Nipun Bharat Program

Recently, the 'Nipun Bharat Programme' was launched by the Union Education Minister.

About the programme:

Proficiency Program stands for 'National Initiative for Proficiency in Reading with Understanding and **Numeracy- NIPUN'**.

This program is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Education. Nipun Bharat will be implemented by the Department of School Education and Literacy. Goal: The objective of this initiative is to ensure that every child in the country acquires the basic literacy and number-counting skills required by the end of Grade III by the year 2026-27.

The program will cater to the learning needs of children in the age group of 3 to 9 years.

execution:

To implement this initiative, a five-tier implementation mechanism will be set up at the national-state-district-block-school level in all states and union territories under the centrally sponsored Samagra Shiksha Yojana.

Program focal points:

Under the mission, the focus will be on various areas of interrelated and interdependent development like physical and socio-emotional development of the child, literacy and numerical development, cognitive development, life skills etc.

In Nipun Bharat program, it is envisaged to support and encourage our schools, teachers, parents and communities as well as students in every possible way, to achieve the true potential of the children

and help the country reach new heights Has been.

Key Components of Nipun Bharat Mission and **Expected Outcomes:**

Elementary skills are able to keep children in the classroom, preventing dropouts in the middle to continue studies, and reducing dropout rates from primary to upper primary and secondary stages.

Activity based teaching and learning friendly environment will improve the quality of education.

Innovative pedagogical methods like toy based and experiential learning will be used in the classroom tasks, making learning a joyful and engaging activity.

Intensive capacity building of teachers will empower them and provide more autonomy to choose the method of teaching.

Legislative Council

Bicameral system is prevalent in India, that is, there are two houses of Parliament; Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

In this system, there is a 'Legislative Assembly' at the state level, equivalent to the Lok Sabha at the Centre; And there is a 'Legislative Council' equivalent to the Rajya Sabha.

How is the 'Legislative Council' created?

Under Article 169 of the Constitution, if a resolution to the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council in a State is passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State by special majority, the Parliament may, by law, create or abolish the Legislative Council in the State. can do

Number of Members in the House:

According to clause (1) of Article 171 of the Constitution of India, the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State having a Legislative Council shall not exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, and The total number of members of the Council shall in no case be less than forty.

Election of the members of the Legislative Council:

1/3 of the members are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly.

1/3 of the members are elected by the state municipalities, district boards and other local bodies.

1/12 members, by an electoral college made up of teachers.

1/12 members, by an electoral college made up of registered graduates.

The remaining 1/6 members are nominated by the Governor from amongst persons of eminence in the fields of literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

Forest Rights Act (FRA)

The Act passed in 2006 provides legal recognition to the rights of traditional forest dwellers.

Rights conferred under the Act:

Ownership Rights – On the land cultivated by forest dwellers or tribals till December 13, 2005, which should not be more than 4 hectares, the ownership rights will be given to the concerned family actually doing agriculture till that date. That

is, no other new land will be provided.

Use of Rights - For forest dwellers or tribals, rights regarding minor forest produce (including ownership), pasture area, and pastoral routes will be available.

Relief and Development Rights - Forest dwellers or tribals will get the right to resettlement in case of illegal evacuation or forced displacement and to basic facilities subject to restrictions for forest conservation.

Forest Management Rights – There will be rights to protect forests and wildlife.

eligibility criteria:

As per Section 2(c) of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), in order to qualify as a Forest Dwelling Scheduled Tribe (FDST) and be eligible for recognition of rights under the FRA, the applicant must fulfill the following three conditions: is required to be completed.

individual or community;

Must be a member of a Scheduled Tribe in the area to be claimed;

Must be originally a resident of forest or forest land before 13-12-2005;

One should really depend on forest or forest land for livelihood.

And, to qualify as Other Traditional Forest Dweller (OTFD) and be eligible for recognition of rights under the FRA, the following two conditions must be met:

individual or community;

Who has originally resided in forest or forest land for at least three generations (75 years) before December 13, 2005.

Be really dependent on forest or forest land for livelihood.

Procedure for grant of recognition of rights:

A resolution will be passed by the Gram Sabha, making recommendations on which resources should be recognized and whose rights are to be recognized.

Thereafter, the proposal would be examined and approved at the sub-division (or taluka) level and later at the district level.

These screening committees consist of three government officials from the forest, revenue and tribal welfare departments and three elected members of the local body at that level. These committees also hear appeals related to recognition of forest rights.

Ministry of cooperatives

(MINISTRY OF COOPERATION) REFERENCES:

A new 'Ministry of Cooperation' has been formed to strengthen the 'Cooperative Movement' in the country.

Roles/Functions of the New Ministry:

This ministry will provide a separate administrative, legal and policy framework to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country.

It will also help the cooperatives to strengthen a true people's participation based movement reaching the grassroots level.

This ministry will work towards streamlining processes for 'ease of doing business' for cooperatives and enabling the development of multi-state cooperatives (MSCS).

What are 'co-operative societies'?

(Cooperative Societies)

A co-operative society is an autonomous association of individuals voluntarily united to satisfy their collective economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations, through joint ownership and democratic control.

In these societies, the need for profitability is balanced by the needs of the members of the committee and the larger interests of the community.

Constitutional Provisions relating to Co-operative Societies:

Through the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011, a new Part IXB was added immediately after Part IXA (Municipality) of the Constitution in respect of cooperative societies operating in India.

By this amendment, in Article 19(1)(c) under Part III of the Constitution, the fundamental right of all citizens of India to form 'Sangam or Union' as well as 'Co-operative Society' has been inserted.

A new Article 43B has been added to the Constitution under the 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (Part IV) in order to increase the voluntary formation, autonomous action, democratic control and business management of the cooperative society.

Bhalia Wheat (BHALIA WHEAT)

• This GI certified wheat variety has high protein content and is sweet in taste.

• Bhalia wheat crop is mainly grown in the Bhal region of Gujarat.

• A distinctive feature of this variety of wheat is that it is grown without irrigation during the rainy season and it is cultivated in about two lakh hectares of cultivable land in Gujarat.

• It is grown under rainfed conditions without irrigation and is cultivated in about two lakh hectares of agricultural land in Gujarat.

The 'Right-to-Repair' Movement
('RIGHT TO REPAIR' MOVEMENT)

About this movement:

'Right-to-repair', meaning 'right to repair', enables consumers to repair their electronics and other products on their own.

The goal of this movement is to provide consumers and repair shops with the necessary information for companies to manufacture spare parts, tools and repairs for electronics and other products, thereby increasing the life of these products and preventing them from going to waste. Can go

The roots of this movement go back to the beginning of the computer age in the 1950s.

