



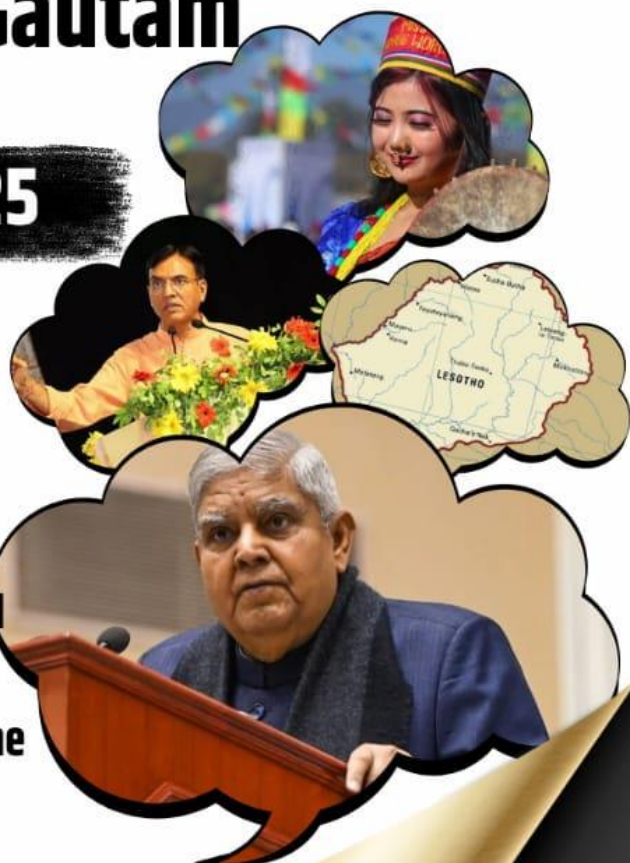
# Daily Current Affairs



## To The Point by Dhananjay Gautam

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GS Paper 2 – Governance, Constitution, Polity, Social Justice

## 1 Kashi Declaration: Paving the Way for a Drug-Free India

**Context:** India took a significant step toward building a **Nasha Mukht Bharat (Drug-Free India)** with the adoption of the **Kashi Declaration**, a comprehensive five-year strategy unveiled during the **Youth Spiritual Summit in Varanasi**. The declaration represents a collective national vision to combat the growing menace of drug abuse through a **holistic and inclusive approach**, blending governance, spirituality, technology, and social reform.



### Highlights of the Kashi Declaration:

The **Kashi Declaration** signals a paradigm shift in how India addresses substance abuse—not merely as a legal issue but as a **multi-dimensional public health and societal challenge**. Key elements include:

- **Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society Approach:** Recognizing that no single entity can solve the crisis, the declaration calls for **coordinated efforts** across ministries, civil society, and local communities.
- **Integration of Spiritual, Cultural, and Educational Tools:** Leveraging India's rich spiritual heritage, the declaration promotes **mindfulness, value-based education, and community support** as preventive measures against addiction.
- **Technology-Driven Solutions:** It advocates using digital platforms to **track, prevent, and rehabilitate**, offering real-time support to affected individuals.
- **Institutional Framework:** Proposes the creation of a **Joint National Committee**, annual performance reviews, and a centralized **national support platform** to connect addicts with rehabilitation services and emotional support.

### Understanding India's Drug Abuse Crisis:

The scale of India's drug challenge is staggering. A 2019 report by **AIIMS** and the **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** provides alarming statistics:

- Over **16 crore people** consume alcohol, with **5.7 crore** requiring treatment.
- Around **2.3 crore Indians** use **cannabis and opioids**.
- **1.18 crore** individuals between ages 10 and 75 use **sedatives** (non-medically).
- **Inhalants**, especially among children and teens, show a **higher prevalence** (1.17%) than among adults.

These figures underscore the urgent need for **multi-layered intervention strategies** that not only penalize but **educate, heal, and reintegrate**.

