



CONCEPTS IN NEWS

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Environment

Concepts	Official Definition	Layman Explanation
Anthropocene	A proposed geological epoch that begins when human activities started to have a significant global impact on Earth's geology and ecosystems.	A new time period in Earth's history marked by significant human impact on the planet.
Green Hydrogen	Hydrogen produced using renewable energy sources, typically for use as a fuel or industrial input.	Hydrogen made with clean energy that can be used as a fuel or in factories.
Tree Planting Schemes	Programs or initiatives aimed at planting trees to combat deforestation, improve air quality, and combat climate change.	Projects designed to plant trees to improve the environment and fight climate change.
Five-Year Climate Agenda	A plan or set of goals established for a five-year period to address climate change and promote sustainability.	A five-year plan to tackle climate change and promote sustainable practices.
Green Hydrogen Corridor	A dedicated route for the production, transportation, and use of green hydrogen.	A specific area where green hydrogen is produced and transported for use as clean energy.





Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)	A process that guides where and when human activities occur in the ocean to reduce conflicts and environmental impacts.	Planning how the ocean is used to balance activities like fishing and shipping with environmental protection.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Plastics	A policy approach where producers are responsible for the entire lifecycle of their plastic products, including disposal and recycling.	A rule that makes companies responsible for recycling or disposing of the plastic products they make.
Climate Finance Gap	The shortfall between the funds needed to address climate change and the amount currently being invested.	The difference between how much money is needed to fight climate change and how much is actually being spent.
Blue Carbon Ecosystems	Coastal and marine ecosystems that store carbon, such as mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes.	Ocean and coastal areas that capture and store carbon dioxide, helping to fight climate change.
Hydropower Development and Environmental Impact	The effects of building and operating hydropower plants on ecosystems, water quality, and local communities.	How building dams for electricity affects the environment and nearby communities.
Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)	Regions of seas and oceans where human activities are regulated to protect marine ecosystems.	Ocean areas where fishing, drilling, and other activities are limited to protect marine life.
Geoengineering	The deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change.	Using technology to change the Earth's climate and reduce global warming.
Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)	A global market-based measure to offset carbon emissions from international flights.	A program that makes airlines pay for the carbon dioxide they emit by funding projects that reduce emissions elsewhere.
Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs)	Market-based instruments that represent the property rights to the environmental benefits of renewable energy generation.	Certificates that prove energy was produced from renewable sources, which can be bought and sold.
Decarbonization Pathways	Strategies and actions taken to reduce carbon emissions across various sectors.	Plans and actions aimed at cutting carbon emissions to fight climate change.
Geoengineering	The deliberate large-scale intervention in the Earth's natural systems to counteract climate change.	Using technology to change the Earth's climate and reduce global warming.
Carbon Sequestration	The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide to mitigate climate change.	Capturing and storing carbon dioxide to reduce the amount in the atmosphere.





Environmental DNA (eDNA)	Genetic material obtained from environmental samples like soil, water, or air, used to detect and monitor biodiversity.	Collecting DNA from the environment to study and monitor different species.
Carbon Nanotubes	Cylindrical molecules made of carbon atoms with extraordinary strength, electrical conductivity, and thermal properties.	Tiny, super-strong tubes made of carbon that can conduct electricity and heat very well.



Science and Technology

Concepts	Official Definition	Layman Explanation
Superconductivity	A phenomenon where a material can conduct electricity without resistance, usually at very low temperatures.	When certain materials can carry electricity without losing any energy, typically at very cold temperatures.
Biosignatures	Indicators that provide scientific evidence of past or present life, typically in the context of astrobiology.	Signs that suggest there might be or might have been life, often looked for on other planets.
Quantum Supremacy	The point at which a quantum computer can perform a calculation that is beyond the capabilities of any classical computer.	When a quantum computer can solve problems that traditional computers can't.
Monoclonal Antibodies	Antibodies produced from a single clone of cells, used for specific targeting in medical treatments.	Special antibodies made in labs that can target specific diseases or conditions in the body.
Indigenous Technological Development	The development of technology within a country using local resources and expertise.	Creating and improving technology using a country's own resources and knowledge.
HPV Vaccine	A vaccine that protects against infections by human papillomavirus, which can lead to cervical cancer and other diseases.	A vaccine that prevents infections that can cause cervical cancer and other illnesses.





