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27th April 2021

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Note -

- The Newspaper clippings pasted in PDF are important from Mains point of view as it contains the fodder material for Mains Answer Writing.
- Also watch DND video lectures everyday @ 4 PM on Sleepy's YouTube channel in order to understand how to get the most out of everyday's Newspaper .

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Environment

1.1. Forest fires

- The forest fires that ravaged several parts of Lunglei district and the adjoining areas in **Mizoram** have been contained, an Assam Rifles official said on Monday evening.
- The Assam Rifles had deployed personnel and firefighting equipment to the district, while the Indian Air Force had deployed two Mi-17V5 helicopters, equipped with Bambi Buckets, to douse the fire, which started on April 24.



Assam Rifles

- It came into being in 1835, as a militia called the 'Cachar Levy', to primarily protect British Tea estates and their settlements against tribal raids.
- **Central Paramilitary Force** under the **Central Armed Police Forces**.
- It significantly **contributed to the opening of Assam region to administration and commerce** and over time it came to be known as the "right arm of the civil and left arm of the military"

Roles

- Conventional combat role during the **Sino-India War 1962**.
- part of the **Indian Peace Keeping Force to Sri Lanka** in 1987 (Operation Pawan).
- Peacekeeping role in the **North-Eastern areas of India**.

Dual control (Problem of coordination)

- The **administrative control** of the Assam Rifles is with the MHA
- **Operational control** of Assam Rifles rests with the **MoD**.

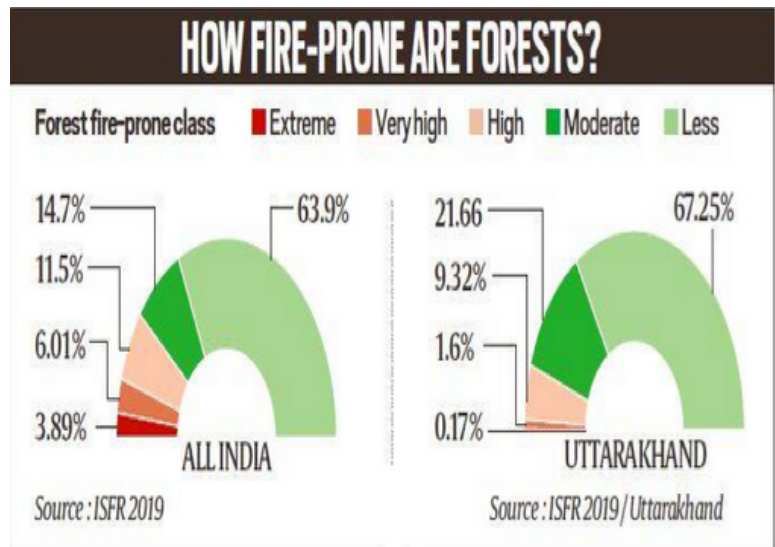
Delhi High Court

- Centre should resolve issue within 12 weeks with cooperation from all the stakeholders.
- The Centre has asked for a period of further six months as the process has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Forest fire in India

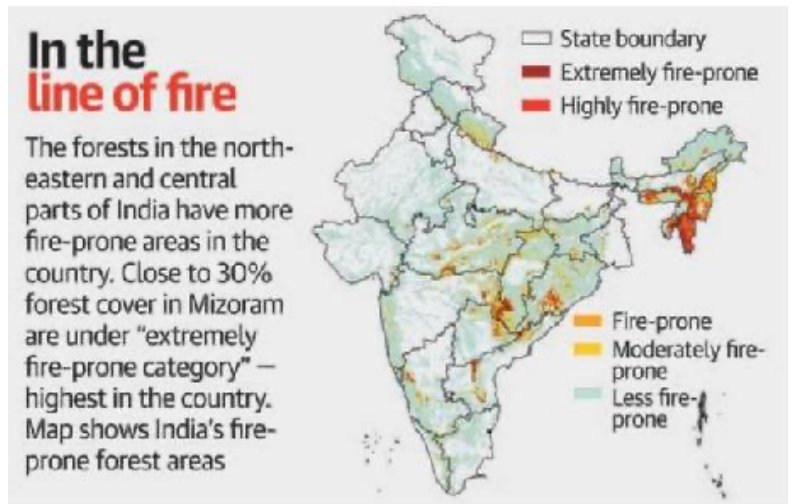
- In India, forest fires are most commonly reported during March and April, when the ground has large quantities of dry wood, logs, dead leaves, stumps, dry grass and weeds that can make forests easily go up in flames if there is a trigger.
- Under natural circumstances, **extreme heat and dryness**, friction created by rubbing of branches with each other also have been known to initiate fire.

