India can be mean. Maybe he will forge a career abroad. He has dreams of becoming a director. Maybe you will quit your career how much more do you have to achieve and dedicate yourself fulltime to your son. It imperative that Aryan lands on his feet. He your oldest offspring and an example for your younger kids. He already fabricating charges against the opposition in Maharashtra. The opposition politician he targeting is one of the favorite sons of the ruling dispensation at the Centre. And he not just targeting the politician, he taking aim squarely at his articulate wife, who not into politics. Do you want Aryan to get involved in all this mess If not, why do you get the Marathi politician to stop talking about Aryan case The other problem is that the politician is Muslim and so are you. Some Hindus might feel that you are playing the Muslim card. Are you if you are not, and then why doing you publicly tell the politician to shut up. And the fawning writer, penning column after column in injured innocence of Aryan, and castigating the narcotics control bureau. Please tell her to stop. Let the case proceed. The truth will come out. The investigating officer was Sameer Dagwood Winched. He is a scheduled caste with a Muslim mother. He is part of the most oppressed portion of our society. In their infinite wisdom, our founding fathers provided affirmative action to his kind, from which he has benefitted to make a life for himself. Just the reason that affirmative action was instituted in the first place. Sameer Dagwood Winched is an example of the success of the affirmative action programmer. By most accounts, he was only doing his job. You might hate him for how he treated Aryan. Like a common criminal. But in the eyes of the law, that how Sameer Dagwood Winched was supposed to act, with no special favors to the son of a superstar. But Sameer Dagwood Winched has been vilified, framed, and threatened with great harm by your supporters. Have you ever considered having a word with him in private or even saying something publicly to the effect that he the best thing that could have happened to Aryan, especially if Aryan is into drugs I am sure your lawyers have counseled you to keep mum.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7969**

I was speaking to my friend, and she asked me about my DP. That day my DP was that of a Puma I had made. Of course, I turned into a display of my half baked intellectualism by making it an example of everything from simplicity to diversity to fusion. For this, I used the status message for conveying my thoughts. Diversity is sourdough bread puma with olive oil, green chilies, turmeric, and international micro herbs i.e., Basil, mint & curry leaves. This set me thinking about the visuals and words in what these DPs are meant to convey. It was Henrico Ibsen, the famous Norwegian playwright, who first said thousand words leave not the same deep impression as does a single deed. This has been truncated, plagiarized and butchered into various well meaning versions which imply that a picture is worth a thousand words. Of course, the absence of pictures also reveals something. What does it reveal I am sorry for giving gratuitous advice. You and your son lives are too precious to India. And please, please tell those Pakistanis that are hollering that this is a case of Muslim targeting. We Indians are just tired of bigoted Pakistanis sitting on judgment on us. Indian Muslims hardly ever seem to tick off Pakistan. Please do, Shah Rush, you will earn many brownie points in India that way. For yourself and for Aryan. God knows he needs them. A few psychologists have also weighed in on this aspect and though I acknowledge the wisdom of that profession, I am unable to name each of them. However, what it does reflect is Self Presentation. This is described as the process by which individuals communicate an image to others. Bradford Brown Journal of youth and adolescence, 2016 Springer While there may be some duplicity or charade involved, most often the intent is harmless. It does involve partial disclosures, trying to put one best face forward. Sometimes, nothing other than the fact of your presence being obtrusive to that person. Sometimes their favorite things places, moods, persons or quotes. It makes you envious of their vacationing spots could be an imaginary one too, their political leanings and opinions on all topics under the sun and the moon. What the status and profile signify is Self Presentation. There are a couple of attributes at work Self display. Those who have the same unchanged picture of self probably want to make sure that they are identified correctly. I came to this conclusion because on Facebook, I have often identified a friend with the help of the name the right picture. Then there are those posers and flaunters who change their DP with their own pictures very frequently. These are the attention seekers who have a lot of self love. If taken to an extreme, they could be borderline narcissists. If the pictures are also intimate, there may be serious underlying issues of issues in self esteem and anxiety about lack of interest or being out.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7970**

The future of home security lies in smart homes. A secure home security network can help prevent or reduce the risk of getting hacked and possible break INS today. With timely alerts, accessibility at a click, and easy ways to monitor your premises, smart security solutions are becoming a necessity. Convenient, effective, and accessible, most new age security systems rely on state of the art technology to help keep your home secure and protect your family and property. To cope with increased crime and safety concerns, these home security systems offer a plethora of tech driven features that ensure you and your loved ones remain connected, alert and protected. With features like motion sensors, high quality day and night video surveillance, and automated door locks these smart security solutions help empower the user and can easily be linked and controlled through an app. Programming and configuring settings to one needs, activating, and even disarming systems can now be done remotely. Proactive real time alerts or notifications help avoid fatalities and warn against intruders. These critical updates are crucial especially as most families have young children or elderly family members at home. To further ease and make monitoring practical, remote viewing options allow one to watch over their property with ease from anywhere, at any time. Effective solutions to protect your home security from getting hacked: Indian sports has witnessed many glorifying moments in the last 15 years. The year 2008 was a game changer for Indian sports when shooter Abhinav Bindra won the first individual gold for the country at the Beijing Olympics. The athletes from India have won 15 medals ever since, with the latest feat being one gold, two silver, and four bronze medals at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics (the highest for the country in one game). Out of these total medals, Indian women athletes have contributed nearly 50%. Prior to the 2008 Olympics, India had won just 17 medals, 11 of which came from hockey, with one off successes in sports such as wrestling, tennis, weightlifting, and shooting. Now, let look at India budget allocation for sports over the years. Let see if there is a correlation between the money that the government has spent on sports and Indian athletes performance on the global stage. Also, if there is a connection between the budget and India getting fitter and more proactive on the physical activity front. Let look at how much money India has allocated for sports and physical activity over the last 15 years. It was Rs 708 crore in 2007 08, but it swelled to Rs 3670 crore in 2009 10 thanks to Indians preparing for the Delhi Commonwealth Games. It was Rs 2841 crore in 2010 11, but it went down to Rs 1121 crore in 2015 16. With an increased interest in the Khelo India programme, the government also boosted its budget substantially to Rs 2636.06 crore in 2019 20. There was a significant dip to Rs 1800.15 crore in the corona virus.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7973**

Affected financial year. The government has almost doubled the sports budget since then. India is reportedly the most populous country in the world. Despite its large population, the government has often been questioned for its lack of adequate and sustainable investment in the sports sector. In the last decade, while sports budget allocation in India has grown significantly, it is minimal compared to developed nations such as the UK, the US, Japan, and Australia. India sports budget for saw an 11% increase from last financial year. It reached crore this year. Out of which, Rs 1000 crore has been set aside just for the Khelo India project. If we analyse India current sports budget of crore for a population of more than 140 crore, this means every Indian is allocated Rs 24 per year for sports. When compared to leading sports nations such as the United Kingdom and Australia, India expenditures are significantly lower. The UK sports budget for 2022 23 was. Way forward: Khelo India While Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman did mention a word about sports in her budget speech, the budget fine print indicates that the focus is on boosting the Khelo India programme, which was started with the purpose of improving mass as well as youth participation in sports and promoting sporting excellence. Just in a year, the government has increased the fund for Khelo India the National Program for Development of Sports by more than 65%, from Rs 600 crore in FY23 to Rs 1,000 crore in FY24. The Khelo India programme aims to achieve the twin objectives of broadening the base of sports in the country and achieving excellence in sports. The government is hopeful that through such initiatives, a sports culture will be developed in the country. Whether these funds boost sporting infrastructure, talent development, and the overall ecosystem, will depend on how they are allocated and spent. While the government is clear that it wants to reap the benefits of sports through its cross cutting influence, such as gender equality and national integration, it would be best for India sport development and future sporting excellence if grassroots infrastructure and women in sports receive more funds from this allocated outlay. Mega event push The government aims to organise three national level Khelo India Games the Khelo India Youth Games, the Khelo India University Games, and the Khelo India Winter Games in 2023 24 with a total of over 10,000 participants, hoping to provide a robust competitive platform to encourage talented athletes across the country. The larger aim is to get a 3% increase in the number of records (national records and/or games records) broken during the national event. The target of over 50 women competitions with over 12,000 participants and a 20% increase in the number of athletes from extremism affected and other disturbed areas participating in events will promote inclusion through sports. A clear reflection of this approach is that in FY24, the government increased the budget for the enhancement of sports facilities.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7974**

In Jammu and Kashmir to Rs 15 crore from the existing Rs 5 crore. This scheme is an important tool for the promotion of peace and development in the region. The budget will be used to upgrade sports infrastructure and facilities in Jammu and Kashmir. While the government initiatives augur well for the growth of sports infrastructure in the country, a renewed focus is required for non student rural youth, who, at present, are engaged through community based youth clubs. Similarly, while the allocation of Rs 13 crore for the National Centre of Sports Science and Research is commendable, the government should allocate 10X, and attract more investment to match the expenditures made by developed countries to instill a sports culture that promotes healthy living and an active lifestyle, and ensures that excellence is achieved by design. The aim to establish over 1,000 sports centers is also a welcome step. It was also a good move to provide funds directly to the National Anti Doping Agency, ensuring sporting integrity is well maintained in India under independent supervision. This will also help the Sports Authority of India (SAI), our apex national sports body, focus on its core purpose of elite athlete training and management for sporting excellence. Sports inclusion also means giving support to our Para athletes. The government aims for 20% more Para athletes in Para sports disciplines, which will require a more nuanced approach and provide our special athletes with the requisite infrastructure. Social infra is critical While the plans to monetise infrastructure like sports stadiums may bring in more competition, existing bodies like the SAI, which were set up with the aim of providing infrastructure and equipment support, coaching, and other facilities, can be further strengthened. Another welcome move in the budget is the Rs 100 crore grants for the National Sports University, established by the enactment of the National Sports University Act, 2018. The first of its kind in the country, it focuses on high standard infrastructure for the development of sports sciences and athletes training. At the same time, it important that we have well qualified professionals running sports institutions. While the government should keep increasing the sports budget, it should also consider incentivising the participation of private sector companies in developing sports infrastructure. Many private bodies, such as Reliance Jio, JSW Foundation, and Herbalife, are promoting athletes and sports, either in collaboration with the government or individually. Furthermore, the government needs to ensure that the sports infrastructure is easily accessible to people of all socio economic backgrounds. Under the Fit India Movement, SAI stadium facilities are available to non SAI coaches to train their wards. However, such facilities are not many to meet the purpose of making India truly pursue a healthy & active lifestyle. What is required is to develop at least one all round sports facility in every district headquarters in India, accessible for all. Such steps will go a long way in not only helping the development of sports in the country.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-28-Test NO.-7975**

But also in creating job opportunities and guiding India to emerge as a sporting global superpower. Water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink this predicament of the sailors in Samuel Taylor Coleridge famous poem is a portent to our collective futures; one with little to no access to safe water. In 2019, Chennai, a city that receives twice London average annual rainfall at 1,400 mm, had to meet its water needs by trucking in 10 million liters of water a day. The 2018 drinking water crisis in Queen of Hills Shimla made international headlines when policemen were deployed on the ground to manage water distribution. The NITI Aayog 2018 Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) depicts an unsettling picture of macro water availability in India despite being home to 17% of the world population; it has only 4% of the world freshwater resources. The total water demand in India is projected to increase by 22% and 32% in 2025 and 2050 respectively and, by 2050, 85% of this demand is expected to come from industrial and domestic sectors alone. Among the regions, the south and the northwest are expected to face the worst in next two years. About two lakh people die every year due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene and ~820 million Indians living in twelve river basins across the country have per capita water availability close to or lower than 1000m<sup>3</sup>, the official threshold for water scarcity as per the Falkenmark Index. To address this looming water crisis and ensure water security, it is imperative to devise a holistic urban water management system that can help balance biodiversity by protecting and restoring the health of waterways and wetlands, mitigate flood risk and damage, provide for sustainable and resilient communities, promote sustainable development goals (SDGs), and address the needs of the last person in the queue. Some of the solutions available to this end include: Rejuvenation / conservation of water bodies: Replenishing and restoring the health of natural water bodies and wetlands is the single most effective way of securing a safe source of water. Cities, like Bangalore, have 210 lakes, covering 3,622 acres with a capacity of 35,000 million ft<sup>3</sup>. Long term efforts such as Namami Gange are also bearing fruits. However, for more localized solutions, it is important that traditional water storage structures such as vavs and baolis are rejuvenated and maintained. Rainwater harvesting: India receives bountiful rains last Monsoon; India received 925 mm rainfall in just four months. A part of the immense potential to create sources of water through rainwater harvesting is being realized as on February 2, 2023, more than 1.19 million water conservation and rainwater harvesting structures have been constructed across India. Government initiatives: In the past few years, the progress towards providing piped water supply and last mile delivery of water has been stupendous. The one of its kind Jal Jeevan Mission supplied tap water to 10.64 crore 55% households in rural India until November 2022 and more than 15.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7976**

It was part of aspirational continental food in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata from the 1950s till well into the 1990s. It continues to be part of big fat shaadi menus even when dished out in steel dongas by the neighbourhood halwai. And of late it is in the news again. Russian Salad, arguably one of India favourite salad, has been the subject of much social media scorn, ire and memes as Russia war on Ukraine continues. A cafe in Kerala even announced that it is taking it off the menu. But this cancel culture with food is misdirected, with every dish being a product of diverse influences. First things first. The stodgy mayo slathered Russian Salad is not some bastardised Indian restaurant invention on the lines of gobhi manchurian. In its present form, it is quite a Soviet era food for the proletariat, that was served in state run canteens all over the Soviet bloc as a convenient dish that could be mass assembled from canned ingredients and bottled sauce, as the state cultivated the culture and image of the hard working Soviet woman in its farms and factories in opposition to the American domestic goddesses of the 1950s and 1960s, with the family at the heart of capitalism, as a 1988 Los Angeles Times piece, Women Stayed At Home During The Cold War postulated. Canned products and factory produced sauces mayonnaise made from sunflower oil saved time on domesticity and thus the version of the Russian salad in our midst today it is popular the world over in countries as varied as Greece and Turkey, Iran and Spain besides almost all of eastern and central Europe is certainly a working class dish particularly suited to restaurants and mass caterings. Like many other foods, including our own biryani, it began its journey at the opposite end of the social spectrum, though, as food for the elite. The lofty salad Olivier was supposedly concocted by a cook in Tsarist Russia in the 19th century at Moscow Hermitage restaurant. Expensive ingredients such as grouse, smoked duck, capers and olives a product of southern Europe, not the frigid north were used in a dressing that resembles the southern European aioli an emulsion of olive oil and garlic often also incorporating egg yolks . But after the Russian revolution, as the aristocrats fled, the Olivier started using cheaper ingredients chicken or potatoes instead of grouse, gherkins instead of capers or pickled dill, peas instead of olives and so on. It is often a vegetarian salad, sometimes with the addition of cheap sausage, and a New Year special in many Slavic regions. But it reached its gastronomic nadir as also got a new lease of life as mass food in the Soviet canteens of yore, where it could be assembled from canned vegetables manufactured in state factories, and slathered in industrial mayonnaise made with sunflower oil. It is not by accident that mayonnaise defines Russian food even today the country is reputed to be the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7977**

Only in the world where industrial mayo is consumed more than industrial ketchup The Cold War influenced food and culture of the world in complex ways. If Russian Salad became popular as a convenience food all over Europe and in America before finding its way to Indian restaurants, so did other dishes. All these innovations impacted what we now dub the globalisation of the palate. The American image of women cooking wholesome food from scratch at home as an opposition to the Soviet stereotype had several ramifications. Innovation in and sale of cooking appliances went up for one, first in America, then Western Europe and elsewhere. Then, there were indirect effects: War veterans returning home from Europe meant a spurt in awareness of and fashion for French and Italian food and drink. Food columns, cookery books and TV shows detailing how to cook many of these grew; Julia Child became a cult, as did French food in the US, paving way for its recognition as the most influential global cuisine in the world. In the decades that followed, in the 1960s and 1970s, many of these dishes and fashions arrived in elite Indian restaurants too. Though McDonald that had kick started the chain restaurant enterprise, with hot dogs hamburger popular with World War II soldiers as the centerpiece, would only arrive in India post liberalisation. The Cold War neatly coincided with the years between Partition and liberalisation for India and Indian restaurants. These years saw the establishment and growing popularity of food that was clearly different from pre Independence past. In the aftermath of the Partition, many Punjabi and Sindhi immigrants set up restaurants in New Delhi as well as then Calcutta and Mumbai. The food these served was a mishmash of tandoori, bastardised Mughlai, Anglo Indian of the erstwhile colonial masters, as also the new Continental of the new world order. Restaurants such as Volga in Delhi, Mocambo and Peter Cat in Kolkata, all of which opened in the 1950s, served not just the Russian Salad or crab salad, another Soviet era invention, using chopped up crabsticks and canned sweet corn these went into the Indian Chinese staple Sweet Corn Soup too, also a popular recipe of this time, but also the Chicken Kiev and Stroganoff, highly fashionable as European food in America by the 1960s. In the wake of the Russian war on Ukraine, the western media has pointedly been using the Ukrainian spelling Kyiv instead of the Soviet Kiev, but Mocambo Nitin Kothari has refused to rename the iconic dish on his menu and change its spelling. Supposed to be based on an imperial dish of the 19th century using fattened poultry, Chicken Kiev, according to the Calvert Journal that documents Eastern European culture and food, was well known in menus of the Soviet era in tourist for tourists restaurants these menus had warnings against staining your clothes with the oozing butter . American and European diplomats who tried it were clearly smitten and took it with.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7978**

Them to dining capitals of the West, from where it spread to Kolkata and Delhi. When the dish made its appearance as a Marks & Spencer ready to eat dish in 1979, its western was complete. Then, there is the Stroganoff. Again, a dish whose origin is usually traced to Imperialist Russia, it was nevertheless well known in Shanghai then known as the Paris of the East in the 1920s. As Russian immigrants reached the US post the revolution, it appeared on elite menus such as New York Russian Tea Room founded by members of the Imperial ballet in 1927. But its popularity soared only in the aftermath of World War II with American interest in ethnic foods at an all time high. Returning war veterans came back with a taste and yen for the global, even if the recreation became kitsch. Now concocted with canned mushroom soup, served on a bed of rice, with the addition of factory made tomato and often soy sauce to it, Stroganoff became this hybrid European Chinese American dish of dubious provenance. That how it reached us in India at our old favorites in Connaught Place and Park Street, to be eaten with chilled beer and dreams of sophistication. Health equity means every person has equal opportunity to remain healthy and no one is disadvantaged by their income, social position, location, or other circumstances to get the best healthcare available. The absence of high quality healthcare solutions during unprecedented times like the pandemic, or even during more normal times with accidents, natural disasters, and environmental factors puts people at risk. In many nations, access to health care is dictated by many factors, including affordability of services and proximity to healthcare facilities. Fundamentally, healthcare is a human right and all people should have access to it. Data from the National Health Profile NHP shows that in India there is only one government employed allopathic doctor for every 10,189 people and one state run hospital for every 90,343 people. The number of hospital beds per thousand people in India 0.5 is lower than some of the other emerging market countries such as Bangladesh 0.87, Kenya 1.4, and Chile 2.1. These figures are a cause for concern. A glaring spotlight illuminated the lack of hospital beds and resources in April 2021 as the healthcare system was overwhelmed with COVID 19 patients. Unfortunately, even when the limitation in hospital infrastructure is not national news, it still has an effect on people ability to access healthcare. While India is known for being the world pharm capital, its unequal healthcare system has created a situation where the wealthy have access to some of the best care in the world, and the impoverished have limited options. According to Oxfam India Inequality Report 2021, constant underfunding of the public healthcare system in the last decade has worsened health infrastructure, not improved it even as India becomes wealthier. The lack of health equity has been a major problem for a long time with.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7979**

The COVID 19 pandemic, more people than ever before are aware of what their healthcare needs and rights are, paving the way for improvements in health equity. Health equity in India In India, social inequality is shaped by socioeconomic status, geography, class, religion, caste, gender, and sexuality. In general, Southern states are better off compared to Northern states in terms of human development. Despite the improvements in healthcare in India, true equity remains a long way off. Health equity is important in India because the existing health care infrastructure has always been centered on those who can pay. There 2 types of healthcare private and government with vastly different services and level of quality, meaning that the access to healthcare is not equal. Even if we set aside healthcare is a fundamental human right, the cost to society of unequal healthcare is high. If people wait until the last minute before getting care, they are generally much sicker and require a much more expensive intervention. The direct costs of this are obvious in terms of needing higher cost hospital services, but also the indirect costs with respect to the human cost should not be overlooked. When people are diagnosed at a critical stage, the recovery takes longer so they are out of the workforce for longer. Chronic diseases like diabetes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD, or sleep apnea are diagnosed later, delaying treatment, resulting in a lack of productivity and a shorter lifespan. These direct and indirect costs quickly add up taking a heavy toll on society. Managing the health of 1.3 billion people is complex, but there is much we can do to change the lack of healthcare equity in India. This includes improving hospital and clinic infrastructure and looking at non infrastructure based interventions like telehealth, channel non governmental resources in the most disadvantaged areas, and engaging with people to encourage them to prioritize their health. When it comes to the general population, education is essential in building awareness around chronic diseases and the importance of early diagnosing. The need to increase advocacy around healthcare issues, address the challenges in improving access to healthcare, and building capacity in different communities is a must at local, regional, and national levels. Probable Solutions Good healthcare should be available at affordable prices and access should extend outside of bigger cities. There are four things to focus on when a country is trying to achieve health equity: one is ensuring access to primary care, especially maternal and childcare, second is increasing education and awareness around specific diseases and the value of early diagnosing, third is finding innovative or disruptive ways to improve access to healthcare without needing costly infrastructure projects like tele health, and fourth is working directly in underserved areas to craft hyper local solutions to fit their unique needs. Primary Health Centers, which are already found in many parts of rural India, can be improved by adding to the quality and services offered. These can be great community outreach points.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7980**

Well for education and awareness activities on diseases that are prevalent in the population. The private healthcare sector also has a big role to play, especially in combination with another of India strengths in the IT sector. Telehealth and other remote healthcare solutions are an extremely effective intervention to improve access to high quality care. Understanding community needs, focusing on education and awareness, and finding disruptive solutions in healthcare delivery is the way of the future in India. Fortunately, our healthcare system is now on the verge of a revolutionary shift, triggered by an unfortunate pandemic. Our response to COVID 19 is a stark reminder to us about the urgent need of making healthcare equitable in India. We can achieve health equity for all by working together and focusing on the most vulnerable among us. After all, healthcare is a fundamental human right. Ababa what to tell you Yesterday the Mister is reading newspaper and saying, Than, and shaking his head from left to right and right to left like pendulum in wall clock. I am asking him what the issue is. It seems our neighbor is making too much complaint and protest and all such things. No, no not the neighbor in our colony, but our neighboring country. Why Because it seems suddenly somebody from our side is sending rocket into their side and they are asking, Oye, what is the meaning of this And our people are saying, Airy it is by mistake , and those people are not believing and they are jumping about as if red ants are biting them Why all this amahs for one missile misfiring Why they are not understanding People at rocket office are simply getting up one morning and saying, today we will fire rocket, or what, like Kalama is getting up in the morning and saying, today I will make dose Aiyyo tchah, it is genuine mistake, ok They are doing maintenance work of rocket and little bit confusion is there with On and Off switch; something they are pressing by mistake and boosh missile is taking off These things are possible, no All people are making such mistakes, even worse sometimes, on daily basis, why to blame those poor fellows, even if they are big big scientists with double degrees and all Look at my Mister now So much high education and big position he is holding in his company but I have to be full alert when we are going somewhere. While entering main door, it is written clearly in big letters PUSH, but he will 100% pull and pull and pull. And I am standing behind him and saying, Are baba you have to push, but by that time, door handle is coming off in his hand and he is losing balance with the force. Kalama is already loaded with heavy purse and shopping bag and other luggage and I am in full confusion whether to carry one more extra weight of the Mister or simply step.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7981**

Aside and let him fall. Forget that door, sometimes he is sitting in car ready to drive and I am sitting next to him and he is putting reverse gear and we are all looking behind for the car to move in reverse, but stupid vehicle is moving front not back. Why like this Because it seems he is putting wrong gear. By mistake. And when we are going to restaurant or theatre, if he wants to go to wash room, I have to go after him otherwise will enter the wrong room, then all ladies will make more noise than our neighboring country. Then he is asking why they are not putting one simple and other rubbish signs, how we are to understand First of all, we are not knowing such information about our planets and in school, if they are teaching Spanish instead of Social Studies and all, maybe it is more useful in life. In such situations, I am simply pulling him back from wrong door and pushing him inside the correct door. I am not like him, waiting for me to make mistake and then making it viral afterwards. That day in half sleeping mode I am taking salt instead of sugar for his coffee and what he is doing Immediately he is calling all relatives, friends and neighbors and telling them the same story 108 times, how I am getting old and cannot even see big labels or writing in my own handwriting and taping to cover of tin. And he is laughing as if it is biggest joke of century. Then, I am getting angry and thinking, forget about salt or sugar, maybe I will put full coffee on his head. It is time Kalama fired one missile on the Mister. By mistake The idea of True Love has always truly baffled me. I feel that the definitions are subject to generational perception, healing from a past trauma or maybe about mutual adoration for sharing memes and music with each other. To give you a context People have married their mobile phones, divorced their dogs and even been swindled off millions all in the name of a rather tumultuous rage of hormones in the brain. How the ever quenching qualm in the quest of something rare can drive people to such lengths is beyond my brain capacity. Or so I thought So, when I was recommended to watch the index Swindler on Netflix, my initial thought was; Okay, I don even believe in Online Dating because obviously I am going to magically meet a stranger made best friend on an adventure far off and live my fairytale romance under the stars . But setting aside my abhorrence for an algorithmic money making monkey business, I watched the documentary with bursts of shock waves, a complete regurgitation of congenital trust issues, and absolute disgust for debt laws worldwide Like I said, the idea of wipe into your soul mate just does sit with me but.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7984**

Acting upon my human psyche I immediately framed myself into a similar situation and made a complete bulletproof plan to put into action if need be. I knew I would get swindled on the pretext of love because I am a middle class Indian student who has recently learnt that CTC and in hand salary is a lie, much like the credo of social media influencers they are both not uniformly divisible. So, I would at most send the fellow a GIF of Dec Bahia and laugh on being broke by capitalism. However, I bet the women and men who got conned by this up roaring cataclysmic love scam thought the same. 8 in 10 people who get conned are confident that they are too smart to be scammed And when judgments are clouded by feelings of trust, friendship and respect victims just feel like they are being supportive to the person they perceive to be someone special. Simon Levied and Anna Sorokin Delve are few televised stories of seamstress with massive coverage, all blanketed with brands, lavish lifestyles and gram worthy photos. You can leverage their fake identities from social media, right But, hey picture this a bespectacled 66 yr. old, 5ft 2inch, toothbrush mustache man in India conned 27 women, defrauded 13 banks in Kerala, 128 forged credit cards and swindled cores from women and families who trusted Ramesh Kaman Swain alias Bibful because of his government job Now being called the Desk Tinder Swindler, Mr. Swain from Bhubaneshwar, Odisha when caught had nothing but an innocent smile on his face. A puzzled squad of policemen was left speechless when they understood that the conman they had been chasing for 8 months was a little Indian man with auricular hyper. Many cases of romance fraud become a full fledged wedding affair in India and that is where Dolly Ki Dole makes an entry. But here, Tan may COSWAY had different plans when in 2018 he conned 8 women of Rs.1.5 crs with ease and charm using Matrimonial sites no less. Apparently a chunk of women hunting for husbands on matrimonial still tick off the boxes with Engineers and Doctors first Baaki Ram bharose. What next, Tanmay played his lone hand in Hyderabad, Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai overconfident that the women would not come ahead and report a case against his identity. As of 2021, romance scams have surged up to 80% higher than the previous year. It reached a record high of 1.3 Billion dollars in 2021.Data from the Federal Trade Commission FTC highlights that romance scams in the US cause higher losses compared to any other scam. A research from Pew, states that the Lockdown during the pandemic motivated many to explore online via social media or dating matrimonial sites to find someone to talk to and maybe more. A dark spectrum of tactics used to make you believe that you can should trust them in all aspects and financial help is after all only an.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7985**

Us thing and will get resolved soon There is no answer to why he she broke my heart and my bank balance. But, I am sure people come out of it with a better sense of humor if not a longer moratorium period. And I am no expert in the concept of the heart or Anup Soni from Crime Patrol, but I just want to say avdhan Rahe, Satark Rahe. The evolution of money is interesting, starting with the exchange of goods to coins and paper money, and now digital currency. However, the basic features of money are always the same. It is used to store assets, can be used as an exchange and serves as an accounting unit. Today, the concept of Central Bank Digital Currency gained a lot of attention and interest around the world and Federal banks are now exploring and assessing opportunity is a digital form of fiat currency issued by a central bank and is equivalent to fiat currency. A study by the Bank for International Settlements in 2021 revealed that 86% of central banks around the world were actively researching opportunities for CBDCs, 60% were experimenting with related technologies, and 14% were deploying experimental projects. In a recent speech, the Deputy Governor highlighted India long awaited position and the need for in India. While these debates and considerations continue, we present our point of view outlining how retail can impact lives. I would like to bring to the attention of readers that the purview of this article has been limited to only the retail aspect of and not wholesale. First, let us understand what retail serves is as a digital fiat currency format intended for the general public and to be used to make financial transactions for day to day operations. Typically, CBDC exchange is based on Distributed Ledger Technology similar to a government funded private block chain network that helps track transactions anonymously. It also helps to reduce the involvement of the private parties, thereby preventing any illegal activity, such as money laundering or fraud. The CBDC can be delivered directly to the people by a Federal Bank. Alternatively, Retail CBDC can be issued to intermediaries which can be public private banks who then offer the same as fiat money. Benefits of CBDC in the context of Retail Direct beneficiary transfer are a great way to ensure that money spent on programs and schemes by the government reach recipients directly and are used for their intended purpose only. The Federal Bank can pay the recipients of the pre arranged agencies and will, otherwise, be rejected. LPG agencies can convert this into a common purpose or fiat money to any commercial bank, which may have the required consent to modify the CBDC type. Such grants can also be extended to other sectors such as agriculture, where fertilizer subsidies can be transferred through the Cross border remittance can be used for quick cross border payments. International cooperation between major world economies, including India, could help.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7986**

Create the necessary structure and agreements for the transfer and exchange of the CBDC. In such a delivery can take place in real time, reducing the time needed for the disbursement to be received by the proposed beneficiary. Furthermore, the emergence itself evolves. As a cooperative that is neutral and currency agnostic, with a reach across institutions in more any future evolution of money and experiment involving a cross border transaction between a platforms. Being an integral part of the financial services will play a critical role in supporting its members as begins to transform the and scape. Will be used for making payments. The distributed by the RBI and commercial banks will be held in e wallets by end users. This would enable payments between consumers to consumers or to a business where an exchange of between their wallets can will enable wallet creation directly with which is unprecedented. This will have a direct impact on to build a history with the and eventually will help them get loans and access to other financial products directly from the Central Bank. Additionally will allow for instant lending to opt for stimulus distribution by the Federal Bank. Furthermore, tracking can help prove their creditworthiness. However, it would be worthwhile to see if RBI will go down this path and risk disinter mediating legacy banking considers a real life scenario in which smart contracts can be used effectively. Suppose you are at the airport, and your flight is delayed an insurance company, provides flight delay insurance utilizing smart contracts. So, how do they compensate you in case there is a flight delay The smart contract is linked to the database recording flight status. The smart contract is created based on terms and conditions. The condition set for the insurance policy is a delay of two hours or more. Based on the code, the smart contract holds money until that certain condition is met. The smart contract is submitted to the nodes on a runtime compiler to execute the smart contract code for evaluation. All the nodes on the network executing the code must come to the same result. That result is recorded on the distributed ledger. If the flight is delayed more than two hours, the smart contract self executes, and you are compensated. Smart contracts are immutable; no one may alter the agreement. Using it makes the transactions traceable, transparent, and irreversible. In conclusion the fear of exclusion is the biggest. In a country like India, where over half a billion people still use nomad phones, it is important to ensure that is not relegated to a few with technological know how. Furthermore, the success of will be dependent on the inclusion of people from lower socio economic groups in the country. If we want the ecosystem to be sustainable, we need to address a variety of issues and make the work as an inclusion tool. We need to solve problems by innovating, such as in the case of offline payments.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7987**

Russia attack on Ukraine took the world by surprise, including many foreign affairs experts. Though a conflict had brewed for a while, nobody expected a full blown military offensive on Ukraine, including on its capital Kyiv. In 2022, actually it was almost impossible to imagine a sovereign nation attack another like this. Now the world is horrified and mesmerised. News channels are covering this war non stop. Social media is flooded with videos, opinions and countless memes. There seems to be a general condemnation of Russia, particularly from the Western countries, for this unprovoked attack that threatens world security. There are also sanctions against Russia, some quite severe. Yet, Ukraine fights this war alone, facing a far stronger, nuclear armed enemy. The accidental launch of an IAF Brahms supersonic cruise missile that landed 124 km inside Pakistan is one of those accidents everyone wants never to happen, especially in the context of nuclear armed neighbors. The missile was inadvertently launched during a training and maintenance exercise near an air force base. That the missile was tipped with a warhead and that there was no loss of lives are what saved the situation. But, bear in mind that there are no way Pakistani authorities could have known that the missile was unarmed. Had their air defence systems picked up the BrahMos, they could have easily judged it as a hostile attack and retaliated. Plus, the reaction time in the event of missile launches between the two neighbours is only a matter of minutes. This makes conflict escalation a real danger. What is baffling here is that the accident happened with much tested BrahMos, which has been in service for many years now. And the missile launch system comes with multiple mechanical and electronic locks. Therefore, either these locks were accidentally bypassed by operators during the training exercise or there was a serious technical malfunction. Both are extremely worrying. If human error is to blame, then the operational, command and control procedures must be reviewed. On the other hand, a technical glitch of this nature will cast doubts over the weapon system itself, especially at a time when India is looking to export Brahms to countries like the Philippines. True, a court of inquiry has been ordered to determine the chain of events that led to the mishap. But responsibility needs to be fixed and heads must roll if required. The seriousness of this incident demands that IAF inquiry pulls no punches. The other point to note is that despite their history of hostility, India and Pakistan do not have robust risk reduction protocols or mechanisms to deal with such mishaps. This is something that New Delhi and Islamabad must look into now. Maunder standings have happened elsewhere. In 1983, during the height of the Cold War, the nuclear early warning radar of the Soviet Union reported the launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles from the Luckily, World War III was prevented because Soviet officer Stanislaw Petro rightly judged the warning to be.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7988**

Lakh women were trained for testing water quality through field test kits. Digital interventions: Technologies such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, and Internet of Things Iota can help in flood prediction, rain forecasting, detecting water leakages, treating wastewater and harvesting rainwater. AI tools are capable of analyzing the data from recycling plants and suggesting ways to reduce energy consumption up to 30, contributing to overall sustainable practices. Stemming groundwater depletion: Since agriculture utilizes the majority of groundwater, the World Bank has been supporting innovative projects targeted at the agrarian communities. These include Atal Bhujal Yojana, the world largest community led groundwater management program and Paani Bachao, Paisa Kamao in Punjab that resulted in water savings between 6 and 25 without any adverse effect on the yield. With states like West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Assam and Manipur among others reporting high levels of arsenic in the groundwater, efforts for decontamination would also have to become part of the plan. There is no doubt that the problem of water scarcity is one of environment, population, governance, health and well being. Having to walk long distances and stand in long lines every day, 163 million people across the country continue to live without clean water close to their homes and 0.2 million people die every year due to inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene. The population concentration is disproportionately high in Indian cities, 30 of which, according to the World Wide Fund for Nature WWF, stare at a grave water risk. Given the seriousness and complexity of the problem, policymakers must therefore employ systems thinking an approach that can create an ecosystem for innovation that develops big picture perspective, focuses on opportunities in a problem, and fosters adaptation amid rapidly evolving environments. There is no doubt that greater involvement of communities can heavily alter the outcome of urban water management solutions. At the same time, funding such programs can meet a roadblock, especially in the wake of the devastating impacts of the pandemic. Therefore, fostering public private partnerships PPP that can work by engaging communities, funders, corporate stakeholders and creating awareness will play a critical role in achieving the goal ahead. Were all justifiably proud of the strides we have made as a country over the last few years particularly with regards to gender disparity. However, there are still several issues that need to be addressed. One of the most pressing concerns is the need to enhance women healthcare in India, particularly when it comes to access to health insurance. According to data from the World Health Organization, India has a maternal mortality rate of 174 deaths per 100,000 live births, which is significantly higher than many other countries in the region. Around 50 million women in India suffer from reproductive health problems. Anaemia affects around 50 of women of reproductive age in India, leading to complications during pregnancy and childbirth. Also, breast cancer and cervical cancer remain the most common cancer among women in India. According to the National Health Profile 2019, there.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7991**

Were approximately 96,922 deaths due to cervical cancer in India in 2018. Additionally, according to the Indian Council of Medical Research, an estimated 87,000 women died from breast cancer in India in 2020. This highlights the urgent need to improve access to quality healthcare services for women in the country. The best way to approach this enhancement would be to examine the tools that India already has but currently remain under utilised. The first of these tools is technology. Technology in women healthcare Technology has the potential to transform the landscape of women healthcare in the country. For example, early detection of cancers, including cervical cancer, can be improved through the use of technology. The reported cancer incidences in India are lower than expected, with the majority of cases being detected in late stage cancer types. This highlights the need to focus on early detection and prevention. Cervical cancer is particularly concerning as it is the second most common cancer despite being largely preventable. Technology can be leveraged to improve early detection rates. Also, more investment and resources should be allocated to sex aware care, where research and clinical trials diagnose and treat women specifically. Mental health practitioners should also receive training in gender sensitive care to better serve diverse communities. Collaboration is essential for the future of women healthcare, with public private partnerships needed to enable healthcare innovators to scale and reach more women. Moreover, the inclusion of women leaders within the healthcare workforce is critical to introducing more women centric interventions and driving better patient outcomes. Insurance for assurance When it comes to preventive care it is important to go back to fundamentals. Health insurance is the most established societal tool to provide preventive care. Therefore, the most effective way to enhance women healthcare in India is to improve access to health insurance. Many women in India, particularly those in rural areas, are not covered by any kind of health insurance. This means that they are often forced to pay out of pocket for medical expenses, which can be prohibitively expensive. This can lead to women delaying or forgoing necessary medical treatment, which can have serious consequences for their health and well being. There are several steps that can be taken to improve access to health insurance for women in India. One of the most important is to make health insurance more affordable. This can be done by offering subsidies or other financial incentives to women who purchase health insurance policies. Governments and private insurers can also work together to develop policies that are specifically tailored to the needs of women, including those that cover reproductive health and maternity care. Another important step is to increase the number of health insurance providers in India. Currently, there are only a handful of insurance providers that offer policies specifically designed for women. By encouraging more insurers to enter the market and develop policies that are tailored to the needs of women, it will be easier for women to find policies.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7992**

That meets their specific healthcare needs. Need for better awareness However, making health insurance more affordable will not automatically result in making women healthier. It is equally important to improve awareness of the benefits of health insurance among women in India. Many women are unaware of the benefits of health insurance and may not realize that it can help them access quality healthcare services when they need them most. Governments and insurers can work together to develop public awareness campaigns that educate women about the importance of health insurance and the specific benefits that it can provide. It is also important to ensure that women in India have access to quality healthcare services. This includes not only access to medical facilities and healthcare providers, but also access to necessary medications and treatments. By ensuring that women have access to the healthcare services they need, it will be easier for them to stay healthy and avoid serious health problems. Enhancing women healthcare in India is a crucial need of the hour, and requires a multifaceted approach. Technology, sex aware care, gender sensitive mental health services, collaboration, public private partnerships, women leaders in the healthcare workforce, better awareness and access to insurance and related healthcare facilities are all critical to driving change. Many are already working towards these goals; it is now time to bring them in synergy. We all know the women in our country don't just need it, they deserve it. The world has been experiencing a digital revolution since the past few years; however, only recently we have acknowledged its depth and contribution to healthcare. For instance, on a hot summer day, seven year old was playing on the terrace while his grandmother kept a watchful eye on him. He suddenly became unconscious while running around, leaving his grandmother in a frantic state. She immediately called his parents for help. Due to the spread of the pandemic in the city, his parents were wary of taking him to the doctor. Hence, they contacted his pediatrician over the phone and told him about his illness. The doctor, over the video call, diagnosed his condition. Additionally, based on the symptoms shared by his parents, the doctor figured out that the child was dehydrated because of the heat and wrote a prescription. He further asked them to update him on his condition after an hour. Thanks to teleconsultation, Akash got the right care at the right time. In another instance, a forty five year old, in the middle of the night suddenly had trouble breathing. Since she was alone at home, she could have driven to the nearest hospital. However, her smart watch sensed the distress and alerted the hospital, and the ambulance reached her doorstep within a few minutes to rescue her. The pandemic necessitated the re invention, re imagination, and transformation of the healthcare sector. Across the world, governments, healthcare organizations, and other stakeholders increasingly relied on digital solutions to combat the health emergency. Telemedicine, real time tracking and monitoring.



