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MK Yadav Sir

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BUSINESS STANDARD Page 2

INDIAAI INITIATIVE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

Amid ChatGPT revolution, govt to upgrade INDIAai

SURAJEET DAS GUPTA
New Delhi, 12 February

India is making an aggressive play in artificial intelligence (AI) with twin objectives of "making AI in India and making AI work for India". In this direction and against the backdrop of the revolutionary transition in AI brought in by ChatGPT, the government is expanding the INDIAai initiative in partnership with Indian tech companies, start-ups, and academic institutions.

The arrival of ChatGPT (generative pre-trained transformer), developed by OpenAI, has changed the AI land space, with companies globally rushing to come out with similar advanced chatbots. Microsoft recently announced upgrading its search engine Bing and browser Edge with ChatGPT; this move forced Google, the king of the search engine market, to scramble and announce a rival AI Bard. Companies in China like Baidu are also expected to build homegrown chatbots based on GPT technology. GPT is a neural machine learning trained using internet data to generate any type of text.

Explaining the broader vision behind the AI push, Union IT Minister Ashwini Vaishnaw said: "India has the best talent for AI in the world. The government is setting up three centres of excellence for AI (which were announced in the Budget) and we will make AI in India and make AI work for India."

PAGE 13
EDIT: CHALLENGING GOOGLE

Giving details of the new collaborative strategic model, Minister of State for IT and Electronics Rajiv Chandrasekhar said: "INDIAai is being expanded as a partnership with Indian tech companies, start-ups, and academic institutions under a comprehensive AI programme that consists of the National Data Governance Framework Policy, an Indian datasets programme, and setting up of three AI Centres of Excellence (in top educational universities)."

Chandrasekhar pointed out that the ecosystem of start-ups in India is vibrant and covers many AI applications which include GPT. But there are many other training and learning models, too, he noted

The government has identified nine key focus areas in the AI national programme, including agriculture, education, Indian languages, smart cities, cybersecurity, transportation, and finance.

Vaishnaw said the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has undertaken a lot of work in the AI space in solutions for varied Indian languages where ChatGPT has already been integrated. "One good example is Bhasini — a natural language AI platform, which enables automated language translation and is already being integrated with ChatGPT."

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman in her recent Budget announced that in order to unleash innovation and research by start-ups and academia, a National Data Governance Policy would be brought in. A draft policy by MeitY envisaged the setting up of an India Data Management Office (IDMO) under Digitial India Corporation for an institutional framework with guidelines and protocols to share non-personal data.

More on business-standard.com



AGGRESSIVE AI PLAY

- **Three new centres of excellence** for AI being set up at top universities; they will work with industry
- **ChatGPT being integrated into Bhasini,** which enables automated Indian language translation
- **National Data Governance Framework to set guidelines and protocols** for non-personal data sharing
- **Single-point access to government data,** which can be shared for AI
- **Start-up ecosystem to using not only GPT** but other tech also for AI

Context: In this direction and against the backdrop of the revolutionary transition in AI brought in by ChatGPT, the government is expanding the **INDIAai initiative** in partnership with Indian tech companies, startups, and academic institutions.

INDIAai initiative

- **About**: INDIAai is the **National AI Portal of India** – a central hub for everything AI in India and beyond.
- **Origin**: It was launched on **28th May, 2020.**
- **Nodal Ministry:** It is a joint initiative by the Ministry of Electronics and IT (MeitY), **National e-Governance Division (NeGD) and NASSCOM.**
  - **NeGD**: In 2009, NeGD was created as an Independent Business Division under the Digital India Corporation (a not-for-profit company set up by MeitY).
  - **NASSCOM:** A not-for-profit industry association, is the apex body for the IT and IT enabled products and services sector in India.
- **Objectives**: It serves as a **central hub for Artificial Intelligence (AI)** related news, learning, articles, events and activities etc., in India and beyond.