- In **Uttarakhand**, the **lack of soil moisture** too is being seen as a key factor. In two consecutive monsoon seasons (2019 and 2020), rainfall has been deficient by 18% and 20% of the seasonal average, respectively.
- But, forest officials say most fires are **man-made, sometimes even deliberately caused**. Even a small spark from a **cigarette butt**, or a carelessly discarded lit matchstick can set the fire going.
- For example, in Odisha, which saw a major fire last month in Simlipal forest, villagers are known to **set dry leaves to fire in order to collect mahua flowers**, which go into preparation of a local drink.



What efforts are being taken to protect forests from fire?

- Since 2004, the FSI developed the **Forest Fire Alert System** to monitor forest fires in real time.
- In its advanced version launched in January 2019, the **system now uses satellite information gathered from NASA and ISRO**.
- Real-time fire information from identified fire hotspots is gathered using **MODIS sensors** (1km by 1km grid) and electronically transmitted to FSI.



- This information is then **relayed via email at state, district, circle, division, range, beat levels**.
- Users of this system in the locality are issued SMS alerts.
- The FSI system in January 2019 had over 66,000 users.

2. Science & Technology

2.1.SUTRA Model

- The scientists from IIT-Kanpur and Hyderabad applied the **Susceptible, Undetected, Tested (positive), and Removed Approach (SUTRA)** model to predict that active cases would go up by over 10 lakh by mid-May.

SUTRA model

- **Previous papers** divided the patient population into asymptomatic and Infected, the **new model** also accounts for the fact that **some fraction of asymptomatic patients could also be detected due to contact tracing and other such protocols.**

Three Parameters

Beta

- The first is called **beta, or contact rate**, which measures **how many people an infected person infects per day.**
- It is related to the **R0 value**, which is the number of people an infected person spreads the virus to over the course of their infection
- The **beta value across India has gone up by 50% in March**, which indicates that a combination of factors – **people becoming more relaxed, and more infectious variants going around**

Reach

- is a measure of the **exposure level** of the population to the pandemic
- The reason to introduce 'reach' is that unlike earlier pandemics which start at a location and suddenly spread fast across a place, in **COVID, the spread of the pandemic has been slower due to the many protective measures in place**

Epsilon

- is the ratio of detected and undetected cases.
- Helps **factor in the number of asymptomatic infections** across the country.
- Since the detected cases are quarantined, we assume they no longer contribute to new infections.
- So a **growing number of daily new cases, reflect larger undetected infections.**
- By measuring the number of new cases each day, we try to **estimate the undetected and asymptomatic infections**



2.2.DRDO develops crystal blades for aero engines

- Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently developed **single crystal blade technology** and supplied 60 of such blades to the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) as part of their indigenous helicopter development programme for helicopter engine application

Critical component

- Very few countries such as the **U.S., the U.K., France and Russia** have the capability to design and manufacture such single crystal components, it said.
- The DRDO has been working for a long time to develop this technology which is a **critical component in aero engines**.

Single crystal blade

- Creating a turbine **blade as a single crystal** means it does not have any grain boundaries, and it is therefore intrinsically stronger at high temperatures than polycrystalline metals
- Single crystal manufactured in a **vacuum casting furnace** from superalloys.
- They **increase the turbine's efficiency** and individual blade's service life, while giving it unmatched **resistance to high- temperature creep and fatigue**.
- Helicopters need compact and powerful aero-engines for operating at extreme conditions and to achieve this, state-of-the- art single crystal blades having complex shape and geometry, manufactured out of **nickel-based super alloys capable** of withstanding high temperatures of operation are used.
- It is made of a **superalloy**, which has **superior mechanical strength and creep resistance at high temperatures**, good corrosion and oxidation resistance compared to normal metals and alloys.

