

Polity and Governance Current Affairs April 2020

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'Stranded in India' Portal

Why in the news?

• The Ministry of Tourism has launched a portal 'Stranded in India'.

About the Stranded in India' Portal

- The **aim of this portal** to act as a support network for **foreign tourists** stuck in various parts of the country.
- The portal **strandedinindia.com** consists of **comprehensive information on COVID-19 helpline numbers** or **call-centres that the foreign tourists** can reach out to for help.
- It also has information on the **Ministry of External Affairs** control centres along with their contact information and information around state-based/regional tourism support infrastructure.
- It also has a **help and support section** to extend help to the ones in need of further information and connect foreign tourists to authorities concerned.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- Indian Express

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Why in the news?

- Opposition leaders have questioned the setting up of **PM CARES Fund** by the Prime Minister as the **Prime Minister's National Relief Fund** is already in existence.
- To deal with the coronavirus pandemic. The PM's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) has an unspent balance of ₹3,800 crores [as of December 16, 2019].

About Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

- The Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) was established in January 1948 after PM Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to assist displaced persons from Pakistan.
- It was **established entirely with public contributions** and did not get any budgetary support.
- PMNRF accepts voluntary contributions from Individuals, Organizations, Trusts, Companies and Institutions etc.
- All contributions towards PMNRF are **exempt from Income Tax under section 80(G).**
- The resources of the PMNRF are utilized to render immediate relief to families of those killed in natural calamities like floods, cyclones and earthquakes, etc.
- Assists partially to defray the expenses for **medical treatment like heart surgery**, **kidney transplantation**, **cancer treatment** of needy people and acid attack etc.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance, Source- The Hindu 'Rapid Test' for Coronavirus in Kerala

Why in the news?





- Kerala government has recently announced 'rapid tests to tackle suspicions of whether the novel Coronavirus has spread into the community and if not prevent such a scenario.
- This test will ensure speedy results within half an hour.

What is the 'rapid test' for Coronavirus?

- Essentially, a rapid test is conducted to determine whether there has been any recent viral infection in a person's body.
- When a pathogen enters a human body, specific antibodies are released as a response to the virus.
- A rapid test can detect the presence of such antibodies in blood, serum or plasma samples quickly, indicating a viral infection.
- Rapid testing is conducted usually to check for community transmission of a virus during an epidemic.

Who can conduct rapid tests?

• Government and private labs that has the approval of ICMR can conduct rapid tests which require a doctor's prescription too.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Health Issue Source- The Hindu

Science and Technology Empowered Committee for COVID-19

Why in the news?

• The Health Ministry has constituted a 'Science and Technology Empowered Committee' for COVID-19 response.

About the Committee

- The committee will be chaired by **Vinod Paul (member, NITI Aayog)** and **K. Vijay Raghavan (Principal Scientific Adviser** to the government).
- It said this committee would coordinate among science agencies, scientists, industries and regulatory bodies.

Body Involved

• The Committee will work with the **Department of Science & Technology**, **Department of Biotechnology**, **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research**, **Defence Research and Development Organisation and Indian Institute for Science** to take quick decisions on research.

Topic- GS Paper 3, Sci & Tech Source: PIB

Domicile rule expanded for J&K

Why in the news?

• The Centre has recently defined **new domicile rule for Jammu and Kashmir** which includes those who have lived in the **Union Territory for 15 years**.

Key highlights of the rule





- The order defines domicile as one "who has resided for 15 years in the UT of J&K or has studied for seven years and appeared in Class /12th examination in an educational institution located in the UT of J&K or who is registered as a migrant by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner (Migrants).
- The notification scraps all pension benefits such as a car, driver, accommodation, phones, electricity, medical facilities and rent-free accommodation to former J&K Chief Ministers.
- The order says the domiciles will be eligible "for appointment to any post carrying a pay scale of not more than Level 4".
- The Level 4 post comprises positions such as gardeners, barbers, office peons and waterman, and the highest rank in the category is that of a junior assistant.

Insured Job facility

• The Union government has also issued a notification defining "domiciles" in the new Union Territory (UT) of Jammu and Kashmir for protecting jobs in the Group D category and entry-level non-gazette posts for the domiciles.

Changes in Public Safety Act

• Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) also makes changes to the Public Safety Act (PSA) by removing a clause that prohibited J&K residents booked under the Act to be lodged in jails outside.