### Root Causes Behind the Drug Menace in India:

India's drug problem is fueled by a mix of geographical, social, and systemic factors:

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- **Strategic Location:** India is sandwiched between the **Golden Crescent** (Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan) and the **Golden Triangle** (Myanmar, Laos, Thailand)—two of the world's largest drug-producing regions.
- **Cross-Border Smuggling:** Border states like **Punjab, Manipur, and Assam** are hotspots for illegal drug entry due to porous borders.
- **Youth Vulnerability:** Unemployment, academic pressure, peer influence, and curiosity contribute significantly to drug initiation among youth.
- **Weak Enforcement Mechanisms:** **Overburdened law enforcement**, corruption, and inadequate surveillance hamper effective control.
- **Easy Access:** Drugs are now available via **online markets (including the darknet)**, local dealers, and even certain pharmacies.
- **Social Breakdown:** Dysfunctional families, **mental health issues**, and isolation are major contributors to substance dependence.

## Impact of Drug Abuse on India's Socio-Economic Fabric:

Drug addiction doesn't just harm individuals—it damages entire communities and the nation's core:

- **Economic Loss:** Drug abuse **reduces workforce productivity**, strains healthcare systems, and erodes the country's human capital.
- **Public Health Crisis:** Widespread drug use is linked to **mental illness**, spread of **HIV/AIDS**, and chronic diseases.
- **Family and Social Disruption:** Addiction causes **domestic violence**, family breakdown, and leads to **stigmatization** and social alienation.
- **National Security Threat:** The **drug trade** finances **terrorist organizations**, strengthens **organized crime**, and destabilizes youth, weakening internal security.

## India's Policy Response and Ongoing Initiatives:

India has adopted a **multi-pronged approach** to address the drug problem at national and international levels:

### National-Level Interventions:

- **Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act, 1985:** A legal framework that **prohibits the production, sale, possession, and consumption** of banned substances, with stringent punishments.
- **Nasha Mukta Bharat Abhiyaan (2020):** A flagship campaign focusing on **awareness, community outreach, and behavior change**, operating in hundreds of vulnerable districts.
- **Anti-Narcotics Task Forces (ANTFs):** State-level enforcement bodies to enhance local law enforcement capabilities.

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- **DarkNet Monitoring Cell:** A unit under the **Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB)** that monitors **illicit** online drug sales.

## Global Collaborations:

- **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC):** India works with UNODC to share best practices, promote prevention, and tackle transnational trafficking.
- **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB):** India's compliance with global treaties is monitored and aligned with international standards.

## Way Forward: Toward a Truly Nasha Mukht Bharat

India's rising drug crisis demands more than just regulation—it calls for a **massive cultural and policy transformation**. The **Kashi Declaration** provides the framework, but **implementation is key**.

## To truly eradicate drug abuse, India must:

- **Empower youth through education, employment, and mental health support**
- **Foster grassroots movements** involving **religious leaders, educators, and social workers**
- **Expand rehabilitation services** with a focus on **dignity and reintegration**
- **Use technology** for early intervention, anonymous reporting, and support delivery

## Conclusion: A Nation United Against Addiction:

The **Kashi Declaration** is more than a policy—it's a **call to conscience**. It affirms that drug addiction is not just a personal failing, but a **national challenge** requiring empathy, coordination, and sustained action. As India envisions a **Viksit Bharat by 2047**, building a **drug-free society** is an essential step toward achieving a **healthier, safer, and more empowered nation**.

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GS Paper 3 – Environment and Ecology

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## Guryul Ravine: A Prehistoric Treasure Under Threat

**Context:** The **Geological Survey of India (GSI)** has raised serious concerns about the **deteriorating condition** of the **Guryul Ravine fossil site**, located in **Khonmoh**, near **Srinagar**, Jammu and Kashmir. In its latest warning, the GSI emphasized that this globally significant geological heritage is facing a “**serious threat**” due to human activity, negligence, and lack of proper conservation measures.



This ancient site, often hailed as a **natural archive of Earth's prehistoric past**, is now at risk of being lost forever unless **urgent preservation efforts** are undertaken.

### Guryul Ravine: India's Window into Earth's Deep History

The **Guryul Ravine**, situated in the **Vihi district of Kashmir**, is not just a regional landmark—it's a site of **global geological importance**. This extraordinary fossil-rich ravine contains layers of sediment that provide critical evidence of the **Permian-Triassic extinction event**, the most devastating mass extinction in Earth's history, dating back nearly **260 million years**.