Reasons and objectives of the movement:

A culture of 'planned obsolescence' is being encouraged by manufacturers of electronics products – meaning that devices are specifically designed to operate for a limited period of time and then be replaced.

This puts a lot of pressure on the environment and leads to wastage of natural resources.

Furthermore, consumers are often left at the mercy of product manufacturers, and it is the product manufacturers who determine who can fix these devices.

Thus getting the equipment repaired becomes very expensive and difficult for most of the people.

Benefits of 'Right-to-Repair':

Small repair shops are an important part of local economies, giving this right will increase the business of these shops and benefit the local economy.

Right-to-repair laws in different countries:

In recent years, efforts have been made to pass an effective right-to-repair law in countries around the world.

Recently, an executive order has been signed by US President Joe Biden. The order asked the Federal Trade Commission to rein in restrictions imposed by manufacturers on consumers repairing their equipment on their own terms.

Right-to-repair rules have been implemented in the UK, which will make it much easier to buy and repair daily-use appliances such as TVs and washing machines.

Opposition to the Movement:

The movement has faced tremendous resistance over the years from tech giants such as Apple and Microsoft.

Their reasoning is that, exposing their intellectual property to third-party repair services or amateur repairmen could lead to their exploitation and affect

the reliability and safety of their equipment.

It is also argued by these companies that such initiatives may threaten data security and cyber security.

India's first cryptogamic garden

Recently, India's first 'Cryptogamic Garden' was inaugurated in Chakrata city of Dehradun in Uttarakhand.

About 50 species of lichens, ferns and fungi (collectively known as cryptogemic) will be found in this park.

This site has been chosen because of its low pollution level and humid climatic conditions, conducive to the growth of these species.

What are Cryptogams?

The plant kingdom can be divided into two sub-kingdoms, namely, Cryptogams and Phanerogams.

The cryptogam group consists of 'seedless plants' and 'plant-like organisms' while the phanerogam group consists of 'seed-bearing plants'.

Phanerogams are further divided into two classes, viz., gymnosperms and angiosperms.

The term "cryptogame" means 'indirect reproduction', i.e. these plants do not produce any reproductive structure, seeds or flowers.

Cryptogam plants, such as algae, lichens, mosses and ferns, reproduce with the help of spores.

New european climate law

reference:

Recently, the European Union has introduced some of the world's most ambitious proposals, titled "Fit for 55", to reduce carbon emissions and free its 27 member states from fossil fuels.

These measures are the EU's roadmap for achieving its goal of reducing emissions by 55% from 1990 levels by 2030.

Key points of the roadmap:

In this roadmap, transport across the EU, both private and commercial, is specifically targeted.

For example, cars with 'combustion engines' will no longer be produced in the European Union from the year 2035.

Financial incentives will be provided to countries that switch to a 'sustainable' alternative to conventional fuels in aviation and maritime transport.

The rate of minimum taxes on petrol and gasoline fuel will be increased by a significant margin, and a similar tax rate will apply to 'kerosene' (kerosene).

Carbon Limit:

Under the proposed carbon cap, certain goods produced outside the group will be taxed based on their 'carbon footprint', subject to existing standards for goods produced within the EU.

The plan is to discourage EU companies from importing cheaper materials from places with lower environmental standards, through the imposition of carbon limits.

Lowering the limit set in the 'European Union **Emissions Trading System' (ETS):**

Under the 'EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)', formed in 2005, 'carbon emitting companies' within the EU set a limit on what they can produce annually.

If a company violates this limit, it is fined. In addition, in ETS, a company can also buy an

allowed but unused 'emission-part' from another company.

Benefit:

Sustainable economic development will be encouraged.

Employment will be created.

There will be health and environmental benefits for EU citizens.

Contribute to the long-term global competitiveness of the EU economy by promoting innovation in green technologies.

Challenges in Implementation:

Some EU member states are poorer than other countries, that is, it will be difficult for these countries to make changes according to the 'Brussels Goals'. While the economies of other member countries are based on industries, which tend to generate more emissions.

Implementation of the new European climate law will also be politically difficult, as currently, many member states are divided on a number of other issues Europe-wide – from the 'rule of law' to human rights – and possibly on climate change. Will use the debate as a proxy for other disputes.

Experts say, although it is technically and economically feasible to implement these policies first, this 'Green Deal', as such, will not be enough to limit global warming to 5C.

With these laws, the EU may become carbon neutral, but emissions by other developing countries will continue to increase sharply.

Earlier, the response of the European Union on 'Climate Change':

In order to substantially reduce emissions of 'greenhouse gases' by EU countries, binding emissions targets have been set for key sectors of the economy.

By 2017, the EU had reduced its emissions by about 22% compared to 1990, and the group had achieved its 2020 emissions-cutting target three years ahead of schedule.

Why has 'climate change' now become a global challenge?

The current changes in the planet's climate are causing changes all over the world.

During the past two decades, 18 years have been the hottest years on record, and extreme weather events, such as forest fires, heat waves, and floods, are occurring frequently in Europe and elsewhere.

Scientists have warned that, if no immediate action is taken, global warming will exceed pre-industrial levels by 2 °C by 2060, and by the end of this century, it could even reach 5 °C. .

Such an increase in global temperature would have devastating effects on nature, causing irreversible changes in many ecosystems and resulting in irreparable loss of biodiversity.

High temperatures and intense weather events will result in huge losses for the EU economy and hamper the countries' food production capacity.

Time Requirement:

About 8% of global carbon emissions from fossil fuels are produced in the European Union. In order to control rising temperatures, other large economies, including the world's two biggest carbon emitters, the US and China, also need to

take strong action.

Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana:

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY), is one of the flagship initiatives of the Government of India and a flagship program of the Ministry of Power.

The erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) scheme has been subsumed in the DDUGJY scheme to provide rural electrification and power distribution infrastructure in rural areas.

Objective:

Electrification of all villages and households.

Separation of agricultural and non-agricultural feeders to facilitate judicious restoration of supply to agricultural and non-agricultural consumers in rural areas.

Strengthening and augmentation of sub-transmission and distribution infrastructure to improve the quality and reliability of supply.

Installing meters to reduce losses.

Nodal Agency for Implementation: Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC).

Saubhagya Scheme:

Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (PM Saubhagya) was launched in September 2017. Its aim was to provide electricity to all households by December 2018.

This target was further extended to March 31, 2019.

Finally, the Center has announced that electricity connections have been given to all the 'willing' households.

Israeli spyware pegasus

The latest reports released recently confirm the continuous use of 'Pegasus spyware'. This 'spyware' is sold by an Israeli company to the governments of many countries in the world. Like the phones that are targeted by this 'Pegasus spyware', this 'spyware' has also been updated and now comes with new spying capabilities.

