NEWS UNIONALION 22nd & 23rd September, 2024

Ministry Of Rural Development (MoRD) Hosted 'The National Conclave On Gender Mainstreaming'

The conclave held under **DAY-NRLM** (Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission) was focused on **strength**ening gender-responsive community institutions (GRCI).

- DAY-NRLM is the flagship program under MoRD for promoting poverty reduction through building strong institutions of the poor, particularly women.
 - DAY-NRLM programme also recognises violence against women and girls as a major hindrance towards achieving their individual and social development.

About GRCI

- Gender-responsiveness means paying attention to the unique needs of females by valuing their perspectives, understanding developmental differences between girls and boys, and thereby empowering girls and women (UNICEF).
- Although there is no official definition, GRCI generally refers to the community institutions employing gender considerations to influence the design, implementation and results of policies.
 - Example, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Village Organizations (VOs), Cluster Level Federations, Women-Led Organisations (WLO), etc.

Role of GRCI

- Gender-sensitive society: They raise awareness around risks to the rights of women and girls, ensure effective implementation of women centric policies and demand accountability.
- Inclusive development: Such organisations are critical in providing essential services to women, girls, and other marginalized groups.
- Better response to crisis: They can also play a key role in supporting community outreach and ensuring no one is left behind in humanitarian response.

Initiatives taken towards Gender-responsiveness

- Nayi Chetna Pahel Badlav ki: A national campaign for eliminating gender-based discrimination and violence. It is driven by DAY-NRLM with support from UNICEF, Gates Foundation and civil society partners.
- Uddeshya Towards Gender Responsive Urban Mobility Systems: It is a nationwide convening towards fostering genderresponsive mobility planning by World Resource Institute- India.
- Gender Budgeting: Gender-responsive budgeting by setting up Gender Budgeting Cells in the Ministries and Departments.
- Nirbhaya Fund: A non-lapsable corpus fund for safety and security of women administered by the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance).

NGT orders classification of Nainital town based on carrying capacity and environmental sensitivity

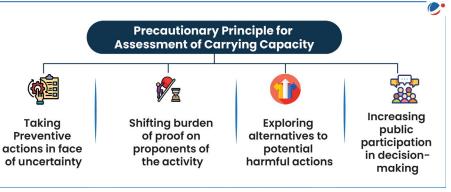
The order was issued by National Green Tribunal (NGT) while hearing a case of **unauthorised large-scale tree cutting**, allegedly harming the forest areas and **affecting recharging of Naini Lake**.

Key Highlights of the Order

- > Classification of town into development or prohibited zone and regulated zones based on environmental conditions.
- Rehabilitation of lakes: State government was directed to implement catchment area treatment plans for lakes in the district.
 Creation of master plans and determination of carrying capacity of Nainital based on factors such as hydrology, sanitation
- load bearing, vegetation and current tourism trends.

What is Carrying Capacity?

- > It refers to the maximum threshold of population an area can bear in relation to the available resources.
- > It depends on both biotic (e.g. vegetation, hydrology) and abiotic (e.g. terrain, climate) factors.
- Two major approaches for assessing Carrying Capacity:
 - Planetary boundaries approach: Applied in the context of environmental crises such as global warming, land degradation, pollution, water stress.
 - Biocapacity Overshoot approach: It is a sustainability metric about the demand humans put on the earth systems by consuming total annual productivity of natural systems within a few months every year. e.g., Earth Overshoot Day.



Significance: Carrying capacity assessment based on precautionary principles (refer infographic) provides the option to practically deal with the tussle between 'developmental governance' and 'sustainability of development'.

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India signed first-of-its-kind agreements under IPEF

Recently, India signed and exchanged first-of-its-kind agreements focused on **Clean Economy, Fair Economy**, and IPEF Overarching arrangement under **Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) for Prosperity**.