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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-29-Test NO.-7993**

Artificial intelligence AI, the Internet of Things Iota, and digital platforms are assisting healthcare workers with case based surveillance, remote consultations, and information dissemination. This has also opened new avenues for ManTech concerns across the patient care continuum from prevention to treatment. This digital transformation has fostered tremendous innovation and modernization in the sector. In India, the government introduction of the National Digital Health Mission NDHM and National Digital Health Blueprint NDHB has been instrumental in strengthening the accessibility and equity of health services, firmly placing patients at the center of the care delivery system. It has leveraged the power of IT and other associated technologies to support the existing healthcare infrastructure and streamline health information. These supportive government policies, coupled with the ubiquitous use of the internet and smart phones, are expected to propel the growth of the digital health sector from Rs. 524.97 ban in 2021 to Rs. 2,528.69 ban by 2027. Accessible healthcare for all In 2022, India digital connectivity stood at 47 and is expected to grow to 80 by 2034. This has increased the adoption of telemedicine and other digital health technologies facilitating remote and affordable consultations across India. It has also connected multiple stakeholders across the health ecosystem. Additionally, innovative diagnostic tools such as wearable, remote tracing applications and distance monitoring are a boon for the population which is aging and suffers from chronic diseases. To address the accessibility gaps in tier 2 and tier 3 cities and reduce the burden on tertiary care hospitals, healthcare providers are embracing a diverse set of tools. Some of the emerging trends in digital healthcare delivery are: The government has given impetus to the adoption of digital healthcare with NDHM, which creates a unique digital ID that provides the patient with one stop access to all relevant health data. Along with an integrated digital health infrastructure, an increase in health start up funding is also helping entrepreneurs work on innovative solutions. Path to progress The country is at the cusp of a digital revolution. Despite its numerous benefits, these technologies face various challenges. While the infrastructure is in place, more awareness, education, and accessibility to the digital ecosystem need to be emphasized. Digital healthcare has immense potential in terms of addressing challenges of accessibility, affordability, and quality of healthcare. However, enhancing the capabilities of the existing workforce and robust data security guidelines can further take the nation on a path of progress. As the newest generation to enter adulthood, Gen Z is soon becoming a force to be reckoned with. Born between the mid 1990s and 2010s, this generation has a unique perspective of the world and its place in it. They are more diverse, tech savvy, socially conscious, and individualistic, hence less likely to conform to traditional expectations or norms. India has the largest number of Millennial and Gen Zeros in the world. These two groups make up fifty two percent of our population. Since they are the latest generation to join the workforce and will.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7994**

False due to malfunctioning detection systems. Thus, it is high time India and Pakistan work out protocols that can prevent hostile responses to any kind of accident or false alarm. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's strong pitch for police reforms during his Gujarat tour is workable only if state governments join his call for change. Policing is a state subject, limiting the Centre's ability to force reforms. In a telling remark, Modi said: Even now, the perception about police is that one should stay away from them. The incentive for reform is missing because state governments often rely on police to do extracurricular jobs, including setting the course of politically sensitive cases. Political control is primarily achieved through dictating postings and transfers, which put extraneous pressures on officers. The Supreme Court 2006 guidelines for police reform in the Parkash Singh judgment are gathering cobwebs. There has been no credible attempt to implement them. But there are now political costs in failing popular expectations on law and order. RJD in Bihar and SP in UP remain scarred by perceptions of greater lawlessness during their stints in office. Yogi Adityanath gave free hand to police to act against lawbreakers without being hampered by local party bigwigs, despite some allegations, worked electorally in his favor. Besides not meeting bare minimum yardsticks like functional autonomy for cops, nets are also depriving policing of qualitative improvements. Sexual offences, which need better forensics and sensitive handling of witnesses, have abysmally low conviction rates. Women suffer as a result. Rising cybercrimes demand that police must simultaneously upgrade both tech and physical interface to ease reporting of these crimes. The Status of Policing in India Report 2019 reveals that 44% cops work over 12 hours a day; one in two don't get a weekly off day. Meanwhile, around 5.3 lakh sanctioned posts 20% lie vacant nationally. Such tough working conditions are amenable to fostering a humane or well-trained police force. Unless politics changes, policing may not get the kind of reforms the PM spoke of. Decisions taken at the Congress Working Committee meeting on Sunday may offer a ray of hope to some, but not to this writer. It may be foolish to write an obituary of a political party almost twice older than India as a republic, but when the cure demands surgery, band-aid won't help. Electoral reversals are routine in democracies, but Congress has been witnessing a structural decline for at least three decades. The party leadership has yet not fully comprehended the depth of its organisational decline and ideational crisis. Congress not only shuns normal politics, but it takes a false moral high ground. Both mainstream and social media are full of bad language. Bad language not as in indelicate four-letter words which ought to be used in polite company, but bad language as in the wrong use of everyday words. The other day there was a large ad in the newspaper for online degree courses being conducted under the aegis of a renowned Indian.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7995**

University the courses being offered were for mom, Become and MA degrees, and the headline of the advertisement read: A reputed online degree from and gave the name of the university. The adjective reputed means alleged, something which is said to be so but is not so in fact. Something, or someone, who is worthy of repute, or has a good reputation is said to be reputable, not reputed, which has a connotation contrary to what is sought to be conveyed. This confusion between reputed and reputable, which is antonyms, or opposing words to each other, is common in spoken and written communication. But in this particular case the error was unintentionally being endorsed, and given official sanction, by an institution of advanced learning. So big deal. Why be so picky about the use of language and the meaning of words? Why can we be like Lewis Carroll Humpty Dumpty who proudly proclaimed, when I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean neither more nor less. After all, as Humpty went on to ask, should we be the master of language, or should language be our master, whose rules we must follow? Language, the bridge, or link, which joins us to each other and with what we call society as a whole, is based on a set of common rules we must all follow if we are to understand and make sense of each other at all. If, like Humpty Dumpty, we make language follow our rules, instead of the other way round, language becomes a barrier not a bridge between us. This is exactly what is happening between those who impart opposing meanings to words like liberalism, secularist, dissent, nationalism, among others. All of which might make us ask whether ours is a reputable democracy, or a reputed one. Or are the two interchangeable? Was Albert Einstein an atheist or a believer? Neither. The theoretical physicist never called himself an atheist, something the likes of Richard Dawkins and Daniel Dennett will have you believe. Einstein was an agnostic, a sanshyatma, skeptic, in the true sense of oriental philosophical traditions. He believed that God could never be understood through rigmarole of religious and ritualistic mumbo jumbo. His Miramar, formless, God was a transcendental consciousness. Finding God Einstein found God in the perfect symmetry of the cosmos. His cosmic religion and distant deistic God of cosmic order and elegance fit neither the agenda of religious believers nor that of tribal atheists. His highly evolved scientific brain never anthrax poor God the way general people do. He never attended religious services or prayed. He could not conceive of a God who punished and rewarded people, partly because he was a thoroughgoing determinist. Einstein repeatedly distanced himself from the idea of a personal God. He refused a traditional Jewish burial. All in all, not very religious. But he was a spiritual man and a moralist who abhorred wars to the point of being an irenic, a pacifist. Religion.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7996**

An impediment the spiritual facet of Einstein persona underlines that one does have to tie oneself to the apron strings of any organised religion whatsoever. His whole life was a living manifestation of the exalted spiritual concept of Sufis, called Shavanaaii, belief sans religion in Persian. The soil distant God is independent of all religions. In sooth, religion is an impediment to reaching and realising God, he wrote to his friend and fellow Nobel laureate Niles Bohr. Einstein hated extremism both in belief and unbelief and tellingly wrote in 1940, there are fanatical atheists whose intolerance is of the same kind as the intolerance of the religious fanatics. The atheists may lap up the words in a letter written to Jewish philosopher Eric Gut kind, the word God is for me nothing more than the expression and product of human weaknesses, the Bible, a collection of honorable, but still primitive legends which are nevertheless pretty childish. But the same atheist Einstein could euphorically say in public that Sebastian Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms ethereal creations were God symphonies. Ultimate compass Einstein God was the epitome of the highest moralistic virtue and value. His God was a metaphor for immaculate existence and a spotless spirit of Elysian blissfulness. In other words, Einstein saw God as the ultimate compass of universal rectitude and perfection. He could strike an admirable balance between theism and atheism. That why, his amorphous spiritual fluidity is happily atheistic to non believers and satisfactorily theistic to believers. To sum it up, like his famous Theory of Relativity, Einstein God was a relative concept and a fiercely subjective perception, which was a part of a universal belief system. Because of her struggle against and independence from the British Empire, strong belief in people voice and freedom, vast land, huge natural resources and hardworking people, the United States, not only became an unchallenged superpower, it also became an inspiration for freedom fighters all over the world. In his famous book, Common Sense written before the U.S. Independence in 1776, Thomas Paine severely criticized Britishers for their atrocities in their empire. He condemned Britishers for sucking the blood of Indians. Despite being a superpower, the U.S. was the first country which did not colonize any country except Philippines. The United States helped a number of countries in their struggle for independence and the removal of the apartheid governments such as in South Africa. The U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt pressurized Britishers to free India. The United States gave huge amounts of financial aid and loans to almost all countries around the world. The United States allowed immigration to millions, which not only resulted in her unique culture, it strengthened her academic, financial and industrial excellence. The USA has excellent educational research facilities which are unparalleled in the world. The United States has acted as a buffer to brutal dictators such as Hitler, Stalin, etc. and became a messiah for encouraging democracy, human rights, and preventing genocide. In fact, the U.S. became a Super.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7997**

And a generous Cop for the world. Starting from the end of the World War II, the U.S. became relaxed in her efforts, and arrogant. In her belief that with her power, guns and money, she could achieve anything in the world. After the Second World War, the United States ignored the gobbling up of Eastern European and Central Asian Countries by the Soviet Union. By the time, the United States realized the Russian extended her empire from Atlantic to Pacific oceans. In order to discourage Russia expansion, led by the United States, Western Countries started a process of consolidating NATO and encouraging East European Countries to join NATO. Mr. Putin, ex head of KGB, was furious about the Soviet Union exit from the East European and Central Asian Countries in 1991. He called it the greatest catastrophe of the twentieth century. In 1994, Russia agreed to respect the independence and sovereignty of the Countries which were part of the Soviet Union. In 1997, the U.S. and other NATO Members assured then Russia President Gorbachev that NATO would not extend eastwards of the NATO Members; however, there is no written agreement. Russia had realized the U.S. lack of reaction to her military activities in Georgia, Crimean and Belarus. Further, the United States did very little, if anything, in helping the citizens of these countries to regain their independence. Except issuing strong words, the United States did not do much against Russian invasion of Hungary in 1986 when Hungary tried to disassociate from Soviet Union. In her enthusiasm to counter Soviet Union, starting from John Foster Dulles, the U.S. would even tolerate Dictators as long as they were with the United States. The U.S. also started disfavoring nonaligned countries such as India, for not aligning with the U.S. and did not like them dealing with Soviet Union. By opposing the movements against the dictators in some countries, the United States pushed them into the communist camp such as Cuba. Then a chapter of the American decline started. In early 1960s, when French left Vietnam, the United States moved into South Vietnam. As usual, the United States relied primarily on guns and money and not on diplomacy and Vietnamese people. The United States made further mistakes by replacing Cambodia King or Odom Sihanouk by military dictator and bombing Cambodia. Similarly, the U.S. started bombing Laos. The North Vietnam, with their local allies, moved into Cambodia and Laos and installed communist governments there. Had the United States negotiated with North Vietnam and Cambodia King, the United States would have avoided genocides in Cambodia and with less bombing the United States would have achieved an honorable deal with Vietnam and a peaceful withdrawal. However, the United States stuck with her guns and was eventually forced to abandon South Vietnam and leave Vietnam in a hurry. That disastrous departure was later repeated in Afghanistan in 2021. Starting from the Vietnam War, the Americans started losing the will to fight. The United States was rightly upset.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7998**

When Russia invaded Afghanistan in 1978. However, instead of blindly training fundamentalists to fight Russians, the USA should have a well planned strategy to encourage public to resist and fight the Soviet installed government. The United States trained and relied on Taliban, fundamentalist Muslims who later turned their guns against America. Russia was wise enough to realize that it and its puppet head of the Afghanistan government would not be able to hold on for too long, the Russians left well before the fall of the government there. In contrast, the United States withdrawal in 2021 was the second worst withdrawal of the very powerful country. President Bush decision of attacking Iraq on fictitious grounds was another historical blunder which resulted in the ongoing chaos, a large number of deaths, atrocities, rapes and displacement of huge population in Middle East. Now, Russia has more influence and better presence in the Middle East. After Russia attacks in Georgia and Crimea, her previous colonies, the United States and European Countries should have gotten a wakeup call. West European Countries continued concentrating on their industries, economic and business ventures. They continued their reliance on the United States for military related activities. They ignored that in order to survive economically; the country has to be strong militarily. There should have been some strong retaliation by the United States against the Russia aggression in Georgia and Crimea. After almost no reaction to her aggression in Georgia and Crimea, Russia moved into Belarus to prop up the Belarus President Alexander Lukashenka. The United States should have worked with the Belarus military General, who publicly opposed the government repressive actions against the protestors. After America disastrous withdrawal from Afghanistan, Russia started believing that the American will to fight or take any military action is almost gone. Russia reached the conclusion that it was the opportune right time to move its army into Ukraine There is speculations that Russia will move out after she installs her selected government or will annex Ukraine again and make it a part of Russia; only time will tell. Some experts believe that Russia Ukraine aggression was to discourage Ukraine and other Eastern European Countries from joining NATO, The West should make it clear that the agreement of not doing so would be honored. Anyway, NATO does not serve any purpose as no NATO country has a will or desire to fight. As someone said, NATO means No Action Talks Only. In general, the East European and Baltic Countries, except Hungary, have easily submitted to aggression. One time when I was visiting Prague, the Capital of Czech Republic, our guide said, why do we waste money on army, with one exception, we had lost every war. Thus, even if NATO decides to be a serious military organization, NATO is better off not encouraging those countries which could needlessly annoy Russia. It is not known whether economic sanctions would have any serious effect on Russia as Russia has accumulated at least half a trillion.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-7999**

Dollars of foreign reserves because of recent crude oil high prices. The turmoil caused by Russia would further raise oil prices highly benefitting Russia as there are a number of countries which buy and will continue to buy Russian oil. A number of countries large and small, including large economic powers such as China, India, Brazil, UAE, etc. will continue to do business with Russia. Now the question is what else NATO countries could have done? Had they stationed their well equipped joint forces at the Ukraine border, Russia would have thought twice before engaging with a direct military fight with the West. Even if Russia had decided to invade Ukraine and fight with NATO forces, it would not have a cake walk to Kyiv. Alternatively, NATO countries could have bombed the Russian army at least when it was inside Ukraine. I am sure that the NATO army leaders would have come up with some military plan to inflict heavy casualties and losses to the Russian Army if the politicians had consulted them. It should be acknowledged that the Ukraine invasion has caused unprecedented reaction around the world. There has been opposition even in Russia and China. As it stands now, Russia may achieve its goal and may even stay in Ukraine. The Western European Countries, which would also bear huge economic losses, may sideline or ignore the Ukraine issue and get back to business as usual. Consequently, the lack of fighting will on part of the Western Countries could become a norm and Russia will soon be considered supreme world power. It could also encourage China to invade and occupy Taiwan. Now coming to India. China has not been happy about India refusal to negotiate the border disputes and her joining the Quad. India other activities such as arming of Philippines and Vietnam to be anti China. It is also possible that China may attack India and annex more of India territory especially Arunachal Pradesh. What should India do? India cannot totally discard Russia which has been her constant supporter. In the past Russia had also discouraged China from a full scale war against India. So far India has played her cards well. India should actively arbitrate a ceasefire and become a channel of negotiations between Russia and West which India can do, because of her close proximity to both sides and economic power. Hopefully, economic and other Sanctions and worldwide uproar would compel Russia to leave Ukraine or reach a compromise. If not, something else for reversing Russia aggression is needed such as a military action to halt the current turmoil and assure the world peace. Manjari Sihare Sutin, Head of Sotheby New York Sale of Modern & Contemporary South Asian Art has put together a stellar suite of works for the Sotheby sale on 21st March 21st at New York. Spanning South Asia across the late nineteenth, twentieth and twenty first centuries, the collection of works in the sale is testament to the diverse, idiosyncratic and extraordinary.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8002**

Corpus of art from this region. More than 70 artists will be offered in the auction Sotheby first Modern & Contemporary Art Sale of the year from some of the biggest names in the field, as well as lesser known artists who more recently are gaining their due recognition, says Sihare Sutin. Bhupen Khakahr Sheikh Shoe Mart is one of numerous little seen paintings to emerge from distinguished private collections in the sale. But all eyes will be on three dulcet delights by V.S.Gaitonde, Ganesh Pyne as well as M F Husain. The first painting combines everyday preoccupations in a reverent portrayal of people with their large rough hands and upright torsos, reflecting the toil of the working classes surrounding him. It brings alive the words of his friend the brilliant Ebrahim Alkazi. Here is an exalted dignity about the people who inhabit Husain canvases. Peasants, workers, craftsmen, women toiling in the fields, or huddled together in conversation all have self contained poise, the stoic patience, and grace associated with the common people he captures in their poses and lineaments their distinctive ethos and culture not by physiognomy or costume alone are they differentiated, but in their total bearing and presence. Here, the male and female figures slightly overlap, and their faces have a dramatised quality. Husain carefully constructs his characters to emphasise their humanity, taking care to engage the viewer in the theatre of life, couples, chores, and time. The man gaping mouth, the animated pose in his left wrist, and the woman hyper bent neck add to the scene drama. Perhaps they are reacting to the document or textile in his hand or demur to yet another day work in the scorching heat. Husain figures are arranged in the form of highlighted vignettes out of a distant tableau because the form provides an enclave within reality in which the figures can work out different permutations of their relationship. Most of his figures are like actors, and most of his paintings have a staged quality. The rooster, symbolizing the traditional village, and the painting earthy palette pay tribute to the rural people and landscape that Husain respected and romanticized in equal measure. In this private, shadowy world, Husain unites line and form, angle and curve to portray the determination and tenderness ever present in the heart of India. The second figure is longer, created as a vertical study Woman with Instrument. It reminds me of his great work Shola. It has the same intonations and intensity of the narrative. His finesse at handling the human figure with the long necked instrument has been seen in some of his old works. Indeed the 50 and 60 saw his greatest churning of masterpieces. The music series were a part of his oeuvre. When he came to Delhi he loved attending concerts at Kaman Auditorium as well as. He would often be invited by his friends for baithaks at the homes of the rich and famous. All in this entire sale brings.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8003**

The Congress Working Committee meeting produced no surprises and followed a familiar script. Interim president Sonia Gandhi said her family was willing to make any sacrifice for the party but this was rejected. Some members, notably the today wbpsc announced for typing test conduct as per schedule but instruction is waiting for tying related guidelines. G23 voiced some critical opinions but their numbers were too small to matter. The big outcome of the meeting was Congress plan to conduct a Chintan Shivir in April. The last time this was held was way back in 2013 in Jaipur when the party was in office. In the interim, Congress has suffered innumerable setbacks and the leadership has been faulted for moving at a leisurely pace to institute course correction. Also read Family ready to tep back, says Sonia stunned Congress junks offer despite the scale of the setback it is noteworthy that none of the voices for leadership change are coming from within Congress. Even those who have expressed concern over the defeats have held out vague promises to revive the party but none have been bold enough to demand that the family that controls the party must go or loosen its control. While Sonia Gandhi has been empowered to institute organisational changes, the lack of urgency in conducting the elections for the Congress president post is quite noticeable. It seems to signal that Rahul Gandhi is not yet keen to retake formal control of the party yet. Elections to Gujarat and HP are coming up this year besides five other big states in 2023. Congress has high stakes in all of them. In contrast to the lack of a strong central command structure in Congress, parties like BJP and AAP are benefiting from energetic leadership that keeps showing immense political hunger for growing into new areas and embracing new social constituencies. It looks increasingly unlikely that Congress can throw up any surprises on the road to 2024. Faridabad is currently drawing a large number of real estate developers and investors factors such as affordability, adequate land supply, and proximity to Delhi, Gurugram, and Greater Noida contribute to its attractiveness as a realty destination. One area standing out in the city is Neharpar, a popular destination for residential and commercial segments. The city is home to several MNCs, large scale businesses, and medium and small scale manufacturing facilities, which have sparked real estate growth, especially in the residential segment. The sectors closest to Delhi, and the main bypass route, such as Sector 81, Sector 82 and Sector 84, have emerged as prospective investment hubs in Faridabad. Neharpar, often known as Greater Faridabad, comprises residential Sectors 75 89 by 2031, it is estimated that close to 31 lakh people will live here. We offers both residential and commercial projects from a group housing to a larger township for catering to the future requirement of residences, office spaces and shopping complex. Projects like District 1 5 spread across various sectors offers plotted development and .

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8004**

Commercial development, District walks to name a few. The city real estate market has been given a new glimmer of optimism thanks to improved access to Faridabad via the Delhi Metro and several initiatives under the Faridabad Master Plan 2031. According to Research, Faridabad was the only city in the NCR, or even other major cities, to see a 7 per cent increase in total new housing supply in 2020 despite the pandemic. People working in South Delhi who cannot afford homes near their workplaces due to high rental rates frequent Neharpar. The area is around a 20 minute drive from Nehru Place in South Delhi. In comparison to South Delhi, where a 2 BHK starts at Rest 25,000 per month, Neharpar rents 2 BHKs for Rest 6,000 10,000 per month and 3 bhks for Rest 8000 15000 per month. Many infrastructural improvements are being made in the area, such as road widening and flyover construction, which will improve the area connectivity. The area acceptance can also be linked to the excellent connectivity to the nearby regions. The 56km long FNG Expressway comprises 20 km in the Noida Greater Noida region and 8 km in Ghaziabad. The highway is projected to increase property prices once it is operating. Then we have 135 km long Eastern Peripheral Expressway EPE that runs on the eastern side of Delhi, which serves as a major impetus for residential and commercial growth in Faridabad. The extension of the Delhi Metro to Raja Nahar Singh Ballabgarh in Faridabad has greatly enhanced connectivity with Delhi. Other infrastructure projects, such as the modernization of Mathura Road, are expected to boost the real estate market in Faridabad. The cost of a residential apartment here ranges from Rest 2,850 to Rest 3,530 per square foot. Around 85 of properties for sale in Neharpar are ready to move in, while 15 are under development. In residential apartments, the most popular configurations are mid sized 2BHK and 3BHK units. A 2BHK costs between Rest 20 and 50 lakhs, while a 3BHK costs between Rest 30 and 1.7 crore, depending on the developer and location. According to the author of the book Mindset Carol Dweck, mindsets are self conceptions, the way we structure ourselves and guide our behaviours. These reflect our own capabilities. These are views about our own abilities. According to her, everyone has two kinds of mindsets Fixed Mindset and Growth Mindset. Our thoughts are either affected consciously or subconsciously and the degree of achieving what we want entirely depends on the kind of mindset one possesses. A fixed mindset can lead to ignorance of criticism and feedback as people with a fixed mindset believe themselves to be overly smart and someone who does not require any further growth or learning. Whereas having a growth mindset fuels a strong passion for learning. It makes one believe that intelligence can be learned and hug our imperfections and create room for further learning. Every leader possesses a growth mindset that helps them to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8005**

Embrace challenges persist in the face of setbacks, see effort as the path to mastery and learn from criticism which gives them a greater sense of free will. Conclude the passage with all leaders have a growth mindset that they nurture. Add lines on how it helps in navigating through challenges. Empathy is the ability to understand the feelings and actions of another person. It is about going out of own perspective and stepping into the other person view. Being empathetic holds one from being judgmental and, it helps in touching a chord. Working with empathy is not a one time exercise. It is a journey. So, it is not just the brand leader responsibility. When the leaders equip teams with the tools to become better listeners, they nurture a culture of empathy. Behind every business systems and processes are human relationships. Lockdowns brought stillness to these workflows but businesses with an empathetic culture have been able to spring back faster in action as compared to others. Being empathetic gives an edge to the leadership style. Empathy is a skill that can be honed by practice. Stepping up as a leader means to take up the responsibility. The responsibility of staying true to the goals, navigating through challenges of processes and people and yet landing up at the goalposts with a victory smile. The process is arduous but can be dealt with when one learns to ask questions not just about solving problems but also about how to grow. While solving any kind of problem the most essential step is defining the problem. It involves diagnosing the situation so that the emphasis is on the problem and not on the symptoms. Einstein had stated, If I had an hour to solve a problem I had spend fifty five minutes thinking about the problem and five minutes thinking about solutions. Hence it is imperative to understand the problem to come up with the appropriate solution. In order to define the problem one needs to instill the culture of asking questions. A culture of asking questions is a culture that makes employees, managers; sales agents etch get into the habit of asking the right questions. The culture allows them to not just present a problem to their leaders, but to present it as a question that will help the team find solutions. To ask the right questions, you must be specific and look at the positive aspect of the problem. Learning to ask the right questions will not only help the leader but also his team to embrace growth. Adopting the right steps to become a better leader is a relentless process. One needs to constantly focus on learning from the positives as well as the negatives to hone him to become the best leader.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8006**

India is facing a severe water crisis with the water quality deteriorating rapidly. According to the Composite Water Management Index report published by Niti Aayog in June 2018, India ranks 120 amongst 122 countries on the Water Quality Index, with nearly 70% of water being contaminated. In this context, the Jal Jeevan Mission program has rightly emphasized the importance of safe water delivery to every household in the country. The program has done excellent work in setting up National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) and training 5 women to collect water quality data from habitations across the country. Till now, over 1 million data points have been collected, and this data is currently being used by the program administrators to help resolve water quality issues in the habitations. However, there is huge value that can be unlocked across the ecosystem actors, including communities, government departments, civil society actors, researchers, and policymakers, by making the data public to the ecosystem. The granular data at the village level may be available to the Jal Jeevan Mission officials, but making it public could help address an array of prerequisites for a variety of stakeholders. The data made accessible as information that the communities can engage and understand can empower the communities whose problems it is trying to solve. Government departments can use this data to give their immediate focus and response to the highly water quality affected areas and seek information on the right solutions to be implemented to address the water quality issue. Civil Society members can focus their efforts on interventions in the water quality affected areas instead of spending time and effort on collecting water quality data again. Funders (CSRs and philanthropic organizations) can direct their funds in highly water quality affected areas. Markets can create affordable household/community-level solutions for local contextualized issues. Researchers can look at the data, correlate with other openly available data, and provide recommendations to policymakers, implementers, and WQ practitioners. Therefore, it is important to unlock the value of this data by making it public to the ecosystem. The Water Quality Management Information System (WQ-MIS) has already collected rich data, including about 10 million data points of water quality across the country. However, this data is available only at aggregated levels and only at the level of the states in the public dashboard. External stakeholders do not get to view whether the FTK (Field test kits) tests and the samples tested in laboratories are pre or post monsoon, what the nature and extent of contamination is if the samples are found contaminated, and what remedial action is being taken. Given the large scale of data collection, there may be some challenges with respect to the quality of data. However, instead of finding faults with the data, the ecosystem should work constructively to improve its quality and find the right solutions. This will require generating trusted verifiable data, creating an environment where errors in data are taken as opportunities to improve and correct the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8009**

Data, and implementing feedback mechanisms and processes to improve the accuracy of data. Perhaps the most important need is to bring trust to the process of data generation itself. The data should enter the system at the point of interaction, and the tools used to enter data should automatically generate metadata, including who collected the data, the time of the test, the location of the source, the methodology of the test, and the equipment used, with a clear chain of custody, and makes it available along with the data. The system will feel more confident about opening up the data, and the people collecting the data would feel more accountable if this happens. The entire ecosystem should acknowledge that there will always be an opportunity to improve the quality of data and focus on constructive criticism. Feedback mechanisms and processes should be implemented to improve the accuracy of data. In conclusion, the Jal Jeevan Mission program has made significant progress in collecting water quality data from habitations across India. The collection of over one million data points is a valuable asset that can be unlocked to benefit communities, government departments, civil society actors, researchers, and policymakers. However, the data is currently only available at aggregated levels and only to the state level in the public dashboard. Unlocking granular data in the public view would enable a range of stakeholders to address water quality issues more effectively. To achieve this, the system needs to generate trusted, verifiable data, create an environment for constructive feedback to improve data quality, establish feedback mechanisms to improve data accuracy, and leverage technology to improve the quality of data. By making the data public, the Jal Jeevan Mission program can continue to work towards providing safe water delivery to every household in the country and improve India ranking on the Composite Water Management Index. The caste net has caught big fish, but us Parsis haven't got away. The recent brouhaha does make a Modicum of sense to our community which also has this family name. In fact it has caused such disquiet in our gated colonies you'd think Parvati's daughter had run off with a parjaat. Or eggs had disappeared from the market. Those with this surname are staggering under a double whammy. The conviction and subsequent disqualification have reminded everyone that all Modis were branded chors, that too by a guy who is quarter-Parsi, and, arguably worse, our Modis have got lumped with all OBCs who were allegedly insulted by Rahul's ill-advised jibe. The first destroys our upright reputation; the second our uptightness about being twice-born. Before this aafat befell us, we had only two castes: those who belonged to Mumbai Willingdon Club and those who didn't. Till Gandhi's silly joke ballooned into his existential crisis, the only problem for my qaum with the once-innocuous surname was that Modi meant your forefathers were kirana-sellers. Not as desirable as Engineer, Doctor, or even Coachbuilder, but certainly above Grave-digger (Ghodkhodu) and arguably Soda.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8010**

Some gentrified the spelling. A head honcho at HUL, which arguably is the MNC version of the corner-bania, signed himself as Moddie. Mody is the commoner aristo variation, as in that of Sir Homi. His irrepressible son, Piloo, however, said he chose this because he did want anything to do with the letter I; he too was allergic to Indira. Btw, in Gujarat, neighbourhood grocers are also addressed as Gandhi because they are usually from that bania community. Raga 2019 election-rally remark has become his double-knotted noose. But we are concerned about the logic-deficient fact that Alit is a bania, Nirav a Jain or even that NaMo successful Gandhi community was included among Other Backward Classes till 1999. It the overnight underrating that got our Parsi Modis so down-caste. Communication is only effective if it is targeted at the right audience using the right formats and at the right time. Seems counterintuitive, right? But most of us do not get the balance right resulting in a campaign that does not deliver results. In the development sector especially where the end goal of a campaign is behavior change, not getting the mix right can be ineffective, detrimental even. Let us take a trip down memory lane and look at some campaigns that have been successful and what could have been the reasons for their success. The NECC campaign, unday ho ya Monday, roz khao ande from the 1980s come to mind. Created with the intent to promote daily consumption of eggs, the campaign came to life with a catchy jingle. The campaign used popular celebrities of the time, elaborated on the benefits of eggs, the many ways in which it could be consumed, all tied in neatly with the jingle that most of us remember even today. Another example is the Wonderful Doodh campaign that was conceived to promote consumption of milk in the 1990s. At the turn of the millennium, there was the Balbir Pasha campaign, primarily targeted at Mumbai that touched upon the sensitive topic of HIV-AIDS. What was common among these campaigns? They were all dealing with topics that were supposedly serious subjects but by integrating a fun/inquisitive element, they were able to draw the attention of potential audiences and hold it, thus delivering the message effectively. Sustained reinforcement through various mediums further cemented recall and possible action. Does this mean that we are recommending doing fun campaigns irrespective of the subject in question? Absolutely not. But they have valuable lessons that we can apply to our contexts for successful results. Who are you communicating with? Both nutrition and sanitation are issues that do not have an immediate or urgent action point that can drive people to change their behavior immediately. They are subjects that require coaxing and convincing over the medium term, if not long term, to bring about lasting change. If that is the case, then it becomes imperative that we identify the cohorts that we are speaking to and craft communication strategies that are relevant.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-30-Test NO.-8011**

To each For instance, targeting the woman of the household would perhaps be the most effective when it comes to nutrition because she may be the one deciding what is consumed during meals on a daily basis. However, she may or may not be the one with the financial prowess to influence purchasing decisions. Similarly, when it comes to sanitation, women may be the right target group when it comes to effecting behavior change such as disinfecting hands after defecation, washing hands before eating, etc. but the decision to build a toilet in the home will involve convincing others in the household. No communication campaign is targeted at a single group. Recognizing that and crafting strategies to reach out to each is essential to a successful behavior change campaign. What could be the most effective medium of communicating with them? Having identified the different target groups, it is essential to identify the mediums through which this message can be delivered effectively. If the target group is women, places that they frequent as members of society from SHGs to community gatherings could be ideal locations to target them. If the target group is men, street plays, radio and even television could be effective modes of communication. Targeting the youth would mean experimenting with new age platforms and content formats that they identify with. Demographics, literacy levels and even access are important factors to be considered when determining the medium of communication. Is your strategy aligned with your end goal? Apart from identifying the various target groups and the mediums through which you will communicate with them, it is equally important to align your communication strategy to drive them towards the end goal desired behavior change. Behavior change, as we all know, is a tall order, and cannot be achieved in the short term or with a single campaign. Therefore, a behavior change communication strategy on issues such as nutrition and sanitation need to be designed to gradually transition target groups from awareness to belief and subsequently, action. At each stage, the communication formats and mediums need to be calibrated to the audience and the objective. The world is fast becoming a digital ecosystem with transformations penetrating every sphere of human endeavor. In fact, experts warn that organizations and sectors that fail to digitally transform in the coming years may be left to settle for the crumbs that fall off the table of commercial boom in the future. In India, one sector that has enjoyed technology penetration and some level of adoption is agriculture. The last decade has ushered in massive innovation that is leading to the transformation of the sector. India agricultural sector has come of age, growing exponentially in recent years to become an important global player. As a major producer and exporter of rice, wheat, fruits, vegetables, spices, pulses, sugarcane, and several other agro products, agriculture forms a major part of the nation foreign exchange earner, raking in \$41.25 Billion from exports in 2021 and contributing around 17% to.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8012**

The recent BJP triumph in the state elections has been attributed to the overwhelming political machine created by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. What struck me most, however, as I followed the campaign through UP, was something different a hunger mismatch between BJP top leaders such as Modi, Amit Shah, Yogi Adityanath and most of their rivals, particularly those who lead Congress. It is a mismatch of hard working and self made entrepreneurs versus fifth generation party scions, with their palace intrigues, philosophical musings, pet liberal causes and overseas vacations. Trustees of the Employee Provident Fund last week recommended an interest of 8.1 on the fund accumulations for 2021 22 the lowest interest rate since 1977 78, when a rate of 8 was notified. But a blind comparison of interest rates over time can be misleading as the financial instruments available to EPF have been expanded to include equities. Yet, shortcomings of India huge social security scheme remain unresolved. EPFO had 46.2 million contributing members at the end of FY 2020 21. Its legal mandate covers three separate schemes, of which EPF and Pension Scheme are the most important. However, these two schemes are intertwined as the PF deductions and an employer contribution are spread across them. Returns on EPF are linked to the investment performance but the Pension Scheme is hybrid there is a partial government guarantee built into it. Most accumulated funds are directed into debt instruments over Rest 14 lakh crore at the end of FY21. About 50 of this is invested in Go and state government debt. Interest rates have trended downwards over the last three years and returns on EPF have followed suit. In 2020 21, the yield on debt investments was just 6.8. So, how does EPFO declare returns over 8 Extra returns comes from investing up to 15 of the annual inflows into financial instruments linked to equities? The risk return profiles of EPF and Pension Scheme have changed over the last few years. However, there inadequate information on what happening to this retirement saving scheme, which is growing fast because of EPF mandatory nature and Go subsidies to formalise jobs. Publicly available data on EPFO investments is scanty. This heightens concerns on lowering returns when retail inflation is firming up, even though the broad logic of lowering the rate is right. EPFO needs to be more transparent about details of its investments. Separately, the Pension Scheme needs timely actuarial assessments as there is a sovereign guarantee involved. These are pretty urgent as the number of organised sector workers as well as pensioners is going to grow, and markets and the economy will face many uncertainties for a while. Improving maternal health is a multi sectorial endeavor encompassing better access to inputs ranging from education and nutrition to contraceptives and institutional delivery. So the welcome decrease in India maternal mortality ratio from 122 to 103 maternal deaths per lakh live births between 2015 17 and 2017 19, shown by SRS data, is actually the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8013**

Fruit of multiple interventions. Likewise, further improvements will also need sustained effort along all relevant vectors. India SDG target is to bring its MMR below 70 by 2030, which it can well meet in advance. Beyond this it should take inspiration from countries that have already brought their MMR down to single digits like Belarus, Poland and the UK. Large disparities in states performances need to be understood and addressed. Kerala MMR improved from 42 to 30, suggesting it kept pushing up standards from an already high level. UP continues to have among the highest MMRs in the country at 167, but it has delivered a dramatic 49 points improvement from 216. By contrast, Bengal performance worsened from 94 to 109. State or region wise solutions will vary. One may need to focus on increasing marriage age and another, on increasing antenatal care visits. The Centre too needs to assess different schemes objectively and increase investment or undertake reform where needed. An issue that needs disentangling is why the distribution of iron and folic acid supplements has not reduced severe anemia, as envisioned. The most immediate nationwide need is to take stock of how the pandemic has hurt reproductive care services, to ensure that hard won gains are not seriously reversed. Institutional deliveries, a core factor in improving MMR, took a hit. As did women access to Ash workers and their health counseling. The list goes on. The important question is whether all such services are now back on track, as Covid deaths drop back to the level of the pandemic initial weeks. India has seen health interventions improve health outcomes. But it can do much better. Improving maternal health is a multi-sectorial endeavor encompassing better access to inputs ranging from education and nutrition to contraceptives and institutional delivery. So the welcome decrease in India maternal mortality ratio from 122 to 103 maternal deaths per lakh live births between 2015 17 and 2017 19, shown by SRS data, is actually the fruit of multiple interventions. Likewise, further improvements will also need sustained effort along all relevant vectors. India SDG target is to bring its MMR below 70 by 2030, which it can well meet in advance. Beyond this it should take inspiration from countries that have already brought their MMR down to single digits like Belarus, Poland and the UK. Large disparities in states performances need to be understood and addressed. Kerala MMR improved from 42 to 30, suggesting it kept pushing up standards from an already high level. UP continues to have among the highest MMRs in the country at 167, but it has delivered a dramatic 49 points improvement from 216. By contrast, Bengal performance worsened from 94 to 109. State or region wise solutions will vary. One may need to focus on increasing marriage age and another, on increasing antenatal care visits. The Centre too needs to assess different schemes objectively and increase investment or undertake reform where needed. An issue that needs disentangling is why the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8014**

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8015**

Is big, mine bigger, so there. Meantime, nuclear have nots are jolly under a nuclear broolly. With the pushing buddy Australia could access uninspected fissile materials by running nuclear powered subs, giving aspiring proliferators ideas. And with expansionist, Taiwan fixated China flaunting hypersonic missiles, South Korea and even peacenik Japan, US allies both, might soon say pacifism, at what price Tellingly, in January the Big Five jointly stated that nukes, while they exist, should deter aggression, and prevent war. So, let forget yesterday Cuban missile crisis, today arms race and tomorrow. Let nukes, not their foot dragging dismantlers, become peacekeepers. That all suit North Korea dictators, who have kilotons of fun parading defensive nuclear capability. It might also help non state actors correct their nuclear incapability. And if, one day, a bomb or two detonates by error or design, take heart. The lucky survivors can always create art, the tragic kind from which we destructive, amnesiac humans learn nothing. Remember Hiroshima Mon Amour During childhood, most of us used to look forward to celebrating our birthdays. Those elegant decorations, sumptuous feasts, voices filled with mirth and music, and little surprises packed in vibrant gift wraps are preserved forever as happy memories in our minds. But as we grow up, our birthdays begin losing their charm and there comes a time when we start treating them like any other day. The birthday reminds us that another year has gone by in nursing daily drudgery, meaningless pursuits and old regrets. Surely, we are getting older, our life on earth is ephemeral and our time is limited. Disillusionment creeps in as we realise that we are carrying a lengthy list of unaccomplished aspirations. Hopes of making a fresh start, creating a better self and a better world have been gathering dust. With this painful awareness, we try to put up a brave smile and find some solace in celebration that our friends and family have planned for us. Once it is over, we crash into an uneasy sleep and wake up the next morning to the same old humdrum existence. But did you know that your birthday holds an immense spiritual significance In fact, it is the best time to revive your deeper aspiration for an enlightened existence and make a promise to your body, mind and soul to move in that direction. It is that special day when the cosmos showered you with grace, giving you a human body so that you develop your faculties to the level where you can unite with the Divine. According to the Mother of Sri Aurobindo Ashram, the birthday is, one of those days in the year when the Supreme descends into us, one of those days when our soul is in contact with the Eternal and if we remain a little conscious, we can feel the Presence within us. If we make a little effort on this day, we accomplish the work of many lives in a lightning flash. On your birthday, express gratitude to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8016**

The Divine for giving you this wonderful opportunity to exist, grow and blossom. Get in touch with your innermost and sincerest aspiration and make a resolve to live your life in the light of this aspiration. Don worry about the past, because the cosmos is giving you a second chance for revival, regeneration and rebirth. Peruse your life history and recall the people who have given you unconditional love, care and support. Take out time to tell them how grateful and blessed you feel to have them in your life. There may have been people who felt wronged by you and those who have hurt you. Whatever be the context, try to understand that blame game would never resolve anything. Welcome forgiveness in your heart, forgiving yourself for hurting others and forgiving those who have hurt you, cleansing yourself of all the bitterness. After doing this, concentrate within and feel the Divine presence. Think of ways in which you can deepen your surrender and see the eternal flame in your consciousness for all the times to come. Never lose hope even during the darkest moments, because this eternal light continues to glow within you.

While on the 11 the March the UNSC discussed an important issue of biological labs in Ukraine on the insistence of Russia, the matter was given a very casual approach missing an opportunity to have a serious discussion to comprehensively deal with the issue to eliminate possibilities of dangerous pathogens being weaponries. The cryptic statement of Izumi Nakamitsu, the UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, that the UN is not aware of any biological weapons programmes in Ukraine was a testimony to such an approach. She further remarked that both Ukraine and Russia are state parties to the Biological Weapons Convention BWC, an international treaty that prohibits such weapons. Biological weapons have been outlawed since the BWC entered into force in 1975. Such an approach was all the more shocking as the world has not yet recovered from the Covid 19 devastation. The Russian Foreign Ministry had pointed out that there were 30 laboratories funded by the US which were running a secret military biological programme for the US with full support of Ukraine. On the 10 the March, the Russian Defence Ministry released documents that it claimed to have been acquired by the personnel of a bio lab in Ukraine. Russian Permanent Representative Vassal Nebenzia said in the UNSC that we discovered truly shocking facts of emergency clean up by the Kyiv regime of traces of a military biological programme being implemented by Kyiv with support by the US Ministry of Defense. He further stated that in Ukraine there was a network of 30 bio labs where very dangerous biological experiments were being conducted aimed at strengthening pathogenic qualities of plague, anthrax, cholera and other lethal diseases using synthetic biology. Linda Thomas Greenfield of the US countered it by accusing Russia of attempting to use the Security Council to legitimise disinformation and deceive people to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8017**

Justify President Vladimir Putin war of choice against the Ukrainian people. The representatives of UK and Ukraine also supported the view of the US. Thus, the matter ended without going into the larger issue of placing effective mechanism to check any such possibility in future. The biological and chemical weapons had been used in the past and some steps were taken to ensure that they are not used. These are included in the Weapons of Mass Destruction WMD. Two important Conventions are in place to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, stockpiling, transfer and use. While the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention BTWC entered into force on 26 the March 1975 and has 183 States Parties including all P5 countries and Ukraine, the Chemical Weapons Convention CWC, which came into force on 29 the April 1997. However, the CWC received more attention and a mechanism was created for its implementation. The CWC is administered by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons OPCW, with a permanent Secretariat and a Secretary General, while there is no such apparatus for BTWC. In fact, the biological pathogens are more dangerous than the chemical elements. It is not only Russia but the US Undersecretary of State Victoria Nuland also indicated during a hearing that Ukraine has biological research facilities when asked if Ukraine has bioweapons. She was also reported to have stated that the US was working with Ukraine to prevent Russia from getting those research materials. In addition, the WHO is reported to have advised Ukraine to immediately destroy high threat pathogens stored at Ukraine bio labs to prevent any potential spills that would have catastrophic consequences. In view of the foregoing, it was imperative on the part of UNCS to take cognizance of the reports and work out a plan to establish a mechanism like we have for the CWC. Unfortunately, there was no attempt in this direction. The issue got lost in the accusations and counter accusations. India did try to focus on the larger issue. India Permanent Representative at the UN T S Tirumurthy highlighting the importance of the BTWC as a key global and non discriminatory disarmament convention, stressed that India believes that any matter relating to obligations under the BTWC should be addressed as per the provisions of the Convention, and through consultations and cooperation between the parties concerned. This approach is based on realism and needs to push up to ensure establishment of a strong multilateral apparatus to verify such matters. If it is not done, Covid 19 type of viruses can keep on visiting this planet with devastating consequences. India social sector is witnessing unprecedented growth as well as disruption. The robust civil society in India continues to work tirelessly towards accomplishing transformational change in socioeconomic structures to bring prosperity for all where the benefits of growth and opportunities are more fairly distributed across communities and regions. Simultaneously, there has been rapid growth of the philanthropic community both in terms of increase in the amount of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8020**

Private sector funding which totaled about Rest and in terms of diversification in the approaches and practices of philanthropy Increasingly, we are witnessing a trend where philanthropists are seeking more structured and informed giving and engaging in newer forms of social and impact investments such as retail funding, crowd funding and venture philanthropy. Many philanthropists now come from unconventional backgrounds for example women and people from historically disadvantaged backgrounds like the Dalit™s and engage in philanthropy at a much younger age. Over the last two years, the pandemic has also triggered a rise in collaboration among civil society organisations, funders and the government to co create solutions to tackle systemic socio economic challenges. These developments give us cause for hope for a more equitable development. India has a long history of charitable giving. While there are stellar examples of institution building support specially in early years of independent India, traditional Indian philanthropy has focussed largely on supporting and enabling delivery of essential services and creating livelihood opportunities primarily in the areas of health and education for the poor, and in rural areas. The civil society organisations rose to the unprecedented challenge caused by the pandemic by joining hands with the governments in ensuring last mile delivery of various government services and goods a role that was recognised and appreciated by the highest echelons in governments as much as by society at large. However, the Indian philanthropy has by and large not invested enough in a systematic manner in addressing the structural causes of poverty and inequity. With the recent emergence of data on deepening incomes and wealth inequalities and their corresponding differential impacts on various communities and regions, should philanthropy go beyond traditional approaches and projects that address symptoms of poverty and begin to play a part in addressing underlying systemic causes of poverty and injustice As we begin to build back better following the pandemic induced widespread devastation, is this then not the right time to rethink and reshape philanthropy role and responsibilities in helping create a more just, sustainable and equitable India Finance is never fun. It a means to an end for most. And if you are a gig & contract worker with a hand to mouth income, then it is even more of a necessary evil. But it also offers a massive transformation opportunity. Of 250M nonfarm blue collars, a third are linked to fast digitizing, organized sectors. Many are steady earner spenders that churn close to 300B in annual transaction value. The younger gig worker segments are digital early adopters using latest apps for commerce, content, and payments. Since needs appropriate finance is elusive for most, finch can create enormous value by bringing these workers into the formal financial ecosystem and helping them become responsible financial citizens. But how does one close the gap between the unique needs & behaviors of this burgeoning workforce and the limitations of existing finch business models How do you create sustainable and empowering finance instead of short termism buy.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8021**

Low sell high credit models The solution lies in providing deep, lasting value to end users while containing lurking risks. First, liquidity needs to be addressed in progressive horizons. Individual or household needs range from recurring shortfalls to meet monthly or even weekly expenses to multiyear finance to make long term investments in their future e.g., education, security, productive assets. Our data shows that over 75 of platform gig workers, typically on task or attendance based contracts, repeatedly face salary shortages and are looking for solutions to bridge gaps created by rigid payout schedules. This opens up an opportunity to start with small ticket and short tenor loans, loans as low as a few hundred rupees a week, linked to future earnings, which current digital technologies now make possible to deliver in affordable and convenient formats. Our data indicates that 80 of such early payout linked credit is spent on essentials like rent, fuel, and groceries. To deliver these loans scalable and cost effectively, alternative data especially in the form of digitised work parameters like earnings capacity, regularity of activity, and performance consistency can be crucial. Digital transactions and broader mobile linked behaviors e.g., social graphs, app usage can further help monitor user risks. The intelligence value of such data far exceeds that of traditional credit scores, which are thin and not optimised for the segment. Further, once a user is on boarded onto a financial path, their behavior say making timely repayments can be positively reinforced and deeper value say in the form of higher credit limits or longer term loans can be progressively unlocked while capping risks. Digital payment integration can create embedded finance wherein credit is directly channeled to provide access to relevant goods & services, say a vehicle rental or a new skill building course. Such purpose driven credit is more likely to reap productive gains and be repaid. Second, financial solutions should be approached holistically. Appropriate types of credit is a big part of the solution, but how does it assure long term resilience and growth for vulnerable workers It is as important to create opportunities to harness surpluses generated by workers, even if periodic or erratic. We need solutions that allow workers to invest the smallest amounts in higher interest assets and as easily withdraw these funds in times of need. Similarly, we need products that solve specific idiosyncratic vulnerabilities faced by low earning workers, which can range from occupational hazards to family health to loss of work. Targeted insurance products with short coverage periods and sachetised premium structures that are aligned with worker cash flows are ideal and can boost insurance adoption. This is also good risk economics since such shocks often trigger loan defaults and create systemic imbalances. Providing contextually and intuitively integrated financial services also alleviates cognitive overloads of low income workers, who are otherwise hard pressed to manage cash inflows and outflows, or to plan and budget for the future. Third, sustainable finance requires building the right ecosystem and engaging.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8022**

