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INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

ELECTION EXPENDITURE LIMIT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

EC filings: BJP spent Rs 344 cr on 5 state polls this yr, up 58% from 2017

Congress spent Rs 194.80 crore, up 80% from last time

HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 21

THE BJP spent over Rs 344.27 crore in the Assembly elections held in five states – UP, Punjab, Goa, Manipur and Uttarakhand – this year, which was nearly 58 per cent higher than the Rs 218.26 crore that the party logged in poll expenses in these states five years ago, shows an analysis of election expenditure reports submitted to the Election Commission.

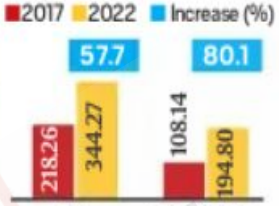
The analysis shows that the Congress also recorded a sharp increase in its poll expenditure in these five states, spending Rs 194.80 crore in 2022 – over 80 per cent higher than the Rs 108.14 crore it spent in 2017.

Of the BJP's tally in the five states, the maximum amount – Rs 221.32 crore – was spent in UP, where the party returned to power with a reduced majority, the data shows. Its poll expenditure in UP during the 2022 elections was over 26 per cent higher

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

EXPENDITURE IN FIVE STATE POLLS (₹ CR)

BJP state count	2017	2022
UP	175.10	221.32
Manipur	7.86	23.52
Uttarakhand	23.48	43.67
Punjab	7.43	36.70
Goa	4.37	19.07



Source: poll expenditure reports submitted to Election Commission

Context: The analysis shows that the Congress also recorded a sharp increase in its poll expenditure in these five states, spending Rs 194.80 crore in 2022 - over 80 per cent higher than the Rs 108.14 crore it spent in 2017.

Election Expenditure Limit

- **Section 77 of the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951**: Every candidate shall keep a separate and correct account of all expenditure incurred between the date on which they have been nominated and the date of declaration of the result.
  - All candidates are required to submit their expenditure statement to the ECI within 30 days of the completion of the elections.
- **Section 10A of RPA, 1951:** An incorrect account or expenditure beyond the cap can lead to disqualification of the candidate by the ECI for up to three years.
- There is **no cap on a political party's expenditure**, which is often exploited by candidates of the party.
  - All registered political parties have to submit a statement of their election expenditure to the ECI within 90 days of the completion of the elections.
- **The expenditure limit for candidates for Lok Sabha** constituencies is Rs 70 lakh-Rs 95 lakh (depending on states).
- **The spending limit for Assembly constituencies** is Rs 28 lakh- Rs 40 lakh (depending on states).

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 9

PM CARES FUND

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Modi thanks fund contributors as Ratan Tata, 2 others join as PM CARES trustees

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 21

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday thanked people for "contributing wholeheartedly" to the PM CARES Fund during a meeting that was also attended by its newly-nominated trustees Tata Sons chairman emeritus Ratan Tata, former Supreme Court judge K T Thomas and former deputy speaker Kariya Munda. Union Home Minister Amit Shah and Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman, who are the trustees, attended the meeting, too.

At the meeting, a decision was taken to nominate former CAG Rajiv Mehrishi, former Infosys Foundation chairperson Sudha Murthy and co-founder of Teach for India and ex-CEO of Indicorps and Piramal Foundation Anand Shah to an advisory board. "Trustees appreciated the role played by the fund at a crucial time for the country. PM Narendra Modi appreciated the people of the country for contributing wholeheartedly to the PM CARES Fund," the Prime Minister's Office said in a statement.

