



DATE: 12 JULY 2026

1 Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act, 1996 (Source: The Indian Express)

- *The PESA Act was enacted to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas.*
- *Part IX, comprising Articles 243-243ZT of the Constitution, contains provisions relating to municipalities and cooperative societies.*
 - Provisions for rural bodies were added by the **73rd Amendment**.
- **Objectives**
 - To extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to the panchayats to the scheduled areas with certain modifications
 - To provide self-rule for the bulk of the tribal population
 - To have village governance with participatory democracy, and to make the gram sabha a nucleus of all activities
 - To evolve a suitable administrative framework consistent with traditional practices
 - To safeguard and to preserve the traditions and customs of tribal communities
 - To empower panchayats at the appropriate levels with specific powers conducive to tribal requirements
 - To prevent panchayats at the higher level from assuming the powers and authority of panchayats at the lower level of the gram sabha

1 International Police Organisation (Interpol) (Source: The Hindu)



INTERPOL

(International Criminal Police Organization)
Connecting police for a safer world

ABOUT

- INTERPOL is the world's largest international police organization.
- It facilitates cooperation between police forces of member countries to prevent and fight crime.
- It does not have any executive powers, i.e., it cannot arrest anyone or enforce laws.

ESTABLISHED



7 SEPTEMBER 1923

Headquarters: Lyon, France

OBJECTIVE

- To develop mutual assistance among police authorities.
- To establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute effectively to the prevention and control of ordinary criminal law.
- To promote the widest possible assistance in criminal matters.

LEGAL BASIS

Its activities are governed by its Constitution, adopted in 1956.



PRINCIPLES



Non-intervention

It does not intervene in matters of a political, military, religious or racial character.



Neutrality

It is strictly neutral with regard to the political, military, religious or racial views of its member countries.



No Discrimination

It does not discriminate against any organization or individual.



Respect for Human Rights

It ensures that its activities are in full conformity with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.



Cooperation

It promotes cooperation among all police forces within the limits of the law.

HOW INTERPOL WORKS



Police in a country collect information about a crime or criminal.



National Central Bureau (NCB) sends the information to INTERPOL.



INTERPOL processes the information and circulates it to all member countries.



Member countries use the information to locate suspects, recover assets and solve crimes.



Arrests are made by national police as per their domestic laws.

INTERPOL NOTICES

Requests to circulate information about criminals or objects to member countries.

- RED NOTICE** To seek location and provisional arrest of wanted persons.
- BLUE NOTICE** To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities.
- GREEN NOTICE** To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offenses.
- YELLOW NOTICE** To help locate missing persons, often minors.
- BLACK NOTICE** To identify unidentified bodies.
- ORANGE NOTICE** To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat.
- PURPLE NOTICE** To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods.

AREAS OF COOPERATION

- Terrorism
- Cybercrime
- Organized Crime
- Trafficking in Human Beings
- Drug Trafficking
- Financial & Economic Crime
- Illicit Trafficking of Works of Art and Cultural Property
- Environmental Crime

MEMBERSHIP

- 196 member countries (as of 2024)
- Open to all sovereign states which accept its Constitution.

INDIA & INTERPOL

- India joined INTERPOL in 1949.
- CBI is the National Central Bureau (NCB) for India.
- India actively uses INTERPOL notices and databases to combat transnational crime.

