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Caste categories for payment under 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme'

Rationale behind this decision:

This decision has been taken in order to assess and highlight the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes from the budgetary outlay.

The purpose of this decision is, to a large extent, to throw light on the work being done by the Central Government for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities.

Concerns against this decision:

- This may further complicate the payment system.
- This may reduce the funding of the scheme.
- This may lead to delay in payment of wages.
- With this the MGNREGA program can also be limited to the districts with high population of SC/ST.

About Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act:

MGNREGA was introduced by the Government of India as a social measure in the year 2005. Under which the guarantee of 'Right to Work' is provided.

The main principle of this social measure and labor law is that the local government has to provide minimum 100 days of employment in rural India so as to raise the standard of living of the rural workers.

Major Objectives of MGNREGA Program:

- Minimum 100 days of wage employment for adult members of each family willing to do unskilled labor under MGNREGA programme.
- Ensuring social inclusion by strengthening the livelihood base of the rural poor.
- Creation of fixed assets in rural areas like wells, ponds, roads and canals.
- Reducing urban migration from rural areas.
- To create rural infrastructure using untrained rural labour.

Eligibility Criteria for getting benefits under MNREGA Scheme:

- To take advantage of MNREGA scheme, one should be a citizen of India.
- Person must be 18 years of age or above to apply for the job.
- The applicant must be part of a local household (ie, the application must be made through the local Gram Panchayat).
- The applicant should be willing to engage in unskilled labor voluntarily.

Implementation of the plan:

- Salary employment will be provided to the applicant within 15 days from the date of submission of application or from the day the demand for work is made.
- In case of non-availability of employment, within fifteen days from the date of submission

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of application or from the date of requisition of work will be entitled to unemployment allowance.

- Social audit of MGNREGA works is mandatory, which ensures accountability and transparency in the programme.
- The 'Gram Sabha' is its main platform for raising its voice for demanding wages and registering complaints.
- It is the responsibility of 'Gram Sabha' and 'Gram Panchayat' to approve and prioritize the works to be done under MNREGA.

A Model Citizen Manifesto for Panchayats
(A MODEL PANCHAYAT CITIZENS CHARTER)

reference:

Recently, a Model Panchayat Citizens Charter has been issued for the delivery of services in 29 areas, aligning the works with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It has been prepared by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) in collaboration with the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPR).

Importance:

This Citizens' Declaration will ensure transparent and effective delivery of public services for sustainable development while designing and delivering services and will enhance the inclusivity and accountability of local governments by incorporating diverse views.

Need:

Panchayats are the third level of government in rural areas and the first level of contact with the government for more than 60 percent of the Indian population.

Panchayats are responsible for the delivery of basic services especially health and sanitation, education, nutrition, drinking water as prescribed in Article 243G of the Constitution of India.

About Citizen Manifesto:

The Citizens' Charters initiative is an answer to find solutions to the day-to-day problems faced by citizens while dealing with institutions providing public services.

The concept of Citizen Declaration ensures trust between the service provider and its users.

The concept was first introduced and implemented in the United Kingdom in 1991.

The 'Citizen's Charter' movement as originally formulated included six principles:

Quality: Improving the quality of services

Option: Wherever possible.

Standards: Specify what to expect and how to react if standards are not met.

Value: To be understood as the value of taxpayers money.

Accountability: Individuals and Organizations.

Transparency.

Concept of Citizen's Charter in India:

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The concept of Citizen's Charter was adopted for the first time, in May 1997, at the 'Conference of Chief Ministers of various States and Union Territories' held in the national capital Delhi.

What is ASEAN?

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is a regional organization. It was established to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions between the post-colonial countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

The motto of ASEAN is "One Vision, One Identity, One Community".

The secretariat of ASEAN is in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Genesis:

ASEAN was formed in the year 1967 with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by its founding members.

Founding members of ASEAN: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN's ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Importance of ASEAN for India:

In the backdrop of China's aggressive approach, including the Ladakh standoff, India has placed ASEAN at the heart of India's Act East policy. India believes that it is necessary

to have a cohesive and responsible ASEAN for the security and development of all in this region.

The role of ASEAN is very important for the success of 'SAGAR' vision 'Security and Growth for All in the Region- SAGAR'.

The sector is critical for the diversification and resilience of supply chains for economic recovery after the end of the COVID-19 pandemic.

