

**International**

**Thailand's Parliament elects Paetongtarn Shinawatra as the country's new Prime Minister**



**About News:-**

- ❖ Days after her father Thaksin Shinawatra was ousted by a court decision, Paetongtarn Shinawatra was chosen by the Thai Parliament on August 16 to serve as their youngest prime minister.
- ❖ In her first election, Paetongtarn Shinawatra reminded supporters of her powerful billionaire family's history of populism while on the campaign road in rural Thailand last year.

**Key Points:-**

- ❖ Nearly two-thirds of the house, or 319 votes, were cast for the 37-year-old Shinawatra. After her aunt Yingluck Shinawatra, she became the second woman to serve as prime minister following her victory.
- ❖ The political future and legacy of the rich Shinawatra family, whose once-unstoppable populist juggernaut suffered its first defeat in more than two decades last year and had to make a compromise with its fierce military foes to form a government, could be at stake for Paetongtarn.

**About Shinawatra Paetongtarn :-**

- ❖ Paetongtarn, born in Bangkok, is a director of the Thaicom Foundation and a leading shareholder of SC Asset Corporation.
- ❖ According to her profile on Thaicom Foundation's official website, she earned a bachelor's degree in political science, sociology, and anthropology from Chulalongkorn University in 2008.

- ❖ Later on, the University of Surrey in England awarded her a master's degree in international hotel management.
- ❖ The youngest child of Thaksin has had a brief career in politics. In 2022, Paetongtarn entered politics when she was chosen to serve as the "Head of the Pheu Thai Family," elevating her to the position of prominent Pheu Thai Party prime minister nominee. At the age of eighteen, my father ventured into politics. "Since that day, politics has also become entwined with my life," she declared in a March speech.
- ❖ She was formally nominated in April 2023 as one of three candidates for prime minister, alongside her aunt's minister of justice, Chaikasem Nitisiri, and Srettha Thavisin, who is Thailand's thirty-first prime minister.
- ❖ After a brief political adventure, Paetongtarn finds herself in an elected government position she has never held before with little to no administration expertise.
- ❖ She has previously been criticized for her lack of expertise after facing backlash for her criticism of the Bank of Thailand's independence as an "obstacle" to fixing economic issues.

**National**

**PM Modi unfurls Tricolour at the Red Fort for 11th consecutive time**



**About News:-**

On August 15, 2024, Prime Minister Narendra Modi raised the national flag on the Red Fort ramparts in New Delhi for the eleventh time in a row in honour of the 78th Independence Day. Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave his first Independence Day speech to the country during his third term in office.

### Key Points:-

- ❖ On Independence Day, India's Prime Minister raises the flag. On Republic Day, however, the President of India hoists the flag.
- ❖ Prime Minister Narendra Modi unfurled the national flag after inspecting a Guard of Honour during this year's Independence Day celebrations. The Indian Navy troops organized this year's Guard of Honour.
- ❖ Using 105mm Light Field Guns that were built in-house, the Indian Army's 1721 Field Battery saluted the prime minister with 21 guns.
- ❖ The ceremony was attended by almost 6,000 special guests who came from a variety of backgrounds, including women, farmers, youth, tribal communities, and recipients of government assistance programs.

**The theme of the 78th Independence Day celebration was 'Viksit Bharat @ 2047'. It aims to make India a developed nation by 2047.**

### Narendra Modi's record:-

- ❖ The record for waving the national flag on Independence Day the most times in a row is held by PM Modi, after Pandit Nehru.
- ❖ The national flag was raised for the 17th time in a row by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and for the 11th time in a row by PM Modi.

### Prime Ministers' Record for Raising the National Flag on I-Day :-

- ❖ The first prime minister to hoist the Indian national flag on Independence Day was Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on August 15, 1947.
- ❖ The record for the most times a national flag has been hosted is 17 times by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who was prime minister from August 15, 1947, to May 27, 1964.
- ❖ Indira Gandhi raised the national flag a record 16 times after Pandit Nehru. From January 24, 1966, to March 24, 1977, and again from January 14, 1980, to October 31, 1984, she served as prime minister.
- ❖ Narendra Modi holds the third record for raising the national flag. He has raised the flag eleven times in a row.