Artificial intelligence (AI)

- **It is a** wide-ranging branch of computer science concerned with building smart machines capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence.
- AI is an **interdisciplinary science** with multiple approaches, but advancements in machine learning and deep learning are creating a paradigm shift in virtually every sector of the tech industry.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 2

INDO-PACIFIC ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Japan Urges India to Join Indo-Pacific Economic Framework's Trade Pillar

Japan and India will bridge 'Global South', G7 countries, and IPEF countries: Key negotiator

DipanjanRoy.Chaudhury
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Japan is encouraging India to join the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) Trade Pillar that also includes the digital economy. PM Narendra Modi has been a strong votary of the digital economy.

Japanese negotiator in IPEF Yamashita Takanari who was in India last week to participate in the second round of the IPEF negotiations told **ET** that Narendra Modi has announced to launch 'Digital Public Infrastructure Task Force' at G20 and IPEF Trade Pillar has digital economy as one of its key pillars and therefore India should consider joining the IPEF Trade Pillar.

Yamashita informed that intensive negotiations were held here reflecting the diversity of countries in IPEF, including the Global South. "Japan and India will bridge 'Global South', G7 countries, and IPEF countries". Japan is the host for the G7 Summit this year.

India is active to diversify sources for procuring APIs and solar panels. Broadening ties with LMCs in IPEF will broaden alternative choices for procurement both in peace time and when a supply chain disruption happens, Yamashita pointed out.

India hosted the second round of negotiations of IPEF last week. There were negotiations on three of the four pillars under IPEF — supply chain, clean economy, and fair economy. India has decided to stay out of the trade pillar for now as a broad consensus has not emerged on issues pertaining to labour, environment, digital trade, and public procurement. The first negotiating round took place in Australia's Brisbane in December, which focused on the trade pillar.

Sorting Out Issues

- **India hosted** the second round of negotiations of IPEF last week
- **There were** negotiations on three of the four pillars under IPEF – supply chain, clean economy and fair economy
- **India has decided to stay out of the trade pillar** for now as a broad consensus had not emerged on issues pertaining to labour, environment, digital trade and public procurement

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity has four pillars:

- Trade
- Supply chains
- Clean economy (clean energy)
- Fair economy (tax and anti-corruption)

Trade pillar deals with environment, labour, digital trade and agri

India has chosen to stay out of trade pillar until contours clearer

On remaining 3 pillars, India 'very much comfortable with final outcome'

IPEF structured jointly by the US and Indo-Pacific countries



Context: Japan is encouraging India to join the **Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)** Trade Pillar that also includes the digital economy.

Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF)

- **About**: It is a **US-led initiative** that aims to strengthen economic partnership among participating countries to enhance resilience, sustainability, inclusiveness, economic growth, fairness, and competitiveness in the Indo-Pacific region.
  - The IPEF is **not a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)** but allows members to negotiate the parts they want to. The negotiations will be along **four main "pillars".**
    - Supply-chain resilience
    - Clean energy, decarbonisation & infrastructure
    - Taxation & anti-corruption
    - Fair & resilient trade.
- **Origin**: The IPEF was launched in **2021** with a dozen initial partners who together represent 40% of the world GDP.
- **Current status:** Currently, **India and 13 countries** located in the Pacific Ocean are its members,
  - Australia, Brunei, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, and Vietnam.

LIVE MINT

Page 1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT CONVERTIBILITY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

EU seeks currency convertibility from India

Ravi Dutta Mishra & Dilasha Seth

NEW DELHI

The European Union has suggested that India liberalize its capital account restrictions as part of a comprehensive free trade agreement being discussed with New Delhi, according to the text of the latest negotiations.

During the third round of India-EU FTA talks held between 28 November and 9 December, the EU proposed a chapter on capital movements, payments and transfers; however, the Indian side sought views on its purpose and scope, given that this would exceed India's World Trade Organization commitments. In the proposed three-page chapter, the EU sought free movement of capital regarding transactions on the capital and financial accounts, which would liberalize and promote trade and investment between the two sides.

"The EU also presented a new draft text, which had been tabled ahead of the round, on capital movements, payments and transfers and temporary safeguard measures...and

Context: European Union has suggested that India liberalize its **capital account restrictions** as part of a comprehensive free trade agreement being discussed with New Delhi, according to the text of the latest negotiations.