ANRF Plan (Advanced Nutritional Research Framework)	A strategic plan focused on advanced research in nutrition to improve public health outcomes.	A detailed plan for advanced research in nutrition to enhance public health.
Gene Drive Technology	A genetic engineering technology that can increase the chance of a specific gene being passed on to the next generation.	A technique that makes certain traits more likely to be inherited by future generations.
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)	The ability of microbes to resist the effects of drugs that once killed them.	When germs become resistant to the medicines that used to kill them.
Synthetic Biology	An interdisciplinary branch of biology and engineering that designs and constructs new biological parts, devices, and systems.	Creating new biological systems or organisms using engineering techniques.
Genome Sequencing for Pandemic Preparedness	The process of decoding the genetic material of pathogens to better understand and control outbreaks.	Reading the genetic code of viruses to prepare for and respond to pandemics.
Cybersecurity Mesh	A modern security approach that enables the security perimeter to be defined around the identity of a person or thing.	A flexible cybersecurity model that protects data and systems by focusing on identity and access.
Digital Public Goods	Open-source software, data, AI models, and standards that are freely available to improve digital infrastructure.	Free digital tools and resources available to everyone for improving online services.
End-to-End Encryption	A method of secure communication that prevents third parties from accessing data while it's transferred from one end system to another.	A way to keep messages or data private so that only the sender and receiver can read it.
Technological Sovereignty	The ability of a state to have control over the technology and infrastructure it uses, ensuring security and autonomy.	A country's control over its own technology to ensure independence and security.
Gaganyaan Mission	India's first human spaceflight mission, aiming to send Indian astronauts into space.	India's mission to send astronauts into space for the first time.
Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)	A secure communication method that uses quantum mechanics to encrypt messages and protect them from eavesdropping.	A way to send secure messages using quantum physics, making it almost impossible to hack.
Precision Medicine	A medical model that proposes the customization of healthcare, with medical decisions, treatments, practices, or products being tailored to the individual patient.	Tailoring medical treatment to the individual characteristics of each patient.





Blockchain in Public Procurement	The use of blockchain technology to enhance transparency and reduce corruption in public procurement processes.	Using blockchain to make government purchases more transparent and less corrupt.
Deepfakes and Information Warfare	The use of AI-generated fake images, videos, or audio to deceive and manipulate public opinion.	Creating fake videos or audio that look real to spread false information or propaganda.
Smart Cities Mission	An initiative by the Indian government to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment, and a decent quality of life for citizens through the application of smart solutions.	A program to make Indian cities smarter, more efficient, and better places to live using technology.
Digital Twin Technology	A digital replica of a physical entity, such as a machine or system, used for analysis and optimization.	A virtual model of a physical object that helps in monitoring and improving performance.
Cryptographic Agility	The ability of a cryptographic system to quickly switch to new algorithms as older ones become insecure.	The capability to easily change encryption methods to keep data safe from new threats.
Cyber Physical Systems (CPS)	Integrations of computation, networking, and physical processes.	Systems that combine computer technology with physical machinery to improve performance and efficiency.
Pandemic Preparedness and Response (PPR) Framework	A set of guidelines and actions to prepare for and respond to pandemic outbreaks effectively.	A plan to be ready for and deal with pandemic diseases like COVID-19.
Artificial Intelligence in Governance	The use of AI technologies to enhance decision-making, efficiency, and transparency in government operations.	Using AI to improve how governments make decisions and manage public services.
Artificial Intelligence Ethics	The branch of ethics that focuses on the moral implications and societal impacts of AI technologies.	Understanding and addressing the moral issues related to the use of AI.
Quantum Supremacy	The point at which a quantum computer can perform a calculation that is beyond the capabilities of any classical computer.	When a quantum computer can solve problems that traditional computers can't.
Gene Editing Technology	Techniques like CRISPR that allow scientists to alter the DNA of organisms with high precision.	Tools that let scientists change the genes of plants, animals, or humans very accurately.
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)	The ability of microbes to resist the effects of drugs that once killed them, making infections harder to treat.	When germs become resistant to the medicines that used to kill them.