Note:

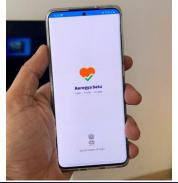
- The reservation for domiciles would not apply to Group A and Group B posts, and like other UTs, recruitment would be done by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
- Article 35-A of the Constitution (now abrogated) empowered J&K Assembly to define a J&K resident, who alone were eligible to apply for jobs or own immovable property.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

AarogyaSetu

Why in the news?

• The Government of India recently launched a **mobile app** called **AarogyaSetu**, which help to **bring the people of India together** in a brave fight against coronavirus pandemic.





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About AarogyaSetu app

- It is at once a bridge between public and private sectors, digital technology and health services delivery and the potential of young India with a disease-free and healthy future of the nation.
- The app is available in 11 languages.
- It joins **Digital India for the health and well-being** of every Indian.
- It will enable people to assess themselves the risk of catching the Corona Virus infection.
- It will calculate this **risk based on their interaction with others**, using **cutting edge Bluetooth technology**, **algorithms and artificial intelligence**.

Benefits:

- The App will help India to take necessary, timely steps for assessing the risk of spread of COVID-19 infection and ensuring isolation where required.
- The App's design **ensures privacy-first.**
- The personal data collected by the App is encrypted using state-of-the-art technology and stays secure on the phone until it is needed for facilitating medical intervention.

Topic- GS Paper 3-Health Issue Source- The Hindu

e-NAM Platform

Why in the news?

• Agriculture Minister has recently launched **new features of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Platform.**

How does it work?

• It will provide to strengthen agriculture marketing by farmers who will reduce their need to physically come to wholesale mandis for selling their harvested produce, at a time when there is critical need to decongest mandis to fight against COVID-19 effectively.

These software modules are namely:

- Warehouse based trading module in e-NAM software to facilitate trade from warehouses based on e-NWR,
- FPO trading module in e-NAM whereby FPOs can trade their produce from their collection centre without bringing the produce to APMC.
- An enhanced version of the logistic module has been released to facilitate intermandi and inter-state trade at this juncture.

About e-NAM

- It was **launched in 2016** as a **pan-India electronic trade portal** linking Agricultural Produce Market Committee APMCs across the States.
- e-NAM provides for contactless remote bidding and mobile-based any time payment for which traders do not need to either visit mandis or banks for the same.





Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

PIB's COVID-19 Fact Check Unit

Why in the news?

• The **Press Information Bureau's COVID-19 Fact Check Unit (FCU)** became operational recently which check facts related to the novel coronavirus pandemic.

About the COVID-19 Fact Check Unit

- The unit is headed by the bureau's director-general, Nitin Wakankar.
- It will receive messages by **email and will send a response in a stipulated time**frame.
- The official version of any news on COVID-19 can be obtained from the unit.

About Press Information Bureau

- It is the **nodal agency of the Government of India** to **disseminate information** to the **print and electronic media** on **government policies, programmes, initiatives** and **achievements**.
- It acts as an interface between the government and the media.
- It provides governmental information via press releases, articles, photographs, etc. available on its official website.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

Project Praana

Why in the news?

• The **Scientists and Students in Indian Institute of Science** have developed a **prototype of an indigenous ventilator** under project Praana.

About the Project Pranna

- The project is a **voluntary effort to help the nation** at the time of crisis.
- The prototype has mass flow sensors and controllers, which accurately tell how much oxygen is flowing and what volume the patient is inhaling in one breath.
- Pneumatics is built around mass-produced water filter hardware.
- The control system is built around open-source industrial controller.





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Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

Geo-fencing app

Why in the news?

• Recently, the **Centre is using powers** under the **Indian Telegraph Act to "fetch information"** from **telecom companies every 15 minutes** to **track COVID-19 cases** with the help of **Geo-Fencing app** across the country.

How does it work?

- It triggers emails and SMS alerts to an authorized government agency if a person has jumped quarantine or escaped from isolation, based on the person's mobile phone's cell tower location.
- The "geo-fencing" is accurate by up to 300 m.

Legal Authority

- The States have been asked to seek the approval of their Home Secretaries under the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, for the specified mobile phone numbers to request the DoT to provide information by email or SMS in case of violation of geo-fencing.
- Recently, the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) shared a **standard operating procedure (SOP)** with **all telecom service providers regarding the application** called **COVID-19 Quarantine Alert System (CQAS).**
- The system will collate phone data, including the device's location, on a common secured platform and alert the local agencies in case of a violation by COVID patients under watch or in isolation.
- The CQAS will prepare a list of mobile numbers, segregating them based on telecom service providers, and the location data provided by the companies will be run on the application to create geo-fencing.

