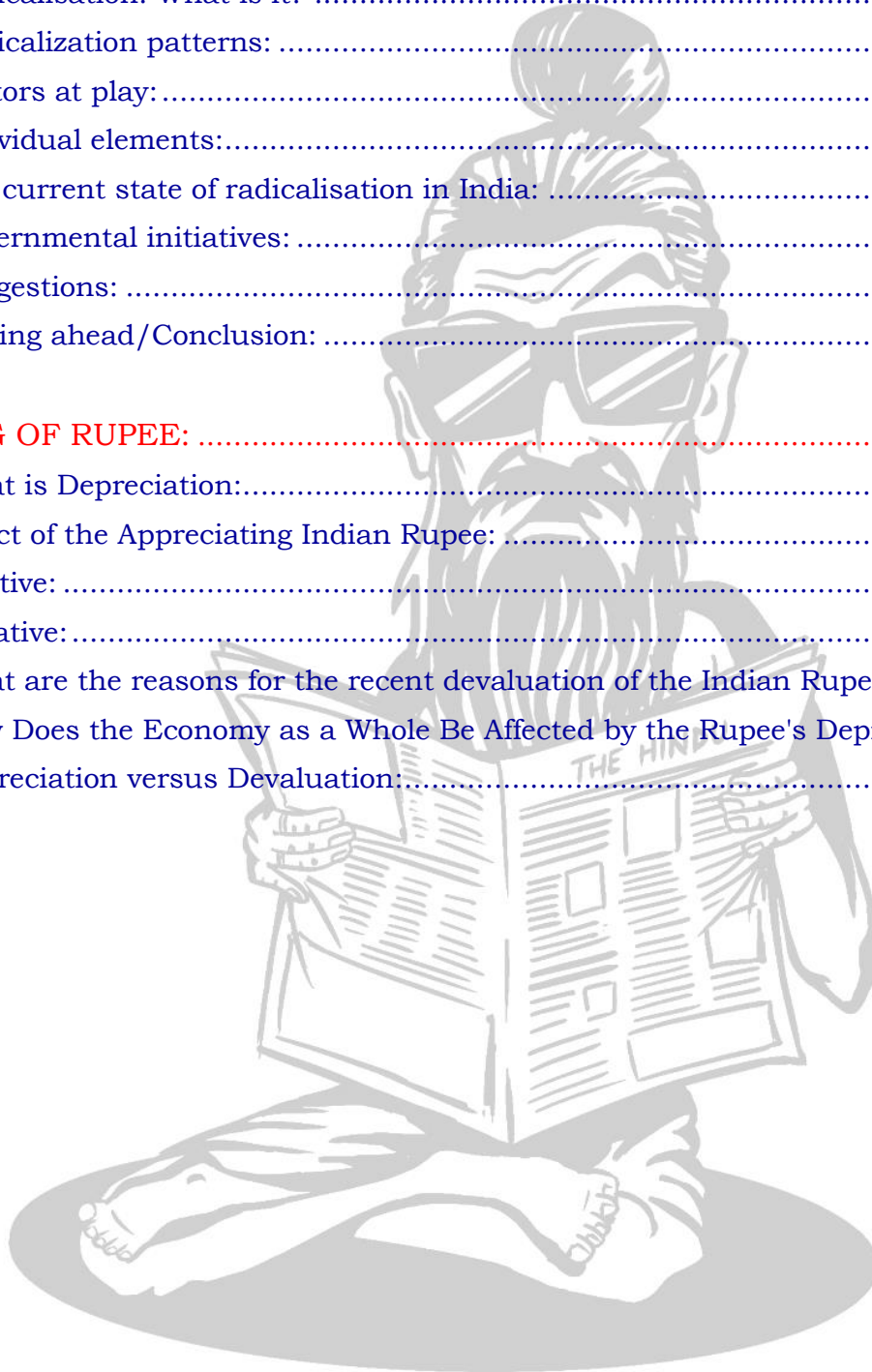


INDEX

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS NOTES 20th JULY 2022

1. - Citizenship in India:	3
(i) What Constitutes Citizenship?	3
(ii) Constitutional Rules:	3
(iii) Amendments and Acts:	4
(iv) Gaining and Establishing Indian Citizenship:	4
(v) Four times — in 1986, 2003, 2005, and 2015 — the act has been amended:.....	5
(vi) The 2019 Citizenship (Amendment) Bill:	6
2. - Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies:	7
(i) About the Fisheries Subsidies Agreement (AFS):	7
(ii) Features:	7
(iii) Aims:	7
(iv) Problems / Concerns:	8
(v) India's Needs:	8
3. - Abortion Laws in India:	9
(i) India's abortion laws date back to:	9
(ii) MTP development between 1971 and 2021:	9
(iii) Judicial interventions taken in incidents involving abortions:	10
(iv) Arguments against the abortion law include:	10
(v) Conclusion:	11
4. - Line of Control:	12
(i) Details of the LoC:	12
(ii) Trade along the LoC:	12