### Key Features of Guryul Ravine:

- **Contains fossils from the Permian-Triassic boundary**, offering insights into how life on Earth was nearly wiped out.
- Hosts what is believed to be the **world's earliest recorded tsunami event**, with physical imprints still visible in the **exposed strata**.
- Lies adjacent to **Dachigam National Park** and is part of the **Khonmoh Conservation Reserve**, a sensitive ecological area.

The fossil layers here help scientists **reconstruct past climates, track extinction patterns**, and understand **geological transitions** over millions of years.

### What Was the Permian-Triassic Extinction Event?

Often referred to as the “**Great Dying**”, the **Permian-Triassic extinction** occurred around **251.9 million years ago**, marking a pivotal boundary between the **Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras** and the **Permian and Triassic periods**.

### Significance of the Event:

- **Over 90% of marine species** and **around 70% of terrestrial vertebrates** vanished.
- Triggered by massive **volcanic eruptions, global warming, acid rain, and ocean anoxia**.
- Reshaped the evolutionary trajectory of life, eventually paving the way for the rise of **dinosaurs and mammals**.

This event is regarded as the **most catastrophic extinction in Earth's history**, even surpassing the later extinction that wiped out the dinosaurs.

### Why Guryul Ravine Matters to the World:

Globally, there are only a few places where the **Permian-Triassic boundary** is so well exposed and preserved. Guryul Ravine offers:

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- **Exceptional geological clarity**, enabling researchers to pinpoint extinction-related events.
- A **research goldmine** for studying ancient tsunamis, climate shifts, and ecosystem collapses.
- A unique opportunity for India to **promote geotourism** and **scientific education** by conserving and showcasing this natural heritage.

## Current Threats to the Site:

Despite its immense scientific value, the Guryul Ravine is under threat due to:

- **Unregulated construction**, quarrying, and **illegal stone mining**.
- Lack of protective fencing or on-site **supervision by authorities**.
- **Encroachment and habitat degradation** in surrounding conservation areas.
- Neglect in recognizing it officially as a **geo-heritage or UNESCO site**.

If these issues are not addressed, the **irreplaceable fossil evidence** and geological structures could be **permanently lost**.

## The Way Forward: Conservation and Recognition

To safeguard this priceless natural archive, experts recommend:

- Immediate declaration of **Guryul Ravine as a National Geo-Heritage Site**.
- Involvement of **local communities and educational institutions** in its protection.
- Establishment of a **fossil park or research center** to promote scientific tourism.
- Application for **UNESCO Global Geopark** status to bring international attention and funding.

## Conclusion: A Legacy Worth Preserving

The **Guryul Ravine fossil site** is not just a Kashmiri or Indian treasure—it's a **global monument to Earth's ancient history**. It stands as a silent witness to one of the most critical turning points in the evolution of life. The recent warning by the GSI should serve as a call to action for conservationists, policymakers, and citizens alike. Protecting Guryul Ravine means preserving a **timeline of survival, extinction, and rebirth**—a story that belongs to all of humanity.





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## Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar Resigns: A Historic Move Amid Health Concerns

**Context:** In a surprising turn of events, Vice President Jagdeep Dhankhar tendered his **resignation on July 21**, coinciding with the opening day of the **Monsoon Session of Parliament**. Citing **health-related issues** and following medical advice, Dhankhar submitted his resignation to **President Droupadi Murmu**, invoking **Article 67(a)** of the **Indian Constitution**.



With this step, he becomes only the **third Vice President in India's history** to resign before completing his term—after **V. V. Giri** and **R. Venkataraman**, both of whom stepped down to contest in **presidential elections**.

### Constitutional Framework: Resignation of the Vice President

Under **Article 67(a)** of the Constitution, the **Vice President** has the right to **resign at any time** by submitting a written letter to the **President of India**. The resignation takes effect **immediately upon acceptance**, with no further approval needed.

Dhankhar, who assumed office in **August 2022**, resigned roughly **two years into his five-year tenure**, well ahead of the scheduled end in **2027**.

### What Happens Next? Succession and Parliamentary Functioning

The Indian Constitution **does not provide for an acting Vice President**. Following a resignation:

- The post **remains vacant** until a new Vice President is elected.
- Meanwhile, the **Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**, currently **Harivansh Narayan Singh**, will perform the Vice President's **ex-officio** role as **Chairman** of the Upper House.
- This arrangement ensures the **Rajya Sabha continues functioning without disruption**.