Different actors in the value chain. Most importantly, work platforms, which serve as critical user channels, data gatekeepers, and enable salary linked payment streams. Day to day financial stress is a well established productivity dampener, and platforms can reap strong retention benefits from providing empowering financial tools to their workers. Similarly Financial Institutions and Fintechs need to engage through partnerships that can combine regulatory mandates with new customer experiences and business models to transform retail finance. Lastly, regulators and public good innovators need to bring along to create public infrastructure that can streamline work data exchanges, platform linked payment liens, and small ticket collections. Hard work is needed to align incentives and forge a common vision across these key stakeholders. Finance needs to be reinvented to focus on building resilience, stabilizing and growing incomes, and unlocking aspirations. Business models need to transform with new technology and trust paradigms that focus on lifetime user value. For a change, finance needs to assume the best in people give them products they need, and experiences that respect & value them. And we will see very different outcomes. Our new digital first world revolves around everyone having the skills to participate. As the gap between hope and confidence widens, a global commitment to bridging widening digital skills gaps is fundamental to our world future success and prosperity. A key part of this must include differentiating between every day and workplace digital skills, preparing the workforce for new jobs that will emerge, and reimagining the role business can play in cultivating a culture of continual digital learning. Prioritizing Real World Digital Skills It is a common assumption that developed countries and younger generations feel more prepared for the digital skills demanded by today jobs. However, even an advanced level in everyday digital skills such as social media and web navigation does not necessarily translate to the skills needed to drive economic recovery and positive societal impact. Digital skills differ from those typically taught in traditional school settings, such as coding and data science, which reiterates the need for recruitment by companies to focus less on established education programs, and more on the real world digital skills that their teams actually require. The Global Digital Readiness Index from Sales force also reveals that more than half the respondents in India and globally are learning new skills to progress their career. While younger respondents Gems expressed greater confidence and ambition to learn new skills baby boomers led the way, with 83 respondents very actively learning and training for the skills needed now. Cementing Skills as a Long term Business Commitment Businesses with a digital readiness strategy at the heart of their agenda will be best placed to survive and thrive, by auditing the current skills of their workforce, and those needed for the future identifying how skills can and will be developed within an increasingly hybrid working environment taking action to ensure learning&acircs are implemented effectively and making themselves more attractive and relevant to job candidates amidst.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-03-31-Test NO.-8023**

A major skills shortage. By continuing to equip workers with the digital skills of the future we can unlock new growth and opportunity whilst addressing upcoming challenges whether they are new pandemics, economic shocks or sustainability related. More companies recognised their duty to help build a sustainable future for everyone. The relationship between digital upskilling and sustainability is a growing concern, increasing the demand for digital skills for operating technology that promotes sustainable business activities such as tracing, measuring and analyzing climate data within an organization. Sales force Global Skills Index reveals that, the five most important digital skills business needs to invest in today, and over the next five years are collaboration technology skills, digital administrative skills, encryption and cyber security skills, e commerce and digital trade skills, and project management technology skills. In India, Digital marketing has been ranked the top workplace skill in India, with only 39 respondents rating their workplace digital marketing skills level as advanced. Skills and Business Competitiveness Increasingly business competitiveness, employee performance and customer experience rely on the combination of technological advancements and skills readiness. Boosting confidence over hope in our capability to leverage new technologies effectively and participate in the digital economy is key to unlocking major socio economic change that ensures growth, innovation and happiness in equal measure. Globally 51 of respondents and in India 54 of respondents want to learn new skills to help them grow their current career. By harnessing the potential of existing workforces, businesses can speed progress towards closing their skills gaps. Now more than ever, businesses must work closely with governments and community stakeholders, to ensure that training and recruitment scales up to match digital demand, to reach all aspects of society, and to accelerate recovery and growth. Together, we can rethink digital transformation and lifelong education, ensuring a digital first mindset to help close digital skills gaps more efficiently. In 2021, the large scale adoption of multi cloud and hybrid cloud strategies by enterprises was observed. Flex era reports that 92 per cent of enterprises have adopted hybrid and multi cloud strategies in its 2021 State of the Cloud Report. End user spending on public cloud services has increased, reaching USD 396 billion in 2021. It is expected to surpass USD 482 billion this year. Gartner predicts public cloud spending will exceed 45 per cent of enterprise IT spending by 2026, up from less than 17 per cent in 2021. Clouds teams must manage both costs and business outcomes while being resilient and dependable. In 2022, cloud businesses will focus on optimising their engineering centric operations to become more efficient. Modern applications must be operated in a way that considers app, data and the server side infrastructure holistically rather than in silos. The key is to move away from traditional operations towards a more integrated approach. Improving observability must be built into the application and platform. The applications themselves must be designed for reliability and cost. They must be optimised and provide feedback continually.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8024**

In a traditional model, the teams work in silos, managing servers, network storage, applications, etc. In this model of operations, a ticket is raised to resolve an issue, and it goes through a series of escalations, adding to downtime and affecting the end user. In the new model, Site Reliability Engineering SRE teams takes ownership of resolving the issue proactively, instead of raising tickets. Understanding the state of the system through data becomes critical here. Applications should be designed to provide metrics that operations and development teams can use to jointly resolve issues. When a system is down, the goal is to stay within an established error budget. It important to have a team that understands both costs and cloud complexity. Observability is crucial to understanding the Service level Objective SLO of a product in the cloud to improve cloud reliability. There are several tools available on the market, such as product development and debugging tools that can help improve observability, but they are not comprehensive. If the engineering teams provide the tools with data, they can do their magic. However, not many of these tools are ready to provide extreme observability. The cloud industry is still catching up. The focus needs to be placed on improving the observability of these tools, and, therefore, improving cloud reliability. Experts from the industry suggest that as customers migrate to cloud platforms and modernize their monolithic type workloads, they need to rethink how they collect output signals, such as logs, metrics, and traces. Aiming to improve observability and evaluate the health of their own cloud applications. Making site reliability engineering a priority Davos today is more focused on automating the operations part of development cycle until a product gets to production. In SRE, the development and operations teams work together to help in product evolution and maintain reliability in production, a manifestation of development and operations coming together. As far as security is concerned, the cloud provider is responsible for the security of the cloud and ensuring infrastructure is secure and reliable. However, the customer is responsible for security in the cloud. The way these security features are implemented in your application is up to the development team or the consuming client. It much like how a car comes with safety features such as a seatbelt and breaks. However, it up to the occupants to use these features. By itself, the car is safe. Similarly, the cloud provider incorporates all the safety features but it up to the end user to use them. Managing cloud costs Cloud spending accounts for a significant portion of IT spending. The 2021 State of the Cloud Report from Flex era estimates that around 30 per cent of enterprises cloud spending is wasted. According to a report by McKinsey Digital Insights, around 80 per cent of enterprises find it challenging to manage cloud spending. According to the study, more than 70 per cent of enterprises cite optimising cloud spending as a major goal, but it remains a elusive.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8027**

Better understanding of how and where the money is being spent is essential when it comes to cloud computing costs. Tagging is the first step in identifying where the costs are being incurred. Identifying spending areas helps to put together an implementation plan and define budgets. In the year ahead, cost reduction on cloud services will become a priority area for most organisations. It encouraging that industry leaders are working together to address these issues through organisations, such as the International Finance Corporation IFC. As costs skyrocket, for all enterprises, knowledge sharing within the industry will scale. Following the increased enterprise adoption of cloud over the past two years fuelled by the pandemic, 2022 will be the year where the sector will priorities Clouds efficiency. Change, regardless of its nature or scale, is generally met with one common reaction resistance. However, the workplace today is more dynamic than ever before, and from shifts to hybrid working styles to constantly changing technology, it is safe to say that change is the only constant. Often, a gap emerges between the need for employees to constantly adapt to the changing workplace environment, and the lack of skills needed to do so. The pandemic has definitely served to prove to us that it is no longer sufficient to equip employees with the skills needed for the present, as the sudden nature of disruption can lead to the adaptation period generating immense losses for companies. In this context, prevention is indeed better than cure, and companies must build adaptability into their workforce, to ensure that they are equipped to quickly adapt to change. While adaptability is often understood in different ways, it can be broadly understood as the time taken to seamlessly integrate with new needs in a changing environment around us. These changes could involve mindset shifts often the toughest to tackle, plans, strategies, ways of execution, technology, customer needs, place of work, working culture, management shifts etc. Thus, L&D strategies must upgrade from equipping the workforce for the needs of the present to building adaptability and resilience as well. Adapting to Changing L&D Needs The pandemic definitely served to highlight the infinite potential of individuals to make possible what was previously considered impossible, when presented with the need to. Several tasks and events that were previously considered impossible to execute remotely, are now being done virtually on a daily basis from working to attending weddings. Learning systems too have changed, and companies have adapted to newer models of blended learning, online self-paced learning and creating individualised learning paths and journeys. Organizations have moved from traditional methods of manager nominating an individual for a program to defined career frameworks, where the learner takes ownership of upgrading himself herself. While self driven learning must be promoted, the L&D team must also have a say in overall skill building and competency of an employee. Certain course modules certifications need to be made mandatory for an employee to complete to meet potential business needs and customer demands.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8028**

Thus, companies must strike a balance between employee driven learning and company mandated programmes to achieve the organization business goals. With this changed model, it is a requisite that business leaders invest more in L&D initiatives to bring in the best learning courses and platforms for their workforce. This helps in skill up gradation at a faster pace. There has been an increase in community learning and cohort learning which motivates an individual as he she watches their peers take up courses, certifications and learning modules. Visibility of the interests of employees at an organizational level also helps in planning and providing opportunities to them. Moreover, today, the how of the framework is as important, or perhaps even more important than the what. Traditional Lamp D structures, especially those involving mentorship, shadowing and on ground activities, are becoming increasingly difficult to execute. As a result, companies must shift towards technological solutions that enable the creation of engaging, virtual knowledge enhancement systems that ensure that the lack of physical interaction does not create a gap in knowledge acquisition. The Journey From L&D To Adaptability How Does One Enable The Other The L&D team acts as the catalyst for these skills, as learning in itself involves having an open mind to acceptance. When devising an L&D strategy for increasing adaptability, a key task is generating awareness of current trends, be it in the technology space or operationally. These trends must then be broken down into the skills needed to adapt to them. For example, if hybrid working is an industry trend, then new learningâ€™s for a hybrid environment need to be brought into the workforce. However, imparting the necessary skills and learning for adaptability is not sufficient, and L&D frameworks must also involve metrics and opportunities for employees to demonstrate these newly learned skills in their work. It is when a seamless transition from learning to application exists that an L&D framework can be considered truly successful. A workforce operating in discomfort can never produce outcomes. Ultimately, adaptability aims to minimize the period of discomfort brought about by change to the least possible extent, and the L&D team plays a key role in laying the foundation for the same. The faster the adaptability, the faster one can return to a state of comfort. At the end of the day, the success of an L&D framework depends on the seamless integration between business groups and the learning and development team to conduct learning programs. Adaptability involves ensuring that employees are equipped to quickly adapt to the changing needs of the organization both present and future, and an efficient L&D team becomes the vehicle to enable the same. Digital Transformation has lost its novelty and more importantly, its definition. It is in vogue to showcase companies as digitally transformed entities as against running on legacy technology. In the process, various connotations have emerged. Taking a cloud subscription for a particular function is digital, so is setting up a team that uses data analytics tools.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8029**

To enable informed decision making. However, digital is not a defined project which has a start and end date. It is an evolutionary process that the companies must go through to keep up with their ecosystem which, in turn, is increasingly powered by digital technology. What missing It is commonplace for companies to identify some legacy applications and try to modernize them. Adoption of new age digital tools is also considered to be a visionary step. However, a holistic approach or roadmap that can stitch together various digital initiatives into the organizational fabric and embed it into the company DNA and culture is where the true value is. Many companies have overlooked this important aspect in their zeal to embrace digital as well as due to their fear of missing out FOMO or lagging competition. How do we go about it Creating a roadmap for digitizing the business is critical. This needs to be undertaken in four simple steps abbreviated as RISE. Reimagine Every touch point or interface that the company offers its stakeholders needs to be examined. It could be revenue generating touch point accessed by customers. It may also be an operational or business enhancing interface utilized by employees and other relevant stakeholders. Digital has changed the ecosystem and the way customers access, interact, and engage with businesses. Envisioning a customer journey or the employee engagement in a digitized ecosystem and simulating journeys can help organization to prepare a blueprint for its digital transformation initiatives. Augmenting it with a detailed plan and timelines can generate a roadmap which can be the compass that guides the digital transformation ship in the right direction. Integrate The roadmap enables the teams to understand how the entire IT landscape applications and the underlying technology layer can be modernized. Curating the landscape of applications by running it through a functional and technical feasibility prism may create the newer spectrum a leaner, relevant, significant, and digitally attuned IT landscape. This exercise may also help to optimize investments made towards digital and enhance confidence with respect to adoption of digital technologies and ROI generation. Structure structured digital transformation is the most critical aspect. We must appreciate that digital tools, technologies, and solutions span across the IT landscape. Getting lost in the milieu of tools, technologies, programming languages, and jargons that often get presented with the digital or next gen tag and implementing the most cost effective ones across the technology landscape of the company is not necessarily beneficial for the organization. The lack of value which companies often experience post adoption of such tools is greatly linked to the lack of structured method of adoption. A recommendation would be to structure the digital transformation across three layers customer centric, business centric, and technology platform centric. Customer centric layer Digital transformation journeys must reimagine the interfaces. The interface where the customers meet the business must be immersive. Every journey wherein customer interacts with the business must be engaging enough to hold their attention and mindshare and.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8030**

Get the desired reaction from them. Business centric Layer The enterprise business application landscape must accommodate the macro changes in the form of hybrid work models, VPN based connectivity from multiple devices and unfamiliar networks etc. The applications must also align to the dynamics that the API economy brings about with respect to multiple integrations, inter connection across departmental applications, and connecting seamlessly with self serve interfaces handled by business users. Hence, the business centric layer is a constant work in progress in terms of modernization, cloud adoption and automation to create swifter processes, and augment the security of data and systems. The digital transformation roadmap needs to structure and carefully consider this business centric layer and wedge it perfectly into the digital transformation blueprint. Platform centric layer With the extent of digital transformation and modernization that application landscapes are undergoing, the underlying IT infrastructure also needs to scale dynamically and adapt to new technologies faster. Be it the transformation from a monolithic to micro services architecture to optimize consumption of network, storage, and processing resources or accommodating the need to manage proliferation of data and access points, the platform centric layer also calls for deep thought and planning in terms of implementation of the apt digital tools and solutions. Enhance A structured digital transformation exercise will convert the digital roadmap into a structured implementation blueprint across the customer centric, business centric and the platform centric layers. This sets a robust base on which progressive digital initiatives can be built and organizations can enhance the value that their systems, and data can generate. The value of a well structured digital transformation implementation comes in the form of accelerated, yet well informed decision making, higher levels of quality, governance, and compliance, and augmented customer delight. All these factors contribute to sustained growth and enable companies to not only stay ahead of their competition and grow their top line but also consolidate and enhance market share. I hope adding structure to the digital transformation effort can enable companies to RISE to the unprecedented opportunity that digital presents. The companies which successfully embrace this challenge will undoubtedly be the leaders in their sector and harbingers of change for the greater good. In January 2020, India reported its first case of COVID 19, an infectious disease that had already reached various corners of the world, causing death and destruction. While medical personnel remained at the forefront fighting the deadly disease, Information Technology personnel and new adaptations played a big role in the backend to bring COVID under control. The pandemic ushered in a new era of digital health, wherein we saw a rise in digital consultations, healthcare apps, contactless delivery of medicines, and contactless payment solutions. With all these innovations, hospitals, clinics, government, health tech firms, and startups had to up their game to ensure smooth IT

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integration in healthcare to help the medical professionals in the long and ongoing battle against COVID. Various components are playing a role in this digital healthcare it.

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Ecosystem these components are primarily Hospital information systems HIS, Call Centre Solutions, CRM systems, self service kiosks, Patient App with Video Consultation feature, Homecare App, Payment gateways, Internet of things Iota, AI ML, WhatsApp integration, Backup office ERP, IT enabled Ambulatory response and control systems, among others. Hospital Information System HIS Hospital Information System HIS is a core component for any hospital to manage various services and processes within the hospital. This is similar to a core banking solution in the banking industry. HIS handles the entire patient journey within the hospital right from registration appointment to consultation, pharmacy, outpatient services, inpatient services, lab radiology, and health checks, etc. HIS integrates with all the associated add on solutions for a seamless data exchange. A stable, reliable and scalable HIS is at the core of the IT landscape for any hospital wanting to provide good patient experience and process transparency. ERP is used for back office functions like finance, purchase and HR, and is a key component of Hospital digitization. Healthcare institutions across India use SAP solutions for back office functions. SAP ERP is closely integrated with HIS for exchange of information, such as revenue consumption posting which is used for various reporting purpose. Furthermore, integration of SAP and HIS is crucial for automated and seamless flow of information between these two core systems. Call Centre & Queue Management System Call centers are the first point of contact for patients wanting to enquire or take appointments from doctors. Hence, this is an entry point for a patient journey through the hospital. Appointments can be booked for a video consultation or a face to face consultation with a doctor. Through an internal queue management system, hospitals now have a simplified process of managing appointments of doctors. Call center software are tightly integrated with the Core HIS for exchanging doctors and slot details and keep the information up to date on the call center software. Patients have an option to book appointment through call center, portal, patient mobile app as well as self service kiosks installed in hospitals. Customer Relationship Management CRM The CRM plays an important role in capturing all the digital journey leads of a patient and creates the funnel for conversion. It also captures lead management and lead journey within the system. CRM is tightly integrated with the HIS to track the patient visit along with revenue details. It has a mechanism for tracking the feedback received against the patients leads and closure, along with escalation with given Turn Around Time TAT and service level agreement SLA. Self Service Kiosk You would have operated self service kiosks at airports, restaurants, cinemas, and malls. When it comes to hospitals, a self service kiosk can handle anything from registration of patients, to helping them with booking appointments, and even payment options through its touch based options. It has truly helped make the hospital journey seamless for patients. Mobile Applications apps Mobility using smartphone has transformed the customer experience across various industry verticals.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8034**

Like retail, banking, food delivery, household services, etc.. Healthcare has also transformed their service delivery using mobile apps. We had a basic patient app a few years back but today our mobile app is much more comprehensive and offers a seamless experience to our patients. The present app offers services like registration, appointment, payments, video consult, health check ecommerce, access to patient records lab reports, prescription, bills, etc. IT teams keep sending out updates on a periodic basis with new features and stability performance updates to our mobile app. During the pandemic, patient apps were extremely useful for delivering end to end OPD consultation services to patients including online payments. By creating applications with the added feature of inbuilt video option, patients opting for the service do not need to install third party video apps like Zoom, Microsoft teams etc. With the advent of IT in healthcare systems, such applications move beyond to provide with rich features, simple and intuitive design and ease of use. We strongly believe that video consultation will continue to grow even after the current pandemic phase is over and it has a great potential to further grow in future.

**WhatsApp Integration** As we move forward into the digital healthcare era, WhatsApp holds tremendous potential for healthcare delivery organizations in terms of last mile connectivity of healthcare. As we know, WhatsApp is one of the highest used mobile apps globally. This app is installed on almost every smartphone and has huge adoption due its ease of use, rich features & stability. Having made a huge success as a social media app for retail consumers for chats audio video calls etc. WhatsApp has now forayed into the enterprise segment as one of the key components of the Enterprise Digital Strategy for business process automation & better customer experience. WhatsApp has become an important component of Patient Care. Healthcare has integrated processes using WhatsApp. Providing key information to patients using WhatsApp is one area wherein hospitals are investing hugely and plan to offer all the mobile app features on the messaging platform as well. This will empower patients to avail our services with a very simple to use solution without a need to install a separate app. WhatsApp is also integrated with HIS and other key applications for exchange of information to provide a seamless and improved patient experience. Through WhatsApp, healthcare also intends to provide patient services like registration, appointment, payments, e prescription, lab reports, discharge summary ecommerce to services, hospital service alerts reminders & notifications, payment receipts acknowledgements, video consultations etc. The Road Ahead Technology will be at the core of the future healthcare delivery models. With a better & high speed last mile connectivity using 5G and rapidly evolving technologies like AI ML, Robotic process automation RPA, IOTs etc., there is no doubt that the future of healthcare delivery will be very different from what we are experiencing today. More and more healthcare services are being pushed to homes, and hence homecare will emerge as.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8035**

A major pillar of the healthcare delivery ecosystem with an ever increasing demand for more and more hospital beds, the government is also investing in a proper framework and regulatory mechanism to encourage the use of digital technologies. This will improve the quality of care, creating a centralised repository of health data records, maintain confidentiality of electronic health record EHR electronic medical record EMR data and extend the healthcare services to more and more citizens across the country. Digital Transformation is going to be a strong focus area, especially for large enterprise hospitals in the country. Some of the use cases of this digital transformation would be To improve Patient Experience by providing self service, real time, on demand, transparent, reliable and easy to use access to healthcare services for patients. Use of technology in the areas of ICU management monitoring icu & ambulatory Control & response systems with a centralised digital command center, 3D Printing for surgeries as a part of targeted treatments, use of portable sensors, tags, etc. will redefine the care delivery model for these core areas of hospital. Robotic process automation RPA & AI to automate the complex processes and documentation so that the caregivers can spend more time with patients rather than be busy with documentation. Use of technologies like ERP, RPA, AI ML etc. for better operational efficiency. Integration with the vendor ecosystem supply chain automation, vendor payments, etc. is also an integral part improving operational efficiency. The bottom line here is that while digital technology will be used extensively to automate processes and transform the overall care delivery experience, there will still be a need for human expertise for complex procedures and seriously ill patients. As of today, Prepaid Payment Instruments PPIs are well ingrained into the country payment landscape. Individuals and businesses use these instruments on a day to day basis in the form of mobile wallets or prepaid cards to facilitate simplified payments. In essence, users pay the desired value for PPIs using credit cards, debit cards, cash, or other PPI. This value is stored in these instruments and can be used instantaneously and conveniently across several platforms. As the usage of PPI gains traction, this article covers important updates regarding the interoperability of these ubiquitous payment instruments. However, before delving into the interoperability of these instruments, let us first take a look at the various types of PPIs. As per the updated Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments MD PPIs released on 12th November 2021, there are 3 types of PPIs 1. Closed System PPIs These PPIs are issued by an entity for facilitating the purchase of goods and services from that entity only and do not permit cash withdrawal. Users cannot use these instruments for payment or settlement for third party services. The issuance or operation of such instruments is not classified as a payment system requiring RBI approval or authorization and is, therefore, not regulated or supervised by the RBI. 2. Small PPIs Minimum detail PPIs These are.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8036**

Issued by banks and non banks after obtaining minimum details, necessarily including a mobile number verified with and a self declaration of name and unique identity identification number of any mandatory document or any such document with any name listed for this purpose in the Master Direction on of the PPI holder. These can be used only for the purchase of goods and services and do not permit funds transfer or cash withdrawal. Small PPIs can be used at a group of clearly identified merchant locations or establishments which have a specific contract with the issuer or contract through a payment aggregator payment gateway to accept the PPIs as payment instruments. Such are issued by banks and non banks after completing the KYC of the PPI holder, along with a Video based Customer Identification Process V CIP, and can be used to open beneficiaries and INR Reloadable, Max value shall not exceed INR 3K, Cash out or Funds Transfer not permitted for such Instruments. Apart from MTS, such PPIs shall be used only at those merchant outlets whose activities are allied related to or are carried on within premises of the MTS. Now, let come to the interoperability mandates on these instruments Interoperability is the technical compatibility that enables a payment system to be used in conjunction with other payment systems. As per the Master Directions on Prepaid Payment Instruments, interoperability has been mandated on all Full KYC Wallet Cards, and interoperability is mandatory on the acceptance side as well. As such, the QR codes in all modes will be interoperable by 31st March 2022. In effect, money loaded on one PPI can now be used across card and UPI acceptance network in India. While Full KYC PPIs issued in the form of wallets will feature interoperability across PPIs through UPI, Full KYC PPIs issued as cards, physical or virtual, will be affiliated to the authorized card networks. Finally, the PPI MTS will be exempted from interoperability, while Gift PPI issuers will have the option to offer interoperability. This is a beneficial step for financial inclusion and towards reducing cash usage in the country. Requirement to achieve interoperability through issuer will act as the Payment System Providers PSP in will issue a handle to per its policy guidelines taking risk management aspects into for UPI by their link its customer wallets to the handle issued to its customers of any bank or any other PPI issuer. Authentication shall be completed by the PPI holder as per their existing wallet credentials. In other words, a transaction will be pre approved before it reaches the UPI. For the purposes of settlement, a be in line with Prepaid Card Interchange. Currently there is no clarity on this. To co create new innovative products riding on PPI, UPI and Cards payment rails. Globally, business has undergone a dramatic transition during the last decade. Global economic developments, technical changes, and dynamic market conditions all contribute to this shift. Due to this, sustaining and being competitive.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-01-Test NO.-8037**

Organizational innovation based on workplace creativity has emerged as a separate source of competitive advantage. Innovation is defined as the application of new ideas that are innovative and valuable to the organization in order to bring new products and services to market or to change how work is done. Employee creativity, according to researchers, contributes to significant organizational innovation and determines an organization sustainability. Modern managers must encourage staff to be more creative in their approach to work as part of business change. Creativity is influenced by HR interventions such as creativity training, rewards and incentives, and organizational learning. Researchers define creativity as taking a unique approach to solving issues, bringing innovation to old ideas, and coming up with a new solution. The members of the organization are the source of creativity. As a result, many researchers believe that people are an organization most valuable resource, and that in order to succeed, companies must learn how to manage, motivate, and reward them. As it excites and inspires individuals, providing rewards and incentives to employees appears to be the most realistic strategy to boost employee innovation. According to empirical research, paying an employee for their innovative achievement increases the employee interest. How Human Resource Management Enhances Creativity and Innovation Employee creativity and invention have been widely acknowledged as contributing to corporate effectiveness in recent years. Many elements have been identified by researchers as stimulating or inhibiting creativity and innovation. Top level leadership, organizational culture, R&D investment, and organizational structure and design are all examples of these factors at the organizational level. Leadership at the managerial level, as well as coworker support, play important roles on the job. Human resource management HRM can play a proactive role in supporting innovation in a changing environment, according to a previous argument. According to research, certain HR practices, including as human resource planning, profit sharing, and result oriented assessments, as well as selectivity in staffing, training, and incentive compensation, boost performance. Others link various sorts of HRM bundles, systems, or configurations to various metrics of organizational performance. High involvement work systems and high performance work systems are two terms used to describe these integrated systems of HRM practices. These findings make a significant contribution to our understanding of the relationship between HRM and performance nevertheless, we still don know how much HRM supports employee creativity and organizational innovation. The relationship between HRM and employee creativity directly and organizational innovation indirectly has been assumed but not evaluated, which is of special importance. The importance of human resource management on employee creativity and corporate innovation cannot be overstated, and it may be a significant factor in comprehending. HRM activities, it is further believed, may be related to organizational innovation in two ways how to choose, develop, and motivate people to generate ideas, and



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how to assist employees in putting their innovative ideas into action. HRM may help employees examine difficulties and encourage them to learn more about what they already know, which can lead to corporate innovation.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8038**

Firms can, for example, acquire new employees with a high level of creative capability, provide training, and re design compensation systems to encourage and reinforce employees creative behaviors. Summing up the shift from the perception of creativity as the domain of a select few gifted individuals to the belief that individuals creativity can be influenced by groups, organisations, and even entire societies reflects the growing relevance of creativity as a driver of innovation and economic success. Human resource management and her professionals play a critical role in encouraging a creative environment that reaches across organisations through rewards, recognition, management practices, and the communication of organisational values that respect and support each individual unique skills and creative potential. In this era of the aging world population, chronic diseases are growing in incidence and prevalence despite medical and technical advances. According to the national kidney foundation inch, New York, 10 of the population worldwide is affected by chronic kidney disease Indian, and millions die each year because they do not have access to affordable treatment. According to the 2010 global burden of disease study, Indian was ranked 27th in the list of causes of a total number of deaths worldwide in 1990 but rose to 18th in 2010. This degree of movement up the list was second only for hive and aids. In India, it represents the 8th most leading cause of death. Over 2 million people worldwide currently receive treatment with dialysis or a kidney transplant to stay alive, yet this number may only represent 10 of people who need treatment to live. A lancet report of 2013 estimated that number of cases of kidney failure would increase disproportionately in developing countries, such as china and India, where the number of older adults is increasing. The same report outlines that in middle income countries, treatment with dialysis or kidney transplantation creates a substantial financial burden for the majority of the people who need it. In another 112 countries, many people cannot afford treatment at all, resulting in the death of over 1 million people annually from untreated kidney failure. With increasing life expectancy and the prevalence of lifestyle diseases, countries have seen a significant increase in the majority of chronic kidney disease Indian in the last decade. Diabetes and hypertension account for over 2 3rd of the cases of Indian. In India, too, diabetes and hypertension today account for 40 60 of cases of Indian. As per recent Indian council of medical research data, the prevalence of diabetes in the Indian adult population has risen to 7.1. In the urban population over the age of 40 years, the majority is as high as 28. Likewise, the reported prevalence of hypertension in today adult population is 17 14.8 from rural and 21.4 from urban belt. With the rising prevalence of these diseases in India, the prevalence of Indian is expected to rise, and obviously, this is the key target population to address. Patients with kidney diseases face multiple medical and social challenges.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8041**

Such as coping with several comorbidities, pill burden, and compromised quality of life. Quality of life deteriorates as the severity of kidney disease increases. Other reasons for sudden deterioration of kidney function acute kidney failure are Severe until Dehydration due to prolonged poor intake or losses from the body in a severe episode of diarrhea or vomiting. Home care he services can eminently help these patients cope with these challenges, maintaining their independence and fulfilling their preferences of receiving care at home. He services provide support to patients and help them manage their diseases in their communities. The independent treatment modalities for eased peritoneal dialysis, pad, and home hemodialysis, had have become popular as suitable alternatives to hospital based treatment modalities. One of the significant advantages of he is avoidance of hospital acquired infections, which can lead to increased morbidity and mortality. Especially in this covid time, he is a very suitable option. It avoids exposure to pathogens and dramatically saves the expenditure of transport and other hospital expenses. A trained team of health care workers, including nurses and doctors, can improve the quality of life of such patients with their flexible and empathetic care in the home environment. Mental and spiritual wellbeing is needed for recovery from any illnesses and to prevent the progression of chronic diseases. He will add to this aspect of healing our precious patients. Hence, he may help provide more efficient and higher quality care for these patients. In addition, the cost of providing he services is significantly lower than that in a hospital. Apart from regular monitoring of sugar and blood pressure to keep the disease under control by modifying medication as per need, advanced he services for critically ill patients with comorbidities are also now available in India. Multi disciplinary teams mates of doctors and clinicians are constituted, and an ice type environment can be created in the home complete with medical equipment, expert nursing, and other medical staff as well as consumables. Such a facility at home could cost less than half of being in an ice of a hospital. All aspects of kidney care, including dialysis at home and kidney transplant care can be provided in the comfort and congenial environment of the home. The package consisting of close monitoring of vital parameters, catheter, bowel, and edema care, along with infection control diet and medication management can go a long way in preventing further deterioration or an improvement in the patient health. We live in a world that is evolving at a breathless pace. A digital world in which opportunities are becoming more accessible and equal. Today, women in India are far more self aware and self focused than a few decades ago. And this awareness does stop at just self improvement. As one half of our modern workforce becomes increasingly participative in a fast paced world across both the financial and digital spaces, they not only keep up, but are often in full control of their investments and assets Jeweler.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8042**

As a commodity is pass in the world to take our Indian see In India, jeweler has always held cultural relevance and a place of pride within bridal trousseaus, heirlooms, and heritage. While both jeweler and gold are still considered valuable in terms of financial security and sound investment women are now moving away from tradition dictated designs rife with ornate and heavy pieces. In our modern world, jeweler is no longer seen as a financial asset. For the contemporary Indian woman, it has come to mean much more than that. From style to statements. As more and more women chalk out careers for themselves, assert their financial independence, and liberate themselves from the social constriction of gender based roles, their jeweler choices evolve with them too. Increasingly, women are choosing jeweler to embrace their femininity, enhance their style, and make powerful statements. No longer is jeweler just an accessory, but also a means of self expression. Jeweler says a lot about a woman. Research has frequently shown that the modern Indian woman is now selecting jeweler that is increasingly abstract in form and in tune with her own personality. Traditional trousseaus and ornate designs have given way to elegant everyday wearable. In fact, a woman choice of jeweler is a clear reflection of who she is, or how she wishes the world to perceive her. For instance, a corporate powerhouse usually chooses sleek, contemporary designs that give her boardroom armor an extra edge. A woman who loves big, chunky jeweler will more often than not have an active and bubbly personality. While someone who tends to be more organized and put together, prefers to wear matching sets. Today, women see jeweler as something extremely intimate and inextricably entwined with their personality much like an extension of themselves. This often inspires a sense of comfort and confidence in their own skin. Traditions are giving way to trends. As women move away from traditional, heavy and intricate pieces, the jeweler market has seen a boom in the demand for designs that are contemporary, light, abstract and unique. While her financial literacy now informs her choices in considering gold as well as digital gold fruitful investments, the Indian woman no longer believes that jeweler should be old fashioned or cumbersome. Finding a personal connection with a particular piece, set, or collection has become a pivotal factor in driving most consumer choices when it comes to jeweler. To sum it up. Financial awareness and global cultural cues are encouraging Indian women to opt for jeweler that feels personal and connected. Traditional, heavy ornaments are no longer leading purchase decisions when it comes to weddings, occasion wear and traditional ensembles. The demand for unique, abstract, and modern designs is booming. While the modern woman is intuitively interested in investing in gold as well as jeweler, she does necessarily restrict her choices to heritage and heirloom pieces. Jeweler has now become an enabler giving women the power to express their personas in multiple, gorgeous ways.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8043**

The Constitution of India is a secular document. It does not declare a state religion, provides everyone the freedom to profess, practise and propagate their religion and prevents the state from discriminating on religious grounds. Yet, the pages of the original Constitution now encased in Parliament which contains these secular precepts are adorned with beautiful artwork featuring Ram, Lakshman, Sita, Krishn, Mahavir, Gautam Buddha, Guru Gobind Singh, Akbar amongst a host of Indian cultural, religious and historical icons. It is at once a celebration of India history, its religiosity, and its achievements over time. Nandalal Bose of Shantiniketan found no contradiction in embellishing a secular document with artwork that included religious figures. Rabindranath, the founder of Visva Bharati where Nandalal honed his craft, himself had compared India to a pot of holy water purified by the touch of a myriad religions and races. Reports that India is close to clinching a deal with Russia for buying 3.5 million barrels of its crude at deep discounts appear to have divided opinions in the West. But crucially, the US has indicated that should India go ahead with the purchase, it may not violate American sanctions already in place against Russia. After all, despite the war in Ukraine, European nations are continuing to buy energy from Russia. The European dependence on Russian energy is also why the US did not go for a complete ban on Russian oil exports and chose instead to just bar Russian energy imports into the US. In fact, the EU recently discussed new sanctions against Russian oil majors Rosneft, Transnet and Gazprom Neft but clarified that it will continue to buy oil from them. Hence, nobody has moral grounds to question India in case it goes ahead with the Russian oil deal. Besides, 3.5 million barrels don't constitute a big volume for India given its daily consumption of 4.5 million barrels. In any case, Russian oil only accounts for 2% of total Indian imports. Therefore, the transaction is more symbolic in nature and will serve as a test case for New Delhi Moscow trade in the new environment. Of particular interest is the payment mechanism for the transaction with a rupee trouble arrangement reportedly under consideration. Since most of the Russian banking system is under sanction, payment would also have to be routed through Indian banks that don't have any business in Western nations. Actually, sanctions on Russia have once again provided impetus to calls for reviewing the dollar as a reserve currency and the primary currency of global trade. According to reports, Saudi Arabia is already in active talks with China to price some of its oil sales to the latter in yuan. True, Riyadh motives here are driven by its irritation with Washington over progress in talks to revive the Iran nuclear deal. Riyadh recently rebuffed Washington attempts to persuade it to produce more oil in the wake of the American ban on Russian imports. Thus, the current state of geopolitical play should compel India to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8044**

Look at internationalising the rupee to firewall future strategic trade from Western sanctions. Both Trump with Iran sanctions and Biden administrations have now forced India to rejig its trading patterns. And while Russia has not made things easy with its unjustifiable Ukraine invasion, India should be compromising its strategic autonomy in trade. The latter is a matter of how India should view the Ukraine war. It is a geoeconomic strategy commensurate with India position in the global order today. Bihar chief minister Nitish Kumar outburst against assembly speaker Vijay Kumar Sinha is a dramatic demonstration of increasing problems in the BJP JD U coalition. The proximate cause complaints about policing in the speaker constituency of Nitish ire against Sinha is less important than the root causes. Nitish frustration at being the junior partner in the governing alliance is not a secret, and neither is bigger partner BJP problems about what it sees as the CM stranglehold over the police and bureaucracy. Bihar is the one heartland state BJP has won on its own as yet. And given the party fierce ambitions, it stands to reason that a solo Bihar victory is somewhere in BJP to do list. Nitish, on the other hand, as a canny politician may know his future will be about maintaining political relevance. Of course, neither partner can afford a divorce right now. For Nitish, with just 45 legislators against BJP 74 and RJD 75, the RJD Congress Left alliance, which is only marginally behind NDA in numbers, is hardly a better choice than BJP. More so since BJP governs at the Centre and is better positioned to bring more projects and funds into the state. BJP is grooming caste leaders and wooing women in Bihar. But it will remember that breaking the JD U RJD mahagathbandhan in 2017 paid rich rewards for it in 2019, with NDA bagging 39 of Bihar 40 Lok Sabha seats. JD U EBC Mahadalit axis against Yadav dominated RJD and Paswan dominated LJP is a valuable addition to BJP base. With 2024 in sight, BJP central leadership may want to keep Nitish in good humor, despite grievances of local leaders miffed over not being consulted even on key policy issues like reviewing the liquor ban. Given the iron hand of BJP central leadership, the party Bihar unit can grumble but, unlike in Congress, will not be allowed to spoil a larger game plan. The triumph of Aam Aadmi Party in Punjab could well be a real life replay of Shola, Seven Samurai, and dozens of other movie blockbusters. Just as in those hits, Arvin Kejriwal, and his band of outsiders ride in to save hapless insiders from other insiders. His outsider status was his winning charm, his USP, and all routine state level caste, class and religion based calculations were blown off the door once election winds picked up. Of course it is Bhagwant Singh Mann who has taken oath as the new chief minister of Punjab. But all AAP.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8045**

Candidates including Mann, have acknowledged being beholden to Delhi for inspiration and guidance. Kejriwal leadership in the 2022 elections was clearly evident when Mann came to the capital to seek his blessing immediately after AAP was declared a clear victor. The gratitude that Mann has shown is fulsome and unbegrudging. It began with Sonia famous no. It has ended with the electorate shame us no. In 2004, Mrs Gandhi stunned everyone by declining the Pushpin after she led her party to spectacular victory. Today, Congress only feat is defeat. Yet, last Sunday, after the total assembly elections rout, CWC members said a unanimous No to Sonia Gandhi equally stunning offer to step back along with both Rahul and Priyanka. Sadly, the party would be over even if they had said yes. Who would take their place was too terrifying to contemplate. Only the Gandhis can hold the Congress together. But there no glee in their glue. In 2019, Rahul said No to continue as party president after the drubbing at the Lok Sabha polls. But even his Yes seems like a No and vice versa. In the early days, the clearly more capable Priyanka was told to say No, and hand the reins over to her naming brother, the son preference indicating the total Indification of Sonia not that the Italians are any different. By the time mulish Mama allowed her to say yes, most other parties had galloped ahead. Einstein said I m grateful to all those who said No to me. It because of them that I m doing it myself. It fitting that a dynastic party should find relevance in the words of the progenitor of the theory of relativity. No is the default setting down the leadership line. As soon as the High Command said No to Captain Amarinder Singh, Sidhu kept saying No to Channi, and now former PCC chief Jakhar has jumped on the damnwagon. In Rajasthan, Pilot and Gehlot refuse to cast their lots with each other. It same differences in MP, Karnataka. Kerala All this is turning the party into a No Man Land, and into an All Fly Zone. So, net, this is the takeaway. Congress perverse genes have twisted conventional belief. The ability to say No is the marker of empowerment, but the party has turned it into the exacting opposite. Or take another example from the playbook of women rights: No is a complete sentence. For the Gone Old Party, it a death one. Completely. Mohalla means mock fights between contending armies, tussles without causing physical injury to each other. And these fights are a part of Hola Mohalla, a fair that held every year in Anandpur Sahib, Punjab, around Holi. Hola Mohalla fair has a two centuries old history. It was initiated by the tenth Sikh guru, Gobind Singh ji, in Anandpur Sahib on Holi, to inspire the community and showcase the skills of his warriors, the Khalsa, in outdoor sports, such as Khundi di Khedari, tent pegging.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8048**

Astride a galloping horse. Martial arts swordplay and archery that were practised by his warriors daily under his guidance too were displayed in this fair. The Guru laid the tradition of rewarding on this occasion all those who showed exemplary talent, diligence and devotion. The festival of Holi from then on gained a new significance at Anandpur Sahib. The festival of colour now showcased the talent of people in martial arts and horse riding. With this, Guru Gobind Singh added a touch of masculinity to the festival, infusing it with the martial spirit. Gurdwara Takhat Sri Keshgarh Sahib located in Anandpur Sahib, being one of the four seats of Sikh religious authority, is the main source of attraction for devotees during the fair. It was here that the baptism ceremony of the Khalsa Amrit Sanskar was initiated by Guru Gobind Singh. Amrit Sanskar continues even today and a Sikh is transformed into Singh, a Khalsa, when he partakes of the amrit, nectar, prepared by the Panj Piaras, the Five Beloved Ones, here. A grand procession, about half a mile long, is taken out during Holi Mohalla, with the Nihang Sikhs in the forefront. In the vanguard of the procession, a gatra party stages mock encounters to display their swordsmanship skills, while the Nihangs, dressed in typical blue uniforms, adorned with weapons, ride along on horseback. Every now and then you can hear the congregation chanting at Sri Akal loudly in unison. And as they march through Anandpur, they throw Holi colours, gulal, on onlookers. The Holi Mohalla celebrations last for a week and also include kirtans, and lectures and symposiums on Sikhism. Langar, a communal free kitchen, is also a key feature of the fair. It is organised in an open ground where 3,000 4,000 devotees can partake of the langar together. The rich and poor all mingle and are treated equally, irrespective of the caste differences, and with a unifying spirit. In his eyewitness account of the Holi Mohalla, Bhai Nand Lal Goya, Guru Gobind Singh poet, described the joyous moments thus: When the flower of Holi blossomed in the garden of the world, it brought rejoicings and a smile on all dry lips. Rosewater, scented, powdered colours and fragrant gulal were showered profusely like the rain from heaven. Sprinkling of gulal and scented colours by the benign hands of the Guru. Holi Mohalla festival teaches us to face all challenges with faith, perseverance and determination. It reminds us that evil and virtue are always at loggerheads. And that by following the Guru teachings, we can receive physical, moral and spiritual guidance and strength at all times. Submitting to surgical procedures is an inescapable part of treatment regimen for many conditions. Whether it is severe disorders of the abdominal parts such as stomach, pancreas and gall bladder, etc., requiring general surgery, or gynecological conditions requiring specialized surgery, or endocrine disorders, or orthopedic, ophthalmologic, or neurological conditions, each of these besides many others require a specialized surgical intervention In other.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8049**

Words a surgical procedure becomes inevitability in the course of treatment for many diseases. Given the innate sensitivity of any surgical procedure, obtaining informed consent constitutes an integral part of the whole process. With India bearing a high disease burden and the accompanying need for high number of surgeries, the country has a mammoth requirement of modern informed consent solutions. Estimates of need for surgery in India According to Lancet commission on Global surgery, there is a need for 5,000 surgeries per year per 100,000 people in lower middle income countries LMICs. India is an LMIC as classified by the World Bank. Looking at it differently, in an estimate, 11% of global burden of disease requires surgical care or anesthesia management, or both, with some studies calculating this burden to be as high as 30 percent. That India has a high disease burden cannot be questioned. A Springer study has estimated that as many as 3,646 surgeries per 100,000 populations are needed to meet the surgical needs of the Indian population. Another India based study without accounting for the pediatric population has estimated that 2,650 individuals needed surgery among 100,000 adults in India. The sheer number of surgeries conducted in the country in an estimate for the year before Covid 19 struck India, a staggering two core surgeries had been conducted in the country in a single year. And of these, 80 lakhs were general surgeries, followed by 50 lakh gynaecological surgeries, 70% of which were C sections. Oncology, cardiology, neurology, orthopedic and gastro intestinal surgeries were recorded at 10 lakh each. The year before, in 2018, in a world record, AIIMS, the country premier hospital alone had conducted 1.94 lakh surgeries. However, in the immediate aftermath of the Covid 19 outbreak, there was a precipitate decline in elective and non emergency surgeries in the country. By May 2020 itself, there were reports of more than 5.8 lakh elective surgeries having been delayed or cancelled in the country due to the pandemic. In fact, the authorities in several states and districts had to direct that the surgeries be kept on hold in order to ensure that Covid 19 patients received utmost attention and care. However by January 2021, surgery numbers had again picked up, reaching 80-85% for Covid 19 numbers. While these numbers would have again waxed or waned depending on the severity of Covid 19 situation, there can be no doubt on the colossal market size for surgeries that exists in the country. And this in turn implies the extent of the requirement and potential for informed consent solutions. All surgeries require informed consent. Contrary to the popular perception that only major surgeries and those addressing life threatening conditions require obtaining of informed consent, the truth is that even seemingly very harmless and minor operations too necessitate this. So, whether elective or routine, or emergency surgeries to treat grave, life threatening conditions, all surgeries call for informed consent. At the same time, we must remember that many elective surgeries are time sensitive, which means.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8050**