PM CARES Fund

- PM CARES Fund is a public charitable trust.
- The primary objective is to deal with any kind of emergency or distress situation, like posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to provide relief to the affected.
- The Prime Minister is Chairperson (ex-officio) of the PM CARES Fund and Minister of Defence, Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Finance, Government of India are ex-officio Trustees of the Fund.
- The Prime Ministers as the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of PM CARES Fund has the power to nominate three trustees to the Board who shall be eminent persons in the field of research, health, science, social work, law, public administration and philanthropy.
- All the Trustees of the PM CARES Fund act in a pro bono capacity.
- The Trustees of the PM CARES Fund have powers to formulate rules/criteria for carrying out any of the Objectives of the Trust.
- The trust deed of PM CARES Fund has been registered under the Registration Act, 1908 at New Delhi on 27th March, 2020.
- The Trustees are responsible for the following:
    - Fulfilling the objects of the Trust;
    - Managing the contribution process to ensure proper application of the Trust property;
    - Preparing and submitting all filings, accounts and returns as required under applicable law.
- The fund is administered on an honorary basis by a Joint Secretary (Administration) in the PMO as Secretary to the fund, who is assisted on honorary basis by an Officer of the rank of Director/Deputy Secretary (Administration) in the PMO.
- The Prime Minister's Office provides such administrative and secretarial support to the Trustees for the management and administration of the Trust, as may be required by the Trustees.
- PM CARES Fund accepts voluntary contributions by individuals/organizations as well as contributions as part of CSR from Companies/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).
    - However, contributions flowing out of budgetary sources of the PSUs are not accepted.
- The fund is exempted from paying Income Tax as per Section 10(23)(c) of Income Tax Act, 1961.
- Any contribution made to the PM CARES Fund by any Company or a PSU shall qualify as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure as provided under the Companies Act, 2013.
- There is no statutory period prescribed for audit of the PM CARES under Income Tax Act.

LIVEMINT Page 2

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE (SPR)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

After crude, Centre now expedites plan to set up strategic gas reserve

FROM PAGE 1



The recent development of GAIL failing to secure its contracted product from Russia's Gazprom has expedited the plans.

tors. Imports and local production of natural gas in FY22 resulted in supplies of 64.8 billion cu. m in the country. India produced 34,024 million standard cu. m (mscm) of gas in FY22 and is also expanding its national gas grid to 35,000km from the current 20,000km.

India is the fourth-largest LNG importer in the world, and local firms have long-term LNG contracts amounting to 22 million tonnes per annum.

However, the recent development of GAIL failing to secure its contracted product from Russia's Gazprom and having had to buy at exorbitant prices in spot markets has expedited the plans for the strategic reserve.

Supplies from Gazprom have been stalled since May. In 2012, Gazprom signed a contract with GAIL (India) Ltd to supply 2.5 million tonnes of liquefied natural gas annually for 20 years. Under the contract, two cargoes of LNG are to be supplied every month.

Following the disruption of supplies from Gazprom, state-run GAIL recently bought a few LNG shipments at over $40 per metric million British thermal units (mmBtu) and is likely to go for more purchases at such high prices. Suppliers are quoting prices as high as $60 in the international spot markets. The current spot prices are way higher than those earlier contracted, ranging from $15-17 per mmBtu.

The strategic reserve will be in line with the strategic petroleum reserves. India has 5.33 million tonnes of underground strategic oil reserve facility at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur. Earlier this year, India said that it could release stock from the emergency reserves if required in the wake of the Ukraine crisis.