- IPEF is structured around 4-pillars relating to Trade (Pillar I); Supply Chain Resilience (Pillar II); Clean Economy (Pillar III); and Fair Economy (Pillar IV).
- Previously, India had ratified Agreement on Supply Chain Resilience (Pillar II) in February 2024 and has maintained an observer status in Pillar-I.

IPEF Clean Economy Agreement (Pillar-III)

- Development and deployment of clean energy technologies: To accelerate energy security, climate resilience, and emissions mitigation among IPEF partners.
- Investments and capacity building: For industries, especially MSMEs and integrate Indian companies into global value chains through collaborative programs such as IPEF Catalytic Capital Fund, IPEF Accelerator, etc.

IPEF Fair Economy Agreement (Pillar-IV)

- Transparent and predictable trade and investment environment: By combating corruption and supporting initiatives to improve tax transparency, domestic resource mobilization, and tax administration.
- Enhancing information sharing, facilitating asset recovery, and strengthening cross-border investigations and prosecutions.

Overarching IPEF Agreement

Aim: Establish a high-level political oversight framework at Ministerial level over various individual IPEF agreements.

About IPEF

- Launched in: 2022 at Tokyo, Japan.
- Member Countries (14): Australia, Brunei, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, and USA.

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- Objective: To strengthen economic engagement and cooperation among partner countries with the goal of advancing growth, economic stability and prosperity in the region.
- Initiatives under IPEF
 - **IPEF Upskilling Initiative:** For women and girls in IPEF emerging and middle-income partner countries.

 - **Others:** Tech Council, Cooperative Work Program (CWP), etc.

Other Global Initiatives for Adoption of DPI

developed and rolled out by India.

implementation across Global South nations

countries.

focused on DPI.

Announced by G20 India Presidency (2023):

One Future Alliance: It is a voluntary aimed at building

Global DPI Repository (GDPIR) portal: It was designed,

Social Impact Fund (SIF): Announced for accelerating DPI

International organizations: Development organisations

including the World Bank, UNDP and philanthropies like the

Gates Foundation are establishing specialised programmes

capacity for implementing DPI in low- and middle-income

Significance: Provide identity to the group and longevity to IPEF partnership by creating a formal mechanism, potential to enhance India's productive capacity, integration into supply chains, etc.

Quad Released 'Principles for Development and Deployment of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)'

The principle for DPI was released acknowledging the **importance of digitalisation to transform societies** and to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

About DPI

- DPI is a digital network that enables countries to safely and efficiently deliver economic opportunities and social services to all residents.
- DPI can be compared to roads, which form a physical network that connects people and provides access to a huge range
 of goods and services.
 - India Stack' is India's own foundational DPI.

Quad's Key Principles for DPI

- Inclusivity: Eliminate economic, technical & social barriers, empowerment of end-users, and avoid erroneous algorithmic bias.
- Collaboration: Enable development of user-centric solutions and facilitate sustained adoption and allow innovators to develop new services.
- Modularity and Extensibility: A modular architecture to accommodate changes/modifications without undue disruption.
- Scalability: Use flexible design to easily accommodate any unexpected increase in demand.
- Sustainability: Ensure sustainability through adequate financing and technological support.
- Other Principles: Interoperability, respect for human rights, grievance redress, contribute to SDGs, protect intellectual property rights, Governance for Public Benefit, Trust, & Transparency, ensure Security and Privacy.

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NOTE: To know more about DPI, kindly refer News Today dated 22nd February 2024.

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Union Cabinet approved continuation of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats

Recently, Union Cabinet approved continuation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (IDWH) for the 15th Finance Commission cycle.

While strengthening existing fundamental & core components of scheme, the scheme envisages boosting technological interventions in different thematic areas in tiger and wildlife-bearing forests.

About IDWH

- Objective: It is a centrally sponsored umbrella scheme launched by Ministry of Environment for development of wildlife habitat in India.
- Components of IDWH

 - Protection of wildlife outside protected areas.
 - Recovery programs for saving critically endangered species and habitats.
 - So far, 22 species have been identified under the Species recovery program.