- ❖ Additionally, he broke the record held by Dr. Manmohan Singh, who raised the flag ten times in a row between May 22, 2004, and May 26, 2014.
- ❖ Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee holds the record for waving the national flag the most times, with six, after Manmohan Singh. The national flag was flown by Atal Bihari Vajpayee from March 19, 1998, till May 22, 2004.
- ❖ Rajiv Gandhi, India's youngest prime minister, and P V Narasimha Rao share sixth place. Gandhi raised the flag five times on Independence Day.
- ❖ India's prime ministers were Rajiv Gandhi from October 31, 1984, to December 2, 1989, and PV Narasimha Rao from June 21, 1991, to May 16, 1996.
- ❖ Together, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Morarji Desai are ranked eighth. Each of them raised the American flag twice.
- ❖ The flag was unfurled by Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1964 and 1965, and by Moraraji Desai in 1977 and 1978.
- ❖ On Independence Day, the flag was raised once by Charan Singh (1979), Vishwanath Pratap Singh (1990), HD Deve Gowda (1996), and Inder Kumar Gujral (1997).
- ❖ The only two Indian prime ministers who were never able to raise the flag on Independence Day were Chandra Shekar and Gulzari Lal Nanda. In office as prime minister from November 10, 1990, to June 21, 1991, was Chandra Shekar.
- ❖ The only person to have been named India's interim prime minister is Gulzaril Lal Nanda. Following Pandit Nehru's death on May 27, 1964, he was appointed Prime Minister and served till June 9, 1964. Following the passing of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on January 11, 1966, to January 24, 1966, he was once more appointed to the position.

### State

**ECI announced elections for the assembly of Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana**



**About News:-**

- ❖ On August 16, 2024, in New Delhi, Chief Election Commissioner Rajiv Kumar announced the dates of the elections to form a new legislative assembly in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir as well as in Haryana.
- ❖ Due to security concerns, the poll in Jammu and Kashmir will be conducted in three phases; however, on October 1, the election in Haryana will be conducted in a single phase.

**Key Points:-**

- ❖ The Election Commission states that on October 4, 2024, the ballots from both assemblies will be counted.
- ❖ Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir each have 90 members in their Legislative Assemblies.
- ❖ By the terms of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019, seats have been set aside for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Jammu and Kashmir for the first time.
- ❖ Scheduled Tribes have nine seats set aside, and Scheduled Castes have seven.
- ❖ There is no quota for Scheduled Tribes in Haryana, however, there are 17 seats set aside for Scheduled Castes.
- ❖ In Haryana, Jammu, and Kashmir, the model code of conduct has taken effect with the release of the election schedule. It will stay in effect up until the declaration of the election results.

**after Jammu and Kashmir's ten-year assembly election:-**

- ❖ After ten years, there will be a legislative assembly election in Jammu and Kashmir, a part of the Union territory. It was a state in 2014 when the last assembly election was held.
- ❖ Jammu and Kashmir became a Union Territory on October 31, 2019, by the terms of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation

Act 2019. The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh were created out of its division.

- ❖ The 2019 act also repealed Article 370 of the constitution, which granted the state of Jammu & Kashmir special status.
- ❖ President Trump has been in charge of Jammu and Kashmir since the PDP-BJP coalition government collapsed in 2018.
- ❖ The Election Commission was instructed by the Supreme Court in December of last year to complete the regional election process by September 30, 2024.

**Election in Jammu and Kashmir in three phases:-**

- ❖ In Jammu and Kashmir, the election will take place in three stages due to the security situation.
- ❖ First Phase: Pulwama, Anantnag, Shopian, Kulgam, Ramban, Kishtwar, Doda area; September 18th.
- ❖ Second Phase: September 25 in the regions of Rajouri, Reasi, Poonch, Ganderbal, and Srinagar.
- ❖ Phase Three begins on October 1 in the regions of North Kashmir, Udhampur, Jammu, and Kathua.
- ❖ In Jammu and Kashmir, there are 87.09 lakh voters, 44.46 lakh of whom are male and 42.62 lakh of whom are female, according to the Election Commission of India. 3.71 lakh people are first-time voters.

**Elections for the 15th Haryana Legislative Assembly:-**

- ❖ On October 1, 2024, elections will be conducted to form the 15th Haryana Legislative Assembly. On October 1, 2024, all 90 seats will be up for election.
- ❖ In Haryana, there are 2,03,00,255 voters, of whom 4,70,460 are first-time voters.
- ❖ The 14th Haryana Legislative Assembly will adjourn on November 3, 2024.

**Economic**

**The finance ministry exempts UIDAI from payment of income tax for 5 years**

**About News:-**

The income of the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is not subject to income tax for a

period of five years, concluding with the fiscal year 2027–2028, according to a statement from the finance ministry.

