theIAShub

the IAS hub
Be Your Dream.

AUGUST
10

CRUX 10

10 News. 10 Sources. One Place

THE HINDU
ET
BS
TOI
The Indian EXPRESS
livemint
pib
DownToEarth
FORTNIGHTLY ON POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH
Science Reporter
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्रालय
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

Table of Contents

1. Section 45 of the PMLA
2. Nandini Sahakar Scheme
3. Juang Tribe
4. Homo floresiensis
5. Employment-Linked Incentive Scher
6. PM-KUSUM
7. Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 20
8. EWS Reservation
9. Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955
10. Quit India Movement

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

SECTION 45 OF THE PMLA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Why Bench said trial delay, bail right must be read into PMLA Sec 45

APURVA VISHWANATH
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 9

UNDERLINING THAT delay in trial and a long period of pre-trial incarceration is a ground to bypass the stringent bail conditions in money laundering cases, the Supreme Court Friday granted bail to former Delhi Deputy Chief Minister Manish Sisodia.

"In case of delay coupled with incarceration for a long period and depending on the nature of the allegations, the right to bail will have to be read into Section 45 of PMLA," the Court said in a 38-page order.

Section 45 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2005 prescribes a rather high bar for granting bail. The negative language in the provision itself shows that bail is not the rule but the exception under PMLA and both trial and constitutional courts are required to apply a 'triple test' to grant bail.

These three conditions are: (i) that there are "reasonable grounds for believing that (the accused) is not guilty of such offence"; (ii) that "he is not likely

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Context: The Supreme Court granted bail to former Delhi Deputy Chief Minister, citing prolonged pre-trial incarceration and trial delays as grounds to bypass stringent bail conditions under the Section 45 of the PMLA.

Section 45 of the PMLA

- **About:** It stipulates that bail is not ordinarily granted for offences under this law, emphasizing that bail is an exception rather than the rule.
- **Mandatory Hearing**: The provision mandates that the public prosecutor must be heard in all bail applications, and if opposed, the court must apply a stringent twin test.
- **Granting Bail**: The twin conditions for granting bail include:
  - Reasonable grounds to believe the accused is not guilty; and
  - Assurance that the accused will not commit any offence while on bail.
- **Comparison with Other Laws**
- Similar bail restrictions are found in laws dealing with serious offences, such as Section 36AC of The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Section 37 of The NDPS Act, and Section 43D(5) of the UAPA.
  - **UAPA's Bail Provision:** Under the UAPA, bail is restricted for offences related to terrorism unless the public prosecutor is heard, or the court finds prima facie evidence to believe the accusation is true.

Crucial Exception of Section 45 of PMLA

- **Special Exception for Vulnerable Groups**: Section 45 includes an important exception allowing bail for women, minors, or those who are sick or infirm, subject to the Special Court's direction.
- **Mirroring Other Laws:** This exception is consistent with exemptions in other Indian laws, such as the Indian Penal Code, concerning women and minors.
- **Preeti Chandra Case (2023)**: The Delhi High Court cited the case of Preeti Chandra v. Directorate of Enforcement, emphasizing the application of the exception for women under Section 45.
- **Clarification by Court:** The court rejected the Enforcement Directorate's argument that the accused's social status should impact bail eligibility, affirming that the exception applies universally, provided there is no flight risk or threat to witnesses.

PIB

Aug 9

NANDINI SAHAKAR SCHEME

(Syllabus GS Paper 2 – Gov. Policies)

Nandini Sahakar Yojana

Context: Recently, the Minister of Cooperation informed the Rajya Sabha about the Nandini Sahakar Scheme.

Nandini Sahakar Scheme

- **About:** It is a women focused framework of financial assistance, project formulation, hand-holding and capacity development.
- **Purpose**: Aimed at assisting women cooperatives in undertaking business model-based activities under the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).
- **Framework:** Provides financial assistance, project formulation, hand-holding, and capacity development specifically for women-focused initiatives.
- **Funding**: No minimum or maximum limit on financial assistance for projects by women cooperatives.
- **Interest Subvention**:
  - 2% subvention on term loan interest for new and innovative activities.
  - 1% subvention on term loan interest for all other activities, reducing borrowing costs for women cooperatives.
- **Eligibility:**
- **Cooperative Society**: Must be operational for at least three months to apply for credit linkage for infrastructure term loans.
- **Women Cooperatives**: Registered under any State/Central Act or have at least 50% women as primary members.