That if they are postponed for an unduly long time, the condition of the patient can deteriorate and even turn life threatening. How modern consent solutions differ from traditional ones before a doctor proceeds with an operation, he must explain in detail the whole procedure, the risks and benefits, and even the risks of not opting for a procedure. So, it is expected and indeed mandatory that the doctor or the hospital obtains the consent of the patient or family members. For his part, the patient must have the capacity to broadly understand the process and the consequences. And all this needs to be documented. However, unlike the traditional paper based and rather rudimentary consent process which often entails one way communication and exchange of sketchy information, today modern informed consent solutions are completely digitalized two way communication platforms enabling a more detailed and elaborate exchange of information between the doctor and the patient. Not only are they user friendly, but are also available in simple and easy to understand language, making it worthwhile for everyone, including the doctors, the hospitals and of course the patients. As such, they address the cause of patient education while also minimizing the possibilities of unnecessary post operative lawsuits against doctors and hospitals. Now that the omicron wave of the Covid 19 pandemic has shown signs of ebbing, there is every likelihood of cases of routine and elective surgeries, which had been kept on hold due to the pandemic, would again appear in extraordinary numbers. While traditionally serious and lifesaving surgeries along with C sections would continue to drive the demand for informed consent solutions, propelled by an increase in discretionary income, modern lifestyle changes would also give an impetus to surgeries for weight loss or plastic and reconstructive surgeries, or many other milder conditions. This again would trigger a high demand for modern informed consent solutions in the country. Reports are buzzing around about the thinking to relax the eligibility qualifications for professors associate professors in higher education institutions and term such supernumerary appointments as professor of practice associate professor of practice. The logic behind this is to hook up industry experts and professionals who want to teach. Undoubtedly, the idea of engaging experts from different areas for enriching the quality of higher education is a welcome move. But, it seems a repetition of an attempt in the past under which the University Grants Commission UGC rolled out Guidelines for Empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges. As per earlier UGC guidelines, the engagement of Adjunct Faculty in higher education institutions HEIs majorly aimed to following: Develop a useful and viable collaboration between institutions and industry and enhance the quality of education and skills by the involvement of academicians, scholars, practitioners, policymakers, and skilled professionals in teaching, training, research, and related services on regular basis. Attract distinguished individuals who have excelled in their field of specialization like science and

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technology, industry, commerce, social research, media, literature, fine arts, civil services, and public life into.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8051**

The academic arena for enriching the overall learning process by bringing external perspectives to regular teaching to foster trans disciplinary approach and synergize the outside real world experience with the inside intellectual pursuits in the HEIs. Promote the interaction of skilled professionals with the learners and facilitate the imparting of industry relevant standards in skills, acceptable nationally, which could create a skilled workforce and also undertake R&D. The broader objectives behind hiring Adjunct Faculty for teaching Conventional higher education courses, skill based vocational courses, and Research courses appear to be matching with the freshly conceived professor associate professor of practice. It is worth noting that the eligibility requirements of existing Adjunct Faculty guidelines enable the hiring of persons of eminence with or without a postgraduate or Ph.D. qualification. The implications of relaxation in the qualifications for Adjunct Faculty never bothered the academic community, but the waiver of a Ph.D. degree for a person to be designated as professor associate professor of practice is raising eyebrows. Based on whatever is reported in the public domain, there are two prominent issues to look into. Firstly, to assess whether the required gap areas in teaching in HEIs can be met through the engagement of Adjunct Faculty following the guidelines already prescribed by UGC. If the present policy is unable to meet the expectations of HEIs, then the necessary amendments may be made in the existing UGC guidelines for Adjunct Faculty. Further, because of the never ending debate on the worthiness of the curriculum and teaching learning processes in HEIs from the employability perspective, it is quite important to evaluate the feasibility of permissible outside interventions. Duration available for completion of the course, contact hours, breadth of the subjects, credit requirements, etc. are the key factors to be delved into. The remodeling of curriculum integrating the field exposure in the form of internships, on job training, imparting hands on experience, etc. for experiential learning of students has been tried but not too much avail. Thus, it is obvious that there have been certain lapses that warrant immediate correction for subjecting students to practically experience their learning in the subjects taught to them. The classroom interactions & laboratory interactions require enrichment from the application point of view and can be suitably done by the regular teachers in conjunction with the field professionals whether on the role of HEIs or not. Secondly, to brood upon the renaming of Adjunct Faculty as Professor Associate Professor of Practice. This is relevant in respect to the Indian framework of higher education, where teachers in HEIs are designated as Assistant Professor, Associate Professor, and Professor with the respective eligibility qualifications. The prevailing provision of Adjunct Faculty is purely temporary and does not affect the three tier teaching cadre in any way. Historically, the Professor, a Latin word came into use in the 14th century for a teacher of the highest rank who professes to be an expert in a particular field. That is why the Professors are expected to possess.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8052**

Recent global headlines on quality of service at Air India should be a wakeup call for the Indian airlines sector. With global travel now growing, India is both a potential destination for tourism and business as well as a hub to connect Europe and Asia. Current geo political issues are also playing a role in the process. The Ukraine Russia war has meant that several countries are putting restrictions on their airspace. Given the geographical position, India could become a hub where the East meets the West. This means, several partnerships and code sharing arrangements. What is more, the rise of India middle class has meant that domestic tourism is also increasing. Yet, in addition to price, recent headlines remind us that quality of service increasingly is important for travelers. The good news is that the Indian government has taken some important steps to improve the aviation infrastructure. According to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, India spent around twenty thousand crores over the past five years on airport construction. During the initial stages of the pandemic, while the entire country came to a literal standstill, construction of airports continued at a breakneck speed. Airport construction was not just limited to expanding the major airports, but also to construction of newer ones, often in tier 2 cities. Ostensibly, while one of the reasons behind such construction is to ensure that the burgeoning demand for air travel from tier 2 cities along with the rest of the country is catered for, the other reason could be to exploit the externalities airport construction would bring. For instance, as larger swathes of the country become more accessible by air, international tourism industry in India will likely see a significant expansion. In a diverse country such as India, tourism can now expand and provide a myriad of opportunities for an international traveler. This growth of airports will have a potentially significant effect in local markets in terms of job creation in the services sector and improve global logistics to improve India internal supply chain and promote a more globally driven export based economy, which digital platforms can help to create. With all these changes, the Indian airline industry is bound to undergo massive transformation. Airlines in most countries must be domestically owned so growth depends on the establishment of global alliances with other airlines. Quality of service plays an important role in such alliances. Increased foreign expansion into Indian cities will help feed the local carriers networks through a more seamless coordination. However, a few news items cast a doubt on such arrangements. Massive congestion in several major Indian airports, reported during the Christmas New Year seasons suggest that, not just new airports, but also upgrading of new airports is the need of the hour. Increased entry means more competition. In the past this has meant consolidation between airlines. Recent events remind us that While the CCI would assess the impact of such mergers on consumer welfare, and suggest a path forward largely on price.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8055**

There are quality standards that need to be considered. This includes the value creation of alliances, on time arrivals, and other quality of service factors. If India does not want to be left behind globally and to benefit from increased tourism and business travel, Indian companies need to understand that branding matters and that quality of service will be judged by more global standards. It is not just up to the government in creating appropriate infrastructure; even corporate response needs to align itself to the global standards. Recent response by Air India to the recent unsavory episode and Go Air response to leaving about fifty five passengers on the tarmac, leaves much to be desired. So, a few million dollars question, literally speaking is: can the Indian airline industry afford such negligence as we have seen in recent weeks? As Indian airlines open themselves up to the rest of the world, it is only fair that the rest of the world will assimilate some of the quintessential Indian values. At the same time, it is reasonable to expect the Indian firms to pay credence to the values some of the best foreign firms uphold. The Kala Ghoda Art Festival of Mumbai is one of a kind. The epicenter is the Kala Ghoda statue surrounded by art galleries like the Jahangir Art Gallery, Modern Art and Science Gallery, and educational institutions such as the Mumbai University, the Elphinstone College, and popular boutiques like Fab India, and Sabyasachi spread across the heritage buildings of the city. It is the center of art and culture, tracing back to the British era. It is a nine day festival which starts on the second Saturday of February and ends on the third Sunday. The festival started in 1999 to promote visual arts, dance, music, theatre, cinema, literature, children workshops and literature, heritage walks, urban design and architecture, and visual arts which included exhibitions, standup comedy, and stalls selling ecofriendly, handmade art and craft wares from almost 20 states, besides food stalls and blind people giving massage services and street shows, performances at cooperage band stand and grand stand. Though it is centered around the Kala Ghoda statue, the entire street area of Kaikashru Dubash Marg extends to several locations in south Mumbai like the auditoriums at CSMVS, the lawns of Prince of Wales Museum, Cross Maidan, Horniman Circle garden, M C Ghia Hall, the cafeteria at Westside, Tata store at Army and Navy Building, the Max Mueller Bhavan MMB Gallery, the auditorium at National Gallery of Modern Art, garden at David Sassoon Library, and the Asiatic Library. Entry and participation in the festival is free of cost which has made it even more popular and there is a footfall of around one lakh people every day, as per Vrinda Miller, the chairperson of the KGAF Foundation, a nonprofit organisation. She is an artist who has been presiding over the festival for the last 23 years with a core team of four to five energetic, enthusiastic.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8056**

And passionate members. The event management company appointed around 55 volunteers, while another 40 volunteers served for free out of their interest and passion this year. Under her leadership, the festival has grown, expanded, and become more popular than before. The festival collaborates with the Maharashtra government, UNESCO, US Consulate, among others, and meets its financial needs through sponsorships with a budget of around Rest 3 core 2023. The stall charges are Rest 90,000 for the first five days and Rest 80,000 for the last four days. The performing artists mostly do honorary performances, but those who charge, take nominal fees. The festival is well organised and managed despite its magnitude, with a variety of national performing artists from across the country. It is one of Mumbai favorite cultural festivals in which visitors come from far off suburbs. It is a festival that gives opportunity and a platform to deserving budding artists and to senior popular national and international artists. It helps in generating earnings for the artisans who sell their products in the stalls around the festival. Others. India is one of the richest countries in the world in terms of heritage and culture. It is worth visiting this festival which is keeping up and maintaining the art and culture of modern India year after year, and encourages creative talents of the youth, performing artists, and handicrafts of many states supporting literary growth and mythological practices. Being a part of the residential schools for more than two decades I can advocate more on the importance of these schools over any day schools. Most of the parents are confused whether their child should study in a day school or in a boarding school. This question is really an open question, and the answer is just like the edge of a sword. Let me throw some light on the importance of residential schools. All schools say that their curriculum is child centric, and they focus on the overall development of the students. First, we must understand what an overall development is. Overall development is the intellectual, physical, emotional, and spiritual development of a child. Getting the quality education and inculcating the core values of holistic learning i.e., perseverance, conceptual learning, and the application of the learned concept in a day to day life lead toward intellectual development. Participating in almost all major games and excelling in any one sport, jogging, running, yoga, and gymnastics develop a child physically. Emotional development is central to the growth of the children. Every day, the child faces different situations and has various moods and behavioral changes. How to cope up with these situations and how effectively one should present himself herself can be learned through managing the feelings and emotions. Each one of us has emotions such as joy, anger, fear, shyness, surprise, embarrassment, shame, guilt, pride, empathy, kindness, and sense of self. It is essential to understand why these emotions happen and how to manage them appropriately. In residential schools, the students learn from.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-02-Test NO.-8057**

Their peers, teachers, and counselors to manage these emotions. In these schools, the students learn to share and believe in collaboration due to the ambiance of these schools. Spirituality is not to be a religious, but it is a way of living. To know yourself and to be a rational thinker is a spiritual development of the child. To have faith in values and to respect the faith of others is to be a spiritual person. Most of the residential schools claim to cater the needs of the children and prepare them to face the challenges of the modern world. It is true that if a child is skilled with intelligence, values, and logic, he she will certainly excel in this competitive world. The residential school child is independent, a collaborative learner works comfortably in a group, develops leadership quality, and leads with an example. He she is a risk taker and never hesitate in taking initiatives, analyses the situations and reflects upon the actions. As these schools have a well-planned schedule and routine, that teaches the children how to become an effective and systematic in their areas of action. Most of the boarding schools have their own curriculum, which gives an opportunity to each student to recognize his her strong and grey areas and work on these for further development. In day schools lack of time is a major constraint which limits the innovative ideas, whereas in boarding schools students work till late night and even on holidays on the various projects to shape the innovative ideas. Under one roof, all facilities are available that increase the quality of the productivity of activities, whereas in most of the day schools due to the lack of resources, children and teachers become subjective and lack in the objectivity of the concepts. Let me mention that some of the major activities occur in a boarding school in which children take part after the academic schedule of a day. These are various societies viz. Debating, science, mathematics, business, art, music, astronomy, quizzes, poetry recitation, and adventurous, etc. Apart from these children take part in games and sports, swimming, golf, boxing, shooting, chess, cycling, horse riding, and community service. The various well structured avenues for the children to get more exposure i.e., Model United Nations MUN, International Award for Young People IAYP, Round Square, etc. Through these activities, children become a responsible, motivated, and well versed citizens. Some of the day schools also follow some of these activities but they conduct all these activities during their academic hour only that affect the quality of the outcome. Children broaden their horizons by taking part in an exchange programmer and explore the culture, educational rigour, and system of other countries. It is observed that some of the day schools focus on academics only and make the children get the highest marks in the board exams and even don complete the class 9th and 11th syllabus. They do the syllabus several times and emphasis upon the rote .

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8058**

If you plan to celebrate the festival of colours, popularly known as Holi, you need to do some skin prep. The tanning caused by the harsh sun and the colours may damage your skin, but there a routine you can follow to ensure your skin stays hydrated and cool all through the festival. Ahead are some tips that you should keep in mind before you step out for a Holi celebration. The co living sector in the country has the ability to completely disrupt the commercial realty sector in the coming year. Although the sector experienced significant decline in occupancy due to the pandemic, it is set for a strong recovery in 2022, mainly driven by the rising vaccination rates and resumption of offices and colleges. The co living sector is likely to grow rapidly in the next few years, with bed occupancy numbers predicted to rise from. With a population of over 440 million, India is the world largest millennial market. As a result, the demand for the co living sector is set to rise rapidly in the next year due to the rapid growth in urban city migration. There is a rising awareness of the co living concept, and more millennials are moving towards this concept as it provides a low entry cost with an access to social and physical infrastructure, in desirable housing markets at affordable costs. Given the current market volatility, millennials are recognizing the value in renting a space, and having ample mobility for the future. Additionally, since the pandemic, young people are demanding better living conditions that fulfils their needs without burning a hole in their pockets. Interestingly, even landlords are now keener than ever to rent out their space to co living operators resulting in a rise of supply as well. In a bid to leverage the growth in demand, the co living sector is set to witness more flexible options and innovations in the coming year. Operators are mapping out all the requirements and upgrading facilities to a standard that appeals to the current generation. These spaces are adopting more technology, creating productive workspaces and making the space more contemporary and suitable for millennials. Now more than ever, people understand the importance of community living. A key proposition of co living operators in the next year would be their ability to offer a fulfilling community experience. While companies are ensuring the highest level of standards in their workplace, they are falling behind in delivering optimum living standards outside the workplace. In the coming year, more institutions will collaborate with co living operators to provide a safe and fulfilling living experience post work hours. Moving forward, as work becomes more remote and agile, the convenience of co living will make it an even more preferred housing solution. Post the second wave, parents are mindful about sending their kids to a safe and hygienic place that meet the highest standards. As a result, colleges which were earlier averse to give away departments within the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8059**

System such as hostel and canteens are now open to professional options to satisfy the evolved mind set of students. In the coming year, we are expecting co living to not just be a unique residential offering, but rather a space that can provide a comprehensive housing solution to the evolving millennial needs. The sector is set to witness new technological adoptions, innovative pricing, and a more fulfilling living experience. Starting a D2C business might now be easier than ever before because of enablers like Amazon, Shoplift, Ship rocket, Razor pay etc. striving hard to help the eco system grow. But scaling a D2C business is now more challenging than ever because of rapidly changing consumer behavior. The pandemic threw all predictions about consumer behavior to the wind, both in terms of direction and speed: A whopping 94% of Indian consumers have tried new shopping behavior during the pandemic. Understanding and keeping up with how a consumer fundamentally thinks and makes decisions is a nonnegotiable for anyone in the eco system, from founders to marketers to investors. So here a breakdown of the anatomy of today consumer

- 1 Wants to read, understand labels about 63% of Indian consumers today specifically look for healthy ingredients in food and beverages, a 5% increase from 2019. Globally, 62% consumers say they are willing to pay a premium for products with nontoxic ingredients. The few customers that do not read ingredients immediately feel the need to justify why they have not read them. Apparently, appearing aware and educated is also extremely important to consumers today.
- 2 Brand Disloyalty Availability of a plethora of great brands means consumers loyalty to a specific brand has taken a huge hit. As US and UK show no brand loyalty at all. Loyalty is lowest in the e commerce segment only 9%. We have observed a similar trend for Indian customers which partially explains the increasing CACs. Gary Arnold, customer data director at Kin to Carat, believes that the old definition of customer loyalty is redundant. A loyal consumer is someone who also engages with the brand content, subscribes to and opens communication, takes the time to give feedback and actively recommends the brand to friends.
- 3 Purpose Driven Today, brands risk losing a large chunk of their audience if they do not have a set of values and beliefs, and communicate these through various touch points. A survey shows that an astounding 63% of consumers are more willing to buy from a brand that speaks about politics. Only 17.4% people said it will harm their purchasing decisions
5. Brands have been called out for being silent, for taking picking the wrong side, for being insensitive, and for woke washing the past few years. Communicating a brand values should be done in a carefully planned, meticulous fashion. Ben and Jerry, for example, once spent 18 hours in crafting a tweet. Belief driven consumers are pushing even huge brands to change their core positioning and ethos. For example, Victoria Secret.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8060**

Recently hired their first even model with Down syndrome lives in the Physical world the pandemic has not only accelerated transformation to digital, but also changed how we look at physical retail. Convenience and availability have always been top priorities, but today consumers want a seamless integration between the physical and digital options. They learn or discover, shop, and buy on different channels, so being present everywhere is the nonnegotiable first step. Hybrid models like order online & pick up at store, in store self checkouts, check out online & return in store, etc. are gaining popularity rapidly. Wants to feel special A few years ago, personalization was a moat or an innovation, with businesses like Skink raft and Vedic being the first movers to monetize on the then nascent trend. But today, personalization is a basic necessity for any consumer business. So much so that 76% consumers actually feel frustrated when they don get the personalization they expect. A survey shows that 25% consumers would like exclusive products or first opportunity to purchase. Gen Z consumers saw exclusivity as particularly appealing, with nearly a third 30% interested in first opportunity to purchase. 6 Buys and supports local businesses The Make in India movement started a trend that saw immense growth after the pandemic. Consumers want to buy from and support local/small businesses due to the realization that things like skin type, genes, diet, weather conditions, and culture are different in different regions. Home grown brands are therefore better able to understand and cater to consumer needs. The pandemic gave this trend a huge push. About 58% of consumers in India stated they would prefer to support and shop from small online businesses 8. The tendency to buy local coupled with brand disloyalty means consumer landscapes and market shares are going to see further disruption in the next few years. All these trends are inter related, and a combination of two or more of these is likely to give rise to more interesting consumer behavior, so it important to always keep your ear to the ground. Simply put, Indian consumers still want their free Dania Marche; they just have more expectations from it than ever before! As technology became the only available option to keep things going in the wake of the Covid 19 to pandemic, work culture, recruitment processes and almost every other aspect of commercial establishments witnessed a dramatic shift. While layoffs marred the early months of the pandemic, resignations are becoming a new challenge as we move out of the shadow of the virus. It has been termed as The Great Resignation people quitting jobs to focus on personal life. As if the pandemic onslaught was enough, the Great Resignation wave is further testing the skillfulness of the HR experts. In such times, HR leaders are expected to play an important role in evaluating and determining solutions that best suit their organizations. Thankfully, this Great Resignation is being complemented by what I like to call Reformed Recruitment.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8061**

The people who are quitting their jobs are joining at places that provide them greater flexibility. Today, more and more people both employees and employers are going for permanently remote or hybrid work models as this cuts operational costs for the company and transportation expenses for its workers. Besides, people are taking up a job for money anymore but are also evaluating the values that the company stands for. In view of this, businesses are leveraging artificial intelligence AI to find the right person for the job even if they are hiring someone just for a specific duration. Besides finding the right fit, the use of tech in the recruitment process is also helping companies weed out any possible human bias. HR Tech & DEI Technology plays a pivotal role in achieving the diversity, equity, and inclusion DEI work goals. As a concept, it means employees should not encounter any inequality due to their race and ethnicity, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, gender identity, religion, language, age, marital status, veteran status, mental ability, physical ability, and disabilities among others. In addition, the DEI goals also advocate embracing differences and promoting justice, fairness, and impartiality at the workplace. To ensure these values, the adoption of Artificial Intelligence AI by a business has become more crucial than ever. Technology provides data driven insights and multiple scalable solutions which influence processes, challenge thinking, and ultimately lead to a more bias free hiring process. According to research published by the World Economic Forum, these three factors have benefited the organizations in terms of profitability, innovation, decision making, and employee engagement. Also, the digital transformation spurred by the pandemic in the hiring process has led to strong employee engagement in the organizations. Bringing a similar trend to the fore, a study by Intel revealed that around 81 percent of business leaders said that the technology disruptions which occurred during the pandemic have brought positive impact concerning diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives in the organization. The root cause of all forms of biases at workplace is human decision making. AI has the potential to enable organizations to make decisions independent of biases that are likely to creep up in the recruitment process when used in the right manner. Analytics enabled by digitization can promote transparency that also helps reduce unconscious biases. The mitigation of such biases is extremely crucial for a firm health. Implementation of strategies involving DEI demands adequate data and information, one of the most indispensable sources of which is the digitisation of the hiring process itself. Furthermore, deeper analysis enabled by AI driven tools to evaluate and analyze skills and aptitudes of multiple candidates to assess their flair, removing the possibility of any bias and making merit the only criterion. HR: In Coming Times AI is here to stay and the technology is already being widely used. The use of AI technology, coupled with digitisation of the hiring process in line with the expansion of the remote working facility, has also ensured a level.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8062**

Playing field for all talent people with disabilities, new mothers, the transgender community, and the elderly have better chances of finding work today as the use of technology is a great leveler. Sophisticated AI tools ensure that inclusion does not just remain limited to being a buzzword but become a part of the work culture. AI based tools enable organizations to evaluate more applicants per job and also compare between candidates more objectively. Meanwhile, for those at the forefront of this disruption in the HR world, it is like what Charles Dickens wrote in A Tale of Two Cities it was the best of times, it was the worst of times. Best for those who have been agile in adopting digitisation and artificial intelligence driven mechanisms for recruitment, worst for those who continue to hire people traditionally at a time when most of the people don't want to step out for job interviews or for the job itself. Not to forget, DEI is most likely to remain key traction for employees while choosing an employer. The war in Ukraine is not just a European event. It has global geo strategic and geo economic implications. The trifecta of problems in Russian mobilisation and logistics, the strength of the Ukrainian resistance and the rapid Western response, has transformed it into real conflict. No one is following these developments more closely than China. The military lessons are important, but even more important are the lessons from the impact of the total financial war that America and its allies are waging on Russia. China wants to identify and address vulnerabilities in the Chinese economy in order to harden it from future Western assault. This will mean greater, not lesser, economic decoupling with consequent knock on effects for the Indo Pacific economies. A renewed surge in Covid infections across Europe, East Asia and Australia, likely being driven by Omicron stealth sub variant, BA.2, has prompted GoI to insist on greater disease surveillance and genomic sequencing. In countries like the UK, Germany and Australia the new wave has taken shape in a matter of weeks after the Omicron wave of December January appeared to abate. Contrast this to the gap of several months between earlier waves. Admittedly, India Covid trajectory is far from alarming at present. Just over 2,500 infections were detected on Wednesday and the weekly positivity rate is a low 0.4%. However, the surge in other countries does raise worries over the duration of immunity even though most testing positive have mild symptoms. There, however, no cause to jump to quick conclusions or be complacent: Disease behaviour could be getting modified and moderated because these countries have administered plentiful booster doses. Against South Korea 63 booster doses per 100 people the corresponding numbers for other affected countries like UK, Germany and Australia are 57, 57 and 48 respectively. India, meanwhile, is at a low 1.4 booster doses per 100 people. GoI decision to remove the comorbidity precondition for the 60 plus age group to.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8063**

Avail precaution doses is welcome. Allowing those over 45 and any adult with comorbidities to avail booster doses is the next logical step. Many adults received second doses over six months ago. Their waning immunity is an uncomfortable prospect amid massive infection surges abroad and the resumption of normal international air travel operations from March 27. While GoI experts have claimed that the Omicron wave renewed mass immunity, this still does explain the ongoing Covid surges in countries equally hit by Omicron. Changes may also be needed to the precaution dose programmer going by the initial reports of the CMC Vellore mix and match study. That a booster dose of Covishield for those double dosed with Coaxing induces a six fold rise in antibodies questions the current strategy of homologous boosting. However, the Vellore trials found the impact of Coaxing for those administered two doses of Covishield underwhelming. This is where other studies, for Bharat Biotech intranasal vaccine, SII Covovax and Biological E Corbevax, will offer greater clarity given that over 80% adults received Covishield. With the bouquet of vaccines growing, GoI should reveal a timeline for the booster programmer. This will help vaccine companies to calibrate production. The bottom line is India should get caught napping by emerging variants as had happened during last year Delta wave. A renewed surge in Covid infections across Europe, East Asia and Australia, likely being driven by Omicron stealth sub variant, BA.2, has prompted GoI to insist on greater disease surveillance and genomic sequencing. In countries like the UK, Germany and Australia the new wave has taken shape in a matter of weeks after the Omicron wave of December January appeared to abate. Contrast this to the gap of several months between earlier waves. Admittedly, India Covid trajectory is far from alarming at present. Just over 2,500 infections were detected on Wednesday and the weekly positivity rate is a low 0.4%. However, the surge in other countries does raise worries over the duration of immunity even though most testing positive have mild symptoms. There, however, no cause to jump to quick conclusions or be complacent: Disease behaviour could be getting modified and moderated because these countries have administered plentiful booster doses. Against South Korea 63 booster doses per 100 people the corresponding numbers for other affected countries like UK, Germany and Australia are 57, 57 and 48 respectively. India, meanwhile, is at a low 1.4 booster doses per 100 people. GoI decision to remove the comorbidity precondition for the 60 plus age group to avail precaution doses is welcome. Allowing those over 45 and any adult with comorbidities to avail booster doses is the next logical step. Many adults received second doses over six months ago. Their waning immunity is an uncomfortable prospect amid massive infection surges abroad and the resumption of normal international air travel operations from March 27. While GoI experts have claimed that the Omicron wave renewed mass immunity, this still does explain the ongoing Covid surges in countries equally.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8066**

First of All Happy holi, Now start needed to the precaution dose programmer going by the initial reports of the CMC Vellore mix and match study. That a booster dose of Covishield for those double dosed with Coaxing induces a six fold rise in antibodies questions the current strategy of homologous boosting. However, the Vellore trials found the impact of Coaxing for those administered two doses of Covishield underwhelming. This is where other studies, for Bharat Biotech intranasal vaccine, SII Covovax and Biological E Corbevax, will offer greater clarity given that over 80% adults received Covishield. With the bouquet of vaccines growing, GoI should reveal a timeline for the booster programmer. This will help vaccine companies to calibrate production. The bottom line is India should get caught napping by emerging variants as had happened during last year Delta wave. The US Federal Reserve increased its policy interest rate, the federal funds rate, by 0.25 percentage points to a range of 0.25 0.5%. It the first increase since 2018 and the central bank has indicated that it will be just the first of more increases likely in 2022. America economic context made an increase in interest rates inevitable. The unemployment rate is 3.8%, close to a 50 year low, and annualised inflation is 6%. The influence of the US economy, when juxtaposed with the ongoing Russia Ukraine war, will complicate matters for India economic policy makers. There already an outflow of foreign portfolio investment as capital shifts to safe havens to net FPI outflow in February was \$5.4 billion. Outflows, which cause rupee depreciation, along with a surge in prices of commodities such as crude oil, will harden inflation in India. However, RBI large fore reserve of \$631.9 billion is adequate to smoothen currency movements. It can partially offset the inflationary impact of a depreciation of the rupee against the dollar. There are two key issues at stake. RBI next monetary policy meeting will take place in the backdrop of a worsening outlook on inflation. Notwithstanding that, there should be a status quo on interest rates. Inflationary pressure is coming through higher commodity costs and supply chain disruptions. Neither problem can be solved through an increase in interest rates. Moreover, local developments provide reason to keep rates steady. CMIE jobs data showed that the unemployment rate increased from 6.6% in January to 8.1% in February. Corroborating it were the PMIs of employment in both manufacturing and services which shrank for the third straight month in February. Weak purchasing power, not overheated demand, is the main problem. The solution lies in fiscal policy, beginning with a reduction in central fuel taxes. JRR Tolkien wrote in his epic fantasy novel The Children of Huron, False hopes are more dangerous than fears. And indeed, history is replete with examples of rulers having made strategic miscalculations based on false hope offered by their allies. Let flip through our history book to understand this. In India, the 1757 Battle of Plessey resulted in a complete defeat of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8067**

Holi is a festival of colours, love and spring. It marks the triumph of good over evil. On this day king of demons, planned to kill his own son, Prahlad, because he was a devotee of Vishnu. The king asked his sister, Holika, who was immune to fire, to sit with Prahlad on her lap. He meant to set them on fire. She was to survive and Prahlad would have died in this fire. Instead, Holika got burnt and Prahlad emerged unscathed. The story highlights the power of goodness. Prahlad did not defend himself, but the fire lost its power to burn him. It was as if God was supporting him. On the other hand, Hiranyakashyapu, the mighty king, failed every time he used his strength against Prahlad. This may seem like just a mythological story, but you experience the sovereignty of goodness when you live it. We often undermine virtue because we see the good being overpowered by the wicked, and the selfish ones getting away with murder. However, it is not goodness that creates suffering but passivity and lack of use of intellect. Those who are evil minded, tend to operate with intellect, while the good are often led by just noble emotions. The way to go is to harbour noble emotions and use intellect to guide your actions. Krishn was an epitome of this rare combination of a good heart and strong intellect. It made him invincible. The Nawab of Bengal; Sire us Duala, at the hands of the British East India Company. The Nawab was misled by false hope that his previously dismissed commander in chief, Mir Afar, would come to his support. Leon Musk, the richest man in the world, the driving force behind the battery powered Tesla, and pioneer of space tourism, is known for pulling his punches when he gets into verbal wrangles, as he did with fellow billionaire, Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg. But now the feisty car czar has shown that he no mere motor mouth and is prepared to put his muscle where his mouth is by challenging Russia Vladimir Putin, to a man to man bout of fisticuffs in a bid to put paid to the Kremlin unprovoked assault on Ukraine. Despite his cloak and dagger KGB background and the macho image he likes to project, the Moscow strongman is unlikely to pick up the gauntlet, perhaps not least because, though being a self professed martial arts expert, a couple of years ago he was sent for a toss by a woman member of the Russian Olympic judo team during a practice session, thereby turning a photo op into a photo oops However, if what might come to be called the Leon Example were to be put into general practice, thereby replacing the mass murder of pitched battles by one on one slugfests between two voluntary contestants, it would go a long way to counter the charge that wars are engendered by old leaders as revenge against the young who.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8068**

Goodness is eulogised in all cultures because it yields success and happiness and enables spiritual growth. Not only did Prahlad become the king of demons after Hiranyakashyapu was killed, but the entire clan of demons stopped being evil. When we entertain noble thoughts, we are joyous and when we have selfish thoughts, we experience stress. As we cultivate higher desires, lower, selfish desires drop and we evolve into purer individuals. We all are a mix of divine and demonic traits. It is important to invest in the good, court the divine, encourage and nurture finer qualities. Holi reminds us that selfishness is not an option. We can use the gift of choice to sculpt a brilliant future for ourselves. Thought is the building block of life. In the armoury of thoughts, we can fashion weapons of destruction or design our own excellence. We can create a powerful, positive environment in the mind, in which good tendencies flourish and evil propensities perish. This can be done through satsang, drawing inspiration from past luminaries who have forged ahead with goodness, and reading scriptures and imbibing their knowledge. Sita made the right choice after she was abducted and held captive by Ravan. She refused to indulge in the enjoyments that Ravan offered and chose to live in Ashok Vanam, garden of no sorrow. When you choose the higher over lower, you are in a zone of no sorrow. Eventually, Sita reunited with Ram. So will us, if we resist the lure of instant joy and opt for deferred gratification and use intellect and follow our conscience to choose the right path. It is widely known that private schools PSs are mushrooming all over the country. The enrolment in private schools may be about 60 percent in India whereas as per a survey in 2019, it was 60 percent in Haryana, 55 percent in Punjab, and 44 percent in Delhi. There were newspaper reports that some parents had shifted their wards to government schools GSs during covid 19 to save the fees. But, it may be a short term phenomenon I decided to test checks the quality of government and private schools by holding a mathematical competition in my native area, the Bashar sub division in Charkha Dari district of Haryana. The participants were 75 students of 10th class and 17 of 12th class from seven schools Table 1. Besides, the purpose of the test was to motivate students for studies especially in math by giving them; a certificate, memento, and cash prize. We categorized the sample schools in GSs and PSs for comparison. It enabled students of the GSs to win prizes who were likely to be excluded if clubbed with the PSs. The Table shows that the average score in the test was 24 percent of the sample 10th class students of the GSs as compared to 33 percent of the students from the PSs. The students who got 30 percent or more marks were 22 % in the GSs and 59 percent.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8069**

Surprisingly; there were no participants from GSs in the 12th class. Teachers reported that they could not dare to participate owing to their inferiority complex with those from the PSs. In the 10th class too, the score of students was poor in the GSs compared to the PSs. The above example reveals the poor quality of teaching in the GSs compared to the PSs. Most of the students in GSs are from poor families and their parents have no pressure on the teachers. It is to be noted that wards of most of the teachers and higher officials are studying in the PSs and they have the least interest in improving the quality. All these factors have deteriorated the quality of teaching in the GSs. It has resulted in a sharp reduction in the intake of the GSs. To illustrate The GHS Dallas™s had 100 students in class 10th, 55 years ago when I was a student but in 2021 it has only 10 students in 10th class and a total of 89 students from class 6th to 10th. It raises the issue of viability of many government schools which has resulted from reckless expansion policy. Studies have reported that close to half the parents spend over 20% of their income on the education of their children in the PSs. Besides, exorbitant prices are charged by the private schools for uniforms, books, etc. Hence, the improvement of government schools is a big welfare issue that can save 20 percent of the income of families. This issue has been one of the important factors in changing a few state governments in north India. Delhi Government is claiming that their focus on the quality of government schools has reduced the enrolment in private schools. They are marketing this initiative in other nearby states A few days back we celebrated the 04th Janaushadhi Diwas to spread awareness about the quality generic medicines available at a lesser price as compared to the stamped medicines. Undoubtedly, India has a plethora of population that is growing at an exponential rate. Our healthcare domain lags far behind in comparison to the western developed nations. In order to strengthen the healthcare leg The Central government has undertaken various steps including the promotion of generic drugs. Now since the generic drugs are available at a lesser cost, these are affordable to a large audience and this, in turn, can help us to capitalize over the health sector of our nation. An obvious question that comes to our mind is why does generic drug costs lesser to our pocket, Is there any compromise with the quality of ingredients within the drug, or these drugs are subsidized by the central government. Now to understand this let dive into the process of drug development. The first step includes R D wherein a team works together to research over a specific drug, thereafter the process of testing and clinical trials come into the frame. After that, the drug enters into an approval stage which.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8070**

Billion people and over 600 million internet users, India presents a lucrative opportunity for startups to tap into. India has the highest millennial population in the world, with over 400 million people aged between 18 and 35. This demographic is known for its tech savvies and entrepreneurial spirit, making it an ideal breeding ground for startups. They are also the driving force behind India rapidly growing online consumer market. With the rise of e commerce platforms and the increasing number of internet users in India, online shopping has become a trend among millennial. In fact, according to a report by Bain & Company, India e commerce market is expected to grow at a compound annual growth rate CAGR of 28 to reach \$200 billion by 2026. This presents a huge opportunity for startups that can cater to this growing demand. Moreover, the pandemic has accelerated the trend towards online consumerism in India. With people staying at home to avoid contracting the virus, online shopping and e commerce platforms became the go to options for many consumers. According to a survey, online shopping in India grew by 60 70 during the pandemic, and this trend is expected to continue in the coming years. Apart from online consumerism, the pandemic has also changed media consumption habits in India. With people spending more time at home, they turned to various forms of media, such as OTT platforms and social media, for entertainment and information. According to a report, the OTT market in India is expected to grow at a CAGR of 28.6 to reach \$12.5 billion by 2030. This presents a huge opportunity for startups in the media and entertainment industry. The Indian Government Role in Nurturing Startups: India economy is one of the fastest growing globally, with a projected GDP growth rate of 9.5 in 2021. The government focus on building infrastructure, digital connectivity, and financial inclusion has fueled the growth of various sectors, including e commerce, finch, and healthcare. This growth, combined with a large and aspirational middle class, has created a significant consumer market for startups to tap into. India government has been instrumental in supporting the growth of startups in the country. With new policies every month to support entrepreneurs, the government is committed to boosting the Indian startup ecosystem. Reforms like tax holidays, private participation in space tech, and the creation of state run incubators are helping startups to grow and reduce their burn rates. India startup culture is diverse and innovative, with startups working on a wide range of areas, such as agriculture, education, health, and finch. The diversity of startups reflects the country rich cultural and linguistic diversity. The startups have also come up with unique business models to cater to the Indian market, such as low cost e commerce platforms, vernacular content platforms, and mobile based financial services. Despite the significant progress, India startup ecosystem still faces challenges, particularly in terms of access to funding. The government is working to improve the funding environment for startups, with the Fund of Funds for Startups FFS scheme, the Startup India Seed Fund Scheme SISFS, and the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups CGSS providing capital at various stages of

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the business cycle. The recent budget announcements, extending the period of incorporation of eligible budding entrepreneurs for providing tax incentives, is a significant step in strengthening the country startup ecosystem. With over 84,000 startups registered with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade DPIIT till November 2022, these startups can avail of certain tax incentives, including income tax.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8073**

Under the Startup India initiative. In conclusion, India startup ecosystem is thriving, driven by a large market potential, fast growing economy, government support, and a diverse and innovative startup culture. The success of Indian startups has attracted the attention of international investors who see immense potential in the country startup ecosystem. With continued support from the government and private investors, India startup ecosystem is poised for significant growth and innovation in the coming years, especially in the healthcare and education sectors, which the pandemic has highlighted. Have you ever wondered how quickly sun sets? For the whole day, it was right out there. And now, I looked away just for a moment and it was gone; Leaving the dull looking sky behind. The sky at this moment, looks just like my face when I see it in the mirror these days. It looks faded. People in our life are no different. They come and acts to be permanent and then leave. Sometimes without even bidding a proper goodbye. But then, how would it have changed anything if they had announced it in advance. Nothing in this world can prepare you to witness the departure of your loved ones. Every morning when I wake up, I don't want to open my eyes knowing, you would be a part of this new day anymore. Every evening when I am alone at terrace, I walk. I walk a lot. And I walk so fast that I won't have to struggle falling asleep when I go to bed at night. Brisk walking is the only thing that keeps me sane these days. All day and night, I see your memories dancing in front of me. So I walk. I all keep walking. Till the time I leave your memories far behind so that they all never come back to haunt me again. Sometimes I feel okay too. This morning when I cooked breakfast at home, you were in my mind at that also. But I was missing you that much. And it felt good. In that moment, I felt I could survive. But then how long can I use these new hobbies as an escape from your thoughts? In the evening when I was on terrace, I saw few boys, there. I had never seen them before. It was hard to ignore them or to stay there while they were there too. I walked toward them. I wanted to ask what they were doing but then backed away. If I could lose a place in your heart that was once mine, how would keeping a terrace to myself make me any better? My heart ached. Ye Bhi le lo. I am mostly fine around people but the moment I am left alone, I sit and cry. And now it happens naturally, like that lady who knits sweater anytime she alone and has nothing else to do. The only difference is that she can estimate the time it will take to complete her sweater but I can. Customers today have a heightened awareness of the importance of quality sleep and the role of the right mattress in achieving it. The middle aged demographic, in particular, is increasingly health conscious, leading to a surge in demand for orthopedic mattresses. Unlike in the past, customers now conduct thorough research online before deciding on a purchase, comparing prices and reviews. While a mattress is typically replaced every seven years, many customers return to purchase pillows and accessories within a year and a half. However, the industry faces several challenges, including a lack of standardization. While the West has only five standard

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sizes, India has 18, and mattress thickness also lacks uniformity. Local players can easily fulfill customized size orders, giving them an edge over organized players. Furthermore, materials lack standardization, leading to low quality products entering the market. Even large players resort to using subpar materials like expanded polyethylene EPE, leading to a lack of quality.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-03-Test NO.-8074**

Control and a challenge for organized players. Although many customers now purchase mattresses online, some still prefer to test the product before buying. To accommodate this, companies are expanding their brand stores. The wellness sector is one of the fastest growing D2C segments, with the potential to surpass the more narrowly focused health segment. Despite the challenges, the mattress industry is seeing rapid growth due to the increasing awareness of the importance of sleep and the health benefits associated with quality rest. According to industry reports, the global mattress market is projected to reach \$43.43 billion by 2024, driven by factors such as urbanization, rising disposable income, and changing lifestyles. To keep up with the changing market demands, mattress companies are investing in research and development to create new and innovative products that cater to specific customer needs. For instance, some companies are developing mattresses with advanced cooling technologies to combat overheating during sleep, while others are introducing eco-friendly and sustainable options to meet the growing demand for environmentally conscious products. Additionally, there is a growing trend towards customization, with companies offering personalized mattresses tailored to individual preferences and body types. Such products are gaining popularity, as customers are willing to pay a premium for a comfortable and personalized sleep experience. Overall, the mattress industry is evolving rapidly, with new players entering the market and existing companies adapting to meet changing customer demands. As customers become more health conscious and prioritize quality sleep, the industry is likely to see continued growth and innovation in the years to come. Mental health and wellbeing are becoming as important as physiological wellness. The D2C wellness market can broadly be classified under three major umbrellas nutrition, fitness, and sleep which has in the past been the most neglected. Wellness is a relatively price elastic segment in an otherwise sensitive D2C ecosystem. Certifications are critical to establish credibility of a product and command a premium price. Recently, our Honorable Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman commenced her budget speech by calling it the first budget of Amrit Kaal. What was particularly interesting is how the Hon blew FM noted that the seven key priorities including infrastructure investment, reaching the last mile and inclusive development are set to complement one another and act as the apt rishi to guide us towards the Amrit Kaal. The Budget 2023 accurately captures the hope filled sentiment of the common Indian who is content with the status quo, but also, firmly believes that our country has much more potential. Despite several global headwinds throughout the recent few years including the Covid 19 pandemic, Russia Ukraine war, and India own concerns with maintaining economic stability in the South Asia region, India has continued to prove itself as an economic bright spot for growth and investments. However, that is not the peak of what India can achieve. It is no doubt that India is still within its PPF Production Possibility Frontier, and there is immense scope to reach a state of higher maximum

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productivity and efficiency. India revenue per employee RPE one of the wider metrics to gauge productivity has been falling from 2019 to 2021, and the sector wise RPE shows that the manufacturing sector faced a larger brunt of this as it faced a 28 percent decline in average RPE. India labor productivity growth has also shown similar trends, with faltering witnessed even in years preceding Covid 19. As India seeks ambitious.

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Growth targets, for economic industrial complex to continually contribute to it, enhancing productivity seems to be the need of the hour. It the Ashtha eighth rishi for the Amrit Kaal. Therefore, it critical to analyse the current state and trends of the productivity of our economic complex, and accordingly develop implementable interventions. Available literature on economic development such as the Three Sector or Fisher Clark Kuznets Hypothesis suggests that production in a country shifts from agriculture to manufacturing sector first, and then to services sector. This could be an underlying reason for why India has seen lower levels of overall productivity perhaps due to the lower exposure to a highly productive industrial set up. Of course, other factors play a major role as well, especially when we consider the presence of a large number of fragmented small and micro manufacturing companies. This was largely a consequence of certain pre liberalization era Industrial Policy 1956 policies whose effects can be seen to this day. For example India toy industry wood or plastics was reserved for small scale sector; as were some textile processes like hosiery, knitting & weaving. This undoubtedly limited efficiency levels of the Indian economy as preexisting larger players, who had the capital, were able to adopt practices that improved efficiency across its verticals in order to deliver competitive products. However, owing to most new entrants being smaller players who lacked capital we saw not only a lack of ability in these companies to compete with bigger firms through improving efficiency but also posed a limited threat to large firms. As a result, a paradox emerges wherein efficiency does remain a consistent priority for larger firms who have already established themselves, while smaller firms deal with a similar prioritization, and a unique affordability challenge. Indian industries and services sectors thus require efficiency and productivity as a priority to not just improve their competitiveness in the global marketplace, and profitability, but also align their trajectories to the economic ambitions of the country. In this regard, Government can also undertake a comprehensive role in enhancing the focus for prioritizing productivity and efficiency. A systematic two pronged approach can be deployed for this, with one prong focusing on the large enterprises to enhance their awareness, incentives and responsibility towards making their enterprises more efficient and productive, and the second focusing towards MSMEs, with measures enhancing awareness and affordability for MSMEs for undertaking measures to improve efficiency and productivity. The recently announced revamped version of MSME LEAN Manufacturing scheme is a step in the right direction by the Government to enhance MSMEs affordability of external interventions for enhancing efficiency and productivity. Large scale and efficient implementation of the scheme, however, will be the key factor which results in value realization. Similarly, the Government should also adopt productivity as the Ashtha Rishi for the Amrit Kaal and strategize a manner to gauge, prioritize and support productivity enhancement measures by large enterprises in the country. The National Productivity Council in this regard can play a robust role, in

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commissioning knowledge periodic reports which can provide an institutional barometer to gauge efficiency across large enterprises, as well as work with industry chambers for prioritization of productivity and efficiency in corporate strategies. Learning has become an ongoing process. It does not limit to schooling or college degrees anymore. We have seen that higher education.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8076**

Is to be done by authorities like Food and Drug Administration. Lastly, a patent is acquired by the organization for this approved drug. To recover the cost of research and development, companies usually price their brand name drugs on the higher side. This drug enters into the market including all costs born by the parent company for all the stages, which in turn makes the branded medicines costly for the end users. Now after a fixed period the patent of a drug expires and thereafter manufacturers can mimic the drug and make their own version. Now manufacturers do not go through the mundane process of clinical trials to prove the efficacy of the drug. Due to this, generic drugs cost less as compared to branded medicines. The generic medicines have the same molecular structure in comparison to the branded medicines, which means there is no compromise in the quality of ingredients. The active ingredient of the generic drug is the same as that of the branded drug, however, the inert ingredients, which give the drug its color, shape, or taste, vary from the brand name drug to the generic drug. As per the rough estimates, a generic medicine costs at least 50% cheaper than the same medicine with a brand name. Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs. It also reduces the out of pocket expenditure on medicines and thereby redefines the unit cost of treatment per person. Perhaps this can be a game changer for the health sector of our country. Artificial Intelligence AI and Machine Learning ML are certainly the most revolutionizing industrial technologies we know today. More business organizations are leveraging AI every year, enhancing their products and bringing more competitive and insight backed advantages to their strategies. So, it is certain that AI can overhaul any fragmented business perhaps in the storage space too The way AI innovations are accelerating, one should soon be able to witness expansions from Edge to enterprise infrastructures in a simple and cost effective manner. The only major hindrance in this progression is storage and deployment challenges. But the question arises could AI by itself address these challenges? AI for Smart Storage? In our modern world, AI is powered by data, but the only problem being data is either stored or managed in a way that makes it difficult and costly to access, maintain or expand. For mitigating this, enterprises must evaluate the value and purpose of this data, eliminate the unwanted fragments, and streamline the valuable data with compliance checks, data governance, and cataloging. This is where AI enabled storage steps in, providing real time updates from several data sources in an optimized manner and automating workflows while minimizing human interventions. According to recent market study, AI powered storage market is set to be worth around 25 Billion by the end of 2025, reflecting at 17.56% CAGR over the period. Now, the real question that arises is what are the advantages of.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8077**

AI enabled storage? Let dig deeper. Exploring the Advantages of AI enabled Storage Data being the new fuel for AI; it follows the need for legacy data storages to be transformed into smart storage solutions. This requires embedded deep learning and GPU processors which enables them to process real time insights and leverage advantages for AI enabled storage as follows:

**Scalability:** AI algorithms can process huge data volumes in real time, demanding a need for significant storage demands. By provisioning of AI enabled cloud storage, storage can scale up intelligently as per the business requirements.