**Key Points:-**

UIDAI does not have to pay income tax on the following sources of income:

- ❖ grants and subsidies from the national government.
- ❖ Fees and subscriptions: scrap sales, RTI, tender, PVC card, etc.
- ❖ service fees for enrollment, authentication, and updating.
- ❖ Interest on bank deposits as well as term or fixed deposits.
- ❖ The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), a division of the Ministry of Finance, officially announced the exemption.
- ❖ The assessment years 2024–2025, 2025–2026, 2026–2027, 2027–2028, and 2028–2029 will be covered by the notice.

**Requirements for Relief:-**

- ❖ The exemption is contingent upon UIDAI abstaining from all commercial endeavors.
- ❖ Over the fiscal years, the nature of the designated income and activities must not change.

**Science & Technology**

**DRDO Successfully Tests Long-Range Glide Bomb 'GAURAV' from Su-30 MK-I**



**About News:-**

Off the coast of Odisha, the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) successfully tested Gaurav, a long-range glide bomb. The Su-30 MK-I fighter aircraft of the Indian Air Force dropped the smart bomb. The smart bomb's successful testing is probably going to improve the Indian Air Force's fighting capacity.

**Concerning the Extended-Range Glide Bomb:-**

- ❖ Extended Smart bombs known as glide bombs allow the Air Force to strike targets that are inaccessible to traditional weapons. A fighter plane drops them safely away from the enemy's air defense system.

- ❖ The bomb detaches from the fighter plane, spreads its wings, and uses an inbuilt satellite navigation system to direct it to its intended target. Because the Air Force can launch these bombs from a safe distance away from the enemy's air defense system, they are incredibly useful.
- ❖ Due to their small size, lack of propulsion, and inability to produce a heat signature that radars can detect, they are difficult to detect on radar.
- ❖ The DRDO is also creating a long-range glide bomb for the Indian Air Force because of its strategic value.

**The DRDO's Gaurav and Gautam bombs:-**

- ❖ The Indian Air Force is developing long-range glide bombs called Gaurav and Gautham at the Research Centre Imarat (RCI), a DRDO laboratory near Hyderabad.
- ❖ With a glide range of 100 km and a weight of 1000 kg, Gaurav is a long-range glide bomb with wings.
- ❖ With a glide range of thirty kilometers, the 550 kg Gautham bomb is a long-range, non-winged glide bomb.
- ❖ The Inertial Navigation System (INS) and the Global Positioning System (GPS) are combined in the hybrid navigation system of the Gaurav bomb.

**About DRDO:-**

- ❖ Established:- 1958
- ❖ Headquarters :- New Delhi
- ❖ Chairman :- Dr Samir V Kamath

**ISRO successfully launches EOS-08 Earth Observation Satellite**



**About News:-**

- ❖ The third and last developmental mission of the Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV-D3) was successfully launched by the Indian Space Research and Organization (ISRO) on August 16, 2024, from the Satish Dhawan

Space Centre (SDSC) in Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh (AP).

- ❖ It successfully launched two satellites into a 450-kilometer (km) circular orbit around the earth: the passenger satellite, SR-0 DEMOSAT, the first satellite from Chennai, Tamil Nadu (TN)-based startup Space Rickshaw, and the Earth Observation Satellite (EOS-08), developed by U R Rao Satellite Centre (URSC), Bengaluru (Karnataka).
- ❖ The SSLV-D3-EOS-08 mission is anticipated to enhance NewSpace India Limited's (NSIL) commercial satellite launch capabilities. NSIL is the commercial branch of ISRO.
- ❖ The second SSLV-D2 edition was launched by ISRO in February 2023 from Sriharikota, AP, from SDSC. It carried two passenger spacecraft, Janus-1, and AzaadiSat2, as well as three satellites, including EOS-07.

#### About the Satellite EOS-08:-

- ❖ With a mission life of one year, it is constructed on the Microsat/Indian Mini Satellite (IMS-1) bus, massing around 175.5 kg and having a power generation capacity of about 420 W.
- ❖ The three payloads it carried were the Silicon Carbide (SiC) Ultraviolet (UV) Dosimeter, the Global Navigation Satellite System Reflectometry payload (GNSS-R), and the Electro-Optical Infrared Payload (EOIR).
- ❖ The Medium-Wave Infrared (MWIR) and Long-Wave Infrared (LWIR) bands are intended for daytime and nighttime picture capturing with the EOIR payload.
- ❖ These photos will be utilized for several tasks, including fire detection, environmental monitoring, disaster monitoring, and satellite-based surveillance.
- ❖ Among other remote sensing applications, the GNSS-R payload can be utilized for flood detection, cryosphere investigations over the Himalayan region, soil moisture evaluation, and ocean surface wind analysis.
- ❖ The usage of a high-dose alarm sensor for gamma radiation and the monitoring of Ultra Violet (UV) irradiance—which is crucial for India's Gaganyaan mission—will be facilitated by the SiC UV Dosimeter.