Cryptographic Agility	The ability of a cryptographic system to quickly switch to new algorithms as older ones become insecure.	The ability to change encryption methods easily to keep data safe from new threats.
Cyber Resilience	The ability of an organization to prepare for, respond to, and recover from cyber attacks.	How well a company or system can handle and bounce back from cyber attacks.
Neurotechnology	Technologies that interact with the nervous system to monitor or influence brain activity.	Tools and devices that can read or affect brain activity.
Digital Twin Ecosystems	Virtual models of physical systems that are used for analysis, simulation, and optimization.	Creating digital copies of real-world systems to study and improve them.
Synthetic Biology	The design and construction of new biological parts, devices, and systems not found in nature.	Creating new biological systems or organisms using engineering techniques.
Artificial Photosynthesis	A technology that mimics natural photosynthesis to produce energy from sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.	Creating energy from sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide, just like plants do.
Space Traffic Management	The coordination of satellite movements to prevent collisions in space.	Managing the movement of satellites to avoid crashes in space.
Precision Oncology	An approach to cancer treatment that tailors therapies based on the genetic profile of the patient's tumor.	Personalizing cancer treatment based on the specific genetics of a patient's tumor.
Quantum Cryptography	The use of quantum mechanics to encrypt data, ensuring secure communication that cannot be easily hacked.	Using quantum technology to create unbreakable codes for secure communication.
Cyber-Physical Systems Security	The protection of systems that integrate physical processes with computation and networking, like smart grids or autonomous vehicles.	Securing systems that combine computers with physical machines, like smart cars or power grids.
Bioinformatics	The application of computational tools to collect, analyze, and interpret biological data, especially genetic information.	Using computers to analyze and understand biological data, especially DNA.
Nuclear Fusion Technology	A form of energy generation where atomic nuclei are fused together to release energy, similar to the process powering the sun.	Creating energy by fusing atoms together, like the process that powers the sun.
Metamaterials	Engineered materials designed to have properties not found in naturally occurring substances, often used to control light or sound.	Specially designed materials with unique properties for controlling light, sound, or other waves.





Economy

Concepts	Official Definition	Easy Explanation
GDP Growth Rate	The annual percentage increase in the value of all goods and services produced in an economy.	How much the economy has grown in a year.
Inflation	The rate at which the general level of prices for goods and services is rising, leading to a decrease in purchasing power.	How much prices for things like food and clothes are increasing.
Fiscal Deficit	The difference when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.	When the government spends more money than it earns.
Current Account Deficit	When a country's total imports of goods, services, and transfers exceed its total exports.	When a country buys more from other countries than it sells to them.
Public Debt	The total amount of money that a government owes to creditors.	The money a government has borrowed and needs to repay.
Economic Reforms	Changes implemented to improve economic efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness.	Changes made to make the economy work better and grow faster.
IPO Calendar	A schedule of upcoming Initial Public Offerings, where companies offer shares to the public for the first time.	A list of dates when companies will start selling their shares to the public.
IT Sector Employment Packages	The salary and benefits offered to employees in the Information Technology sector.	The pay and perks given to people working in the tech industry.
Stock Market Indices (Sensex, Nifty)	Benchmarks that measure the performance of a group of stocks representing the market or a sector.	Measures that show how the stock market or a part of it is performing.
Options Trading Basics	The fundamentals of buying and selling options, which are contracts giving the right to buy or sell assets at a future date.	Basic knowledge about trading contracts that allow you to buy or sell assets later.