Single Vs Polycrystalline

- Most bulk metals are not one big crystal: they are composed of many **tiny crystallites called grains**.
- The boundaries between these grains generally increase the strength of a metal, however at **high temperatures they provide a way for the metal to deform over time** (called creep).

- Creating a turbine blade as a single crystal means it **does not have any grain boundaries**, and it is therefore intrinsically stronger at high temperatures than polycrystalline metals.

3. Economy

3.1.FOSS4GOV Innovation Challenge (PIB)

- MeitY announces FOSS4GOV Innovation Challenge to accelerate adoption of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) In Government

Background

- The Government of India had issued a Policy on Adoption of Open Source Software in 2015 in order to acknowledge the huge potential of FOSS.
- India is well positioned to become a vibrant **hub for Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)** innovations, due to the large number of 4G data subscribers in India.
- Around **96% of whom access the digital world via open- source based mobile operating systems** (primarily Android).
- India's **largest-government projects** (including Aadhaar) and many technology start-ups have also been built using FOSS.

Free and Open Source Software (FOSS)?

- Open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, and enhance.
- "Source code" is the part of software that most computer users don't ever see; it's **the code computer programmers can manipulate to change how a piece of software**—a "program" or "application"—works.
- Programmers who have access to a computer program's source code can improve that program by adding features to it or fixing parts that don't always work correctly.
- It gives developers the opportunity to **improve program functionality** by modifying it.
- It **doesn't** mean software is **free of cost**
- The term "**free**" indicates that the **software does not have constraints on copyrights**.

Closed source software

- Some software has source code that only the person, team, or organization who created it—and maintains exclusive control over it—can modify. People call this kind of software "proprietary" or "closed source" software.
- Only the original authors of proprietary software can legally copy, inspect, and alter that software.
- In this case one does not purchase the software, but only pay to use it.
- Microsoft Office and Adobe Photoshop are examples of proprietary software.

FOSS4GOV Innovation Challenge

- It is a challenge to accelerate adoption of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) In Government.
- It is a key component of GovTech 3.0, which is about building secure and inclusive Open Digital Ecosystems (ODEs).

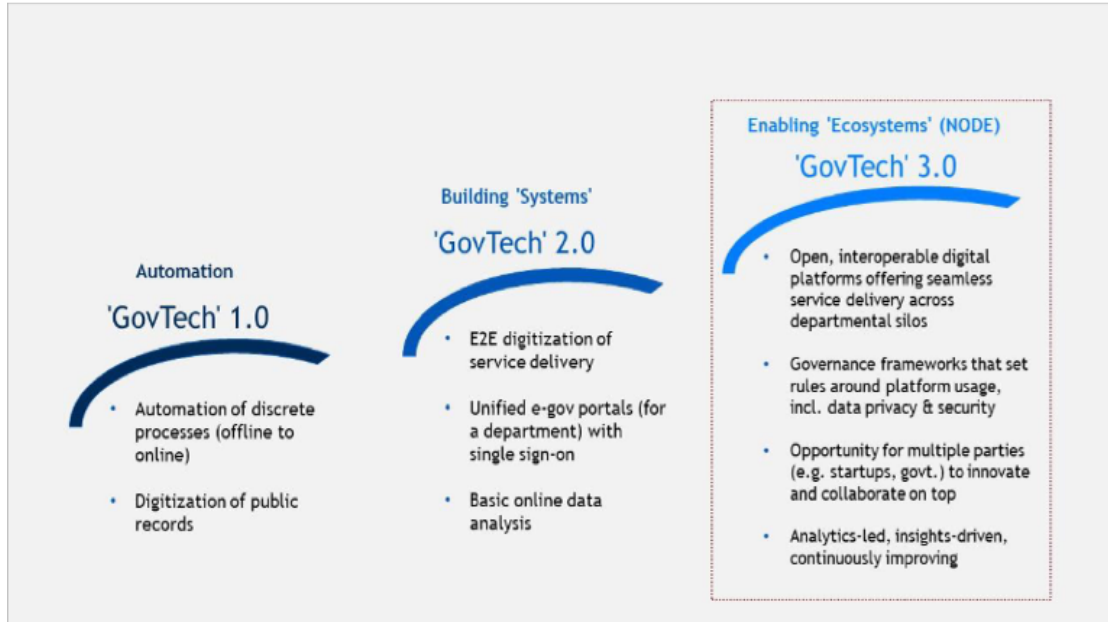
- The participants to be eligible for incubation support, prize money, mentorship by domain experts, institutional support from eminent organizations for incubation of ideas and listing of solutions on GeM.

