

# CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

Institute of Research Based Learning & Competition

## Current Affairs - 28 May 2025

### WARRANT OF ARREST



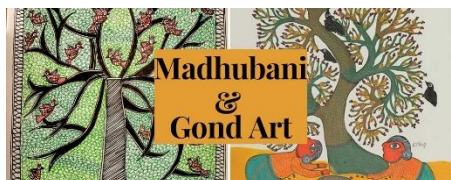
- This is a written order issued by a judge or magistrate, supported by a sworn affidavit, authorizing the arrest and custody of a person accused of committing a specific offense.
- A police officer who executes the warrant shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested and if he demands, shall show him the warrant.
- The officer is also obligated to promptly bring the arrested individual before the court without unnecessary delays.
- Valid Warrant:
  - A warrant of arrest should be
    - in writing
    - signed by the presiding officer of the Court and
    - should bear the seal of the Court.
  - It should also contain the name of the accused, his address, the offence with which he is charged.
  - If any of these factors is absent, the warrant is not in order, and an arrest made in execution of such a warrant is illegal.
- Warrants are of two kinds: **Bailable and Non-Bailable**.
  - A **bailable warrant** is a Court's order which contains a direction that if the person arrested executes a bail with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the Court, he may be released from custody.
  - In that case it shall further state the number of sureties, the amount of the bond and the time for attending the Court.
  - In case of a **non-bailable warrant**, the direction for bail will not be endorsed on the warrant.

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### Arrest Without Warrant:

- A police officer is empowered to arrest a person without a warrant **if there is reasonable suspicion of their involvement in a cognizable offense.**
- However, in cases of non-cognizable offenses, a police officer cannot effect an arrest without a warrant issued by a magistrate.
- Cognizable offenses **include serious crimes** such as murder, rape, robbery, theft, and offenses against the state.

### GOND PAINTING AND MADHUBANI PAINTING



- It is a famous folk art of the **Gond tribal community of Central India.**
- It originated among the **Gond tribe in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.**
- **Themes:** It features **nature, forests, vibrant animals**, sun, moon, and stars. Includes mythological stories of deities like **Bhima and Parvati**, along with mythical creatures like the Shachi bird.
- Artists use natural materials like charcoal, colored soil, and plant sap. Applied on mud walls, cloth, or paper using twigs and leaves.
- Each Gond artist uses **his distinctive pattern and style** to fill the images these style signatures are used in collage to make a complete picture such as **Dots, fine Lines, Curved Lines, Dashes Fish Scales etc.**

### About Madhubani Painting:

- It originated in the **Mithila region of Bihar** and was traditionally created by women.
- **Themes:** Depicts Hindu mythology, Ramayana, and daily life in India.
- Often depicts deities like Krishna, Durga and Saraswati. Includes festival scenes like Holi and Tussar. Carries symbolic messages related to fertility, good luck, and auspiciousness.
- It was historically done on mud walls and cloth; now found on paper and canvas.
- Artists often use natural pigments like turmeric, lamp black, and cow dung.

### KER SANGRI



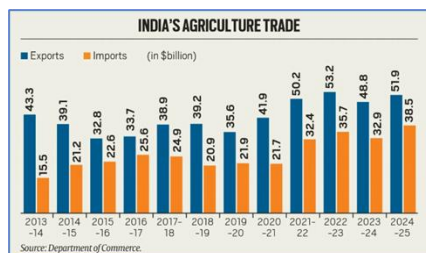
Recently, Rajasthan's famous dish Ker Sangri has received a Geographical Indication tag.

- It is a **Rajasthani delicacy** made using sangri pods sourced from hardy **khejri trees** and Ker berries that grow on Ker trees. Both these ingredients are native to the arid **regions of the Thar Desert**.
- **Preparation of Ker Sangri**
  - Preparing Ker Sangri is a careful and slow process.
  - The Ker berries taste bitter when raw but become delicious after being soaked, boiled, and cooked with Sangri, curd, red chillies, and spices. The final dish is tangy, spicy and full of earthy flavour.
- Ker Sangri is not just tasty but also healthy. It is **high in fibre**, low in fat and rich in nutrients. People in Rajasthan usually eat it with bajra roti and ghee, making it a filling and balanced meal.
- The Sangri bean grows on **the Khejri tree**, which is **sacred in Rajasthan**. The **Bishnoi community** has **protected this tree** for hundreds of years and considers it a symbol of life.

