

CURRENT AFFAIRS

WEEKLY

WEEK: 3
FEBRUARY
2022

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 - ▣ UNSUNG HEROES OF INDIA
 - ▣ UNESCO REITERATES CALL FOR GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE POLICIES IN WATER DOMAIN
- GS-II
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The current affairs articles are segregated from prelims and mains perspective, such separation is maintained in terms of structure of articles. Mains articles have more focus on analysis and prelims articles have more focus on facts.

However, this doesn't mean that Mains articles don't cover facts and PT articles can't have analysis. You are suggested to read all of them for all stages of examination.

CURRENT AFFAIRS ANALYST

WEEK- 3 (FEBRUARY, 2022)

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SECTION: A
(MAINS)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

UNSUNG HEROES OF INDIA

CONTEXT:

India observed 80th Death Anniversary of revolutionary Sachindranath Sanyal 7th February.

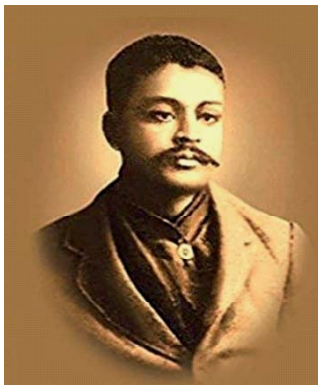
ANALYSIS

Who are the unsung heroes of India's Freedom Movement?

- History of India's freedom movement is essentially **history of histories**.
- The story of **India's freedom movement bears in itself the story of many trends** in the national movements that worked simultaneously with the final goal being achieving independence for India.
- Some of the popular trends that we know or are aware of are **moderate, extremist, revolutionary, socialist etc.**
- Each of this had many participants, activist who are not known to the Indian public at large as others.
- This is not because the sacrifices of one freedom fighter or one set of freedom fighters is less than that of others. But this is because of the **sheer number of people that were involved** in achieving this magnanimous but Himalayan task.
- Many freedom fighters therefore have remained unsung in Indian history.
- We therefore are taking this effort of studying these unsung heroes.
- For this purpose we will focus our attention on those who were part of the revolutionary trend of India's independence movement and whose major contribution came before the non-cooperation movement.

Some Unsung heroes of Indian History are-

• Sachindranath Sanyal:



- Recently the country observed the **80th death anniversary** of Sachindranath Sanyal on 7th

February.

- Born in 1893 in Varanasi.
- Patna Branch of Anushilan Samiti** was established by him in 1913.

Anushilan Samiti was an Indian organisation in the first quarter of the 20th century that supported revolutionary violence as the means for ending **British rule in India**.

- He was the **founding member of Hindustan Republican Association** which later became Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
- Main aim of this organization was **wage an armed struggle against the British government** in India.
- He along with Rashbihari Bose had thrown bomb on Lord Hardinge** (Viceroy of India) in Delhi. Lord Hardinge was leading a procession organized to celebrate transfer of India's capital from Calcutta to Delhi.
- One of the main personnel **involved in Kakori train conspiracy**.

Kakori Conspiracy: The **Kakori Train Action** was a train robbery that took place at Kakori, a village near Lucknow, on 9 August 1925 during the Indian Independence Movement against the British Raj. It was organised by **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**.

The aim of this activity was loot government's revenue which could be used to fund revolutionary activities.

For this he was sentenced to jail by the British government.

- In prison he wrote book called **Bandi Jeevan**.
- While serving his term of imprisonment he **died in Gorakhpur 1942 due to TB**.

Rashibihari Bose:

- He was born on 25th May, 1886 in Bengal.
- Was member of **Jugantar Group**.

Jugantar or **Yugantar** was one of the two main secret revolutionary trends operating in Bengal for Indian independence.

- Along with Sachindranath Sanyal, he **attacked Lord Hardinge**.
- After the attack on Hardinge, **he fled to Japan** where he tried to spread the message of India's freedom movement.
- In Japan, Bose also married and therefore granted the **citizenship of that country**.
- **He led the Indian National Army** during the Second World War against the British Government **before Subhash Chandra Bose took over**.
- In Japan, he also **established a branch of Hindu Mahasabha**.
- Before his death in 1945 **was awarded the Order of Rising Sun** by the Japanese Government.
- Book "**The Victory of Young Asia**" was written by him in 1937.

Madan Lal Dhingra:

- He was born on 18th February, 1883 in Amritsar, Punjab.
- He was **disturbed by the poverty of India** and tried to investigate the reasons behind the same.
- After studying the relevant literature he came to the conclusion **that India was poor because of the British rule**.
- While studying in Mechanical Engineering in London, he came in contact with V. D. Savarkar in India House, London.

India House: It was set up by Shyamji Krishna Verma in London to promote nationalistic views amongst the Indian students in Britain.

- Outraged by the partition of Bengal and treatment meted out to the Indian revolutionaries in India and Britain he **assassinated Curzon-Wylie**, a high ranking British Civil Servant.
- For this act of his, he was punished with death sentence.

Shyamji Krishna Verma:

- Was in Kutch on 4th October, 1857.
- He was a **student of Oxford University** where on completion of his BA, he delivered a lecture on the topic "**Origin of writing in India**". After this lecture he was made the non-resident member of Royal Asiatic Society.

- He represented India in the **Berlin Congress of Orientalist**.
- On returning to India, he was appointed as **Diwan of the Ratlam**. But had to retire due to ill health.
- Later he was also associated with the Maharaja of Udaipur as advisor.
- He again left for London and **set up India House** there.
- He was inspired by the political thoughts of Herbert Spencer.
- He published a monthly journal called **Indian Sociologist** which promoted the ideas of political, social and economic reforms in India.
- Shyamji Krishna Verma died on 30th March, 1930 in Geneva Switzerland.

Madam Cama:



- She was born in Navsari in 1861.
- She arrived in England to receive treatment after she became ill while attending to the patients of plague in Bombay.
- In Britain she came in contact with many political leaders from India.
- Here she worked as **political secretary of Dadabhai Nuroji**.
- She later moved towards leadership with more extremist ideology.
- She got **associated with India House** of Shyamji Krishna Verma.
- In 1907, she **attended the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart**.
- Madam Cama **addressed the delegates at Stuttgart and unfolded the Indian Tricolour Flag**.

(green, yellow and red) with *Bande Mataram* written on the middle.

- This was the first time an Indian flag was displayed in a foreign country and was part of the template for the tricolour adopted by the Indian nation.
- In 1909, Cama settled in Paris and began publishing a monthly journal called ***Bande Mataram*** after the assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie.
- Her house became a meeting point for various revolutionaries and exiles.
- In 1935 she returned to India and died in the same year.

Virendranath Chattopadhyaya

- He was born in Hyderabad in the year 1880. He was brother of Sarojini Naidu.
- In 1902, he went to London to study Law and compete in Indian Civil Services Examination. He supported the assassination of Curzon-Wyllie. To avoid arrest he shifted his base to Paris in 1910.
- During the first war he tried to build an alliance with Germany which could lead to independence of India.
- He died Soviet Union during the reign of Stalin.

Chempakaraman Pillai:

- Born in 1891 in Travancore.
- He went to Germany in the 1910 to pursue a degree in Engineer.
- There he established International Pro-India Committee.
- The **term 'Jai Hind' was adopted by him.**
- He was also the **Foreign Minister of Indian government in exile** established in Kabul.
- He died in Germany in 1934.

Raja Mahendra Pratap

- Born in 1886 in the princely state of Mursan, Uttar Pradesh.
- At the age of 3 he was adopted by Raja Harnarayan Singh of Hathras.
- He was an alumni of Aligarh Muslim University.
- Stayed in Europe for some year where he developed good relations with Indian revolutionaries working there.

- He soon got in touch with the foreign minister of Turkey who with his diplomatic contacts helped Mahendra Pratap to reach Afghanistan and establish a Provisional government there.

The **Provisional Government of India** was a provisional government-in-exile established in Kabul, Afghanistan on December 1, 1915 by the Indian Independence Committee during World War I with support from the Central Powers i.e. Germany, Turkey and Austria.

- In 1915, **Indian Government in Afghanistan was established with Raja Mahendra Pratap as its President.**
- He returned to India in 1946 and got involved in electoral politics after independence.
- In the **Second Lok Sabha election he won the Mathura seat** as independent candidate. Amongst those he defeated was Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Barkatullah Khan:

- He was born in 1854 in Bhopal.
- Travelled all around the world and spread the message of Indian Nationalism.
- He was appointed as **Professor of Hindustani at the Tokyo University.**
- Also travelled to US where he became the **founding member of Ghadar Party.**

Ghadar Party or Movement was established by Indians leaving in North America. Its aim was spread the message of Indian Nationalism and bring to an end the British rule in India.

- He later **moved to Afghanistan** as the Emir of that country was his friend.
- Here he started at newspaper called **Sirejul-ul-AKber.**
- When **Provisional Government in Afghanistan** was established, he became **its first Prime Minister.**
- Bhopal University was renamed in his honour as Barkatullah Khan University.

UNESCO REITERATES CALL FOR GENDER-TRANSFORMATIVE POLICIES IN WATER DOMAIN

CONTEXT:

- The theme of the 7th International Day of Women and Girls in Science Assembly was **Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion: Water Unites Us**.
- It brought together women in science and experts from around the world, high-level government officials, representatives of international organizations and of the private sector
- to discuss the water nexus in achieving the three pillars of sustainable development
 - economic prosperity,
 - social justice and
 - environmental integrity

◎ BACKGROUND:

- Gender equality remains out of reach in the water domain.
- Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.
- Yet they make up less than 17% of the total paid workforce in the water sector and an even smaller minority in research and decision-making positions.
- Achieving gender equality in the water sector would be essential to reaching both the fifth Sustainable Development Goal on gender equality and the sixth one on water and sanitation.

◎ ANALYSIS:

Link between Gender and Water:

- Gender defines the roles, responsibilities and opportunities of people in society, and very often, determines the potential they can achieve.
- This leads to women and men having different knowledge, talents, opportunities and needs.
- Gender also determines one's relationship with water because it shapes the needs, access, use and benefits with respect to this vital resource.

Importance of Disaggregated Data:

- When collecting disaggregated data, these differences become evident.
- The collection of water data disaggregated by sex, age, and other dimensions is a crucial step to better understand how water is used, managed and distributed.
- Therefore, conducting gender analyses allows us to identify and understand gender issues, and how

to adequately address these in planning, projects and policy.

- Good data and robust gender analyses are indispensable to reach the ultimate goal of gender equality.

Impact of water crisis on Women :

- Women and girls are disproportionately affected by the lack of access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- Women are largely responsible for household water, sanitation and hygiene management.
- **Women's Water-Fetching Responsibility:** Women and girls are responsible for fetching water in most households where a drinking water source is off-premises.
 - ▶ This practice has implications for women's health, workloads, and caloric expenditure.
 - ▶ When girls carry water over long distances, the time available to them to pursue education is reduced.
 - ▶ Water-fetching responsibilities also add to the burden of unpaid domestic work, decrease time towards other income-generating activities, and affect leisure and nonessential activities.
- **Women's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Needs:** Women have an increased need for water for hydration, sanitation and hygiene during menstruation, pregnancy, the postnatal period, and caring for sick family members or young children.
- They bear a disproportionate burden when these basic services are lacking, and face health, security and psychological vulnerabilities due to **inadequate access** and **decision-making control**.

- Therefore, access to water and sanitation, if delivered well, empowers women economically and socially.
- If not delivered well, it may undermine women's position at home and in the community.

What needs to be done?

- **Gender-Neutral Approach:** Policy makers and decision makers need to recognize that both women and men's involvement are integral to sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene management.
- **Women Leadership:** Women's leadership and decision making power in water and sanitation is critical. Therefore, enabling policy frameworks backed by resources, training and political will, are vital to developing and sustaining women's leadership in the water sector at the local, national and global level.
- There is a need to invest in developing **the next generation of water leaders**, by collaborating with colleges, water utilities and districts, using

experiential learning, internships and interacting with experts.

- **Reduce Unpaid labour:** As the women already spend 2.6 times more hours than men on unpaid activities, including caregiving and domestic work. Our policies needs to ensure their involvement in water and sanitation services does not further contribute to the burden of unpaid work, or decrease the ability to earn an income.