Significance of FOSS4GOV Innovation Challenge

- It will harness the innovation potential of the FOSS community and start-ups to solve for critical issues in Government Technologies.
- It calls upon FOSS innovators, technology entrepreneurs and Indian Startups to submit implementable open source product innovations with possible applications for Govtech in Health, Education, and Agriculture etc.

GovTech

- GovTech1.0
 - ✓ Era of “computerisation” of manual processes such as putting income tax forms online.
- GovTech 2.0
 - ✓ Building systems which digitised end-to-end processes, for example, the government’s “e-office” file management system.
- GovTech 3.0
 - ✓ Focussed on Open Digital Ecosystems (ODEs), the underlying philosophy suggests that the government should focus on creating the “digital commons”.

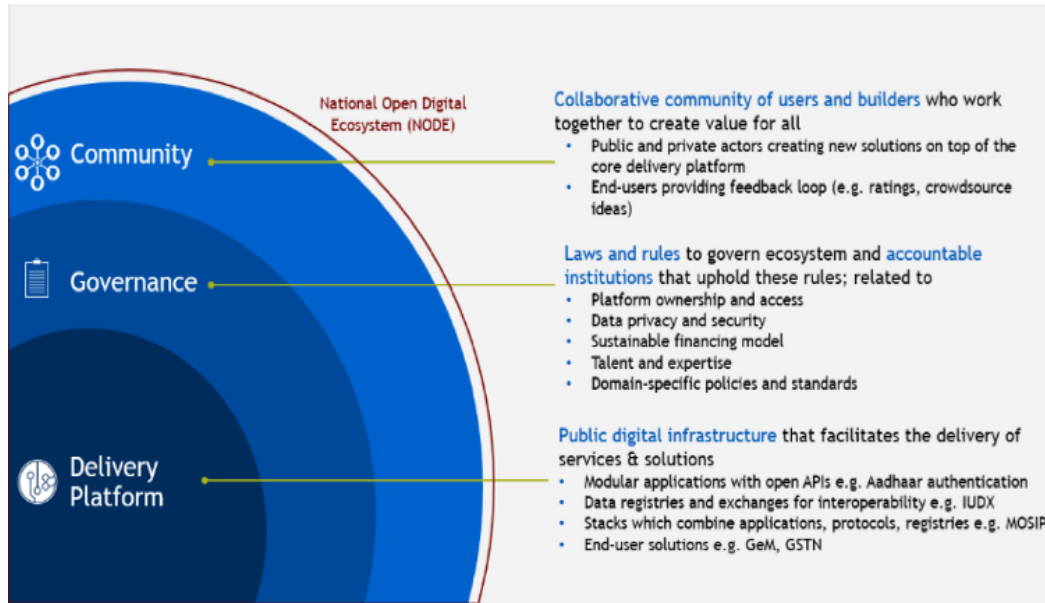


National Open Digital Ecosystems (NODE)

- NODE can be defined as Open and secure delivery platforms, anchored by transparent governance mechanisms, which enable a community of partners to unlock innovative solutions, to transform societal outcomes
- There are three key components of the NODE:
 - ✓ At the core are Delivery Platforms (the technology)

✓ A robust Governance Framework

✓ A vibrant Community of actors using the platform, working together and building on top of the platform to deliver shared value



3.2. TRIPS Agreement

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi and U.S. President Joe Biden spoke on the phone on Monday to discuss the COVID-19 outbreak in India and U.S. assistance to the country.