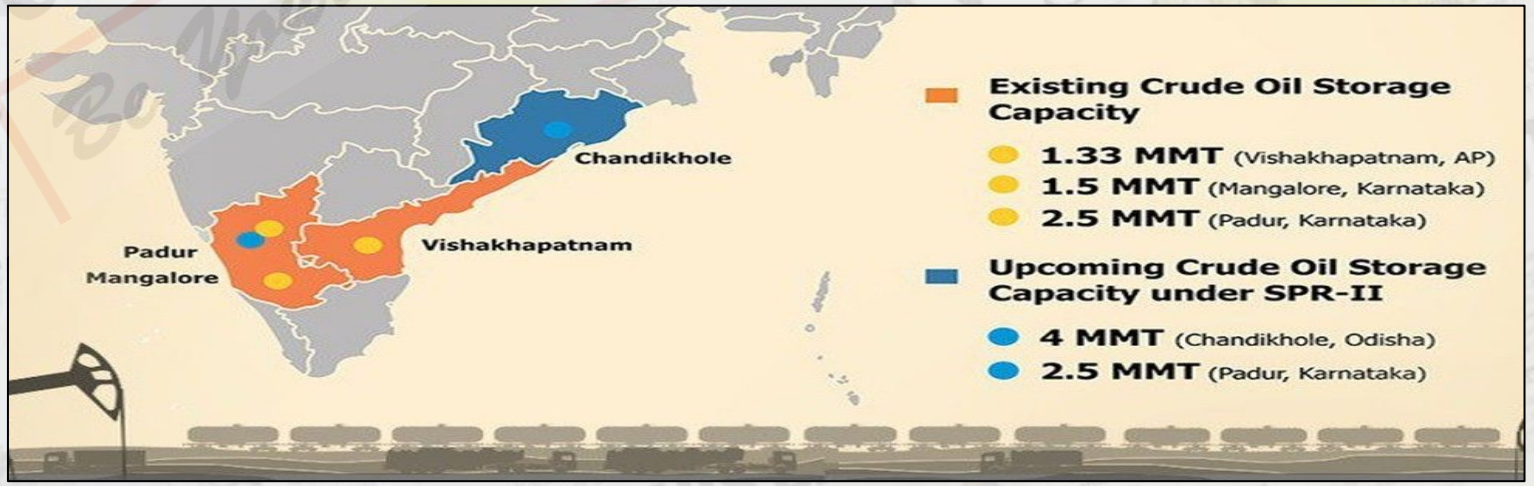
Several countries have built storage systems to ensure supply security. The US has nearly a third of global gas storage while Russia, Ukraine, Canada and Germany together account for another major portion. China also has gas storage facilities.

Queries sent to the ministry of petroleum and natural gas remained unanswered till press time.

Context: India is expediting a plan to set up a strategic gas reserve on the lines of its strategic petroleum reserve (SPR).

Strategic petroleum reserve (SPR)

- Strategic Petroleum Reserves are stockpiles of crude oil, held by the government of a particular country or a private industry, to use in case of any crisis or emergency.
- Right now, India has three strategic petroleum reserves with a combined storage capacity of 5.33 million tonnes (about 38 million barrels).
- These are located in Visakhapatnam (1.33 million tonnes), Mangalore (1.5 million tonnes) and Padur (2.5 million tonnes).
- According to the government, these are sufficient to meet the country's reserve for about 9.5 days.
- The construction of the Strategic Crude Oil Storage facilities in India is being managed by Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL).
- ISPRL is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- The government of India is planning to set up two more such caverns at Chandikhol (Odisha) and Udupi (Karnataka) as per phase II through Public-Private Partnership. This will give an additional 6.5 million tons of the oil reserves.



LIVEMINT Page 2

I2U2
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)

I2U2 commit to deepen economic ties

PTI
feedback@livemint.com
NEW YORK

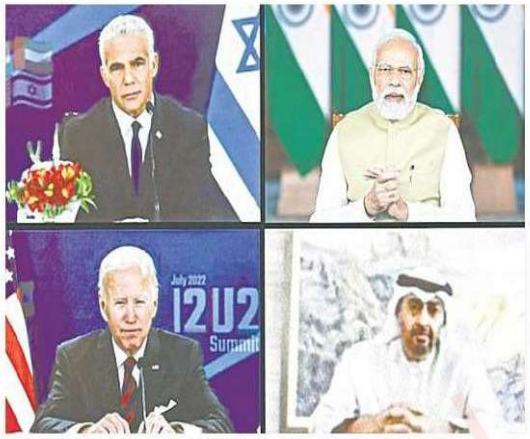
The I2U2 grouping of India, Israel, the UAE and US said it is committed to deepening their economic partnership, has taken stock of current projects in agriculture and clean energy, and reviewed potential projects to help the group's objectives.