Privacy Concern

• The data collected shall be used only for **Health Management** in the **context of COVID-19** and is **strictly** not for any other purposes. Any violation in this regard would attract penal provisions under the relevant laws.

Data will be deleted:

• The phone number should be removed from the system after the period for which location monitoring is required over, and the data would be deleted four weeks from thereon.

Note:

• Kerala is one of the first States to use geo-fencing to track COVID-19 cases.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Laws enforced in India amid the 'Lockdown'

Why in the news?





• The Home Ministry has recently said that **persons violating the containment** measures will be **liable to be punished** under provisions of the **Disaster** Management Act 2005, besides Section 188 IPC.



The related provisions of IPC and Disaster Management are as follows

- i. For disobedience
- a. Section 188 IPC deals with those disobeying an order passed by a public servant and provides for imprisonment ranging from one to six months.
- For those violating orders passed under the Epidemic Diseases Act, Section 188 IPC is the provision under which punishment is awarded.
- **b. Section 51** of the **Disaster Management Act, 2005 provides for punishment for two kinds of offences:**
- obstructing any officer or employee of the government or person authorized by any disaster management authority for discharge of a function
- refusing to comply with any direction given by the authorities under the Act.
- Punishment can extend to one year on conviction, or two years if the refusal leads to loss of lives or any imminent danger.
- ii. For spreading fear
- a. Section 505 IPC provides for imprisonment of three years or fine, or both, for those who publish or circulate anything which is likely to cause fear or alarm.
- b. Section 54 of the Disaster Management Act provides for imprisonment, extending to one year, of those who make or circulate a false alarm or warning regarding a disaster or its severity or magnitude.
- iii. For false claim to aid
- Under Section 52, Disaster Management Act, whoever makes a false claim for obtaining "any relief, assistance, repair, reconstruction or other benefits" from any official authority can be sentenced to a maximum of two years imprisonment and a fine will be imposed on the person.
- iv. For refusing to do duties
- In case of **refusal or withdrawal of any officer** who has been tasked with **any duty under the Act,** the officer **can be sentenced to imprisonment extending to one year**.
- However, those who have written permission of the superior or any lawful ground are exempt from such punishment.
- A case cannot be initiated without the explicit sanction from the state or central government.
- v. For refusing to help





- Any authorized authority can requisitely assign under the Act resources like **persons** and material resources, premises like land or building, or sheds and vehicles for rescue operations.
- Though there is a **provision for compensation under the Act**, any person who disobeys such an order can be **sentenced to imprisonment up to one year**.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- Indian Express

'Empowered group' under NITI Aayog

Why in news?

• The government has recently set up an empowered group to undertake discussions with the private sector and international organizations on actions planned and challenges faced in dealing with COVID-19.

About the Empowered Group

• The Empowered group is chaired by NITI Aayog CEO Amitabh Kant.

Objective

• This Empowered Group will **address the issues pertaining to identification of problems**, effective solutions and formulation of plans with three groups of stakeholders.

These stakeholders are

- The UN agencies, World Bank, Asian Development Bank
- Civil Society Organizations and development partners
- Industry associations CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, NASSCOM

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- Indian Express

Lifeline Udan flights

Why in news?

• The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched "Lifeline Udan" as a part of India's war against the novel Coronavirus pandemic

About the Lifeline Udan flights initiative

- Under this initiative, flights are being operated for the **movement of essential and medical supplies across the nation.**
- The flights, under Lifeline Udan, are being coordinated by a control room set up under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Civil Aviation leadership.
- The cargo of Lifeline Udan includes **COVID-19 related** medical equipment, reagents, enzymes, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), testing kits, masks, gloves as well as other accessories required by Corona Warriors.

Special Focused

- The **North East Region**, **island territories** and the **hill states** are being given special focus.
- Lifeline Udan connects North East Region through regional hubs in Kolkata, Guwahati and Bagdogra.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- The Hindu

<u>'Caruna'- Civil Services Associations Reach to Support in Natural Disasters</u>



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Why in the news?

• Recently Officers of Central Civil Services, including the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, have formed an initiative called 'Caruna' to **support and supplement** the government's efforts in fighting coronavirus.