Editorial analysis	13
1. RADICALISATION IN INDIA:.....	13
(i) Radicalisation: What is it?	13
(ii) Radicalization patterns:	13
(iii) Factors at play:.....	14
(iv) Individual elements:.....	15
(v) The current state of radicalisation in India:	15
(vi) Governmental initiatives:	16
(vii) Suggestions:	18
(viii) Moving ahead/Conclusion:	18
2. FALLING OF RUPEE:	19
(i) What is Depreciation:.....	19
(ii) Effect of the Appreciating Indian Rupee:	19
(iii) Positive:	19
(iv) Negative:.....	19
(v) What are the reasons for the recent devaluation of the Indian Rupee?	19
(vi) How Does the Economy as a Whole Be Affected by the Rupee's Depreciation?	20
(vii) Depreciation versus Devaluation:.....	20



1. - Citizenship in India:

GS II

Topic → Constitutional Provisions

➤ Context:

- The government informed Parliament on Tuesday that more than 3.9 lakh Indians had given up their citizenship in the previous three years, with America appearing as the top destination out of 103 countries where the immigrants chose to relocate.

What Constitutes Citizenship?

- The term "citizenship" denotes the connection between a person and their country.
- India has citizens and foreigners, much as any other contemporary state. The Indian State is their allegiance, and citizens are full members of it. They have access to every civil and political right.
- Since citizenship excludes non-citizens, it is an idea of exclusion.
- Two established rules govern the award of citizenship:
- Jus sanguinis recognises blood links, whereas "jus soli" grants citizenship based on place of birth.
- The Indian government has supported the progressive idea of jus soli since the Motilal Nehru Committee (1928).

- The Constituent Assembly also disapproved of the racial notion of jus sanguinis since it went against the character of India.

Constitutional Rules:

- The Constitution places citizenship on the Union List, placing it solely within the purview of Parliament.
- The term "citizen" is not defined in the Constitution, although Part 2 provides information on the various types of people who are entitled to citizenship (Articles 5 to 11).
- These articles were put into effect on November 26, 1949, the day the Constitution was enacted, unlike other elements of the Constitution, which took effect on January 26, 1950.
- On the effective date of the Constitution, citizenship was provided for under **Article 5**.
- Everyone who was born and resides in India has been granted citizenship.
- Even people who were domiciled in India but were not born there but whose parents were both born there were regarded as citizens.
- One could petition for citizenship if they had been a regular resident for more than five years.
- **Article 6:** It gave those people who immigrated to India from Pakistan citizenship rights.

- Article 6 stipulated that anyone who migrated to India before July 19, 1949, automatically became an Indian citizen if either of his parents or grandparents was born in India because Independence was preceded by Partition and migration.
- However, anyone who arrived in India after this date were required to register.
- **Article 7:** Provides selected immigrants to Pakistan with citizenship rights.
- The citizenship net includes people who had gone to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, but later came back with resettlement permits.
- In contrast to individuals who, in a condition of bewilderment, were stranded in Pakistan or who travelled there but soon decided to return, the law was more lenient toward those who migrated from Pakistan and were referred to as refugees.
- **Article 8:** Provides citizenship rights to some Indians who reside outside of India.
- Any Person of Indian Origin living outside of India, or either of whose parents or grandparents were born there, may register with the Indian diplomatic mission to become a citizen.
- **In accordance with Article 9,** anyone who willingly acquires citizenship in a foreign country will no longer be an Indian citizen.
- **According to Article 10,** everyone who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India by

any of the aforementioned provisions of this Part shall continue to be such a citizen, subject to the requirements of any law that may be adopted by Parliament.

- **Article 11:** It gives Parliament the authority to adopt any provisions regarding the acquisition and loss of citizenship, as well as any issues related to it.

Amendments and Acts:

- Indian citizenship can be acquired and determined under the terms of the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Gaining and Establishing Indian Citizenship:

- Indian citizenship can be obtained in four different ways: by birth, descent, registration, and naturalisation. The Citizenship Act of 1955 lists the provisions.
- **By Birth:** Regardless of the nationality of his or her parents, every individual born in India on or after 26.01.1950 but before 01.07.1987 is an Indian citizen.
- Every individual born in India between January 1, 1987, and December 2, 2004, is a citizen of that nation if either of his or her parents was a citizen at the time of the child's birth.