What is 'Pegasus'?

It is a 'spyware tool' ie spying tool developed by an Israeli firm named 'NSO Group'.

This spyware spy on people through their phones.

Pegasus sends an 'exploit link' to a user's phone, and if that target user clicks on that link, a 'malware' or 'spying-capable' code is sent to their phone. gets installed.

Once 'Pegasus' is installed, the attacker has control and access to the 'target' user's phone.

Pegasus's Abilities:

Pegasus, "from popular mobile messaging apps, can pass on the target person's private data, his password, contact list, calendar events, text messages, live voice calls, etc. to the attacker".

It can trigger the target person's phone camera and microphone to capture all the movement around the phone, expanding the scope of spying.

What is a 'Zero-click' attack?

A 'zero-click attack' allows spyware like Pegasus to gain control of a target device without any human interaction or human error.

o, when the target device itself becomes the 'system', all awareness of 'how to avoid a phishing

attack, or which links not to click', proves to be in vain.

Most of these 'zero-click attacks' use software even before a user can determine the credibility of the data received on the device.

Difference between Malware, Trojan, Virus and Worm:

Malware is software designed to perform unwanted illegal actions through computer networks. It can also be defined as software with malicious intent.

Malware can be classified on the basis of their execution, spread and functions. Some of its types are discussed below.

Virus: It is a program that can modify and infect other programs on the computer by including a potentially developed copy of itself.

Worms: These are transmitted through computer networks. In contrast to viruses, computer worms copy themselves from system to system rather than infiltrating legitimate files.

Trojans: A Trojan or Trojan horse is a program that usually obstructs the security of a system. Trojans are used to create back-doors on computers belonging to secure networks so that hackers can gain access to secure networks.

Hoax: This is in the form of an e-mail, and warns the user about any system harming his computer. Next, this e-mail message instructs the user to launch a 'program' (often to be downloaded) to repair the system that is causing damage. As soon as this program is started or 'run', it attacks the system and deletes important files.

Spyware: These are programs that attack computers, and, as its name implies, monitor user activities without consent. 'Spyware' is usually forwarded through genuine e-mail id, non-suspicious e-mail. Spyware continues to infect millions of computers around the world.

China's 'National Carbon Emissions Trading Market'

Context:

After running a pilot project at the local level for more than a decade, China has officially launched its long-awaited 'National Carbon Emissions Trading Market'.

Simultaneously, China has overtaken the European Union's, by far the world's largest, 'emissions trading system' with its 'Emissions Trading Scheme' (ETS).

What is 'Carbon Market'?

A 'carbon market' is a place where greenhouse gas emitters can buy and sell greenhouse gas emissions 'permits' or 'permits'.

Companies that perform well in terms of 'carbon-emissions' and 'emissions' below the approved 'target', leaving a 'carbon-emissions target' surplus, can sell it in the carbon market; More polluting companies can buy this surplus to submit their compliance statement.

The government sets a limit on the total amount of carbon emissions for each year, and then 'emission quotas' are sold or bought by companies within this stipulated limit.

Partners in the Carbon Market:

In the first phase, only the electric field is covered under this system. It is attended by more than 2,000

power companies each year, emitting 40 percent of the country's total annual emissions, or more than 4 billion tons of greenhouse gases.

Seven other highly energy-intensive industries, including iron and steel, and manufacturing materials, will be covered by the carbon market in the future.

Carbon Market Requirement:

China is trying to use a 'business plan' to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as part of efforts to peak its emissions by 2030 and achieve 'carbon neutrality' by 2060 .

With this, China has, for the first time, delegated the responsibility of controlling greenhouse gas emissions at the national level to enterprises.

Microplastic pollution in river Ganga

Context: A recent study has revealed that various parts of river Ganga are polluted with 'microplastics'.

The highest concentration of this type of plastic has been found in Varanasi, and has been found to include 'single-use plastic' and secondary plastic products.

About 'Microplastics':

'Microplastics' are defined as water-insoluble, synthetic solid particles, ranging in size from 1 micrometer to 5 millimeters (mm).

Causes of microplastic pollution:

Discharge of untreated sewage from several towns along the banks of the river into the river stream.

Near many densely populated cities, industrial waste and the immersion of religious offerings wrapped in non-degradable plastics collects a plethora of pollutants in the river.

The plastic products and waste materials that are discarded or thrown in the river break down and eventually break down into microparticles.

Why is plastic pollution particularly harmful?

Plastic can take hundreds to thousands of years to decompose, depending on the type of plastic and the place where it is 'dumped'.

Some marine species, such as zooplanktons, prefer to consume fine particles as food, making it easier for them to enter the food chain. These sea creatures, by ingesting microscopic particles like 'microplastics', quickly turn into 'feces pellets'.

Over the years, various news reports have revealed that marine animals such as whales, seabirds and turtles inadvertently ingest the plastic and often die of suffocation.

Effects on Humans:

When marine plastic pollution reaches the food chain, it becomes harmful to humans as well. For example, microplastic particles are often found in tap water, beer, and even salt.

According to a report published in June 2019, one of the few studies to estimate the amount of plastic pollution in the food consumed by humans, a normal person consumes at least 50,000 particles of microplastic with their food every year. .

Ingestion of plastics by humans is harmful, as many chemicals used to produce plastics can be carcinogenic.

Nevertheless, as microplastics are an emerging area of study, its exact risks to the environment and human health are not clearly known.

India's efforts to beat plastic pollution:

Over 20 states and union territories have joined the 'fight to beat plastic pollution', announcing a ban on single-use plastics such as carry bags, cups, plates, cutlery, straws and thermocol products. Has been.

India's "Beat Plastic Pollution" campaign has been appreciated globally. Under this campaign, India has resolved to eliminate 'single-use plastic' by the year 2022.

Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)

Context: Assess the feasibility of using digital currency to make wholesale and retail payments to help the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) test its strategy to launch its central bank digital currency soon Pilot projects are planned to be taken up for

Requirement: An official digital currency will reduce the cost of currency management while enabling 'real-time payments' without any inter-bank settlement.

India's significantly higher currency-GDP ratio is another advantage of the Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) - through it, the use of cash can be largely replaced by CBDCs and the need for printing, transporting and storing paper currency. The cost can be reduced to a great extent.

Since, under this arrangement, person-to-person money transfers would be the responsibility of the central bank, the need for 'inter-bank settlement' / 'inter-bank settlement' would be eliminated.

What is CBDC or 'National Digital Currency'?

A central bank digital currency (CBDC), or national digital currency, is a digital form of a country's credit currency. For this, instead of minting paper currency or coins, the central bank issues electronic tokens. This token token enjoys the full trust and credibility of the government.