The group met on Tuesday on the margins of the UN General Assembly meeting.

According to a statement from the US state department, under secretary of state Jose W Fernandez met with his I2U2 Group counterparts India's ministry of external affairs economic relations secretary Dammu Ravi, Israeli ministry of foreign affairs director general Alon Ushpiz and UAE minister of state Ahmed bin Ali Al Sayegh.

"The group expressed its commitment to deepening the economic partnership among the four countries. They took stock of current projects in agriculture and clean energy and reviewed potential projects to help further the group's objectives," it said.

The group looks forward to building on the success of the leaders' summit in July, the statement added.



Israeli PM Yair Lapid, PM Modi, UAE president Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan & US president Joe Biden in July. PTI

Prime minister Narendra Modi, prime minister of Israel Yair Lapid, president of the UAE Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and US president Joe Biden participated in the first leaders' summit of I2U2, held virtually in July this year.

I2U2 took stock of current projects in agriculture and clean energy and checked potential projects to further objectives

The I2U2 grouping was conceptualised during a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries in October 2021.

A joint statement issued after the summit said "this unique grouping of countries aims to harness the vibrancy of our societies and entrepreneurial spirit to tackle some of the greatest challenges confronting our world, with a particular focus on joint investments and new initiatives in water, energy, transportation, space, health, and food security".

"We reaffirm our support for the Abraham Accords and other peace and normalization arrangements with Israel. We welcome the economic opportunities that flow from these historic developments, including for the advancement of economic cooperation in the Middle East and South Asia, and in particular for the promotion of sustainable investment amongst the I2U2 partners.

"We also welcome other new groupings of countries, such as the Negev Forum for regional cooperation, that recognize the unique contributions of each partner country, including Israel's ability to serve as an innovation hub connecting new partners and hemispheres to strategically address challenges that are too great for any one country to manage alone," the joint statement had said.

The group is aimed at encouraging joint investments in six areas—water, energy, transportation, space, health and food security.

"It intends to mobilize private sector capital and expertise to help modernize the infrastructure, low carbon development pathways for our industries, improve public health, and promote the development of critical emerging and green technologies," India's ministry of external affairs had said.

Context: The I2U2 grouping of India, Israel, the UAE and US said it is committed to deepening their economic partnership, has taken stock of current projects in agriculture and clean energy, and reviewed potential projects to help the group's objectives.

I2U2

- I2U2 stands for India, Israel, the UAE, and the US, and was also referred to as the 'West Asian Quad' by Ambassador of the UAE to India.
- Back in October 2021, a meeting of the foreign ministers of the four countries had taken place when External Affairs Minister of India was visiting Israel.
- At that time, the grouping was called the 'International Forum for Economic Cooperation'.
- Its stated aim is to discuss "common areas of mutual interest, to strengthen the economic partnership in trade and investment in respective regions and beyond".
- Six areas of cooperation have been identified by the countries mutually, and the aim is to encourage joint investments in water, energy, transportation, space, health, and food security.

I2U2 Plus

- The strategic need to bring Egypt into the Indo-Abrahamic framework/I2U2 group because of Cairo's civilizational outlook, demographics, geography, economic and military power, and geopolitical aspiration.
- The inclusion of Saudi Arabia under the Indo-Abrahamic framework/I2U2 is "critical to the development of a West Asian system that ensures long-term peace and stability."

THE HINDU Page 10

HYBRID PROPULSION SYSTEM
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

ISRO successfully tests hybrid propulsion system, to aid future technologies

The Hindu Bureau
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said on Wednesday that it successfully demonstrated a hybrid propulsion system that used a solid fuel and liquid oxidiser.

The hybrid motor was tested at the ISRO Propulsion Complex , Mahendragiri, on Tuesday evening. The hybrid system is more efficient, "greener" and safer to handle, and paves the way for new propulsion technologies for future missions, the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), which tested it with support from the Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC), said.