Capital account convertibility (CAC)

- **About**: It means the freedom to **conduct investment transactions without any constraints**.
  - CAC means there is **no restrictions on the amount of rupees** an Indian resident can convert into foreign currency to enable to acquire any foreign asset.
  - Similarly, there s**hould be no restraints on the NRI r**elative bringing in any amount of foreign currency to acquire an asset in India.
- **Current Status of Capital Account Convertibility:**
  - Capital account convertibility **exists for foreign investors** and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) for undertaking direct and portfolio investment in India.
  - Indian investment abroad **up to US $ 4 million** is eligible for automatic approval by the RBI subject to certain conditions.
  - In September 1995, the RBI appointed a special committee to process all applications involving Indian direct foreign investment abroad beyond US $ 4 million or those not qualifying for fast track clearance.

Current Account	Capital Account
• Fully convertible in India	• Partial convertibility (40:60) is allowed
• Full amount of foreign exchange required will be made available at official exchange rate for current purpose	• After Tarapore committee, India has been moving towards full convertibility in capital account
• India obliged to do so under article VIII of IMF	

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 1

FIXED DEPOSITS

(Syllabus: GS Papers 3 - Economy)

Real returns turn positive, depositors move funds to FDs

HITESH VYAS
MUMBAI, FEBRUARY 12

EXPLAINED

Savers get a boost

EASING OF inflation and a hike in deposit rates by banks has meant savers will get better real returns on their money in FDs (fixed deposits). While banks are quick to hike lending rates as RBI raises its key policy rate, they are slow in increasing deposit rates. With a 250 bps hike in repo rate over 10 months, savers are finally getting to see higher deposit rates.

WITH BANK rates turning attractive and one-year real returns being positive, customers have started shifting their funds from savings bank accounts and current accounts to fixed deposits (FDs). Since May, the Reserve Bank of India's 250 basis point hike in its key policy rate has slowly translated into better interest rates on deposits for savers.

The real rate of return on deposits is positive only when the interest rate on FDs offered by banks is higher than the retail inflation. After remaining over 6 per cent for 10 months in a row till October 2022, retail or consumer price index based inflation dropped to below 6 per cent (5.88 per cent in November). Banks too have increased one-year FD rates to over 6.5 per cent now.

Most of the public and private sector lenders have seen a moderation in the share of current account and savings account (CASA) in their total deposits in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

Context: With Bank rates turning attractive and one-year real returns being positive, customers have started shifting their funds from savings bank accounts and current accounts to **fixed deposits (FDs).**

Fixed Deposits (FDs)

- **About:** A fixed deposit (FD) is a **financial instrument** provided by banks or non-bank financial institutions which provides investors a higher rate of interest than a regular savings account, until the given maturity date.
  - It may or may not require the creation of a **separate account.**
- **Maturity period**: A fixed deposit means that the money cannot be withdrawn before maturity **unlike a recurring deposit or a demand deposit.**
  - Due to this limitation, some banks offer additional services to FD holders such as loans against FD certificates at competitive interest rates. B**anks may offer lesser interest rates** under uncertain economic conditions.
- **Tenure**: The tenure of an FD can **vary from 7, 15 or 45 days to 1.5 years and can be as high as 10 years.**
- **Key features**: In India these investments can be **safer than Post Office Schemes** as they are covered by the Indian **Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC).**
  - However, DICGC guarantees amount up to ₹ 500000 (about $6850) per depositor per bank.
  - In India they also offer **income tax and wealth tax benefits.**

THE HINDU Page 16

APPOINTMENT OF THE GOVERNOR

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Former SC judge among 6 new Governors appointed

Justice Nazeer (retd) was part of Benches that delivered the verdicts on demonetisation, Ayodhya, privacy; President accepts resignations of Maharashtra Governor Koshyari, Ladakh L-G Mathur

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Former Supreme Court judge Justice S. Abdul Nazeer (retd) is among the six new faces appointed Governors by President Droupadi Murmu on Sunday.

The President also accepted the resignations of Maharashtra Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari and Ladakh Lieutenant-Governor R.K. Mathur in the latest gubernatorial reshuffle.