Significance:

- **Socio-Economic Improvement:** Enhances the socio-economic status of women through targeted support.
- **Entrepreneurial Support:** Fosters entrepreneurial dynamism in women through cooperative ventures.
- **Comprehensive Assistance**: Integrates business plan formulation, capacity development, credit, subsidy, and interest subvention from other schemes.

NEW INDIAN EXPRESS

Aug 9

JUANG TRIBE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Indian Society)

Juang tribals of Jajpur get habitat rights under Forest Rights Act

Context: The Juangs of Jajpur have become the fifth Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in the country and second in the state to get habitat rights under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

Juang Tribe

- **Homeland**: The Juang tribe resides exclusively in Odisha, particularly in Juang Pirh, Keonjhar.
- **Divisions**: The Juang are divided into two groups: Hill (Thaniya) and Plain (Bhagudia) Juang.
- **Traditional Attire**: Originally known as Patuas due to their leaf skirt attire, they now prefer clothing from local markets.
- **Relationship with Paudi Bhuinyas**: They share a symbiotic relationship with the Paudi Bhuinyas, another PTG group in their vicinity.
- **Ancestral Connection**: According to common folklore, the ancestors of the Bhuinyas and Juang were brothers.
- **Language**: Juang (Mundari)
- **Major Occupation**: Cultivation, Shifting Cultivation, Hunting, Food Gathering.
- **Village Structure**: Juang villages are uni-clan in nature.
- **Mandaghar:** The mandaghar, a traditional youth dormitory, is central to village life and is where changu dances are performed.

Habitat Rights

- **About:** These are granted under the Forest Rights Act and provide communities with rights over their customary territories, cultural practices, livelihood means, biodiversity knowledge, and protection of their natural and cultural heritage.
- **Objective:** Habitat rights help safeguard traditional livelihoods and ecological knowledge.
- **Empowerment of PVTG Communities**: Habitat rights empower Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) to access government schemes and initiatives to develop their habitats.
- **Specific Legal Provision**: Section 3(1)(e) of the Forest Rights Act, 2006: Habitat rights are specifically granted to PVTGs under section 3(1)(e) of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.
- **PVTG Classification**: PVTGs are a sub-classification of Scheduled Tribes in India and are considered more vulnerable than regular Scheduled Tribes.

THE PRINT Aug 9

HOMO FLORESIENSIS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – History)

Tinier arm shows scientists where early humans' 'Hobbit' cousins came from — Nature study



Context: A microscopic examination of 700,000-year-old miniature human arm and dental fossils has resolved the debate on the origins of Homo floresiensis.

Homo floresiensis

- **Nickname:** The species is informally known as "The Hobbit" due to its small stature, reminiscent of the fictional creatures created by J.R.R. Tolkien.
- **Name meaning**: 'human from Flores' - sometimes referred to as Flores Man
- **Discovery Date**: They was first discovered in 2003 during an excavation led by archaeologist Mike Morwood.
- **Habitat**: They lived in Liang Bua cave on the island of Flores, Indonesia. Fossils have also been found at Mata Menge, further east on the island.
- **Time**: Approximately 100,000 to 50,000 years ago.
- **Species named in**: 2004
- **Characteristics**
  - **Unique Appearance:** They had a very small skull, definite brow ridge, short legs, and large, flat feet.
  - **Important Fossils**: Notable fossils include the partial skeleton of a female, known as Liang Bua 1, and fragmentary remains of at least 13 other individuals.

DD NEWS Aug 9

EMPLOYMENT-LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Employment-Linked Incentive Scheme To Be Implemented Swiftly: Dr. Mandaviya

Context: The Union Minister has urged for the prompt implementation of the Employment-Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme, introduced in the Union Budget 2024-25.

Employment-Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme

- **About:** It is designed to facilitate job creation, and provide incentives to employers and employees.
- **Aim**: The ELI Scheme aims to create over 2 crore jobs within two years, significantly enhancing employment opportunities and livelihoods across the country.
- **Announcement**: The Union Budget 2024-25 introduced three schemes under the Employment-Linked Incentive initiative, as part of the Prime Minister's package of five schemes and initiatives.
- **Nodal Agency**: Ministry of Labour and Employment
- **Focus on Youth**: These schemes are designed to facilitate employment, skilling, and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a five-year period.
- **Financial Allocation**: A central outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crore has been allocated for these schemes to achieve the set objectives.