◎ CONCLUSION:

- The combined effects of the climate crisis and water crisis are deepening inequalities and increasing poverty. To break the cycle, we need to ensure that women and girls study science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) in the same proportions as their male counterparts.
- We must do better. Not only because gender equality is a human right but also because gender equality in general and especially in the water domain will be one of the building blocks of a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILLS & IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

CONTEXT:

Bills passed against mob lynching in the past four years by at least three States have not been implemented with the Union government taking a view that lynching is not defined as a crime under the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

What is Lynching?

- Lynching is an affront to the Rule of law and to the exalted values of the Constitution itself.
- Lynching by unruly mobs and barbaric violence arising out of instigation cannot be allowed to become the order of the day.
- The act of lynching is not as simple as murder, it is a public spectacle committed against a victim whose crime is an fictitious as allegorical.
- Dictionary meaning of Lynch says, 'kill someone for an alleged offence without a legal trial'.
- The word 'lynching' originated in mid-18th century America. Back then the term referred to vigilante justice meted out to black people.
 - ▶ The term 'Lynch' has its origin after the name of a Virginia Planter named Charles Lynch who headed an irregular court, during the American Revolution, formed to punish loyalists.
- Lynching is not a problem that is limited to a specific country. Various UN reports refer to lynching cases from Sudan, Nigeria, Haiti and other countries.

Case studies

- **Dadri Lynching case** was held in Bisra Village, Uttar Pradesh in 2015. The person was lynched due to regional and communal differences. The person's name was Mohammad Akhlaq. He was accused of slaughtering a cow for storing its meat for consumption. When this came into the knowledge of the Hindu community of the village, they lynched both the father and son. The fact of the matter is that this case is considered as one of the first cases which were religious-based and in the name of the cow the person was lynched.
- **Alwar, Rajasthan:** Another instance happened in the Alwar District of Rajasthan in 2017. The issue pertinent in this case was that some people belonging to the Muslim community were accused of cattle smuggling and slaughtering of calves. The police department of Alwar filed a case against Khan for smuggling but he was permitted by the government to do so.

- **Delhi:** In 2017, a lynching case happened in Delhi. It was based on the caste system prevailing that people belonging to lower case or backward classes of people need to suffer. In this case, a rickshaw driver stopped some of the college students as they were urinating on the public wall due to intoxication. The students who were intoxicated became furious and lynched the rickshaw driver.
- **Palghar mob Lynching case:** It is pertinent to note that, on 16th April, 2020 a driver and two Sadhus were lynched by an angry mob. All the victims belonged to a village called Gadchinchale located in the Palghar district of Maharashtra. This unfortunate incident was fuelled by a rumour which was circulated on WhatsApp, wherein it was stated that there have been thieves operating in the village amidst the coronavirus lockdown.

Lynching laws in India

- There is no national law made on mob lynching. Mob lynching is not defined in IPC, CrPC, and nor defined in the constitution.
- Though there are certain provisions in the IPC, for example:
 - ▶ **Section 223 (a) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973** states that persons or a mob involved in the same offence in the same act can be tried together.
 - ▶ **Sections 302** (murder)
 - ▶ **Section 304** (culpable homicide not amounting to murder)
 - ▶ **Section 307** (attempt to murder)

Which states have anti-lynching laws?

- **Jharkhand:** In Jharkhand, **the Prevention of Mob Violence and Mob Lynching Bill, 2021** envisages imprisonment for those pronounced guilty of mob violence and lynching for periods ranging from three years to life term, besides fine and attachment of property.
- **Rajasthan:** In August 2019, the Rajasthan government passed the '**The Rajasthan Protection from Lynching Bill, 2019**' providing

for life imprisonment and a fine from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh to those convicted in cases of mob lynching leading to victim's death.

- **West Bengal:** In August 2019, the West Bengal Assembly passed '**The West Bengal (Prevention of Lynching) Bill, 2019**', proposing a maximum punishment of life imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs 1 lakh to Rs 5 lakh for offences.

What are the impacts of mob lynching in India?

- **Threat to law:** This act of people taking the law into their hands because of the shallow knowledge of the Justice System poses a serious threat to the Rule of Law and principles of Natural Justice.
- **Threat to minority:** Such acts have also posed serious threats to minority groups in the country.
- **Suppressing basic rights of minorities:** Such crime results in promoting majoritarianism by propagating the beliefs of the majority by suppressing the basic rights of the minorities.
- **Normalising heinous crimes:** It normalise such heinous crimes.
- **Economic loss:** An important fact about lynching in India is its effect on the economy of the country. The greatest number of attacks have been on drivers carrying dead animals, traders of beef and owners of slaughterhouses; as a result, they will tend to abandon these jobs due to fear of suffering lynching.
- **Health impacts:** Lynching incidents are an issue of public health. In the short-term, lynching leads to death and injury for the victims whereas in the long-term it can lead to psychological and physiological effects on present and future generations.

A serious question

- Mob lynchings also raise another disturbing question: ***are people losing faith in the judicial/democratic system of governance?*** And because a mob dispenses what it thinks is justice by itself, it often chooses its victim and the mode of justice. The targets are often the most vulnerable of society.

Where does the problem lie?

- However, there is lack of implementations. These need to be implemented strongly and effectively.
- What measures are actually required?
- **Strong measures:** States must take strong measures, including appointing nodal officers at

district level, to curb such instances of violence in the name of cow protection.

- **Proactive measures:** States should be far more vigilant and proactive in flagging rumours using social media and other platforms. Some states are doing it, others need to emulate these examples.
 - ▶ **For example,** Telangana police officer, Rema Rajeshwari (Superintendent of Police, Jogulamba Gadwal district), has trained a team of 500 police officers to tackle the fake news menace. These officers go to villages to spread awareness about social issues. Police personnel have also been added to local WhatsApp groups in villages to spot rumours that could lead to violence.
- **More campaigns and awareness among people**
- **Control on the spread of fake news**

◎ CONCLUSION

- In a country like India, people taking law into their own hands is unacceptable since citizens of the country have been granted various fundamental rights and such lynching cases are abusing their right to life, right to a fair trial, etc. India is a secular state and it's important to ensure that interests of the minority are being protected and they are not suppressed by the majority.

UNDER-TRIALS IN INDIA: CONVICTED BEFORE CONVICTION

CONTEXT:

Deterioration of prison conditions and the prisoners during the pandemic due to lockdown.

◎ BACKGROUND:

- The onset of corona pandemic and the lockdown imposed due to it, caused **overcrowding and humanitarian crisis in the prisons** of India.
- This problem is said to have arisen due to **mass incarceration of pre-trial prisoners and lack of reforms** that could resolve the above issue are back in focus.

◎ ANALYSIS

Reasons for high under-trial population in India's prisons-

- **Delay in conducting trials.** This is despite the fact that Right to Speedy investigation and trial is established to be a fundamental right under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- Inability of many under-trials to furnish the **bail amount or present surety**. The primary reason behind this is the socio-economic condition of the most undertrials.
- Most undertrials in India belong to **socially and economically vulnerable category** and furnishing a bail or surety is beyond their capacity.
- Majority of undertrials in India are **illiterate and hence lack awareness of their rights**. Including the right to legal aid.
- **Lack of police personnel to escort the under-trials to court.** This leads to a situation where the hearing of bail petition of the undertrial gets adjourned for no fault of his.
- The above reasons make difficult for an undertrial even when the Indian Legal System, in letters, has promoted that "**Bail and not Jail is the rule**".

Statistics of undertrials in India:

- In India, about **70% of prison inmates are under trials**.
- The above number simply means that more than **2/3rd locked of those locked** in the prisons of India **have still not been convicted of the offence** they are accused of.
- The prison statics of 2020 also showed that nearly **70% of this under trials belong to marginalized**

caste, class, religions and genders.

Challenges faced by undertrials in prison:

- **Prison violence:** Jails are commonplace for violence between prisoners or gang-wars. Many first time inmates are caught in these violent incidences.
- First time prisoners are also subject to violence by the harden criminals in prison.
- **Criminalizing effect of a prison:** With hardened criminals being around and in the absence of scientific classification methods to separate them from others, contamination of first time, circumstantial and young offenders into full-fledged criminals occurs very frequently.
- **Health Problems:** Most of the prisons face problems of overcrowding and shortage of adequate space to lodge prisoners in safe and health conditions. Most of the prisoners found in prisons come from socio-economically disadvantaged sections of the society where disease, malnutrition and absence of medical services are prevalent.
- When such people are cramped in with each other in unhealthy conditions, **infectious and communicable diseases spread easily**.

What problems were faced by prisoners during the lockdown?

- **Prisons got even more overcrowded** due to continuous influx of under trials into the jails but stoppage on their release due to lockdown.
- Addition of new under trails to jail caused **increase in the unhygienic conditions** in prison.
- **Lack of vaccination** for the occupants of prisons. Contributed to the rise and spread of Covid in the prisons of India.
- **Visit of prisoners to Court have been suspended.** Thus, automatically extending their stay in jail.
- **Visits by the lawyers and family members** of the inmates have been **stopped** due to the fear of spread of Corona virus.
- It can also be concluded from the data of National Crime Records Bureau that the **number of those dying in prison has been going up**.

What were the efforts taken to decongest the prison during the lockdown?

- By the orders of Supreme Court of India, every state of India established a **High Powered Committee** to decongest prisons.
- The decision to decongest the prisons was taken considering the health and right to life of prisoners and jail authorities.

How did the HPCs fair?

- **The performance of HPCs**, in their task of decongesting the prisons was **below par**.
- The 2020 Prisons Statistics Report supports the above statement with two datas-
- It reveals that as compared to 2019, **“the release of convicts has declined by 41.2 per cent and the release of undertrials has declined by 19.6 per cent”** in 2020.
- Second, as compared to 2019, **“the number of undertrial prisoners increased by 11.7 per cent and the number of detenues increased by 11.4 per cent”** in 2020.
- **HPCs treated this as administrative issue and not a humanitarian** one can be considered to be the reason for this state of affair.

What the HPCs needs to do?

- The HPCs need to **shed their bureaucratic approach** and during the time of pandemic view the issue of prison overcrowding from the point of view of public health.

Recommendation for overall reforms that would better the situation of under-trials:

- **Undertrial** prisoners should be **lodged in separate institutions** away from convicted prisoners.
- There should be a **proper and scientific classification even amongst the undertrials** to ensure that the first timers and petty offenders do not mix up with full fledge and hardcore criminals.
- Institutions meant for lodging undertrials should be as **close to the courts** as possible.
- **Video conferencing** between jails and courts should be encouraged and tried.
- **Jail visits by the members of judiciary** should be more frequent so that the conditions of undertrials can be supervised at regular intervals.
- With undertrial prisoners, adjournments should not be granted unless absolutely necessary.
- There should be a **progressive and massive decriminalisation of offences** so that many of the wrongs, which now have the status of crimes, are dealt with as compoundable offences which are remediable with compensation.

Compoundable offence is the one in which settlement mechanism exists by which, the offender is given an option to pay money in lieu of his prosecution to avoid prolonged litigation.

APPLICATION OF RIGHT TO EDUCATION ACT ON FAITH SCHOOLS IN INDIA

CONTEXT:

Supreme Court of India refused to intervene in a petition filed seeking the deletion of particular sections in Right to Education Act, 2009 that excluded Vedic pathsalas, madarssas and institution imparting religious education from its ambit.

ANALYSIS:

What was the petition about?

- Advocate Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay had filed a petition in the Supreme Court of India challenging the validity of **Sections 1(4) and 1(5) of the Right to Education Act, 2009**.

- Right to Education Act, 2009- Officially known as The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.
- Section 1(4) of RTE Act, 2009- The Act doesn't apply to minority education institutions.
- Section 1(5) of RTE Act, 2009- The Act doesn't apply to Vedic Pathsalas, Madarssas and Institutions imparting religious education.

- The petitioner called the above **two sections as arbitrary and irrational** and hence was seeking their removal.
- The petitioner stated that keeping Vedic pathsalas, madarssas and institutions imparting religious educations out of the purview of Right to Education Act, 2009 (Sections 1 (4) and 1(5)) was in **violation of the Indian Constitution**.
- According to the petitioner, keeping the above institutes out of the purview of Right to Education

Act infringed **Articles 14, 15, 16, 21 and 21A of the Indian Constitution**.

- Petitioner said that Right of a child should not be restricted only to free education without discrimination on the ground of child's social, economic and cultural background.

Provision of Indian Constitution discussed above:

- Article 14-** Right to equality and equal protection of law
- Article 15-** Prohibition of discrimination
- Article 16-** Right to equal opportunity in the matter of public employment
- Article 21-** Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- Article 21A-** Right to Education

What was the response of the Supreme Court?