Justice Nazeer (retd), who was part of the five-judge Bench that delivered the November 2019 *Ayodhya* verdict, has been appointed Governor of Andhra Pradesh, while the incumbent, Biswa Bhushan Harichandan, has been moved to the Chhattisgarh Raj Bhavan.

The former judge, who also headed the five-judge Constitution Bench that upheld the Union government's November 2016 decision to demonetise ₹500 and ₹1000 currency notes, retired in January.

Four leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), including Gulab Chand Kataria, who was serving as the Leader of the Opposition in Rajasthan, have been appointed Governors.

CONTINUED ON » PAGE 10

New roles

A look at the appointees for six Raj Bhavans



S. Abdul Nazeer | Lt. Gen. Parnaik | L.P. Acharya | C.P. Radhakrishnan | S.P. Shukla | G.C. Kataria

- **Justice S. Abdul Nazeer (retd):** He was part of the Constitution Benches which delivered judgments on issues such as demonetisation, reservation for Marathas, Ayodhya land dispute, instant 'triple talaq' and the one that declared 'right to privacy' a fundamental right. He will be Governor of Andhra Pradesh
- **Lt. Gen. Kaiwalya Trivikram Parnaik (retd):** He served as commander of the Army's prestigious Northern Command. He will be Governor of Arunachal Pradesh
- **Lakshman Prasad Acharya:** A BJP leader, he is a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council. He will be Governor of Sikkim
- **C.P. Radhakrishnan:** He is a two-time Lok Sabha member of the BJP from Coimbatore. He will be Governor of Jharkhand
- **Shiv Pratap Shukla:** He was Minister of State for Finance in the first Modi government. He will be Governor of Himachal Pradesh
- **Gulab Chand Kataria:** He is the sitting Leader of the Opposition in the Rajasthan Assembly. He will be Governor of Assam

Context: The **government appointed six new faces as governors,** including retired Supreme Court judge S Abdul Nazeer, who was part of the historic 2019 Ayodhya verdict, and four BJP leaders, besides carrying out a rejig of the gubernatorial posts in seven states.

Appointment of the Governor

- **Appointed by**: The Indian **President** appoints Governor for each state by warrant under his hand and seal.
  - **Central Government i**s responsible to nominate the governor for each state.
- **No election:** Unlike elections of the President, there is **no direct or indirect election** for the post of Governor.
- **Independent office**: The office of a governor is **not a part of the union executive** and is an independent constitutional office. The governor **doesn't serve the union government** and neither is subordinate to it.
- **Canadian model**: The nomination of a governor by the Union and his appointment by the President in India is based on the **Canadian model of government.**
- **Term of the office:** Since the Governor holds the office under the **pleasure of the President**, his office has **no fixed term.**
  - President can remove the Governor and the grounds upon which he may be removed are not laid down in the constitution.
  - Governor may also get transferred from one state to another by the President.
  - He also **can be reappointed.**
- **No Interregnum:** An interregnum is not allowed; following which a Governor may **sit in the office beyond 5 years** (expiry of the term) till the new governor assumes the charge of the office.

THE HINDU

Page 10

PROJECT AGREEMENT FOR ALUAV

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International relations)

'Indo-U.S. Unmanned Aerial Vehicle to be flight-tested this year'

The Hindu Bureau
BENGALURU

The flight testing of the ALUAV prototype will occur at a range in northern India as well as in the U.S.

A prototype of the Air-Launched Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (ALUAV) developed jointly by India and the United States is likely to be flight-tested later this year, said a member of the U.S. government delegation to Aero India 2023.

Major General Julian C. Cheater, Assistant Deputy Under Secretary of the U.S. Air Force, International Affairs, said, "There is certainly some progress with respect to the ALUAV, this project arrangement was signed last year and we are expecting to conduct flight testing as early as the fall [September-November] of 2023. The flight testing will occur at a range in northern India as well as in the U.S."

In 2021, the Indian Ministry of Defence and U.S. Department of Defense signed a Project Agreement for ALUAV, under the Joint Working Group Air Systems in the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI).

Bengaluru-based Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE) and the Aerospace Systems Directorate at the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory, along with the Indian and U.S. Air Forces, are the principal organisations for execution of the project agreement.