How will it impact?

- The Civil Service associations- IFS, IPS, IFoS, IRS (IT), IRS (C&E), IRPS, IRTS, IPOS, IA&AS, IDES, ICAS, IIS & IAS form CARUNA - Civil services Association Reach to Support in Natural Disasters - a technology platform to support Govt in the fight against COVID-19.
- Caruna will support and supplement laudable government initiatives on a real time basis, besides sharing relevant information with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also with MyGov platform, the task forces set up by the central and state governments in the fight against COVID19 will assist in coordinated manner.
- The Caruna platform has already created a 10-day action plan for operationalisation of support to both governments and field-level functionaries.
- It has created themes (called threads on slack- Slack is a proprietary instant messaging platform developed by Slack Technologies) on
- a. capacity building/training support to healthcare workers etc.,
- b. Database collation of health equipment manufacturers etc.,
- C. Mitigation of migration-related issues and temporary shelters
- d. Working on food security related issues etc., with specific responsibilities being assumed by dedicated teams of members, according to its website.

About the initiative Caruna

- The 'Caruna' is a collaborative platform. The acronym 'Caruna' stands for Civil Services Associations Reach to Support in Natural Disasters.
- It represents a collaborative platform, on which civil servants, industry leaders, NGO professionals and IT professionals among others have come together to contribute their time and abilities.
- It has also sought Government orders. SoPs, protocols, best practices, IEC material and inspiring stories from various stakeholders.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source-PIB

Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS) Scheme Why in the news?

- Cabinet has recently approved Non-operation of MPLADS for two years (2020-21) and 2021-22) for managing COVID 19.
- These funds will be used to **strengthen the Government's efforts** in managing the challenges and **adverse impact of COVID19** in the country.





About Members of Parliament Local Area Development (MPLADS) Scheme

- The Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) was launched on 23rd December 1993.
- Initially, the Ministry of Rural Development was the Nodal Ministry for this scheme. Still, in October 1994 this scheme was transferred to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation as a nodal agency.



The salient features of the MPLAD Scheme include:

- It is a **Central Plan Scheme fully funded** by the **Government of India** under which **funds are released** in the **form of grants-in-aid directly** to the **district authorities**.
- The funds released under the **Scheme are non-lapsable**, i.e. the **entitlement of funds not released** in a particular year is carried forward to the subsequent years, subject to eligibility.
- Under MPLADS, the role of the **Members of Parliament** is limited to recommend works.
- After that, it is the **responsibility of the district authority to sanction**, **execute** and **complete the works** recommended by **Members of Parliament within the stipulated time.**

Note:

- The elected Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their **respective constituencies**.
- The **elected members of the Rajya Sabha** can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected.
- Nominated Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can recommend works for implementation, anywhere in the country.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

WalkMe Platform

Why in the news?

• To utilize the **technology efficiently and productively**, **Microsoft** has partnered with the **leading digital adoption platform WalkMe** to **help increase Dynamics 365 adoption** among enterprises.







How does this Platform work?

- The companies will now be able to allow enterprise organizations to easily deploy WalkMe's Digital Adoption Platform on top of Microsoft Dynamics 365 without an extension.
- WalkMe offers an all-round solution to leading organizations worldwide, helping them ensure employee and customer user adoption and securing a smooth digital transformation for the organization.

It will make it easier for sales to increase productivity and efficiency and to realize the full potential of Dynamics 365 within their technology stack.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

<u>The Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment)</u>
Ordinance, 2020

Why in the news?

- The Union Cabinet promulgated an ordinance to reduce the salaries of all the country's Member of Parliaments (MPs) by 30 percent for one year to raise resources for the fight against the novel coronavirus.
- The pay cuts in MPs will be implemented by amending the Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

Amendment of section 3

- For this purpose, a new sub-section has been inserted in Section 3 of 'The Salaries, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954' to reduce the salaries payable to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha MPs by 30%.
- This will be applicable for one year from April 1, 2020.

Constitutional Provision of Article 123

- Article 123 of the Constitution grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate Ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session and hence it is not possible to enact laws in the Parliament.
- Following are limitations **exist concerning the Ordinance making power** of the executive
- a. **The legislature is not in session:** The President can only promulgate an Ordinance when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.