### **Key facts about the Geographical Indication (GI) tag**

- It is a sign used on products that have a **specific geographical origin** and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.
- This is typically used for **agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirit drinks, handicrafts and industrial products**.
- The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, seeks to provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods in India.
- This GI tag is **valid for 10 years**, following which it can be renewed.

### FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS AND INDIAN AGRICULTURE: PROSPECTS AND



### PITFALLS

Between 2013-14 and 2024-25, India's agricultural exports grew modestly by just over 20%, rising from \$43.3 billion to \$51.9 billion. In contrast, agricultural imports surged by 148% during the same period, from \$15.5 billion to a record \$38.5

billion. This sharp rise in imports has led to India's farm trade surplus shrinking significantly—from \$27.7 billion to \$13.4 billion.

### Export Setbacks

- **Wheat and Sugar**
  - Exports peaked recently but are now restricted due to domestic shortages.
  - Wheat peaked at \$2.1 billion (2021–22).
  - Sugar peaked at \$5.8 billion (2022–23), with only white sugar exports continuing—processed from imported raw sugar.
- **Cotton Collapse**
  - India was once a major cotton exporter (over \$4.3 billion in 2011–12), but exports have collapsed, turning India into a net importer.
- **Buffalo Meat**
  - Recovered to \$4 billion in 2024–25 but still below the 2013–15 levels of \$4.4–4.8 billion.

### Interesting Case of Spices

- In 2024–25, India witnessed record highs in both spice exports and imports.
- While it remains a leading exporter of non-traditional spices like chilli, cumin, turmeric, mint products, oleoresins, and curry powders, it has become a net importer of traditional plantation spices—pepper and cardamom.

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### Major Agricultural Imports

- **Vegetable Oils & Pulses Dominate Imports:**
  - India's top farm imports remain edible oils and pulses.
  - Pulses imports reached a record \$5.5 billion in 2024–25.
  - Low yields and absence of MSP-backed procurement have deterred domestic expansion.
- **Rising Imports Due to Domestic Production Challenges**
  - **Cotton**
    - Production has declined from 398 lakh bales (2013–14) to 291 lakh bales (2024–25), owing to stagnant yields and lack of innovation post-GM Bt hybrids.
  - **Natural Rubber**
    - Annual production averaged 8.5 lakh tonnes in recent years, down from 9–9.1 lakh tonnes a decade ago, while consumption has surged to 15 lakh tonnes.
  - **Other Notable Imports**
    - **Fruits and Dry Fruits** - Includes almonds, pistachios, walnuts, apples, dates, figs, and raisins.
    - **Spices** - Mainly pepper and cardamom, which India now imports more of despite being a major spice exporter.
    - **Alcoholic Beverages** - Imports of wines and spirits continue to grow, with potential for further rise under new trade deals.

### Trade Agreements and Future Implications

- The signing of trade agreements with the US, EU, and UK is expected to increase India's imports of dry fruits, wines, and spirits. Additionally, the US may push for lower import duties and relaxed non-tariff barriers on genetically modified (GM) crops like maize, soybean, and cotton. These changes could significantly impact India's agricultural trade balance, potentially reducing the current surplus.



### INDIA'S NEW URBAN WORRY —RISING OVERNUTRITION

- While historically battling undernutrition and infectious diseases, India is now facing a silent but severe epidemic, **noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) driven by lifestyle-related factors**.
- Recent data from Hyderabad's IT sector, where **84% of employees were found to have Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Fatty Liver Disease (MAFLD)**, underscores the rapid and alarming rise of NCDs, particularly among urban working populations.
- Therefore, **it is important to explore the multifaceted dimensions of India's nutrition-related health crisis, its socioeconomic and occupational drivers, and the urgent need for comprehensive regulatory reform.**

### Multifaceted Dimensions of India's Nutrition-Related Health Crisis

- **Urbanisation, Occupational Hazards, and Lifestyle Shifts**
  - The transformation of urban India into a global technological hub has come with unintended health consequences.
  - **The IT industry**, emblematic of India's economic rise, **exemplifies this shift**.
  - **Employees are often subject to irregular work hours**, insufficient sleep, and easy access to calorie-rich, nutrient-poor food in office kiosks, contributing to the high prevalence of obesity and metabolic disorders.
  - This **occupational hazard is not limited to IT professionals**. National-level surveys indicate that the prevalence of overweight and obesity increases with both age and income.
  - **Among men aged 40 to 49, the obesity rate rises to 32%**, and among the wealthiest quintile, to 37%.
  - These **trends extend across gender and urban-rural divides**, with higher NCD prevalence reported in urban areas, particularly among those aged 18 to 59, the most economically productive age group.