**Shared Data vs. Stored Data:** In a data driven world, shared data proved to be more valuable than stored data. AI enabled storage makes it happen using advanced analytics and AI processed workloads, which helps scale out storage platforms that resolve downtime issues through data driven insights.

**Data Insights:** AI powered storage uses various analytical tools to deliver fast, reliable insights from billions of stored objects and files. This makes data more useful for major business decisions for organizations.

**Automation:** With help of Software Defined Storage, along with AI and ML, storage ecosystem can now add software layers on top of hardware and tracking more data. This allows managers to focus on strategic initiatives. Also, automation of storage facilities can be powered by AI and with their flexible and adaptable design, it is easy to manage, access, and reroute data center traffic to regulate datacenter temperatures automatically.

**Reporting and Alerting:** AI enabled storage further enables organizations to build reports based on the insights delivered, which then enables alerting system configurations, data storage failure mitigation, and anomaly remediation. One such example of reporting is Power BI by Microsoft. This promotes Learning Data Lifecycles and helps regulate data storage in the best possible way.

**Failure Prediction:** Productivity can be hugely impacted by storage failures. And, if the failure happens, organizations might recover lost data, restore it from a backup, but ultimately it will hinder productivity. With AI enabled storage, there a seamless detection of failures and data recovery happens instantly from the point of failure.

**Cost effective:** AI assisted storage aids in the identification of data utility and usage patterns. This aids in the decisions on data storage, data management, and unwanted data filtration. As a result, enterprises may make informed decisions about data storage capacity and save money on the expenses of holding massive amounts of data.

**AI enabled Storage vs. Cloud Storage** There are multiple ways in which AI enabled storage over performs than a typical cloud storage, to name a few: AI enabled storage enables us to deploy cost effective software defined storage, which efficiently allows data storage and easily recovers data from customers for insight led actions. The automation of operations connected with infrastructure, capacity, and storage management and maintenance is another benefit of AI enabled storage above traditional cloud storage. AI enabled storage provides a more agile and flexible architecture for enterprise storage ecosystem. It intelligently monitors access rights, dynamically reroutes datacenter.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8078**

Data, and automatically regulates data enter temperatures, all while reducing energy usage. AI improves storage accurate and dependability with smart security features that identify data packet loss during transit or within data centers, which in turn reduces data loss, improves availability, and speeds up turnaround time especially during downtime. Another developing benefit of AI enabled storage is neural storage. Despite the absence of human assistance, neural class storage can easily perceive and respond to storage issues and opportunities. Future of Data Storage with AI Going forward, when AI demands to increase the size of storage systems, the capacity of human engineers to manage, monitor, and maintain this large scale data storage becomes compromised. This bottleneck in scalability and efficiency is resolved with AI enabled data storage. While modern storage systems and applications can gather large data volumes and create actionable information, it is difficult to move forward without the intelligence and automation of AI powered storage systems the ones that can self predict and analyze data in real time. The union budget for 2022 was announced amid much fanfare. We waited to hear about funds allocated to the healthcare sector with bated breath. While some promising features were added to aid public health tele mental health centres, digitising the health ecosystem, uplifting districts lagging in the health care system, the entire healthcare system had mixed feelings towards this budget. While digitising the system is a welcome change, considering digital therapeutics and allocating funds or drafting policies to help the public benefit from it could have been an enormous step forward in improving public health. However, this might be a far fetched dream for the big names in the Detox domain because there are still many pain points that need to be addressed at the moment and one of them remains the eternal debate on insurance coverage and diabetes in a country which is the Diabetes capital of the world. According to the International Diabetes Federation, the estimated number of diabetes patients in the 20 79 age group is 74.2 million in 2021 and is likely to increase to 124.8 million in 2045. A campaign in August 2021 showed some startling data For people over 40, with BMI above 23 and a family history of type 2 diabetes, the risk of developing type 2 diabetes increases by 40 times. Furthermore, with over 90 million people with prediabetes, 70% will convert to type 2 diabetes in the next 5 10 years. Going by these numbers, it is evident that the burden of diabetes brings along with it the economic burden of its treatment and care. A decade back, buying insurance for people living with diabetes was difficult because of the risk involved. Nevertheless, government policies and diabetes specific insurance have been rolled out, seeing the growing numbers. There are many plans that one can choose from. However, one might still find it challenging to find an insurance policy that covers all costs medicine, hospitalisation, and complications due to comorbidities to relieve financial.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8079**

One way to curb this socio economic problem is to mandate corporate insurance coverage for diabetes. There are various benefits to this approach: It alleviates the economic burden from the workforce: A study published in 2007 suggests that an estimated USD 2.2 billion would be needed to sufficiently treat all cases of type 2 diabetes in India. Another study suggests that by 2025, most people with diabetes in developing countries will be in the 45 to 64 year age group, thus threatening the economic productivity of the country and the income earning ability of individuals. Mandating corporate insurance coverage for diabetes can help cover the cost, go for timely checkups, and take preventive measures to avert complications. Enables better productivity and ensures timely treatment: In the urban working class section, medical expenses and hospitalisation have always been a concern. A zone wise study published in for the south zone, for the north east and the west zone. If the employer gives this cost exemption, it becomes a huge relief for the employees to do timely tests and lessen the number of absenteeism due to complications of diabetes. A 2007 ICRIER survey showed that almost a quarter of the companies lose approximately 14% of their annual working days more than 51 days in a year due to sickness, and one can expect an equal percentage of loss in their productivity and profits. If we take the case of diabetes, an estimation of the loss to an organisation on account of absenteeism, loss of productivity of peers, subordinates, and managers due to a condition like diabetes is boosts employee wellness and leads to a happy work culture too: Including corporate insurance for diabetes would also help boost employees morale, a company that cares, thrives better with their workforce ready to push the limits. Furthermore, if a financial burden of diabetes treatment and care can be lifted it can also lead to a happy work culture. In our initial data from Fitter fly, we have found that some of these changes and benefits extend beyond the employee to the whole family. A better plan with better to individual to find an insurance policy that can suit their needs, with a diagnosis like diabetes might be difficult, but if big corporates take a step to secure employees living with diabetes, insurance companies can roll out policies that cover comorbidities or give better benefits than an individual plan, though it looks like a far cry at the moment, but could turn into possibility with corporations stepping up to mandate diabetes insurance cover. Apart from incorporating insurance for diabetes in corporate plans, organisations can also focus on preventive health care schemes to curb the problems of lifestyle diseases before it is too late. Incorporating Detox programs is one way to do that. In addition, helping employees live a better life by driving behavioral changes that are the core of Detox programs can also help save on corporate funds and improve the collective productivity of the workforce.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8080**

Ever since India gained independence, it has been on a progressive path of development. For the past several decades, India has been one of the fastest growing major economies in the world. However, India development has not been uniform. Some of the cities in the country like Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore have seen world class development with modern infrastructure, high living standards, medical facilities, educational institutions, and high per capita income. The situation, however, beyond the major cities has been totally different. Until recently, most tier 2 and tier 3 cities lacked basic infrastructure, facilities, and opportunities. This forced people from these towns to migrate to the bigger cities in search of jobs, education, medical facilities, and better living standards. The situation in the rural areas was even worse. However, things have rapidly been changing in past few years. The efforts of the government and the emergence of digital technologies have led to a rapid transformation of life in these cities. The change brought about by these factors is can be seen in almost every field of life and work. The education sector has been one of the primary beneficiaries of this transformation. Detach has emerged as the spearhead of the development of tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Before we jump further into this discussion, it would be noteworthy that India has had several education hubs beyond the big cities. Smaller cities like Dehradun, Bhuvneshwar, Kota, and Vishakhapatnam have always been considered good for quality education. The amalgamation of technology and education has revolutionized education in many more tier 2 and tier 3 cities in the country. Role of the internet Internet and the digital technologies associated with it have been the most important reasons that have brought about the educational revolution. The Internet has opened the doors to the global standards of education in these cities. Teachers are now equipped with world class knowledge and have access to the latest devices and technology. Students and parents have also embraced technology with open arms. Earlier, any new development in the education sector remained confined to the bigger cities. By the time it reached the smaller towns, cities, and rural areas, it was already outdated. However, the internet has changed it all. Today, the knowledge available to the big cities is also readily available to the smaller towns and cities. The Internet has also removed the barriers of time and place. In the pre internet era, students had to migrate to bigger cities for better and latest education. Those who could not afford the migration were devoid of it. The Internet has also raised the level of aspiration of the students. Now they are not satisfied with what they are getting, they are demanding more. This is also creating pressure on educational institutions to provide the best quality education to them. Investors are bullish No revolution has ever been successful without the support of money. The education revolution is no different. With cut throat competition and almost saturation in the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8081**

We do not live in the cycle of typing more and more keystrokes, let us choose as many as you need with the best accuracy, what matters most to you and always do well in the typing test for your better. Big cities, investors have been looking for new avenues for investment in the education sector. The availability of adequate infrastructure, high penetration of the internet, the of the middle class, lesser availability of high quality education, and relatively low competition present lucrative investment opportunities in the smaller towns and cities. Investors are pumping in money in these cities and fueling the education transformation. In the year the Detach industry in India saw an investment of clear again all of you. We do not live in the cycle of typing more and more keystrokes, let us choose as many as you need with the best accuracy, what matters most to you and always do well in the typing test for your better. Like every other sector, startups are playing an important role in shaping the education sector. With strong competition from larger players in the bigger cities, many startups are looking towards smaller towns to find their feet in the market. These startups not only bring new technology and innovation to these smaller places but also attract investors. They are also helping the students by building alternative channels for financing education. School dropout rate due to lack of funds has been a major issue in India. Startups are helping solve the problem by providing easy access to finance. Fee financing is one of the most revolutionary ideas brought in by startups in the education sector. These startups pay the student entire semester fee to the school upfront. The parents can then gradually repay the amount to the company in easy installments that are often interest free. This arrangement creates a win situation for the schools and the families of the students. As the entire year or semester fee is paid up front, the schools have a larger capital in hand. With this capital, they can plan their and invest. On the other hand, the parents do not have to of income disruption. Fee financing which started as basic school financing is gradually becoming a preferred option for students going for higher education, especially those who do not have access to conventional banking. During the pandemic, fee financing served as a boon for many students and educational institutions and continues to do so even now. The adoption of technology in the education sector was somewhat forced by the Covid 19 pandemic. However, for the in the smaller towns and rural areas, it came as a blessing in disguise. What came as a forced change triggered the transformation of the entire education sector in these cities. The dependence on big cities for good quality education is rapidly declining. Due to the initiatives by, and efforts from the industry, very soon, we can expect uniformity in the quality of education across the nation.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8084**

Karnataka has seen charges and counter charges by leaders of both BJP and Congress ever since the hijab controversy erupted. Different political players, especially at the local level, allowed the controversy to reach alarming proportions because they hoped to reap maximum political benefits from this escalation of tensions. As the full implications of this week high court judgment sink in, it remains to be seen how political parties will leverage it to gain crucial electoral points. Would it be an easy way to side step issues of governance and development? It is good that India has agreed to provide a 1 billion line of credit for Sri Lanka in the midst of the latter economic crisis. This is on top of the 500 million line of credit for purchasing fuel and a currency swap of 400 million that India has facilitated in recent months. Sri Lanka has a total deficit of 9.4 billion in foreign exchange and is facing the worst economic crisis in decades. Its official reserves fell to 2.36 billion in January with a sovereign bond repayment of 1 billion due in July. Things have come to this pass because Sri Lanka accumulated excessive debt over the years, particularly on account of sovereign bonds. And its only strategy to repay this debt was to bank on its tourism industry and foreign remittances. However, Lankan tourism took a big hit due to the Covid pandemic. Add to this populist policies of the Lankan government such as implementing tax concessions amounting to 1.5% of GDP and other missteps like switching to 100% organic agriculture. This led to a huge shortage of dollars for import dependent Sri Lanka, which in turn led to an acute crisis of essentials like fuel, medicines and food, and ballooning inflation which hit a record 25% last month. In fact, the crisis ridden Lankan economy has also made China circumspect about offering further financial assistance to Colombo. This, despite the fact that the current first family of Lankan politics, the Rajapaksas, is known to have a preference for Beijing. True, China did facilitate a yuan swap amounting to 1.5 billion to shore up Sri Lanka reserves. But there appears to be an understanding in Beijing that a lot of the loans it extended to Colombo were sunk into white elephant projects that neither helped the Lankan economy nor earned the Chinese a good reputation. This is precisely why Colombo is now looking to New Delhi for help. But India needs to be careful here. While the present moment does provide an opportunity for New Delhi to enhance its strategic relationship with Colombo, fundamental issues remain. Sri Lanka economic woes can only be resolved through IMF mediated debt restructuring something that Colombo now appears amenable to. Plus, there is also the Tamil issue and the implementation of the 13th Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution for devolution of powers. This has to be negotiated tactfully as overt Indian interference could once again create conditions for Sinhala nationalism to.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8085**

Be deployed as a political tool. The Rajapaksas will try to play both New Delhi and Beijing. India, therefore, has to be smart. Women as a constituency provide a decisive edge in electoral contests. It led to welfare policies and poll promises tailored to address their specific needs and subsequent analyses of the impact of these. Welfare, however, has limitations. It is a safety net, not a tool to empower women. Empowerment will come with jobs, which are often the gateway to financial security and a sense of self worth, and political power. There are signs that political parties are now beginning to move beyond targeted welfare schemes to measures which can truly empower women. Two recent examples are worth noting. Delhi government is trying to get more women to own and operate public transport through measures such as reserving licences and joint ownership. In Tamil Nadu, the DMK success in urban local body polls led it to appoint women as mayors in 11 of the 20 corporations, including Chennai. Important as these measures are they are not foundational. The precondition in empowering women is to impart confidence that they can access public spaces without fear. Data shows a strong correlation between perceptions of safety and women participation in the workforce. Gol employment data for the last full pre pandemic year, 2018 19, showed that 53.6 of the population in the 15 59 age group was in the job market. The discrepancy between women and men was stark. A mere 26.5 of the women were in the labour force as compared to 80.3 of the men. It the regional variation that foregrounds the safety factor. Southern states, Goa, Maharashtra, HP, Chhattisgarh and Sikkim were among states with a relatively high percentage of women in the workforce. Among states trailing the national average were UP, Bihar, West Bengal and Delhi. There are other reasons why so few women look for work. But unsafe public spaces are the most important. Goa just witnessed one of the most tempestuous elections in recent times and proving everyone who predicted a fractured verdict wrong, BJP got a decisive mandate to be in office for the third term. Contesting all 40 seats, the saffron party reached the half way mark on its own the second highest number of seats in the party political history in the tiniest state. Pramod Sawant comes of age This election was also the coming of age of Pramod Sawant, whose appointment as CM in the wake of Manohar Parrikar death looked fortuitous and under whose leadership BJP went to the polls. Sawant battled dissension and sabotage, anti incumbency, charges of corruption and allegations of cash for jobs, rising unemployment and misgovernance during Covid, to come up trumps. I have no problem with people who live in a ten bedroom house and do not answer their mobile phone. If they have gone swimming downstairs can appreciate the phone is not with them. And if someone does answer and says I will just.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8086**

Check if he is around even that is fair. After all, he may be in the west wing and they would have to hunt for him hither and thither like that Pimpernel fellow. Yoo-hoo, darling, call for you, where are you? But you cannot hold people who live in a one bedroom studio apartment with a kitchen and a postage stamp square called a balcony to the same standard. You call and whoever answers pauses for a moment then says, I will just see if he is home. For heaven sake it is 700 square feet, I have been there, not even decent enough space for a self respecting cat to say swing me around, and here we are forming a posse to go hunt for him. If it is the spouse saying that then you are in trouble lady, if you cannot spot him or worse, you do not know if he is at home or not. We are not on the Serengeti plains or in the Amazon forest. You live literally on top of each other, there is no question of either of you and your brood having your own space. Now let see, where could he be? Under the bed, hiding inside the closet, behind the shower curtain. Honey, I have shrunk myself, see I am hiding behind the kettle. There are so many better ways to fonefib. Not just the standard, unimaginative my battery ran out or oops, I am so sorry I had it on silent but if you are the sort who stares at the number on the screen and decides you cannot be bothered let me tell you something. There is for sure some mystical, mind linking cosmic impulse that confirms the suspicion in the caller that you are looking at his name and saying, no way, not now, aaa void. That hurts almost as much as the proverbial serpent tooth and is not easily forgotten. So, avoid hurting the other person and answer the phone and pretend there is a disconnection and you cannot hear. It is a class act and you can add a few swear words in regret, yell hello several times, make false promises to call back ha ha and just pretend you are so grievously upset you cannot talk. That way you don't hurt the caller's feelings and you don't have to hide behind the kettle. The word yoga is understood in several ways. One meaning predominantly attributed to it is action. Yoga is an action. It is described in the Bhagwad Gita as Karmeshu kausalam yoga. Action is simply understood as our emotional, neurological and mental response to a situation. It happens either with volition or without volition. When it happens with volition, it is thoughtful action if it happens without volition, it is called choiceless action. However, thought precedes action. Thought is crucial to performing actions. When the same action is constantly repeated, a habit is formed. Habits thus formed by constantly repeated actions describe.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8087**

Our character. Without getting into the complexity of action, let us first understand how action is performed. Action is done in two ways one is with effort and the other without effort. Effortless action is true yoga. Achieved we all perform actions with effort. This is the beginning of action action is done with me consciousness. Action thus performed, with me consciousness, is not yoga because it involves effort. Yoga emphasises swift action without giving much credence to I thought. When we want to excel in one skill, we need to put in a lot of effort in the beginning. In time, it becomes effortless. This is called efficiency. Take teaching as an example. Teaching a particular subject requires effort in the beginning, such as preparing notes, rehearsing before stepping into a classroom, self evaluating, and so on. As we teach the same subject, assisted by our constant learning that enhances our knowledge, we gain efficiency in time. We need not take lecture notes to the classroom, we need not prepare seriously. We might as well walk into the classroom empty handed and deliver the goods. Or we may take along lecture notes but not look at them now and then while teaching as we did in the beginning. This way efficiency is achieved. Effortless action is nothing but achieving efficiency. When we gain this efficiency in whatever we do, we are in a state of yoga. Our bodies and minds get totally involved in whatever we do with no effort. That is, we do not feel tired or become a spent force. The whole creation is moving in this direction effortless action. The only difficulty is that we are not aware of it. Effortless action also means responding to a situation spontaneously, without thinking too much about it. Otherwise, it would bind us to karma, which is inescapable. Instead, we wait for the situation to unfold before us and when it does, we act like a cat on the wall that lies in wait for a rat to come out of its hole. Once the rat appears and is close enough, the cat jumps and catches it. This is true action. There is no effort involved. Climate change is a complex challenge facing mankind. It is much more than just an environmental concern. It has far reaching consequences for sustainable development and equity. To mitigate climate change, there is a global effort to reach net zero by mid century. This mitigation plan intends to reduce the emissions and concentrations of greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere. The impacts of climate change will be felt across a range of sectors and businesses. Business as usual will not cut it. Action to become more resilient to current and anticipated risks are ongoing with sectors transitioning into low carbon operations. These include the introduction of renewables as alternate energy systems, adopting climate smart agriculture, and decarbonising manufacturing among others. Such transitions not only take us towards a carbon neutral economy but also prevent.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8088**

Is believed as a necessary part of personal and professional development. The education ecosystem has been rapidly changing over the last few years. Because of technological advancements after the pandemic, physical education modes have rapidly shifted to online classrooms. The pandemic situation in the world has forced even the most reputable universities and schools to turn to digital platforms. This leveled the playing field for detach startups leveraging the digital space to provide education, initially resulting in tremendous growth for detach companies. The new finch education solutions came into the picture and are progressively filling the funding vacuum for education. Fitch alternatives for education are resolving issues with traditional finance methods. As per the recent report by Technavio on the Online Education Market, India online education market is set to grow at a of 21 between to reach a market size of US\$ 14.33 billion. This has resulted in constant innovation in the education finch space. By using digital and technology enabled resources, this segment strives to bridge the gap and thereby transform the education financial market. As technology evolves, unlike traditional institutions which take time in processing Detach loans, digital app based lending solutions make it more accessible and user friendly with flexible repayment models that suit learners across categories. Below are some key aspects that accelerate the growth of finch solutions in the educational sector: Asian economies are projected to propel the global real GDP in 2023, despite the ransacking inflation circling the continent compeers Europe, Latin America, and the US. This is a golden hour; or rather a bright green year for India, as while the talent force shrinks around the world, the working age populous balloons up to favor our national demographics. A lucrative means, then, to push India professional pool to the global forefront, is developing its technical and interpersonal capacities to overshadow foreign workforces. The former of these has been continually honed in the preceding decades, and our nation takes immense pride in Indians spearheading distinguished positions in global organizations overlooking dexterous mechanics and or tech. The latter provides an increased scope for introspection, as noticeable interpersonal skills might not be easily acquirable traits. Further, a special focus is to be laid on one of these profound skills of success communication. Businesses thrive on communication. Relationships sustain through communication. Ideas come to fruition via communication. And with the standard language for cross border communication being accepted and celebrated as English, like it or not, a superior linguistic capacity blesses one to carry out business correspondence with ease, flair, and confidence. It is estimated that over 1.5 billion people speak English worldwide, making it an essential language for international communication and trade. In recent years, India has emerged as a global hub for various industries, including IT, finance, healthcare, and hospitality. As Indian businesses increasingly interact with international contemporaries and customers, English language proficiency has proved to be a critical arrow in the quiver for Indian professionals to hit the bull

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eye. With the wild rise of globalization and outsourcing, Indian organizations can churn every bit of this opportunity through enhancing the linguistic and cognitive prowess of their hires through suitable, flexible, and new age andragogy models offered by companies with English development solutions. A survey by Education First, a language training provider, found English language.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8091**

Proficiency to be an essential aid for career development in industries such as hospitality. The survey illustrated that hotel managers with pronounced English language competence showed promising career prospects and were more likely to be promoted to senior management positions. The Intertwining Global Knowledge Ecosystem Befitting words in creative combinations can put one on the map if stitched together with seamless articulation. English serves as the language of instruction, research, and prints for the worldwide academic fraternity that carries with it a bulky prestige in all nations alike. English language skills can help one access a wider range of resources, many of the world most eminent publications, including academic journals, theoretical papers, and industry reports. Furthermore, English is the lingua franca of scientific research, and proficiency in the same enables researchers to collaborate on projects, adding to the global repository of reason and inference. The world is continually shrinking at the speed of light. The wired roots of the corporate jungle are entangling, and canopies shading the business nexus are growing denser. This is creating a paradoxical duality in the business world. While communication is now substantially easier a gift of evolving technologies, relationships are diminishing with the blurring workspace boundaries and a tsunami of individuals worth socialising with. Presenting a unique workbench with a formidable hold on the English language is a sure shot way to strengthen professional bonds effectively with clients and partners from around the world, making it easier to persuade, negotiate, and close deals. The same can open avenues of greater accomplishments in the global job market for Indian work aspirants. Additionally, English language proficiency is often considered a key indicator of a person overall educational attainment and professionalism. The aim is to equip our human power with essential skillsets that help professionals harvest the gains of the transitioning economy and support our nation growing working age population, to ensure employment in the best positions for every Indian candidate, for which English is the irreplaceable catalyst. Management education is one discipline of Higher Education. It has been quite challenging for businesses and societies in the last few years as the world was recovering from the Covid pandemic, geopolitical tensions have created new risks and uncertainties. This is truly a Volatile, Uncertain Complex and Ambiguous VUCA world where businesses need to be resilient and adaptive. Global challenges like climate change, inequality, of the world also put pressure on management education to impart the courses that can enable the institutions to adapt to the change. There will be great impetus for the courses like Green Supply Chain, Circular Economy, metrics and so on. The Management Education 5.0 will cover the teaching pattern in global dynamics which need to be revisited. The educational system has had to adapt, create, and implement technological tools to become appropriate for distance education. Although distance education was already a trend, online courses suddenly became the only possibility, which brought a lot of technological progress but it also revealed a deep

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lack of preparation. The educational system has had to adapt, create, and implement technological tools to become appropriate for distance education. Although distance education was already a trend, online courses suddenly became the only possibility, which brought a lot of technological progress but it also revealed a deep lack of preparation. This will be different as it brings the best practices of Management Education.

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Which integrates the innovative technologies such as the Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, cloud computing, and analytics into Society 5.0. This term concerns using and creating technology on behalf of society. More than a tool to improve production, technology should contribute to people well-being. The future of education will redefine the best practices in Management Education 5.0 where the special lab classes can be introduced to improve the weak area of students. The onus of transforming conventional students into active learners rests on the teachers. In this strictly outcome-based education, the role of the teacher is required to be that of a guiding force or a mentor rather than that of just imparting knowledge. The lack of face-to-face contact with the class requires unique behavioral and instructional skills and competencies in the teacher and this master class is about what these skills are and how to develop them. Management Education 5.0 will be the future in our educational systems. The stubbornness of high inflation could force the Reserve Bank of India RBI to hike the repo rate again in April. To be sure, inflation based on the Consumer Price Index CPI moderated to 6.44 in February, from 6.52 in January, thanks to easing fuel prices. But it failed to bring relief because the stickier components of inflation food and core remain high, and CPI inflation is still outside the RBI target band of 2-6. In fact, it stayed above 6 in 10 of the past 12 months. What worries is the rising build-up of risks, especially on the food price front. If the risks materialise, food prices could feel the heat for the second year in a row, hitting household budgets. Broadly, throughout this fiscal, the trajectory of headline CPI inflation has mirrored the movement in food prices. The next few months will not be any different. Food prices will continue to guide headline inflation. As food inflation softens in the base case of normal monsoon in 2023, headline inflation, too, should moderate. In the base case, headline CPI inflation is seen coming down to 5 in fiscal 2024, from an estimated 6.8 in fiscal 2023. Despite the softening, inflation rates for most sub-components will be higher than the pre-pandemic five-year average, which suggests a lower-than-desired extent of moderation in inflation. Food inflation is expected to moderate, assuming a normal monsoon. However, some headwinds could limit the extent of moderation or, worse, flare inflation further. In the worst case, where food inflation remains as high as in fiscal 2023, the headline inflation forecast gets pushed up 80-90 basis points, inching closer to the uncomfortable 6 mark. Crosscurrents in food inflation Food inflation is typically influenced by three factors: climate patterns monsoon and weather disruption, minimum support price MSP movements, and global food prices. This year, there is limited relief on these fronts amid a build-up of risks of late. But one more factor that matters, is certain to provide some respite the high base-effect from fiscal 2023. The food index climbed almost 6.8 on-year in fiscal 2023, with prices of cereals mainly wheat up over 10 and milk over 7. Inflation in meat and fish, edible oils, pulses, and vegetables has either moderated or seen a modest rise. A high base effect should statistically lower food inflation in items that saw prices jump. But the



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weather risks to inflation are climbing higher. After four consecutive normal monsoons, chances of another one in 2023 are low. Since 1901, there have been only seven instances when the southwest monsoon has been normal above normal for four or more years in a row. Moreover, there are fears of an disrupting.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-04-Test NO.-8093**

Southwest monsoon this year. According to Skimmed Weather, 80 of El Niño years end with subnormal monsoon. Meanwhile, as we await the southwest monsoon, unseasonal rains in mid-March have damaged standing, ready-to-harvest rabi crops in several parts of the country. As per CRISIL Market Intelligence and Analytics the damage to wheat, onion, tomato, and mango is expected to impact their prices. This is bad news given that cereal wheat and paddy inflation is already in double digits. Meanwhile, vegetables, the only category providing some respite from high food inflation could also face higher prices because of weather disruptions. Then there is milk, where prices have risen 7 on average in fiscal 2023, driven by higher cost of procurement, animal feed, and the demand drive due to reopening of hotels, restaurants, and similar activities. Milk, which occupies 13 weight in the CPI food index, is expected to see demand continue to strengthen, allowing producers to increase prices further in fiscal 2024 to pass on the high procurement costs. That said, limited easing in global food prices can cap the downside to domestic prices of certain commodities. The continuation of geopolitical strife and reduced supply from affected regions, and the resultant export restrictions globally, remain pressure points on global food prices. As per World Bank forecasts, the overall food index is expected to soften in 2023, though prices of certain commodities are considerably higher than in 2019, when they started climbing up. These include wheat, edible oils, maize, and sugar. However, an extended ban on wheat exports would curtail the upside to wheat prices that could have come from the global side. Prices of millets bajra, jowar, ragi spiked 12 in fiscal 2023, much higher than the decadal average of 2.1. The increase is due to higher demand, led by substitution away from wheat and rice which have turned dearer, and given the government thrust on higher consumption of millets due to their nutritional benefits. These factors are expected to keep the pressure high even in fiscal 2024. In the base case, CPI inflation is expected to moderate in coming months, pulled down mainly by base effect and food inflation. Pressure on food has worsened and threatens to keep headline inflation high in a year when gross domestic product growth is projected to slow. However, if the southwest monsoon is normal, which is our base case, higher production could keep prices in check. Despite a large part of the recent inflation push originating from the supply side, rising pressure on the headline inflation which the RBI targets does put it in a tight spot to push rates higher. This is especially when, after the failure of Silicon Valley Bank and rising banking stress in the West, most global central banks have indicated that they are closer to their terminal rates and could likely pause soon. Much of this growth can be attributed to factors such as government support, heightened environmental awareness, and technological advancements. Tax breaks, subsidies, and investment in charging infrastructure have been among the initiatives aimed at promoting the adoption of EVs. Increased environmental awareness among the populace has also contributed significantly, with people seeking more sustainable and eco-friendly

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alternatives to traditional fossil fuel-powered vehicles. Additionally, advancements in battery technology and the emergence of convenient charging options have bolstered the appeal of EVs. The steps that the Government took to promote electric mobility includes the facilitation of 100 percent FDI in the EV sector, incubator programs, shared facilities for prototyping, and financial support through.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8094**

Climate change from exacerbating current development challenges such as gender inequality. Mapping the dimensions of disparity Women are a particularly vulnerable group who are tasked with the responsibility of securing the nutritional security and well being of the household with limited access to and control of resources. Recent statistics revealed that the Covid pandemic widened the gender disparity. In 2020, for every 10 food insecure men, there were 11 food insecure women. The following figures indicate how grave the issue is. It is estimated that globally there are about 400 million women farmers and only 15 of them own their own land. In India, amid the migration of men, 75 of rural women are full time farmers and are yet not considered as farmers. The responsibilities in crop production are highly gendered. Men who are considered as farmers operate machinery and handle the economics of the farm such as hiring labour, procuring inputs, sourcing finance and marketing the harvest while the majority of the back breaking work such as sowing, application of fertilizers and weeding among others are undertaken by women. The informal sector is where most women from remote areas look for work today. 91 of women in paid jobs are working in the informal sector, where overall women participation is just a meager 23. Participation of women in India formal workforce has been declining consistently over more than a decade. The manufacturing sector has similar gaps which represent gender inequity and lay in the underrepresentation of women and in their work profiles. A study conducted by the Consulate of Sweden in India, showed a mere 3 12 women participation in different manufacturing sectors. Out of which 22 are concentrated in the textile and tobacco sector, where women are delegated work related to packaging, compiling and arranging, while the responsibility of machine handling is still left to the stride of males. The absence of the women folk in managerial and leadership positions is also seen within the sector. Often not only is the pm sector gender imbalanced, but the labor has also historically been composed of marginalized people who belong to poorer, less literate sections of the society. Such groups enjoy poor energy democracy and are often more prone to health and safety issues as their habitats are close to polluting industries and factories. Operationalising gender equity can help reap intersectional co benefits from economics and climate action Despite the aforementioned vulnerability, women are considered to be effective agents of both mitigation and adaptation at household, community, sub regional and national levels. Women have a wealth of experience and knowledge that can be leveraged for climate resilient development. Research in Pakistan found that increasing women participation in rice farming enhanced technical efficiency TE by 47.3 percent, resulting in greater labor land ratios and land productivity. A recent study by McKinsey Global Insights MGI highlights, roughly 12 trillion can be added to global GDP by 2025 by advancing women equality following a best in region scenario, which refers to each.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8095**

Country taking steps to advance the participation of women in their respective geographies at levels similar to the best country in their region. The gains will be much more under a full potential utilization scenario. The public, private, and social sectors will need to act to close gender gaps in work and society. The study goes on to highlight that India and Latin America stand to gain the most with such a transition. This emphasizes the intersectional aspect of Gender Equity, which is a complex issue that is further interlinked with race, caste, religion, location, culture, and socioeconomic standing or class. Several other SDGs, such as No Poverty, Clean and Affordable Energy, Quality Education, Decent Work, and Economic Growth, and Reduced Inequalities, will be unreachable by default unless gender equity, the United Nations 5th Sustainable Development Goal SDG is achieved. Several studies have highlighted that increase in women in leadership positions leads to greater overall performance. Thus, gender diversity is not just a social and a moral imperative, but also a successful economic case. What gender equity engenders for India. Now that India clean energy transition is underway, this transition has the potential to be used not just for the technology transition but for the establishments of new socio cultural and socio economic structures. With the right framework, strategies, and an equitable action plan we can avoid the replication of gender inequality amongst other structural inequalities into these newly developing systems, in India and globally. Until now, women have largely been employed in activities that involve lower skill sets. This is observed in the agriculture sector with their responsibilities mostly restricted to farm based labour works and in the manufacturing sector concentrated within home based setups rather than within the factory based processes. In the agriculture sector a pay disparity of up to 53 is observed while in the manufacturing sector women are exposed to a 100 wage disparity against men. Even though, industry in India still has reached the levels anticipated by the government, either in value relative to GDP or workforce. The number of people engaged in the manufacturing sector has dropped from 51 million to 27 million, where the majority of those who lost their jobs were female workers. The female workforce is still treated as a buffer workforce expendable, flexible and secondary bread earners. Labour market segregation, skewed power relations, limited access to skill and resources expedited women to lose their jobs. India has made considerable progress in increasing access to education for girls, as increasing numbers of women of working age are enrolling in secondary schools. There is good retention of girl children and increased enrollment. Yet, the core of it remains in how the women are seen, with her primary role defined as a caregiver. With the need to be mindful of understanding the subconscious biases, India is at a stage, where investment is not only increasing participation but also building girl aspirations, seeing them as assets, and giving them roles beyond caregivers. Clean.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8096**

Transition brings the opportunity to not reduce barriers in entry or improve retention, but to encourage growth for women workers. The renewable energy sector employs about 32 women, compared to 22 in the energy sector overall. Implementing the transformation Gender equity, economic expansion, and climate action can operate in silos they are entwined in a thread that can help in the fabrication of a better world. To sum up, it becomes important to meet a set of short term milestones to achieve the long term goal of India gender equitable transition as we head to achieve our net zero goals. Since there is a lot of momentum towards education, we should expand on our beti bachao, beti padho initiative. This can be done by encouraging public private partnerships. It also gets critical to strengthen national policy to increase women participation so that all stakeholders are invested towards a defined goal. India did have a policy on women empowerment in 2001, which was even amended in 2016. Yet to see some mandates to be executed towards equitable energy transitions, there is a need to build an implementable roadmap with a measurement metric to monitor and evaluate progress across institutions and companies. Simultaneously, mentorship from employers and promoting women to productive and leadership roles will create a snowballing effect towards enabling environment for women. At the same time attention must be paid to recognising people power and considering the willingness to change. Lastly, building commitment to increase accountability, transparency and gender sensitizing the stakeholder towards the intersectional benefits from gender equity will strike a good balance towards the goal. Conclusion The correlation between gender equity, economic development, and climate action forms a tripartite bond. They all depend on each other. Climate action creates better workspaces for women, and consequently, gender equity creates economic expansion. The authorities involved need to prepare for a scalable transformation that creates resourceful changes moving forward. The question is what is India big win with the ongoing efforts towards development and clean transition should we encourage startups focused on gender sensitisation? or share success stories to encourage leadership and inclusion? or build tools where beneficiaries and stakeholders can introspect and communicate their experience and have community programs to sensitize families? With the tremendous influx of women gamers in the last couple of years, online gaming is no longer a niche pursuit for men. Be it gamers, streamers, game developers, or entrepreneurs, today, women are increasingly straddling different roles in the online gaming industry, making it more diverse and inclusive. A recent report by the All India Gaming Federation AIGF unveiled that India is home to over 400 million gamers, with a corresponding increase in the number of women gamers. While the user engagement levels of women gamers saw a sharp rise, particularly during the Covid 19 pandemic induced lockdown when 49 of the women started playing games, it is promising to see how it has still maintained a healthy momentum even after the ease in restrictions. Committed gamers.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8097**

With the widespread adoption of affordable mobile devices and low cost data access, online gaming became the go to recreational activity for several men and women across the country. Currently, India is the 5th largest online gaming market. As the industry continues to be buffeted by winds of change, women make up for half of the hyper casual gamers. Catering to the nuances of audience segments is as much a priority in online games as other media, for instance in understanding primary motivations. For women, the research uncovered that easy access, ease of use, convenience, and low investment in online games are the most common motivators behind gaming habits. It is worth noting that 77 of India women mobile gamers are committed gamers, playing at least once a day spending an average of 53 minutes per day. Popular e sports genres include adventure, first person shooters, multiplayer online battle arenas, survivalist horror, virtual sports and strategy. Today, we are also witnessing a substantial increase in the share of serious women gamers mostly home makers and college students who are looking to boost their income by playing real money skill based games. Change makers As more and more women get involved in the gaming ecosystem, they are forming a major part of decision makers and reshaping the gaming landscape for the better. Not just limited to gamers and streamers anymore, women are now at the forefront of developing women themed designs, graphics and lead characters, breaking gender stereotypes and establishing a leading presence in the industry. In the coming years, the Indian gaming ecosystem can take cues from South East Asia where women game developers are continuing to enhance existing games and create new formats with art styles and graphics that offer exclusive experiences to female gamers and also fight the gender stereotypes that continue to prevail in online games. Way forward The engagement of women in online gaming is poised to increase exponentially in the coming years with the increase of advancement, accessibility and affordability of gaming technology. It safe to say that a large part of the future growth will come from female mobile gamers who do not fit the gaming stereotype of young urban males. As we move towards improved age and gender parity among online gamers, it about time that the gaming industry becomes adequately structured to serve this growing consumer segment. There could not be a better time for women developers and gamers to start their careers in this emerging industry. E waste refers to the waste arising from end of life electronic appliances like computers laptops and mobiles phones. International Finance Corporation, the advisory arm of the World Bank, says that the management of e waste becomes complex because of the presence of toxic metals, which causes severe environmental as well as health concerns. India is facing challenges in managing the existing e waste dump. There is a continuous increase with technology changing every day and users adopting the same. According to Global E Waste.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8098**

Monitor Report 2020, India e waste production has risen almost 2.5 times in 6 years, and managing this waste is not easy. The e waste management rules in India, which was introduced first in 2011 and amended in 2016; make electronics producers responsible for managing their share of e waste. The concept is called Extended Producer Responsibility EPR. So, even if consumers decide to manage their e waste, there is a lack of formal channel. The e waste management rules specify not just the need to handle e waste in an environmental friendly way, but also its transportation, storage and recycling, from where the journey starts. Here is where a Producer Responsibility Organization PRO comes in. PROs can work with the producers to manage the rising e waste crisis in India. A PRO role is to collect the e waste on behalf of the producers and ensure safe recycling through authorized recyclers only. The rules amended in 2016 allow having a PRO on board for a smooth collection and recycling of e waste, as per the recycling share allocated to a particular producer. According to the Central Pollution Control Board CPCB, India has 51 registered PROs in the country. CPCB mandates the PROs to be registered with them, to be called as a legal and formal entity to work in the sector. Despite these registered PROs, much of the e waste has been collected through informal sources like rag pickers, which never reach the right channel for recycling. While producers have been directed to manage their share of e waste and are continuously working with the PROs, the need of the hour is to build a cost effective business model to channelize e waste from users for recycling using a legal and formal sector. This will encourage more private players to become PROs or authorized recyclers. For this, government and producers should work closely to establish a formal route that can help the country to manage this low visibility crisis, which can impact the environment and health extensively, if not addressed immediately. Ever since India gained independence, it has been on a progressive path of development. For the past several decades, India has been one of the fastest growing major economies in the world. However, India development has not been uniform. Some of the cities in the country like Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore have seen world class development with modern infrastructure, high living standards, medical facilities, educational institutions, and high per capita income. The situation, however, beyond the major cities has been totally different. Until recently, most tier 2 and tier 3 cities lacked basic infrastructure, facilities, and opportunities. This forced people from these towns to migrate to the bigger cities in search of jobs, education, medical facilities, and better living standards. The situation in the rural areas was even worse. However, things have rapidly been changing in past few years. The efforts of the government and the emergence of digital technologies have led to a rapid transformation of life.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8099**

The change brought about by these factors is can be seen in almost every field of life and work. The education sector has been one of the primary beneficiaries of this transformation. Edtech has emerged as the spearhead of the development of tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Before we jump further into this discussion, it would be noteworthy that India has had several education hubs beyond the big cities. Smaller cities like Dehradun, Bhubneshwar, Kota, and Vishakhapatnam have always been considered good for quality education. The amalgamation of technology and education has revolutionized education in many more tier 2 and tier 3 cities in the country. Role of the internet Internet and the digital technologies associated with it have been the most important reasons that have brought about the educational revolution. The Internet has opened the doors to the global standards of education in these cities. Teachers are now equipped with world class knowledge and have access to the latest devices and technology. Students and parents have also embraced technology with open arms. Earlier, any new development in the education sector remained confined to the bigger cities. By the time it reached the smaller towns, cities, and rural areas, it was already outdated. However, the internet has changed it all. Today, the knowledge available to the big cities is also readily available to the smaller towns and cities. The Internet has also removed the barriers of time and place. In the pre internet era, students had to migrate to bigger cities for better and latest education. Those who could not afford the migration were devoid of it. The Internet has also raised the level of aspiration of the students. Now they are not satisfied with what they are getting, they are demanding more. This is also creating pressure on educational institutions to provide the best quality education to them. Investors are bullish No revolution has ever been successful without the support of money. The education revolution is no different. With cut throat competition and almost saturation in the big cities, investors have been looking for new avenues for investment in the education sector. The availability of adequate infrastructure, high penetration of the internet, the economic rise of the middle class, lesser availability of high quality education, and relatively low competition present lucrative investment opportunities in the smaller towns and cities. Investors are pumping in money in these cities and fueling the education transformation. In the year 2020, the Edtech industry in India saw an investment of around 1.4 billion USD. Startups are paving the way India is a country of startups. Like every other sector, startups are playing an important role in shaping the education sector. With strong competition from larger players in the bigger cities, many startups are looking towards smaller towns to find their feet in the market. These startups not only bring new technology and innovation to these smaller places but also attract investors. They are also helping the students by building alternative channels for financing.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8102**

Disclaimer: I come from and represent the typical Indian middle class. Views expressed here are my personal and may vary greatly from the experiences of others. The colors run riot on holi. They come in every form. Powder, liquid, splash, sprays. Usually they are hand delivered. Sometimes they are delivered packed in balloons. In extreme cases, a person is delivered to the pool full of colored water. Clothes bear the brunt of vagaries of the colors. Every year on Holi, I stand in front of my cupboard and ponder what to wear. There are two types of clothes in there. One set is of clothes that I wear regularly. By default, they get aggregated on the right side of the closet. Then there are clothes that I don wear. Slowly and slowly they move towards left side. I look at the right side and decide not to spoil the clothes that I wear in routine. Then I look at the left side, and decide not to spoil them too as I might wear them some day. Then I try to remember what I wore on the last holi. Trying to remember details of a day one year back is a futile exercise. I do have the memory of elephants, for the simple reason that I am not an elephant. They have big bodies and may be a corresponding large brain with more memory space. On the other hand, I have a small body and I am sure, a corresponding small brain with almost negligible memory space. It is equally difficult to find the pictures of last holi to confirm the dress worn on that day. Moreover, pictures of all the holi s look same. Even the graying of hair is masked by the colors. Sometimes one is so colorful , it is difficult to recognize oneself. Beer and vodka make the day perfect but act as memory cleaner. I remember, last year I took off my clothes and dutifully placed them near the washing machine. Intention was to get them cleaned and store them for usage next year. I am sure they got washed. But next year, I do remember what did I wear or where I stacked them for future use. So like every previous year, I take out my t shirt which I consider the oldest, and pair it off with old jeans. And then I go out to celebrate the festival. There is so much fun and enthusiasm, I forget everything about clothes. I no longer am worried about what I am wearing. Anyways, soon clothes are so covered with color, it is almost impossible to tell the original color or shape. Then I see all around, one final look for what all are wearing. There I see combination of every kind. The most sophisticated and elegant wear new white attire. Then there are mediocre like me, jeans and t shirts. On the other end are people who are out there just to enjoy, they are in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8103**