### Timeline for Vice-Presidential Election: What the Law Says

Unlike the Presidential office, where elections must be held within **six months**, there is **no fixed deadline** for electing a new Vice President. The law mandates that the **Election Commission** conduct the election "**as soon as possible**" after a vacancy arises.

- The election will be held under the **Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952**.
- The **Secretary-General of Parliament** (on a rotational basis from either House) will serve as the **Returning Officer**.
- Once elected, the **new Vice President** will begin a **fresh five-year term**, not just the remainder of Dhankhar's term—unlike some constitutional roles where the successor serves only the remaining period.

### Who Can Contest? Eligibility Criteria for Vice President of India

As per **Article 66** of the Constitution, a candidate for the office of Vice President must:

- Be a **citizen of India**
- Be **at least 35 years of age**
- Be **eligible to be elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha**





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- **Not hold any office of profit** under the Government of India or any state/local authority

These criteria are designed to maintain the **integrity and impartiality** of the high office.

## Election Mechanism: A Parliamentary Affair

The Vice President is elected through an **electoral college** consisting solely of **members from both Houses of Parliament**, including **nominated members**.

- The election is conducted via **secret ballot** using the **proportional representation system** with a **single transferable vote**.
- Members rank candidates by preference.
- A candidate must secure a **quota** of votes—calculated by dividing total valid votes by two and adding one—to win.
- If no one meets the quota in the first round, **the candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated**, and second-preference votes are redistributed. This process continues until a winner emerges.

State assemblies do **not participate** in this process, making it **distinct from the Presidential election**.

## The Role of the Vice President: A Pillar of Parliamentary Democracy

The **Vice President of India** holds the second-highest constitutional office in the country. Though not part of any legislature, the Vice President plays a **vital role in parliamentary proceedings** as the **Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha**.

- Ensures **discipline, order, and procedural conduct** in the Upper House.
- In the event of a **vacancy in the office of the President**—due to resignation, death, or inability—the Vice President serves as **Acting President** until a new one is elected.
- Acts as a **symbol of federal unity** and a key constitutional figure for maintaining **checks and balances** in governance.

## Looking Ahead: What This Means for India

The resignation of Jagdeep Dhankhar has added a new chapter to India's political and constitutional history. As the nation prepares to elect a new Vice President, the spotlight will be on **Parliament's choice**, political alignments, and potential contenders for the prestigious post.

This event also opens up a **larger conversation about health transparency, leadership transitions**, and the **functionality of constitutional offices** in modern India. The smooth process laid out by the Constitution ensures that **democratic continuity and institutional stability remain intact**, even in moments of abrupt change.



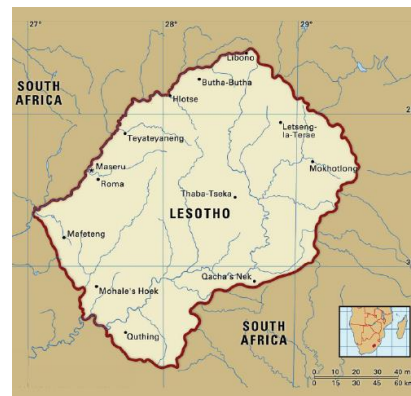


## 4 India Strengthens Ties with Lesotho: A Mountain Kingdom in Focus

**Context:** India is poised to enhance its **bilateral cooperation with Lesotho**, following the visit of the **Indian Minister of State for External Affairs** to the southern African nation. This visit marks a key step in deepening political, economic, and developmental ties with **Lesotho**, a country that holds strategic importance in the **Southern African region**.

### Lesotho: A Unique Landlocked Nation in Southern Africa

**Lesotho**, with its capital at **Maseru**, is a **landlocked country completely surrounded by South Africa**, making it one of only three such countries in the world. Despite its size, Lesotho stands out for its **distinct topography**, **strategic water resources**, and **stable democratic governance** in a complex regional landscape.



### Geographical Marvel: The 'Kingdom in the Sky'

Often referred to as the **"Kingdom in the Sky,"** **Lesotho** is the **only country in the world located entirely above 1,000 metres** in elevation. Its dramatic landscape is dominated by **rugged mountains and high plateaus**, making it not just a scenic wonder but also a unique ecological zone in Africa.