Digital Euro	A digital version of the Euro currency issued by the European Central Bank.	A digital form of money used in the Eurozone, managed by the central bank.
Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	A policy approach where producers are given a significant responsibility for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.	A rule that makes companies responsible for recycling or disposing of their products.
Digital Payment Aggregators	Companies that aggregate and process various types of payment methods for merchants.	Companies that manage different payment methods for businesses.
Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCU)	Technologies that capture carbon dioxide emissions from industrial processes and use it to create products.	Capturing carbon emissions and turning them into useful products.
Precision Agriculture	A farming management concept that uses data to ensure that crops and soil receive exactly what they need for optimum health and productivity.	Using technology to farm more efficiently and effectively.
Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) Reform	Changes proposed or implemented in the structure and functioning of international financial institutions that provide financial support for development.	Changes in how international banks work to better support global development.
Decentralized Finance (DeFi)	A financial system built on blockchain technology that operates without traditional banks.	A new financial system that uses blockchain to replace banks and middlemen.
Electoral Bonds	Financial instruments used in India to make donations to political parties anonymously.	A method for donating money to political parties without revealing your identity.
India's National Logistics Policy	A policy aimed at improving India's logistics sector by reducing costs and improving efficiency.	A plan to make transportation and supply chains in India more efficient and cost-effective.
Digital Currency Interoperability	The ability of different digital currencies and systems to work together seamlessly.	How easily different digital currencies can be used together.
Global Minimum Corporate Tax	A worldwide agreement to set a minimum tax rate on corporate profits to prevent tax evasion.	A global rule to ensure companies pay a minimum amount of tax no matter where they are based.





Geoeconomics	The study of the economic policies and trends that influence global power dynamics.	How economic policies and decisions affect global power and relations between countries.
Debt-for-Nature Swaps	A financial transaction in which a portion of a developing country's foreign debt is forgiven in exchange for local investments in environmental conservation.	A deal where a country reduces its debt by agreeing to protect the environment.
Circular Economy in Waste Management	An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources through recycling and reuse.	A system where products and materials are reused and recycled instead of thrown away.
Multilateral Export Control Regimes	International agreements that restrict the export of certain goods and technologies to prevent their use in weapons development.	Global rules that control the export of products and technology to prevent them from being used for making weapons.
Green Bonds and Climate Bonds	Bonds specifically issued to fund projects that have positive environmental and climate benefits.	A type of investment used to raise money for projects that help the environment.
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)	A policy that imposes a carbon tax on imports to prevent businesses from moving production to countries with looser environmental regulations.	A tax on imports to ensure companies don't move to countries with weak environmental rules just to avoid costs.
Strategic Petroleum Reserves	Emergency reserves of crude oil stored by governments to be used during major disruptions in oil supply.	A backup supply of oil kept by governments for use during emergencies.
Digital Payment Security	Measures taken to protect digital transactions and payment information from fraud and theft.	Ways to keep online payments safe from hackers and fraudsters.
Cryptocurrency Regulations	Laws and guidelines governing the use, trading, and mining of cryptocurrencies.	Rules that control how digital currencies like Bitcoin are used and traded.
Inclusive Growth and Development	Economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all.	Economic progress that benefits everyone, not just the wealthy or powerful.
Energy Transition Finance	Financing mechanisms that support the shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources.	Funding that helps countries and companies move from using fossil fuels to renewable energy.





Sovereign Debt Restructuring	The process of negotiating new terms for a country's debt to make it more manageable for the debtor country.	Changing the terms of a country's debt to make it easier to pay back.
Stagflation	An economic condition characterized by slow growth, high unemployment, and rising inflation.	When the economy is stagnant, unemployment is high, and prices keep rising.
Yield Curve Inversion	A situation where short-term interest rates exceed long-term rates, often seen as a predictor of recession.	When borrowing money for a short time costs more than borrowing for a long time, signaling possible economic trouble.
Debt Monetization	The process by which a government finances its debt by printing more money, often leading to inflation.	When the government pays off its debt by creating more money, which can cause prices to rise.
Credit Default Swaps (CDS)	Financial derivatives that function like insurance contracts, allowing investors to hedge against the risk of default on debt.	A financial tool that lets investors protect themselves from the risk of a borrower not repaying a loan.
Inflation Targeting	A monetary policy strategy where a central bank sets a specific inflation rate as its goal.	A policy where the central bank aims to keep inflation at a certain level.
Monetary Transmission Mechanism	The process by which monetary policy decisions affect the economy, particularly inflation and output.	How changes in interest rates by the central bank influence the economy.
Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	An international reserve asset created by the IMF to supplement its member countries' official reserves.	A type of international money created by the IMF that countries can use to support their reserves.
Helicopter Money	A form of monetary policy where central banks print money and distribute it directly to the public to stimulate the economy.	When the central bank gives out free money to people to boost the economy.
Shadow Banking	A system of non-bank financial intermediaries that provide services similar to traditional banks but operate outside regular banking regulations.	Financial activities similar to traditional banking but carried out by institutions that aren't regulated like banks.
Liquidity Trap	A situation in which monetary policy becomes ineffective because interest rates are already near zero and savings rates are high, leading to stagnant economic growth.	When low interest rates fail to encourage borrowing and spending, leaving the economy stuck.