ASEAN is India's fourth largest trading partner, and trades with it about US\$86.9 billion.

What is the 'Beed Model'?

Issues:

Beed is a district located in the drought-prone Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

The district is a challenge for any insurance company as its farmers have to repeatedly lose crops either due to drought or heavy rains.

Because of this, given the high payout for this district, the insurance companies incur constant losses.

Solution:

In order to attract insurance companies, the state agriculture department has decided to change the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY) guidelines for this district.

Under the new guidelines, the insurance company will provide protection of 110% of the premium amount collected, with certain

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caveats.

If the amount of compensation exceeds the amount given by the insurance company, then the state government will pay this additional compensation amount.

If the amount paid as compensation falls short of the premium collected, the insurance company will retain 20% of this amount as management fee and return the remaining amount to the state government.

Impact on State Government:

During the normal season, when the loss to farmers is minimal, the state government is expected to get back the balance amount of premium, which can be deposited in a fund to finance the scheme for the coming year. .

However, in case of damages due to extreme weather events, the State Government will have to bear the financial liability.

Why is the Maharashtra government insisting on implementing this model across the state?

Another source of funding: In the Beed model, the insurance company's profit is expected to be low, apart from access to another source of funding for the state government.

Less burden on the state: The amount returned to the state government can be added to the expenditure for the next year or it can help in paying additional compensation amount in any year due to crop loss.

About PMFBY:

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), launched in January 2016, provides insurance cover for damages to crops due to bad weather events.

Under this scheme, farmers have to pay 1.5-2% of the premium, and the remaining amount is paid by the state and central government.

It is a central scheme and is implemented by the agriculture departments of the state, as per the central guidelines.

PMFBY to PMFBY 2.0:

Totally Voluntary: It has been decided to make enrollment 100% voluntary for all farmers from the Kharif season of the year 2020.

Limited Central Subsidy: It has been decided by the Union Cabinet to limit the share of Central Government on insurance premium rates to 30% for non-irrigated areas/crops and 25% for irrigated areas/crops under this scheme.

More autonomy for the states: The states/UTs have been given wide exemptions by the central government to implement the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana as well as help them in sowing, endemic calamities, weather unfavorable during harvest, and post-harvest losses etc. Option to select any additional risk cover/features is also given.

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Penalty for delay in decision: In the amended PMFBY, a provision has been included whereby states will not be allowed to release their share before March 31 for Kharif season and before September 30 for Rabi season. will not be allowed to participate under the scheme.

Investment in information, education and communication activities: Now under this scheme, it has been made mandatory to spend 0.5% of the total premium collected by insurance companies on information, education and communication (IEC) activities.

Pakke Tiger Reserve

Pakke Tiger Reserve is also known as 'Pakhui Tiger Reserve'.

This Tiger Reserve was awarded the India Biodiversity Award 2016 in the category of 'Conservation of Threatened Species' for its 'Hornbill Nest Adoption Programme'.

To the west and north of the Pakke Tiger Reserve, the Bhareli or Kameng River and to the east flows the Pakke River.

Nearby sanctuaries: Papum Reserve Forest in Arunachal Pradesh, Nameri National Park in Assam, Doimara Reserve Forest and Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary.

The major perennial rivers flowing in this region are Nameri, Khari and Upper Dikorai.

To the west of the Kameng River lies the Sesa

Orchid Sanctuary.

Pakke Tiger Reserve comes under Eastern Himalaya Biodiversity Hotspot.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Food safety regulator FSSAI has made it mandatory for food business operators to mention the FSSAI license or registration number on payment receipts or purchase bills from October 1.

About FSSAI:

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act).

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is the administrative ministry of FSSAI.

To pursue any food related business, it is necessary for the business owner to obtain a certificate and license with the permission of FSSAI.

Tulu language

Tulu is a Dravidian language, spoken mainly in the two coastal districts of Karnataka, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, and Kasaragod district of Kerala.

According to the 2011 census report, the number of Tulu speaking people in India is 18,46,427.

Robert Caldwell (1814–1891) in his book A

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Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages has described the Tulu language as "one of the most developed languages of the Dravidian family".

The Tulu language has a rich oral literary tradition, including folk songs such as the paddana and traditional folk theater forms such as the Yakshagana.