Major General Cheater said that ALUAV would be launched from the C130J aircraft. "We will develop sensors on the package and we expect that this particular UAV would most likely be launched from the C130J aircraft. That signifies a seven-year project arrangement. It is a long-term agreement and it also involves technology transfer that is a great step in the relationship of the two countries," Major General Cheater said.

F-35 at expo

On the likely participation of the U.S.'s F-35 stealth aircraft in the Aero India 2023, a member of the delegation said that if it did, it would be the most advanced aircraft in the air-show. The delegation also said that it would be too premature for the U.S. to offer the F-35 to India.

The head of the U.S. delegation to Aero India, Ambassador A. Elizabeth Jones, said India and the U.S. were working together in many ways to ensure a free and open, prosperous, connected, and resilient Indo-Pacific region, where democracies can thrive.

Context: A prototype of the **Air-Launched Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (ALUAV)** developed jointly by India and the United States is likely to be flight tested later this year.

- In 2021, the Indian Ministry of Defence and U.S. Department of Defense signed a **Project Agreement for ALUAV,** under the Joint Working Group Air Systems in the Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI).

Project Agreement (PA)

- **About**: The PA was signed under the Joint Working Group Air Systems in the **Defence Technology and Trade Initiative (DTTI),** between India's Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the US Department of Defence (DoD).
  - The PA for the ALUAV fell under the **Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation Memorandum of Agreement** between MoD and US DoD.
  - It was first signed in January **2006** and renewed in January 2015.
- **Aim**: It aims towards **design, development, demonstration, testing and evaluation** of systems to co-develop an ALUAV prototype.
- **Indian Participants**: The PA outlines the collaboration between **Air Force Research Laboratory, Indian Air Force, and Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).**
- **Execution**: The **Aeronautical Development Establishment** at the DRDO and the Aerospace Systems Directorate at the Air Force Research Laboratory, along with the Indian and US Air Forces are the principal organisations for the execution of the PA.
- **Significance**: It was a significant step towards **deepening defence technology** collaboration between the two nations through co-development of defence equipment.
  - It could in the future **lead to joint manufacture of artificial intelligence-enabled drone swarms** capable of being launched from aircraft to overwhelm an adversary's air defence systems.

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FEB 13

KILLER WHALES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

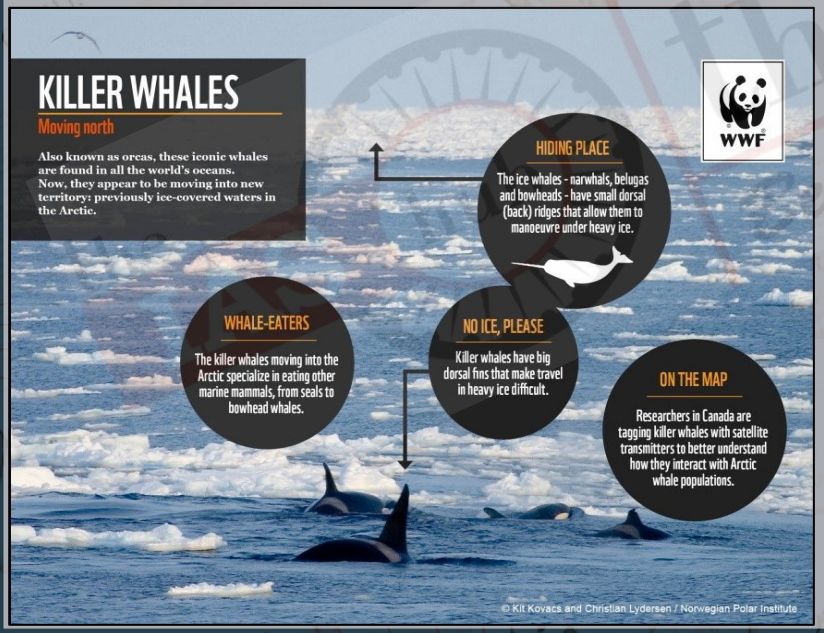
Killer whale mothers' love for their sons comes with huge costs: Study

Caring for male calves reduces the chances of the mother having more offspring by half

NEXT NEWS >

By Shuchita Jha
Published: Sunday 12 February 2023





Context: Killer whale mothers, not unlike human moms, go to extremes to provide for their sons, well into adulthood, sacrificing their future reproductive success, reveals a new study published in Current Biology.