- Every individual born in India on or after 3.12.2004 is a citizen of the nation provided that both of his or her parents are citizens of India, or that at least one parent is a citizen and the other is not an illegal immigrant at the time of the child's birth.

- **By Registration:** Another way to become a citizen is to register. Among the requirements are:

- a person of Indian descent who, prior to requesting registration, had lived in India for seven years.
- a person with Indian ancestry who resides in a nation other than unbroken India.
- a person who has lived in India for at least seven years while married to an Indian citizen before registering.
- Children who are minors and who have Indian citizenship.

- **By Descent:** If a person's father was an Indian citizen by birth and they were born outside of India on or after January 26, 1950, they became Indian citizens by descent.

- If either of their parents was an Indian citizen by birth, the child must have been born outside of India on or after December 10, 1992, but before December 3, 2004.

- If a person born outside of India or after December 3, 2004 wishes to become an Indian citizen, their parents must certify that the child does not possess a passport from another nation and that

the birth was registered at an Indian consulate within a year of the child's birth.

- **By Naturalization:** If a person meets all requirements in the third schedule of the Citizenship Act and has been a regular resident of India for 12 years (during the 12 months prior to the date of application and 11 years overall), they may become citizens by naturalisation.

- The Act does not permit dual nationality or citizenship. Only those named under the aforementioned provisions, i.e., via birth, descent, registration, or naturalisation, are permitted citizenship.

Four times — in 1986, 2003, 2005, and 2015 — the act has been amended:

- Through these modifications, the Parliament has condensed the broader, more general notions of citizenship based on birth.

- Furthermore, the Foreigners Act makes it extremely difficult for a person to demonstrate that they are not foreigners.

- 1986 revision The 1986 change to Section 3 was less broad than the original Citizenship Act and constitutional clause, which granted citizenship on the basis of jus soli to every person born in India.

The 2019 Citizenship (Amendment) Bill:

- The amendment carries the additional requirement that all people born in India on or after January 26, 1950, but before to July 1, 1987, must be citizens of India.
 - In addition to being born in India, a person can only obtain citizenship if either of his parents was an Indian citizen at the time of birth if they were both born after July 1, 1987, and before December 4, 2003.
 - 2003 amendment: The amendment tightened the aforementioned requirement in light of Bangladeshi infiltration.
 - For those born on or after December 4, 2004, the legislation now stipulates that in addition to their own citizenship, both parents must be Indian citizens, or one parent must be an Indian citizen and the other must not be an illegal immigrant.
 - With these limiting revisions, India has almost entirely adopted the constricting jus sanguinis (blood relationship) premise.
 - This states that even if a person has lived in India for seven years, they cannot apply for citizenship by naturalisation or registration.
- If they arrived in India before December 31, 2014, members of six communities—Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan—would be allowed to stay.
 - Additionally, it lowers the citizenship requirement from 11 to just 5 years.
 - These migrants were also exempt from the Passport Act and the Foreigners Act according to two notices.
 - Many organisations in Assam condemned this Bill because it would provide citizenship to illegal Bangladeshi Hindu immigrants.
 - The argument used to support the law is that while Muslims make up the majority in Bangladesh and therefore cannot be subject to the same religious discrimination as Hindus and Buddhists, who are minorities in Bangladesh and moved to India to escape persecution.
- **Source** → *The Indian Express*

2. – Agreement on Fisheries

Features:

Subsidies:

AFS forbids three different types of subsidies:

GS III

Topic → Agriculture related issues

➤ Context:

- The WTO Geneva Package accords raised concerns that fishing subsidies might be reduced, but the Center stated in Lok Sabha on Tuesday that it had "no strategy to bring down fisheries subsidies in the country."

- Fishing that is prohibited, unreported, or unregulated
- Using fish from already-overfished stocks
- Fishing on high seas without permission.
- Members from developing nations will have a two-year exemption for subsidies given within of their exclusive economic zones (up to 200 nautical miles from their coasts).
- No member will be able to finance high seas fishing with subsidies unless it falls under the purview of a fisheries management organisation.
- The agreement establishes a voluntary finance channel to aid poor countries and incorporates notification obligations.
- Subsidies provided or maintained by developing or least-developed nations for fishing within their exclusive economic zones would not be subject to any restrictions (EEZ).

About the Fisheries Subsidies

Agreement (AFS):

- It is the first trade agreement of its kind to focus on sustainability.
- In the 27-year history of the WTO agreement, this is only the third time that it has been amended.
- Background
- In 2018, it was anticipated that there were \$35.4 billion in global fisheries subsidies, of which \$22.2 billion were capacity-enhancing subsidies.
- The UN General Assembly gave the WTO the mandate to produce an agreement that forbade detrimental fishing subsidies.