Provisions of the ELI Scheme

- **Financial Incentives for Hiring**: Companies receive financial rewards for hiring new employees, reducing labor costs compared to automation investments.
- **Eligibility and Incentive Structure:** The scheme applies to various sectors with specific eligibility criteria and structured incentives based on the number of new hires.
- **Monitoring and Compliance:** Participating companies must adhere to regular monitoring and verification processes and provide necessary documentation to claim incentives.
- **Special Provisions for SMEs:** The scheme includes specific measures for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), addressing their unique challenges and promoting their role in job creation.

ECONOMIC TIMES
Aug 9

PM-KUSUM
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Agriculture)

PM KUSUM scheme faces implementation hurdles, only 30% targets met as deadline nears: Report

Context: A report by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) reveals that the PM KUSUM scheme has reached only 30% of its targets after six years.

PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha Evam Uttham Mahabhiyan)

- **About**: It envisages income generation for farmers from their infertile land with the establishment of solar power plants.
  - While the farmers can sell the power generated from the solar plants to the power distribution companies, the solar pumps can also be installed for irrigation of agricultural land.
- **Origin**: It was launched in 2019 by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- **Aim**: To help farmers access reliable daytime solar power for irrigation, reduce power subsidies, and decarbonise agriculture.
- State wise targets or fund allocation is not made under PM-KUSUM as it is a demand driven scheme.

Three Components

- **Component A**: 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground Mounted Grid Connected Renewable Power Plants of individual plant size up to 2 MW.
- **Component B:** Installation of 14 lakh standalone Solar Powered Agriculture Pumps of individual pump capacity up to 7.5 HP.
- **Component C**: Solarisation of 35 Lakh Grid-connected Agriculture Pumps of individual pump capacity up to 7.5 HP.

Report of Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

- The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) conducted surveys in Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Chhattisgarh.
- The scheme has achieved only 30% of its targets after six years, with the 2026 deadline approaching.
- States like Haryana, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Uttar Pradesh are leading in implementation.
- Farmers who switched to solar water pumps report satisfaction due to easier daytime irrigation and fewer power cuts.
- An example from Aterna village in Haryana highlights the scheme's positive impact on farming efficiency.
- **Financial Recommendations**
  - The CSE suggests allowing farmers to pay for solar pumps in instalments to enhance financial viability.
  - The central government should increase financial support to states to cover rising solar module costs post-Covid.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 1

Changes to banking laws have a consumer tilt

No proposal that would allow change in ownership pattern of PSBs

HARSH KUMAR
New Delhi, 9 August



IN THE OFFING

Amendments to Banking Regulation Act:

- To allow for up to four nominees from one nominee at present
- To extend tenure of directors of cooperative banks from 8 years to 10 years
- Proposal to redefine "substantial interest" to increase in threshold for shareholding to ₹2 crore from ₹5 lakh

Amendment to SBI Act and Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act:

- To ease transfer of unclaimed dividends to Investor Education and Protection Fund

Better protection for depositors and investors was one of the chief considerations in Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman introducing, on Friday, the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, in the Lok Sabha to amend four pieces of legislation.

This amendment is also to improve audit quality in public-sector banks (PSBs), offer consistency in reporting by banks to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and provide for an increase in the tenure of directors in cooperative banks.

By proposing to amend the State Bank of India Act and the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, the government seeks to enable transferring unclaimed dividends, shares, and interest or redemption of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) when they remain unclaimed by investors for seven consecutive years. This will allow investors to claim transfers or refunds from the fund.

However, the proposed changes to the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act left out the issue of change in the ownership pattern of PSBs.

Sitharaman had announced privatising two PSBs apart from IDBI Bank in her 2021-22 Budget speech.

Mukesh Chand, senior counsel of Economic Laws Practice, said the proposed amendments brought the provisions of the two laws in line with the Companies Act, 2013, which has similar provisions.

PAGE 4

11 Bills tabled, 3 passed as Budget session concludes

The first Budget session of the 18th Lok Sabha concluded on Friday, with the government thanking the presiding officers of the two Houses for ensuring that not a single day of proceedings was washed out.