- b. Immediate action is required: The President cannot promulgate an Ordinance unless he is satisfied that there are circumstances that require taking 'immediate action.'
- c. **Parliamentary approval during the session:** Parliament must approve ordinances **within six weeks** of reassembling, or they shall cease to operate.
- They will also cease to operate in case resolutions disapproving the Ordinance are passed by both the Houses.

Minister of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)

- The Cabinet also gave the go-ahead to the **temporary suspension of the MPLADS fund** (Minister of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme) for **two years (2020-21 and 2021-22).**
- The suspension of the MPLADS fund for two years implies that the **amount which** works out to a total of Rs. 7,900 crores will be given to the Consolidated Fund of India.

What is it?

- It was launched in **December 1993**, to provide a mechanism for the **Members of Parliament** to recommend **works of developmental nature** for **creation of durable community assets** and provision of basic facilities including **community infrastructure**, based on locally felt needs.
- The MPLADS is a Plan Scheme fully funded by Government of India.
- The annual MPLADS fund entitlement per MP constituency is Rs. 5 crores.

Special focus:

- MPs are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 per cent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribe population.
- To encourage trusts and societies for the betterment of tribal people, a ceiling of Rs. 75 lakh is stipulated for building assets by trusts and societies subject to conditions prescribed in the scheme guidelines.

Recommendation of works:

- The Lok Sabha Members can recommend works in their respective constituencies.
- The elected members of the Rajya Sabha can recommend works anywhere in the state from which they are elected.
- Nominated members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha may select works for implementation anywhere in the country.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source-PIB

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP)

Why in the news?

• Pharmacists, popularly known as "Swasth Ke Sipahi", of Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendra, are delivering essential services and medicines at the doorstep of patients and elderly under Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP).





About Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana

- Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) is a campaign launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses. PMBJP stores have been set up to provide generic drugs, which are available at lesser prices but are equivalent in quality and efficacy as expensive branded drugs.
- The **Department of Pharmaceuticals** launched it in **November 2008** under the name **Jan Aushadi Campaign.**
- Bureau of Pharma PSUs of India (BPPI) is the implementation agency for PMBJP.

Vision

It envisages to bring down the **healthcare budget expenditure** by a citizen. It seeks to ensure **quality generic medicines at affordable prices**.

Mission

- Create awareness among the **public regarding generic medicines**.
- Create demand for generic medicines through medical practitioners.
- Create awareness through education and awareness program that high price need not be synonymous with high quality.
- Provide all the commonly used **generic medicines covering all the therapeutic groups**.
- Provide all the **related health care products** too under the scheme.

Objective

- Making quality medicines available at affordable prices for all, mainly the poor and disadvantaged, through exclusive outlets, "**Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Kendras"**, to **reduce out of pocket expenses** in the healthcare of a citizen.
- It ensures availability of "Quality generic Medicines at Affordable Prices".

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

World Health Day 2020

Why in the news?

- The World Health Organization (WHO) observes World Health Day on 7 April every year to acknowledge the contribution of doctors, nurses and other health workers.
- WHO chose the year 2020 as the "Year of the Nurse and Midwife" because of the contribution which nurses and midwives are making in making the world a healthier place.
- The theme for World Health Day 2020 is to support nurses and midwives.

World Health Day 2020: History

- WHO started the **World Health Day campaign in 1950** with the **motive of promoting awareness** about **physical and mental health** and offer the **necessary support.** The main aim is to **create awareness of a specific health theme** to highlight a priority area of concern for the **World Health Organization**.
- 7 April 2020 is the day to celebrate the work of nurses and





Note: The WHO also released a 'State of the World's Nursing Report 2020' which provides the "most up-to-date evidence on and policy options for the global nursing workforce". The report also makes a case for higher investment in nursing education, jobs and leadership.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Samadhan -MHRD Innovation Cell

Why in News?

• Amid the coronavirus outbreak, the **Ministry of Human Resource Development** (MoHRD) launched "Samadhan" to fight against COVID-19.

About Samadhan

- It is an initiative of the Innovation Cell of the MoHRD and All India Council for Technical Education in collaboration with Forge and InnovatioCuris.
- It is aimed at testing the ability of students to innovate.
- Under the "Samadhan" challenge, the students and faculty will be motivated for doing new experiments and discoveries and provide them with a strong base leading to a spirit of experimentation and discovery.



Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- TOI

SAFE PLUS Scheme

Why in the news?