Aims:

- The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 14.6 and AFS share the goal of addressing detrimental fisheries subsidies given by nations to marine fishing and preventing further loss of global fish supplies.

- To better conserve the world's fish stocks, it would stop "damaging" subsidies for illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing for the next four years.

Problems / Concerns:

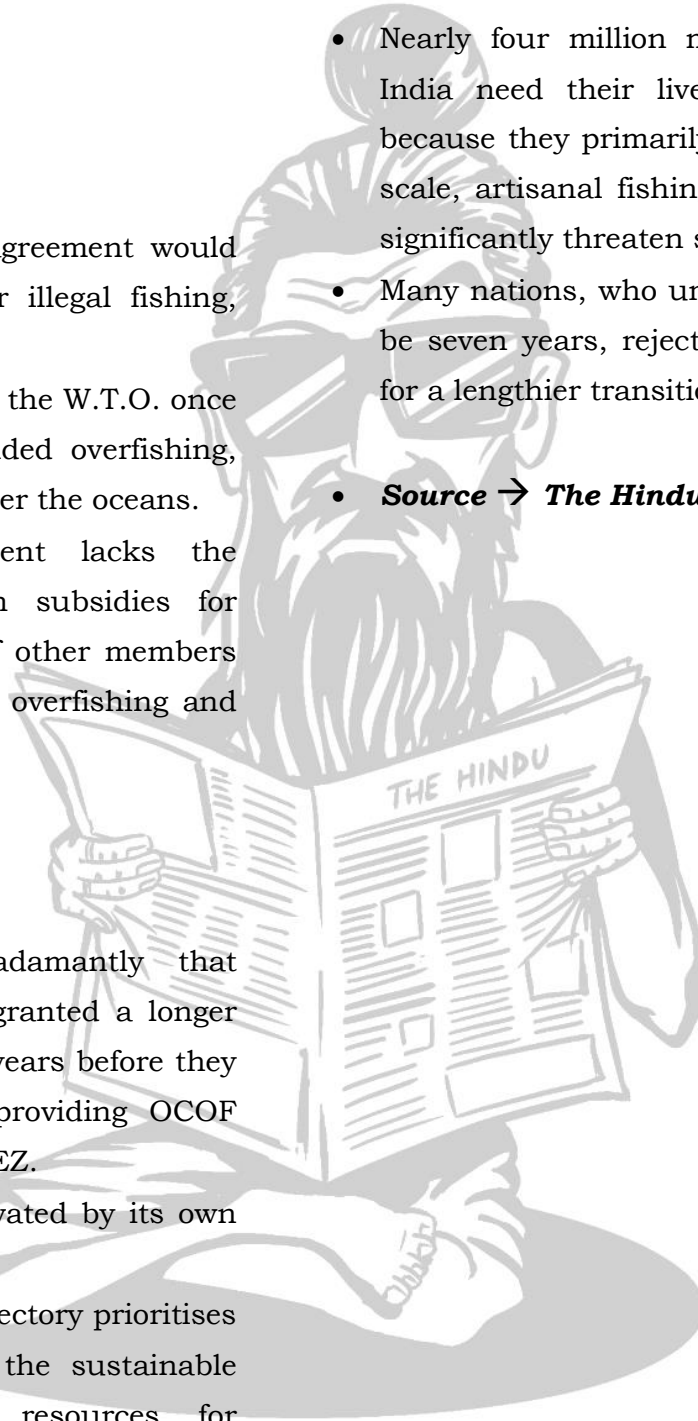
- Critics said that this agreement would only limit subsidies for illegal fishing, not eliminate them.
- After 20 years of delays, the W.T.O. once more failed to end funded overfishing, leaving nations to plunder the oceans.
- The finalised agreement lacks the necessary restraint on subsidies for fishing in the waters of other members and those that support overfishing and overcapacity (OCOF).

India's Needs:

- India has insisted adamantly that developing nations be granted a longer transition period of 25 years before they are required to stop providing OCOF subsidies inside their EEZ.
- India's position is motivated by its own national interests.
- India's development trajectory prioritises the blue economy, or the sustainable utilisation of ocean resources for economic prosperity, given its almost 7,500 km long coastline.
- By 2025, India wants to export marine items worth \$14 billion.

- To fully utilise the potential of the blue economy, India needs the governmental flexibility to invest in the construction of marine infrastructure.
- Nearly four million marine farmers in India need their livelihoods protected because they primarily engage in small-scale, artisanal fishing, which does not significantly threaten sustainability.
- Many nations, who urged that this term be seven years, rejected India's request for a lengthier transition period.