Sub-schemes Under IDWH

- Project Tiger (1973): It benefits a total of 55 TRs spread across 18 tiger range states, distributed in 5 landscapes of the country.
 - It also supports the ambitious Project Cheetah in the country.
- Development of Wildlife Habitats: Project Dolphin and Project Lion are implemented under this sub-scheme.
- Project Elephant (1992): To protect elephants, their habitat, & corridors to address issues of human-animal conflict and welfare of captive elephants.
 - It is being implemented in 22 elephant range states/ UTs.

Note: Project Tiger and Project Elephant schemes have been merged w.e.f. FY 2023-24 and now known as Project Tiger & Elephant.

Prime Minister Attends the Sixth Quad Leaders' Summit in Wilmington (US)

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Reiterating that the Quad remains a "force for global good", the Leaders' Summit adopted the 'Quad Wilmington Declaration' to take the agenda forward.

Key Announcements in the Declaration

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- Health Security: 'Quad Cancer Moonshot', a partnership to save lives in the Indo-Pacific region by combating cervical cancer.
- Quality Infrastructure: 'Quad Ports of the Future Partnership' which will harness the Quad's collective expertise to support sustainable port infrastructure development.
- Critical and Emerging Technologies: A 'Semiconductor Supply Chains Contingency Network Memorandum of Cooperation' to enhance resilience of Quad's semiconductor supply chains.
- Climate and Clean Energy: Collective Quad effort to boost energy efficiency, including deployment and manufacturing of high-efficiency affordable cooling systems in the region.
- Space: India's establishment of a space-based web portal for Mauritius, to support the concept of open science for space-based monitoring of extreme weather events and climate impact.
- Maritime Security:

About Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (Quad)

- > Members: The Quad is a diplomatic partnership (not a military alliance) between Australia, India, Japan, and the US.
- Purpose: It is committed to supporting an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific that is inclusive and resilient.
- **Key Summit:** Quad Leaders' Summits and Foreign Ministers' Meetings are held on an **annual basis**.
 - Quad Leaders' Summit 2025 will be hosted by India.

Also in News



Infrasound

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) is holding a workshop for scientists on using 'infrasound' for monitoring nuclear tests with the industry.

Set up in 1996, CTBTO is an interim organization tasked with building up the verification regime of the CTBT (India is not a signatory).

About Infrasound

- Refers to low-frequency sound waves with a spectrum between 0.002 and 20 Hertz (Hz) that are below the range of human hearing.
- Microbarometers are used to detect minute changes in atmospheric pressures caused by infrasounds.
- Sources: Natural (Earthquakes, volcanic explosions, etc.) and nonnatural (mining, chemical explosion, nuclear explosions, etc.)
- Applications: Detection of distant nuclear explosions (CTBTO's International Monitoring System (IMS)), checking structural health of infrastructure, wildlife tracking, etc.

BUDAPEST 2024

FIDE Chess Olympiad

Recently, Indian contingent won Gold in both open and women's category at the 45^{th} International Chess Federation (FIDE) Olympiad.

About 45th FIDE Chess Olympiad

- **Organised in:** Budapest, Hungary.
 - 44th Chess Olympiad took place for the first time in India (Chennai).
- Trophy for the winning team in the open section is the Hamilton-Russell Cup.
- Trophy for the winning team in the women's section is the Vera Menchik Cup.

About FIDE

- It's the governing body of the sport of chess, and it regulates all international chess competitions.
- Constituted as a non-governmental institution, it was recognized by International Olympic Committee as a Global Sporting Organization in 1999.

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VISIONIAS INSPIRING INNOVATION



Exercise Eastern Bridge VII

The 7th edition of the Exercise Eastern Bridge between Indian Air Force (IAF) and the Royal Air Force of Oman (RAFO) concluded.

It was held at Masirah (Oman).



Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA), 2003

Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare jointly issued an advisory to all States and UTs for the rigorous implementation of the ToFEI manual in line with COTPA, 2003.