Shorts chapels lower anything they could lay their hands on. The Kashmir Files a film based on the exodus of Kashmiris Pundits from Kashmir is an attempt to uncover the distortions of the history of Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir Files is a 2022 Indian Hindi language drama film written and directed by Vivek Agnihotri. Produced by Zee Studios, the film is based on the exodus of Kashmiri Hindus during the onset of Kashmir Insurgency. It stars Anupam Kher, Darshan Kumar, Mithun Chakraborty and Pallavi Joshi. Such distortions are not limited only to Kashmir and go back to the Vedic period, and these biases were deliberately created by the invaders who attacked Bharat. Sadly such distortions were supported by the scholars groomed by colonial scholarships. There has been a synergetic struggle to deny any Hindu Identity, Hindu history or eternal values of Hinduism. This strategy was further extended to deprive the rightful Identity of Bharat and its history and ancient civilisation. The film almost made everyone cry, but many didn't cry. It would have been easy to cry, but it takes a lot of effort not to cry because it is an act of conscious restraint when confronted with the bestiality of wretchedness. Globally all communities have suffered some less, some more, which makes us all equal & human. It was the 19th of January, 1990, and days were cold and nights bitter, though there was no snow on the ground. By 10 PM, many people collectively raised thunderous Islamic and pro Pakistan slogans by pro Pakistan elements and relayed through powerful loudspeakers almost pierced eardrums. Though KPs were used to such slogans, the timing and synergy of tumultuous bang and loudspeakers was the cause of concern. Suddenly telephone bells rang; each caller on the other end of the line asked their relative, friend or acquaintance whether they were safe. This question carried more meaning beneath its simple words. KPs were asked to come out of their houses on that dark and dreary night and see themselves strange scenes on streets and in open places unfolding. Crowds of the Muslim population, young, old, children, and women, came out of their homes jam-packed the streets, gesticulating vigorously and yelling slogans in favour of Islam, Pakistan and the insurgency. People carried rugs, carpets, mats and furnishing and spread it out on the streets and squares. They brought wood and lit bonfires to keep their bodies warm. People sat, squatted, danced, shook fists, made violent gestures as loudspeakers were fixed and microphones blurred a mix of religious verses, revolutionary songs, anti India vitriolic and the supremacy of Islamic faith, all by turn making rounds from one to another speaker, each speaker more rabid firebrand than his predecessor. This rant and rave continued till the early hours of the following day. The message went to the Hindus that they were in the line of fire. Frightened like pigeons, they hold up in their nests throughout the night. Not a single soul came out of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8104**

His house to go to the temple for prayers or to Hari Parbat heights to pay usual obeisance to the deity. On the one hand, the night long tirade against KPs and lionising of Islamic warlords snatched whatever remnant of peace of mind they were left with. The question that caused them grave distress was how they could live in the Valley of Kashmir without the goodwill of the majority community. They have had centuries of excellent and brotherly relations. Overnight their Muslim brothers had become their worst enemies as they threw their masks which they wore for centuries. Suspicion loomed largely among Muslims and Hindus of the Valley of Kashmir. This single night of defiance and revolt paralysed the govt machinery, and not a single policeman was visible anywhere in the city the following day. From the next day, it was the rule of the mosque, the priest and the anti national forces. Loudspeakers fixed to mosque tops blurred uninterruptedly, cautioning the Hindus to leave the Valley. Nevertheless, the hate campaign carried forward through barbaric and inhuman means of violence struck fear among the entire KPs population. The eviction of KPs from the Valley in Kashmir was only the latest. Before this, many such displacements took place. Nevertheless, the largest exoduses fled their homeland for fear of being persecuted. This was a genocide. They went together with so much bloodshed, anguish, chaos and suffering. The injustice and callousness they faced were shocking. Beyond everything, they were not refugees from another country but were rendered homeless and stateless in their nation India. What was their fault In a state where our external and internal enemies wanted to break from India and turn into an Islamic republic. Hence the cry of Azadi freedom. Freedom from what From Hindu majority India. Sh Jgmoan, who was then Governor of the erstwhile state of J&K, sent enough warning signals, but no attention was paid by those sitting at the helm of affairs. The forgiving and lenient attitude was inherent in the politics of deception and duplicity of the state. In tiny minor matters, hypocrisy and unproductivity were interwoven. Most politicians were adapted in speaking dual voices, one for the state and the other for the nation. This politics created different illusions for different actors of the drama. They continued to operate without checks and balances. Some underlying forces command the life of a nation, and such forces comprise the concealed channels of its social and political setup. Religion is one of these channels, which is most potent and essential. Throughout the history of humanity, religion has remained a powerful tool, despite its merits and demerits. In Kashmir, the religious orders of Sufis and Rishis had inbuilt sources of love, harmony, compassion, holiness, etc. Still, unfortunately, these traditions were not rejuvenated, not refashioned to narrow down the differences between the two communities. This was undoubtedly a leadership failure since independence. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was one of the most robust roots which fomented.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8105**

Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order dated 11.03.2019 passed by the high court of karnataka at Bengaluru in regular first appeal raft no.1674 by which the high court has allowed the said appeal preferred by respondent no herein employee and has quashed and set aside the judgment and decree passed by the learned trial court consequently dismissing the suit filed by respondent no.1 herein original plaintiff declaring the date of birth of employee the original defendant karnataka rural infrastructure development limited hereinafter referred to as the original defendant appellant corporation has preferred the present appeal. Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order dated 05.11.2019 passed by the high court of karnataka at dharwad in writ petition sres, by which the high court has partly allowed the said writ petition, relying upon the judgment and order passed in raft matter of civil appeal no karnataka rural infrastructure development limited to reconsider the decision of original writ petitioner with respect to change of date of birth, the original respondent karnataka rural infrastructure development limited has preferred leading to the present appeal in nutshell are as under 3.1 that respondent no.1 herein original plaintiff was appointed with the appellant corporation in the year 1984. In the service record his date of birth was reflected as 04.01.1960 as per silk marks card. After the lapse of nearly 24 years, respondent no.1 herein original plaintiff requested for change of date of respondent no.1 filed a suit for declaration before additional city civil and sessions judge at Bangalore to declare that his date of birth suit was opposed by the appellant corporation relying upon the karnataka state servants determination of age act, 1974 hereinafter referred to as the act, 1974 and resolution corporation adopting the karnataka civil service rules and allied laws. The said rule provided that the request for change of date of birth in the service record shall be made within a period of three years from the date of joining or within one year from commencement of the karnataka act opposed on the ground of delay and laches on the part of respondent no.1 original plaintiff in requesting to change the date of birth. Relying upon section 5 2 of the act, 1974 the learned trial court dismissed the suit vide judgment and decree passed by the learned trial court dismissing the suit, respondent no.1 original plaintiff preferred regular first appeal The high court by the impugned judgment and order dated 11.03.2019 has allowed the said appeal by observing that it was highly impossible that the plaintiff should have availed the remedy within three years from the date of joining of service and also observing that the resolution corporation adopting the karnataka civil service rules and allied laws was not brought to notice of the plaintiff. 3.3 feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court dated 11.03.2019 allowing the said appeal and quashing and.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8106**

The Credit Guarantee Scheme for Start-ups CGSS. As a result, investment in EV start-ups skyrocketed, surging by 255 in 2021 to \$444 million in 2022. With continued public and private investment, the growth of the EV market in India is poised to continue on an upward trajectory in the coming years. Nitti Analog released a draft policy in April 2022 on battery swapping for two- and three-wheelers as a means to reduce nearly 1 Giga tons of carbon dioxide emissions by 2030. Battery swapping involves exchanging discharged batteries for charged ones. However, many experts claim that battery swapping is a technical and market dead-end that will only disconnect the vehicle from the fuel, which in this case, is a battery. The concept of battery swapping was once deemed a practical solution to the limited driving range of electric vehicles EVs and the scarcity of public charging stations. However, in 2022, the idea is increasingly being viewed as a technical dead-end, unlikely to provide a sustainable solution. The current state of the EV market, with many models offering a range exceeding 100 miles, renders battery swapping redundant. Furthermore, the infrastructure required to facilitate such a system is expensive and logistically complex, rendering it unfeasible for widespread adoption. Consequently, many industry experts predict that continued support for battery swapping will only serve to drain green investors funds, without offering a viable solution. Another major challenge is the intricate issue of battery ownership, and the need for standardization across different vehicle models to optimize performance. This could stifle innovation in the EV industry, limiting opportunities for manufacturers to develop more efficient and cost-effective battery technology. Additionally, the implementation of a battery-swapping system would require a higher number of batteries per vehicle, leading to increased production costs and environmental concerns related to battery disposal. It also goes against the very essence of India Atmanirbhar Bharat mission as the two-wheeler industry relies heavily on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises which account for over 80 of auto component manufacturing. The transition to EVs must be carried out in tandem with global markets to ensure cost-effectiveness and avoid making the domestic two-wheeler market too expensive for customers. It is crucial to acknowledge that India holds the distinction of being the world largest two-wheeler manufacturer and exporter, owing to significant investments, a focus on Make in India, leading-edge technology, innovative products, and cost-effective production methods. Furthermore, empowering consumers with the freedom to choose the technology or solution they prefer is imperative for a sustainable and dynamic EV market. Imposing mandates on the use of specific technologies could prove to be short-sighted, given the rapidly evolving nature of the industry. Allowing auto manufacturers to determine their approach to battery-swapping implementation would enable the establishment of standardized battery specifications, ensuring interoperability across different vehicle models. However, this could pose a challenge in terms of providing a unique experience to consumers and distinguishing between the varied



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performance and features offered by different manufacturers. Therefore, an approach that prioritizes consumer choice will assist in promoting innovation and will drive the growth and success of the EV industry in the long run. Furthermore, there is a risk of creating a monopoly if battery-swapping is separated from the vehicle business. Even a lateral association between battery manufacturers and.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8109**

Auto companies could lead to a semi-monopoly that would have a detrimental impact on other vehicle makers by necessitating consolidation. Standardizing swappable batteries could lead to the establishment of a monopoly for a handful of companies that would dictate their own standards and ensure that their vehicles are interoperable with those standards. Such an approach would stifle innovation and result in the entire industry profits being channeled towards one particular company or group. This, in turn, could lead to a dependence on imported technologies, with domestic manufacturers suffering the brunt. Vehicle manufacturers typically do not share their battery technology, and implementing swappable batteries could result in a surplus of unused batteries, leading to environmental degradation and cost inefficiencies. India is fast emerging as a leader in the global digital economy. The country digital economy has grown rapidly over the last few years, thanks to a range of factors, including the contributions of Narendra Modi, private players, India technical golden age, digital initiatives of the government, market changes, Make in India, and Digital India programs, and the Indian population eagerness to adapt quickly. In this article, we will provide a comprehensive analysis of these factors that have enabled India to lead the digital economy globally. Contributions of Narendra Modi Prime Minister Narendra Modi have played a significant role in driving India digital transformation. In 2015, he launched the Digital India program, aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. Under this program, the government has launched several initiatives to promote digital literacy, digital infrastructure, and digital services. One of the key initiatives under Digital India is the Aadhaar program, which provides a unique identification number to every citizen of India. This program has made it easier for people to access government services and has helped the government to plug leakages in the delivery of subsidies and other welfare measures. Private players India digital economy has also been driven by the private sector, with several startups and established players investing heavily in the sector. The country startup ecosystem is one of the fastest-growing in the world, with several unicorns emerging in recent years. The success of companies such as Flipkart, Ola, Paytm, and Zomato has attracted significant investments into the sector, helping to create jobs and boost the economy. The country IT sector is also a major contributor to the digital economy, with Indian IT firms providing services to clients around the world. India technical golden age India is currently experiencing a technical golden age, with a growing number of skilled professionals and a supportive government policy framework. The country has a large pool of tech talent, with several world-class educational institutions producing graduates in fields such as computer science and engineering. The government has also launched several initiatives aimed at developing digital skills, such as the Skill India program, which aims to train 40 crore people in various skills by 2022. Digital initiatives of the government The Indian government has launched several digital

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initiatives aimed at promoting the growth of the digital economy. One of the most significant initiatives is the BharatNet project, aimed at connecting all villages in India with high-speed broadband by 2023. The government has also launched the Startup India program, aimed at promoting entrepreneurship and creating a conducive ecosystem for startups. The Digital Saksharta Bahaman.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8110**

Program, launched in 2016, aims to make at least one member of every household digitally literate. Market changes The Indian market has also undergone significant changes in recent years, with a growing number of people adopting digital technologies. The proliferation of smartphones, affordable data plans, and increasing internet penetration has enabled more people to access digital services. This has created a large market for digital services, including e-commerce, digital payments, and online entertainment. Make in India and Digital India programs The Make in India and Digital India programs have played a significant role in promoting the growth of the digital economy. The Make in India program aims to promote manufacturing in India, while the Digital India program aims to promote the adoption of digital technologies. The two programs complement each other, with Make in India promoting the production of digital devices, while Digital India promotes the adoption of digital services. Indian population eagerness to adapt quickly Finally, the Indian population eagerness to adapt quickly to new technologies has also played a significant role in driving the growth of the digital economy. Indians are known for their adaptability and eagerness to learn, which has enabled them to quickly adopt new technologies and platforms. This has created a large user base for digital services, which in turn has attracted significant investments into the sector. Impact of the Digital Economy The digital economy has had a significant impact on India economy and society. It has created jobs, boosted productivity, and enabled more people to access services and opportunities. The growth of the digital economy has also led to the emergence of new business models and industries, such as e-commerce, digital payments, and online education. However, the digital economy has also brought some challenges. One of the key challenges is the digital divide, with many people in rural areas still lacking access to digital services. The digital economy has also created new forms of inequality, with some people benefiting more than others. Finally, the growth of the digital economy has raised concerns about data privacy and security, with many people worried about the misuse of their personal information. Conclusion India is fast emerging as a leader in the global digital economy, thanks to a range of factors, including the contributions of Narendra Modi, private players, India technical golden age, digital initiatives of the government, market changes, Make in India, and Digital India programs, and the Indian population eagerness to adapt quickly. The growth of the digital economy has had a significant impact on India economy and society, creating jobs, boosting productivity, and enabling more people to access services and opportunities. However, the growth of the digital economy has also brought some challenges, including the digital divide, inequality, and concerns about data privacy and security. As India continues on its digital journey, it is important to consider the impact of the digital economy on all sections of society and to work towards creating an inclusive and sustainable digital ecosystem. Women from indigenous and grassroots communities are frequently considered custodians of tradition. It is

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essential to mention that simultaneously they are notable contributors to the economy as informal workers, wage earners, farmers, and micro-entrepreneurs. In addition to this, they oversee the needs of their family members and play the role of care givers without remuneration. While India has made significant strides in gender equity and equality; this has yet spread deep into the rural.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-05-Test NO.-8111**

Thereby causing sectorial imbalance within our own socio-economic framework. Women from the marginalized segment are restrained from pursuing economic activities, bear disproportionate participation in unpaid labor, have disparate access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities, and have limited influence over the family decisions. An important measure of a nation progress is its women representation. How can India, the fastest growing large economy in the world, with a target of becoming a 5 trillion-dollar economy, achieve all this if 50% of its population is left behind? This calls for an awakening to empower women especially at the grassroots through gender parity. It is essential for India to unshackle its Nari Shakti to achieve its full potential. Empowerment in the true sense is when the skill learnt by a person be it academic, livelihood and/or life skills, has a positive impact on the individual, the family and allows for inter-generational transformation. Empowering our girls and women will have a cross-sectional benefit towards their access to healthcare, education & livelihood prospects; supplemented with necessary resources, tools, and knowledge to overcome the cycle of poverty. This will enhance their socio-economic status thus unleashing the multiplier effect. Under India G-20 Presidency, The G20 EMPOWER Alliance Empowerment and Progression of Women Economic Representation is accelerating women leadership and empowerment in the private sector. At a time when the focus is on entrepreneurship, leadership at the grassroots and education, with digital skilling as a cross cutting priority; it is the best time for all stakeholders to augment the agenda with best practices at the ground level. With PM Modi turning the spotlight on women led development, it is our collective duty to eliminate the structural, social and financial roadblocks facilitating a significantly higher percentage of women to contribute towards national growth. To tap into the economic capability of our female population we must first and foremost change the mindset of our male population. At the rural level this calls for strategic community-based initiatives on BCC Behaviour Change Communication of societal norms, to bring about a gender inclusive attitude. Further, we should be able to provide ladies with a safe and comprehensive environment for learning and growth supported by gender sensitive policies at all levels village, institutional and organizational with an aim to assist, educate and enable them. In addition, we must maximize system strengthening and capacity building by leveraging technology for creating digital frameworks on all development issues maternal & child health, nutrition, education, water sanitation & hygiene WASH, livelihood projects, skill training etc. This would also include generating equity maps to understand vulnerability levels of the target audience, design monitoring and evaluations tools to ensure success, and promote e-skills to amplify awareness and expand outreach. Finally, a task this broad can only be achieved through partnerships amongst stakeholders government, NGO, private sector, civil society. Such collaborations will result in the creation of an ecosystem, where women across segments can attain a level playing

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field. Napoleon Bonaparte statement Ability is of little account without opportunity is appropriate in this context. It is imperative to have a multi-pronged approach to women empowerment, supplementing government initiatives to release limitless prosperity and sustainable growth. What quantifies happiness? An abstract conjuring of the parted lips or the visceral laughter that rings to the often.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8112**

Setting aside the judgment and decree passed by the learned 4 trial court dismissing the suit preferred by respondent no.1 herein and consequently decreeing the suit and declaring the date of birth of respondent no.1 original plaintiff in the service record, original defendant employer corporation has preferred the present appeal. 4. Sheri goudas s. Kannur, learned senior advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant corporation has vehemently submitted in the facts and circumstances of the case more particularly when the request for change of date of birth was made after 24 years and dehorn the statutory provisions, the high court committed a grave error in decreeing the suit and granting the declaratory relief. It is submitted that as mandated by section 5 2 of the act, 1974 no such alteration to the date of birth to the advantage of a state servant be made unless the employee has made an application for the purpose within three years from the date on which his age and date of birth is accepted and recorded in the service register or book or any other record of service or within one year from the date of commencement of the act, 1974, whichever is later. It is submitted that the by the appellant corporation in the year 1991 and therefore respondent no.1 original plaintiff ought to have made the request for change of date of birth at least within one year from was passed by the appellant corporation adopting the act, 1974 and allied laws. It is submitted that in the present case respondent no.1 employee made the application for the first time vide notice dated 23.06.2007 i.e. After the lapse of 24 years since he joined the service and nearly after the lapse of 16 years from the date of adoption of corporation. 4.1 it is submitted that the high court ought to have appreciated that the ignorance of law cannot be an excuse. It is submitted that being an employee in fact he was supposed to know the rules and regulations applicable to the employees of the corporation. 4.2 it is submitted that in any case, the high court ought to have non suited the employee on the ground of delay and laches as the request for change of date of birth was made after lapse of 16 years from the date of adoption of enactment upon the decisions of this court in the cases of home depot. V. R.kirubakaran of india & others v. R. ors. V. Shyam kishore prayed to allow the present appeal. 4.4 learned advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant corporation had fairly admitted that so far as respondent no.1 herein employee is concerned, the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court has been implemented. However, as others suits are pending, he has requested to decide the question of law so that the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court may not come in the way of corporation. 5. Sheri ashok bannidinni, learned advocate.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8113**

Appearing on behalf of respondent no.1 original plaintiff has submitted that so far as respondent no.1 original plaintiff is concerned the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court has been implemented in the year 2019 and even thereafter he has attained the age of superannuation treating and 7 considering his date of birth as 24.01.1961, nothing further is required to be done in the present appeal and as such the present appeal has become infructuous so far as respondent no.1 original plaintiff is concerned. 5.1 now so far as civil of 2020 is concerned, it is submitted that even the said appeal has also become infructuous as after the impugned judgment and order dated 05.11.2019 passed by the high court in writ the high court has directed the appellants corporation to reconsider the request of the writ petitioner respondent herein for change of date of birth in light of the judgment and order passed in raft no.1670 of 2013, thereafter the appellants corporation reconsidered the application representation of the writ petitioner respondent herein and his prayer for change of date of birth came to be rejected against which even the writ petition was preferred before the learned single judge and the same has also been dismissed. It is submitted that therefore even civil appeal no. 5721 of 2021 arising out of slap no.1062 of 2020 has become infructuous. 8 5.2 learned senior advocate appearing on behalf of appellants corporation is not disputing the aforesaid factual matrix. 6. Heard the learned counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants corporation and respondent no.1 employee. 7. The dispute is with respect to change of date of birth in the service record. The employees of the state government for the determination of the age are governed by the karnataka state servant determination of age act, except under the act, of age or date of birth of state servants which provides that subject to subsection 2, the state government may, at any time, after an inquiry, alter the age and date of birth of a state servant as recorded or deemed to have been recorded in his service register or book or any other record of service. Subsection 2 of section 5 further provides that no such alteration to the advantage of a state servant shall be made, unless he has made an application for the purpose within three years from the date on which his age and date of birth is accepted and recorded in the service 9 register or book or any other record of service or within one year from the date of commencement of act, 1974, whichever is later. Section 6 of the act, 1974 further provides that no court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is required to be decided under the act, 1974. It also further provides that no decision under act, 1974 shall be questioned in any court of law. Section 4, section 5 and section 6 which are relevant.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8114**

For our purpose are reproduced herein below 4. Bar of alteration of age except under the act. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law or any judgment, decree or order of any court or other authority, no alteration of the age or date of birth of a state servant as accepted and recorded or deemed to have been accepted and recorded in his service register or book or any other record of service under section 3 shall, in so far as of birth of a state servant as recorded or deemed to have been recorded in his service register or book or any other record of service provided that no such alteration shall be made if the age and date of birth of a state servant has been accepted and recorded or deemed to have been accepted and recorded in the service register or book or any other record of service in pursuance of a decree of a civil court obtained by the state servant 1 after he became further that no such alteration shall be made without giving the state servant concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard. 2 no such alteration to the advantage of a state servant shall be made unless he has made an application for the purpose within three years from the date on which his age and date of birth is accepted and recorded in the service register or book or any other record of service or within one year from the date of commencement of this act, whichever is later. 6. Bar of jurisdiction of courts. 1 no court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question which is required to be decided under this act. 2 no decision under this act shall be questioned in any court of law. Therefore, as such the request for change of date of birth as per the act no.1 employee within a period of one year from 17.05.1991 being the employee of the appellant corporation. However, respondent no.1 employee made the request for change of date of birth vide years since he joined the service and nearly after the lapse of 16 years from the date of adoption of enactment act, 1974 by the appellant corporation. The high court in the impugned judgment and 11 order has observed that nothing is on record that resolution to the notice of the employee and that therefore respondent no.1 employee might not be aware of the applicability of the act, 1974. Aforesaid cannot be accepted. Being the employee of the corporation, he was supposed to know the rules and regulations applicable to the employees of the corporation. Ignorance of law cannot be an excuse to get out of the applicability of the statutory provisions. Even to otherwise and assuming that the reasoning given by the high court for the sake of convenience is accepted in that case also even respondent no.1 employee was not entitled to any relief or change of date of birth on the ground.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8115**

Of delay and laches as the request for change of date of birth was made after lapse of 24 years since he joined the service. At this stage, few decisions of this court on the issue of correction of the date of birth are required to be referred to. 9.1 in the case of home depot. V. R.kirubakaran supra, it is observed and held as under 12 7. An application for correction of the date of birth should not be dealt with by the tribunal or the high court keeping in view only the public servant concerned. It need not be pointed out that any such direction for correction of the date of birth of the public servant concerned has a chain reaction, inasmuch as others waiting for years, below him for their respective promotions are affected in this process. Some are likely to suffer irreparable injury, inasmuch as, because of the correction of the date of birth, the officer concerned, continues in office, in some cases for years, within which time many officers who are below him in seniority waiting for their promotion, may lose the promotion for ever... 9.2 in the case of state of m.p. V. Premlal shrivas, supra in paragraph 8 and 12, it is observed and held as under 8. It needs to be emphasised that in matters involving correction of date of birth of a government servant, particularly on the eve of his superannuation or at the fag end of his career, the court or the tribunal has to be circumspect, cautious and careful while issuing direction for correction of date of birth, recorded in the service book at the time of entry into any government service. Unless the court or the tribunal is fully satisfied on the basis of the irrefutable proof relating to his date of birth and that such a claim is made in accordance with the procedure prescribed or as per the consistent procedure adopted by the department concerned, as the case may be, and a real injustice has been caused to the person concerned, the court or the tribunal should be loath to issue a direction for correction of the service book. Time and again this court has expressed the view that if a government servant makes a request for correction of the recorded date of birth after lapse of a long time of his induction into the service, particularly beyond the time fixed by his employer, he cannot claim, as a matter of right, the correction of his date of birth, even if he has 13 good evidence to establish that the recorded date of birth is clearly erroneous. No court or the tribunal can come to the aid of those who sleep over their rights see union of india v. Harnam singh 1993 2 scc it may, in our opinion, the delay of over two decades in applying for the correction of date of birth is ex facie fatal to the case of the respondent, notwithstanding the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8116**

Fact that there was no specific rule or order, framed or made, prescribing the period within which such application could be filed. It is trite that even in such a situation such an application should be filed which can be held to be reasonable. The application filed by the respondent 25 years after his induction into service, by no standards, can be held to be reasonable, more so when not a feeble attempt was made to explain the said delay. There is also no substance in the plea of the respondent that since rule 84 of the m.p. financial code does not prescribe the time limit within which an application is to be filed, the appellants were duty bound to correct the clerical error in recording of his date of birth in the service book. 9.3 In the case of life insurance Corporation of India & others R.basavaraju supra, it is observed as fewer than 5. The law with regard to correction of date of birth has been time and again discussed by this court and held that once the date of birth is entered in the service record, as per the educational certificates and accepted by the employee, the same cannot be changed. Not only that, this court has also held that a claim for change in date of birth cannot be entertained at the far end of retirement 9.4 in the case of bharat coking coal limited and ors. V. Shyam kishore singh supra of which one of us justice as. 14 bananas were a party to the bench has observed and held in paragraph 9 & 10 as under 9. This court has consistently held that the request for change of the date of birth in the service records at the far end of service is not sustainable. The learned additional solicitor general has in that regard relied on the decision in the case of state of Maharashtra and any. V. Gorakhnath sitaram kamble a series of the earlier decisions of this court were taken note and was held as hereunder 16. The learned counsel for the appellant has placed reliance on the judgment of this court in up. Madhyamik shiksha parishad v. Raj kumar scc I&s 96 . In this case, this court has considered a number of judgments of this court and observed that the grievance as to the date of birth in the service record should not be permitted at the fag end of the service career. 17. In another judgment in state of uttaranchal v. Pitamber dutt denied to the government employee on the ground that he sought correction in the service record after nearly 30 years of service. While setting aside the judgment of the high court, this court observed that the high court ought not to have interfered with the decision after almost three decades. 19. These decisions lead to a different dimension of the case that correction at the fag end would be at the cost of a large number.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8117**

Of employees, therefore, any correction at the fag end must be discouraged by the court. The relevant portion of the application for correction of the date of birth by a public servant cannot be entertained at the fag end of his service. It need not be pointed out that any such direction for correction of the date of birth of the public servant concerned has a chain reaction, inasmuch as others waiting for years, below him for their respective promotions are affected in this process. Some are likely to suffer irreparable injury, inasmuch as, because of the correction of the date of birth, the officer concerned, continues in office, in some cases for years, within which time many officers who are below him in seniority waiting for their promotion, may lose their promotion forever. According to us, this is an important aspect, which cannot be lost sight of by the court or the tribunal while examining the grievance of a public servant in respect of correction of his date of birth. As such, unless a clear case on the basis of materials which can be held to be conclusive in nature is made out by the respondent, the court or the tribunal should not issue a direction, on the basis of materials which make such claim only plausible. Before any such direction is issued, the court or the tribunal must be fully satisfied that there has been real injustice to the person concerned and his claim for correction of date of birth has been made in accordance with the procedure prescribed, and within the time fixed by any rule or order. The onus is on the applicant to prove the wrong recording of his date of birth, in his service book. 10. This court in fact has also held that even if there is good evidence to establish that the recorded date of birth is erroneous, the correction cannot be claimed as a matter of right. In that regard, in state of m.p. Vs. Premlal shrivas, supra it is held as hereunder 16 8. It needs to be emphasised that in matters involving correction of date of birth of a government servant, particularly on the eve of his superannuation or at the fag end of his career, the court or the tribunal has to be circumspect, cautious and careful while issuing direction for correction of date of birth, recorded in the service book at the time of entry into any government service. Unless the court or the tribunal is fully satisfied on the basis of the irrefutable proof relating to his date of birth and that such a claim is made in accordance with the procedure prescribed or as per the consistent procedure adopted by the department concerned, as the case may be, and a real injustice has been caused to the person concerned, the court or the tribunal should be loath to issue a direction for correction of the service book. Time and again this court has expressed the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8120**

View that if a government servant makes a request for correction of the recorded date of birth after lapse of a long time of his induction into the service, particularly beyond the time fixed by his employer, he cannot claim, as a matter of right, the correction of his date of birth, even if he has good evidence to establish that the recorded date of birth is clearly erroneous. No court or the tribunal can come to the aid of those who sleepover their rights see union of india v. Harnam. Be that as it may, in our opinion, the delay of over two decades in applying for the correction of date of birth is ex facie fatal to the case of the respondent, notwithstanding the fact that there was no specific rule or order, framed or made, prescribing the period within which such application could be filed. It is trite that even in such a situation such an application should be filed which can be held to be reasonable. The application filed by the respondent 25 years after his induction into service, by no standards, can be held to be reasonable, more so when not a feeble attempt was made to explain the said delay. There is also no substance in the plea of the respondent that since rule 84 of the m.p. financial code does not prescribe the timelimit within which an application is to be filed, the appellants were duty bound to correct the clerical error in recording of his date of birth in the service book. 10. Considering the aforesaid decisions of this court the law on change of date of birth can be summarized as under i application for change of date of birth can only be as per the relevant provisions regulations applicable ii even if there is cogent evidence, the same cannot be claimed as a matter of right iii application can be rejected on the ground of delay and laches also more particularly when it is made at the fag end of service and or when the employee is about to retire on attaining the age of superannuation. 11. Therefore, applying the law laid down by this court in the aforesaid decisions, the application of the respondent for change of date of birth was liable to be rejected on the 18 ground of delay and laches also and therefore as such respondent employee was not entitled to the decree of declaration and therefore the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court is unsustainable and not tenable at law. 12. However, considering the fact that when the impugned judgment and order passed by the high court has been implemented and respondent no.1 has retired thereafter considering his date of observed that the present judgment and order shall not affect respondent no.1 employee and we decide the question of law in terms of by the high court in wept. the appellant corporation to consider the case of the original writ petitioner.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8121**

Advertising is a powerful tool that can influence millions, ergo must be used wisely. From conventional advertising that focused solely on selling products to emotional marketing, advertising has evolved over the years as a medium to establish deep connections with the audience. The power of advertising is especially to the eveil evident during conflicts and crisis situations when the right message can inspire masses to take meaningful actions. It is quite common for brands to leverage current trends and events to promote their brands in the name of moment marketing. While moment marketing is often a hit among consumers when done right, there are times when such moment marketing attempts backfire. Conflicts and crisis situations are a prime example. There is nothing wrong with advertising during conflicts per se. The problem arises when conflicts are viewed as a marketing opportunity by brands. There have been several instances in the past where brands tried to leverage conflict situations to promote their brands. Miracle Mattress is one such brand that received severe backlash for its win Tower Sale ad inspired by the 9/11 attack. Fast forward to 2022 and some brands haven shied away from taking advantage of the ongoing Russia Ukraine war to create rending ads based on a hot topic. Should brands resort to moment marketing even during war situations? They should and the below mentioned reasons explain why moment marketing during conflicts need to be avoided. Brands risk being perceived as insensitive Unfortunately the fierce competition has led brands to resort to aggressive advertising tactics.. In a desperate attempt to stay relevant and not miss out, they try to make use of every situation to increase followers, likes and shares. But consumers today are clever enough to understand the intent behind the ads. Brands that go about making ads simply to seek attention are perceived apathetic by the masses. We are living in a day and age where brands are more than the products/services they offer. While brands can express solidarity with the war victims through an ad, making an ad to draw a connection between your product and the conflict situation would be perceived as outright insensitive. What worse, it may take forever for brands to recover from the reputational damage due to a careless approach. A conflict is a sensitive issue, not a rending topic a war is not a trending topic or a golden opportunity for brands to ramp up sales or mint money. A conflict is a sensitive issue and must be treated as one. Brands should steer away from building advertising tactics around the conflict. While some brands successfully distance themselves from moment marketing, something as simple as mindless use of hash tags gets them in trouble. Brands should never use hash tags related to conflict in an attempt to increase their ad reach. While you may think that the ad in itself does touch upon the conflict, any attempt to capitalize on the situation is bound to face severe criticism It not just.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8122**

About saving your brand from public backlash. It about being sensitive and sensible enough to maintain a certain level of dignity and integrity during a crisis. Political overtones could spark controversies while brands are expected to take a stand, taking political sides is not recommended. A conflict may be a result of clashes between two political parties or ideologies. A hasty moment marketing effort could end up in a poorly crafted ad that reflects your inclinations towards a certain political party. Brands may receive flak for taking sides just to appear trendy or to leverage the topicality of the war. It can spark major controversies. The worst part about moment marketing on sensitive issues is that you can never predict audience response. Something that seems totally fine to you may be interpreted in a totally different manner by the audience. Poor ad placements can hurt people sentiments let suppose you refrained from any kind of moment marketing during the conflict. You could still risk being perceived as insensitive. Poor ad placements are to be blamed for this. Brands must be extremely careful while advertising during conflicts. You don't want your ad to appear beside disturbing images of war. Wrong ad placements could easily ruin your brand image. A luxury resort ad appearing beside a war image will never be appreciated irrespective of how good the ad is. Your marketing efforts should reflect sensitivity and empathy especially during a conflict. Advertising during conflict may need extra effort and attention from brands as a seemingly minor error could blow out of proportion resulting in financial and reputational damage. Taking political stands to appear trendy or creating controversies for negative publicity and deviating from your core brand values just so you don't miss out on a few extra likes or shares could lead to boycott from consumers. A conflict situation is different as people's sentiments may get hurt easily and the repercussions could be more severe. While brands must refrain from leveraging war or tragedy for marketing purposes, it does mean brands should act oblivious to things happening around them. A thoughtful and empathetic approach is the way to prevent any unintended consequences. According to the data, the Gini coefficient of India is rising post lockdown, which means the inequality is rising. The best way to measure inequality is the Gini coefficient model said Mr Ankit Yadav Wealth Manager, USA the Gini coefficient ranges from 0 to 100, where 0 means perfectly equal and 100 means full inequality. Finding is that post lockdown inequality falls only for a short period & after that, since 2021, after the economy got back on track, inequality again started rising. The same point has been reflected in the world inequality report 2022, where they quote India is one of the most unequal countries in the world, with rising poverty and an affluent elite, which is the cause for concern. How can we improve the gap in inequality in India take the findings are that the wealth of.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8123**

Post demonetization has led the digital payments revolution touching a large section of people including based and quick to set up if one has a functional bank account. Numerous fintech platforms have mushroomed offering a plethora of use cases. Reserve Bank the launch of a new digital payment mode for feature phones called transactions even without a smart phone and an internet phones will help people in rural areas who do not have a smart phone to participate in the digital economy giving added impetus to the growth of the digital payments landscape. Adoption of digital payments grew leaps and bounds during the pandemic resulting in an exponential growth in both volume and value of transactions. The general merchants have started leveraging the prowess of digital payments making it increasingly pervasive. Contactless payments, UPI apps, pre-paid instruments have all become very popular during these last couple of years. RBI & the Government have been extremely forward looking and have set up a Payments Infrastructure Development. The objective of the scheme is to encourage deployment of Point of and digital centres. The scheme also includes street vendors and other beneficiaries. This decision to expand the targeted beneficiaries under the provide fillip to digital transactions at the grassroot level. Solution providers have developed affordable tech for digital payments go together, and this alliance is impacting every industry segment be it financial services, education or consumer markets; changing the way people live, work, shop, play & pay. India has Gen population, and this young segment is leading the adoption of digital payments while expecting a frictionless, secure and speedy transaction experience. The rich falls dramatically more often than the poor. This is not surprising that this happens due to social mobility post lockdown, the higher income group invests in bigger corpus as compared to lower so the risk is more. That why inequality fell. However, other recent studies cited a research such as the world inequality report. As a result, a major question arises: how to measure accurately a country inequality. There are some of the best tools that could reduce income wealth inequality. I believe that by combining these tools, we can improve the lives of individuals while also assisting in the development of a strong economy in our country. There are various ways in which we can fix the inequality gap and build a stronger economy. These are the best tools suggested to reduce the gap of inequality. of the working class can be improved by raising minimum wages. Over the past few years, we have seen continue to grow, but our labour wages has not grown that much. We have the ability to simplify and progressively reform the tax system. Raise some taxes on extraordinary luxury items. This will also promote our government imitation of make to the taken to the fact coffee in India. Also, raising taxes on luxury goods will be beneficial for curbing models the model in past proved beneficial for bringing the gap down of inequality.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8124**

Obnoxious razzle dazzle of life. The annual UN Sponsored Index does not think so! Its gives credence to the structural anatomy of life. Do not loathe what goes against you; things destined for you are the palatable symphonies playing unattended embrace it because acceptance is the real happiness. Where we all lose tract is between the bludgeoned battle of for and against. In the ambush of temporal resistance, we become negligent in assessing the rationale of every being survival thereby sabotaging the social structure and integrity. India is bang on!! 126th position out the 137 countries contesting all this does not come as a shock. India today is a distressed fish with high concentration of corruption, social standoffishness and impaired freedom. The other day while sitting at a popular café, the hoarding read, Happiness is free coffee. The act to liberate yourself to attain something relieves you of any baggage. A coffee for free is like the breath resuming an accentuated flow, money finally a deuce clamped controllably in the patch pocket. Are Indians really getting access to free coffee. India falling so hard in terms of happiness is definitely paying through the nose the sputum settling in is a farrago of religious caucus belli and nationalistic agendas. All this prompts an antagonistic battle axe to either dump the belittles in the seismic grinding of a pothole or rabble-rouse atavistic idealism to clear the territory of any sclerosis. Am I a happy Indian? Not much!! My incredulous laughter reverberating inside the four walls is tiresome. Gradually the reality invades; the toxic penetration of unpardonable calumnies and incendiary issues of identities. No country is bereft of their personal agendas but any attack on the personal reservoir of sanctified hymns creates fear and resentment. So why is India unhappy? We have the Johnny Levers and the Kapil Sharma to make us laugh; how their shows make us precipitously tap the foot on the ground and make the stomach beat the drum. But ins happiness an illusion; the moment the rope breaks from the hook, its dexterity is questionable and so is the quantum of happiness that gradually seals the lips in memory of inscrutable unhappiness. How every year pollution and other health hazards grip the country and the menace people go through. The bedeviling broadcast arrives every morning No. of cases, survival rate and deaths as if an all-encompassing train halts at every station without contemplating how many passengers it can accommodate. One thing more, there is a difference between momentary happiness and an eternal one. The former is about waiting to receive something grandeur or an influx of celebrations. The latter is an unconscious one making you cogent, and results from the carte blanche of perspicacious awakening. India definitely falters in the latter, thus the unhappiness! We are seeing the country crumble in the panjandrum of religious scruples. Integrity has become a sham! Islamophobic is on a rise, the conversions trail an apocalyptic blunder and the recent Khalistan propaganda is a brush with deleterious foliage of intemperate ambitions. To make India a Hindu Rashtra, the minorities are getting their comeuppance by being imprecated to Go to Pakistan or resorting to brutal genocides like the one happened during the Dharam

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Sansad in December 2021. How can a country be happy or shade itself under a safe cocoon if it indulges in what abutter? A country cannot be happy if the women are assailed for their idiosyncratic beliefs and privileges. Raped, butchered, domestically incapacitated and proffered to be a resistant molecule in the atom of family life, she is an abandoned soul blanket by the perfidy.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8127**

And prolificacy of indissoluble patriarchy. Her restraint is tormented by the fear that awaits the outside world, though the four walls too are a slaughter house to wool off her respect and dignity. So, how can India be then happy? I, being a woman, am not and vouch for the obsequious ladies residing in the fault lines of their home. The news of the prestigious, Inter IIT Tech Meet the 11th edition was held in IIT Kanpur in mid-February 2023 piqued my interest. I am a keen observer of these Tech fests because of the emergence of tech talent in hackathons. These fests are a reliable conduit for identifying crucial technical talent. Corporate sponsors are keen to keep themselves visible among the emerging technical talent and there is a veritable competition to grab sponsorship titles. The much-awaited results came in. I speculated the first-generation IITs to bag the top positions. But to our pleasant surprise, the new generation IITs had pipped the older and much-venerated IITs, with the IIT Mandi finding itself in the top ten! A satisfying feat to be on the much-vaunted leaderboard. Like almost everyone, I was afflicted by the anchoring bias, anchored to the reference point that the first-generation IITs, given the resources and the reputation would mow down the competition. But I was proven wrong and felt good at that! Talent in this competitive forum is not the domain of the select institutes. These events, rightly so, celebrate the aptitude and gumption of the individual, irrespective of the institute they represent. The afflictions in HRM. The launch of ChatGPT in November 2022 has taken the world of AI ML by storm. I enjoy teaching the AI ML course to young students of management because it helps me stay abreast with these wildly galloping technologies. It is a biennial exercise. The course is about the relevance and application of AI ML in the area of Human Resources Management. Artificial Intelligence may appear to be an inapposite concept to teach in the world of Human Resource Management HRM and that is exactly what makes it interesting. The lecture sections dwell on the proliferation of HR Tools and their rationale, Startups in the HR Tech space, and the interest of Venture Capitalists in HR Tech. As one would guess, the recruitment process is the one that is the most amenable to embracing technologies like AI ML in the world of HRM. If the recruitment process is there, the study of bias cannot be far, whether it is human-based or the bias through algorithms-created AI tools. Biases like confirmation, halo-effect, similarity, groupthink, and anchoring afflict the talent acquisition recruiting process in a significant manner. Pristine may not be that color, blue. Any visitor to Mandi is encouraged to take a trip to the stunning freshwater lakes which ring the outer ridges of the district; namely the Parasher, Rewalsar, Kamrunag, and Servalsar. What color comes to our mind when we talk about these pristine lakes? Blue, is it? thanks to the ubiquitous portrayal of this color in water bodies depicted in photographs, artworks, and book illustrations. What color makes the aforementioned lakes in Himachal Pradesh? Green! We assume that blue is the classic color of a pristine lake and not green. We attribute certain qualities and characteristics to a lake solely based on the color it presents. The streak of bias inevitably slips in. However,

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the perception of the color of a lake depends on a range of factors such as the depth of the water, the angle of the sunlight, the presence of algae and other aquatic plants, and the chemical composition of the water. These factors can cause the lake to appear to be different shades of blue or green.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8128**

The water in these green lakes of the Himachal is considered to be sacred and pristine and the locals vouch for its portability. Biases slip in unnoticed passively. These anecdotes present one unconscious bias is in a typical day in the life. Life is rife with biases. These examples may seem innocuous. But are they trivial to be ignored? Unconscious bias is so subtle that it slips in and resides in us, and we may not be aware of it. Most of us may not even realize that our thinking is biased. And it does not get remediated by taking humans out of the equation and replacing the human brain with AI algorithms. Why? Because the AI tools are devised from archived human data. Machine Learning involves learning from the archived data but not it is not understanding. Are we creating a wild horse a mustang? While writing this column calls for a moratorium on the ChatGPT successor have come in, pleading for a pause in developing more powerful AI systems! Possibly trying to make the horse canter and not gallop!! The Large Language Models LLMs with generative algorithms are bolting ahead to accept text and image input simultaneously and drafting a learned reply, remember not a thought-through or understood one. Will the outputs be factually, correct? Do we know the inner workings of the thought process, when the technical report does not provide the pertinent details? We all know that the training of the data is from the data that is already there to be mined from the internet. Are the harmful biases and stereotypes getting incorporated at a humongous scale per the Large Language Models? While explanations may be provided that the larger the data set, the more diverse and representative it is, but who is in charge of defining what is large. Are we creating a technological mustang through the rules imposed on the machine? Can we tame the mustang into a workhorse? Are we dealing with lazy methods of working on larger data sets? Is that putting a blinkered view towards working on smarter methods that look for meaning and train on curated data sets? Can the mustang be ever tamed to be a workhorse? Managing technology as powerful as Generative AI used in ChatGPT could be addressed if we do the following consciously prior to use and not as an afterthought. The cardinal rules should be: To bring in diversity in teams and competencies. Diverse and interdisciplinary teams could help identify biases that homogenous teams would not be able to capture and act upon. Next would be the importance of data cleaning and duration. Need to ensure that data used to train algorithms is clean and representative of the population, to reduce the impact of bias. Continuous testing and evaluation are an absolute must. This is how the new biases which could creep can be nipped in the bud. Parting words Implicit bias begins as early as childhood. This is when the human brain is developing its nerve centers and training its visual, auditory, and olfactory faculties. We become favorably disposed to the known and the familiar patterns and recognize them as good refer back to the first-generation IIT as the brand while the unknown and alien are treated with suspicion remember the green lake. While the anecdotes presented are innocuous, the roots of social maladies can be traced to unconscious bias

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exhibited in individuals in isolation or exacerbated by social media in collected groups. The hate speeches, the sickening violence, and the social stigma for a community, all manifest behavior of implicit bias, to a large extent. Let us shed the bias and engage with openness, do not let technology exacerbate it. Though this is easier said than done, we should persevere. As India celebrates 75 years of.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-06-Test NO.-8129**