SC Garg Committee Recommendations (2019)

Mining, owning, transacting or dealing in cryptocurrencies in any form is prohibited.

By the committee, a penalty of imprisonment ranging from one to 10 years was recommended for exchanging or trading in digital currency.

The committee proposed monetary penalty up to three times the loss caused to the exchequer or profit earned by the cryptocurrency user, whichever is higher.

However, the committee also advised the government to keep an open mind on the 'possibility of issuing cryptocurrencies by the Reserve Bank of India'.

Challenges in launching a national digital currency:

potential cyber security threat

Lack of digital literacy in the population

With the introduction of digital currency, various challenges also arise related to regulation, tracking investments and purchases, taxing individuals, etc.

Threat to privacy: Digital currency requires collecting some basic information of a person, so that the person can prove that he is the holder of that digital currency.

India joins 26 bilateral agreements to combat drug trafficking

reference:

According to information provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), India has 26 bilateral agreements, 15 MoUs and security with various countries to combat illegal smuggling of narcotics, drugs and psychotropic substances and chemical stimulants. Two agreements on cooperation have been signed.

Coordination of Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) with International Organizations:

1. SAARC Drug Offenses Monitoring Desk.

2. BRICS Colombo Plan.

3. ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD).

4. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

5. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

6. International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

Measures taken in the country:

1. The Narco Coordination Center (NCORD) mechanism was set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the year 2016 for coordination between various central and state agencies.

2. A 'Joint Coordination Committee' under the chairmanship of Director General, NCB was constituted on 19th July, 2019 to oversee the investigation of cases related to large quantities of seizures.

3. Seizure Information Management System (SIMS) under the 'Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS)' in the year 2019 by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Digitization of Drugs Seizure Data at pan-India level. An e-portal named) was launched.

4. Allied Security Agencies: Under the NDPS Act, apart from Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Border Security Force, Sashastra Seema Bal, Indian Coast Guard, Railway Protection Force and National Investigation Agency have also been empowered to seize drugs.

The need for these measures:

• According to a national level study conducted by AIIMS-Delhi in the year 2019 on the prevalence of drug abuse in the country-

• Psychoactive substances (alcohol, cannabis and opioids) are used by a significant number of people, and 'adult men' top the list of drug users.

• Alcohol is the most commonly used psychoactive substance, followed by cannabis, opioids (heroin, opium) and inhalers.

• Drug addiction, usually begins with alcohol, and then the addict moves to nicotine and cannabis – considered the gateway to hard drugs – and eventually to hard substances.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)'s Annual Accidental Death & Suicides in India (ADSI) **Report:**

1. In the year 2019, there were 7719 males who died of 7860 suicides due to substance abuse/alcohol addiction.

2. Even in the statistics of deaths due to road accidents, 'drugs and alcohol' account for the highest number of deaths.

'Right to be forgotten' in India

Context: Recently, a famous television personality

'Ashutosh Kaushik' has approached the Delhi High Court to remove his videos, pictures and articles from the internet. For this he has cited his 'Right to be Forgotten'.

Demands made in the petition:

Kaushik's plea has referred to "posts and videos related to him on the Internet" due to which the petitioner is continuously suffering psychological pain for minor acts committed by him a decade ago by mistake.

The petition also states that the inaccuracies have been committed in the petitioner's own personal life and are publicly known for generations to come, and therefore in the present case, 'this aspect' is a matter for legal hearing before the Hon'ble Court. presented as a component.

'Right to be forgotten' in the Indian context:

The 'Right to be Forgotten' falls within the purview of the individual's 'right to privacy'.

In 2017, the 'right to privacy' was declared a 'fundamental right' (under Article 21) by the Supreme Court in one of its landmark judgments (Puttuswamy case).

In this context the provisions made under the 'Private Data Protection Bill':

The 'right to privacy' is administered by the 'Personal Data Protection Bill', although this bill is still pending in Parliament.

This 'Bill' specifically talks about the "right to be forgotten".

Broadly speaking, under the 'right to be forgotten', users may de-link or limit their personal information submitted by 'data fiduciaries' and may

also delete it completely or delete the information. Can also correct it to show with correction.

Disputes relating to this provision in the Bill:

The main issue with this provision is that the sensitivity of personal data and information cannot be determined independently by the person concerned, but will be overseen by the Data Protection Authority (DPA).

This means, though the user can demand the removal of his personal data from the Internet as per the provision made in the draft bill, but his right will be in the hands of an adjudicating officer working for the 'Data Protection Authority' (DPA). subject to permission.

Global survey of 143 economies on digital trade facilitation

Recently, the 'United Nation's Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific's (UNESCAP) conducted its latest global survey on 'Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation'. The report has been issued.

• The Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade Facilitation is conducted by UNESCAP every two years. Its purpose is to review progress in trade facilitation reforms in their respective member countries.

• The survey is conducted jointly by five United Nations Regional Commissions (UNRCs) – ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP and ESCWA, since 2015.

• The survey for the year 2021 has also included an assessment of 58 trade facilitation measures included in the 'Trade Facilitation Agreement' of the World Trade Organisation.
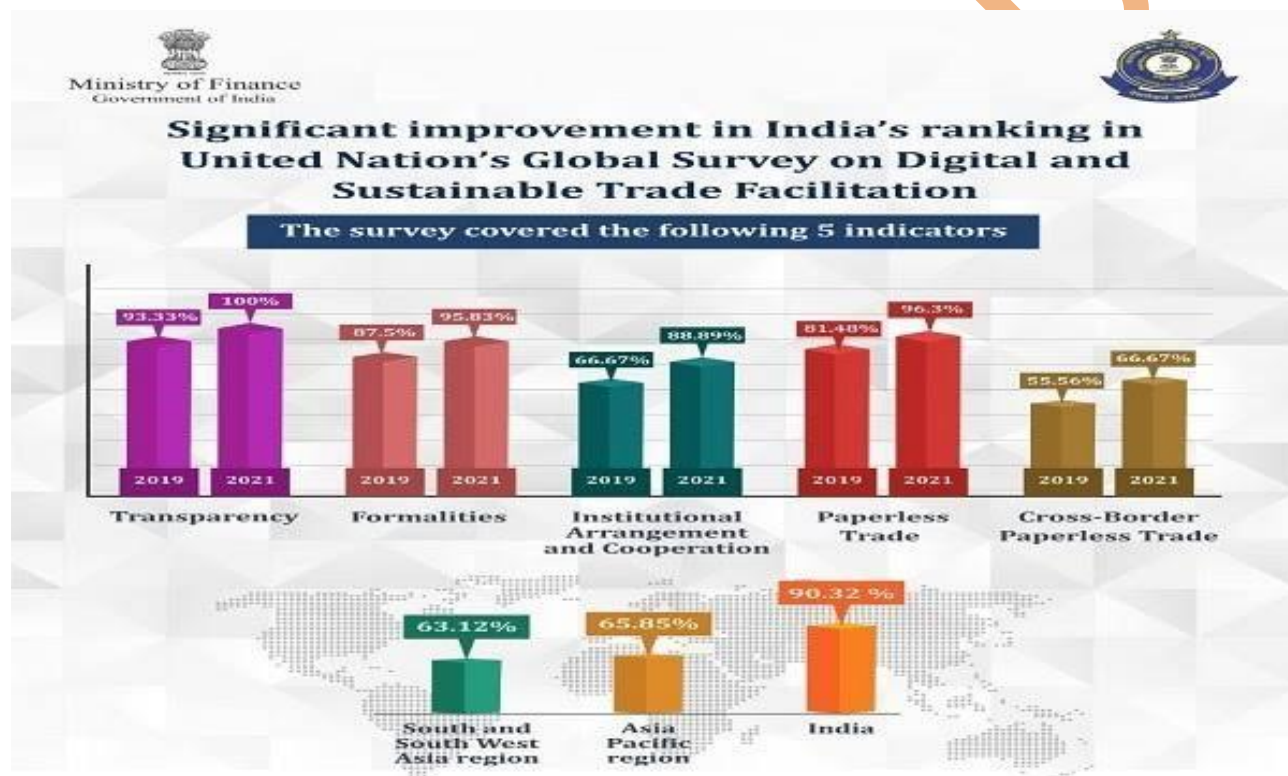
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India's performance:

1. India has secured 90.32 per cent marks as compared to 78.49 per cent in the year 2019.

2. India's overall score is also found to be higher than many OECD countries like France, UK, Canada, Norway, Finland etc and its overall score is higher than EU average score.

3. India is the best performing country in comparison to South and South West Asia region (63.12 per cent) and Asia Pacific region (65.85 per cent).

India's performance on five key indicators:

1. Transparency: 100 percent

2. Formalities: 95.83 percent

3. Institutional Arrangement and Cooperation: 88.89 percent

4. Paperless Business: 96.3 percent

5. Paperless trade across the border: 66.67 percent

The Government of India has implemented various measures for technical interventions to bring transparency in day to day administration. Contains:

1. AEBAS – 'Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance' (AEBAS), will facilitate real-time and accurate monitoring of employee attendance, thereby ensuring punctuality among employees.

2. The objective of 'e-Office' is to usher in more efficient, effective and transparent inter-government and intra-government exchanges and processes.

3. Through 'Government e-Market' (GeM), a user-friendly dashboard for comprehensive product listing, transparency and ease of purchase, for different categories of goods and services, and

monitoring of supplies and payments and purchases provision has been made.

Ramappa Temple gets 'World Heritage Site' status

Context: Recently, the 13th century Ramappa Temple at Palampet, Warangal, Telangana has been declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site by the World Heritage Committee (WHC). has been done.

background:

Before the Ramappa temple was included in the 'World Heritage Site' list, the temple was visited for the first time in 2019 by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and nine shortcomings were mentioned in it. did.

Norway was the only country to oppose the granting of the 'World Heritage Site' status to the temple. Norway cited the findings of ICOMOS to oppose the move.

About Ramappa Temple:

1. 'Rampappa Temple' was built in the 13th century by Racherla Rudrayya, the general of Kakatiya king Ganapatideva.

2. The temple base is made of "Sandbox Technique", its floor is made of granite and pillars are made of basalt stone.

3. The lower part of the temple is made of red sandstone, while its white colored 'gopuram' is made of light bricks with less weight. These bricks can reportedly float on water.

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What is 'sandbox technology'?

'Sandboxes' are a type of foundation prepared before the construction of the building. In the sandbox technique, a pit dug to prepare the foundation is filled (for holding) with sand lime and a mixture of jaggery and karakkaya (black myrtle fruit).

In the event of earthquakes, sandboxes built into the foundation act as a 'cushion'.

World Heritage Committee:

The 'World Heritage Committee' / 'World Heritage Committee' meets once a year, and this committee consists of 21 representatives from the 'Party to the Convention' countries. These representative members are elected for a term of 'six years'.

1. The main function of this committee is to implement the 'World Heritage Convention' and allocate financial assistance from the 'World Heritage Fund'. The decision of the World Heritage Committee regarding the inclusion of a 'site' in the 'World Heritage List' is final.

2. This committee examines the report on the status of conservation of sites included in the 'World Heritage List' and decides on the subject of keeping or removing these sites in the list of 'World Heritage in Danger'.

Conservation of 'World Heritage Sites'

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ie 'UNESCO' aims to identify, protect and protect cultural and natural heritage sites around the world that are considered important to humanity. protection is to be encouraged.

The protection of 'World Heritage Sites' is embodied in an international treaty called 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage'. This treaty was adopted by UNESCO in the year 1972.

Nomination process for 'World Heritage Site':

1. First of all, a country lists its important cultural and natural sites in a document, this 'document' is called 'Tentative List'.

2. After this, some places are selected from this list and kept in a 'Nomination File'. Then, the sites included in the 'nomination file' are assessed by the 'International Council on Monuments and Sites' and the 'World Conservation Union'.

3. No country may nominate sites other than those in the probable list.

4. After the assessment, these institutions submit their recommendations to the 'World Heritage Committee'.

Assam-Mizoram border dispute reference:

In early June 21, two abandoned/empty houses on the Mizoram-Assam border were torched by unidentified persons, leading to increased tension along this volatile inter-state border.

Following the incident, border disputes between the two neighboring states escalated again in early July, with both states accusing each other of encroaching on their respective territories.

The immediate cause of the dispute:

According to the Mizoram side, the people of Assam have violated the status quo in 'no man's land' to instigate the present crisis. It may be noted

that a few years ago, between the two state governments, there was an agreement on the inter-state border on 'Nobody's right area' i.e. 'No Man's Land'.

About the controversy:

• In the year 1972, Mizoram was carved out of Assam and given the status of a union territory and it was made a full-fledged state in the year 1987.

• In the past also there have been fights between these two states along the 6 km long inter-state border, in which sometimes violent clashes also take place.

The controversy stems from two notifications issued during the British period:

1. First, a notification issued in the year 1875, under which the 'Lushai Hills' were separated from the plains of 'Cachar'.

2. Second, the notification issued in the year 1933, by which a boundary was determined between Lushai Hills and Manipur.

Current Claims:

1. Mizoram claims that this land belongs to it on the basis of a notification issued in 1875 under the 'Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation Act, 1873'.