International Relations

Concepts	Official Definition	Layman Explanation
Stochastic Terrorism	The use of mass communication to incite random acts of ideologically motivated violence.	Encouraging random acts of violence through media and communication.
Rare Earth Elements (REE) Diplomacy	International negotiations and strategies focused on the trade and supply of rare earth elements, critical for many technologies.	International talks and strategies around trading rare earth minerals that are vital for technology.
Cyber Espionage	The use of computer networks to gain illicit access to confidential information, typically for political or military purposes.	Spying on other countries or organizations by hacking into their computer systems.
Transnational Crime Networks	Criminal organizations that operate across national borders, engaging in illegal activities like drug trafficking and human smuggling.	Criminal groups that work across different countries, involved in crimes like smuggling and trafficking.
Critical Minerals Strategy	A plan or policy to secure and manage access to minerals essential for economic and national security.	A plan to ensure a steady supply of important minerals needed for national security and the economy.
Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)	An intergovernmental military alliance of former Soviet states, focused on mutual defense.	A military alliance between several countries for mutual protection.
Tactical Ballistic Missiles	Short-range missiles designed for battlefield use with high precision and destructive power.	Powerful short-range missiles used in military operations.
Geoeconomics	The study of the economic policies and trends that influence global power dynamics.	How economic policies and decisions affect global power and relations between countries.
Multilateral Export Control Regimes	International agreements that restrict the export of certain goods and technologies to prevent their use in weapons development.	Global rules that control the export of products and technology to prevent them from being used for making weapons.
Indo-Pacific Strategy	A geopolitical framework that emphasizes the importance of the Indo-Pacific region in global security and economic stability.	A plan focusing on the importance of the Indo-Pacific region for global peace and economic growth.





Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Challenges	Issues and obstacles facing the international treaty aimed at preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.	Problems and difficulties with the treaty that aims to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.
Subnational Diplomacy	The practice of cities, states, and regions engaging in international relations independently of their national governments.	Local governments (like cities or states) working with other countries directly, without involving their national governments.
Sovereign Debt Restructuring	The process of negotiating new terms for a country's debt to make it more manageable for the debtor country.	Changing the terms of a country's debt to make it easier to pay back.
Geoeconomics	The study of the economic policies and trends that influence global power dynamics.	How economic policies and decisions affect global power and relations between countries.
Strategic Autonomy	The ability of a state to pursue its national interests and adopt its preferred foreign policy without being constrained by other states.	A country's ability to make its own decisions and policies without outside interference.
Debt-Trap Diplomacy	A strategy used by creditor countries to provide large loans to smaller nations, often with the intention of gaining political or economic leverage if the smaller nations fail to repay the debt.	Lending money to a country with the intention of gaining control when they can't pay it back.
Multipolarity	A global power structure where multiple countries have significant influence, as opposed to dominance by one or two superpowers.	A world where power is shared among several major countries, rather than dominated by one or two.
Non-Alignment 2.0	A modern iteration of India's historical policy of non-alignment, emphasizing strategic autonomy while engaging with multiple global powers.	India's updated approach to staying independent while engaging with multiple powerful countries.
Global South	A term used to describe developing countries, mostly in Africa, Latin America, Asia, and Oceania, which are less economically developed than the Global North.	Developing countries, typically in the southern hemisphere, that are less economically advanced.
Hybrid Warfare	A strategy that blends conventional warfare, irregular warfare, and cyber warfare, including the use of propaganda and other non-military tactics.	A type of conflict that mixes traditional military force with cyber attacks and propaganda.
Soft Power Projection	The ability of a country to influence others through cultural or ideological means rather than military force.	A country's power to attract and persuade others using culture and ideas instead of military strength.