In the ground-based test, the flight equivalent 30 kN hybrid motor used HTPB-based (hydroxyl-terminated polybutadiene) aluminised solid fuel and liquid oxygen (LOX) as oxidiser. The test was performed for 15 seconds on a 300-mm sounding rocket motor.


The propulsion system used a solid fuel and liquid oxidiser. ISRO

Conventional HTPB-based solid propellant motors used in rockets use ammonium perchlorate as oxidiser. In rocket engines, oxidisers supply the oxygen needed for combustion.

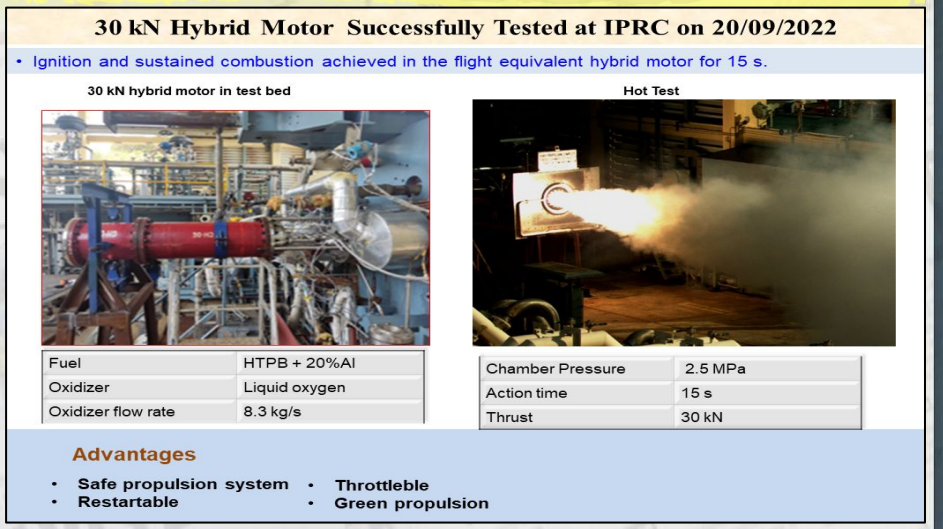
While both HTPB and LOX are green, the cryogenic LOX is safer to handle. And unlike conventional solid motors, the hybrid technology permits restarting and throttling capabilities on the motor. The use of liquids facilitates throttling and control over the flow rate of LOX.

Context: The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said that it successfully demonstrated a hybrid propulsion system that used a solid fuel and liquid oxidiser.

Hybrid propulsion system

- Hybrid propulsion is any vehicle propulsion system that includes two or more sources of propulsion in one design, usually which can be used either together or alternately.
- One of the most common of these systems in industry today combines a diesel engine with electric motors, at times operating purely on diesel power, at times operating purely on electrical power, and at times using a strategic mix of both.
- A common variation of that is the gasoline-electric hybrid design, often seen in personal automobiles.
- The benefits of hybrid propulsion design are as varied as the types of vehicles they can power.
- Buses, boats, trucks, aircraft, and military vehicles that do a lot of work in standby, line-sitting, or low-speed transit mode can waste fuel - and fuel budgets - using a traditional diesel propulsion system.
- A diesel electric hybrid propulsion system can deliver fuel savings, higher average engine load, lower maintenance costs, increased uptime, and more.
- As fossil fuel costs and pollution concerns continue to rise worldwide, interest in and development of more fuel efficient, lower polluting propulsion systems that also deliver real power - like hybrid propulsion - will continue to grow.





THE HINDU Page 13

POSTAL BALLOT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

EC proposes doing away with postal ballot for poll workers

The Election Commission last week wrote to the Law Ministry proposing that poll workers cast their ballot at voter facilitation centres set up for them instead of sending it via post, a move that would minimise the potential for misuse, an EC source said on Wednesday. It decided during a meeting on September 16 to send the proposal to the Ministry that the voters on election duty cast their votes at the facilitation centres only, the source said. It proposed amending Rule 18 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 accordingly. While they have the option of going to a voter facilitation centre, many poll workers choose to send in their votes via post and keep the postal ballots at their homes for a long time after completing their election duties, the source said.