Eighth Schedule of the Constitution:

In Part XVII of the Indian Constitution, provisions related to official languages have been made from Article 343 to Article 351.

Constitutional Provisions relating to the Eighth Schedule:

Article 344: Article 344(1) provides for the constitution of a commission by the President on the expiry of five years from the commencement of the Constitution.

Article 351: Under this, provisions have been made regarding the promotion of Hindi language for the development of it, so that it can become a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.

Currently, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri, a total of 22 languages.

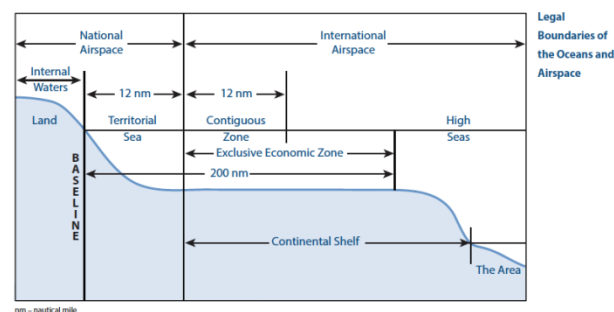
UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)

(THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA)

It is an international agreement that sets the rules of rights and responsibilities of any country over the oceans of the whole world and makes rules for the use of the resources of these oceans, it was signed in 1994 by representatives of 60 countries and it was made effective. Whereas the agreement of this law was prepared only in 1982. So far 161 countries have signed this agreement, while the 60th signatory country was Guyana.

It is now also known as the Law of the Seas, this agreement is the only agreement in today's time that determines the maritime rights of countries. It divides the ocean into 5 regions –

1. Internal Water
2. Territorial waters
3. Nearby Area
4. Exclusive Economic Zone
5. Out sea or open sea



Internal water – It contains all the rivers

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and reservoirs inside any country, in this any country can make rules in its own way.

Territorial waters = In this, the area within 12 nautical miles from the coast of a country is considered to be the territory of that country and that country can make any law on it and can use all the resources, in case of emergency, that country will be in this area. may impose restrictions on movement.

Nearby area – This area covers an area from 12 nautical miles to 24 nautical miles. In this area, special rights such as traffic restrictions and customs tax etc. can be imposed.

Exclusive Economic Zone – up to 200 nautical miles from the coast of the country, any nation has an economic right over the resources of that ocean, whether it is at sea level or oil below, foreign planes and boats are allowed in this area.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Conference

reference:

In June 2021, the 42nd session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conference was held.

This was the first time the FAO conference was held in virtual mode.

About the conference:

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) conference is held every two years and is the supreme governing body of the FAO.

In the convention, important tasks such as setting the organization's policies, budget approval and making recommendations to member countries on food and agriculture issues are done.

FAO's Strategic Framework 2022-2031:

In this year's conference, the 'Strategic Framework' 2022-2031 will be adopted by the member countries of the FAO.

The framework aims at sustainable development through transforming agri-food systems into a more efficient, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable way of achieving better production, better nutrition, better environment and better lives, leaving no one behind. The agenda is to cooperate in 2030.

These Four Better objectives, in order to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 1 (poverty-elimination), SDG 2 (hunger-elimination), and SDG 10 (inequality-reduction), FAO The functions applied by express the principles of conjunction.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO):
(Food and Agriculture Organization)

It is a specialized agency of the United Nations to lead efforts to eradicate hunger at the international level.

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

Established: 16 October 1945

FAO Goal: The Food and Agriculture

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Organization (FAO) aims to achieve food security for all, and ensure people have regular access to enough high quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

Important Reports and Programs (Brief Description):

- 1) Global Report on the Food Crisis
- 2) publication of global forest status every two years
- 3) In 1961, the Codex Alimentarius Commission was formed by the FAO and the World Health Organization to develop food standards and guidelines.
- 4) In the year 1996, FAO organized the World Food Summit. The Rome Declaration was signed at this summit, under which the goal of halving the number of people suffering from hunger by the year 2015 was set.
- 5) In 1997, the FAO launched a campaign of telefood, music, sporting events and other activities to help fight hunger.
- 6) The FAO Goodwill Ambassador Program was launched in the year 1999. The main objective of the program is to draw public and media attention to the people suffering from hunger and malnutrition even when there is enough food for about 1 billion people.
- 7) In the year 2004, guidelines on the Right to Food were adopted, under which guidance was given to the nations to fulfill their obligations related to the 'right to food'.