TRIPS initiative

- Significantly, a readout of the call from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) also said that Mr. Modi informed Mr. Biden of "India's initiative at the WTO for a **relaxation in the norms of the Agreement on TRIPS** to ensure quick and affordable access to vaccines and medicines for developing countries"
- The **White House readout of the call does not mention the TRIPS initiative.**

TRIPS Agreement

- The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (or TRIPS Agreement) set the **standards for intellectual property protection in the world today.**
- It came into force on **1 January 1995** and is **binding on all members of the World Trade Organization (WTO).**
- The TRIPS Agreement sets minimum standards in the international rules governing patents, including on medicines. Countries that are members of the WTO (today, more than 150 countries) agree to certain common standards in the way they enact and implement their patent laws.
- These standards include, amongst others, that **patents be given for a minimum of 20 years**; that patents **may be given both for products and processes**; and that pharmaceutical test data be protected against 'unfair commercial use'.
- In addition, the TRIPS Agreement **also introduced detailed obligations for the enforcement of intellectual property rights.**

Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement

- In **2001**, WTO members adopted the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which is categorical that **every member has the right to grant compulsory licences (CLs) and the freedom to determine the grounds** upon which such licences are granted.
- The Doha Declaration **did not require any amendment to the text of the TRIPS accord because the grounds for CLs were listed in the original text.**
- The Declaration **merely served to reinforce** that logic.

Lack of clarity

- The question of what deserves to be patented is left for countries to determine.
- The Agreement only says that patents should be granted for new, inventive and useful inventions - but it **does not define these terms.**
- Deciding whether a **new formulation** (producing a pill version of a drug that formerly came as a powder, for instance) or a new combination (combining two or more existing molecules into a new pill) deserves a new twenty-year patent for example is a **prerogative of countries, and is not determined by the WTO texts.**
- Countries should therefore **determine what kind of inventions deserves patents** in the area of pharmaceuticals, in light of their own social and economic conditions.

Compulsory Licensing

- This concept of compulsory licensing has been given in the **chapter XVI of the Indian Patents Act, 1970.**
- This concept is recognised at both national as well as international levels, with express mention in both (Indian) Patent Act, 1970 and TRIPS Agreement
- As per **Section 84, any person**, regardless of whether he is the holder of the license of that Patent, can make a request to the Controller for grant of compulsory license on **expiry of three years**, when any of the following conditions is fulfilled –
 - ✓ The **reasonable requirements of the public** with respect to the patented invention have not been satisfied
 - ✓ The patented invention is **not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price**
 - ✓ The patented invention is **not worked in the territory of India.**
- Further, compulsory licenses **can also be issued suo motu by the Controller under section 92**, pursuant to a **notification issued by the Central Government** if there is either a "national emergency" or "extreme urgency" or in cases of "public non-commercial use".
- Even after a compulsory license is granted to a third party, the **patent owner still has rights over the patent**, including a right to be paid for copies of the products made under the compulsory licence.

Termination of Compulsory License

- The compulsory license granted under section 84 may be revoked **by the controller by an application filed by the patentee or by the beneficiary of the patent rights**, along with evidence proof that the **circumstance during which the compulsory license was granted have ceased to exist.**

- For example The license was **granted to Natco Pharma Ltd. for the drug Nexavar**, patented by M/S Bayer Corporation

Evergreening

- **Section 3(d) of the Indian Patent Act 1970 (as amended in 2005) does not allow patent to be granted to inventions involving new forms of a known substance unless it differs significantly in properties with regard to efficacy.**
- So, Indian Patent Act does not allow evergreening of patents.
- For example Indian Patent Office (IPO) rejected the patent for Novartis' drug Glivec .

4. Polity

4.1. Sec 144

- Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) of 1973 authorises the **Executive Magistrate of any state or territory to issue an order to prohibit the assembly of four or more people in an area.**
- According to the law, every member of such 'unlawful assembly' can be booked for engaging in rioting.