Polity

Concepts	Official Definition	Layman Explanation
Digital Jurisprudence	The study and application of legal principles and laws in the context of digital environments and cyberspace.	How laws are applied and interpreted in the digital world.
Intergenerational Equity	A principle in public policy that ensures fairness and justice between different generations.	Ensuring fair treatment and opportunities for people of all ages, both now and in the future.
Fiscal Devolution	The transfer of financial powers and responsibilities from the central government to regional and local governments.	Shifting financial control from the central government to local and state governments.
National Security Strategy	A document outlining a country's plan to protect and promote its national security interests.	A country's plan for keeping itself safe and secure.
Cross-Border Insolvency	A situation where a debtor's assets and liabilities are located in more than one country, requiring international cooperation to resolve.	Handling bankruptcy cases that involve assets in multiple countries.
Geospatial Data Policy	A policy that governs the collection, use, and sharing of geospatial data.	Rules about how location-based data is collected, used, and shared.
Cross-Border Data Flows	The transfer of digital information across national borders.	Sending and receiving data like emails, files, and other digital information between countries.
Data Localization Requirements	Laws that require companies to store and process data within a specific country's borders.	Rules that make companies keep data within the country where it was collected.
Monetary Policy Normalization	The process of moving from an accommodative monetary policy (low interest rates) to a more neutral or restrictive stance.	Returning to normal interest rates and financial policies after a period of low rates to boost the economy.
Judicial Review	The power of courts to assess whether a law, policy, or executive action is in accordance with the Constitution.	The court's ability to decide if laws or actions by the government are constitutional.
Basic Structure Doctrine	A judicial principle that certain fundamental features of the Constitution cannot be altered by amendments.	The idea that some parts of the Constitution are so important they can't be changed.





Cooperative Federalism	A concept where national, state, and local governments interact cooperatively and collectively to solve common problems.	A system where different levels of government work together to address issues.
Electoral Bonds	Financial instruments used in India to make donations to political parties anonymously.	A method for donating money to political parties without revealing your identity.
Ordinance-making Power	The power of the President or a state Governor to promulgate ordinances when the legislature is not in session.	The authority to issue temporary laws when the parliament or state assembly is not meeting.
Quasi-Federalism	A system of government that has features of both federal and unitary systems, where power is divided between central and regional authorities but with a bias towards centralization.	A government system that mixes elements of federalism and centralization, where the central government has more power.
Constitutional Morality	The adherence to the core values of the Constitution, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.	Following the spirit and principles of the Constitution in law-making and governance.
Data Protection Bill	Legislation aimed at protecting the privacy of individuals by regulating the processing of personal data.	A proposed law to protect personal data and privacy.
Habeas Corpus	A legal writ requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, ensuring that a person's detention is lawful.	A legal order that makes sure someone who is arrested is brought to court to check if their detention is legal.
Contempt of Court	The offense of being disobedient or disrespectful towards a court of law and its officers.	The act of showing disrespect or disobeying a court's orders.
Uniform Civil Code (UCC)	A proposal to replace personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community in India with a common set governing all citizens.	A law that would apply the same set of rules to all citizens, regardless of their religion.
Public Interest Litigation (PIL)	Legal actions initiated in a court of law for the protection of public interest.	A legal process where anyone can bring an issue to court to protect the public's interest.
Natural Justice	Legal principles that ensure fair decision-making processes, including the right to a fair hearing and the rule against bias.	The basic principles that ensure decisions are made fairly and without bias.
Doctrine of Proportionality	A principle in constitutional law used to determine whether the limits imposed by a law are reasonable in relation to the aims pursued.	A rule that checks whether the actions of the government are fair and not excessive in relation to the goals they seek to achieve.





Legal Pluralism	The existence of multiple legal systems within one geographic area or society, often coexisting with state law.	The presence of different legal systems, such as traditional or religious laws, alongside formal state laws.
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