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- **Public Health Indicators and the Failure of Preventive Care**
  - The STEPS Survey (2023–24) from Tamil Nadu, one of India's more developed states, paints a grim picture.
  - Among hypertensive individuals, only 16% have controlled blood pressure; **among young diabetics, fewer than 10% achieve glycaemic control.**
  - **Poor dietary habits** and physical inactivity are widespread.
- **Regulatory Shortfalls and Consumer Awareness**
  - Although **consumer awareness** around nutrition is **growing**, it remains **insufficient** to combat an obesogenic environment shaped by **aggressive marketing and inadequate food regulation.**
  - The Eat Right India movement, spearheaded by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), has made strides through certification programmes, hygiene ratings, and public awareness campaigns like Aaj Se Thoda Kam.
  - However, these efforts **lack enforcement strength** and fail to reshape the food landscape meaningfully.

### Conclusion

- **India's urban health crisis, driven by poor nutrition, sedentary lifestyles, and weak regulatory oversight, is a ticking time bomb.**
- **The data emerging from the IT corridors of Hyderabad and beyond is not merely alarming, it is a call to action.**
- With projections estimating up to 450 million overweight or obese Indians by 2050 and childhood **obesity growing at an unprecedented rate**, the time for half-measures is over.
- **India must embrace a multisectoral, prevention-focused strategy, rooted in robust regulation, health equity, and economic foresight.**

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### WHAT ARE THE BREAKTHROUGH PRIZES?



The 2025 Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics was jointly awarded to four experimental collaborations operating at CERN's Large Hadron Collider (LHC)—ATLAS, CMS, ALICE, and LHCb, with Indian scientists playing a key role in the success of the ALICE and CMS experiments.

- The Breakthrough Prizes **honor important, primarily recent, achievements** in the fields of **Life Sciences** (with a specific prize dedicated to work related to Parkinson's Disease, and Neurodegenerative disorders), **fundamental physics, and mathematics**.
- These prestigious awards were **founded in 2013** by **Mark Zuckerberg** and his spouse **Priscilla Chan**, former Google CEO **Sergey Brin**, Anne Wojcicki, the founder of the genomics company 23&Me, and **tech investors Yuri and Julia Milner**.
- Often referred to as the "**Oscars of Science**", the mission of the Breakthrough Prizes is to recognize individual accomplishments, celebrate scientists as societal heroes, inspire future generations of scientists, and advocate for "science for the benefit of all" as a global, non-political organization.
- Each Breakthrough Prize **carries a monetary award of \$3 million**, significantly **higher than the Nobel Prize**.
- Committees of previous laureates choose the winners from candidates nominated in a process that's online and open to the public.
- They **attend a televised award ceremony** designed to celebrate their achievements and inspire the next generation of scientists. As part of the ceremony schedule, they also **engage in a program of lectures and discussions**.
- **Those who make fresh discoveries again remain eligible for future Breakthrough Prizes.**



### GHAGGAR RIVER



- The Ghaggar River is an **intermittent river that flows in India and Pakistan.**
- The river **flows only during the monsoon**
- **Course:**
  - It **rises from the Shivalik Range of northwestern Himachal Pradesh.**
  - After passing through the Ambala and Hissar districts of Haryana, it **disappears into the Thar Desert in Rajasthan.**
  - This seasonal river **feeds two irrigation canals that extend into Rajasthan.**
  - The **Hakra, which flows in Pakistan,** is the continuation of the Ghaggar River in India, and they are together called the **Ghaggar-Hakra River.**

### **Historical Significance:**

- Several historians **identify Ghaggar with the Vedic Saraswati River.**
- **Along the banks** of the Ghaggar River, many **settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization** have been **excavated.**
- Hence it is believed that the ancient settlements on its banks are the creation of ingenious Vedic Aryans.
- It is **believed** that the rivers **Sutlej and Yamuna once flowed into the Ghaggar-Hakra riverbed.**
- **Tributaries:** The main tributaries of the Ghaggar are the **Kaushalya River, Markanda, Sarsuti, Tangri, and Chautang.**