Restrictions

- Handling or transporting any kind of weapon in the given jurisdiction. The maximum punishment for such an act is three year
- There shall be no movement of public and all educational institutions shall also remain closed.
- There will be a complete bar on holding any kind of public meetings or rallies during the period of operation of this order.
- It also empowers the authorities to block internet access in the region.

Procedure

- The magistrate **has to pass a written order** which may be directed against a particular individual, or to persons residing in a particular place or area, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place or area.
- In emergency cases, the magistrate **can pass these orders without prior notice** to the individual against whom the order is directed.

What powers does the administration have under the provision?

- Includes restrictions on movement, carrying arms and from assembling unlawfully.
- It is generally believed that assembly of three or more people is prohibited under Section 144.
- However, **it can be used to restrict even a single individual.** Such an order is passed when the magistrate considers that it is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed, or **danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquility,** or a riot, of an affray.
- However, **no order passed under Section 144 can remain in force for more than two months** from the date of the order, **unless the state government considers it necessary.**
- Even then, the **total period cannot extend to more than six months.**

Why is the use of power under Section 144 criticised so often?

- The criticism is that it is **too broad and the words of the section are wide enough to give absolute power** to a magistrate that may be exercised unjustifiably.
- The immediate **remedy against such an order is a revision application to the magistrate himself.**
- An **aggrieved individual can approach the High Court** by filing a writ petition if his fundamental rights are at stake.

- However, fears exist that **before the High Court intervenes, the rights could already have been infringed**

Does Section 144 provide for communications blockades too?

- The rules for **suspending telecommunication services**, which include **voice, mobile internet, SMS, landline, fixed broadband, etc.** are the **Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.**
- These Rules **derive their powers from the Indian Telegraph Act of 1885, Section 5(2)** of which talks about interception of messages in the “interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India”.
- However, shutdowns in India are not always under the rules laid down, which come with safeguards and procedures.
- **Section 144 CrPC has often been used to clamp down on telecommunication services and order Internet shutdowns.**

How have courts ruled on Section 144?

Bombay High Court (1939)

- **British judge of the Bombay High Court** censured the Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay for passing an illegal order under Section 144: **“A Magistrate acting under Section 144 may no doubt restrict liberty. But he should only do so if the facts clearly make such restriction necessary in the public interest, and he should not impose any restriction which goes beyond the requirements of the case.”**

Supreme court (1961)

- The first major challenge to the law was made in 1961 in **Babulal Parate vs State of Maharashtra and Others.**
- A five-judge Bench of the Supreme Court refused to strike down the law, saying it is “not correct to say that the remedy of a person aggrieved by an order under the section was illusory”

Ram Manohar Lohiya (1967)

- It was challenged again by Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya in 1967 and was **once again rejected**, with the court saying **“no democracy can exist if ‘public order’ is freely allowed to be disturbed by a section of the citizens”.**

Madhu Limaye vs Sub-Divisional Magistrate (1970)

- A seven-judge Bench headed by then Chief Justice of India M Hidayatullah said the **power of a magistrate under Section 144 “is not an ordinary power flowing from administration but a power used in a judicial manner and which can stand further judicial scrutiny”.**
- The court, however, **upheld the constitutionality of the law.**
- It ruled that the **restrictions imposed through Section 144 cannot be held to be violative of the right to freedom of speech and expression**, which is a fundamental right because it falls under the “reasonable restrictions” under Article 19(2) of the Constitution.

Ramlila Maidan case (2012)

- In 2012, the **Supreme Court** came down heavily on the government for imposing **Section 144** against a sleeping crowd in Ramlila Maidan.
- “Such a provision can be used only in grave circumstances for maintenance of public peace.
- The efficacy of the provision is to prevent some harmful occurrence immediately.
- Therefore, the **emergency must be sudden and the consequences sufficiently grave,**” the court said.

What is a lock down?

- A lock down can be **enforced by a Collector or Chief Medical Officer** in their particular area under the **Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.**
- This gives them the power to restrict the assembly of **5 or more people** in close quarters.
- However, **essential services like hospitals, banks, ATMs, grocery stores, vegetables, and milk shops will still be open.**
- In some cities, **hotels may also be allowed to operate** and there are no restrictions on the media.
- Under a lockdown, the **police do not have the power to arrest anyone who is violating the lockdown without the court’s permission.** They can issue a warning and advise the people to head home.
- If the person gets **adversarial, the police does have the right to arrest** them under Section 269 and 270 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).
- If someone were to **escape from quarantine,** the authorities can book him under Section 271 of the IPC.