- ❖ Integrated Avionics System (IAS) Communication, Baseband, Storage and Positioning (CBSP) Package, Structural panel embedded with PCB, embedded battery, Micro-DGA (Dual Gimbal Antenna), M-PAA (Phased Array Antenna), Flexible solar panel, Nano star sensor, etc. are just a few of the new technological advancements in satellite mainframe systems that are carried by the satellite for onboard technology demonstration.

#### Concerning SSLV:-

- ❖ The purpose of SSLV is to launch small, micro, or nanosatellites into a 500 km Lower Earth Orbit (LEO) that weigh between 10 and 500 kg.
- ❖ Its dimensions are 2 m in diameter, and 34 m in height, and its lift-off mass is roughly 120 tonnes.
- ❖ It is a three-stage launch vehicle with a terminal stage called the Velocity Trimming Module (VTM) that is based on liquid propulsion and has all solid propulsion stages.
- ❖ It requires little launch infrastructure, has a short turnaround time, is flexible in accepting different satellites, and offers affordable access to space.

#### About the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO):-

- ❖ Established:-1969
- ❖ Headquarters:- Bengaluru, Karnataka
- ❖ Chairman:- Sreedhara Panicker Somanath

#### Award

#### The 70th National Film Awards announced



#### About News:-

- ❖ On August 16, 2024, the 70th National Film Awards for the year 2022 were revealed. Ashwini Vaishnaw, Union Minister for Railways, Information and Broadcasting, and Electronics and Information Technology,

received the list of winners of the 70th National Film Awards from the head of the jury for the several National Film Awards segments in New Delhi.

- ❖ The chairpersons of the juries for feature films and non-feature films were Rahul Rawail and Nila Madhab Panda, respectively, and Gangadhar Mudalair, who chaired the jury for best writing on cinema.
- ❖ The 2022 motion pictures were considered for prizes. The ministry will subsequently conduct a ceremony where the winners will receive their awards.

#### List of Important Award winner (Feature Film Category):-

- ❖ Best Feature Film - Aattam (Malayalam), Director: Anand Ekarshi
- ❖ Best Debut Film of a Director- Fouja (Hrryanvi), Director Parmod Kumar
- ❖ Best Popular Film Providing Wholesome Entertainment- Kantara (Kannada), Director Rishab Shetty
- ❖ Best Feature Film Promoting Social, National, and Environmental Values- Kutch Express (Gujarati) - Director: Viral Shah
- ❖ Best Film in AVGC (Animation, Visual Effects Gaming & Comic)- Brahmastra Part -1 Shiva, Director: Ayan Mukerji
- ❖ Best Direction -Uunchai (Hindi), Director: Sooraj R. Barjatya
- ❖ Best Actor in a Leading Role- Rishab Shetty for the film Kantara
- ❖ Best Actress in a Leading Role- Nithya Menen for film Thiruchitrambalam (Tamil), Manasi Parekh - Kutch Express (Gujarati),
- ❖ Best Actor in a Supporting Role -Pavan Raj Malhotra for the film Fouja
- ❖ Best Actress in a Supporting Role - Neena Gupta for the film Uunchai
- ❖ Best Child Artist - Sreepath for film Malikappuram (Malayalam)
- ❖ Best Male Playback Singer -Arijit Singh for the film Brahmastra
- ❖ Best Female Playback Singer -Bombay Jayashri for film Chaayum Veyil (Malayalam)
- ❖ Best Music Direction - Pritam for the film Brahmastra

#### Other Category:-

- ❖ Best Hindi Film- Gulmohar Directed by Rahul V. Chittella
- ❖ Best Tiwa film -Sikaisal (If Only Trees Could Talk), Directed by Dr. Bobby Sarma Baruah
- ❖ Special Mention - Gulmohar (Hindi) and Kadhikan (Malayalam)
- ❖ Best Non-Feature Film- Ayena (Hindi/Urdu), Directed by Siddhant Sarin
- ❖ Award for Best Book on Cinema- Kishore Kumar: The Ultimate Biography(English) Author-Anirudha Bhattacharjee & Parthiv Dhar
- ❖ Award for Best Film Critic-Deepak Dua (Hindi)

#### Summit

#### India to Host 3rd Voice of Global South Summit on August 17

#### About News:-

- ❖ On August 17, 2024, India will play home to the third Voice of the Global South Summit.
- ❖ This Summit is based on the ideology of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," which sees the world as one family, and is a continuation of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas aur Sabka Prayas".
- ❖ The program seeks to bring together Global South nations for dialogue and exchange of viewpoints on a range of global concerns.