• The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has launched the SIDBI Assistance to Facilitate Emergency response against Coronavirus (SAFE PLUS) Scheme.





Objective

- It aims to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that are involved in making essential items such as manufacturing of hand sanitizers, masks, gloves, headgear, bodysuits, shoe-covers, ventilators and goggles to combat COVID-19 pandemic.
- It seeks to ensure quick release of funds with minimum formalities and with no collateral property requisite.





How will it be beneficial?

- Emergency working capital of up to **one crore rupees** to can be availed by **small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)** against their **confirmed government orders**.
- The SIDBI Assistance to Facilitate Emergency response against Coronavirus SAFE PLUS will be offered collateral-free and disbursed within 48 hours.
- Loans will be offered at an interest rate of **five per cent**.

The **limit of SAFE loans** announced a few days back has been **enhanced from Rs. 50 lakhs to 2 crores.**

Eligibility Criteria

- a. **SAFE Scheme:** Both, existing **SIDBI customers** and **new to SIDBI customers** can avail of this loan.
- b. **SAFE Plus Scheme:** MSMEs executing government orders, which are eligible under the respective State Government's special policy package for interest subsidy/subvention or capital subsidy can avail a loan up to Rs. 2 crores.
- **c. SMILE:** SIDBI's existing customers or new to SIDBI customers, both are covered, including greenfield.

What is covered?

- Production or service of **all medical products** being **procured by the respective State Government** under the **fight against Covid-19**.
- The loans can be used to acquire equipment, plant and machinery, or other assets including the purchase of raw material required for production or service or to ramp up supplies of these products to meet additional emergencies.

What is not covered?

• Greenfield projects, items not directly related to Covid19, Traders etc.

Comparative aspects:





To finance MSMEs who are manufacturing any products or providing any services related to fighting coronavirus such as permitted drugs, sanitisers, masks, bodysuits, gloves, shoe covers, ventilators, testing labs, etc. The list is indicative.	To provide emergency working capital to MSMEs, which are producing goods and services directly related to fighting the coronavirus, against specific orders form the government/government agencies.	A special window available for financing the healthcare sector including hospitals, nursing home, clinics, etc. for their requirements related to fighting Corona Virus.	
All existing MSMEs – whether SIDBI's existing customers or new to SIDBI customers.		SIDBI's existing customers or new to SIDBI customers, both are covered, including greenfield.	
No collateral		As per loan policy	
Within 48 hours		5 days	
Note: Withdrawals under the scheme shall be valid till 30 September 2020.			

About Small Industries Development Bank of India

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

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- AIR

Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) Portal

Why in the news?

• The Government of India has launched a training module for the management of COVID-19 named "Integrated Government Online training" (iGOT) portal on DIKSHA platform.

About Integrated Government Online Training (iGOT) portal

- It is aimed at catering the training needs of the frontline workers fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Courses on **iGOT** have been launched for doctors, nurses, paramedics, hygiene workers, technicians, Auxiliary Nursing Midwives (ANMs), State Government officers,





civil defence officers, various police organisations, National Cadet Corps (NCC), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme, Indian Red Cross Society, Bharat Scouts and Guides and other volunteers.

• It is also **focused on enhancing the capacity building** of **frontline workers** to handle the **pandemic efficiently**.



About DIKSHA platform

- It was launched in 2017 as an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
- It is **Digital Infrastructure Knowledge Sharing platform** for **education and training.**
- It is equipped with **explanation**, **practice and assessment content** linked to **NCERT** and state curriculum.
- The portal will record complete work and accomplishment of teachers in educational institutes from start to endpoint till their retirement.
- It serves as National Digital Infrastructure for Teachers.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

Operation SHIELD

Why in the news?

• Delhi Chief Minister has recently announced a comprehensive plan **named 'SHIELD' to control the spread of coronavirus** in the national capital.

What does it stand for?

The acronym SHIELD can be elaborated as follows:

- 'S' stands for Sealing of localities
- 'H' for Home quarantine
- 'I' for Isolation and tracing
- 'E' for Essential supplies
- 'L' for to Local sanitization,
- 'D' for Door-to-door checking







About the SHIELD Plan

- The Operation Shield will be **implemented in 21 localities** identified as **containment zones in Delhi.**
- It is a comprehensive plan named 'SHIELD' to control the spread of coronavirus in the national capital.
- Sealing of localities: People from a locality will not go to other areas and vice-versa.
- Home quarantine: People will remain in their homes only.
- **Isolation and tracing**: COVID-19 patients will be isolated, and people whom they have met will be traced, identified and will be isolated too.
- Essential supplies: The Delhi Govt will ensure door to door delivery of essential services
- Local sanitization: Local areas will be disinfected on a regular basis.
- **Door-to-door checking:** The govt will ask every family whether there is any person having symptoms of coronavirus. If any such person is found, their samples will be taken, and further procedure will be followed.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- Business Standard

R0 (R zero) or reproduction number

Why in the news?