What is curfew?

- Curfew is when the **power is with the Collector and the Police Commissioner.**
- In **addition to Section 144,** all essential services are also shut down.
- Aside from **emergency services like hospitals – banks, ATMs, grocery stores, vegetables and milk shops will all be shut.**
- **Only administration and police personnel are allowed on the street.**

Difference between Section 144 and curfew

- **Section 144 prohibits gathering of four or more people** in the concerned area, while **during the curfew people are instructed to stay indoors** for a particular period of time.
- The government puts a complete restriction on traffic as well. **Markets, schools, colleges and offices remain closed under the curfew and only essential services are allowed to run on prior notice.**

	Lock down	Curfew
Movement	No passes required	Special pass required
Essential services	Available	Only emergency services available
Exemptions	List of exemptions available	Very few exemptions
Mass gatherings	Prevents public gatherings	Can only gather to avail essential commodities during relaxation
Violation	Can lead to legal action	Strict legal action

5. History

5.1. Lord Mahavira

- The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has said that the message of Lord Mahavir teaches us about peace and self-discipline.

Lord Mahavira

- Lord Mahavira was the **twenty-fourth and last Jain Tirthankara** according to the Jain philosophy.
- A **Tirthankara is an enlightened soul** who is born as a human being and attains perfection through intense meditation

Early Life

- Lord Mahaveera was **born Prince Vardhamana to King Siddhartha and Queen Trishala** of the Ikshvaku Dynasty.
- He was born in 599 B.C.
- Most historians agree that he was **born in Kshatriyakund in the Kingdom of Vaishali** which is in **modern day Bihar**
- Following his parent's instructions, he **married Princess Yashoda**, at a very young age and the couple had a **daughter, Priyadarshana**.
- The **Digambara sect of Jainism believes that Vardhamana refused to get married** when his parents insisted.

Renunciation

- When Vardhamana was 28, his **parents passed away** and his elder brother **Nandivardhana succeeded their father**.
- Vardhamana craved freedom from the worldly attachments and **sought his brother's permission to renounce his royal life**.
- His brother tried to dissuade him from his resolve but Vardhamana was adamant, **practicing fast and meditation at home**.
- At 30 years of age, he finally abandoned his home
- He gave away his possessions, put on a single piece of cloth and uttered "**Namo Siddhanam**" (I bow down to the liberated souls) and left all his worldly attachments behind.

Penance and Omniscience

- Mahavira **spent the next twelve and a half years pursuing a life of hard penance** to drive away his basic attachments
- He practiced a **philosophy of non-violence** against all living being.
- He moved from place to place, often observing fasts and **sleeping for only 3 hours each day**.
- During his twelve years of penance he **travelled through Bihar, western and north Bengal, parts of Orissa and Uttar Pradesh**.

- After experiencing **12 years of hard penance**, a tired Mahaveera is said to have fallen asleep for a few moments when he **experienced a series of 10 strange dreams**.
- These dreams and their significance have been explained in Jain Scriptures as follows:
 - ✓ **Defeating a Lion** – signifies destruction of ‘moha’ or worldly attachment
 - ✓ **A bird with white feathers following him** – signifies attainment of purity of mind
 - ✓ **A bird with multicolored feathers** – signifies attainment and propagation of multifaceted knowledge
 - ✓ **Two gem strings appear in front** – symbolizes preaching a dual religion, an amalgamation of principles from a monk’s life and duties of a common man.
 - ✓ **A herd of white cows** – symbolizes a group of devoted followers who will serve
 - ✓ **A pond with open lotuses** – symbolizes presence of celestial spirits who will propagate the cause
 - ✓ **Crossed a waxy ocean swimming** – symbolizes freedom from the cycles of death and rebirths
 - ✓ **Sun rays spreading in all directions** – symbolizes attainment of Kevala Jnana (Omniscience)
 - ✓ **Encircling the mountain with your bluish intestines** – symbolizes the universe will be privy to the knowledge
 - ✓ **Sitting on a throne placed on summit of the Mount Meru** – symbolizes people revering the knowledge being taught and placing Mahaveer in a place of respect.
- On the tenth day of the rising moon during the month of Vaisakh, 557 B.C., Mahavira **sat under a Sal tree on the banks of river Rijuvaluka (modern day river Barakar), and attained the Kevala Jnana or omniscience**.
- He finally **experienced perfect perception, perfect knowledge, perfect conduct, unlimited energy, and unobstructed bliss**.
- He became a **Jina, the one who is victorious** over attachment.