During the session, which began on July 22, the government introduced 11 Bills, including four in the Lok Sabha on Friday and the Waqf (Amendment) Bill, 2024, on Thursday. The session saw the tabling of the Economic Survey and Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presenting the Budget for FY 2024-25. Parliament passed three Bills: the Appropriation Bill, the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, and the Finance Bill.

BILL TO GRANT STATUTORY POWERS TO RAILWAY BOARD TABLED

"By harmonising these statutes, the amendments create a uniform approach across private-sector banks and public-sector entities. This enhances transparency and protects investor interests," he added.

Business Standard reported the matter on April 8.

The IEPF was created to promote investor awareness and protect their interests. Unclaimed dividends and shares transferred to the IEPF can be easily claimed by the investor by submitting the required documents and following the verification process.

The Bill also proposes to amend various sections of the Banking Regulation Act to allow for up to four nominees from one now. This includes simultaneous and successive nominations, offering greater flexibility, and convenience for depositors and their legal heirs, especially concerning deposits, articles in safe custody, and safety lockers.

The Bill also proposes to extend the tenure of directors of cooperative banks from eight years at present to 10 years. This does not include the tenure of chairman and whole-time directors.

Turn to Page 6

Context: Union Finance Minister of India tabled the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024, in the Lok Sabha, introducing critical changes to key banking regulations.

BANKING LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2024

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2024

- **About:** It introduces the ability for depositors to nominate up to four nominees simultaneously and successively.

Features:

- To enable the transfer of unclaimed dividends, shares, and interest or redemption of bonds to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF), allowing individuals to claim transfers or refunds from the fund, thus safeguarding investors' interests.
- **Amendment**: Amendments to sections 18, 24, 25, and 56 of the Banking Regulation Act and section 42 of RBI Act:
  - It will revise the reporting dates for the submission of statutory reports by banks to the RBI from reporting Friday to the last day of the fortnight, month, or quarter.
- **Service Tenure**: The proposed change aims to increase the service tenure of directors, with the exception of the chairman and whole-time directors, in cooperative banks from eight years to ten years.
- **Board Membership Flexibility**: Amendment in sub-section(3) of section16 of the Banking Regulation Act: To allow a Director of a Central Cooperative Bank to serve on the board of a State Cooperative Bank.
- **Flexibility and Convenience**: The amendment is designed to provide increased flexibility and convenience for depositors and their legal heirs, particularly concerning deposits, articles in safe custody, and safety lockers.
- **Nomination Procedure**: Successive nomination allows for multiple nominees listed in a specific order, with alternate nominees contacted if the primary nominee is unable to claim the funds.
- **Allocation to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF)**: The Bill proposes that unclaimed dividends, shares, interest, or redemption of bonds be allocated to the IEPF.
- **Increase in 'Substantial Interest' Threshold**: The Bill aims to raise the threshold defining 'substantial interest' in shareholding from Rs 5 lakh to Rs 2 crores.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 14

EWS RESERVATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

EWS quota in pvt schools a must: SC

Upholds Bombay HC Order Quashing Maha Govt's Feb 9 Exemption

Dhananjay.Mahapatra
@timesofindia.com

New Delhi: Supreme Court on Friday upheld a Bombay HC order quashing Maharashtra govt's Feb 9 notification that had exempted private schools within one kilometre radius of a govt or govt-aided school, from keeping aside 25% of seats in pre-primary classes for admitting poor students under Right to Education Act.

Appearing for petitioner 'Association of Indian Schools', senior advocate Mukul Rohatgi said there are conflicting judgments from various HCs on this issue, with one from Allahabad HC where CJI Chandrachud was chief justice delivering that was in line with the ruling of the July 19 Bombay HC judgment. "It requires consideration and an authoritative declaration from SC," he said.



'Why should we relegate poor students to govt schools and deny them admissions to good private schools. They do not get a chance to get facilities for studies, sports and other activities available in a private school,' SC said

A bench of CJI D Y Chandrahud, and Justices J B Pardiwala and Manoj Misra said poor children statutorily have a right to admission in good private schools. "Why should we relegate them to govt schools and deny them admissions to good private schools. The poor students do not get a chance to get facilities for studies, sports and other activities available in a private school."