2. Assam claims this land as its own and for this it refers to the notification issued in the year 1933 by the state government demarcating Lushai hills. It states that the border of Manipur begins at the trijunction of Lushai Hills, Cachar District of Assam and Manipur State. The Mizos do not accept this demarcation.

During the colonial period, Mizoram was known as 'Lushai Hills', a district of Assam.

Reasons for these frequent fights:

The boundary between these two neighboring states is an imaginary line, which varies along the natural barriers of rivers, hills, valleys and forests. The people of Assam and Mizoram blame differences on this unclear border for the border dispute.

People living in border areas, not being aware of a clear demarcation, often cross the border and move to the other side.

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Image tweeted by @narendramodi

About Dholavira:

• Dhaulavira, a Harappan-era town, is situated on an island called 'Khadir' on an island called 'Khadir'

on 100 hectares of islands spread over the Rann of Kutch.

• Its time period is believed to be between the third

and middle second millennium BC.

• Dholavira is one of the five largest cities of the Indus Valley Civilization and is located about 250 km from present-day Bhuj in Gujarat, and two seasonal rivers, the 'Mansar' and the 'Manhar', flow through it.

Features of Dholavira:

• Dhaulavira is the fifth largest metropolis of the Indus Valley Civilization after Mohenjo-daro, Ganwariwala and Harappa in present-day Pakistan and Rakhigarhi in Haryana, India.

• At the Dholavira site, fortified citadels, a city in the middle and a low town have been found, their walls built of sandstone or limestone, while at other Harappan sites the walls have been found to be made of mud bricks.

• It is known for its unique features like water management system, multi-layered security system, extensive use of stones in manufacturing and special method of cremation.

• Artifacts made of copper, stone, terracotta jewellery, gold and ivory have been found during excavation from here.

• Unlike tombs found at other sites of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), no human remains have been found at Dholavira.

• The remains of copper smelting furnaces found here indicate that the Harappans living in Dholavira had knowledge of metallurgy.

• It was also a center for the manufacture of jewelery made of semi-precious gems such as onyx and shells, and timber was also exported from here.
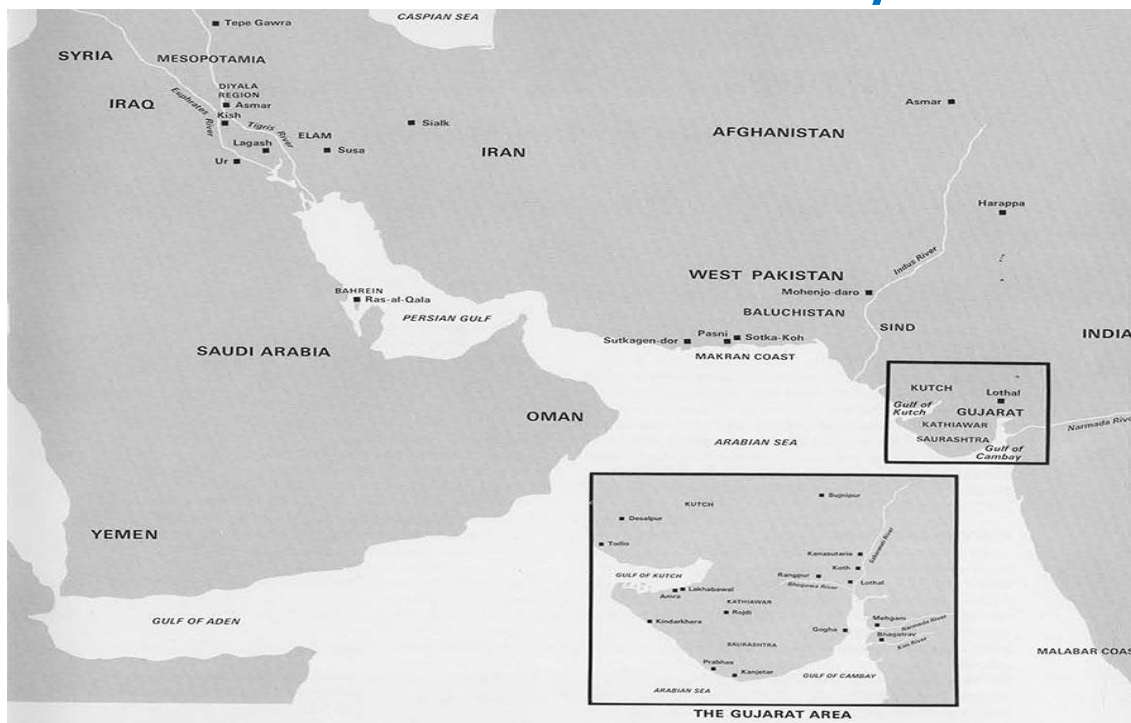
Fall of Dholavira:

• With the fall of Mesopotamia, Dholavira also declined, indicating the integration of these economies.

• The Harappans traded by sea, and after the fall of Mesopotamia, they lost a large market and their local mining, manufacturing, marketing and export businesses were greatly affected.

• From 2000 BC, Dholavira experienced severe drought due to climate change and drying up of rivers like Saraswati. Due to drought and other extreme conditions, the inhabitants migrated further from the Ganges valley, south Gujarat and Maharashtra.

THE GUJARAT AREA

Academic Credit Bank (ABC)

reference:

The proposed 'Academic Credit Bank' (Academic Bank of Credit- ABC) will be started soon by the central government under the 'National Education Policy (NEP)' 2020.

What is 'Academic Credit Bank' (ABC)?

• The 'Academic Bank of Credit' will be set up by the 'University Grants Commission' (UGC).

• Under this, several options will be given to the students to enter and complete a course.

• Under 'Academic Credit Bank', students will be given the option to opt out of a degree or course and obtain the relevant certificate. After a certain amount of time, students can resume their studies from the same level they left unfinished.

• It will also provide facility to the students to change institutes while completing a degree or while leaving a course.

Procedure:

'Academic Credit Bank' is a virtual store-house, which will keep the record of 'Academic Credit' of a student. It will not accept any credit course documents of any course directly from the students, but only from higher education institutions, will accept credit course documents deposited in the accounts of the students.

Benefit:

The Academic Credit Bank will help in credit verification, credit accumulation, credit transfer, student redemption and student promotion.