### Key Geographical Highlights:

- **Mountains cover over two-thirds** of Lesotho's total area.
- The **highest point** is **Thabana Ntlenyana**, standing tall at **3,482 metres**, and also recognized as the **highest peak in Southern Africa**.
- **Drakensberg Mountains** form the **eastern boundary**, while the **Maloti Mountains** stretch across the **north-south axis** of the country.

This elevation gives Lesotho a **cooler climate** than most African nations and influences its agriculture, biodiversity, and settlement patterns.

### White Gold: Lesotho's Most Precious Natural Asset

Among Lesotho's key natural resources, **water is the most valuable**, often referred to as **"White Gold."** The country's high-altitude rivers and abundant rainfall make it a **regional water hub**.

- The **Lesotho Highlands Water Project (LHWP)**, a collaborative initiative with South Africa, channels vast quantities of water to meet urban and industrial demands in **Gauteng province**, including **Johannesburg and Pretoria**.
- In return, Lesotho earns **revenue and electricity** from the hydro-power facilities associated with the project.

This makes Lesotho a **critical water security partner** in the region, and a potential area of collaboration with countries like India on **water management and sustainable development**.

### India-Lesotho Relations: A Partnership with Potential

India and Lesotho share warm diplomatic relations, with India offering support in areas such as **healthcare, education, capacity building, and IT infrastructure**. The visit by India's Minister of State underscores:

- **Growing South-South Cooperation**





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- India's commitment to **Africa's development agenda**
- Potential for collaboration in **solar energy, digital connectivity, skills training, and agricultural innovation**

India also provides **scholarships and technical training** to students and professionals from Lesotho under the **Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC)** program.

## Conclusion: Mountainous Yet Connected

**Lesotho**, with its towering landscapes and flowing rivers, offers not just natural beauty but **geostrategic and developmental significance**. As India looks to build stronger ties with African nations, Lesotho stands out as a **partner in progress**, where diplomacy meets elevation—literally and figuratively. This renewed engagement paves the way for **mutual growth, sustainability, and regional stability** in the years to come.



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GS Paper 3 – Economy

## 5 India's Coal Sector on the Path to Sustainability and Self-Reliance

**Context:** India, home to the **world's fifth-largest coal reserves**, relies on coal to meet nearly **55% of its energy demands**. As the nation moves toward **cleaner energy and economic resilience**, the government has laid out a **comprehensive strategy** to make the coal sector more **sustainable, competitive, and environmentally compliant**, while also aiming to **reduce dependence on coal imports**.



### Sustainability-Driven Transformation in Coal Mining:

To align with **environmental goals** and global climate commitments, India is pushing for a **green overhaul** of its coal sector through several forward-looking initiatives:

#### Eco-Restoration and Green Credits:

- **Afforestation of mined-out areas** is being actively pursued under **bio-reclamation efforts**.
- Coal and lignite **PSUs are participating in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change's Green Credit Programme**, incentivizing ecological restoration.

#### Sustainable Use of Mine Water:

- **Treated mine water** is being reused for **community irrigation, industrial needs** (such as **dust suppression and firefighting**), and **ecological services** like **aquifer recharge and fish farming**.

#### Utilizing Overburden for Sand Extraction:

- Sand derived from **overburden waste material** is being repurposed for **construction activities and stowing operations**, reducing pressure on **river sand ecosystems** and promoting **circular mining practices**.

#### Adoption of Blast-Free Technologies:

- Modern technologies such as **Surface Miners, Continuous Miners, and Rippers** are replacing traditional **blasting and drilling methods**, resulting in **lower emissions, noise pollution, and enhanced worker safety**.

#### Clean Coal and Renewable Integration:

- Strategic focus is on **Coal Gasification, Coal-to-Liquid (CTL), and Coal Bed Methane (CBM)** to **minimize carbon output and create cleaner alternatives**.
- These efforts complement India's **commitment to achieving 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030**.

#### Moving Towards Import Independence:

To cut down reliance on **imported coal**, especially for **power and steel production**, the government is implementing multiple strategies:

#### Boosting Domestic Production:

- **Accelerated allocation of coal blocks and enhanced private sector participation** are driving local production.
- A dedicated **Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC)** was formed to streamline efforts for **coal import substitution**.