- The above petition was heard by the Supreme Court's Bench of Justices L. Nageshwar Rao and B. R. Gawai.
- The Bench **did not entertain** the petition.
- It was stated by the Bench that the Right to Education Act was framed 12 years ago and there was **no need for its urgent hearing** by the Supreme Court of India.
- Supreme Court therefore asked the petitioner to **get the Act examined by the High Court first**. This, the Bench said, would give it the benefit of HC's judgement.

THE ERA OF COMBATIVE FEDERALISM

CONTEXT:

Proposed amendments to Indian Administrative Cadre Rules, 1954.

◎ BACKGROUND:

- The relationship between the Union and state governments in India has not always been smooth.
- In recent years though, Centre's relationship with the states has seen more downs than usual.
- Centre's attempt to gain more say in deciding on Central deputation of civil servant by the proposed amendments of Administrative Cadre Rules, 1954, as suggested by the Department of Personnel and Training, has become the latest in the list of irritants that has caused friction between the Centre and state governments.

◎ ANALYSIS

Relations between Centre and State Government as per the Constitution:

- The Constitution of India establishes a **federal polity** in India. This means **presence of Union Government** at the center and **state governments** at regional level.
- For effective and efficient administrative functioning of the country, the **Constitution has allotted** both the Centre and the state with **specific domains**.
- The federal structure of India though is **not full-proof is tilted towards the Union Government**.
- It also needs to be understood that the framers of Indian Constitution did not possess a divine pen and **presence of ambiguities**, between the areas of operation of Centre and state in the legal framework is only natural.
- The problem further gets complicated when **different political parties are in charge of the governments in the Centre and in the state**.

Recent controversies related to disputes between Center and states in India:

- **Passing of farm laws** (now withdrawn) were, according to states, drafted without taking into consideration the views of the latter.
- The **issue of GST compensation** has caused a wedge to be developed between the central and the provisional governments.
- **Action taken by central agencies** like CBI and ED against the leaders of state government, perceived

to be done at the behest of the Central government, has led to bittering of relationship between the two sets of government in the country.

- **The extension of territorial jurisdiction of BSF** by the Union Home Ministry is seen as the attack on the powers of state police and has brought the border states of India at loggerheads with the Central Government.

What is the Cadre Rules issue?

- The Central Government has proposed the Amendment of the Administrative Cadre Rules, 1954.
- If this proposed amendments are implemented the results will be as follows-
 - ▶ It will **take away the liberty of the States to deny consent** for handing over Civil Servants, working in state, for Central deputation.
 - ▶ If there is a difference between the central and state government with respect to the central deputation of civil servants, who at that particular time is serving the state, then the reason for not releasing him/her should be communicated to the Centre.
 - ▶ In the event of state not communicating the reason in the above situation, the decision of the Central Government shall prevail.

What are the current rules on Central Deputation?

- The current rule says that the Central and state government concerned, with concurrence, can depute an officer for services under the Central Government or any other state government.
- In case of difference between the Central and concerned state government, a decision shall be taken on the above matter by both sets of governments together.

What are the complaints of states against the proposed change in rules?

- Insistence on deputation of an officer would hamper the administration of the state as it would impede the planning of policies and their execution.
- This would be the result because the state would find it difficult to predict the human resource available with the state.

KARNATAKA HIGH COURT STRIKES DOWN LAW BANNING ONLINE GAMES

CONTEXT:

Decision of Karnataka High Court to strike down certain provisions of Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021, that banned online games with monetary stakes.

◎ BACKGROUND:

- The Karnataka government implemented the Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021 in October last year.
- This abovementioned Act had **banned all forms of betting and wagering, including online gaming.**
- This Amendment had also banned any form of fund transfer associated with any **game of chance.**
- The Karnataka High Court struck down certain provision of this Amendment.

◎ ANALYSIS

What did Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021 deal with?

- The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021 aimed at **banning online betting associated with game of 'chance'.**

In India, regulating gambling is in the domain of states as the subject is listed in the List II of the 7th Schedule of the Constitution.

- The Amendment though kept **did not apply to lotteries, betting on horse races conducted on race courses.**
- This Act provided for maximum punishment of **imprisonment of three years and penalty up to Rs. 1 lakh** for violation of its provisions.
- What arguments were presented by the petitioners against the ban imposed by the Act?
- Online games are **based on skill and not chance**, hence state government has no jurisdiction to ban them.
- **Those betting on a game are themselves participants**, the bets therefore are not wedged on the performance of any third party. Relying on individual skills hence cannot be categorized as gambling.
- Banning online gaming in which mere chance is not involved, would create a situation that will lead to **closure of gaming companies and unemployment of people** working with them.
- The Amendment is in **contravention to Article 19(1)(g)** of the Constitution of India.

Article 19(1)(g) of the Indian Constitution gives an Indian Citizen to practice any profession, or to carry out any occupation, trade or business.

Judicial Position of other High Courts:

- Kerala High Court had declared the decision of Kerala Legislative Assembly, which had banned online rummy, to be bad in law.
- The decision of Tamil Nadu Assembly banning all kinds of online games was struck down by the Madras High Court.

Opinion of Supreme Court:

- In **R. M. D. Chamarbaugwalla vs Union of India**, the Supreme Court had held that a competition which requires a certain degree of skill of the participant to be applied, cannot be considered to be gambling.

What was the decision of Karnataka High Court?

- Division Bench of Karnataka High Court, comprising of Chief Justices Ritu Raj Awasti and Justice Krishna Dixit, **brought down provisions of Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021 that banned online gaming with monetary stakes.**
- The Karnataka High Court issued a **Writ of Mandamus** to the state government restraining it from interfering with online gaming business and allied activities.

Mandamus- It is a judicial writ or order issued as a command to an inferior court or a person (including government) to perform a public or statutory duty.

- High Court of Karnataka applied to **Doctrine of Severability** and struck down only those provisions of Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 2021 that banned online games with monetary stakes.
- Doctrine of Severability: It is also known as doctrine of separability. It means that when some particular provision of a statute offends or is against a constitutional limitation, but that provision is severable (separable) from the rest of the statute, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute.

THE 'BIGGEST' IPO LISTING EVER

CONTEXT:

In a bid to replenish the public coffers that have been drained out by the pandemic, India is planning one of the biggest IPO listings ever.

◎ BACKGROUND

- On 13 February, the state-run Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) filed its draft red herring prospectus with capital markets regulator SEBI.
- According to the filing, the government, which owns 100 percent stake in the company, is offering 31.62 crore equity shares or a 5 percent stake in the IPO.

Initial public offering (IPO)

- Initial public offering is the process by which a private company can go public by sale of its stocks to general public.
- Companies can raise equity capital with the help of an IPO by issuing new shares to the public or the existing shareholders can sell their shares to the public without raising any fresh capital.

◎ ANALYSIS

What is LIC?

- Created on:** 1st September 1956
- Headquarter:** Mumbai
- Created by the merger and nationalisation of 245 Indian and foreign insurers and provident societies in 1956, LIC has been a household name in India for decades now.
- It was created when the government of India passed the **Life Insurance of India Act**, nationalising the private insurance industry in India.
- The size:** LIC is India's biggest life insurer with 286 million policies, 115,000 employees, 1.34 million individual agents and more than 2000 branches. It has a 64.1% market share in terms of premium and a 66.2% market share in terms of new business premium.
- The government owns 100% of LIC.
- LIC is ranked fifth globally in terms of life insurance premium and tenth in terms of total assets. It is the only Indian player among the top global insurers.
- Listed life insurers: SBI Life Insurance, HDFC Life Insurance and ICICI Prudential Life Insurance** are the only listed life insurers in India.

Reasons behind IPO

- The government has in recent years found it difficult to meet disinvestment targets. Divestment of stakes in Air India and BPCL has been delayed for various reasons, including COVID-19, and may see fruition this financial year.
- The Centre has an ambitious disinvestment target of ₹1.75 lakh crore for FY22.
- A successful LIC IPO, in which the government will sell a sizeable stake, will help it meet this goal. While a date has not been announced, the listing of LIC is expected in the third or fourth quarter of 2021-22.
- The IPO comes at a time of tightening global financial conditions. Foreign investors have already pulled out billions this year.
- And though it is bound to generate interest, there are concerns about the capacity of the market to absorb such a large offering.

Agenda of the offer

- The IPO is completely an offer for sale of **31,62,49,885 equity shares** (or 5%) by the promoter, which holds a 100 per cent stake in the insurance behemoth.
- Since it's completely an offer for sale, all the proceedings will directly go to the government, which has set a divestment aim of **Rs 78,000 crore in this year's Union Budget**.
- The promoter for the sale is **President of India**, acting through the **Ministry of Finance, Government of India**.
- The retail portion has been fixed at 35% of the offer. The policyholder reservation portion will not exceed 10% of the size and may also be offered at a discount.
- LIC's embedded value — a measure of the consolidated shareholders value in an insurance company — has been estimated at **Rs 5.39 lakh crore**.

Impact on LIC's structure

- The government used to be a 100 percent owner, now it will be a 95 percent owner. This doesn't change anything. The management will still be chosen by the government.

How would it help the government?

- The government needs the proceeds of disinvestment to fund the infrastructure projects and other expenses that have built up due to the costs of the pandemic.

Is it ethical for the government to sell shares to meet fiscal needs?

- LIC was set up with an equity capital of Rs 5 crore in 1956. The capital was raised to Rs 100 crore in 2011 to meet the regulatory norms.
- Even this additional capital was generated internally. The LIC is a unique institution where the surplus generated through annual valuation is distributed to the government and the policyholders in the ratio of 5:95. This is now changed to 10:90 through amendment to LIC Act.
- The government as owner has not contributed any additional capital for the expansion of the business after initial investment. The entire growth and expansion has been done through the policyholders' money. Even the solvency margin required as per regulations has been provided for through the policyholders' funds.
- This unique character of LIC makes it look like a Trust or a Mutual Benefit Society.
- This being the character of LIC, it raises the question for the government on its ethics to sell the shares of LIC to meet its fiscal needs.

What are the pros and cons of the LIC IPO?

• Pros

- ▶ Reducing the fiscal burden on the exchequer
- ▶ Improving public finances
- ▶ Encouraging private ownership

- ▶ Funding growth and development programmes
- ▶ Maintaining and promoting competition in the market

• Cons

- ▶ **Undermining investors:** In a country where only around 2% of the population access the share market, unlocking the value of a mammoth financial organisation for the purpose of retail investors will undermine the interests of 130 crore Indian people.
- ▶ **Failed arguments:** LIC settles 99.86% of claims and in 2020-21, it settled Rs 2.28 crore in claims, once again becoming the world number 1 in claim settlement. It has the lowest operating cost in the entire life insurance industry in India.
 - Therefore, the arguments of better transparency, policyholders' interests, etc., totally fall flat in the face of existing reality.
- ▶ **Focus on increasing profits:** The objectives of nationalisation will recede into the background and LIC will have to concentrate on delivering increasing profits to the shareholders.
- ▶ **Loss for small and marginal players:** Like private companies, it will have to target big policies that bring greater profits. In the process, the small-size policies that the poor, vulnerable and lower middle classes purchase will no longer be attractive.
- ▶ **Effect on social objective:** The social objective of providing insurance cover to the weaker sections will face a setback.
- ▶ **No policies for expansion in unprofitable regions:** The aim of expanding insurance in the unprofitable rural areas too will suffer.

PHENSEDYL SMUGGLING REMAINS A CHALLENGE ON THE INDIA-BANGLADESH BORDER

CONTEXT:

Despite the drop in the cattle smuggling and smuggling of other narcotics, Phensedyl, a codeine-based cough syrup remains a challenge for the border guarding forces along the India-Bangladesh border.

◎ BACKGROUND

- In the first few weeks of the 2022, the South Bengal Frontier of the BSF had seized about 1,000 bottles of Phensedyl in the border areas.
- In 2021, South Bengal Frontier seized about 1.64 lakh bottles of the cough syrup.
- The seizure in 2020 was 2.99 lakh bottles and in 2019 it was 1.98 lakh bottles.

◎ ANALYSIS

What is Phensedyl?

- Phensedyl T Syrup is a combination medicine used in the treatment of dry cough.
- It relieves allergy symptoms such as runny nose, stuffy nose, sneezing, watery eyes and congestion or stuffiness.