Context: The Election Commission wrote to the Law Ministry proposing that poll workers cast their ballot at voter facilitation centres set up for them instead of sending it via post.

Postal Ballot and Voting

- A restricted set of voters can exercise postal voting. Through this facility, a voter can cast her vote remotely by recording her preference on the ballot paper and sending it back to the election officer before counting.
- Members of the armed forces like the Army, Navy and Air Force, members of the armed police force of a state (serving outside the state), government employees posted outside India and their spouses are entitled to vote only by post.
    - In other words, they can't vote in person.
    - Voters under preventive detention can also vote only by post.
- Special voters such as the President of India, Vice President, Governors, Union Cabinet ministers, Speaker of the House and government officers on poll duty have the option to vote by post.
    - But they have to apply through a prescribed form to avail this facility.
- The Law Ministry, at the Election Commission's behest, introduced a new category of 'absentee voters', who can now also opt for postal voting.
    - These are voters employed in essential services and unable to cast their vote due to their service conditions.
    - Currently, officials of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, Northern Railway (Passenger and Freight) Services and media persons are notified as absentee voters.
- The exception to the above-mentioned category of voters is provided under Section 60 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 2

DIGI PULLAMPARA PROJECT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

Panchayat in Kerala first to attain 'full digital literacy'

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Thiruvananthapuram: Sindhu Kodalikuzhi (35) is now at ease swiping, tapping and typing on her touch-phone. She is a resident of Pullampara panchayat, the first in India to attain full digital literacy. Kerala CM Pinarayi Vijayan announced the achievement on Wednesday.

"I can make video calls and use other apps without anybody's help. I have also taught my grandmother, now 80 years old, who received a certificate along with me," said Sindhu.

The event was the culmination of efforts that started in August 2021 under DigiPullampara, a project that involved various governmental institutions, people's representatives and self-help groups. Engineering students from five colleges came forward to train participants across age groups. The project covered over 3,000 residents. "We excluded ones who were severely unwell, bedridden or uninterested," said panchayat president PV Rajesh.

The modules included understanding basic apps and functions used in daily life: how to call and end the call, how to use WhatsApp, ways to download pictures, videos and voice clips, how to voice call or video call and using Facebook and YouTube. People were also taught netbanking functions.

Context: Kerala CM announced that Pullampara panchayat in kerala is the first in India to attain full digital literacy.

Digi Pullampara project

- The Digi Pullampara project, was launched in late 2021, by the Pullampara panchayat in Thiruvananthapuram, to achieve 100 percent digital literacy.
- 3300 residents, who are all aged above 45, were taught how to use smartphones to make calls, perform internet banking and use WhatsApp and YouTube, without anyone's help.

Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) has taken the following initiatives to bridge the digital divide in the country:

- In the years 2014 to 2016, two Schemes titled "National Digital Literacy Mission" (NDLM) and "Digital Saksharta Abhiyan" (DISHA) were implemented by the Government with a target to train 52.50 lakh candidates in digital literacy across the country.
    - Under these two schemes, a total of 53.67 lakh beneficiaries were certified.
- In 2017, a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" was approved by Union Cabinet to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household).
    - So far, a total of around 5.78 crore candidates have been enrolled and 4.90 crore have been trained, out of which around 3.62 crore candidates have been certified under this scheme.

DOWN TO EARTH

Sept 22

NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)



HEALTH

One death from non-communicable diseases every 2 seconds: WHO recommends policies

India had one of the highest death rates from chronic respiratory diseases in 2019

NEXT NEWS >

By Preetha Banerjee
Published: Wednesday 21 September 2022

Noncommunicable diseases

- Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, tend to be of long duration and are the result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioural factors.
- The main types of NCD are cardiovascular diseases (such as heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.
- An important way to control NCDs is to focus on reducing the risk factors associated with these diseases.
- **Initiatives taken in India**
    - National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular disease and Stroke (NPCDCS)
    - Integration of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) NPCDCS
- Recently, Africa has adopted a new strategy called **PEN-PLUS Strategy** to boost access to the diagnosis, treatment and care of severe Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD).