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## Upgrading Supply Chain Infrastructure:

- **New railway corridors, modernized coal transport systems, and First Mile Connectivity (FMC) projects** are improving the coal evacuation process from mines to consumers, reducing logistical delays and transport emissions.

## Financial Reforms Under SHAKTI Policy:

- Under the **SHAKTI (Scheme for Harnessing and Allocating Koyla Transparently in India)** policy, **import-based coal power plants** can now **procure domestic coal more easily**, ensuring **energy security** without added foreign dependence.

## Coking Coal Mission for Steel Industry:

- India has launched a dedicated **Coking Coal Mission** to ramp up the **domestic supply of coking coal**, a crucial raw material in steel production, reducing import bills and strengthening the **Make in India** initiative.

## Conclusion: Balancing Growth with Green Responsibility

India's coal sector is undergoing a **paradigm shift**—from being a carbon-intensive industry to a **technologically upgraded and environmentally conscious sector**. With a strong emphasis on **sustainability, domestic capacity building, and resource efficiency**, the sector is being prepared to meet both the **energy demands of a growing economy** and the **climate goals of a responsible global player**.

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## 6 Hatti Tribe: Preserving Heritage and Traditions in the Himalayan Foothills

**Context:** In a recent social event that drew significant public attention, **two brothers from the Hatti tribe in Himachal Pradesh** married the same woman—reviving the **centuries-old tradition of polyandry**, a practice still found in some isolated tribal pockets. **Hundreds gathered** to witness the rare union, spotlighting the tribe's unique cultural identity.



### Who Are the Hatti? A Community Rooted in 'Haats'

The **Hatti tribe** derives its name from "**haats**" — traditional village markets where they **sold home-grown crops, vegetables, livestock, and wool**. This trade-centric lifestyle shaped their **tight-knit social structure** and distinctive **community identity** over generations.

- **Traditional Attire:** Hatti men are easily recognized by their **distinctive white headgear**, worn proudly during festivals, weddings, and community gatherings.
- **Geographic Spread:** They inhabit the **Himachal-Uttarakhand border**, particularly along the **Giri and Tons river basins**, both important **tributaries of the Yamuna River**.

### Two Regions, One Culture: Hatti Clans Across States

The Hatti community is primarily split into **two major regional groups**:

1. **Trans-Giri Region** – Located in **Sirmaur district** of **Himachal Pradesh**
2. **Jaunsar-Bawar Region** – Situated in **Uttarakhand**

Despite residing in two different states, **both groups share similar customs, rituals, and dialects**. Intermarriages are common, and community bonds remain strong across state lines.

- The community is governed by a **traditional tribal council** called '**Khumbli**', which handles **local disputes, marriage approvals, and social matters**—much like a customary judiciary.

### Life and Livelihood: Agriculture as a Way of Life

The **Hatti people primarily depend on agriculture**, with their **climate favoring cash crop cultivation** such as **ginger, fruits, pulses, and millets**. Farming is often **subsistence-based**, though market trading remains a vital economic activity.

- The community still practices **barter exchange in remote areas**, reflecting their **semi-traditional economy**.
- Some Hatti families are also involved in **seasonal migration** for labor in towns and cities.

### Population and Political Recognition:

- As per the **2011 Census**, the Hatti community numbered around **2.5 lakh**.
- **Current estimates place their population at approximately 3 lakh**.

### In a historic development:

- In **2023**, the **Hatti community of Himachal Pradesh** was granted **Scheduled Tribe (ST) status**, fulfilling a **long-standing demand** and promising greater access to **educational, political, and economic opportunities**.





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- The **Jaunsar-Bawar region in Uttarakhand** had already received **tribal recognition back in 1967**.

This ST status opens doors to **affirmative action benefits**, preservation of traditional practices, and **increased representation in policymaking**.

## Conclusion: A Tradition-Rich Community at the Crossroads of Change

The **Hatti tribe** is a striking example of a community that has **retained its deep-rooted traditions**, while slowly adapting to the **modern socio-political landscape**. From **ancestral customs like polyandry** to **newfound constitutional recognition**, the Hattis stand at the **intersection of heritage and progress**.



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