Yaba Tablets

- Along with Phensedyl another narcotic that is smuggled in huge quantities along the international border is Yaba tablets.
- According to investigative agencies, these tablets usually originate in Myanmar and come to India from Bangladesh.
- Yaba is a mixture of methamphetamine and caffeine sold as cheap red or pink pills and works as stimulant to the central nervous system.
- In 2021, the BSF south Bengal Frontier seized about 14,147 tablets when it was allegedly being smuggled into India. The seizure in 2019 by the same frontier was 53,763 Yaba tablets.

How is Phensedyl smuggled into Bangladesh and why mainly into Bangladesh?

- Phensedyl and other cough syrups are illegally brought into the State with forged documents and at times are hidden under other commodities like in trucks and buses.
- Once inside, they find their way to Bangladesh, with which Tripura shares two thirds of its border. The

drug is generally sent in its original packaging.

- Since liquor is banned in Bangladesh, the drug became a popular alternative for alcohol.
- Phensedyl used to contain codeine phosphate along with hydrochloride ephedrine and promethazine, a unique combination for addiction.
- This is what made it a popular drug of abuse and unfortunately the trend still continues even after the chemical formulation was changed.

About Border Security Force (BSF)

- The Border Security Force (BSF) was raised in the wake of the 1965 War on 1 December 1965 for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith.
- The BSF is India's border guarding organization on its border with Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- It is one of the seven Central Armed Police Forces of the Union of India under the administrative control of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
 - ▶ Assam Rifles (AR)
 - ▶ Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
 - ▶ Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
 - ▶ Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
 - ▶ National Security Guards (NSG)
 - ▶ Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- In 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a notification to widen the jurisdiction of **Border Security Force (BSF)** for seizure, search and arrest up to **50km** from the international border in **Assam, West Bengal and Punjab**.

Powers exercised by BSF in its jurisdiction

- **Section 139 (BSF Act, 1968):** It empowers the Center to notify from time to time the area and extent of operation of the Border Security Force.
- Under the **BSF Act, Section 139 (ii)** gives sweeping powers of arrest to BSF.

- It has powers of preventive arrest under **Section 139 (1)** & post offence arrest under **Section 139 (ii)**.
- No mention of consultation with local police.

India-Bangladesh Border

- Four northeastern states of Tripura (856 km), Meghalaya (443 km), Mizoram (318 km) and Assam (263 km) share an 1,880-km border with Bangladesh.
- West Bengal in the east alone shares a 2216 border with Bangladesh.
- Of the total 4096 km of the border that India shares with Bangladesh, 85 percent is fenced
- The India-Bangladesh border is porous.
- It runs through rivers, ponds, agricultural fields, villages and even houses where the entrance is in India and the backdoor in Bangladesh. It is

perhaps the most complex land border anywhere in the world.

- That is why for nearly three decades this long stretch of the border was the hub for illegal migration, human trafficking, smuggling of narcotics, guns and ammunition and essential supplies.
- Smuggling is the main economic activity along the India-Bangladesh border.
- The ease with which smugglers can bring in arms and ammunition and terror infiltrators to cross over into India is, perhaps, not adequately understood in the corridors of power in New Delhi.
- On the Zero Line, right on the International Border, Bangladeshis and Indians live in close proximity; a situation that virtually makes the border and all security arrangements to make it inviolate absolutely meaningless.
- This is easily exploited by terror infiltrators and anti-national operatives and insurgents based in Bangladesh.

GEOSPATIAL SECTOR OF INDIA

CONTEXT:

As India celebrate the first anniversary of de-regulation of the geospatial sector, it is important to assess its impact and identify the bottlenecks so that the full potential of the geospatial sector can be realised.

◎ BACKGROUND

- The past decade has seen an increase in the use of geo-spatial data in daily life with various apps such as food delivery apps like Swiggy or Zomato, e-commerce like Amazon or even weather apps.
- India has a robust ecosystem in geospatial, with the Survey of India (Sol), the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), remote sensing application centres (RSAC)s, and the National Informatics Centre (NIC) in particular, and all ministries and departments, in general, using geospatial technology.
- On February 15, 2021, the government of India released new guidelines to completely de-regulate the geospatial sector for Indians.
- Since the declaration of the guidelines, there has been a lot of hype and hoopla about the geospatial sector.

◎ ANALYSIS

What is Geospatial technology?

- Geospatial technologies is a term used to describe the range of modern tools contributing to the geographic mapping and analysis of the Earth and human societies.
- It enables to acquire data that is referenced to the earth and use it for analysis, modeling, simulations and visualization.
- Geospatial technologies include
 - ▶ Geographic Information System (GIS)/Spatial Analytics
 - ▶ Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) & Positioning
 - ▶ Earth Observation
 - ▶ Scanning

What is geo-spatial data?

- Geospatial data is data about objects, events, or phenomena that have a location on the surface of the earth.
- The location may be
 - ▶ **static** in the short-term, like the location of a road, an earthquake event, malnutrition among children
 - ▶ **dynamic** like a moving vehicle or pedestrian, the spread of an infectious disease

- Geospatial data combines location information, attribute information (the characteristics of the object, event, or phenomena concerned), and often also temporal information or the time at which the location and attributes exist.
- Geo-spatial data usually involves information of public interest such as roads, localities, rail lines, water bodies, and public amenities.

Components of geospatial technology

- **GIS /Spatial Analytics**
 - ▶ The use of GIS/Spatial Analytics by various industries is only expected to go up in a market driven by increasing global demand for geographically correlated information. GIS can primarily be categorized into three types:
 - ▶ **Desktop GIS:** Software is installed onto and runs on a personal computer
 - ▶ **Web/Cloud GIS:** A desktop or mobile application allows the user to connect with the GIS server on the Internet. Running GIS software on Cloud allows a user to leverage the flexibility of the Cloud environment for data capture, visualization, analysis and sharing
 - ▶ **Mobile GIS:** Takes GIS technology out of the office and into the field on a mobile device like a smartphone or a tablet
- **GNSS & Positioning**
 - ▶ GNSS or Global Navigation Satellite Systems has become such an integral part of our daily lives that it is almost impossible to do without them.
 - ▶ Be it surveying, navigation or indoor positioning, GNSS is the backbone of it all.
- **Earth Observation**
 - ▶ Earth Observation, or remote sensing from

space to surface, includes technologies like satellites in space, aerial photography (manned as well as unmanned flying vehicles).

- **Scanning**

- ▶ The scanning market comprises of Laser, LiDAR, Radar and Point Cloud from images – non-contact technologies that can digitally capture the shape of physical objects.
- ▶ 3D laser scanners create “point clouds” of data from the surface of an object or data about the surroundings.

India's geospatial market

- **Market growth:** The Indian Geospatial market is expected to grow to INR 36,300 crore in 2025 from INR 23,345 crore in 2020.
- **Utilisation:** Data generated from geospatial technologies can be applied to various sectors like infrastructure, manufacturing, health, agriculture, urban highway, and service delivery.
- **Drone Survey:** Additionally, over 6 lakh villages in India will be surveyed using drones under the **SVAMITVA scheme**.
- **Mapping:** The government also plans to produce 3D maps for 100 Indian cities.

SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas)

- Under the government's SVAMITVA scheme, geospatial technology along with Drones will survey all the over six lakh Indian villages.
- SVAMITVA (Survey of Villages and Mapping with Improved Technology in Village Areas) was launched by Prime Minister on 24th April 2020 as a Central Sector Scheme to promote a socio-economically empowered and self-reliant rural India.
- The Scheme has the potential to transform rural India using modern technical tools of mapping and surveying.

- It paves the way for using the property as a financial asset by villagers for availing loans and other financial benefits.
- The Scheme will cover around 6.62 Lakh villages of the entire country during 2021-2025.

- **Liberalisation of sector:** The recent liberalisation of geospatial data and services in the country have prompted good participation from private players.
 - ▶ The government has removed prerequisites such as getting licences or prior approvals as part of the liberalisation of geospatial data to promote Make-in-India solutions.

What are the issues in the sector?

- **Lack of demand:** There is the absence of a sizeable geospatial market in India. There is no demand for geospatial services and products on a scale linked to India's potential and size.
- **Lack of awareness:** This is mainly due to the lack of awareness among potential users in government and private.
- **Lack of manpower:** There is lack of skilled manpower across the entire pyramid.
- **Unavailability of data:** The unavailability of foundation data, especially at high-resolution, is also a constraint. The lack of clarity on data sharing and collaboration prevents co-creation and asset maximisation.

◎ CONCLUSION

- There is a huge potential in the sector and it is set to go for a long time. However, the persistent issues remain to be addressed, otherwise the benefits of technology alone would not suffice.

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

CONTEXT:

In the backdrop of the 2070 carbon neutrality target set by India at the CoP26 in Glasgow, the Union Budget for 2022-23 has listed “climate action” and “energy transition” as one of the four priorities for the Amrit Kaal.

Announcements made in this context:

- Additional allocation of Rs 19,500 crore for solar PV modules.
- co-firing of 5-7 per cent of biomass pellets in thermal power plants
- sovereign green bonds
- battery-swapping policy
- chemical-free natural farming
- support for millets
- increased domestic production of oilseeds
- kisan drones

ANALYSIS:

- These are welcome steps. But they do not assure us that the environmental damage already brought by the agriculture sector can be undone.
- The damage is largely a result of the various kinds of subsidies:
 - ▶ on urea
 - ▶ canal irrigation
 - ▶ power for irrigation
 - ▶ as well as the minimum support prices (MSP)
 - ▶ procurement policies concentrated on a few states and largely on two crops, rice, and wheat

Issue of over stocking of grains:

- The stocks of wheat and rice in the country's central pool were four times higher than the buffer stocking requirement.
- In fact, rice stocks with the Food Corporation of India (FCI) are seven times the buffer norms for rice.
- This is despite the record distribution of rice in the PDS and record exports of rice (17.7MMT) in 2020-21.
- The financial value of these excessive grain stocks is Rs 2.14 lakh crore, of which Rs 1.66 lakh crore is because of excess rice stocks — as per the economic cost of rice and wheat given by the FCI.
- Interestingly, the Economic Survey 2021-22 gives

- an economic cost of rice and wheat higher than that reported by FCI. If one uses the survey's figures, the value of excess stocks jumps to Rs 2.56 lakh crore, with rice accounting for approximately Rs 2 lakh crore.

Issue of GHG embedded in these stocks:

- All this does not just reflect inefficient use of scarce capital, the amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) embedded in these stocks is also large.
- As per the national GHG inventory, the agriculture sector emits 408 MMT of carbon-dioxide equivalent
- rice cultivation is the third highest source (17.5 per cent) of GHG emissions in Indian agriculture after **enteric fermentation** (54.6 per cent) and fertilizer use (19 per cent).
- Paddy fields are anthropogenic sources of atmospheric nitrous oxide and methane, which have been reckoned as 273 and 80-83 times more powerful than carbon dioxide in driving temperature increase in 20 years' (**Sixth Assessment Report IPCC 2021**).
- The amount of methane emitted from paddy fields of India is 3.396 teragram per year or 71.32 MMT carbon dioxide equivalent.

Lowering Methane emission is not enough:

- India does not report nitrous oxide emissions in its national GHG inventories.
- There is scientific evidence that **intermittent flooding** reduces water and methane emissions but increases nitrous oxide emissions.
- Thus, lowering of methane emissions through controlled irrigation does not necessarily mean net low emissions.
- Components not accounted for in the GHG emissions in rice production
 - ▶ Emissions due to burning rice residues,
 - ▶ application of fertilisers,
 - ▶ production of fertilisers for rice,
 - ▶ energy operations like harvesting, pumps, processing, transportation]

Case Study:

- A study by Vetter et al. (2017) used the Cool Farm Tool (CFT) model to estimate annual GHG emissions by crops from production to the farm gate.
- It reported emissions of 5.65 kg carbon dioxide equivalent of GHG per kg of rice.
- Moreover, paddy fields require about 4,000 cubic metres of water per tonne of rice for irrigation.
- Even if half of that percolates back to groundwater, excess stocks of 46 MMT of rice embed about 92 billion cubic meters of water as well as 260 MMT of carbon dioxide equivalent.

Need of Carbon Tax:

- According to the IMF, the world needs a carbon tax of \$ 75 per tonne by 2030 to reduce emissions to a level consistent with a 2 degree Celsius warming target.
- India does not have an explicit carbon-price yet, but many countries have begun to implement carbon pricing.
- Sweden leads the pack with a carbon price as high as \$137 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent while EU is at \$50/tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- It is high time for India to announce indicative carbon pricing and create a vibrant carbon market to incentivise green growth in Amrit Kaal.