Context: Non-communicable diseases - heart disease and stroke, cancer, diabetes and respiratory illnesses - cause 74 per cent of all deaths, surpassing the toll of infectious diseases, the World Health Organization (WHO) noted.

Key points

- These diseases, along with mental illnesses, kill 41 million people every year across all age groups.
- Global adoption of right policies can prevent 39 million deaths by 2030.
- Low- and middle-income (LMICs) countries bear a disproportionately high burden: 86 percent of the 17 million people under the age of 70 who die of non-communicable diseases every year live in LMICs.
- This is because prevention, treatment and care that can prevent or delay the class of diseases are out of bounds for millions of people - especially in lower-income settings.
- Non-communicable diseases, thus, becomes an equity and development challenge as well.
- In India, 66 percent of all deaths can be attributed to non-communicable diseases, with cardiovascular diseases accounting for 28 percent of these deaths and chronic respiratory diseases 12 percent.
- In 2019, India had one of the highest death rates from chronic respiratory diseases.
- Tobacco use, unhealthy diet, harmful use of alcohol, physical inactivity and air pollution are the main risk factors contributing to these conditions.
- A new Roadmap for the Global Action Plan on the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable diseases 2023-2030 published in 2022 was cited by the authors of the report. It suggested:
- Accelerate the national response
    - Evaluate progress and identify barriers to interventions in your country
    - Scale up and implement the most feasible and appropriate interventions
    - Work across government, with civil society, people living with NCDs and international organizations to identify the best interventions
    - Accelerate implementation of these interventions for your country
    - Align NCD action to ensure win-wins for other SDGs
    - Gather and assess timely and accurate data on NCDs
    - Monitor NCD measures to demonstrate where there has been success and where more eort is still required

PIB

Sept 22

ASSAMESE DICTIONARY 'HEMKOSH'

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

PM receives a copy of Braille version of Assamese Dictionary 'Hemkosh'

Posted On: 21 SEP 2022 7:22PM by PIB Delhi

Hemkosh

- Hemkosh is the first etymological dictionary of the Assamese language based on Sanskrit spellings, compiled by Hemchandra Barua.
- It was first published in the early 20th century, 33 years after the publication of Bronson's dictionary.
- It contained about 22,346 words.
- This dictionary still published by Hemkosh Printers is considered to be the "standard" reference of the Assamese orthography.
- Hemkosh is the second dictionary of Assamese language.
- The first Assamese dictionary was compiled by Dr. Miles Bronson, an American Baptist Missionary.
- Bronson's work did not pretend to be an etymological dictionary but contained a very considerable collection of words from the people themselves without recording derivations.

Braille

- Braille is a system of raised dots that can be read with the fingers by people who are blind or who have low vision.