- **Source** → **The Hindu**



3. – Abortion Laws in India:

GS II

Topic → Government Policies and Interventions

➤ Context:

- On Tuesday, the Supreme Court decided to take into account the appeal of an unmarried woman whose request for a medical termination of her pregnancy at 23 weeks due to a consensual relationship was denied by the Delhi High Court.

IPC, which carries a maximum three-year prison sentence, a fine, or both, unless it was done in good faith with the intention to preserve the pregnant woman's life.

- In India, this clause effectively outlaws all forms of abortion.
- According to Section 313 of the IPC, a person who induces a miscarriage without the pregnant woman's agreement, regardless of whether she is far along in her pregnancy, will be subject to a fine, life in prison, or a prison sentence that could last up to 10 years.

India's abortion laws date back to:

- Following a spike in the incidence of induced abortions in the 1960s, the Union government mandated the formation of the Shantilal Shah Committee to consider the country's abortion legalisation.
- The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act was put into effect in 1971 with the goal of lowering maternal mortality caused by unsafe abortions.
- This law establishes the guidelines for how and when a medical abortion may be performed. It is an exemption to the Indian Penal Code (IPC) provisions of 312 and 313.
- A person who "voluntarily induces a woman with child to miscarry" is subject to punishment under Section 312 of the

MTP development between 1971 and 2021:

- The MTP Act underwent its most recent modification in 2021.
- Prior to that, new regulations were introduced in 2003 to permit the use of misoprostol, an abortion drug that had just been discovered, to end a pregnancy up to seven weeks into it.
- Abortion is legal following a doctor's recommendation under certain conditions, according to the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act of 2021.
- The 2021 Act expanded the maximum gestational period to which a woman may obtain a medical abortion from the 20 weeks allowed by the 1971 Act to 24 weeks.

- This updated upper limit is only applicable in certain circumstances.
- Up to 20 weeks of gestation, MTP might now be accessible based on the recommendation of a single licenced medical professional.
- Two licenced medical professionals' opinions are needed between 20 and 24 weeks.
- A medical abortion up to 12 weeks of pregnancy required the approval of one registered doctor under the previous version of the Act, while abortions up to 20 weeks required the approval of two doctors.
- Additionally, if a pregnancy must be terminated beyond 24 weeks of gestation, only a four-member Medical Board, established in each State under the Act, may do so on the basis of foetal abnormalities.
- Despite any of the aforementioned restrictions, the legislation also stipulates that an abortion may be performed whenever necessary by a single licenced medical professional in order to preserve the pregnant woman's life.
- Because the 2021 Act does not include the need for spousal consent, unmarried women may also seek abortion under the aforementioned conditions. However, a guardian's approval is necessary if the woman is a minor.

Judicial interventions taken in incidents involving abortions:

- The decision by a pregnant person to continue a pregnancy or not is part of that person's right to privacy as well as their right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court held in the landmark Right to Privacy judgement in the 2017 case Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India and others. Despite the fact that the country's current laws do not permit unconditional abortions,
 - In February 2022, the Calcutta High Court granted a 37-year-old woman's request for a medical abortion at 34 weeks of pregnancy because the foetus had been identified as having an intractable spinal disorder.
 - After the State Medical Board denied the woman's request for MTP, the Court approved this.
 - This decision authorised abortion up to the current point in the pregnancy in the nation.

Arguments against the abortion law include:

- A 2018 report published in the Lancet estimates that as of 2015, India saw 15.6 million abortions annually.
- The latest National Family Health Survey 2019–2021 found that 27% of abortions were performed at home by the mother herself.

- Around 8 women perish every day in India as a result of unsafe abortions, according to the State of the World Population Report 2022 by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).
- According to the MTP Act, only gynaecologists or obstetricians are permitted to perform abortions.
- However, the 2019–20 Rural Health Statistics report from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare shows that there is a 70% lack of obstetrician–gynecologists in rural India.
- Critics claim that because the law prohibits abortions performed at any time, it forces women to acquire unsafe, illegal abortions.
- According to statistics, 8,00,000 unsafe and illegal abortions are carried out annually in India, many of which result in maternal death.
- As "woman" is used in the legislation, pregnant transgender and non-binary people who are biologically able to have children are excluded.
- They are compelled to ignore their gender identification and identify as one of the gender-binary.
- Affordability and social stigma that encourage unsafe abortions are other major problems.
- Private medical facilities with abortion services are pricy and only accessible to those with sufficient funds.