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES IS NOW MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

FOR SCHOOLS

From 10+2 to 5+3+3+4: Current 10+2 structure in which policy covered schooling from Class 1 to 10 (age 6-16) and then Class 11-12 (age 16-18) gives way to 5 years of foundational education, 3 of preparatory, 3 of middle & 4 years of secondary schooling

Multi-Stream: Flexibility to choose subjects across streams; all subjects to be offered at two levels of proficiency

Diluted Board: Board exams to test only core competencies; could become modular (object and subjective) and will be offered twice a year

Multilingual: 3-language policy to continue with preference for local language medium of instruction till class 8

Bag-Less Days: School students to have 10 bag-less days in a year during which they are exposed to a vocation of choice (i.e. informal internship)

FOR COLLEGES

SAT-Like College Test: National Testing Agency to conduct common college entrance exam twice a year

4-Year Bachelor: 4-year multi-disciplinary bachelor's programme to be preferred; mid-term dropouts to be given credit with option to complete degree after a break

No Affiliation: Over next 15 years colleges will be given graded autonomy to give degrees, affiliation with universities to end, so would deemed university status

Fee Cap: Proposal to cap fee charged by private institutions of higher learning

Going Glocal: Top-rated global universities to be facilitated to come to India, top Indian institutions to be encouraged to go global
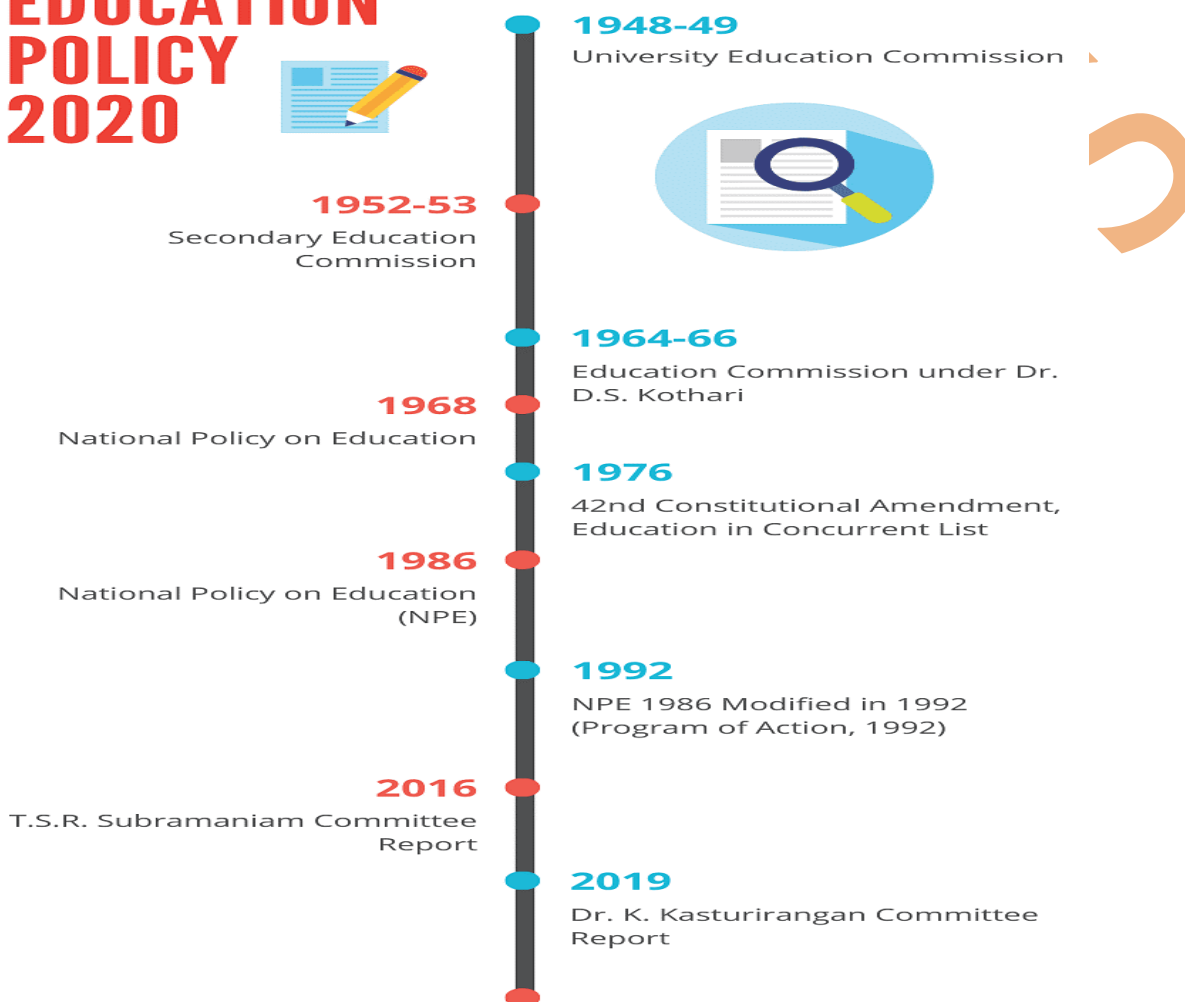
TOI FOR MORE INFOGRAPHICS DOWNLOAD TIMES OF INDIA APP

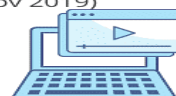## A BRIEF HISTORY OF NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY 2020

The **National Education Policy 2020** aims to make major transformational reforms in the education sector in India. Here's a quick look at its evolution so far.

1948-49
University Education Commission

1952-53
Secondary Education Commission

1964-66
Education Commission under Dr. D.S. Kothari

1968
National Policy on Education

1976
42nd Constitutional Amendment, Education in Concurrent List

1986
National Policy on Education (NPE)

1992
NPE 1986 Modified in 1992 (Program of Action, 1992)

2016
T.S.R. Subramaniam Committee Report

2019
Dr. K. Kasturirangan Committee Report

NEP 2020: CONSULTATION PROCESS

- Online on www.MyGov.in (Jan-Oct 2015)
- Nearly 2.5 lakhs Gram Panchayats, 6600 Blocks, 6000 ULBs, 676 Districts (May-Oct 2015)
- Draft NEP, 2019 Summary in 22 languages/Audio Book
- Education Dialogue with MPs (AP, Kerala, Telangana, TN, Puducherry, Karnataka & Odisha)
- Special Meeting of CABE (Sep 2019)
- Parliamentary Standing Committee on HRD (Nov 2019)

YOURSTORY

Earth Overshoot Day, 2021

reference:

The 'Earth Overshoot Day' for the year 2021 was celebrated on 29 July, almost a month earlier than the previous year. As emissions increase and