Citing the example of Sanskriti schools, the CJI said, "Poor children should get good education. It also gives a good world view to the children of resourced parents who study there. They interact with poor children and realise what India is. Otherwise, they remain cocooned in fancy gadgets and in a world of their own. This interaction can help them become good leaders."

Reflecting on his childhood, the CJI said, "I am the first generation from my family who went to an English medium school. My parents studied in a Marathi-medium school. When I came to Delhi it gave me a holistic under standing of what life in India is... When I went to Delhi University, I interacted with students from North-East states. Only after interacting we realised what North-East is. Otherwise who knew what North-East was."

When Rohatgi said it is the duty of the state to provide quality education in govt schools, the bench said, "How soever good govt schools may be, they can never compete with resource-rich good private schools." The CJI said, "The obligation is not only on the state, but on all of us." It dismissed the appeals.

Context: The Supreme Court has upheld a Bombay High Court order that nullified a Maharashtra government notification exempting private schools within one kilometer of a government or aided school from reserving 25% of pre-primary seats for underprivileged students under the Right to Education Act.

Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) Reservation:

- **About**: The 10% EWS quota was introduced under the **103rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2019** by amending Articles 15 and 16.
- **Constitutional Amendments**: It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) into the Indian Constitution.
- **Purpose**: It provides economic reservation in jobs and educational admissions for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- **Objective and Target Group**: Enacted to support the welfare of the poor not covered by the existing 50% reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC).
- **Scope**: Allows both the Central and State governments to offer reservations to the EWS.
- **Significance**: The 10% quota aims to address educational and income inequality, helping economically weaker citizens gain access to higher education and public employment opportunities.
- **Supreme Court on EWS quota:** In **Janhit Abhiyan v Union of India**, SC by 3:2 majority **upheld the 103rd Constitutional Amendment** providing EWS reservation. With this, the Court extended the net of reservation benefits to include solely economic backwardness.
- **Current reservation in India:** ST - 7.5%, SC - 15% OBC - 27%, EWS - 10%

THE HINDU Page 9

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1955

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)



Adivasis are Hindus: Law Minister cites Protection of Civil Rights Act

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Adivasis have been included as persons professing the Hindu religion in the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, the government told Parliament on Friday in response to a question.

Law Minister Arjun Ram Meghwal said various Acts, including the Protection of Civil Rights Act, defined 'Hindus'.

Mr. Meghwal said that in the explanation to Section 3 of the Act, it says, "Persons professing the Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion or persons professing the Hindu religion in any of its forms or developments including Virashaivas, Lingayats, Adivasis, followers of Brahmo, Prarthana, Arya Samaj and the Swaminarayan Sampraday shall be deemed to be Hindus."

Context: The government informed Parliament that Adivasis have now been included as persons professing the Hindu religion under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. This change aims to enhance their legal protections.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 (PCR Act)

- **About:** It aims to enforce the constitutional abolition of untouchability, as outlined in Article 17 of the Indian Constitution.
- **State's Obligation**: The Act highlights the state's duty to protect civil rights and prescribes punishments for those practicing untouchability or discrimination.
- **Objective:** To ensure that every citizen enjoys civil rights without obstruction, regardless of caste, creed, or race.
- **Enforcement**: The Act prescribes fines and imprisonment as punitive measures for prejudiced practices violating civil rights.

Key Provisions

- **Definition**: Civil rights are defined as any rights given by the abolition of untouchability under Article 17 of the Constitution.
- **Definition of 'Hindus'**: The Act defines 'Hindus' broadly in its explanation to Section 3. It includes individuals professing the Buddhist, Sikh, Jaina religions, or any form of Hindu religion, including Virashaivas, Lingayats, Adivasis, followers of Brahmo, Prarthana, Arya Samaj, and the Swaminarayan Sampraday.
- **Punishment for Religious Disabilities:** Section 3 of the Act details the penalties for enforcing religious disabilities based on untouchability. It aims to prevent and penalize any actions that impose religious restrictions or discrimination.
- **Punishment for Social Disabilities:** Section 4 specifies the penalties for enforcing social disabilities on the grounds of untouchability. It addresses the prohibition and punishment of social discrimination linked to untouchability practices.
- **Penalties:** Practicing untouchability is punishable with imprisonment up to six months, a fine, or both.
- **Attempt:** Any attempt to commit an offence under the Act is punishable with the same penalties as the completed offence.
- **Role of the PCR Act:** It marks a commitment to abolishing untouchability, aiming to replace social exclusion with inclusivity and equal treatment.