- The study shows that by caring for a son, the killer whale's chances of having another **offspring** are reduced by 50 per cent.
- The study provides direct **evidence of lifetime maternal investment** in an iteroparous (multiple reproductive cycles) animal.

killer whales

- **About**: killer whales belong to a **highly evolved group of toothed whales** under the suborder Cetacean and dolphin family and are widely distributed in temperate and tropical waters.
  - killer whales are found across the world and are also known as "**Orcas**".
- **Distribution:** Orcas can be found in all of the world's oceans in a variety of marine environments, from **Arctic and Antarctic regions to tropical seas.**
  - While most killer whale populations in other regions show high site fidelity and residence rates, resident populations are **yet to be identified in the northern Indian Ocean**.
- **Key features:** They have **long life spans and are highly social**, feeding cooperatively, and with complex vocal behaviours.
  - Given their highly social and curious behaviour, orcas often a**pproach fishing vessels to assess** if there is any fish in the net, or just to observe people on the vessel.
  - In the wild, there are **no instances of killer whales fatally attacking humans.**
- **IUCN Status:** The International Union for Conservation of Nature assesses the orca's conservation status as **data deficient** because of the likelihood that two or more orca types are separate species.

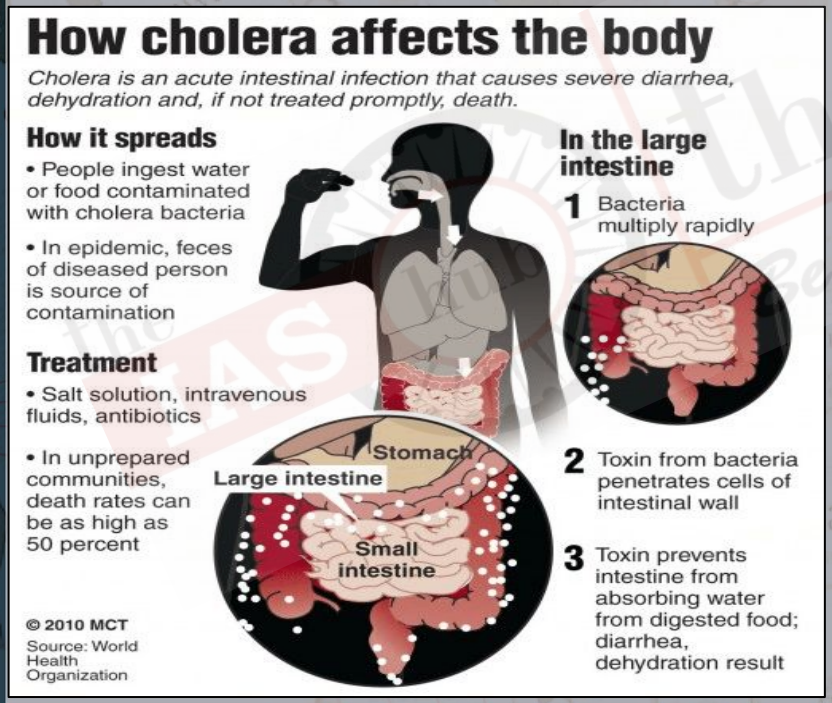
DTE

FEB 13

CHOLERA DISEASE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)





Context: Climate change may be increasing the impact of **cholera** in African countries.

- The continent is likely to see its **worst cholera crisis this decade,** driven by extreme weather events and poor water supply and sanitation infrastructure, according to the World Health Organization (WHO).