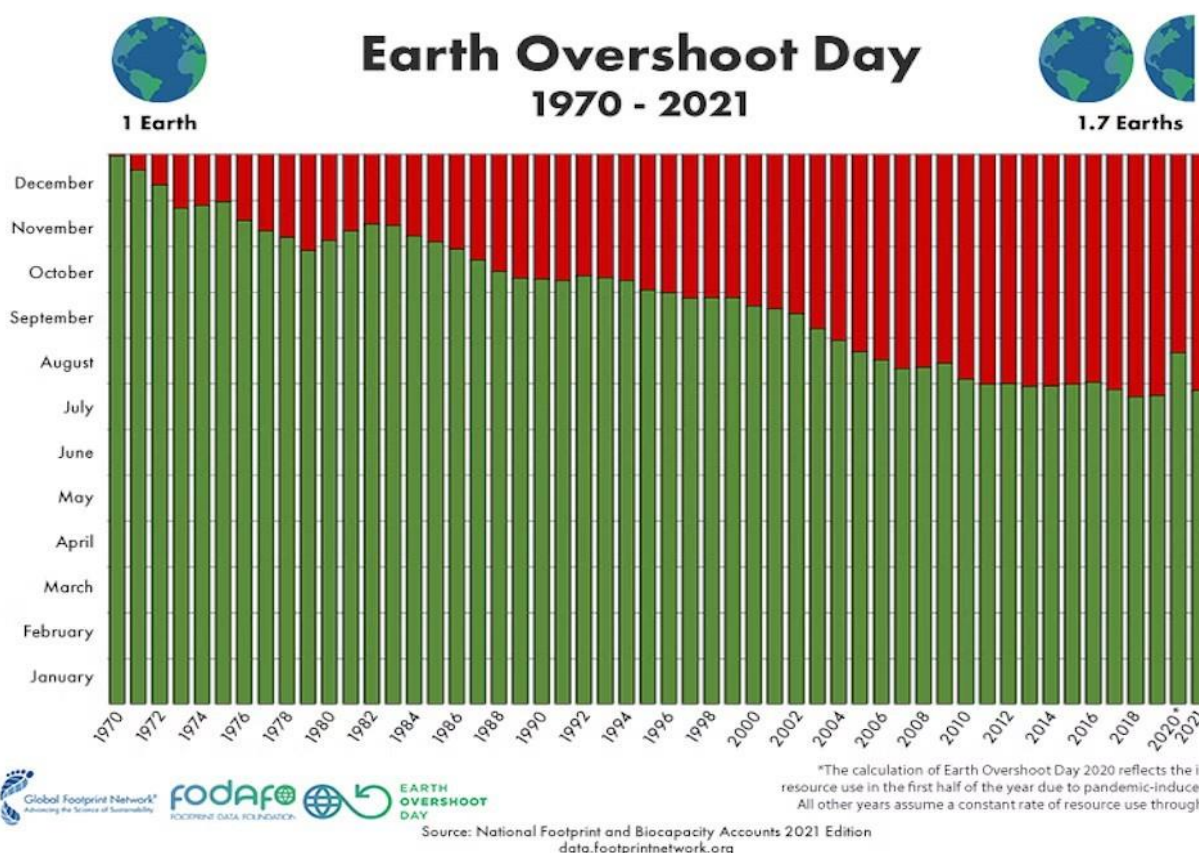biodiversity loss intensifies, it has been pushed forward.

Determination of the date of 'Earth Overshoot Day':

Every year the date of 'Earth Overshoot Day' is announced by the Global Footprint Network, a global organization working on urgent climate action and sustainable consumption.

What is 'Earth Overshoot Day'?

Earth Overshoot Day marks the date every year, when we have consumed all the resources provided by the earth for the whole year.

That is, all the biological resources that have been reproduced by the earth during the whole year have been consumed by humans till July 29, 2021.

Earth Overshoot Day 1970 - 2021

1 Earth | 1.7 Earths

*The calculation of Earth Overshoot Day 2020 reflects the initial drop in resource use in the first half of the year due to pandemic-induced lockdowns. All other years assume a constant rate of resource use throughout the year.

Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts 2021 Edition
data.footprintnetwork.org

Reason for celebrating this day, a month ago this year:

• We have already seen our global carbon footprint increase by 6%, and our global forest biocapacity has decreased by 0.5% due to deforestation in the Amazon rainforests.

• Deforestation has also increased by 12% during the year 2020, and projections for the year 2021 show that this figure will increase year-on-year to 43%.

Country Overshoot Days 2021
When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...

Current Concerns:

• At current rates, we are using natural resources about 7 times faster every year. From today, that is, from 29th July till the end of this year, we are working on 'Ecological Deficit Spending'.

• According to UN data, our 'natural resource expenditure' in 2021 is the highest since the 'overshoot' concept was introduced in the 1970s.

Concept of 'Earth Overshoot Day':

The concept of 'Earth Overshoot Day' was first introduced by Andrew Simms of the New Economics Foundation, a think tank in the United Kingdom. He started the first 'Global Earth Overshoot Day' campaign in the year 2006 in partnership with 'Global Footprint Network'.

Calculation of 'Earth Overshoot Day':

The 'Earth Overshoot Day' is calculated by dividing the planet's bio-capacity (the production capacity of ecological resources by the Earth in a given year) by the ecological footprint of humans (demand for consumption of ecological resources by humans in that year) and 365 (a year). number of days in .)

That is, 'Earth Overshoot Day' = (Earth's Biocapacity / Ecological Footprint of Humanity) x 365

What is an 'ecological footprint'?

It is a measure by which the 'human-demand on nature' is compared broadly against 'the ability of nature to reproduce'.
project bold

,

(Project BOLD)

reference:

The 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission' (KVIC) and the Border Security Force have started 'Project BOLD' in Jaisalmer to prevent desertification and boost the rural economy.

Under this project, 1000 bamboo saplings have been planted by them.

About 'Project Bold':

1. BOLD means "Bamboo Oasis on Lands in Drought– BOLD" on land area under drought conditions.

2. This project has been started by 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission' (KVIC).

3. The project is part of the Khadi Bamboo Festival organized by the Khadi Village Industries Commission to commemorate the 75th **Independence Day of the country**.

4. Objective: To develop bamboo based green belts in arid and semi-arid land areas, reduce desertification and provide livelihood and multi-disciplinary rural industry support.

Why was 'Bamboo' chosen in the project?

Bamboo grows very fast and can be harvested over a period of about three years. Bamboo is also

known to conserve water and reduce evaporation of water from the land surface, which is a characteristic of arid and drought-prone areas.

Khadi and Village Industries Commission:

KVIC is a statutory body established under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956 (Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956).

• The main function of the commission is to plan, organize and implement programs for the development of Khadi and other village industries in rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development.

• It works under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Sant Sambandar

• Recently, the National Gallery of Australia (NGA) has announced the return of 14 works of art from its Asian art collection, including a statue of Sant Sambandar, to India.

• This statue of Bal Sant Sambandar in dancing posture belongs to the 12th century Chola dynasty.

• Sambandar was one of the sixty-three Nayanar saints active in South India. These saints were instrumental in popularizing the worship of Shiva through devotional poetry and songs.