8) The FAO established the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) in 1952.

9) International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, also called Plant Treaty– ITPGRFA, also called 'Seed Treaty', on 29 June 2004 Yes, implemented.

10) The Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) partnership initiative was conceptualized in 2002 during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Gold Hallmarking and its Essentials

The Government of India has made hallmarking of gold jewelery mandatory from June 2021. It will be implemented in a phased manner across the country.

In the first phase, gold hallmarking will be available only in 256 districts and jewelers with an annual turnover of more than Rs 40 lakh will be covered under this provision.

What is 'Gold Hallmarking'?

Hallmarking is the precise determination and official recording of the proportionate fraction of that precious metal in an item of precious metal.

Thus, the hallmark serves as a guarantee of the excellence or purity of precious metal articles and is used as an official mark in many countries.

In India, the hallmarking scheme of gold and silver is implemented by the Bureau of Indian

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Standards (BIS).

Metals subject to hallmarking:

Gold jewelry and artifacts made of gold.

Silver jewelry and silver artifacts.

Exemption from mandatory hallmarking system:

Under the trade policy of the Government of India, units exporting and re-importing jewelry have been exempted from this arrangement. Apart from this, there will be exemption from this for international exhibition as well as for domestic exhibitions approved by the government.

The provision of hallmarking will not be applicable for gold watches, fountain pens and gold items like kundan, polki and jadau.

Requirement to make hallmarking mandatory:

India is the largest consumer of gold. However, the level of hallmarked jewelry in the country is very low – only 30% of Indian gold jewelry is hallmarked. The main reason behind this is the non-availability of adequate Assaying and Hallmarking Centers (A&HC).

More about this source textSource text required for additional translation information

The main objective of the mandatory hallmarking scheme is to protect the public from adulterated gold and to compel manufacturers to maintain legitimate standards of excellence.

It will also help in achieving the purity marked on the jewellery, for the consumers.

This system will bring transparency and provide quality assurance to the consumers.

Transfer of Jurisdiction of High Court (SHIFTING OF JURISDICTION OF A HIGH COURT)

A proposal to transfer its 'legal jurisdiction' from the Kerala High Court to the Karnataka High Court is being considered by the Lakshadweep administration.

background:

The proposal was initiated by the administration after several cases were filed before the Kerala High Court against the recent decisions taken by Praful Khoda Patel, the new administrator of Lakshadweep.

These decisions by the Lakshadweep administrator included revising standard operating procedures for COVID-appropriate behavior, introduction of the "Goondas Act" and demolition of fishermen's huts to widen roads.

Procedure for transfer of jurisdiction of High Court:

The jurisdiction of a High Court can be



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transferred only through an Act passed by the Parliament.

Article 241 states that "Parliament may, by law, constitute a High Court for any Union territory or declare any Court in such Union territory to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution." '

Clause 4 of the same article states that, 'Nothing in this article shall abridge the power of Parliament to extend to or exclude from the jurisdiction of the High Court of any State any Union territory or any part thereof.

challenges ahead:

Presently, Lakshadweep comes under the jurisdiction of the Kerala High Court.

In addition, Malayalam is the language spoken and written in both Kerala and Lakshadweep.

Transferring the jurisdiction of the High Court will change the entire judicial system of Lakshadweep.

This will break the language relationship.

Also, Kerala High Court is only 400 kms away from Lakshadweep while Karnataka High Court is more than 1,000 kms away and there is no direct connectivity.

This will put additional burden on the exchequer, as all the cases currently pending will have to be re-tried.

Enforcement Directorate

This Directorate originated on 1st May, 1956, with the formation of an 'Enforcement Unit' in

the Department of Economic Affairs to deal with the violations of the Exchange Control Act under the 'Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (FERA '47). happened together.

In the year 1957, the name of this unit was changed to 'Enforcement Directorate'.

The Enforcement Directorate, at present, is a part of the Department of Revenue under the Ministry of Finance.

The function of this organization is to enforce the provisions of two special fiscal statutes - the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA).

structure:

Apart from direct recruitment of personnel, this Directorate also keeps officers on deputation from various investigating agencies i.e. Customs and Central Excise, Income-tax, Police etc.

other tasks:

To deal with the cases of fugitives / fugitives from India under the Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018.