Spiritual Journey

- According to Jain scriptures, Mahavira held **Samavasarana (a preaching pavillion) to spread his knowledge among the common people**.
- His first Samavasarana was not successful and he held **a second one at the city of Pava** in the garden of Mahasena.
- Here his **words of wisdom resonated with the masses**, and eleven Brahmins chose to embrace his preaching and convert to Jainism

Lord Mahavira imparted the **Tripadi Knowledge** (Three Pronouncements) to his chief disciples which where

- Upaneiva (Emergence)
- Vigameiva (Distruction)
- Dhuveiva (Permanence)

Nirvana

- Mahavir devoted his life towards **spreading his Keval Jnana among people** and gave discourses in local languages as opposed to in elite Sanskrit.
- His final discourse was at **Pavapuri which lasted for 48 hours.**
- He **attained moksha shortly after his final discourse**, finally liberated from the cycle of life, death and rebirth during 527 B.C. at the age of 72.

Teachings

- Lord Mahavira was the last and 24th Tirthankara of Jainism and is responsible for reordering the religion and introducing the Jain Sangha.
- Lord Mahavira considered men and women to be spiritual equals and that they both may renounce the world in search of Moksha.
- Lord Mahavira **encouraged participation of people from all social standings, rich and poor**, men and women, touchable and untouchable.
- According to him, **every living being suffers under the bondage of Karma**, which is the accumulation of that being's deeds.
- **Souls seek pleasures in materialistic possessions** that result into introductions of vices like self-centeredness, greed, anger and violence.
- These result into **accumulation of bad karma which does not allow souls to be liberated from the cycle.**
- He preached that the **real path leading to attainment of liberation from the cycle of Karma** is through
 - ✓ Samyak Darshana (right faith)
 - ✓ Samyak Jnana (right knowledge)
 - ✓ Samyak Charitra (right character).
- These three basic principles were **further elaborated by the Gandhar Gautama Swami** into the twelve parts sacred scriptures known as the 12 Agamas
- These scriptures prescribe 5 basic vows that should be observed by monks and common disciples alike. These five basic vows are
 - ✓ Nonviolence (Ahimsa) - not to cause harm to any living beings
 - ✓ Truthfulness (Satya) - to speak the harmless truth only
 - ✓ Non-stealing (Asteya) - not to take anything not properly given
 - ✓ Chastity (Brahmacharya) - not to indulge in sensual pleasure
 - ✓ Non-possession/Non-attachment (Aparigraha) - complete detachment from people, places, and material things
- Teachings and philosophy of Lord Mahavira laid down the foundation of a novel sect of Jainism known as the Digambaras, apart from the pre-existing Shwetambaras.

- The Digambaras believe that attaining moksha through a life of strict penance and by practicing nudity to symbolize freedom from worldly attachment
- Lord Mahavira introduced the **philosophy of Anekantvada (principle of non-absolutism)** that refers to **pluralism of existence**.

Current affairs Worksheet (27th April 2021)

Factual sheet for Quick revision

Topic	Description	Update
Environment	Forest fires impact (Will cover in Editorial class)	
SnT	Sutra Model Crystal blades property	
Economy	FOSS4GOV challenge Free and Open Source Software Closed source software NODE TRIPS Agreement Compulsory Licensing Evergreening	

Polity	Assam Rifles Sec 144 VS curfew VS Lockdown	
History	Jainism Vs Budhism	