Independence with the 75-week long Azadi kea Amrit Mahotsav guided by the spirit of AtmaNirbhar Bharat, the country aspires to become a \$5 trillion economy by 2025 and a \$10 trillion economy by 2030. As we celebrate this Amrit Kaal of building India 2.0, we are operating in the backdrop of accelerated technological, geopolitical, social and environmental changes and a slowing global economy. Our success as a country and our ability to achieve these goals will largely depend, besides other factors, on our people capabilities, especially of the working-age population 15-64 years of age. This is over 65 of the 1.41 billion people. India is uniquely placed to reap the demographic dividend this working-age population bestows on it, provided they are productively employed and contribute to the national GDP. A 2020 report estimates that India needs to create at least 90 million new non-farm jobs by 2030 to absorb the 60 million new workers who will enter the workforce based on current demographics and an additional 30 million workers who could move from farm work to more productive non-farm sectors. World over, two out of three jobs are created by small and medium enterprises. In many developing economies, more than 50 per cent of total employment creation in the private sector can be attributed to enterprises with less than 100 employees. SMEs also represent the vast majority of economic units, with over 90 per cent of the business population. In short, SMEs are a central economic and social force for generating employment and reducing poverty and inequalities. For this reason, start-up and SME development have become a high priority for the Union and State governments in the country in recent years. National programmers and schemes such as Start-up India, Make in India, Atal Innovation Mission, MUDRA Banks, and AtmaNirbhar Bharat App Innovation Challenge have facilitated funding, mentoring and innovation. Simultaneously, the country has seen growth in private corporate sector initiatives to improve innovation, incubation and acceleration of early-stage start-ups. Moreover, the mature technology-driven ecosystem in the country has provided a fertile ground for new entrepreneurial ventures to prosper. These initiatives, along with improved ease of doing business, and improved angel, VC and private equity investments, have enabled the rapid growth of the entrepreneurial ecosystem in the country. Today, the perception that entrepreneurial ventures are risky, unstable and lack social acceptance as opposed to a stable job no longer holds weight in people minds. It is recognised as a prominent way to address unemployment and the need for dignified livelihoods, taking a center-stage in the micro-economies, even in rural India. A fine example is The Kaun Banega Business Leader KBBL Who will be a Business Leader competition in rural Bundelkhand under the Work 4 Progress W4P India programme of Development Alternatives. After the initial success, KBBL 2.0 launched in 2020 in 40 villages of Bundelkhand. On the other hand, entrepreneurship is fast permeating into the consciousness of urban India and even into their living rooms through popular business reality television series such as Shark Tank India. In short, entrepreneurship is enabling

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communities to explore new opportunities, ideas and innovations, showing the potential to invigorate local markets and economies. It is a game-changing tool for economic growth. Even though the inclination to pursue entrepreneurship is accelerating, the educational support for its development is in its infancy. To bring systemic enablement to this enterprising spirit, India needs to invest more in developing human capital.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8130**

When Omicron was first reported by South Africa and Botswana in November 2021, there was fear around the world that the variant may wreak havoc like Delta. Later, there was frustration that breakthrough infections were occurring despite full vaccination and further boosters. While some countries claimed that Omicron was a milder variant, the World Health Organisation warned that it was unwise to underestimate the threat posed by the variant. Vice President M Venkaiah Naidu on Saturday expressed disapproval of English as a medium of instruction while inaugurating the South Asia Institute of Peace and Reconciliation in Hardwar. He was articulating a widely held view among India political class. The problem with this argument is that it frames the issue in a false binary. It not a case of English versus other Indian languages. Both are indispensable. English thrives because of a utilitarian value. It opens the door to a rapidly expanding universe of knowledge, whose production is global in nature. What does the data say Go annual data on schoolchildren shows that English medium enrolment is growing fast. To illustrate, UDISE Report of 2019 20 put out granular data on 265 million schoolchildren. The highlight was that about 26 of children are in English medium schools, next only to the 42 in Hindi medium. The trend over time shows that the English medium is set to be dominant in the future. Over a five year period, Haryana and Telangana witnessed the sharpest increase in the relative proportion of children enrolled in English medium schools. In all, at least seven states have already seen English medium enrolment exceed the medium of instruction in the local language. Parents have a practical reason to choose English medium instruction. As the National Education Policy 2020 observed, Indian languages have suffered because of an inadequacy of learning material and dictionaries. The problem is compounded by a shortage of skilled instructors. Therefore, the growth in English medium instruction is being driven by aspiration, not a colonial mentality. It offers Indian children an opportunity to tap into a vast pool of knowledge and easily fit into global commerce. Many countries, including Japan and China, are actively promoting teaching of English in their curriculum to equip their students with a tool to thrive in a knowledge economy. The popularity of English medium instruction does hinder Indian languages. Here, governments have to accept the responsibility of shortcomings in pedagogical material. This gap can be plugged and governments should not just piggyback on tools introduced by Big Tech firms. A lot more research and development on pedagogical tools need to be done by Go and states. Indians are uniquely placed to be multilingual, which has positive cognitive effects. Given this, education reforms need clear headed thinking and not romanticism. English medium instruction is an advantage that needs to be built on. It that most stressful time of the year for CBSE students of Classes 10 and 12, with practical exams already underway and Term 2 theory exams to begin in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8131**

A month on the upside, with the pandemic currently in a controlled phase, these board exams may actually proceed in standard offline fashion, after a gap of two years. It is well known that the hardships students have faced during this period have been exacerbated by constant changes in the evaluation process. While some of these alterations have been necessitated by Covid taking unforeseen turns, others have betrayed an insensitive carelessness. The latest case of negligence is CBSE releasing Term 1 results in the middle of Term 2 exams. Term 1 exams were conducted as far back as in November December, that too in the objective format, with optical mark recognition OMR answer sheets. The CBSE collected lots of bouquets for good design thinking at that time, with many expecting both greater transparency and speedy same day grading from the new process. It is therefore shocking that the results have instead taken longer than the traditional board exam. And during their long wait, students, schools and parents have not been given the courtesy of coherent explanations or updates. There are new uncertainties. What will replace the well defined, transparent and centralised process for appeals for revaluation To date, the specific weightage of the two sets of marks has also not been declared. CBSE should be showing leadership to state boards who don't have its human and financial resources, and deal with more poorly equipped schools. Instead, whether in consistent setting of question papers or clear and reliable assessment protocols, it sets a poor example again and again. Around 36 lakh students who took the Term 1 exams, deserved much greater empathy and consideration from CBSE. Recent Chinese moves such as renaming districts in Arunachal Pradesh or the viral video of the PLA unfurling the Chinese flag in Galwan as a New Year greeting tell us 2022 will be more of the same in India China relations. As India and China negotiate this new normal, what New Delhi really needs is a new discourse on border connectivity. While strategic aims naturally guide the agenda, the conversation must be reimagined with local needs and context. This requires humanising our borders and a deeper awareness of our frontier states. While we've been worrying over gale main which being Covid or not, and whether love handles are easier to hide than thunder thighs, separated couples have been slowly inching closer and almost holding hands. We take our eye off them for one second and they look ready to remarry Ex etiquette is at its most pacifist these days white flags in the wash and window sills covered in peace dove droppings. Before the ink is dry on the divorce papers, they vow, till death do us part. Once upon a time partners on their way out freely bad mouthed each other and tugged the children this way and that. In films, where a lot of drama depends on idealistic monogamy, stalking a reluctant better half has been the cinematic staple of hetero happily.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8132**

Ever after from Ha Jin who began his novel waiting with every summer Lin Kong returned to Goose Village to divorce his wife to Elle King And then I let him go in her song ex and oh, separations have travelled long desperate paragraphs of prose and peppy lyrics. Time to throw a divorce party Called lihun dianli in Mandarin and rikonshiki in Japanese, the ceremony comes with a divorce ring and pie in the face. Catch the bouquet and be the next divorcee As the estranged pair get into cars with Just Divorced banners, there are two sunsets to zoom off into. When actor Dhanush and Aishwaryaa Rajinikanth announced their split, fans were comforted by their buddy banter on social media. His my friend and her hank you had the audience go appadiya Really Aamir Khan is putting on record his appreciation of first and second ex wives. As Farhan Akhtar tied the knot a second time, former wife Adhuna warned trolls she d block anyone who was positive in her social media space. Susanne Khan defence of ex husband Hrithik Roshan during Kangana times is legendary. Only Kanye West is yet to get the memo. Bury rival Pete Davidson in animated videos all you want, once Kim Kardashian decides on a couple nickname PetKi or Kim Pet Chime will be history. Katia means no wife, no beastie. If wondering what to do with pre loved spouses, wonder no more. Convert them into BFFs. Co parenting requires somebody else to blame, and an ex is a sitting duck. And, oh, the joy of seeing your parents face when their main deity is now your wingman. Storytelling is the technique by which a culture stories are passed on to subsequent generations, and it reinforces ideals in any civilization. Fables, folktales, myths, and legends are among the numerous formats in which these stories are transmitted. When one considers that the majority of books, newspapers, videos, news broadcasts, social media discussions, and so on, consist of someone presenting a narrative in some form, the centrality of storytelling in culture becomes evident. Storytelling arose as a means for our forefathers to entertain the community. Storytelling is a powerful tool for bringing people together. People strengthen their collective identification when they share the same mythologies or histories, which improves their ability to pool resources and collaborate with each other. This social togetherness, aided by storytelling, may have contributed to our ancestors evolutionary success. The way people tell tales and keep themselves updated about events has transformed to a more all encompassing experience due to the usage of emerging technology such as the printing press, internet, and social media platforms. Through the years, technology has enabled humans to employ all types of storytelling visual stories in images, spoken stories in movies and recordings, and written words on blogs and social media statuses. Many people make great vernacular material in old media such as movies, television, printed books, newspapers, and songs. However, one has difficulty finding.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8133**

Tools to generate or consume such material in the faster growing, rapidly increasing new media web, mobile apps, e books, and social networking. There might be two explanations behind this. For starters, the great majority of Indians about 75 of the population do not have access to the internet. Second, even for those who have access, the technology does not support vernacular languages. Fortunately, both of these barriers are crumbling. Storytelling has undergone a paradigm shift with the introduction of Artificial Intelligence AI. A script with brilliant plot twists and genuine dialogues is written by human storytellers. AI would help them do their jobs better by delivering insights that strengthen the emotional pull for example, selecting a musical score or visual image that allows to elicit feelings of hope. This game changing technology would give storytellers an extra boost, allowing them to prosper in a world where audience demand appears to be limitless. Accurately analyzing and effectively explaining findings is becoming a key talent in today era of AI and machine assisted analytics to bridge the expanding data literacy gap. One must assist decision stakeholders in understanding the process and making sense of the results to achieve the most value from AI projects and generate better outcomes. It might be challenging to understand and describe machine learning use cases, measurements, and graphics. Machine learning models and the correlations between variables are typically subtle, surprising, and sophisticated when describing the AI challenge to solve. Successful analytical communicators don't wait until the end of a project to communicate their findings, and instead, they educate stakeholders throughout the process. The other major turning point for the evolution of storytelling has been the emergence of content creators, particularly in vernacular languages. While many of the tools that are used in the digital age are tailored to specific digital mediums, old storytelling practices need still to be maintained in order to tell excellent stories. Framing, plot, character development, and narrative are all storytelling methods that have a critical place in content creation. Trans media storytelling works particularly well with social media, so it is such an essential aspect of digital storytelling. Trans media storytelling entails distributing various components of the story across several platforms. Because different social media sites appeal to other mediums and audiences, posting intentional material to various social media channels may benefit brand storytelling. Sharing blog posts on social media is the most apparent approach to include social media into a content marketing strategy. In this regard, Twitter and LinkedIn are beneficial. Visual social media platforms are also ideal for visual storytelling via posts. The time has come for vernacular languages to explode in popularity thanks to the multiplier effect of new media. Vernacular is the way to go if one is a content provider, a ravenous consumer, or an innovative business looking to grab vast segments of the Indian market. It is fascinating to see how language influences storytelling. There is a complete history of a culture in how someone talks or a.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8134**

Language grammatically puts things together or treats things. One can choose to engage in the culture history when they speak the language, even if they don't know or comprehend the history. Given the healthcare utilization disparities across India, men outnumber women in seeking healthcare, despite females deserving priority as mothers, homemakers and more. According to the World Health Organisation, health can be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Women health is often treated as simply reproductive health, and a broader definition for the general health of women is required. In developing nations such as India, women health remains one of the most neglected issues. Despite rising awareness about the rights of women in all aspects of life, many are still unaware of women health and its implications. Challenges and significance of women health some laypersons may wonder why women health needs prioritisation. In a nutshell, simply because women symbolise the silent pillars of a family overall health. Ensuring women have access to quality care can promote improved health for their children and families. Inadvertently or not, the health of entire families and communities are intertwined with the holistic health and well being of women. Maternal malnutrition and anemia are leading causes of the greater health burden of women in the country. Herein, maternal malnutrition is exemplified by low energy intake eating small portions and inadequate dietary diversification. This results in low birth weight progeny for women with anemia and chronic malnutrition, which manifests in infantile stunting and wasting, among other negative health outcomes. One of these outcomes is a self-perpetuating and multifactorial disease burden that cannot be addressed via dietary guidelines alone. More than seven decades after Independence, although progress has been made on multiple health parameters, women mortality levels continue to remain high, especially during their childhood and reproductive phases. In India, women health is intrinsically connected to societal status. In the 1940s, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was estimated to be 2,000 per 100,000 live births. Reportedly, this dropped to but these figures do not compare favorably with neighbouring nations such as Sri Lanka, China and Thailand where the MMR is in moderate double digits. As a result, India is estimated to contribute to 15% of maternal deaths globally. However, women contributions to society cannot be restricted only to childbearing and child raising. While there is no doubt crucial cogs in the growth of children and the family, women have more to offer society at large beyond these fundamental responsibilities. Benefits of better health for women Not surprisingly, ongoing studies show that healthier women and children foster more productive and better educated societies. Moreover, healthier women ensure lower healthcare spending in families, thereby lowering the burden on public healthcare infrastructure and government spending. Better health also boosts women dignity, self-esteem and self-confidence. Women

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can multitask with ease, managing dual roles as a mother and an earning member of the family if.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8135**

Provided the freedom and opportunity to do so as empirical evidence indicates, companies promoting gender equality and inclusivity record more productive outcomes on multiple parameters. This is partly because women bring diverse skill sets to the table, be it in offices or boardrooms, complementing and augmenting the skills of male colleagues. All of which makes it amply evident that promoting the health and well being of women is in the larger interests of families, communities, society and the nation. Consequently, it is more unfortunate that women health is not considered as important as their male counterparts. Whereas women in India live about 2.7 years longer than men, women health remains a much neglected issue. An OPD analysis of more than three million records at AIIMS, Delhi revealed that only one woman sought healthcare against two men. But the cause of greater distress is that this gender bias was directly proportional to the distance from AIIMS. This BMJ Study revealed two things gender based disparity in access to healthcare is prevalent and distance from the center of care exerts a negative bearing on the utilization of healthcare services. A Stanford University research report that studied more than 4.2 million claims, submitted under a Rajasthan Government insurance scheme, estimated that for cardiology, oncology and nephrology care alone, there were 225,000 missing female hospital visits between 2017 and 2019. Both the above studies establish the need for more women to seek healthcare services from wellness and preventive to curative healthcare. After all, almost 50 of India population cannot be allowed to remain untouched by modern medical science. Therefore, women must be motivated to come forward through a judicious mix of information and awareness interventions. To be used as motivators and nudges, these initiatives can include involving upright members of society, religious and community leaders as well as local politicians. Another cohort that can be involved in motivating women to avail of healthcare services are women of substance those who have overcome personal tragedies, fought serious disease conditions and are regarded as achievers in public perception. Pan India, such ladies could be instrumental in turning the tide of healthcare utilization disparities in favor of women. Digital India & digital payments go together, and this alliance is impacting every industry segment be it financial services, education or consumer markets changing the way people live, work, shop, play & pay. India has the world largest millennial & Gen Z population, and this young segment is leading the adoption of digital payments while expecting a frictionless, secure and speedy transaction experience. Post demonetization UPI has led the digital payments revolution touching a large section of people including Tier 3 & 4 towns. It is mobile based and quick to set up if one has a functional bank account. Numerous finch platforms have mushroomed offering a plethora of use cases. Reserve Bank of India RBI recently announced the launch of a new digital payment mode for feature phones called UPI123 through which people will be able to carry.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8138**

Out UPI transactions even without a smart phone and an internet connection UPI on feature phones will help people in rural areas who do not have a smart phone to participate in the digital economy giving added impetus to the growth of the digital payments landscape. Adoption of digital payments grew leaps and bounds during the pandemic resulting in an exponential growth in both volume and value of transactions. The general populations including small merchants have started leveraging the prowess of digital payments making it increasingly pervasive. Contactless payments, UPI apps, pre paid instruments have all become very popular during these last couple of years. RBI & the Government have been extremely forward looking and have set up a Payments Infrastructure Development Fund PIDF Scheme. The objective of the scheme is to encourage deployment of Point of Sale Pops infrastructure both physical and digital modes in tier 3 to tier 6 centers. The scheme also includes street vendors and other beneficiaries. This decision to expand the targeted beneficiaries under the PIDF scheme will provide fillip to RBI efforts in promoting digital transactions at the grassroots level. Solution providers have developed affordable tech for merchants which support UPI, QR, cards, Andhra based payments along with mobile & soft POS. Buy Now Pay Later BNPL is getting extremely popular and contributing to the next wave of digital adoption. While shopping online or in store, customers are offered this option and its very convenient to opt for it. Know your customer KYC, credit checks are done instantly, leveraging the power of technology to accord the credit. Market places, stores are offering credit for a variety of goods including electronics, lifestyle products, bill payments, groceries, hospitality etc. which is leading to an increase in consumption and therefore contributing to the GDP. An innovation revolution is happening to extend the reach of digital payments with fitness playing a key role. Banks may not have the necessary distribution & fitness are partnering with banks to extend the reach to every nook and corner of the country. This complimentary partnership is enabling ways to address requirements of people and MSME in area which were excluded earlier. Digital payments is enabling MSMEs service to a wider range of customers. There is a growing requirement for instant & transparent cross border payments. Several global companies are leading the innovation and working towards connecting global payment rails, banks, finch, leveraging cloud native solutions and API which will transform cross border payments and improvise the digital payments landscape in India. NPCI has setup an international arm National International Payments Ltd NIPL to deploy Repay and UPI outside of India. NIPL is enabling acceptance of the Repay card when Indian travellers pay internationally. Recently, it has signed up with Abu Dhabi Monetary Fund AMF to facilitate cross border payments and enhance economic ties between India and the Arab region. This arrangement will allow interoperability and make secure cross border payments instantly. Our Hon. FM also announced launch of RBI digital currency in.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8139**

Her budget speech which will enable new use cases advancing the adoption of digital payments. This can include direct benefit transfers, improving financial inclusion, ease up cross border payments at a much lower cost and cost reduction by saving the cost of printing money. However, this is a new area and work needs to be done to ensure that the right technology is utilised. There needs to be relevant resiliency and security that needs to be built into the framework, so that the integrity is maintained. India continues to be a cash economy with 70 per cent of retail payments in cash. While this percentage has reduced over the last few years, cash in circulation is close to 30 lakh crores. We have come a long way with the technology developments, but a lot more effort is needed to digitise India completely. With the right regulatory framework, support from the Government, investments in the Indian finch sector and a penchant for Innovation, we are on the right path of development in this sector. Much more advancements are needed to ensure availability of technology infrastructure supporting digital payments and ever spiralling transaction volumes, security, awareness & education of citizens if digital payments are to become a true new normal. Advertising is a powerful tool that can influence millions, ergo must be used wisely. From conventional advertising that focused solely on selling products to emotional marketing, advertising has evolved over the years as a medium to establish deep connections with the audience. The power of advertising is especially evident during conflicts and crisis situations when the right message can inspire masses to take meaningful actions. It is quite common for brands to leverage current trends and events to promote their brands in the name of moment marketing. While moment marketing is often a hit among consumers when done right, there are times when such moment marketing attempts backfire. Conflicts and crisis situations are a prime example. There is nothing wrong with advertising during conflicts per se. The problem arises when conflicts are viewed as a marketing opportunity by brands. There have been several instances in the past where brands tried to leverage conflict situations to promote their brands. Miracle Mattress is one such brand that received severe backlash for its win Tower Sale ad inspired by the 9 11 attack. Fast forward to 2022 and some brands haven shied away from taking advantage of the ongoing Russia Ukraine war to create rending ads based on a hot topic. Should brands resort to moment marketing even during war situations they should and the below mentioned reasons explain why moment marketing during conflicts need to be avoided. Brands risk being perceived as insensitive unfortunately the fierce competition has led brands to resort to aggressive advertising tactics. In a desperate attempt to stay relevant and not miss out, they try to make use of every situation to increase followers, likes and shares. But consumers today are clever enough to understand the intent behind the ads.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8140**

Brands that go about making ads simply to seek attention are perceived apathetic by the masses. We are living in a day and age where brands are more than the products services they offer. While brands can express solidarity with the war victims through an ad, making an ad to draw a connection between your product and the conflict situation would be perceived as outright insensitive. What worse, it may take forever for brands to recover from the reputational damage due to a careless approach. A conflict is a sensitive issue, not a trending topic. A war is not a trending topic or a golden opportunity for brands to ramp up sales or mint money. A conflict is a sensitive issue and must be treated as one. Brands should steer away from building advertising tactics around the conflict. While some brands successfully distance themselves from moment marketing, something as simple as mindless use of hash tags gets them in trouble. Brands should never use hash tags related to conflict in an attempt to increase their ad reach. While you may think that the ad in itself does touch upon the conflict, any attempt to capitalize on the situation is bound to face severe criticism. It not just about saving your brand from public backlash. It about being sensitive and sensible enough to maintain a certain level of dignity and integrity during a crisis. Political overtones could spark controversies while brands are expected to take a stand, taking political sides is not recommended. A conflict may be a result of clashes between two political parties or ideologies. A hasty moment marketing effort could end up in a poorly crafted ad that reflects your inclinations towards a certain political party. Brands may receive flak for taking sides just to appear trendy or to leverage the topicality of the war. It can spark major controversies. The worst part about moment marketing on sensitive issues is that you can never predict audience response. Something that seems totally fine to you may be interpreted in a totally different manner by the audience. Poor ad placements can hurt people sentiments Let suppose you refrained from any kind of moment marketing during the conflict. You could still risk being perceived as insensitive. Poor ad placements are to be blamed for this. Brands must be extremely careful while advertising during conflicts. You don't want your ad to appear beside disturbing images of war. Wrong ad placements could easily ruin your brand image. A luxury resort ad appearing beside a war image will never be appreciated irrespective of how good the ad is. Your marketing efforts should reflect sensitivity and empathy especially during a conflict. Advertising during conflict may need extra effort and attention from brands as a seemingly minor error could blow out of proportion resulting in financial and reputational damage. Taking political stands to appear trendy or creating controversies for negative publicity and deviating from your core brand values just so you don't miss out on a.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8141**

Studies have shown that starving yourself once every week might be good for your health. Fasting has become popular among people over the last few years, especially among the health community. It helps you maintain the weight that can reduce the risk of several diseases. However, many health practitioners are afraid to advise eating less due to the stigma. But this does not lessen the benefits of fasting if done sensibly. If you will fast sensibly, you will be able to lose some of that belly fat. There are studies that have shown that intermittent fasting can help in losing weight. Intermittent fasting is a type of fasting that you can control within a set number of hours. This allows your body to burn fat cells more effectively than just regular dieting. The main aim of intermittent fasting is to manipulate your body in using stored fat instead of sugar as a primary source of energy. This type of fasting is used by athletes these days to hit the low body fat percentages for competitions. With fasting, your body can break carbohydrates more efficiently. Fasting has an amazing effect on insulin sensitivity. Studies have shown that if you do fast regularly, insulin of your body will become more effective and will take up glucose from the blood. When you do not eat for a day, it gives your digestive system a rest that can energize your metabolism to burn through calories more efficiently. A poor digestive system directly affects your ability to metabolize food and burn fat in a negative way. Intermittent fasting on the other hand can help with your digestion and promote healthy bowel function, which will improve your metabolism. Fasting can increase lifespan and you can live longer. You can also enhance your immune system by fasting. Studies have shown that starving yourself once every week might be good for your health. Fasting has become popular among people over the last few years, especially among the health community. It helps you maintain the weight that can reduce the risk of several diseases. However, many health practitioners are afraid to advise eating less due to the stigma. But this does not lessen the benefits of fasting if done sensibly. If you will fast sensibly, you will be able to lose some of that belly fat. There are studies that have shown that intermittent fasting can help in losing weight. Intermittent fasting is a type of fasting that you can control within a set number of hours. This allows your body to burn fat cells more effectively than just regular dieting. The main aim of intermittent fasting is to manipulate your body in using stored fat instead of sugar as a primary source of energy. This type of fasting is used by athletes these days to hit the low body fat percentages for competitions. With fasting, your body can break carbohydrates more efficiently. Fasting has an amazing effect on insulin sensitivity. Studies have shown that if you do regularly.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8142**

And equip them with the necessary entrepreneurship education and skills. Even as one might argue that entrepreneurship cannot be taught in a school, studies show formal education has a positive correlation to entrepreneurship. I believe entrepreneurship education is one of the influential forces that shape a person attitude and aspirations to give wings to their professional dreams. Higher Educational Institutions HEI have an essential role in addressing this supply side of entrepreneurial ecosystem with programs designed to expand students knowledge and experience in entrepreneurship. A benchmarking study points to a major global trend towards strengthening entrepreneurial capabilities in universities worldwide. It is time for Indian HEIs to move from the traditional paradigm of creating graduates looking for employment to nurturing successful entrepreneurs who create jobs that fuel the economy. However, HEIs must recognise that entrepreneurship education goes beyond teaching typical management subjects such as strategy, finance and marketing in a classroom setting. Young minds, especially in STEM education streams, typically have a maker instinct to build, test and operate things. Along with entrepreneurship education, they need experiential opportunities in innovation labs, maker spaces, and mentoring clubs. These facilities help inculcate skills such as design thinking, idea generation, hands on discovery, inter disciplinary approach, peer collaboration, sharing of resources, prototyping and testing. More importantly, students gain the ability to challenge the status quo and recognise and act on the opportunities. These skills could further be channeled by empowering students to bring their ideas to life by facilitating in house incubators and accelerators that could potentially snowball their ideas into business opportunities to be exploited commercially. Further, linkages with local industry will enable the HEIs to proactively explore, create and incubate industry relevant products solutions services that can complement and supplement the industry needs while simultaneously improving the time to market. Educators involved in entrepreneurship education have the potential to make a difference when a student stumbles upon a validated business idea. Even if a majority of student developed design ideas remain un validated and do not make it to the market, students still benefit from the entrepreneurial mindset. It will remain a valuable skill set they could leverage throughout their profession and practice. Even when they join an existing company, these skills support their agility and responsiveness and transform them as entrepreneurs leading their teams and organisations. China provocations against India have increased along the Indo Tibetan border in the last few years. It is pressuring India on four fronts. First, the Eastern Ladakh, where the standoff has continued since May 2020 and China is dragging its feet on the process of disengagement. Its objective is to prolong the process of settlement and find an opportunity to occupy strategic points with a view to strengthen its claims. The manner in which it opposed the revocation of Article 370, indicated that it has an eye on the entire so that there may not be any threat from India to its China Pakistan Economic Corridor CPEC. Second, it

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has pushed Nepal to claim areas of Lipulekh, Kalapani and Limpiyadhura almost at the time of Galwan Valley clashes. On the 9 the June ,2020 the Nepali parliament passed the amendment to include the new political map, including these areas. Several reports in media revealed the Chinese role in this action. Third, Bhutan is now being pushed to settle the boundary.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8145**

Dispute with China that would have serious security implications for India. Fourth, China has not only named eleven places in Arunachal Pradesh, but it has also claimed sovereignty over the entire Arunachal Pradesh. While the recent Bhutanese PM statement has not been officially responded to by China, an article in the Global Times has revealed its thinking. It termed the Bhutanese PM interview a victory for China and a setback for India. The Global Times, quoting Zhang Youngman, Director in the Tibet Research Office of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Institute of Frontier Affairs, stated that India hegemony and great power influence in South Asia are not conducive to the development of Bhutan. There were other articles as well, which projected the cultural differences between India and Bhutan and how India dominating influence was not conducive to the development of Bhutan. On Arunachal Pradesh, Indian MEA response that the Chinese statement was merely a repeat of 2021 statement that Arunachal Pradesh is and will always remain an inalienable part of India, was not sufficient to make China understand its unreasonable approach. Such defensive statements do not carry the right message to expansionist China. China reacted to this statement by declaring its sovereignty over Sagan, the name it gives to South Tibet. Mao Ming, Chinese foreign ministry spokesperson said: Hangman is part of China territory. In accordance with relevant stipulations of the administration of geographical names of the State Council, competent authorities of the Chinese government have standardised the names of some parts of Hangman. This is within China sovereign rights. The Chinese audacity was shocking. The Chinese game plan is now clear. It is on expansionist mode and does not desire normalisation of relations with India. India needs to shed its pusillanimity in dealing with China. Defensive statements like Arunachal Pradesh belongs to India are not working on China. China, which is testing India patience, may be getting the wrong signals that it can push India further. Simultaneously, China is pushing its narrative over its perceived claims through aggressive propaganda that is not countered equally forcefully. The lack of effective counterpropaganda strengthens illusions among Chinese policymakers that China has legitimate claims over these areas and that it can occupy Indian areas by force with little resistance. India needs to clearly indicate that China should stop crossing its red lines. China is speaking with a forked tongue: it is threatening to use force in its periphery, while talking about peaceful solutions elsewhere projecting that it is a responsible nation. The escalating cartographic aggression coupled with the aggressive propaganda of its narrative must be blunted. For this objective, India should now seriously consider stronger options. India should now make it clear that it has accepted Tibet as an autonomous state. Since there is no autonomy and the Tibetans are ruthlessly suppressed and their culture and religion is being erased, India cannot accept this situation. India should respond to the Chinese cartographic aggression with its own cartographic offensive. Former Foreign Secretary and a well-known strategic expert Ambassador Kanwal Sibal has rightly suggested that India should

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show Tibet bordering India and not China and that Greater Tibet should be shown with dotted lines. In fact, Tibet can be shown as the Chinese occupied territory, which is a fact. India should also support self-rule in Tibet. Another suggestion of Ambassador Sibal is that India should not follow the Sinicised name of East Turkistan as Xinjiang. If India reacts in this manner, China will get the.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-07-Test NO.-8146**

Right message, If China can claim Arunachal Pradesh and push Nepal and Bhutan while trying to grab territories in Ladakh, these steps are not only justified but are the only pragmatic options. It must be recognised that standing up to China draws awe, while a meek response invites more provocations. Animation is a rapidly growing field that requires a combination of creativity, technical skills, and industry knowledge to succeed. From films and television shows to video games and digital media, animation has become an integral part of our visual culture. As the demand for animation continues to rise, many aspiring animators are considering whether to pursue an academic degree or to learn from industry experts. In this article, we all explore the benefits of both options and why learning from industry experts in the animation industry is ultimately more valuable. An academic degree in animation can provide a strong foundation in the principles and theory of the medium. In a degree program, students learn the history and evolution of animation, the basic principles of animation such as timing, spacing, and weight, and the various animation techniques such as traditional, stop motion, and computer animation. They also learn the basics of character design, storyboarding, and the technical skills required to bring their ideas to life. This knowledge gives students a broad understanding of the medium and a foundation to build on as they move forward in their careers. However, while an academic degree can provide a broad understanding of animation, it does always provide the same level of practical experience or exposure to the latest industry standards and practices. In many academic settings, students have limited access to the latest animation software and equipment, and the focus is often on the principles and theory of animation rather than the practical application of those principles. This can make it challenging for graduates to hit the ground running when they enter the workforce. Below are some of the advantages of learning from Industry experts in the Animation Industry: Real world experience and deep understanding This is where learning from industry professionals may be really beneficial. Individuals with real world experience and a strong grasp of the techniques, tools, and procedures utilised in the animation business are considered industry experts. They are familiar with the tools and software used by professionals in the animation industry, as well as with the most recent developments and trends. Hands on training Industry experts may provide students hands on training, provide comments on their work, and offer vital insights and guidance on how to excel in the area. Students who want to work in the animation business might benefit greatly from this form of mentoring. Furthermore, because the animation industry is constantly evolving with new software and technologies, industry experts can provide up to date knowledge and give students a head start in their careers. Problem solving skills and creativity It critical for animators to be able to work successfully and efficiently under pressure in the fast paced animation industry. Industry professionals may share practical advice and pointers on how to perform successfully under time pressure. Additionally, they can aid

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students in honing their creative and problem solving skills so they can find innovative approaches to any difficulties they may run across. Building connections Making contacts in the animation business is another benefit of taking lessons from professionals in the field. In the animation profession, networking is essential, and taking advice from those who have already made a name.

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For themselves might help you get employment in the future. For students who are just starting out in their jobs, this may be extremely helpful. In conclusion, Learning from industry professionals may give a more well-rounded education and prepare students for a successful career in the area, even though an academic degree in animation can offer a solid foundation in the concepts and philosophy of the medium. The best approach to stay up with the animation industry ongoing evolution is to learn from industry specialists who have the practical expertise and a thorough grasp of the methods, equipment, and procedures employed in the sector. Business professionals may also provide students with practical instruction, comments on the work, insightful advice on how to achieve in the industry, and up to date knowledge on the newest animation trends and software. Combining learning from both academic and industry aspects will be the best for a career in animation. India, a country with diverse landscapes and cultures, has always been known for its rural and agrarian economy. Agriculture continues to be the backbone of the Indian economy, employing more than half of the population. Despite its significant contribution to the national GDP, India rural landscape has remained unchanged for decades. However, with the advent of technology, the rural landscape of India is transforming, and rural tech is becoming India front line to add value to rural households. The intersection of technology and value addition has opened up new opportunities for rural households to add value to their existing produce and enhance their livelihood. With the help of technology, rural households are now able to create and sell value added products such as processed foods, handicrafts, and textiles. This has not only increased their income but has also provided them with a broader market to sell their products. One of the most significant advantages of rural tech is its ability to connect farmers with buyers directly. Farmers no longer have to rely on intermediaries to sell their produce, and they can now sell their products online, thanks to e commerce platforms. This has not only increased their income but has also provided them with a broader market to sell their products. In the agricultural sector, technology has become a lifeline for farmers. Real time weather updates, market prices, and crop management techniques have empowered farmers to make informed decisions and maximise their output. With access to this critical information, farmers can now optimise their productivity while reducing costs, enabling them to grow and thrive. Apart from agriculture, rural tech has also made significant strides in the healthcare sector. Rural communities have historically faced limited access to healthcare services due to the lack of infrastructure and medical personnel. However, telemedicine and mobile health applications have enabled rural households to access medical consultations and services remotely. This has not only improved the quality of healthcare but has also reduced the burden on the already strained healthcare infrastructure. Another area where rural tech has made a significant impact is in the field of education. With the help of online education platforms and e learning tools, students in rural areas can now

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access high quality education and resources from anywhere in the world. This has opened up new avenues for learning and has empowered rural households to improve their standard of living. The emergence of rural tech has also created new employment opportunities for rural communities. With the growth of e commerce and online marketplaces, rural households can now participate.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8148**

On March 11, when Kashmir Files opened in the theatres across India, I was very eager to watch the movie as it claimed to tell the story of our exodus that had previously only been talked about during elections. I and my sister went to watch the last show in Gurgaon and took a dozen tissue papers along to wipe our tears since we were already privy to the horrors of the exodus. The movie is based on the true testimonies of Kashmiri Pundits who were killed during the insurgency. The movie also portrays full fledged barbarisms meted out to the minority community that was not spoken about openly by the intellectuals as it did cater to their broader political narrative. However, the movie, while chronicling the atrocities perpetrated against the minority community in Kashmir, was simultaneously instilling hatred towards the minority community Muslims in the rest of India. While the film accurately depicted the horrors of the exodus, it also pushed a narrative around it in order to facilitate the director personal and political propaganda which seemed akin to that of the ruling party. The film depicts the lives of Kashmiri Pundits through the eyes of Krishna, a young Kashmiri Pundit boy who attended a university similar to JNU and was brainwashed, as Methuen Charkarvatry puts it in the end. JNU has been in the middle of the raging controversy since 2016 for raising anti India slogans which resulted in three student activists Umar Khalid, Anirban, and Kanhaiya Kumar being sent behind the bars. Since then, the University has found its way into the speeches made by the political leaders that have done the much needed polarisation. I, as a Kashmiri Pundit, could understand why and how JNU was important while showcasing a movie on our forced migration. The storyline of the movie moves back and forth from the lives of Kashmiri Pundits during the 90s to Krishna life in JNU and his transformation. The impeccable and emotive acting of Anupam Kher made me cry. Kher accurately narrates the lives of many Kashmiri Pundits, who had fled under the shadow of terror, with his impeccable cinematic presence and polished acting skills. However, he is also shown holding a placard saying Abolish Article 370 while living in the camp. I have grown up hearing stories of the lives in the camps to learn that abrogation of Article 370 was not the prime concern of Kashmiri Pundits but water, ration, and good governance that could facilitate their return was. It appeared as if the movie is promoting the achievements of the ruling party It is not to say, that Kashmiri Pundits never wanted Article 370 to be abrogated but it was not their primary desire while living in the camp. The same Article 370 was abrogated by the Modi government but yet, Kashmiri Pundits have not been rehabilitated. When I was born, my family lived in a one room rented accommodation. My grandfather, at an age when he should have retired.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8149**

He was an English teacher and secretary of the Kashmir Teacher Association yet he had a difficult time in finding a new job to feed the family of five. My father toiled for hours to make sure that the family had enough to survive on a day to day basis. We lived at the rented accommodation for years till we realized that our dream of going back to Kashmir won be fulfilled in the near future. That when we laid the foundation of our current house in Jammu. It is not as big as the one we had in Kashmir, but it is a house made with sweat and blood in misery. It is the house where my grandfather died with the longing to return to his homeland. During the days, I was reporting from Jammu and Kashmir, a senior reporter from Jammu told me how he and his friend would carry boxes of ice for the Pundits living at the camps as they were unable to bear the heat of Jammu plains. Pundits would take the bare ice and apply to their face and body in desperation. My grandmother, an Urdu teacher, had a difficult time communicating in Hindi. Her Hindi still features half Kashmiri and Hindi with a tinge of Punjabi words she has picked from the local Dogri language. So when the movie came, we felt overwhelmed. While narrating the story of our exodus, the director touches upon many political aspects. The movie subtly holds the Congress government and Home Minister Mufti Mohammad Sayeed and Abdullahs responsible for the exodus, but conveniently ignores the Vishwanath Pratap Sigh VP Singh government at that time which was running at the center with the support of Bharatiya Jannat Party BJP. The movie does show the electoral rigging prior to militancy nor does it touch upon Pakistan and its role in fuelling the insurgency in Kashmir with money given by Afghanistan to decimate the Soviet Union. Nor does it talk about Kashmiri Muslims who died for supporting India. For Kashmiri Pundits, the movie has triggered a cascade of emotions. After watching the film, the scars they had learned to conceal with time were exposed. They could see the scars, bare, with blood oozing out, screaming for attention which they had received after 32 years. Many KPs, I spoke to, were also reassured about their rehabilitation after watching the movie. For a person, who has lived terror and left his homeland, to relive the incidents after 32 years is not easy. Nor are they in the position to absorb the juice and leave the leftovers and that what the movie did. While depicting the realities of Kashmiri Pundits, the film also promoted its own purpose. For a middle class man who toils day in and day out and has no time to read history, cinema plays a significant role in shaping his psychology. When a movie on such a sensitive issue is not made with sensitivity and nuance, it does more injustice.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8150**

Roughly 80 percent of India 1.35 billion residents depend on groundwater for both drinking and irrigation. Even though groundwater is a resource what lies beneath, there are so many ways in which it makes itself visible, and yet we sometimes choose to unseen it. Guzzling groundwater India is more dependent on groundwater than any other country in the world, accounting as it does for around one fourth of the global demand of groundwater. Groundwater irrigation has been expanding at a very rapid pace in India since 1970s and now accounts for over 60 percent of the total area irrigated in the country. About 85% of the rural drinking water supply is also met from ground water sources. The most significant change in the groundwater scenario in India is that the share of bore well irrigation went up from a mere 1 percent during 1960 61 to 60 percent during 2006 07 as per Indian Agricultural Statistic, 2008. The estimated number of wells and bore wells in India is now around twenty seven million, with bore wells accounting for more than 50 percent. Already food insecurity bells are ringing at the rapid depletion. Groundwater contamination around 75 per cent of India water both ground and surface water are contaminated. In October 2019, the Atomic Minerals Directorate (AMD) found dangerous levels of uranium concentration in the groundwater samples tested in the Lambapur Peddagattu region of Alagona district in Telangana, known for its uranium deposits. These findings came at a time when concerns are already being raised around high levels of uranium in Tummalapalle, Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh, where uranium is being mined. Uranium contamination in Punjab has been reported since the early 1990s, with little information on where it has come from. Uranium is also found in Rajasthan and Gujarat. Consumption of uranium causes kidney problems. More than 82,000 rural habitations, home to some 45 million people are exposed to excessive salinity, iron, fluoride, arsenic and nitrate. And this is only the tip of the iceberg. Groundwater reserves are contaminated with biological, toxic, organic and inorganic pollutants, due to deficiencies in wastewater treatment and over extraction. Increase in overall salinity of the ground water and/or presence of high concentrations of fluoride, nitrate, iron, arsenic, total hardness and few toxic metal ions have been noticed in large areas in several states of India. Groundwater and health consumption of contaminated water has serious and often inter generational health effects. Consumption of excessive fluoride through drinking water causes deformities in bones and teeth. Muscles and digestive system are affected as well. Fluoride is found in 20 states. Arsenic is found in seven states. Harmful effects of arsenic consumption include bladder, lung, liver and skin cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes. Excessive salinity affects kidneys. Excessive iron consumption can cause hemochromatosis. Toxic metals such as cardiovascular disease, gastrointestinal disease, kidney disorders, skin disorders, lung damage and mental health problems as well. Is water then he elixir of life? If not, we only have ourselves to blame.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8151**

Understanding groundwater surface water relationships for water security Rivers and groundwater aquifers share a mutually beneficial relationship. Replete aquifers provide to base flows of rivers. During the monsoon, it payback time for the river as it replenishes the aquifer. Floodplains provide space for rivers to spread their water and allow for recharge. In the dry season, as river levels fall below groundwater levels, it gets its flow from the aquifers. There are underground interconnections between the two below the ground and it is important that the two remain connected. The above is an ideal scenario. As groundwater levels fall, the link between the symbiotic connection snaps. As both river flows continue to be tampered with on one side, and groundwater extraction continues unabated on the other, water resources simply run out, tipping the balance towards water scarcity, or floods. The link must continue to be forged. Groundwater and surface water thus go hand in hand. If we work towards replenishing our groundwater aquifers using the numerous indigenous and modern technologies that are available to us, we will not only fill up these underground reserves but also provide base flows to rivers. Meanwhile river systems need to be protected from the encroachment, over exploitation, pollution, catchment destruction and other necessary interventions. This has been amply proved by river rejuvenation work in states across India including drought prone Bundelkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan. These examples have sufficiently proved that if structures suited to local topography and rainfall are constructed, these slow down the flow of rainwater, giving it time to seep into aquifers, and then, lo and behold, streams and rivers become alive and even perennial. While we support surface water bodies and groundwater to soak up the water, simultaneously we need to prevent, rather than treat pollution, respect water, reduce use, retreat it and recycle it. Groundwater challenges are visible, in the drying of wells and bore wells and in the manifestation of disease. Its up to the people to now acknowledge their dependency on what should really have been a reserve water source and act to reverse the trajectory. River rejuvenates groundwater aquifers and vice versa. The Indian Himalayan River Basins Council formed for the 22 Himalayan river basin states aims to focus on small that the two remain connected. The above is an ideal scenario. As groundwater levels fall, the link between the symbiotic connection snaps. As both river flows continue to be tampered with on one side, and groundwater extraction continues unabated on the other, water resources simply run out, tipping the balance towards water scarcity, or floods. The link must continue to be forged. Groundwater and surface water thus go hand in hand. streams and rivers as one key area so that rivers are rejuvenated and so are groundwater aquifers, since one will not be possible without the other. A contribution to make the invisible, visible, through perennial and clean river flows and brimming wells dry groundwater levels, it gets its flow from the aquifers. There are underground interconnections.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8152**

In his post election victory address at BJP headquarters last week, Prime Minister Narendra Modi pointed to what he viewed as an important message of the largely favourable electoral verdict. At a time when the world is in the grip of conflict, instability and mounting inflationary pressures, said the PM, the electorate, especially in the heartland of UP, has voted in favour of political stability at home. Domestic political stability in the face of external threats and challenges has been an important concern and theme of successive PMs. Modi referred to the rising price of oil, gas, coal, fertilisers and vegetable oils on account of the current global security and economic environment. He claimed the Union Budget had strengthened the foundations of his economic strategy of building an Atmanirbhar Bharat, an agenda that has gained traction given the new constraints imposed on economic growth by the global situation and Western economic sanctions. The PM did well to flag India's own developmental concerns at a time when the so called Big Powers have been focussed on their own material interests in the name of democratic values. Suzuki Motor Corporation on Saturday signed an MoU with Gujarat to invest about Rs 10,440 crore over a four year period to manufacture electric vehicles and related batteries. Almost 70% of the proposed investment will go into battery manufacturing. The real significance of this investment is the transition it represents in the automobile world. The internal combustion engine ICE is being replaced by EVs. It is a monumental shift, powered globally by generous regulatory incentives in the backdrop of anxiety over climate change. To get a sense of the scale of transition ahead, consider the following data. In 2020, electric cars were 4.6% of the total car sales globally. By 2030, the EU aims to ensure 60% of new sales comprise EVs. India is moving in the same direction, with a goal to ensure at least 30% of new vehicle sales by 2030 are electric. Niti Aayog estimates it presents a cumulative investment opportunity of Rs 19.7 lakh crore over the next eight years. There has been policy action at the level of both GoI and states to realise these goals. There are demand side incentives for potential customers through fiscal measures. Equally important are the supply side measures to encourage investment and manufacturing. Supply side incentives need to be located in a global context, given the nature of the industry. Batteries are the most valuable parts of EVs, with estimates putting them at 40% of the total value. Japan, South Korea and most importantly China dominate this segment. China is the major player along the entire lithium ion cell supply chain. Given this context, does India have the best possible supply side incentives through GoI Production Linked Incentive Scheme and also individual state government policies? India's policies are designed to encourage investment through subsidies. These subsidies are linked to investments made by firms and subsequent sales. What odd is the extent of domestic focus in sales.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8153**