Food security vs. Need to save ground water and environment:

- The Economic Survey 2021-22 points out that the country is over-exploiting its ground water resource, particularly in the northwest and some parts of south India.
- This is primarily due to paddy cultivation on 44 million hectares.
- This has helped India achieve food security, but it's time now to save groundwater and the environment.
- This calls for revisiting policies to subsidize power and fertilizers, MSP and procurement and reorient them towards minimizing GHG emissions.

◎ CONCLUSION:

- Farmer groups and the private sector can be mobilized to develop carbon markets in agriculture, both at the national and international levels.
- This can reward farmers in cash for switching from carbon-intensive crops such as rice to low-carbon-intensive crops or improving farming practices in rice systems to lower GHG emissions.
- Such a move towards "net-zero" agriculture will give India a "climate smart" agriculture in Amrit Kaal.
- If we can protect productivity levels with a low-carbon footprint, it will help India to access global markets too.

HIPPOCRATES, CHARAKA, AND THE OATH OF MEDICAL ETHICS

CONTEXT:

- ❑ The National Medical Commission (NMC), the regulator for medical education and practices that replaced the Medical Council of India in 2020, has suggested to medical colleges that the traditional Hippocratic Oath should be replaced by a “Charak Shapath”.
- ❑ This attempt has been appreciated as it would introduce Indian element in education, as well as, criticized as an attempt to “saffronise medical education”.

What is Hippocrates and Hippocratic Oath?

• Meaning

- ▶ Simply put, the Hippocratic Oath is a charter of ethical principles that physicians over the ages have sworn to uphold in the practice of their profession.
- ▶ The earliest available fragments of what is understood to be the original oath date back to the late **3rd century AD**, and a millennium-old version is now in the library of **the Holy See**.

• Historical Background

- ▶ The Hippocratic Oath is attributed to **Hippocrates of the island of Kos**, a Greek physician of the classical period (4th-5th centuries BC, until the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BC), broadly corresponding to the period from the death of the Buddha (486 BC) to the rise of the Mauryas (321 BC) in India.
- ▶ Among the great contemporaries of Hippocrates were the Athenian philosopher **Plato** and his teacher **Socrates**, and Plato's student and Alexander's tutor, the polymath **Aristotle**.

- ▶ The Corpus Hippocraticum is a collection of 70 books on medicine, however, most scholars agree that the Hippocratic Oath was probably not the work of the individual identified as the historical Hippocrates, the “father of modern medicine”.
- ▶ The oath seems rather to be “more **Pythagorean** (who lived a century or more before Hippocrates) in its **moral and ethical flavour**... (and it) might have been enriched by other authors in antiquity”.

What is Charaka and Charak Samhita?

- ❑ The new oath of choice is in honour of Maharshi Charaka, considered one of the principal contributors to the ancient science of Ayurveda and the author of the medical treatise, ‘Charaka Samhita’.
- ❑ The Charak Samhita is a medical pharmacopoeia and collection of commentaries and discussions on medical practices that is dated to the 1st-2nd centuries AD.
- ❑ Along with the compendium of **Susruta (c. 4th century AD)**, which is about surgery, the Charak Samhita is considered the foundational text of



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ancient Indian medicine, which was an evolved system of understanding and treating disease that resembled that of Hippocrates and Galen (2nd century AD), and was in some ways ahead of the Greeks.

- The ancient Indian interest in physiology is understood to have drawn from yoga and mysticism, and to have been enriched by the growth and spread of Buddhism to new lands, the arrival of the first Christian missionaries, and the contact with Hellenic practitioners of medicine.
- In theory and praxis, ayurvedic medicine today remains broadly unchanged from these ancient Indian principles.

Ancient Indian medicine

- At the heart of ancient Indian medicine is the doctrine of the three 'doshas' (humours). It was believed that a balance of the three vital fluids, is essential for good health:
 - ▶ wind

▶ bile/ gall

▶ mucus/ phlegm

- These humours were tied closely with the scheme of the three 'gunas' or universal qualities — virtue/ lucidity (sattva), passion/ energy (rajas), and dullness/ torpor (tamas).
- To the three primary humours, wind, bile, and phlegm, some authorities added a fourth, blood.
- The functions of the body are regulated by the five 'winds' or vayu —
 - ▶ **udana**, which emanates from the throat and accounts for speech
 - ▶ **prana**, from the heart, responsible for breathing and swallowing
 - ▶ **samana**, in stomach, involved in digestion
 - ▶ **apana**, in the abdomen, ensuring excretion and procreation
 - ▶ **vyana**, which causes the motion of blood
- Food is seen as the key to good health: it is why the body exists — and as bad food causes sickness, good food heals.



- A passage from the Charak Samhita describes a debate among sages which concludes with the view, "The use of good food is one cause of the growth of a person, and the use of bad food is a cause of diseases" — even though the debate is not conclusively closed.
- Surgery reached great heights in ancient India.
- The caesarian section was known, bone-setting was highly evolved, and plastic surgery was "developed far beyond anything known elsewhere at the time".

The medical ethics of Charaka

- The physician was an important and respected member of ancient Indian society, and medical practice followed rules of professional conduct and ethical principles.
- Charaka instructs a physician to preach to his pupils at a ceremony at the end of their apprenticeship.

"...You must strive with all your soul for the health of the sick. You must not betray your patients, even at the cost of your own life... You must not get drunk, or commit evil, or have evil companions... You must be pleasant of speech...and thoughtful, always striving to improve your knowledge.

"When you go to the home of a patient you should direct your words, mind, intellect, and senses nowhere but to your patient and his treatment... Nothing that happens in the house of the sick man must be told outside, nor must the patient's condition be told to anyone who might do harm by that knowledge to the patient or to another."
- This ethical code is universal, and remains just as relevant and applicable today.

Case Study

- Undergraduates at the country's premier health institute, **AIIMS**, have been taking the Charak Oath during their annual convocation for several years now.
- The AIIMS Charak Shapath is: **"Not for the self; Not for the fulfilment of any worldly material desire or gain, but solely for the good of suffering humanity, I will treat my patient and excel well."**

What is the need of medical ethics?

- The modern code of medical ethics aims to prevent healthcare workers and researchers from

exploiting patients and protecting their human rights in the context of care-giving.

Is there any universally accepted version of oath?

- There is no universally accepted version of the physician's oath.
- Many medical schools around the world hold a ceremony in which graduating doctors swear to a **broad charter of ethics** that are sometimes customised by individual institutions.
- A version of the 'physician's code of ethics' is commonly displayed in hospitals or clinics in most places, including India.

• AMA's Code of Medical Ethics

- ▶ The American Medical Association (AMA) describes its Code of Medical Ethics as a living document that has evolved as medicine and society have changed.
- ▶ The AMA's Code was adopted in 1847, and underwent updates in 1903, 1949, 1957, and 2008.

• WMA's Code of Medical Ethics

- The World Medical Association (WMA) adopted an international code of medical ethics in 1949, which was amended in 1968, 1983, and 2006.
- In May last year, the WMA published a proposed modernised version of the international code, "outlining physicians' duties towards their patients, other physicians, health professionals and society as a whole", according to the WMA website.
- According to the WMA, some of the duties of physicians in general are to:
 - ▶ always exercise his/her independent professional judgment and maintain the highest standards of professional conduct
 - ▶ respect a competent patient's right to accept or refuse treatment
 - ▶ not allow his/her judgment to be influenced by personal profit or unfair discrimination;
 - ▶ be dedicated to providing competent medical service in full professional and moral independence, with compassion and respect for human dignity
 - ▶ deal honestly with patients and colleagues, and report to the appropriate authorities those physicians who practice unethically or incompetently or who engage in fraud or deception
 - ▶ certify only that which he/she has personally verified
 - ▶ respect the local and national codes of ethics

Hippocratic Oath vs. Charak Samhita OR Hippocratic Oath + Charak Samhita

● In Favour

- ▶ It really does not matter what the words are during the oath-taking ceremony, as long as one's heart is at the right place. The essence matters, not the content really.
- ▶ It is also a good idea to have vernacular versions of the oath so that people can speak in the language they are most comfortable in.
- ▶ There is no harm in introducing charak oath as the essence will be the same to motivate budding doctors to practice medicine ethically. As long as they do not do away with the oath it is fine.

● Against

- ▶ Charaka Shapath might not be suitable for modern medicine practitioners. A person who

is not believing in God would face the issue to take 'Charak Shapath'.

- ▶ Questions arise on what is written in Charak Shapath or if the essence of the oath is the same.
- ▶ The Hippocratic Oath is an international convention that is not driven by religion, caste, creed, gender or regional parameters. It's globally accepted as an ethical premise for the medical community.

◎ WAY FORWARD

- Though it is important to implement the Indian elements into the education system, but not at the expense of universal values and standards. Instead of replacing the Hippocratic Oath, Charak Shapath could supplement the oath taken by doctors around the world.

SECTION: B

(PRELIMS)

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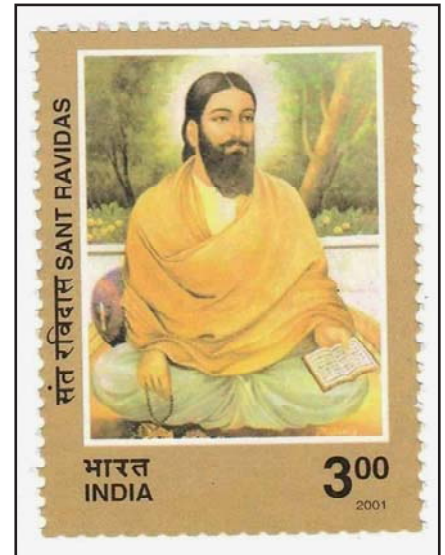
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GURUDAS RAVIDAS JAYANTI, 2022

◎ **CONTEXT:** February 16, 2022, marked the celebration of Guru Ravidas Jayanti all across the nation. This year was the 645th birth anniversary of Ravidas.

◎ **ABOUT:** Who was Guru Ravidas?

- Born in 1377 C.E. at Manduadih in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India.
- Guru Ravidas was an **Indian mystic, poet, social reformer and spiritual guru** who made remarkable contributions in the form of devotional songs, verses, spiritual teachings.
- **Guru Ravidas or Bhagat Ravidas** was a renowned saint, who is remembered for his contribution to **Bhakti movement**.
- He was a contemporary to saint Kabir.
- **Guru Ravidas** was born in **Seer Goverdhanpur village in Uttar Pradesh** in an underprivileged family.
- He was an **advocate of human rights and a progressive thinker** who spread the **message of equality by means of his poems and teachings based on spirituality**.
- His written verses are included in **Sikh scriptures "Guru Granth Sahib"**.
- **Meera Bai**, who was an eminent personality in **Hindu spiritualism, recognised Guru Ravidas as her spiritual guide**.
- He is considered as the founder of **21st-century Ravidassia religion**.



Bhakti Movement

- The movement probably began in the Tamil region around the 6th and 7th century AD and achieved a great deal of popularity through the poems of the **Alvars and Nayanars, the Vaishnavite and Shaivite poets**.



- In the Kannada region, the movement begun by **Basavanna (1105-68)** in the 12th century for a time threatened the caste hierarchy and stretched the fabric of local society.
- The Bhakti Movement marks a pivotal point in India's medieval history.
- The religious movement united the devotees to surrender themselves to the heavenly powers above.
- Apart from spirituality, it stood vehemently against the archaic caste system that has plagued Indian society.
- The Bhakti Movement assembled people from different communities, the holy powers bringing them together.

When is this day celebrated?

- Guru Ravidas was born on Magha Purnima (full moon day in the month of Magh) which is why his birth anniversary is celebrated as per the Hindu calendar on **Magha Purnima**.
- As per the Gregorian calendar, the festival falls in February.
- This festival is **celebrated with joviality in North India, specifically in Punjab**.

Significance of the day

- The Guru Ravidas Jayanti is of great significance **for people, who entrust in beliefs and ideologies of Ravidas religion**.
- It is considered the most significant day of the year.

FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR TELANGANA'S MEDARAM JATARA FESTIVAL 2022

- ◎ **CONTEXT:**
 - Recently, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has approved a budget of 2.26 crores for the India's second-largest fair- "Medaram Jathara 2022 Festivals".
 - Prior to this, the Govt has sanctioned ₹ 7.00 Cr in 2019-20 and ₹ 5.00 Cr in 2021-22.
- ◎ **KEY-POINTS:**
 - The allocated amount **includes promotion of Medaram, Tribal Culture and Heritage, inclusive of the execution of the protection wall to the Sanctum of Chilakalagutta and Murals on the walls and so on.**
 - **Under the AzadiKa Amrit Mahotsav**, the Government of India has announced that **tribal culture and heritage will be the cynosure of 2022.**
 - At present, **the Jathara festival is biennially celebrated and organised by the Koyas** in collaboration with the **Tribal Welfare Department, Government of Telangana.**
 - **The Ministry of Tribal Affairs'** continuous support of this **festival aims to generate awareness and a harmonious bond between the visitors and the Tribal communities of Telangana.**

Koya Tribe

- **Koya** is a tribal group found in southern India, especially **Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.**
- Koyas are commonly referred to as Koi, Koyalu, Koyollu, KoyaDoralu, Doralu Sattam, etc.

- Koyas call themselves "Koitur" in their dialect.
- Koyas speak Koya language, also known as Koya Basha, and is a member of the **Dravidian language family**.
- The Koya are mainly settled cultivators and artisans, expertise in making bamboo furniture including mats for fencing, dustpans, and baskets.
- They grow Jowar, Ragi, Bajra and other millets.



About Medaram Jatara

- Medaram Jatara is the second-largest fair of India, after the Kumbh Mela.
 - This year it is being celebrated from 16th-19th February, 2022.
- It is celebrated by the **second-largest Tribal Community of Telangana- the Koya tribe for four days**.



- Considering the footfall of the festival and its auspicious significance, **the Jatara was declared a State Festival in 1996**.

- Medaram Jathara is conducted in honour of the **Goddesses Sammakka and Saramma**.
- It is celebrated **once in two years in the month of "Magha" (February) on the full moon day**.
- **Several Scheduled Tribes** of different villages assemble there, and **lakhs of pilgrims visit the Mulugu District to celebrate the festival with full gusto**.
- Moreover, it assists the tribals to **preserve their unique Tribal Traditions, Culture and Heritage and promote their tribal History on a global scale**.
 - It is also an embodiment of the **spirit of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat**.

Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

- Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat was announced on 31st October, 2015 on the occasion of the 140th birth anniversary of **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
- Subsequently, the Finance Minister announced the initiative in his Budget Speech for 2016-17.
- The Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat programme, aims to actively enhance interaction between people of diverse cultures living in different States and UTs in India, with the objective of promoting greater mutual understanding amongst them.

CENTRE NOTIFIES GUIDELINES ON PLASTIC PACKAGING

◎ CONTEXT:

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change recently published the **Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022** through which it has notified the **guidelines on extended procedure responsibility for plastic packaging**.

Dabur India, the largest Science-based Ayurveda major in the country, has now become a complete **'Plastic Waste Neutral company'** in India, after it collected, processed and recycled nearly 27,000 metric tonnes of post-consumer plastic waste in 2021-22 financial year.

◎ ABOUT:

What is Plastic? And Plastic Pollution?

- Plastic is a **synthetic polymer** made of **gasoline** with structures suitable for various uses, including packaging, construction and construction, household and sports equipment, automobiles, electronics and agriculture.
- Plastic is cheap, lightweight, strong and soft.
- More than 300 million tons of plastic are produced annually, half of which are used to design consumer goods, such as shopping bags, cups and straw.
- Only **9% of recycled plastic waste**. About 12% burned, while 79% accumulated in landfills.
- According to the **International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**, at least eight million tons of plastic end up in the oceans every year.
- Pollution due to the use of plastic materials has become an important environmental challenge facing all countries.
- According to the **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)**, India produces over 25,000 tonnes of plastic waste every day.

Single-use plastic

- Single-use plastic has been defined as disposable plastics that are commonly used for packaging and include items intended to be used only once before they are thrown away or recycled.

New Amendments in Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022:

- The term “**extended procedure responsibility**” refers to a manufacturer’s responsibility for the environmentally sound management of a product until it reaches the end of its useful life.
 - The recommendations lay out a framework for putting Extended Producer Responsibility into action.
 - Producers, importers, brand owners, the Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees, recyclers, and waste processors all have roles and responsibilities under the Extended Producer Responsibility Guidelines.
- According to the new rules, plastics have been **classified into four categories**:
 - **Category one** will include **rigid plastic packaging**;
 - **Category two** will include **flexible plastic packaging** of single layer or multilayer (more than one layer with different types of plastic), plastic sheets and covers made of plastic sheet, carry bags, plastic sachet or pouches.
 - **Category three** will include **multi-layered plastic packaging** (at least one layer of plastic and at least one layer of material other than plastic)
 - **Category four** will include **plastic sheet** or like used for packaging as well as **carry bags made of compostable plastics**.
- Specifications for **reuse, recycling**, use of recycled plastic content, and end-of-life disposal of non-recyclable plastic packaging also featured in the EPR.
- The ministry has also called for setting up a centralised online portal by **Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** for the registration as well as filing of annual returns by producers, importers and brand-owners, plastic waste processors of plastic packaging waste.
- The **EPR target** will be increased to **70% in 2022-23** and 100% from 2023-24 onwards.
- The **recycling obligation** for producers will be **50% for rigid plastics in 2024-25**, 60% in 2025-26, 70% in 2026-27, and 80% from 2027-28 onwards.

Plastic Waste Management Amendment Regulations, 2021:

- The Department of Environment has introduced the **Plastic Waste Management Amendment Regulations, 2021**.
- These laws prohibit certain types of plastic items that are used and have ‘**low use and high waste disposal capacity**’ by 2022.
- The **permissible size of plastic bags, currently 50 microns, will be increased to 75 microns** from September 30, 2021, and to 120 microns from December 31, 2022.
- High-strength plastic bags are easily treated as waste and have high recycling performance.
- At the policy level, the concept of Extended Product Responsibility (EPR), already mentioned under the 2016 Regulations, should be promoted.

- EPR is a policy in which producers are given significant, financial and / or physical responsibility for the treatment or disposal of post-consumer products.
- The **Central Pollution Control Board**, together with state pollution agencies, will monitor the ban, identify violations, and impose fines already imposed under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

Recent initiative to end plastic pollution

- **Global Tourism Plastics Initiative:** The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), announced the Global Tourism Plastics Initiative. The Global Tourism Plastics initiative aims to reduce plastic pollution from the tourism sector through a set of actionable commitments by 2025.
- **GloLitter Partnerships Project:** Launched by the **International Maritime Organization (IMO)** and the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)** as well. the first subsidy from the Norwegian Government.
 - ▶ **Purpose:** To prevent and reduce marine plastic waste from shipping and fisheries.
 - ▶ It will also assist developing countries in reducing marine waste, including plastic waste, from the maritime and fisheries sector, and reducing the use of plastic in these industries.
 - ▶ Also help identify potential recycling and recycling of plastics.
 - ▶ Thirty countries including India have joined this global marine pollution program.
- **India Plastics Pact (IPP):** India has become the first Asian country to develop a plastics pact, launching a ground-breaking new initiative to bring together leading businesses at a national level to make commitments for building a circular system for plastics.
 - ▶ The **India Plastics Pact (IPP)** has launched as a collaboration between:
 - WWF India
 - the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- India has pledged to prohibit **Single Use Plastics** with the aim of liberating India of once-used plastics by 2022.
- **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan** laid the foundation for the next iteration of the plastic rules.

CENTRE APPROVES PROJECT TO CONNECT PILLARS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

◎ **CONTEXT:** The Centre approved the implementation of Phase II of the Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) project by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

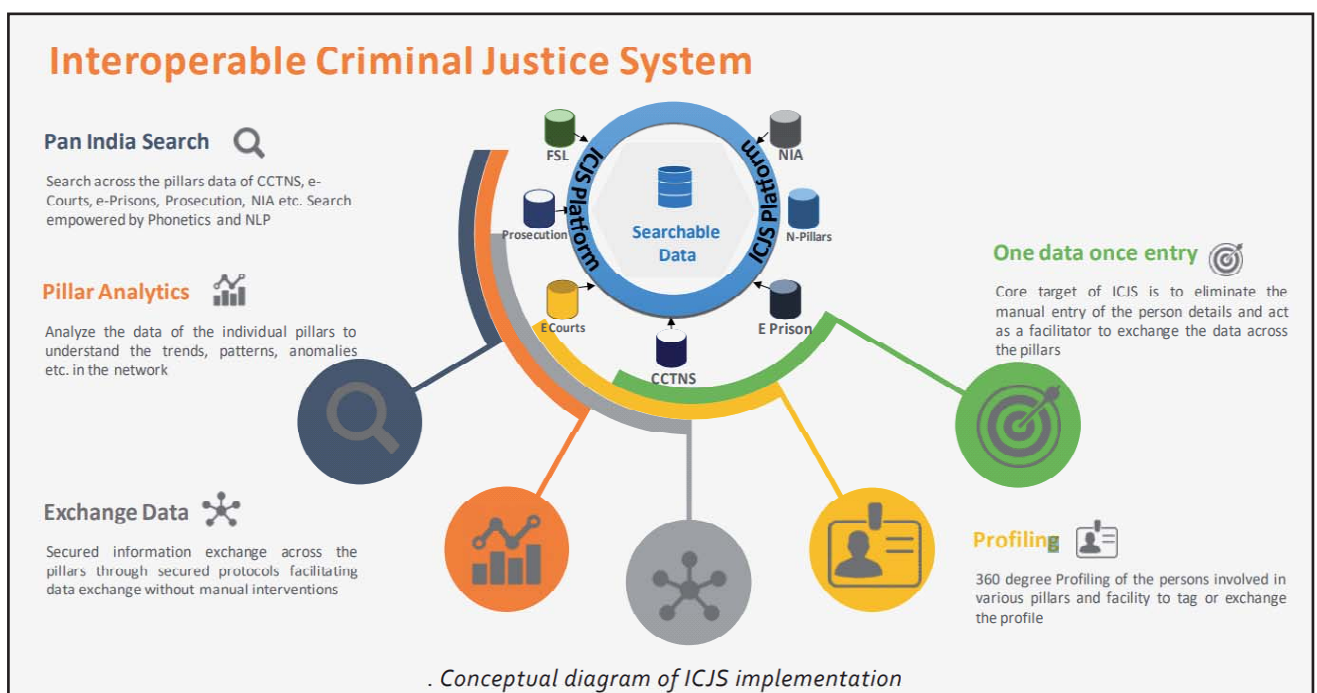
◎ **ABOUT:** What is Criminal Justice System?

- Criminal justice system refers to the structure, functions, and decision or processes of agencies that deal with the crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, punishment and correction.
- In a democratic country the Constitution guarantees certain basic rights and liberties to the people while criminal justice administration protects them by enforcing laws and punishing the offenders.
- The major four components of the criminal justice system, viz.
 - Legislature (Parliament)

- Enforcement (police)
- Adjudication (courts)
- Corrections Services (prisons, community facilities)

Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS):

- Inter-Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) is a **national platform** for **enabling integration of the main IT system** used for delivery of Criminal Justice in the country by **five pillars** namely:-
 - Police (Crime and Criminal Tracking and Network Systems),
 - e-Forensics for Forensic Labs,
 - e-Courts for Courts,
 - e-Prosecution for Public Prosecutors
 - e-Prisons for Prisons
- The project will be implemented as a **Central Sector Scheme** at a total of 3,375 crore rupees.
- The phase two of the ICJS project will be a step towards ensuring effective and modern policing.
- In **Phase-I** of the ICJS project, individual IT systems have been implemented and stabilized; also search of records have been enabled on these systems.
- Under **Phase-II**, the system is being built on the principle of **'one data one entry'** whereby data is entered only once in one pillar and the same is then available in all other pillars without the need to re-enter the data in each pillar.
- **Implementing Agency:** National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) will be responsible for the implementation of the project in association with the National Informatics Center (NIC).
 - The project will be implemented in collaboration with the States and Union Territories.
- The ICJS system would be made available through a dedicated and secure **cloud-based infrastructure** with **high speed connectivity**.



GOVERNMENT APPROVES PLAN FOR 60,000 HOUSES UNDER PMAY ACROSS FIVE STATES

- ◎ **CONTEXT:** The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs approved project proposals for over 60,000 houses across at the 58th meeting of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban).