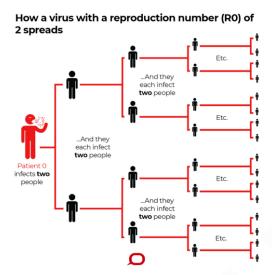
• Researchers are recently calculating **mathematical figure 'R0'** to understand the nature of **transmission of Coronavirus**.

What is Basic reproduction number (R0)

- It measures the rate at which a virus is transmitted based on the average number of people who will contract the virus from a person who has already been infected.
- R0= new infections/existing infections
- When the **RO** is **1**, it means the **number of infected persons in a population is constant**. For every person who is cured of the disease or dies due to it, there will be one new case in the population.
- By this logic, **the ideal scenario is when the R0 is below 1**, means the infection is transmitted to fewer people.
- When such a rate is maintained over a considerable period of time, the disease is eradicated.







- World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated the RO for coronavirus at 1.4 to 2.5.
- The same strategy has been used in the past for **eliminating diseases such as polio** and smallpox. Note: The higher the R0, the more contagious the infection.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Health and Issues Source- Indian Express

Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produces

Why in the news?

• Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) has asked the State Nodal Departments and Implementing Agencies to initiate procurement of Minor Forest Produces (MFPs) at Minimum Support Price (MSP) from the available funds under MSP for MFP Scheme.

About MSP for MFP scheme:

- The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for the MFP scheme was **started by the Government of India in 2013** to **ensure fair and remunerative prices** to MFP gatherers.
- It is a **Central Sector scheme**. Under the scheme **"Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce** through Minimum Support Price and **development of Value chain for MFP**.
- Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) has been fixed for select MFP.
- The Scheme is designed as **a social safety net** for **improvement of livelihood of MFP gatherers** by providing them with a fair price for the MFPs they collect.

Objectives of the Schemes

- To **provide a fair price to the MFP gatherers** for the produce collected by them and enhance their income level
- To ensure sustainable harvesting of MFPs.





• The Scheme will have a huge social dividend for MFP gatherers, the majority of whom are tribals.

Implementation

- The Scheme has been **implemented in eight States** having **Schedule areas** as listed in the **Fifth Schedule of the constitution of India**.
- Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India, is the Nodal Ministry for implementation of the Scheme.
- From **November 2016**, the Scheme is **applicable in all States**.
- TRIFED acts as the Central Nodal Agency for implementation and monitoring of the Scheme through State level implementing agencies.
- Further, the State designated agencies will undertake procurement of notified MFPs directly from MFP gatherers at haats notified procurement centres at grass root level at prefixed Minimum Support Price.

List of Commodities covered under Minor Forest Produce

Minimum Support Price Scheme includes the following non-nationalized / non-monopolized MFPs.



• Nearly fifty items are covered under the list:

Tamarind (with seeds), Wild Honey, Gum Karaya, Karanj seeds, Sal seed, Mahua seed, Sal leaves, Chironji pods with seeds, Myrobalan, Lac, Kusum seeds, Neem seeds, Puwad seeds, Baheda, Hill Broom Grass, Dry Shikakai Pods, Bael pulp (Dried), Nagarmotha, Shatavari Roots (Dried), Gudmar/Madhunashini, Kalmegh, Tamarind (De-seeded), Guggul, Mahua Flowers (dried), Tejpatta (dried), Jamun dried seeds, Dried Amla Pulp (deseeded), Marking Nut, Soap Nut (dried), Bhava Seed (Amaltas), Arjuna Bark, Kokum (Dry), Giloe, Kaunch Seed, Chirata, Vaybidding/Vavding (dry seeds), Vaybidding/Vavding (dry seeds) Dhavaiphool dried flowers, Nux Vomica, Ban Tulsi Leaves (dried), Kshirni, Bakul (dried bark), Kutaj (dried bark), Noni / Aal (dried fiuits), Sonapatha/Syonak pods, Chanothi seeds, Kalihari (dried tubers), Makoi (dried fiuits), Apang plant, Sugandhmantri roots/tubers.