Conclusion:

- India's condition is far from ideal, so now is the time to consider global progressive practises and learn from them.
- We should work toward reproductive equity, total physical autonomy, and inclusivity.
- We shouldn't start governing by gauging our progress by the rate of regression.
- Legal, medical, and societal considerations must be taken into account while evaluating bodily autonomy and reproductive rights.
- One cannot say that India is paving the way for the West until women and non-binary pregnant people have complete authority over their own bodies according to these standards.

- **Source** → *The Indian Express*

4. - Line of Control:

Trade along the LoC:

Prelims Specific Topic

➤ Context:

- Within 100 km of the Line of Control or the border, the Center has announced changes to the regulations governing environmental impact assessments that exempt highway projects connected to defence and strategic importance from the requirement for environmental clearance.

- The purpose of LoC trade in Jammu & Kashmir is to make it easier for local communities to interchange commodities that are used often.
- Two Trade Facilitation Centers, one each at Salamabad, Uri, District Baramulla and Chakkan-da-Bagh, District Poonch, permit trade.
- Four days a week are designated for the trade.
- The trade is conducted on a barter system with no duties.

Details of the LoC:

- Following the Simla Agreement, which was signed on July 3, 1972, the "Line of Control," formerly known as the "Cease-fire Line," was given a new name.
 - The state of Jammu and Kashmir is the name of the region of Jammu that is governed by India. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir are separated under Pakistani authority. NJ9842 is the designation for the Line of Control's northernmost point.
 - Jammu and Kashmir, a state under Indian administration, and Aksai Chin, a region under Chinese rule, are divided by yet another ceasefire line.
 - Kashmir was split in two by the Line of Control, which also blocked access to the Jhelum valley.
- **Source → The Hindu**

Editorial analysis

1. RADICALISATION IN INDIA:

Radicalisation: What is it?

- It is a process by which a person or group (social, economic, or political, etc.) gradually develops extreme thoughts, sentiments, and actions that are opposed to the status quo of societal order.
- It inspires someone or a group to act in an extremist manner and to use force against social and political organisations that they disagree with.
- The radicalization process includes modifications to attitudes, beliefs, behaviour, ideas, goals, ideologies, and desire to bring about radical changes in society that inevitably become severe.
- Extremism could take the form of political, social, religious, ideological, economic, or societal extremism.
- The statement gained a lot of attention after the 9/11 US terrorist strikes.
- It can take on a multitude of forms and be connected to a wide range of reasons or beliefs, depending on the context and the time.

Radicalization patterns:

Right Wing Extremism:

- This sort of radicalization is frequently associated with supremacist, racist, fascist, and ultranationalist views.

- Its defining trait is the violent defence of racial, ethnic, or pseudo-national identity.
- Extreme hostility toward public servants, immigrants, minorities, and/or left-leaning political organisations are also associated with it.

Left-wing extremism:

- It promotes a thorough reform of the political and social structures that they consider responsible for social inequalities and largely focuses on anti-capitalist demands.
- They may finally decide to utilise violent methods to further their cause.
- This group includes anarchists, Maoists, Trotskyists, and Marxist-Leninists who employ violence to achieve their causes.

Political and religious extremism:

- Typically, this kind of radicalization involves a political interpretation of religion and the use of force to protect one's identity and traditions from what they believe to be an onslaught.
- Any religion can have goals that are that radical.

extreme views on a single topic:

- This particular form of radicalization is caused by a specific issue.

- This category often includes extreme anti-abortion organisations, some anti-gay/anti-feminist movements, and ultra-individualist or independent extremist movements. Mass murderers who are either totally or partially driven by various ideologies may also fall into this group.
- They also employ violent methods to achieve their goals.

Factors at play:

External factors

Political:

- Extremist opinions and behaviour can also be the outcome of a group's political marginalisation or a lack of integration into society at large.
- Political occurrences at the local, state, national, or international levels may potentially inspire extremist tendencies.
- People or groups who are denied equal civil liberties are more vulnerable to the dangers of radical ideology.

Economic:

- Extremist behaviour is typically associated with periods of economic adversity and weakness.
- Similar to this, groups are more likely to accept extremism if they are even somewhat denied equal access to economic opportunities.

- Poverty and unemployment are the two main economic factors that foster extreme thinking and encourage the spread of violent ideologies.

Cultural:

- Sections with distinct cultural identities may become radicalised in an effort to protect such identities when they feel endangered by outside factors, such as government policies or other situations.
- Extremism is more common in groups of people who are generally marginalised, cut off from their communities, the targets of stigma and prejudice, and who frequently experience rage and despair (terrorism).

Social factors:

Social acceptance:

- People want to categorise themselves according to factors like sex, race, occupation, religion, etc. If these organisations feel threatened or go through an identity crisis, they may turn radical.