#### Key Points:-

- ❖ The Summit reflects India's commitment to inclusive growth and international cooperation and is part of the country's larger objective to promote unity and development among the Global South.
- ❖ The first Voice of Global South Summit took place virtually on January 12–13, 2023, and the second on November 17, 2023.
- ❖ Each of the summits saw the participation of more than 100 nations, whose contributions shaped the talks and the G-20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration during India's presidency.

- ❖ The main theme of the third summit is "An Empowered Global South for a Sustainable Future."
- ❖ The Summit will concentrate on difficult global issues that disproportionately affect developing nations, like food and energy security, conflict, and climate change.

**Structure and Format:-**

- ❖ There will be ten ministerial sessions and an inaugural leaders' session in the virtual summit.
- ❖ Prime Minister Narendra Modi will chair the inaugural session, which will center on the summit's theme.

**Miscellaneous**

**India adds three new Ramsar sites to the wetlands network bringing the total to 85**

**About News:-**

- ❖ There are now 85 wetlands classified as Ramsar sites in India thanks to the designation of three new sites: Tawa Reservoir in Madhya Pradesh, Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu, and Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ On August 14, 2024, Bhupender Yadav, the Union Minister for Environment, Forests, and Climate Change, declared that the Ramsar site would now include the three new wetlands.



**India's Recently Added Ramsar Sites:**

- ❖ The total area covered by Ramsar sites is now 1358067.757 hectares after the establishment of the three additional wetlands, Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary (125.865 hectares), Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary (5151.6 hectares), and Tawa Reservoir (20050 hectares).

Wetland Name	Location	Area
Nanjarayan Bird Sanctuary (Tamil Nadu)	Situated in the Northeastern region of Uthukuli Taluk of Tiruppur District, Tamil Nadu.	125.865 Hectares
Kazhuveli Bird Sanctuary (Tamil Nadu)	located on the Coromandel Coast in Villupuram district, Tamil Nadu.	5151.6 hectares
Tawa Reservoir (Madhya Pradesh)	Inside the Satpura Tiger Reserve, Madhya Pradesh.	20,050 Hectares.

**What is a Ramsar Site?**

- ❖ Wetlands designated as Ramsar Sites are those that the nations that have ratified the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance have determined to be of international significance.
- ❖ 1975 saw the ratification of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.
- ❖ To create a global consensus on the conservation and preservation of wetlands, an international conference was conducted in the Iranian city of Ramsar in 1971.
- ❖ The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) offices are home to the secretariat of the Ramsar Convention, which is responsible for maintaining the list of Ramsar sites.

**Obituary**

**Scientist Ram Narain Agarwal 'Father Of Agni Missile' Dies At 84**



**About News:-**

- ❖ The renowned "Father of Agni Missiles," Dr. Ram Narain Agarwal, a missile scientist with the Defence Research and Development

Organization (DRDO), died in Hyderabad, Telangana, at the age of 84. On July 24, 1941, he was born in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

- ❖ He received the Padma Bhushan in 2000 and the Padma Shri in 1990 in recognition of his contributions to science and engineering.

#### Concerning Dr. Ram Narain Agarwal:-

- ❖ At the DRDO, he was a well-known scientist who worked on the Agni and other missile systems.
- ❖ In May 1989, he oversaw the first successful test of the Technology Demonstrator missile.
- ❖ Known as "Agni Man," he was designated as the first Programme Director of the Agni missiles in 1995. The Agni missile program began in 1983.
- ❖ In 1999, Dr. Agarwal and his colleagues developed an improved version that could hit farther than Agni-1 and was equipped with a Road Mobile Launcher (RML) capability.
- ❖ Following that, he oversaw the development of several Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) iterations.
- ❖ He served as the Advanced Systems Laboratory's (ASL) founding director and founder in Hyderabad.

#### Honors and Awards:-

- ❖ Dr. Ram Narain received the DRDO's Lifetime Achievement Award in 2004 in recognition of his work on the Agni Missile and aerospace.
- ❖ Among his other honors are the Biren Roy Space Science Award, the Sri Chandrasekararendra Saraswati National Eminence Award, and the DRDO Technology Leadership Award.
- ❖ He held fellow status in both the National Academy of Engineering and the Aeronautical Society of India.