PIB Aug 9

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

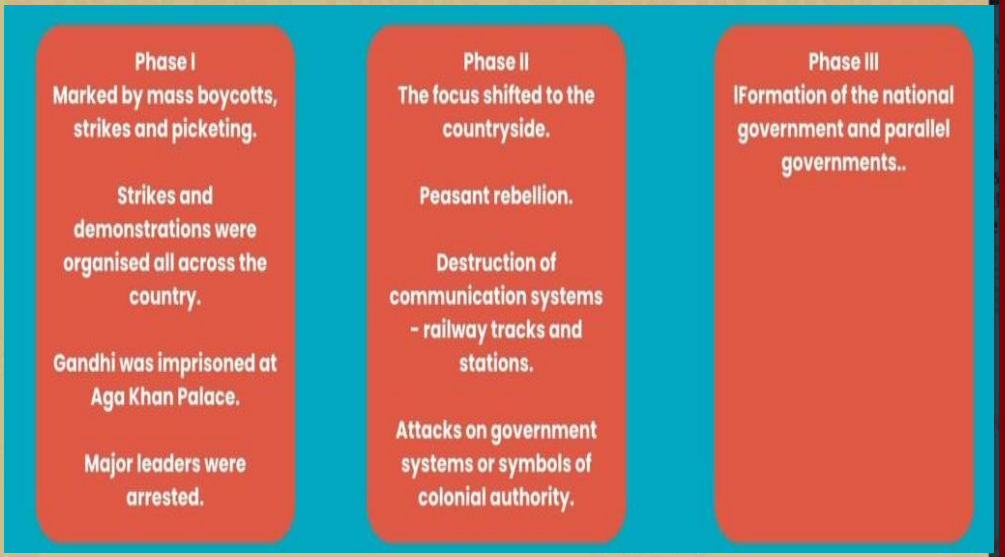
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – History)

Prime Minister pays homage to all those who took part in the Quit India Movement

Context: The Prime Minister of India has paid tributes to all those who took part in the Quit India Movement under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership.

Quit India Movement

- **About:** It was a significant civil disobedience movement launched by the Indian National Congress in August 1942.
- **Leadership**: Mahatma Gandhi, the movement demanded an immediate end to British rule in India.
- **Quit India' Slogan**: The slogan 'Quit India' was coined by Yusuf Meherally, a socialist and trade unionist who also served as Mayor of Mumbai.
- **Strategy**: The movement aimed to create mass nonviolent resistance and disrupt British administration through strikes, protests, and non-cooperation.
- **Impact:** Although the movement faced repression and was eventually suppressed, it marked a turning point in the Indian independence struggle and further weakened the British hold on India.
- **Cripps Mission Failure**: After the British failed to secure Indian support for the British war effort with Cripps Mission, Gandhi made a call to Do or Die in his Quit India movement.



- **International Influence:** Major outside support came from the Americans, as President Franklin D. Roosevelt pressured Prime Minister Winston Churchill to give in to some of the Indian demands.
- **Conclusion of the Movement:** The movement ended in 1945 with the release of jailed freedom fighters. Martyrs of this freedom movement include Mukunda Kakati, Matangini Hazra, Kanaklata Barua, Kushal Konwar, Bhogeswari Phukanani, and others.
- **Commemoration**: In 1992, the Reserve Bank of India issued a 1 rupee commemorative coin to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Quit India Movement.

FREE Download PDF

Login to theiashub.com

- Aaj Ka Quality Enrichment (Toppers' Favourite PDF)
- News-CRUX-10 (10 News. 10 Sources. One Place)
- Monthly Editorials (The Hindu & Indian Express)
- Daily Quiz (Prelims)
- Government Schemes & Ministry Wise Year End Review
- Free Enrichment PDFs (Tailor Made Crisp Study Material)



Log On To Our Unique
Free Answer Writing Sessions with Toppers (FAST) Portal
& Start Practicing!

SCAN HERE

9560082909

t.me/theiashub

/mkyadav

www.theiashub.com

www.theiashub.com