Network dynamics:

- People who use social networks that promote radical ideology and attitudes are more likely to be affected by radicalism.
- The way people act and form ideas in a network can be significantly influenced by powerful network members and charismatic leaders.

- Radical ideas are supposed to grow and spread in social media, the internet, and prisons.

Relative deprivation:

- Certain individuals or groups may become radicalised and demand fair treatment and an improvement in their circumstances when they feel inferior to or worse off than others in a particular situation or historical period.
- Anger can be utilised to acquire social, psychological, or political significance and can be the catalyst for extremist behaviour since it is driven by feelings of injustice and illegitimacy.

Individual elements:

Psychological characteristics:

- These people may have violent, antisocial, or aggressive tendencies, are frequently impulsive, depressed, or anxious, lack self-control, and crave novelty and belonging.
- The psychological traits mentioned above and their inclination to be receptive to the radical ideas of charismatic leaders cause them to become extremists.

Personal interactions:

- These include cognitive (people's knowledge, beliefs, and interpretations of their environment) or emotional experiences (feelings of guilt, shame and the desire for revenge).
- The radical interpretation of such situations may make people or societies more susceptible to radical views or ideas.

Rationality:

- Psychological or strategic concerns of the benefits and limitations may also draw radicals.
- Others turn to extremism for the sake of excitement and adventure or in quest of group affiliation to forge a positive identity. Some do it on purpose to further their political and ideological objectives.

The current state of radicalisation in India:

- Radicalization can occur in India in a variety of ways. Right-wing organisations, the insurgency in the North-East (which includes Tripura, Nagaland, Assam, and others), the militancy in Kashmir, the separatist Khalistan movement, mob lynchings, cow vigilantism, etc. are some of these.

Certain States have a left-wing extremist presence (rural areas of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and in parts of Bihar and West Bengal).

- Al-Qaeda sympathisers and other connected individuals and organisations, as well as IS (Islamic State) followers in states like Telangana, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu, all contribute to the list.
- The internet, social media, and many elements present there, such as hate speech and fake news, are mostly to blame for the rise of radical beliefs in India.
- Recognizing the significance of political (both left and right) and economic (job losses, unemployment) concerns is equally crucial.
- Because their attacks are primarily geared against Indian government targets, they frequently target public sites like restaurants, hotels, railway stations, markets, places of worship, festivals, and sporting facilities.
- The government is taking these challenges seriously and has started a number of programmes to combat the spreading radicalisation in India.

Governmental initiatives:

Legal processes:

- In 2008, the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act was passed in response to the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. (2008).
- Without the specific permission of States, it has the power to deal with terrorism-related activities across the country.
- 2019 saw a revision that added a few new provisions.
- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act debuted in 1967. (UAPA).
- "Enable more effective prevention of specific illegal behaviours of persons and organisations engaged in terrorist activity" was the stated goal.
- In 2019, changes were made to the Act to make it more inclusive.
- The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1985, also known as TADA, and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA) of 2002 are additional Acts.

Institutional safeguards:

- The Counter-Terrorism and Counter Radicalization (CTCR) sections of the Ministry of Home Affairs deal with "radicalization, counter-radicalization, terrorism, and counter-terrorism."

- The principal duties of this department are to interpret and implement two significant legislation that the Indian government has passed. These laws are the National Investigation Agency Act (NIA) of 2008 and the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967.
- The Indian government established the Sachar Committee in 2005 to investigate the social, economic, and educational conditions of Muslims living in India and to offer suggestions for improving such conditions.
- The Government of India has begun implementing reforms in a number of areas, including education, skill development, access to credit, special development initiatives, affirmative action policies, the development of waqf properties (donated for religious or charitable purposes), the Communal Violence (Prevention) Bill, and training public employees, in response to the Committee's recommendations.
- The Committee's recommendations could help prevent the radicalization of Muslims if they are put into practise.
- Mechanisms in the technology and cyber world
- India has a large Internet user population, which suggests that youthful minds would be more receptive to radical ideas. Because of this, the government has undertaken a number of initiatives to counter the spread of extremist views online. They include:
 - Any spoken or written statement that sows dissension, hatred, antagonism, or ill will or offends or insults on the basis of religion, culture, language, area, caste, community, or race is punishable under Sections 124A, 153A, 153B, 295A, and 505 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
 - The state's security, friendly relations with other nations, public order, and preventing incitement to commit crimes were the driving forces behind the creation of the Information Technology Act of 2000 and the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access by Public) Rules, 2009.
 - The Intelligence Bureau (IB) allegedly launched Operation Chukravayuh in late 2014 to address the issues brought on by online radicalization.
 - A few deradicalization and anti-radicalization programmes, like the Civic Action Programs run by the Seema Shastra Bal (SSB) along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan Borders, are coordinated by the federal government.
 - Other states have also started deradicalization initiatives, such as the Maharashtra Anti-Terrorism Squad (ATS). In attempting to deradicalize those who have been influenced by extremist ideas, it has had some success.