Key-points

- Proposals were approved for construction of **more than 60,000 houses** in **Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan**.
- The total number of sanctioned houses under the **PMAY (U)** is now **114.04 lakh**; of which **around 93.25 lakh have been grounded for construction and around 54.78 lakh** have been completed and delivered to the beneficiaries.
- The pace of completion of houses, directing officials to expedite the process and meanwhile, also evaluate the beneficiary allotment and completion of the **Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)** projects in their areas.
- Work should be done in a processed manner so that maximum benefits of the scheme reach the **beneficiaries without any delay**.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U)

- It is a flagship Mission of Government of India being implemented by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)**.
- **It was launched on 25th June 2015** and addresses urban housing shortage among **the EWS/LIG and MIG categories** including the slum dwellers by ensuring a pucca house to all eligible urban households by the year 2022, when **Nation completes 75 years of its Independence**.
- **This project aims to provide housing for all in urban areas by year 2022**.
- **PMAY (U)** adopts a demand driven approach wherein the Housing shortage is decided based on demand assessment by **States/Union Territories**.
- The Mission covers the entire urban area consisting of **Statutory Towns, Notified Planning Areas, Development Authorities, Special Area Development Authorities, Industrial Development Authorities** or any such authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning & regulations.

NEPAL TO BECOME THE FIRST COUNTRY TO ADOPT INDIA'S UPI SYSTEM

- ◎ **CONTEXT:** Nepal is set to be the first country to adopt India's UPI system, which will play a pivotal role in transforming the digital economy of the neighbouring country.

Key-highlights

- NPCI International Payments Ltd (NIPL), the international arm of NPCI, has joined hands with Gateway Payments Service (GPS) and Manam Infotech to provide the services in Nepal.
- GPS is the authorised payment system operator in Nepal and Manam Infotech will deploy Unified Payments Interface (UPI) in that country.

- In June, 2021, **Bhutan became the first country**, in India's immediate neighbourhood, to use the **BHIM app** for mobile-based payments and "to adopt UPI standards for its QR deployment".
- **BHIM UPI, the Indian government's digital payment app**, was launched in Bhutan.

What is Unified Payments Interface (UPI)?

In 2021, UPI enabled 3,900 crore financial transactions valuing USD 940 billion, which is equivalent to approximately 31 per cent of India's GDP.

- UPI is amongst the most successful real-time payments (RTP) systems globally, providing – simplicity, safety, and security in P2P and P2M transactions in India.
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is an immediate **real-time payment system** that helps in instantly transferring the funds between the two bank accounts through a mobile platform.
- Hence, UPI is a concept that allows multiple bank accounts to get into a **single mobile application**.
- This idea was developed by the **National Payments Corporation of India** and is controlled by the **RBI and IBA (Indian Bank Association)**.
- NPCI is the firm that handles RuPay payments infrastructure, i.e. similar to Visa and MasterCard.
- It allows different banks to interconnect and transfer funds.
- **Immediate Payments Service (IMPS)** is also an initiative of NPCI. UPI is considered as the advanced version of IMPS.
- UPI service has created a significant positive impact in India in terms of the country's digital payment transformation.

UPI ID & UPI PIN

- **UPI ID:** A UPI ID is a unique identification for a bank account that can be used to send and receive funds.
- **UPI PIN:** UPI PIN is a 4-digit personal identification number that must be entered to authorise the transfer of money via UPI. The PIN can be chosen by the account holder.

Transact365 Brings Cross-Border Payments to India

- In January, U.K.-based FinTech Transact365 added cross-border payments for merchants to and from India to its suite of services through two local solutions: **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)**, a real-time payments system that allows inter-bank, peer-to-peer (P2P) and person-to-merchant transactions through mobile devices; and **NetBanking**, which uses the Transact365 gateway and completes the transaction in real time using the local currency.
- Transact365 also launched local payment distribution, which allows merchants to pay their clients in India in real time with application programming interface (API) connectivity.

Significance of the development

- The collaboration will serve the larger digital public good in Nepal and bolster interoperable real-time person-to-person (P2P) and person-to-merchant (P2M) transactions in the neighbouring country.

- This collaboration will enable the last-mile consumers in Nepal to reap the benefits of an open interoperable payments system driving immediate payment transfers between bank accounts and merchant payments in real-time.

- Nepal has a population of about 30 million (3 crore) with around 45 per cent banked.
- Mobile penetration of over 135 per cent with 65 per cent of the population using smartphones provides a bedrock for seamless replication of the digital revolution in India to be replicated in Nepal.

WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT 2022

◎ CONTEXT:

Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi delivered the inaugural address at The Energy and Resources Institute's (TERI) World Sustainable Development Summit through video conferencing.

About World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS):

- The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is the annual **flagship initiative of The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)**.
- It was instituted in **2001**.
- Over the years, the Summit platform has brought together thought leaders, heads of state and government, scholars, corporates, youth groups, and civil society representatives from across the world.
- The Summit series has established itself as a responsible and an **effective platform for mobilizing opinion-makers** to identify and advance pioneering actions to address some of the most relevant issues concerning sustainable development.
- The **Twenty First Edition (2022)** held in a virtual format.
- The Summit deliberations will be focus on the umbrella **theme: "Towards a Resilient Planet: Ensuring a Sustainable and Equitable Future"**.

Sustainable Development:

- "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".
- This most widely accepted definition of Sustainable Development was given by the **Brundtland Commission** in its report 'Our Common Future' (1987).

Theme

- The World Sustainable Development Summit 2022 Theme is '**Towards a Resilient Planet: Ensuring a Sustainable and Equitable Future**'.
- The theme of the 2021 Summit was '**Redefining our common future: Safe and secure environment for all**'.

About TERI:

- TERI is a non-profit research institute, established in 1974.
- It conducts research work in the fields of energy, environment and sustainable development for India and the Global South.

- TERI's work across sectors is focused on:
 - Promoting efficient use of resources
 - Increasing access and uptake of sustainable inputs and practices
 - Reducing negative impact on environment and climate
- Headquartered in New Delhi, TERI has regional centres and campuses in Gurugram, Bengaluru, Guwahati, Mumbai, Panaji, and Nainital.
- Highlights of PM Speech:

Energy:

- **Energy needs:** India's energy needs are expected to double in the next 20 years and denying people this energy would be the equivalent of denying life to millions.
- India's **non-fossil energy capacity** will reach 500GW by 2030, meeting 50% of the country's energy requirements by then.
- **Equitable energy access** to the poor has been a cornerstone of India's environmental policy.
 - Through **Ujjwala Yojana**, more than 90 million households have been provided access to clean cooking fuel.
- India's **LED bulb distribution scheme**, that has been running for over seven years, and has helped save more than 220 billion units of electricity, and reduced 180 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions per year.
- **Financing:** Successful climate action also needs adequate financing. For this developed countries need to fulfil their commitments on finance and technology transfer.

Conservation:

- India is a **mega-diverse country**. With 2.4% of the world's land area, it accounts for nearly 8% of the world's species.
- The Aravali Biodiversity Park in Gurugram was recognised an "**other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) site**" for effective conservation of biodiversity by IUCN.

Combating climate crisis:

- India will **reduce its total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes by 2030**, reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45% by 2030, over 2005 levels, and achieve **net-zero emissions by 2070**.
- India has initiated the **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)** which aims to build strong infrastructure in areas prone to frequent natural disasters.
- On the sidelines of CoP26, India also launched an initiative called "**Infrastructure for Resilient Island States**" for vulnerable island nations.

Launched LIFE - Lifestyle For Environment Initiative:

- LIFE is about making lifestyle choices to improve our planet. LIFE will be a coalition of like-minded people across the world who will promote sustainable lifestyles.
- They will be called 3Ps - Pro Planet People. This global movement is the Coalition for LIFE.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR CURBING FREEDOMS

- ◎ **CONTEXT:**
- The Karnataka High Court is hearing a challenge to the constitutionality of the state government's ban on students wearing a hijab in educational institutions.

- There was an argument on whether the state can justify the ban on the ground that it violates 'public order'.

◎ **ABOUT:**

What is 'Public Order'?

- Public Order means the state of normality and security that is needed in a society and that should be pursued by the state in order to exercise constitutional rights and to thus benefit a harmonious development of society'.
- Public order is normally equated with equated with public peace and safety.
- **Constitution on Public order:**
- **Article 25** of the Constitution guarantees to all people's right to freedom and conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion subject to public order, morality and health.
- Public order is one of the three grounds on which the state can restrict freedom of religion.
- Also, Public order is one of the grounds to restrict free speech and other fundamental rights.
- According to **List 2 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution**, the power to legislate on aspects of public order rests with the states.
- **How does 'Public Order' relate to the hijab ban?**
- According to the government order issued on February 5 under the **Karnataka Education Act, 1983**, "public order" is one of the reasons for not allowing students to wear a headscarf in educational institutions along with "unity" and "integrity."
- The government order states that while individual college committees are free to determine the uniform, in the absence of such rules the government order banning the headscarf would apply.
- **Judiciary on Public Order:**
- In **Ram Manohar Lohia vs State of Bihar (1965)**, the Supreme Court held that in the case of 'public order', the community or the public at large have to be affected by a particular action. "The contravention of law always affects order but before it can be said to affect public order, it must affect the community or the public at large."

WORLD PANGOLIN DAY 2022

- ◎ **CONTEXT:** World Pangolin Day is celebrated on the "Third Saturday of February" every year.

- It marks the 11th edition of the event.

History

- Each year, **World Pangolin Day** is observed annually to raise awareness and recommit international organisations to the fight against the global harvesting of pangolins.

- **The only truly scaly mammals** in the world.
- The day is an opportunity for **pangolin enthusiasts and the wider human community to join hands in raising awareness** about the plight of these unique mammals — **pangolin numbers are rapidly declining in Asia and Africa.**
- Pangolins are a **highly prized commodity, often illegally trapped, trafficked, and killed for its scale** by organised crime networks on a **large scale to serve the need of the traditional medicine market in Asia** where pangolin scales are unfortunately believed to be a cure-all of sorts and pangolin flesh is considered a delicacy.
- **In Vietnam and Central and the southern parts of West Africa,** pangolins are often offered at restaurants catering to wealthy clients who consider their meat rare and a statement of status.
 - ▶ Pangolin numbers are rapidly decreasing in Asia and Africa and is one of the **most heavily trafficked mammals in the illegal wildlife trade.**
- **From 2016 to 2019, an estimated 206.4 tonnes** of pangolin scales or an equivalent of **about 360,000 pangolins** were intercepted and confiscated from 52 seizures according to a report by the **Wildlife Justice Commission.**
- **Wildlife Justice Commission** is an international foundation set up in the **Netherlands with the mission to disrupt and help dismantle organised transnational criminal wildlife trading networks.**

About Pangolin

- **Pangolins** are the **only mammal to be covered in scales.**
- To protect themselves, **they curl into balls like hedgehogs.**
- When frightened, a pangolin will curl up into a tight ball to protect its tender underside, making it a prime target for illegal poachers.
- Their name comes from **the Malay word 'pengguling' meaning 'something that rolls up'.**
- They are the **most smuggled mammal in the world** because people want their meat and scales.
- **A pangolin's tongue can be longer than its body** when fully extended and can be **40 cm long.**

About Indian Pangolin

- **Indian Pangolins have thick scaly skin.**
- **Indian Pangolins Hunted for meat and used in traditional Chinese medicine.**
- **Pangolins** are among the **most trafficked wildlife species in the world.**
- Indian pangolin is the **largest among eight pangolin species.**
- **Out of the eight species of pangolin,** the Indian and the Chinese pangolins are found in India.
- Both these species are listed under **Schedule I Part I of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.**
- The nocturnal animal lives in **burrows and feeds on ants and termites.**

IUCN Red List

- **Indian Pangolin: Endangered**
- **Chinese Pangolin: Critically Endangered**

ARMY TAG FOR NEW GECKO FROM MEGHALAYA

◎ **CONTEXT:** A new gecko species found in Meghalaya named after Indian Army.

About the new species:

- The new species was recorded from **Umroi Military Station** in **Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya**.
- Its scientific name was given as *Cyrtodactylus exercitus* (in Latin, *exercitus* means army).
 - The name was given to honour the Indian army for its service to the nation.
- The English name of the species was given as the **Indian army's bent-toed gecko**.



- The **genus *Cyrtodactylus*** is represented by **around 320 species** worldwide and is the third most speciose vertebrate genus in the world.
- The members of the genus range from South Asia to Melanesia with high diversity in south Asia.
- **North East India** is now **home to 16 species of bent-toed gecko**.