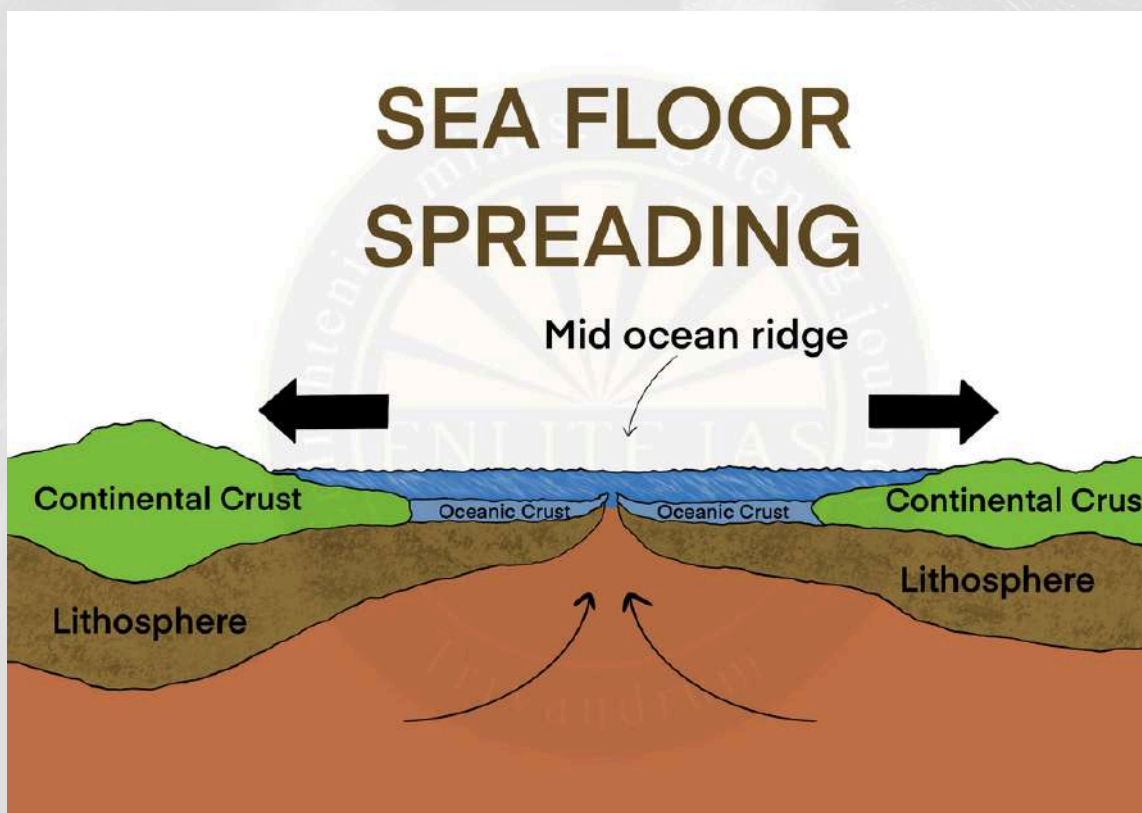


INTERPOL acts as a bridge of cooperation, enabling police forces across the world to work together against crime and build a safer and more secure global community.

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3 Seafloor Spreading Theory (Source: The Hindu)

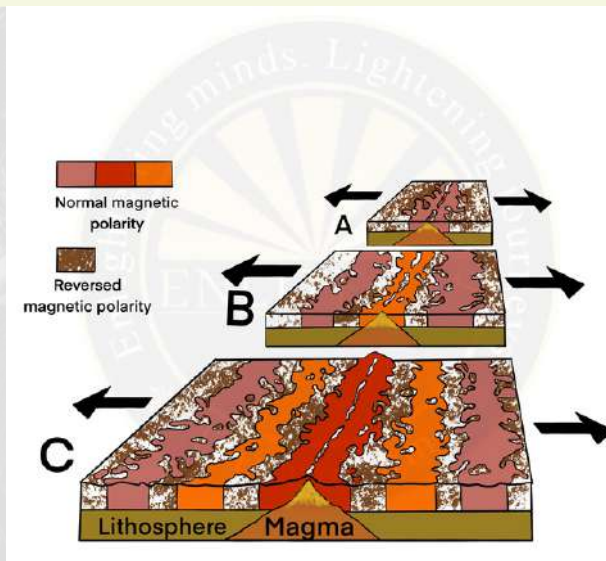
- The hypothesis of seafloor spreading was put **forward by H. Harry Hess in 1960.**
- *Seafloor spreading is a process that occurs at mid-ocean ridges, where new oceanic crust is formed through volcanic activity and then gradually moves away from the ridge.*
- When oceanic plates diverge, tensional stress causes fractures to occur in the lithosphere.
- Basaltic magma rises from the fractures and cools on the ocean floor to form new seafloor.
- The newly formed seafloor (oceanic crust) then gradually moves away from the ridge, and its place is taken by an even newer seafloor and the cycle repeats.
- With time, older rocks are spread farther away from the spreading zone while younger rocks will be found nearer to the spreading zone.



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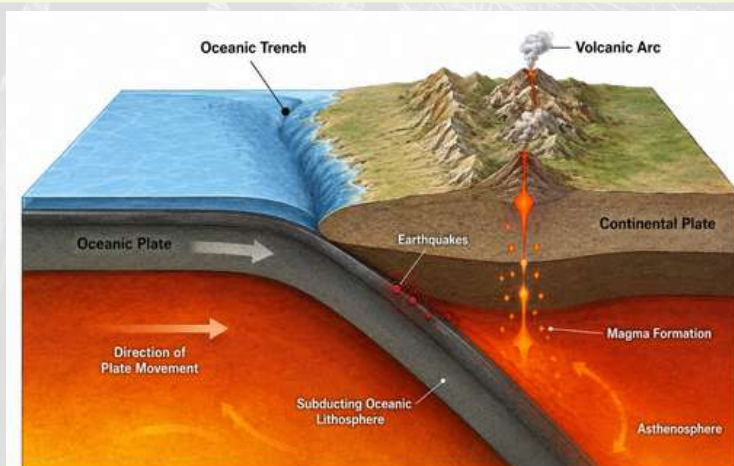
Evidence

- **Evidence from Molten Material**
 - Rocks shaped like pillows (pillow lavas) show that molten material has erupted repeatedly from cracks along the mid-ocean ridge and cooled quickly.
- **Evidence from Magnetic Stripes**
 - Rocks that make up the ocean floor lie in a pattern of magnetising stripes that hold a record of the reversals in Earth's magnetic field.



• Subduction

- Process by which the ocean floor sinks beneath a deep-ocean trench and back into the mantle; allows part of the ocean floor to sink back into the mantle.



• Evidence from Drilling Samples

- Core samples from the ocean floor show that older rocks are found farther from the ridge; the youngest rocks are in the center of the ridge.