Cholera disease

- **About**: A life-threatening infectious disease and a **public health hazard.**
- **Caused by**: An ac**ute, diarrheal illness caused by infection of the intestine with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae.**
- **Symptoms**:
  - Profuse watery diarrhoea
  - Vomiting
  - Leg cramps
- **Transmission**:
  - A person may get cholera by **drinking water or eating food contaminated** with the cholera bacterium.
  - The disease can spread rapidly in areas with inadequate treatment of **sewage and drinking water.**
- **Vaccine**:
  - Currently there are **three WHO pre-qualified oral cholera vaccines (OCV),** Dukoral, Shanchol, and Euvichol-Plus.
  - All three vaccines require two doses for full protection.
  - It is not covered in **Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).**

PIB FEB 13

TAPAS UAV

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

PM Shares aerial coverage of Ground and Air display captured from indigenously developed Medium Altitude Long Endurance TAPAS UAV

Context: The Prime Minister has shared aerial coverage of Ground and Air display captured from indigenously developed Medium Altitude Long Endurance TAPAS UAV during rehearsal from height of 12000 feet.

TAPAS UAV

- **About**: It is known as **Tapas-BH** (Tactical Airborne Platform for Aerial Surveillance-Beyond Horizon 201), formerly referred to as **Rustom-II.**
  - The UAV is actually named after **Rustom Damania,** a former professor at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bengaluru.
  - **In the 1980s, he led the** National Aeronautical Laboratories' light canard research aircraft (LCRA) program.
  - The **LCRA platform** and R&D provide the preliminary drive for DRDO ADE's e**ventual Rustom-II design.**
- **Designed and developed by: The** Aeronautical Development Establishment (ADE), Bengaluru with production partners being Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd and Bharat Electronics Limited.
- **Features**:
  - It is being developed to **carry out surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) roles** and is capable of carrying different combinations of advanced payload and capable of auto-landing among others.
  - It is being designed to acquire **real-time, high-quality pictures and signal intelligence** from fields of concern at medium to long ranges.
  - **It technologically** matches contemporary UAVs available and will also be cheaper than the imported ones.
  - Significance and need
  - **High endurance** UAVs are a priority requirement for the armed forces especially in the standoff with China in Eastern Ladakh.
  - The armed forces rely heavily on the Israeli Searcher and Heron drones and need more such UAVs.

PIB FEB 13

MAHARISHI DAYANAND SARASWATI

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - History)

PM inaugurates 200th Jayanti celebrations of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati in New Delhi

Context: The Prime Minister inaugurated the year-long celebrations commemorating the **200th birth anniversary of Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati,** at Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in Delhi.

- He also released a logo for commemoration.

Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati

- **About**: He was born on 12th February 1824 in Tankara, Gujarat in a Brahmin family. His parents, Lalji Tiwari and Yashodhabai were **orthodox Brahmin.**
  - He was earlier named **Mool Shankar Tiwari** as he was born during Mool Nakshatra.
  - He wandered as an ascetic for fifteen years (1845-60) in search of truth.
- **Famous work**: Dayananda's views were published in his famous work, **Satyarth Prakash (The True Exposition).**
- **Contribution:**
  - **Social**: He was an Indian philosopher, social leader and founder of the **Arya Samaj.**
    - **Arya Samaj is a reform movement of Vedic dharma** and he was the first to give the call for Swaraj as "India for Indian" in 1876.
    - He was a self-taught man and a great leader of India leaving a significant impact on Indian society. During his life, he made a prominent name for himself and was known among a wide array of Prices and the public.
    - The **first Arya Samaj unit** was formally set up by him at Mumbai (then Bombay) in 1875 and later the headquarters of the Samaj were established at Lahore.
    - His vision of India included a classless and casteless society, a united India (religiously, socially and nationally), and an I**ndia free from foreign rule, with Aryan religion being the common religion of all.**
    - He took inspiration from the Vedas and considered them to be 'India's Rock of Ages', the infallible and the true original seed of Hinduism. He gave the slogan "**Back to the Vedas".**
    - He subscribed to the **Vedic notion of chaturvarna system** in which a person was not born in any caste but was identified as a brahmin, kshatriya, vaishya or shudra according to the occupation the person followed.
  - **Educational**: He introduced a complete overhaul of the education system and is often considered as one of the visionaries of modern India.
    - The **DAV (Dayanand Anglo Vedic) schools** came into existence in 1886 to realize the vision of Swami Dayanand Saraswati.
    - The **first DAV School was established at Lahore** with Mahatma Hansarj as the headmaster.

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