Suggestions:

- Fundamental concepts like radicalization, deradicalization, counter-radicalization, and anti-radicalization must be better understood by law enforcement at all levels.
- More study in the fields of radicalization, deradicalization, counter-radicalization, and anti-radicalization relevant to the various regions of India may help us comprehend the causes of radicalization.
- Programs to counter radicalization should prioritise: Identifying States with Higher Radicalization Intensities.
- construction of counselling and rehabilitation centres with clergy, psychologists, and counsellors teaching the courses.
- The regularity and coordination of the programmes carried out by these security forces in sensitive sites are usually severely hampered by a lack of funding. As a result, it's critical to ensure that the paramilitary forces operating in these areas have access to sufficient funding and supplies.
- By compiling a database of extremist content, it might be possible to understand the propaganda and ideology of the extremists. This might help in promoting disengagement or in creating tactics to combat radicalization and/or propaganda.

- On the cyber front, coercion, law, and tools that alter views might be useful. There should be Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) processes accessible to deal with hate speech incidents.
- To address instances of people who have been unjustly imprisoned under the POTA, TADA, or UAPA, fast-track courts must be formed.
- Priority should be given to the reform and rehabilitation of those who have become radicalised.
- Finally, it might be advantageous to increase youth and vulnerable communities' understanding of the risks associated with radicalization.

Moving ahead/Conclusion:

- The radicalization of India has always posed a threat to the state's peace and security. Extreme opinions have rarely been shown to be detrimental to other citizens. In India, the threat posed by radicalization remains underappreciated and understudied despite the government's significant efforts on many fronts to address it. In order to counteract extremist views, it may be beneficial to concentrate on the concepts, catalysts, and process nodes that underpin them.

2. FALLING OF RUPEE:

What is Depreciation:

- Depreciation is the term used to describe a drop in a currency's value in a system with flexible exchange rates.
- A drop in the rupee's value in relation to the dollar is referred to as depreciation of the rupee.
- It shows that the rupee is today less strong than it was earlier.
- Using the rupee as an example, the dollar's value has declined relative to the rupee, increasing the amount of rupees needed to purchase one dollar compared to when it was worth Rs. 70.

Effect of the Appreciating Indian Rupee:

- The weakening of the rupee has created a conundrum for the Reserve Bank of India.

Positive:

- Theoretically, a weaker currency should boost India's exports, but this could not be the case given the current level of global unpredictability and the country's low demand.

Negative:

- The risk of imported inflation increases, and the central bank may find it difficult to maintain historically low interest rates for a longer period of time.
- India imports more than two-thirds of its domestic oil requirements.
- India is one of the main consumers of edible oils. The cost of imported edible oil will increase due to a weaker currency, which would also increase food inflation.

What are the reasons for the recent devaluation of the Indian Rupee?

Offsetting Equity:

- Concerns over China's economic progress as a result of the Covid-19 surge, the European dispute, and the U.S. Federal Reserve's (central bank) increase in interest rates all had a role in the sell-off in global financial markets that led to the rupee's decline.

Dollars withdrawn:

- The dip in equity markets and high gasoline prices are both to blame for the dollar's decline.

Tightening of Monetary Policy:

- The RBI's efforts to tighten monetary policy in response to rising inflation have also led to depreciation.

How Does the Economy as a Whole Be Affected by the Rupee's Depreciation?

- The current account deficit will undoubtedly increase, causing the rupee to depreciate and foreign exchange reserves to decrease.
- As a result of higher landed costs for crude oil and other necessary imports, the economy is unquestionably getting closer to cost-push inflation.
- Cost-push inflation, also known as wage-push inflation, is the phenomena that occurs when overall prices increase (inflation) as a result of increased expenses for labour and raw commodities.
- Businesses might not be able to pass on price increases to consumers entirely, which might have an impact on government dividend payments and cause worry about projected fiscal deficits.

Depreciation versus Devaluation:

- When the value of the Indian Rupee is decreased as a result of governmental action, devaluation has taken place.
- Although depreciation and devaluation have different mechanisms, their outcomes are the same.
- India used a fixed or controlled exchange rate until 1993. Then, it changed to a fluctuating or market-based exchange rate.
- China still adheres to the Depreciation.