Another new species:

- The new species from **Mizoram** were given the scientific name *Cyrtodactylus siahaensis* and English name **Siaha bent-toed gecko**.
- The species was named after Siaha (district capital of Siaha District), where the species was found.
- The suggested local name is **Khotlia** (which means bent-toed geckos in Mara ethnic language).
- This species was found from the type locality near human settlements of Siaha town.
- Being a strictly nocturnal species, they are most active two to five hours after dark.

TAMIL NADU SAYS NO TO INDIAN NEUTRINO OBSERVATORY PROJECT IN THENI

◎ **CONTEXT:** Recently, the Tamil Nadu government filed an affidavit in the apex court stating the project in Theni would cause irreparable damage to the Western Ghats.

◎ **ABOUT:** What is a neutrino?

- A neutrino is an even smaller subatomic particle that, while similar to an electron, has no electrical charge.

- It has a **very small mass, which researchers believe might even be a zero.**
- They are one of the **most abundant particles** in the universe and their study helps in **understanding the nature of the universe.**

About Indian Neutrino Observatory project

- **India is constructing a giant Neutrino Observatory (INO) in a 1,300 metres (4,300 ft) deep cave under Ino Peak near Theni, Tamil Nadu, India.**
- The INO is a particle physics research project **to primarily observe and study atmospheric neutrinos.**
- The project is anticipated **to provide a precise measurement of neutrino mixing parameters and will be a multi-institute collaboration.**
- The project is located in a **deep 2 km tunnel as it reduces the noise from the extant cosmic rays and identifies the rare neutrino interactions.**
 - ▶ The scale of the project makes it **one of the biggest experimental particle physics projects undertaken in India.**
- **On completion, the main 51000 ton magnetized iron calorimeter (ICAL) experiment of the INO is expected to include the world's largest magnet.**
- This magnet will be **four times larger than the 12,500-tonne magnet currently in the Compact Muon Solenoid detector at CERN in Geneva, Switzerland.**
- While the project was initially due to be **completed in 2015**, its construction got delayed by the late clearance from **the Ministry of Environment(India)** as it was to be **located in the Bodi West Hills Reserved Forest in the Theni district of Tamil Nadu.**
- The Project officials have assured that the INO project measures **only cosmic rays and will not disturb the ecosystem around the site and nor will it release any radiation**, as it does not have any radioactive substance.
- The estimated cost of the project is Rs 1,500 crores.

Key-highlights

- The Tamil Nadu stated that it would not permit the construction for the proposed **Indian Neutrino Observatory at Bodi West Hills in Theni district.**
- The project, if implemented, **will affect the flora and fauna of the Periyar Tiger Reserve and Mathikettan Shola National Park in the Western Ghats** — which have earned global reputation for effective conservation.
 - The proposed site is spread across Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- The affidavit came two days after the **National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) gave a no-objection certificate (NoC) to the project.**
- It marks the shutting of doors for the project initially mooted by the **Institute of Mathematical Sciences and then by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.**

SECTION: C
(QUICK FACTS)

CURRENT AFFAIRS

CHINTAMANI PADYA NATAKAM

CONTEXT

Recently, the Andhra Pradesh government banned a 100-year-old play named 'Chintamani Padya Natakam'.

What is Chintamani Natakam?

- 'Chintamani Padya Natakam' was written in 1920 by playwright Kallakuri Narayana Rao, who was also a social reformer.
- In the play, the writer explains **how people neglect their families by falling prey to certain social evils.**
- The play is about **Chintamani, a courtesan and a devotee of Lord Krishna**, who finds salvation by singing bhajans.
- **She is courted by Subbi Shetty**, a businessman from the **Arya Vysya community**, who loses his wealth and family due to his attraction to Chintamani.
- The play is exhibited across the state, mainly in rural areas, during festivals and fairs.
- It was aimed **to create awareness on the Devadasi system and how the flesh trade was ruining many families** at that particular period.
- Subbisetty, Chintamani, Bilvamangaludu, Bhavani Shankaram, and Srihari are some of the characters in the play.

Objection

- Began as a social sermon, this play has been increasingly vulgar.
- **The original play had a social message**, but over the years, it has been modified purely for entertainment.
- **Much of the play sees central character Subbi Shetty** made fun of, especially for losing all his wealth to his vices.
- **Subbi Shetty, who resembles a person of a transgender community**, is used to portray the social group in a bad way.
- **The Arya Vysya community** has been petitioning governments for **several years to ban the play, saying it portrays them in a negative light.**
- Obscene dialogues are added to the play in the name of creativity.
- **After reviewing the contents of the play**, the state government had banned it on January 17 this year.

JPMORGAN BECOMES FIRST BANK TO ENTER THE METaverse

CONTEXT

JPMorgan has become the world's first bank to set up shop in the metaverse.

Key-points

- **The largest bank in the US has opened a lounge in the blockchain-based world Decentraland.**
- Users can create their **virtual avatars, build virtual spaces and roam in the lounge christened 'Onyx Lounge' after its suite of Ethereum-based services.**
- The lounge also features a **digital image of the bank's CEO Jamie Dimon.**

What is Metaverse?

- **Metaverse is a virtual universe** where users can do **multiple activities like socializing, shopping or even attending events through their avatar.**
- **Augmented Reality (AR) and Virtual Reality (VR)** headsets are becoming more pocket-friendly, and both technologies have together contributed to a **significantly enhanced user experience.**

About JPMorgan bank

- **JPMorgan Chase & Co. is an American multinational investment bank and financial services** holding company **headquartered in New York City.**
- JPMorgan Chase is **incorporated in Delaware.**
- JPMorgan bank founded on **1 December 2000, New York, United States.**

SIDBI LAUNCHES 'WASTE TO WEALTH CREATION' PROGRAMME

CONTEXT

- **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has launched a new programme named 'Waste to Wealth Creation'.**
- **It will make ornaments and showpieces from fish scales in the Sundarbans in West Bengal.**

Key-points

- **Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has launched the 'Waste to Wealth Creation' programme.**
- The program is **designed for women in the Sundarbans in West Bengal.**
- **In this, the women will make ornaments and showpieces from the fish scales.**
- SIDBI will **extend benefits to 50 women indirectly generating revenues from alternate livelihoods.**
- In this programme, women are expected to become a **trainer for replicating and disseminating the knowledge among other aspirants.**
- This is a part of **mission Swavalamban of SIDBI that aims to support artisans to become sustainable.**

About Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

- SIDBI is the principal development financial institution for promotion, financing and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector in India.
- It was established on April 2, 1990 through an Act of Parliament (thus, it is a statutory body).
- It is headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- SIDBI is mandated to serve as the Principal Financial Institution for executing the triple agenda of promotion, financing and development of the MSME sector and coordination of the functions of the various Institutions engaged in similar activities.
- SIDBI aims to facilitate and strengthen credit flow to MSMEs and address both financial and developmental gaps in the MSME eco-system across the country.
- The shares of SIDBI are held by the Central Government and 29 other institutions including public sector banks (PSBs), insurance companies owned and controlled by the Central Government.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION LAUNCHES QUIT TOBACCO APP

CONTEXT

Recently, the World Health Organisation (WHO) South-East Asia Region (SEAR) has launched a 'Quit Tobacco App'.

About the Application

- This application helps people to give up the **use of tobacco in all forms, including smokeless and other newer products.**
- The App was launched by **Regional Director, WHO-SEAR, during WHO's year-long 'Commit to quit' campaign, is the latest tobacco control initiative by the WHO South-East Asia Region.**
- The app, the first such by WHO, and the first that targets all forms of tobacco, helps **users to identify the triggers, set their targets, manage cravings, and stay focused to quit tobacco.**
- It claims 1.6 million lives in the WHO South-East Asia Region which is amongst the largest producers and consumers of tobacco products.
- **Tobacco is the world's leading cause of preventable death and kills nearly 8 million persons every year.**

World Health Organisation

- **The WHO was established on 7 April 1948, which is commemorated as World Health Day.**
- It is headquartered in **Geneva, Switzerland**, with six semi-autonomous regional offices and **150 field offices worldwide.**
- The first meeting of the **World Health Assembly (WHA)**, the agency's governing body, took place on **24 July 1948.**
 - ▶ The WHA, composed of representatives from **all 194 member states**, serves as the agency's supreme decision-making body.
 - ▶ The WHA convenes annually and is responsible for selecting the **Director-General, setting goals and priorities, and approving the WHO's budget and activities.**
- The WHO is a specialised agency of the **United Nations** responsible for **international public health.**
- It is part of the **U.N. Sustainable Development Group.**
- The WHO Constitution, which establishes the agency's governing structure and principles, states its main objective as ensuring **"the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health."**

RIVER DEVIKA PROJECT

CONTEXT

River Devika project, built at the cost of over Rs 190 crore, will be completed by June, 2022.

About River Devika

- **Also known as Devika Nagari**, the river originates from the **hilly Suddha Mahadev temple in Udhampur and flows down towards western Punjab (now in Pakistan)**, where it merges with the **Ravi river.**
- The Devika River holds religious significance as it is **revered by Hindus as the sister of the Ganga.**

What is the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)?

- **NRCP is a centrally funded scheme launched in 1995** aimed at preventing the pollution of rivers.
- **Programs for river conservation** are being implemented under **National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and NGRBA (National Ganga River Basin Authority)**.
 - ▶ **The National Ganga Council, also known as the National Council for Rejuvenation, Protection, and Management of River Ganga, has replaced the NGRBA.**

LAHDC LAUNCHED “KUNSNYOM SCHEME” FOR DIFFERENTLY ABLED PERSONS

CONTEXT

Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh has launched the Kunsnyoms scheme for differently-abled persons.

About the schemes

- **Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC)**, Leh has launched the **Kunsnyoms scheme for differently-abled persons**.
- Kunsnyoms = Equal for All, Fair for All and aims inclusive and accessible Ladakh.
- Launching the new scheme, LAHDC Leh Chief Executive Councillor and Chairman and his executive councillors have handed over **28 tri scooters, battery-run wheelchairs, walking aids and other aids required for the special needs of the individuals**.
- Under this, Leh Hill council is providing assistive devices, technologies to needy people at 90 percent subsidy.
- After becoming Union Territory, **financially empowered with sufficient allocations of budget, the Hill Councils in Ladakh are utilising the funds for welfare schemes**.

WATER TAXI IN MUMBAI

CONTEXT

Union Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways & AYUSH virtually flagged off the ‘Most Awaited’ Water Taxi for citizens of Mumbai, Maharashtra.

About

- **The Water Taxi service** will connect **the twin cities of Mumbai and Navi Mumbai for the first time**.
- The Water Taxi services will commence from the **Domestic Cruise Terminal (DCT)** and will also connect nearby locations **at Nerul, Belapur, Elephanta island and JNPT**.
- The service **promises a comfortable, stress-free journey, is time-saving and promotes eco-friendly transport**.
- The Water Taxi services are going to give **huge impetus to the tourism sector, especially travel to the historic Elephanta caves from Navi Mumbai**.
- **The newly constructed Belapur jetty, built at a cost of Rs. 8.37 crore** was funded in the **50-50 model under the Sagarmala scheme of the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways**.

About Sagarmala project

- It has been launched under the **Ministry of Shipping**.
- The total outlay of this project is **4 crore with 150 initiative in four broad areas-**
 - ▶ **to improve port-connectivity.**
 - ▶ to upgrade the **existing port infrastructure**.
 - ▶ to create **14 Coastal Economic Zones and a Special Economic Zone**.
 - ▶ **to develop and train the fishermen and other coastal communities.**
- To fulfill the objective of the Sagarmala Project, **Sagarmala Development Company Limited was formed in 2016** which will provide equity support to the project.
- **Indian Port Rail Corporation** has been established to execute the **last mile rail connectivity with the ports**.
- **The Centre of Excellence in Maritime and Ship Building is also being set up.**
- **The Center for Inland and Coastal Maritime Technology** is also being set up at **IIT Kharagpur to reduce India's dependence on foreign countries for tools and technology.**

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2020

8	9	12	13	14	16	17	19	20		
24	26	28	30	31	36	38	41	45	50	
51	52	55	56	58	59	67	68	70	71	73
74	76	78	83	84	85	86	89	93	98	100

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TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2019

3	6	10	11	16	17	21	22	28			
30	33	38	39	42	44	46	53	54	59	66	69
70	72	77	78	80	82	84	86	87	94	97	98

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2018

2	3	5	7	27	36	37	40	44	49		
51	52	56	58	62	74	81	89	92	94	98	100

TOP 100
ALL INDIA RANKING
CSE 2017

3	10	19	31	33	35	40	41	44	45	48		
54	57	63	64	68	71	75	77	80	83	93	97	100