- Tobacco-Free Educational Institution (ToFEI) was launched as part of the National Tobacco Control Program.
- 8.5% of school students in the age group of 13 to 15 consume tobacco in different forms across the country (Global Youth Tobacco Survey, 2019)

About COTPA, 2003

- Prohibit advertisement, regulate trade, production, supply and distribution of cigarettes and other tobacco products.
- Prohibits the sale of tobacco products in an area within a radius of 100 yards of any educational institution.



Nanozymes

A CSIR-CLRI study has found that nanozymes can ensure collagen's integrity and enhance resistance to enzymatic degradation.

Collagen is the most abundant protein in the human body. It is found in the bones, skin, muscles, and tendons.

About Nanozymes

- Nanozymes are nanomaterial-based artificial enzymes with intrinsic enzyme-like properties.
- Unlike biological enzymes, nanozymes are typically inorganic materials, i.e., metals, metal oxides, or carbon-based nanostructures.
- Advantages: High stability, easy modification, designability, ease of preparation, and low cost.
- Applications: Biomedical (Biosensing, Drug delivery, diagnosis and therapy, etc.), Environmental Remediation (Water Purification, Air Purification, etc.), among others.

Places in News



Sri Lanka [Capital: Colombo]

ASEAN-India Trade in Goods Agreement (AITIGA)

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During **12th East Asia Summit Economic Ministers Meeting** in Lao PDR, India called for expeditious review of the AITIGA.

About AITIGA

- Genesis: Signed in 2009 and entered into force in 2010.
- Mandate: Each party shall accord National Treatment to goods of other parties in line with GATT, 1994.
- Need for review: Goods from China and other non- ASEAN nations routing to India taking advantage of duty concessions under AITIGA.
 ASEAN constitutes for about 11% share in India's global trade
- **ERIA:** Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) is collaborating on conducting a joint study on AITIGA.



According to Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs' Data, only 16% of land is reclaimed under 'legacy waste management project of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) 2.0'.

SBM 2.0 mandates all cities to clear legacy waste sites.

Legacy Waste

- Definition: Although there is no official definition of 'legacy waste', it typically refers to the aged municipal solid waste (MSW) in landfills or dumpsites.
- Impact: Releases greenhouse gases, contamination of soil and groundwater, etc.
- Ways to deal: Sustainable SWM management plan, maximum utilisation of recovered fractions, building capacity of urban departments, reusing reclaimed land sustainably.

Nagar Van Scheme

111 Nagar Vans have been sanctioned within the last 100 days.

- About Nagar Van Scheme
- Launched in: 2020.
- Aim: To develop 1000 Nagar Vans by the year 2027 with financial support of National Fund of National Compensatory Afforestation Management & Planning Authority (CAMPA).
- Launched by: Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to promote urban forestry/ greenary by involving local communities, NGOs, educational institutions, local bodies, etc.
 - Provision has been made on MeriLiFE portal for uploading details of plantations done.

SRI LANKA

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 Significance: Protecting urban forests, addresses environmental concerns like air pollution, urban heat islands, biodiversity loss etc.

Sri Lanka [Capital: Colombo (Executive and Judicial); Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte (a Colombo suburb; Legislative)] Recently, Sri Lanka elected its 10th President.

Political Features

- **b** Location: An island country in the Indian Ocean separated from peninsular India by Palk Strait.
- > Maritime Boundaries: India (North) and Maldives (South-west)
- **Geographical Features**
- Geologically, it is considered a southerly extension of peninsular India.
- Longest river: Mahaweli Ganga River.
- Highest Peak: Pidurutalagala.
- Biodiversity: Western Ghats of India and Sri Lanka biodiversity hotspot is often regarded as one unit because of shared biogeographical history.
 - Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay form a transboundary area within the waters off India and Sri Lanka.
 - Populations of dugongs and large seagrass meadows are found in this area.

Culture: Majority population practise Theravada Buddhism (orthodox school of Buddhism).