And value addition in an industry with a very global supply chain. There a risk that India policies will not result in a globally competitive scale in production, which will then influence both products and their cost of manufacture. Separately, the demand side incentives need a lot more work on public charging infrastructure, which influence operating costs of EVs. EVs present India a great opportunity, particularly with China losing its sheen on account of geopolitical risks. To capitalise on it, our policies need to be more outward looking. In a correct but much delayed move, the National Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation has recommended reducing the minimum gap between two Covishield doses from 12 weeks to 8 weeks the maximum interval is unchanged at 16 weeks. Reportedly, the Centre is also evaluating the need to expand the booster programme. As we have argued repeatedly, this is prudent. Although fresh Covid cases and deaths in India are at a two year low weekly inflections are down by 40 at just over 15,800 cases while weekly fatalities are below 200 global Covid cases have surged by 4 in the last seven days. The current fall in Indian Covid numbers should therefore be no basis for comfort. Around 81 of Indians over 15 have been covered by the two doses Covishield being the most prominent while around 96 have received at least one shot. In absolute terms, therefore, the number of adults yet to take the second dose is not small, and the new Covishield interval will help. Also note that by May 20, of India estimated 345 million people above the age of 45, around 53 who have received their second shot will complete six months. This likely means they may have little to no protection going forward. The latest WHO data shows an appreciable decline in vaccine induced immunity including that produced by Covishield against both severe and symptomatic disease at the six month threshold. Another study by University of Edinburgh notes a fourfold rise in chance of death and hospitalisation four months from the second dose compared to two weeks. Therefore, greenlighting boosters for all above 45 and reducing the interval between second and third doses to 6 months from 9 months are essential. Shortage of vaccines is not the issue, neither is availability of different vaccines if Gol decides on a mix and match option, as it should. The unconscionable delay in reducing the Covishield interval should be repeated in booster dose expansion. Now is the time to consider a Research Linked Incentive Scheme and also consider offering subsidy for access to and the implementation of new technology in projects under the existing PLI Scheme, to enable better output. Plus the 41 identified products as well as any future inclusions for KSMs, DIs and APIs should be exempted from any price controls under the Drugs Prices Control Order, 2013 for a period of 10 years, or till the end of the tenure of the scheme. The scheme should allow.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8156**

The backward integration of identified products, which would help broad base it. Such schemes, along with a well defined policy including IP protection as well as innovation driven private enterprises, will go a long way in creating India as a center of excellence. Though dharma is regarded as the highest virtue in our polity and Indic thought, its precise meaning continues to be an enigma for scholars. That because dharma is a comprehensive term used in different senses. According to KV Ram swami Ingra, Dharma is used in so many senses that it eludes definition. It stands for nature, intrinsic quality, civil and moral laws, justice, virtue, merit, duty and morality. Besides referring to the Rig Vedic notion of Rita, cosmic order, as PT Raja has pointed out, dharma also has such varied and diverse meanings as law, nature, rule, ideal, norm, quality, entity, truth, element, and category. After a survey of Rig Veda and Upanishads, PV Kane shows how the usage of dharma has passed through several transitions of meaning and how its meaning finally has settled down to signifying the privileges, duties and obligations of a man, his standard of conduct as a member of Aryan community, as a member of one of the castes, as a person at a particular stage of life. The difficulty in defining the notion of dharma is further compounded by its different kinds. A tentative list may include Vyatka dharma, kutumbha dharma, somatic dharma, rattrap dharma, Varna dharma, ashram dharma, guan dharma, Saharan dharma, svadharma and aped dharma. Each one of them describes a rule of action that may at times conflict with other rules. Since there are different sources of dharma, it cannot be explained in terms of its source. According to Sage Yajnavalka, sources of dharma include the Veds, Smritis, practices of noblemen, and also what helps one in the pursuit of virtuous goals. The last one makes dharma a dynamic concept, the meaning of which changes from yug to yug, time to time, society to society and from context to context. The Mahabharat explicitly states the ever changing character of dharma in the following words In Sat Yug, dharmas are different from the ones in Dwapar Yug, and dharmas prescribed for Dwapar are different from the ones in Kali Yug. Dharmas change as per the needs, aspirations and capabilities of individuals living in the specific era. That is why Smriti granthas and Purines agree that ways of dharma are indeed hard to comprehend. Due to the basic, non static and evolutionary nature of dharma, Donald Brown concludes, Dharma is more than laws, for it underlies a law and is responsible for the creation of laws in the universe. Basic to dharma is the view of order or law pervasive in the universe. Dharma, therefore, is that which makes us aware of our duties, and that of the others. However, it must be noted that dharmas are not rigid and static. Dharmas are persistently evolving and adapting to the needs.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8157**

Of the lived society they help society resolve stresses, strains, conflicts and confusions it faces over time. Making a distinction between eternal and ephemeral, S Radhakrishnan says, While the truths of spirit are permanent, rules change from age to age. Ramakrishna Paramhans summarises the essentially changing character of dharmas thus The Mughal coins have no currency under the Company rule. Binding dharma in the past may be insupportable, even objectionable, today. The post pandemic world is trying to slowly resume the flow from where it paused. In our country where unemployment is high, ironically, studies have revealed that post lockdown, India will face labour shortage in the coming years. Not only that, but the International Labour Organisation has also stated that by 2030, India will face a whopping 29 million skill deficit which will cause huge dent in our economy. It is high time that the country with one of the youngest populations in the world taps into that bottomless well of untapped potential. And for that, we need career counselling. Career counselling is the process of informed, insightful, and instructive guidance by an expert to help students know and understand themselves and the choices they have, to make educational, career, and life decisions. Career counsellors are increasingly being sought out in recent years as parents and students realise the need for making sensible decisions regarding one future. Having been familiarised with only a chosen few out of the myriad of work spheres out there, throughout school, a student steps out into the world with a narrow view. They are then bombarded with choices that they either never give much thought to or overthink about. This is where career counselling steps in. As a country that has never been one to invest in counselling of any type, we have failed to provide guidance, a beacon, a pathfinder, that our young generation desperately needs. India ranked 139 out of 149 countries in the annual World Happiness Report 2021. And of the numerous factors that contributed to this low happiness index, job dissatisfaction is a major factor. The biggest issue with the Indian population has been that we make choices by limiting ourselves to the narrow spectrum of opportunities that we are familiar with. The education sector has also been constantly changing in the past decade. The introduction of smart classrooms, online digital learning, National Education Policy, and the likes have opened the sector to a promising future. As the technology evolves over time, newer techniques, and methods to blend education and technology have also come up. One of the resulting trends of these changes has been ease of access to the psychometric tests that have been in use for decades in various capacities. Psychometric tests are tools to objectively assess, measure, and identify a person personality traits, aptitude, intelligence, skills, cognitive abilities, and behavioral styles. These are being increasingly used in career counselling to match students and employees to a suitable career or role. Career counsellors are using such tests to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8158**

The recent q3 of fy22 results of banks and data of last 3 years shows distinct sign of improvement in asset quality of banks even when many sectors had to witness slowdown due to onslaught of the pandemic. It is noteworthy that banks continued with their improving asset quality trend in q3 ending December 2021 with slippages remaining under control coupled with healthy recoveries and up gradation of asset classification. It is expected that the asset quality of banks shall further improve by march 31, 2022. During q3 of fy22, out of the 28 listed banks, most of them reported lower gross nonperforming assets gnash s and net non performing asset snaps ratios with substantial decline in provisions against bad loans. The significant drop of gnash in double digit comes from sbi 15.2 percent. Bank of Maharashtra and use bank by a whopping 36 percent and 41.1 percent, Indian overseas bank by 18 percent. Central bank of India by 10.2 percent. There is no rise in gnash in any public sector bank pubs. Double digit drop in snaps could also be seen in sbi, bank of Maharashtra, bank of India, Indian overseas bank, use bank. Among private banks, gnash dropped in double digit in axis bank 16.3 percent, idbi bank 23.4 percent, yes bank 13 percent. But some key private sector banks have seen an uptick in gnash, though their base is low. Hdfc bank 19.3 percent, kotak Mahindra bank 47.7 percent, idfc bank 88.8 percent. Indusind bank 12.6 percent. Rbl bank 21.8 percent. The notable drop in snaps could be observed in axis bank, idbi bank, indusind bank, Jammu & Kashmir bank, Karnataka bank who have made good provisions against gnash.

1. Asset quality trend: taking a holistic look, gnash of 28 listed banks have declined by 3.5 percent to drop to rs.7.44 trillion by December 2021, down from rs.8.35 trillion recorded in march 2021. The drop in gnash was 1.5 percent in q3 of fy21. As a result of improvement in asset quality, the provisions and contingencies declined by 40.2 per cent year on year you and 12.6 per cent sequentially in q3 of fy22. The latest financial stability report of rbi December 2021 projected a soothing improved asset quality data. Moving down from a high of gross non performing assets gnash of 11.5 percent in recorded in march 2018 with outstanding gnash at rs.10.36 trillion. Gnpas declined to 9.3 percent in march 2019. It steeply went down to 6.9 percent by September 2021. Based on the stress test, rbi projected that the gnash may move up to 8.1 percent under the base line scenario and to 9.5 percent in severe stress scenario affirming the improved sentiments of asset quality.

2. Reasons for improvement: it is intriguing to find asset quality improvements and needs to be demystified finding reasons for the emerging trend. It may help banks to work out strategies to sustain the good trend. While the developments warrant detailed research, some reasons as to how the.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8159**

Asset quality improved amid the pandemic stress could be as under when the lockdown was imposed, it was banks that were functioning taking risks and assuring customers availability of basic services. Even some of the benefits of stimulus packages were routed through banks. Cash was made available at branches and ATMs. Responding to the needs, many services were moved to offsite to deliver them on contactless mode. The sustained response reinstated the confidence of the users and those who could repay loans have started repaying them reducing their outstanding commitments. That was one reason why deposit growth slowed down but recovery in some loans were forthcoming. Ii deleveraging balance sheets: the enthusiastic entrepreneurs and corporate sector sat through to deleverage their balance sheets. They consolidated their sources and deployment of funds, trimmed their balances sheets, pruned debt equity ratio and removed the flab to turn into smarter entities. In the process, some portions of loans were repaid as part of rejigging their own balance sheets. This also helped banks. Iii rbi relaxations to withstand covid stress: rbi came to the rescue of banks immediately after the national lockdown was announced beginning 27 the march 2020 on account of pandemic. The moratorium of 6 months provided for borrowers to repay their loans was enough time for the borrowers to readjust their finances. They brought down their exposures and eligible borrows availed fresh loans under emergency credit line guarantee scheme cells. The constant up gradation of cells scheme and extension of time lines regulated many borrow accounts. The interest on interest compound interest on loans up to rs.2 cores was also reimbursed to borrowers to reduce the load. It has added to the relief. Iv restructuring facility: looking at the prolonged pandemic trends, rbi came up with loan restructuring framework i & ii. A onetime restructuring of existing loans to get registered exempted memos classified as standard without a downgrade in the asset classification was permitted, provided the aggregate exposure, including non fund based facilities, of banks and nbfc's to the borrower does not exceed 25 crore as on January 1, 2020. Even if the borrower loan account was in default but if it was standard asset as on January 1, 2020 was made eligible for restructuring. The loan account should have continued to be classified as a standard asset till the date of implementation of the restructuring scheme that was open until December 31, 2020. It was followed by second restructuring framework with extension of time lines. Total loans restructured by Indian banks under two rounds of resolution schemes announced by rbi in the wake of the covid 19 pandemic crossed rest 1.5 lakh crore at the end of September 2021. V Klamath committee panel: in order to provide restructuring facilities to general category of borrowers stressed due to covid19, rbi has set up the kiva. Klamath committee thereby creating a special window under the prudential framework on resolution of stressed assets to allow restructuring from September 7, 2020. The committee.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8160**

In the digital economy and earn a sustainable livelihood. This has not only improved their financial situation but has also empowered them to become self-reliant. With the rise of digital platforms and online marketplaces, rural entrepreneurs now have access to a broader customer base beyond their local markets. This has opened up new opportunities for small scale businesses in remote areas, allowing them to reach customers nationwide. Moreover, e-commerce has enabled rural artisans and craftsmen to showcase their unique products to a global audience. This has not only helped to preserve traditional art forms and handicrafts but has also generated employment opportunities for many skilled workers in rural areas. Additionally, e-commerce has brought about a significant shift in the way rural consumers shop. With the convenience of online shopping and doorstep delivery, people in rural areas can now access a wide range of previously unavailable products. This has also helped to bridge the gap between urban and rural markets, bringing about greater economic inclusivity and reducing regional disparities. The emergence of rural tech has not only improved rural house hold living standards but has also created new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs. As we move towards a more digitally connected world, the rural tech will continue to play a crucial role in bridging the gap between urban and rural India.

H3N2 VIRUS is a non-human influenza virus that normally circulates in pigs and that has infected humans. Influenza A H3N3 is responsible for present rise in flu cases as notified by ICMR. Both H1N1 and H3N2 sub-types are variants of influenza A which change genetically as well as antigenically to produce new variants. H3N2 tends to change more rapidly, both genetically and antigenically, compared to H1N1. H3N2 is the cause behind rise in flu case that we have been seeing recently. Influenza H3N2 pandemic was first reported in 1968 in the USA for the first time and recently in the year 2011 and again 2020-21. Influenza viruses can spread from pigs to people and from people to pigs. Spread from infected pigs to humans is thought to happen in the same way that seasonal influenza viruses spread between people; mainly through infected droplets created when an infected pig coughs or sneezes. The symptoms of H3N2 virus are similar to other respiratory viruses, including fever, sore throat, nasal discharge, headache, coughing, myalgia, and nasal discharge. In severe cases, pneumonia and bronchitis could happen, which can lead to death. As we know that there is no targeted therapy for most of the viral infections and specially for flu it is symptomatic therapy that is advised for patients. Oral anti vials like oseltamivir, zanamivir, peramivir can be used. Preventive measures like using masks, frequent hand wash, cough etiquette and self isolation are recommended to minimise the risk of disease transmission to other members in the community. There is no specific vaccine for h3n2 variant of influenza A virus but research to develop a vaccine has started. A pilot H3N2 virus vaccine was produced and preliminary clinical studies indicated that it leads to a significant immune response. Seasonal flu vaccine will not protect against H3N2v. Seasonal flu vaccines protect

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against seasonal influenza viruses. CDC recommends that everyone 6 months and older get a seasonal flu vaccine each year. Many types of seasonal influenza vaccines are available in the market and a new strain vaccine is produced every year according to the change that happens due to antigenic drift in the virus. Vaccines are advised and are helpful in preventing serious form of the illness.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8163**

Influenza vaccines, though, generally have variable and only moderate efficacy; they remain a critical preventive strategy for controlling the disease and its consequences. The egg-based quad trivalent vaccines have been recommended as they give protection to both influenza A and B variants. In the case of influenza, effectiveness is expected to be lower than the efficacy reduction in risk of a disease in a given condition because it is measured using the rates of influenza-like illness, which is not always caused by influenza. Studies on the effectiveness of flu vaccines in the real world are difficult due to many reasons vaccines and also because influenza is often confused with other influenza-like illnesses. However, most of the times the flu vaccine strains have been a good match for the circulating strains and even a mismatched vaccine can often provide cross-protection. The effectiveness of seasonal flu vaccines varies significantly, with an estimated average efficacy of 50-60% against symptomatic disease, depending on vaccine strain, age, prior immunity, and immune function. Though vaccinated people can still contract influenza, The effectiveness of flu vaccines particularly among the elderly and immune compromised is still beneficial in reducing the mortality rate and hospitalization rate due to influenza as well as duration of hospitalization stay. Vaccination of school-age children has shown to provide indirect protection for other age groups as well. Considering the point that seasonal flu vaccine reduced chances of serious illness and complication leading to hospitalization and even death in certain cases it is advised to take a flu shot. Especially immunocompromised and elderly people above 65 years are recommended to take the vaccine annually. As organizations adjust to the realities of the pandemic era, business leaders are expected to prioritize opportunities for learning and development to make existing employees feel satisfied and enthusiastic, in addition to attracting a new workforce from an agitated and expanding talent pool. To foster an atmosphere that values education and progression, these organizations should position Learning and Development prospects as rewards from the commencement of an employee tenure. Incorporating such opportunities into performance management not only incentivises individuals to explore possibilities but also stances them as a reward. Starting performance management immediately after onboarding enables managers and their teams in coordinating organisational and personal objectives and requirements. Companies should introduce prospects for learning and development in from the beginning itself phase and discuss career trajectories and advancements in the industry. As per the facts 1267 USD is the average annual spend per employee on L&D across the globe. An employee centric approach to business is essential for sustainable success. It is imperative to draw some guiding principles and use development and training as hiring and retention tools. Improved innovation Employees benefit from L&D programmers as they keep them up to date on industry trends and emerging technologies. This understanding spark new ideas and solutions. Learning and development programmers can assist employees in identifying and solving

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problems in unique and creative ways by providing them with the necessary problem-solving tools and techniques. Learning encourages risk-taking and experimentation, which can lead to the development of new ideas and innovative solutions in the business. Lifelong learning by employees has become inevitable, with growing digital transformation in companies. Also with the gig economy and work from home.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8164**

The traditional degree based as well as the classroom trainings are too inflexible and inefficient to serve the needs of lifelong learners. Many functions in companies have evolved with Technology and AI, and monotonous tasks or services are productized using Software like etc. In learning and development, we will see a similar transformation and we will have Learning as a Service Lamas, where companies will have a one-stop solution for all their Learning & Development needs, she adds. Increased productivity the training programmers equip employees with new skillset while improving the existing ones. This can result in increased productivity as employees become more capable of handling their job roles responsibly. Employees are more motivated to perform well and are more willing to take on challenging tasks and responsibilities when they are able to apply the learning outcomes in the real world. It improves employee communication and teamwork, which can lead to better collaboration and more efficient work processes, ultimately increasing productivity. A better work culture Employees are more likely to embrace a growth mindset when they are encouraged to learn and enhance their abilities. This indicates that they are open to new challenges and willing to take risks, which can lead to a more innovative and creative workplace. Providing opportunities for learning and development demonstrates to employees that their employer is concerned about their personal and professional development, which increases engagement and commitment to their jobs. This can foster a sense of community and belonging, which can improve work culture, increase engagement, improve teamwork, increase productivity and performance and assist in attracting and retaining top talent. Building strengths and resolving inadequacies Employees can benefit from L&D programmers by receiving assessments, feedback and coaching to better understand their strengths and weaknesses. Employees can use this to identify areas where they are already excelling and areas where they need to make improvements. The programmer allows them to learn new skills and techniques that will let them capitalize on their best attributes and conquer their flaws. These initiatives boost confidence in their abilities, which can result in improved productivity. Employees can feel more prepared to take on new challenges and responsibilities when built on their strengths and resolve areas where they feel inadequate. Reskilling and up skilling can help in managing multitasking often requires employees to be adaptable and flexible. By learning new skills or improving existing ones, employees can become more adaptable and better able to handle changing situations. Reskilling and up skilling can improve a person ability to perform multiple tasks efficiently as it requires strong time management skills. Reskilling and up skilling programs can help employees learn to prioritize tasks, manage their time effectively, and stay organized, all of which can improve their ability to multitask. Learning new skills and improving existing ones can increase an employee confidence and sense of competence, which can make them more willing and able to take on multiple tasks. Bottom-line Learning and development play a

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critical role in navigating employee performance within an organization. By providing employees with the necessary training, resources and support, organizations can ensure that their employees have the skills and knowledge they need to perform their job duties effectively. Effective learning and development programs can also help employees stay motivated and engaged, which can lead to increased job satisfaction.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-08-Test NO.-8165**

And improved performance. Additionally, ongoing learning and development opportunities can help employees stay up-to-date with the latest industry trends and best practices, which can help them make better decisions and contribute more effectively to the Organisation. The Indian dairy business needs innovation now more than ever. Even though the dairy business has had difficulties lately, there is a growing market for dairy products. India is well-positioned to lead the dairy industry as a major player in the global market, following which India is the world largest producer of milk, and the dairy industry is important to the nation economy. The sector does, however, confront a number of difficulties, such as rising demand, shifting customer tastes, competition, and sustainability issues. The industry may use innovation to overcome these obstacles and seize new possibilities. For instance, firms may stand out in the market and increase their client base by creating new dairy products that adapt to shifting consumer demands. Similar to how firms may boost production, cut expenses, and increase efficiency by implementing new technology like automation and artificial intelligence. Indian dairy industry innovations and advancements India is a major participant in the dairy sector, and the potential for expansion is substantial as the world top milk producer. The Indian dairy business has seen major technical developments in recent years. For the market to stay on top of trends, it is critical to connect with the shifting requirements and aspirations of customers. Innovation may also aid in addressing issues related to sustainability, including lowering the industry carbon impact, enhancing animal welfare, and guaranteeing the wise use of natural resources. For instance, creating innovative feed formulations with lower greenhouse gas emissions can contribute to the industry sustainability and environmental friendliness. Increasing production and efficiency is one of the main problems facing the Indian dairy sector. This may be overcome by utilizing automation and technology, such as automated feeding systems and cutting-edge data analytics. The dairy business in India is one of the biggest in the world, but despite its size and scope, the sector is dealing with a variety of problems that call for creative solutions. India dairy business is highly fragmented, with more rural farmers joining cooperatives rather than major companies. Dairy farming is still integrated into the farming system and is not a standalone business. Big data is another area that Indian corporations are focusing on, in addition to technical advancements to enhance farming practices and the organizational supply chain. The use of cutting-edge techniques like precision farming, which uses sensors, data analytics, and machine learning to optimize farm operations, can increase the productivity of Indian dairy farms, which is currently low. Moreover, innovation can aid in the development of fresh and cutting-edge dairy products that reflect shifting customer demands. By decreasing the rate of adulteration and contamination, innovative solutions can aid in improving milk quality as well. Innovation is also required in the fields of animal genetics and breeding in addition to these domains. Farmers may enhance the quality of their milk while simultaneously lessening

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their influence on the environment by creating new varieties of cows and buffaloes that are more suited to Indian circumstances. The Indian dairy business is well-positioned to enjoy rapid growth. As the Indian dairy sector is one of the biggest producers of greenhouse gases, there is a need for creative solutions that might lessen.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8166**

With her elegant saris and grey streaked hair evoking her formidable mother in law, Sonia Gandhi can rally her party like no other Congress leader. At the recent Congress Working Committee meet, the script was pre written. After near annihilation in state polls, the moment Sonia Gandhi said we three the Gandhi are ready to step back, an immediate chorus rose: There was no question of the Gandhi resigning. It a refrain at least as old as 2004 when Congress lined up to plead for Sonia Gandhi to reconsider after she sacrificed her claim to the prime minister ship, harking to her inner voice. In Punjab the messy change of the Congress guard bore Rahul Gandhi imprimatur, and in UP, Piranha Gandhi led the party campaign. In both states, Congress has been pulverised but the party has vociferously rejected any accountability for Gandhi siblings. At the center of this fatally defeat proof mindset is the enigmatic figure of Sonia Gandhi. Invested with the aura of sacrifice, she is both goddess and nemesis of Congress. In an expected but still path breaking education reform, the Common University Entrance Test is set to extend to all central universities and affiliated colleges. Each of their undergraduate courses will see admissions on the basis of students CUET scores, from the coming session itself. This test has been tottering on since its launch way back in 2010, but the National Education Policy 2020 and the pandemic firmed up the resolve around it. Chaotic admissions that exhausted students and faculty alike, should now segue into an efficient process that reduces the burden on all concerned dramatically and also creates a more level playing field. A radical departure is the shift from an admission process that was often about board exam marks alone to one where these marks will have zero weightage. This part of UGC announcement on Monday was a surprise, while central universities shift to CUET had been announced last year itself. Many Class XII students are dismayed. With this year CBSE board exam having been split into two terms, moreover with marks from the first term having been released only when the second term exam is upon them, these students feel the rules keep getting changed on them, randomly and stressfully. And it is true that with CUET applications likely opening in the first week of April with the test itself taking place in the first week of July, the window for adjusting to the new entrance system is nervily narrow. Still, binning the board exam marks was necessary. These kept breaking records even in 2021, when students seldom went to school. Differing evaluation standards also tilt the scales for different boards very unevenly. CUET is expected to be more credible and fair. Plus, as NEP suggests, instead of hundreds of universities devising their own entrance modules, the new system will create efficiencies across the entire education system. Right now CUET is being mandated only for the 45 central universities. For state, private and.



**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8167**

Deemed universities this is optional. They should opt in. CUET gives students a wide choice of subjects. But before they make a choice, colleges have to finalise which subject tests are required for which courses. There will be teething troubles. UGC needs to address each of these with urgency. Finally, while CUET is aiming to provide fairer access to quality education, it does change the quantity at all. Delhi University will still have legions more aspirants than seats. Bigger reforms are needed to fix that bigger problem. While Yogi Adityanath return as Uttar Pradesh chief minister was a certainty, suspense over the fates of three other incumbent BJP CMs had continued for 10 days. Ultimately, their success in trumping anti incumbency was rewarded. The troika of PS Dhami, N Biren Singh and Pramod Sawant are heavyweights and BJP central leadership had to contend with other claimants for their jobs. But the present BJP, with its powerful high command led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi who is also a key factor in helping BJP win state elections, has ensured that state leaders fall in line. Uttarakhand choice was complicated by Dhami personal loss in the assembly election. But the party could ignore how Dhami steadied the state government after Tirath Singh Rawat brief, disastrous stint. He also paid a heavy price for devoting too much time to spearhead the campaign in other seats. But putting the party above self has come back to help Dhami even in defeat. This is indeed among the remarkable features of the post 2014 BJP. Those showing the stomach for difficult fights have been rewarded even when the outcomes haven been immediately positive. Smriti Irani willingness in 2014 to contest against Rahul Gandhi in his pocket borough Amethi despite being a rank outsider to the constituency ended in defeat. But the coveted HRD ministry portfolio awaited her soon after. Junior I&B minister L Murugan as Tamil Nadu party chief had led a yatra moored around the locally worshipped deity Murugan amid stiff opposition from both DMK and ally AIADMK ahead of assembly polls, and he lost a closely fought election from western TN. The promising Dalit leader was promoted as Rajya Sabha member and Union minister, signaling that intrepid nets could win Modi approval. For first timer BJP CMs Bhupendra Patel Gujarat, Jai Ram Thakur Himachal, Basavaraj Bommai Karnataka and Biplab Deb Tripura facing voters in next 14 months, Dhami should be motivational precedent. Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi is expected to visit New Delhi shortly. This is being seen by some as an overture by the Chinese to rebuild fences with India. Some opinion writers have stated that India and China need to work together again. China is the current Chair of BRICS for 2022 and is exploring the possibility of a physical summit later this year. Since the summer of 2020, when China moved large numbers of troops to Eastern Ladakh in an attempt to change the status quo on the ground in that.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8168**

Sector, there have only been meetings between army commanders of India and China aimed at resolving these issues and some meetings between the foreign ministers of India and China in third countries. PM Modi has attended a few summit level meetings where China President Xi Jinping was present but only virtually. There have been no other exchanges between India and China over these past two years. Last week Bunny and I went back to school and learnt an important lesson. The school is the all girl Him Jota free boarding school in Dehradun, founded in 2005 by the then governor of Uttarakhand, Sudarshan Agarwal. Having heard a lot about it from friends, we decided to pay the school a visit. We were greeted by a helpful of smartly uniformed students, ranging from age 10 to 17, bright eyed and melodic as a flock of songbirds as they wished us Good morning in unison. The school has 280 pupils from Grade 5 to Grade 12, all from subsistence farming households from the neighbouring hill tracts. We were told that when they enter the school most of them can speak only the local dialect. Yet, within weeks, they begin to pick up Hindi and English, the medium of instruction. Two large cabinets laden with trophies for achievements in fields as wide ranging as athletics, soccer, and debating, won against opponents including the renowned Doon School, attest to the all round education that Him Jota provides, a true light of learning, a resolute candle of hope against the darkness of deprivation and despair. If I were to believe in miracles, I d say that the school is a minor example of this phenomenon. So what the secret of such benign sorcery Speaking with Bunny, one of the senior teachers suggested a clue as to the answer. She said that over the years she had learnt more from her students than she d taught them. This implies that true learning is a loop in which the teacher learns from the taught, the guru from the chela, the leader from the led. To be able to teach effectively the teacher must learn, from the needs and hopes of the students, how best to stimulate and satisfy their innate hunger for knowledge. This learning loop is relevant beyond the classroom. Successful marketing is all about listening to what consumers want and supplying it, not predetermining what is wanted and foisting it on unwilling recipients. Successful political leaders are those who listen and respond to the voter and amend their agenda accordingly, instead of trying to impose their will upon the won of the people. Energy Poverty is a stark reality for around 1.3 billion people globally. And the age old Indic climate ethics can provide solutions and practices to mitigate many climate issues we face today. Indic traditions consider nature as powerful and divine, seen in practices such as revering the rivers, mountains, trees, animals, and the earth. Although the famous Chick tree hugging Movement led.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8169**

By women is one of the widely known examples of exemplary Indian environmental leadership in recent times, numerous other environmental practices being followed for generations can help shape energy ethics for the planet even today. Diverse Indic notions on energy conservation suggest that: The five elements space, air, fire, water, and earth are interconnected and provide us with renewable energy sources that can continue to support the web of life on earth. Hence, we must practice our dharma in harmony with the earth to protect and conserve energy resources rather than destroy or misuse them. Each local and national community can advocate for an end to exploiting the earth through polluting, extractive processes. Simple living is a powerful enabler for developing sustainable economies, and energy must be consumed sustainably and responsibly by and for humankind. Our treatment of nature and usage of energy directly affect our karma. We can choose to protect energy resources in the future, replacing destructive karmic patterns with good ones. Gandhi ji is an inspirational model for simple living. His entire life can be seen as an ecological treatise his every minute act, emotion, and thought were aligned with the Indic values of truth, nonviolence, and simplicity. Belief in the cycle of rebirth, wherein every being travels through millions of cycles of birth and rebirth in different forms, depending on their karma from previous lives, makes people respect every form of life on this planet. A person may reincarnate as a human, animal, bird, or another member of the broader community of life and traverse through many lives before achieving liberation. Reincarnation creates a sense of solidarity between humans and all living beings. For example, several rural communities such as the Bishops, Bhils, and Swadhyayis have maintained strong practices to conserve their local ecosystems, such as water bodies, flora and fauna as part of their daily lives. When Bishnois are protecting animals and trees, the Swadhyayis are building Vrikshamandirs tree temples and Normal Nirs water harvesting sites and the Bhils are practising their rituals in sacred groves, they are simply expressing their reverence for nature according to Indic teachings and not restoring the environment. They and several other communities do not view religion, ecology and ethics as separate but as an integral part of their dharma to treat nature with respect. The one important environmental message Indic traditions can share with the rest of the world is that human beings must be grateful and protective towards energy resources as we stand to benefit from their proper usage. Ancient beliefs and traditions are a strong indicator of Indic climate ethics and are closely linked to the wellbeing of the people and environment on this planet. It is time the rest of the world embraces these practices. While the world attention is focused on the Ukraine issue, PMs of India and Japan held an important summit on the 19th March 2022 to work towards creating a world order that would ensure peace, stability and prosperity in the world.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8170**

The summit not only discussed the issues pertaining to the free, open and inclusive Indo Pacific but also the threats arising from terrorism in the Afghan Pak region, North Korean ballistic missile tests, disarmament and importantly the growing challenges in the East and South China Seas. First, the Joint Statement placed emphasis on the commitment of the two sides to working in tandem towards a peaceful, stable and prosperous world, based on a rules based order that respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations, and emphasized the need for all countries to seek peaceful resolution of disputes in accordance with international law without resorting to threat or use of force or any attempt to unilaterally change status quo. They stressed their common vision for a free, open and inclusive Indo Pacific free from coercion. Japan also supported India concept of the Indo Pacific Oceans Initiative IPOI. Japan is participating as the lead partner on the connectivity pillar of the IPOI. Both the countries place emphasis on the ASEAN Outlook of Indo Pacific AOIP which also upholds the principles such as the rule of law, openness, freedom, transparency and inclusiveness. Second, maintaining peace and stability in the East and South China Seas have been specially mentioned as the priority areas. While expressing their shared interest in the safety and security of the maritime domain, freedom of navigation and over flight, unimpeded lawful commerce and peaceful resolution of disputes with full respect for legal and diplomatic processes in accordance with international law, they expressed their determination to continue prioritizing the role of international law, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea UNCLOS, and facilitate collaboration, including in maritime security, to meet challenges against the rules based maritime order in the East and South China Seas. They emphasized the importance of non militarisation and self restraint. Crucially they stressed the need for the early conclusion of a substantive and effective Code of Conduct CoCa in the South China Sea in accordance with international law, especially UNCLOS, without prejudice to the rights and interests of all nations including those not party to these negotiations. This has become very significant in view of the Chinese aggressiveness and the fact that three islands in the South China Sea have been fully militarised. Third, they resolved to strengthen the economies of the two countries powered by robust bilateral investment and trade flows through diversified, resilient, transparent, open, secure and predictable global supply chains that provide for economic security and prosperity of their peoples. Observing that India has taken several steps to improve the business environment for the Japanese investors, they hoped that JPY 5 trillion Rest 3,2 Lakh core of public and private investment and financing from Japan to India in the next five years, to finance appropriate public and private projects of mutual interest, would be realised. Both sides stress the need for giving a greater push to the digital partnership between the two countries. Japan is looking forward to attracting.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8171**

More IT professionals from India to help Japan in this field. Fourth, the Joint Statement also stressed strengthening the defense cooperation between the two countries. Both sides welcomed the operationalization of the Agreement Concerning Reciprocal Provision of Supplies and Services between the Japan Self Defense Forces and the Indian Armed Forces. They expressed their commitment to continue bilateral and multilateral exercises including Dharma Guardian and Malabar respectively and welcomed the participation of Japan for the first time in exercise MILAN. A fighter exercise between the Japan Air Self Defense Force and the Indian Air Force has been planned. Both the countries are going to identify more areas of defense equipment and technology for future cooperation. Fifth, the need to counter terrorism received due importance. They noted the need for ensuring that the Afghanistan soil is not used for sheltering, training, planning or financing terrorist acts and in this context reaffirmed the importance of UNSCR 2593 2021. They also called upon all countries to work together for rooting out terrorist safe havens and infrastructure, disrupting terrorist networks and their financing channels, and halting the cross border movement of terrorists. 26 11 attacks were specially mentioned. The Pakistan support to the terrorist organisation remains a prime concern for India security. Sixth, besides emphasising the need for disarmament and the challenges arising from North Korea, the PMs expressed their serious concern about the ongoing conflict and humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and assessed its broader implications, particularly to the Indo Pacific region. They reiterated their call for an immediate cessation of violence and noted that there was no other choice but the path of dialogue and diplomacy for resolution of the conflict. A very reasonable approach. India and Japan both desire that the instruments of conflict management should be used and not force. The primacy of dialogue was stressed to resolve the issue. If Biden terms this approach shaky, it is his problem. The US should desist attempts to force the Quad members to pursue its policy. This would turn the Quad into an alliance and not a grouping of like minded nations and the larger purpose of establishing peace, stability and prosperity of Indo Pacific would become a pipe dream. Such an attempt would make the smaller nations uncomfortable to work with India IPOI or support the FOIP. They do not wish to take sides in the US China rivalry. Along with the many reforms in the policy to strengthen higher education in the country, the NEP mandated accreditation of all state run schools from grade to accreditation is a process carried out to improve the standards of education, outcomes, and governance of schools. It looks at measures such as the quality of teaching, attendance, number of teachers across subjects and grades, safety, financial probity, curriculum, basic sustainable infrastructure, resources, community participation, governance process, and accountability. A fair, transparent, and rigorous accreditation and evaluation process can enable education systems to change the academics, management, and leadership of institutions for the better related Article.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8174**

Under this system, all schools state run and privately run have to ensure adherence to established minimum standards in key performance domains. These include the school administrative responsibility, its infrastructure, teaching quality, community participation, integrity, and inclusion. The process is based on predefined standards by the states for their schools, and is carried out by an authorised body of the state education department. Accreditation is not new to the Indian education system. These are some examples of accreditation bodies that already exist design institution specific standards on which evaluations can be based. The National Programme on School Standards and Evaluation, also known as Shaala Siddhi, was launched in 2015 to conduct school evaluations aimed at improving the quality of school education. In 2009 the Gujarat state government started an initiative called Gunotsav celebration of education to help government and government aided elementary schools identify areas of self improvement, such as infrastructure and teacher training. In 2019 this was revamped and introduced as with the support of multiple stakeholders including schools, education departments, and nonprofits in order to implement the policy effectively. The framework they develop will focus on setting parameters of school performance such as academia, infrastructure, finances, and teaching quality and identify critical areas for improvement. All the schools will be assessed on these set standards, and the self disclosure of all essential information will be published on the SSSA website as well as on the website of each school. At the end of the assessment, all schools will be provided with a report card consisting of comprehensively analysed data and schools must provide children with basic infrastructure, including separate toilets for boys and girls. Building on the RTE, the NEP 2020 mandates schools to disclose accreditation data on public domains the state departments and authorities would be given a list of requirements they have to meet, and their ability to meet them will be made public this, in turn, will help improve the accountability of the system. By introducing minimum quality standards for schools to follow, the proposed measures to accredit schools can help monitor and build an ecosystem of transparency and accountability to ensure quality education in even the most remote parts of the country. Moreover, it will aid schools, states, communities, and their respective stakeholders in determining these minimum quality standards for education. Future pathway and implementation challenges A successful example of accreditation is the Dubai Schools Inspection Bureau DISB. The DISB engages school assessors from all over the globe to evaluate their schools. As a result, Dubai schools have a culture of transparency and accountability, which has helped improve the overall quality of education in the country. In India the process of accreditation is being operationalised in accordance with the NEP 2020. The formation of SSSA bodies should help guarantee the maintenance of minimum quality standards based on predetermined parameters. Furthermore,

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the policy emphasises transparency by making all fundamental regulatory information available on a public platform. Nonetheless, it is important for us to keep a.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8175**

Few potential challenges in mind: Resources: While accreditation will shed light on the areas where schools need support, will each state be able to provide its schools the resources both monetary and otherwise that they need to improve their infrastructure, curriculum, teacher quality, teacher recruitment, etc. Accessibility: While the NEP 2020 asks for all accreditation information to be made publicly available, we need to ensure that this is done in a way that will allow community members especially parents to understand and engage with it. Potential for uptake: Schools themselves need to be coached to understand the importance of the accreditation process, what data they need to collect and the importance of data transparency, and how they communicate their gaps to their communities. Today, states are gearing up for the process of accreditation. And while they are faced with real concerns, the expectation is that each state will embrace the process and use it to improve the overall quality of its schools. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey PLFS , the unemployment rate in urban India stood at 9.4 percent between January and March 2021, with an even higher proportion of youth unemployment 22.9 percent. In the same time period, more than 11 percent of the urban workforce reported working for less than 36 hours in a typical week. During the pandemic induced lockdown in 2020, urban unemployment had reached unprecedented peaks approximately 21 percent in April June 2020. Moreover, employment in much of urban manufacturing and service industries tends to be highly seasonal and contractual, with greater casualisation being reported over the last decade. Given these facts, an urban employment guarantee UEG scheme is imperative to provide livelihood security for the urban poor. The parliamentary committee on labour had recently recommended instituting a scheme in line with the MGNREGA, which would offer income support during lockdowns, mandatory health insurance, and an increased number of maximum work days. Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Odisha already experimented with versions of UEG during the 2020 lockdown, and Kerala has had one since 2010. Although varying in scope and design, each of these schemes at its core has a shared policy framework that guarantees minimum wage employment to all who demand work for a stipulated period. Reports suggest that this has benefitted a significant proportion of the urban poor. Gig workers, or platform workers, are increasingly providing crucial services across urban areas as cab drivers and couriers delivering food, groceries, medicines, and other essentials. Therefore, it important that we include them in discussions around formulating UEG schemes. Why should gig workers be included in UEG programmes Digital platforms such as Ola, Uber, Zomato, and Swiggy are credited with heralding a new age of entrepreneurship, autonomy, flexibility, and formalisation. Despite their booming expansion, the very people who make these platforms work have not been able to reap the benefits of their success. Public dialogue shaped by gig workers has highlighted the dark underbelly of the exploitation and vulnerability they are subject to. Due to.

**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8176**

Low base pay, incentive based payout structures, high commissions, and arbitrary surveillance systems that gauge work quality, these workers spend long hours under hazardous conditions, working or searching for work. Moreover, their status as independent contractors forces them to bear several other costs associated with purchasing fixed assets and fuel, without any legal claims to social security benefits. Even though workers such as delivery partners were deemed to be providing essential services during the pandemic, platforms reduced incentives and changed payment structures, causing many to earn less than minimum wage for 12 15 hour work days. Many also lacked access to insurance, safety equipment, and affordable healthcare. Research on delivery and taxi driving sectors has shown that platforms rely on a pool of migrant workers from historically dispossessed communities who already had severely limited claims to social security during the pandemic. Despite these layers of precocity, platform workers remain ineligible to claim social security under existing schemes, even ones with the most significant coverage such as the PDS. In the case of the PDS, exclusion may have resulted from outdated definitions of urban poverty households eligible for PHH ration cards under the National Food Security Act must not possess four wheeler vehicles or internet enabled laptops computers. There are other restrictions on families that possess two wheelers. This immediately introduces barriers for delivery workers and taxi drivers, who have to self invest in many of these assets, often by entering into long term debts, to sustain their livelihoods. These workers, apart from ride hailing drivers, also did not explicitly figure in any of the targeted relief packages offered by governments. Such conditions pushed many workers into chronic debt. The Code on Social Security 2020, for the first time, recognised platform workers as eligible for social security benefits, albeit with many limitations. It fails to recognise these workers as employees, and also introduces several exclusionary eligibility criteria for social security benefits. More importantly, the code fails to uphold the accountability of gig platforms beyond a nominal mandatory contribution to the gig workers social security board. Other labour codes, as already implemented, do not mention platform work workers, thereby precluding their rights to minimum wage, occupational safety, and decent work. Even as gig workers organisations continue to struggle to achieve legally enforceable protection, their inclusion in UEG programmes could serve as a step towards short term measures that safeguard rights. But how can this be done related article: How did India labour policies fare in 2021 Reimagining urban public works Public policy responses during the pandemic have encapsulated an expanded imagination of public works. Urban infrastructure systems were expanded through state platform partnerships to enhance access for under serviced neighbourhoods and regions. For instance, the Delhi government partnered with Swiggy to deliver cooked meals to migrants living in temporary shelters during the lockdown. In another move, governments also tied up

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with Ola and Uber to provide free transportation facilities to frontline workers. However, these works are rarely included within considerations of public.

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**CRPF-hcm-Eng-Test-Dated-2023-04-09-Test NO.-8177**

Works under UEG proposals employment in UEG proposals is mainly prescribed under work commissioned by urban local bodies ULBs within this framing, platform workers would be forced to work in manual jobs such as building, repair, and renovation. Many are also attracted to professional designations. Therefore, manual work as currently proposed under UEG schemes may be unattractive for many gig workers. Addressing on demand service needs of public institutions and recognised employers given the intention to universalise coverage to all who demand work, gig work particularly in transportation and delivery sectors should be explicitly covered within these proposals. This can be achieved by experimenting with the experiences of public institutions such as hospitals and government offices, who relied on platforms for their service needs during the pandemic, ranging from logistics, last mile delivery, and mobility. Jean Druze suggests that other publicly recognised employers such as schools and colleges could be involved in the governance and implementation of the UEG scheme. Many of these institutions have capacities to meet their service needs through engaging gig workers, including demand for services such as cleaning, disinfection, and repair and maintenance of assets. Ensuring flexibility the promise of flexibility in terms of determining one own work and working hours remains a central attraction of gig work. Despite this, research on platform labour has pointed out that this flexibility is seldom instrumentalised due to the gamification of work through incentives, ratings, and algorithmic manipulation. However, lessons from some of the current UEG models can be adopted to restore flexibility and control over work outcomes while expanding coverage to gig workers under UEG schemes. For instance, Druze proposal to cover both part time and full time work to accommodate women unpaid care responsibilities may be applicable to gig workers. Furthermore, several existing measures under state programmes, such as Kerala AUEGS, which stipulates the provision of work within a five kilometer radius, could be experimented with. The provision of affordable, quality, and subsidised public transport facilities to UEG job stamp holders through partnerships between states and non motorised ride hailing workers is a way in which daily wage workers, such as rickshaw pullers and took took drivers, can be covered under UEG schemes. Anticipating benefits and challenges Employment under UEG stipulates payment of daily minimum wages. But, like many informal sector workers, gig workers have been excluded from such legal assurances under the Code on Wages 2019. Employment guarantees could be a way to combat insecurities associated with dynamic and piecemeal earnings. As proposed by Druze model, allowing worker collectives to be engaged as placement agencies might offer a solution here. These collectives could set wage floors to ensure that invisibilised costs related to platform work are appropriately taken into account. ULBs can also consider partnering with platforms in the form of placement agencies for job cards issued by them. This would mean that all workers

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registered with the platform immediately become eligible for UEG benefits. This must be done alongside setting wage floors and dissociating incentives.

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