Delegating cases under the 'Protection of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act', 1974 (COFEPOSA) for violation of FEMA.

Special Courts:

For the trial of offenses punishable under section 4 of the PMLA, the Central Government

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may (in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court), constitute one or more Courts of Session as Special Courts. These courts are also called "PMLA Courts".

Any appeal against any order passed by the PMLA court can be filed directly in the High Court for that jurisdiction. Gujarat International Maritime Arbitration Center (GIMAC)

(GUJARAT INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ARBITRATION CENTRE)

reference:

An agreement between 'Gujarat Maritime University' and 'International Financial Services Centers Authority- IFSCA' for setting up of 'Gujarat International Maritime Arbitration Center' (GIMAC) in 'Gift City' Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed.

This mediation center will be a part of a 'Maritime Cluster' being set up by the 'Gujarat Maritime Board' (GMB) at 'Gift City', Gandhinagar.

Functions of GIMAC:

The Gujarat International Maritime Arbitration Center (GIMAC) will be the first of its kind in the country to manage arbitration proceedings in disputes relating to the maritime and shipping sector.

Reason for setting up GIMAC:

It aims to establish a world-class arbitration

center focused on maritime and shipping disputes, to help resolve commercial and financial disputes between companies doing business in India.

At present, there are more than 35 arbitration centers in India, but none of them specifically deal with settlement of disputes in the maritime domain.

As of now, arbitration cases involving Indian parties are heard at the Singapore Arbitration Centre.

What is 'Gift City'?

Gujarat International Finance Tec-City: GIFT City is a business district located near Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

It is India's first functional 'Greenfield Smart City', and International Financial Services Centre. For this, the Government of Gujarat is promoting it as a 'Greenfield Project'.

The city is situated on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

What is the 'International Financial Services Center' (IFSC)?

(International Financial Services Centres)

International Financial Services Centers (IFSCs) provide financial services to clients outside the jurisdiction of the domestic economy.

IFSC deals with cross-border finance flows, financial products and services.

London, New York and Singapore can be

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counted as global financial centers.

Services Provided by IFSC:

Fund raising services for individuals, corporations and governments.

Asset management and global portfolio diversification by pension funds, insurance companies and mutual funds.

Wealth management.

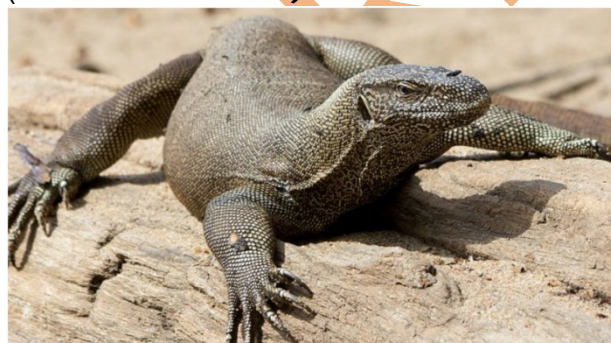
Global Tax Management and Cross-Border Tax Liability Optimization, which provide a business opportunity for financial intermediaries, accountants and law firms.

Global and regional corporate treasury management operations, including fund raising, liquidity investment and management, and asset-liability matching.

Risk management functions such as insurance and reinsurance.

Merger and acquisition activities between international corporations.

(BENGAL MONITOR)



The Bengal monitor or the common 'Indian monitor' (*Varanus bengalensis*) or 'goh' is a large lizard species that mainly inhabits land.

Monitor lizards / 'iguanas', are often carnivorous and non-venomous.

It has been protected under Schedule I of the 'Wildlife Protection Act', but it is continuously being hunted for its flesh, blood and oil.

This species is listed under the 'Least Concern' category in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Union vs Centre: DMK Party's emphasis on using 'right' word for Government of India

reference:

What is the correct term to refer to the 'Government of India' functioning from New Delhi and constituting the 'Indian State' consisting of the States and Local Bodies?

Commonly – and often in official correspondence as well – this body is called the "central government" or "centre" for short. However, Tamil Nadu's ruling party insists that the correct term for it is actually "Union government".

Beginning of the controversy:

Since the new DMK government took over in Tamil Nadu last year, it has been using the Tamil term "Ondriya Aras" to refer to the federal government in its official statements and press releases.

Earlier, the term "Maththiya Arasu" i.e. 'Central Government' was used in state government correspondence.