DST

Sept 22

C V RAMAN INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

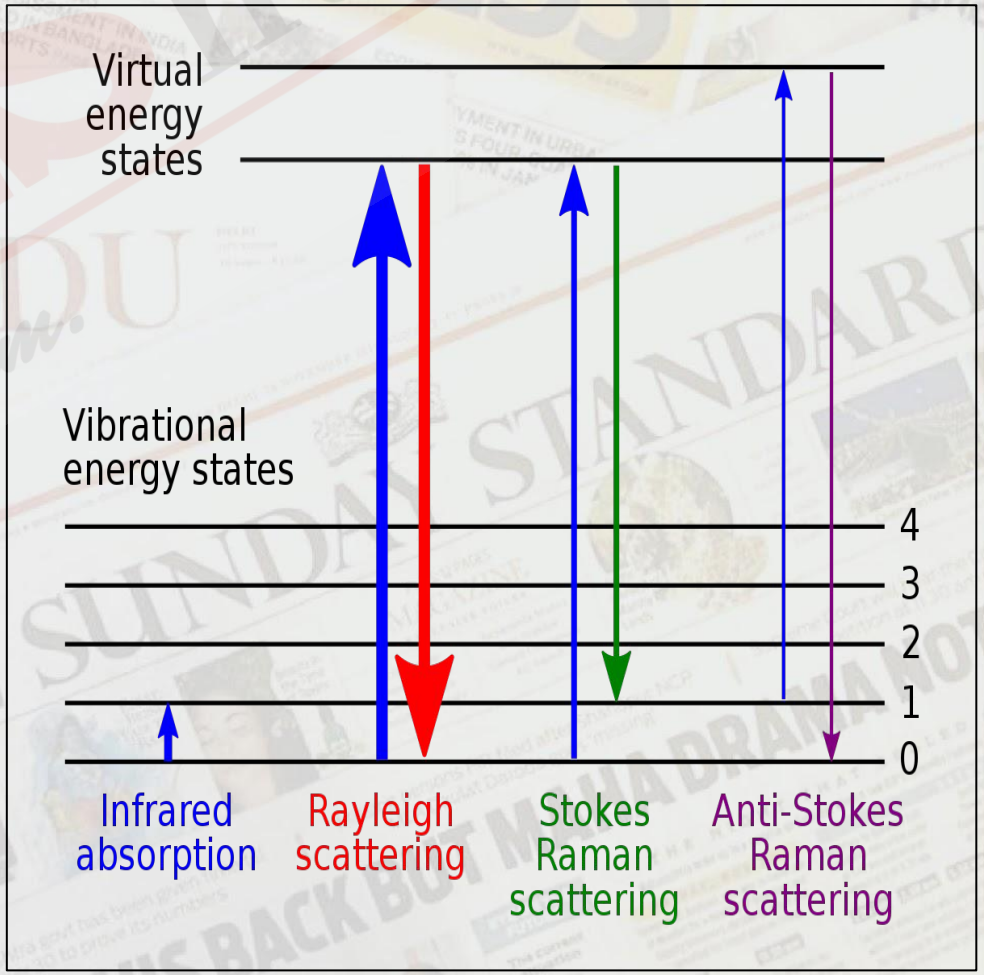
Industry can be roped in for increasing funding of C V Raman International Fellowship for African Researchers: DST Secretary

C V Raman International Fellowship

- Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Government of India (GoI), through the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) have launched the C.V. Raman Fellowship for African Researchers programme under the India-Africa Forum Summit to promote human capacity building through scientific and technological cooperation between Africa and India.
- The objective of this Fellowship is to provide opportunity for African researchers to conduct collaborative research in various areas of science and technology in different Indian universities and R&D institutions under guidance of host scientists in India.
- This prestigious fellowship is aimed to further strengthen the bond between India and African nations in the fields of science and technology.
- Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) is the 'Coordinating Partner' for C V Raman International Fellowship Programme.
- FICCI, on behalf of GoI, invites applications from African researchers for award of this fellowship for conducting research in Indian institutions across all areas of science and technology.

About CV Raman

- Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman was an Indian physicist known for his work in the field of light scattering.
- His work called "modified scattering" was subsequently termed the Raman effect or Raman scattering.
- The Raman effect was discovered on 28 February 1928.
- The day is celebrated annually by the Government of India as the National Science Day.
- In 1954, the Government of India honoured him with the first Bharat Ratna, its highest civilian award.
- Raman received the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery and was the first Asian to receive a Nobel Prize in any branch of science.
- He founded the Indian Journal of Physics in 1926.
- He founded the Indian Academy of Sciences the same year.
- He established the Raman Research Institute in 1948 where he worked to his last days.



THANK YOU!

t.me/theiashub

/mkyadav

www.theiashub.com/daily-quiz

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