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According to DMK leaders, the Constitution describes India as a "Union of States" and hence the ideal word to refer to the Center would be "Union Government".

What does the Constitution of India say in this regard?

The word "Union" has been used continuously in the Indian Constitution to describe the entire country and the government that governs it.

for example:

Article 53 states that "the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President".

Article 1 states: "India, that is to say, Bharat, shall be a Union of States".

It is to be noted that the word 'Central Government' has not been used in the original Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly.

Meaning of Constituent Assembly:

By the Constituent Assembly, the emphasis was on the integration and integration of different provinces and territories to form a strong united country:

For this reason, on December 13, 1946, by Jawaharlal Nehru, with the resolution that "India shall be a federation of territories eager to join the 'Independent Sovereign Republic'", the aims and objectives of the Constituent Assembly was presented to.

BR Ambedkar justified the use of 'Union of

States', saying that the Drafting Committee wanted to make it clear that the Indian Union is not the result of any agreement between the states, and the states should be separated from the union. has no right to be. It is a union, it cannot be divided.

Union vs Center - Which word is better?

In the 'Centre' or 'Central government', there is a tendency to centralize the powers into a single unit.

The 'Union Government' or 'Government of India' shows a unifying effect; Because, through this the message goes that 'government is of all'.

According to Subhash Kashyap, the use of the word 'centre' or 'central government' would imply that the state governments are subordinate to it.

The reason for the presence of two words:

These words have been in use since 'colonial times'.

These words were used directly and indirectly in the Regulating Act, 1773 and the 'Government of India Act', 1919.

The word "Federation of India" was used for the first time in the 'Government of India Act' enacted in the year 1935.

For this the modern word "Union" was first officially used in the year 1946 in the 'Cabinet Mission Plan'. This was a British plan to keep India united after the transfer of power.

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Significance of Tamil Nadu Government's decision:

The decision of the Government of Tamil Nadu to stop the use of the word 'Central Government' in its official correspondence and to use 'Union Government' in its place, is a big step towards regaining the consciousness of our Constitution.

What is 'Heat Dome'?

The phenomenon of 'heat dome' occurs when the warm sea air is captured by the atmosphere like a cover.

Scorching heat is found in this 'thermal dome' / 'heat dome'

The high pressure circulation in the atmosphere creates suitable conditions for the formation of 'hot-waves' / 'heat waves' by capturing heat at the surface and acting like a dome or cover.

reason:

Heat dome conditions are created when strong and high pressure atmospheric conditions come under the influence of 'La Nia'.

Because of this, a wide area generates intense heat, which is trapped under the high pressure "dome".

One of the main reasons for this is the rapid change in ocean temperature (slope) from west to east in the tropical Pacific Ocean.

How is it manufactured?

Due to the temperature gradient in the process of convection, more air from the ocean surface is heated and rises upwards.

These warm winds rise over the western Pacific Ocean and move east and descend in the 'central and eastern Pacific'.

As prevailing winds drive warmer winds east, the northern side of the jet stream mixes these winds with it.

The warm air flowing with the jet stream rises towards the land and descends there, resulting in the formation of hot waves.

Effect of heat dome:

Sudden increase in deaths due to extreme heat-induced conditions.

Heat trapping can also damage crops, dry up vegetation and result in drought.

In the grip of heat, crops can also be damaged, vegetation can dry up and result in drought.

The heat wave will increase the demand for energy, especially electricity, which will increase its rates.

Heat domes can also serve as fuel for forest fires. Every year a lot of terrestrial area in America is destroyed due to 'forest'.

The formation of clouds is also obstructed due to the 'heat dome', due to which the sun-radiation reaches the surface of the earth in large quantities.

What is the Istanbul Convention?

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It is also called the 'Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence'.

- The treaty is the world's first binding instrument for the prevention and treatment of violence against women.
- To prevent violence against women and girls, domestic violence, rape, sexual assault, female genital mutilation (FGM), and honor-based violence and forced marriage in this comprehensive legal framework Provisions have been made.
- After ratification of the convention by the government of a country, they are legally bound to abide by this treaty.
- As of March 2019, the treaty has been signed by 45 countries and the European Union.
- This convention was adopted by the 'Committee of Ministers' of the European Council on 7 April 2011.
- In this convention, minimum standards have been set for governments to deal with violence against women.