Note: It is important to have a glance at the list as UPSC sometimes frames questions on commodities included in MSPs.





Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

YUKTI Portal

Why in the news?

• Union Human Resource Development Minister has launched a web-portal YUKTI (Young India Combating COVID with Knowledge, Technology and Innovation) in New Delhi.

About the YUKTI Portal

- It's a unique portal and dashboard to monitor the initiatives of HRD Ministry in academics, research and social initiatives taken in the wake of COVID-19.
- This portal will help in critical issues related to student promotion policies, placements related challenges and physical and mental well-being of students in these challenging times.



- The portal will also **allow various institutions to share their strategies** for various challenges because of coronavirus.
- It will also establish a **two-way communication channel between the Ministry of HRD and the institutions** so that the Ministry can provide the **necessary support system** to the institutions.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Red, orange and green zones under the lockdown

Why in the news?

• The Central government is likely to categorize the country into red, orange and green zones depending on the number of Covid-19 cases during the proposed extended period of lockdown.

These zones can be explained as follows:

- **Red zone** It is a zone where **a sizeable number of cases** have been detected or areas which were **declared hotspots.**
- No activity will be allowed in the red zone
- Orange zones
- It is a zone where only a few cases were detected in the past with no increase in the number of cases.





- In these zone, minimal activities like opening of limited public transport, harvesting of farm products will be allowed in orange zones.
- Green Zone
- It is a zone where there were none of the cases concerning the viral outbreak.
- It will see further relaxation such as MSME industries will be allowed to function with in-house lodging facilities for employees with proper maintenance of social distance.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- HT

Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)

Why in the news?

• The Central government has asked the state governments to procure perishable agricultural and horticultural items from the farmers under the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

About the Market Intervention Scheme

- As the name suggests, MIS is a **Non-Plan Scheme**, implemented **on the request of State Governments.**
- MIS is an ad-hoc scheme under which are included horticultural commodities and other agricultural commodities which are perishable, and which are not covered under the minimum price support scheme.
- It is a price support mechanism implemented for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices.
- Market Intervention Scheme works similarly to the Minimum Support Price based procurement mechanism for food grains but is an ad-hoc mechanism.

Objective of the MIS:

• To intervene the market to protect the growers of their commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

Salient features

- The Scheme is implemented when there is at least a 10% increase in production or a 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year.
- The **Department of Agriculture & Cooperation** is implementing the Scheme.
- The central share of losses as per the guidelines of MIS is released to the State Governments/UTs, for which MIS has been approved, based on specific proposals received from them.
- A pre-determined quantity at a fixed Market Intervention Price (MIP) is procured by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED).
- Further, the extent of the total amount of loss shared is restricted to 25% of the total procurement value, which includes the cost of the commodity procured plus permitted overhead expenses.
- NAFED as the Central agency and the agencies designated by the state government for a fixed period or till the prices are stabilized above the MIP whichever is earlier.
- The area of operation is restricted to the concerned state only.





Eligibility to avail MIS

- The amount of loss is shared on 50:50 basis between the Central government and the State government (on 75:25 basis in case of North-Eastern States) and is restricted to 25 %t of the total procurement value.
- In other words, the proposal of MIS is approved on the specific request of State/Union Territory (UT) Government, if the **State/UT Government** is ready to **bear 50% loss (25% in case of North-Eastern States)**, if any, incurred on its implementation.

Commodities covered under the MIS

• The MIS has been implemented in case of commodities:

Apples, kinnoo/malta, garlic, oranges, galgal, grapes, mushrooms, clove, black pepper, pineapple, ginger, red-chillies, coriander seed, isabgol, chicory, onions, potatoes, cabbage, mustard seed, castor seed, copra, palm oil etc.

• The States/UTs, where MIS is implemented are:

Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep etc.

Comparative aspects

Particulars	Minimum Support Price	Market Intervention Scheme
Commodities included	Fixed, presently 24	Not fixed
Regularity	Regularly announced every year	Not regular but ad-hoc
Support Price	Decided by GoI in the recommendation of CACP	Decided by Central or State Govt
Applicability	Throughout the country	Specified limited markets of the states
Time of Operation	Throughout the year	Specified period
Incidences of losses if any	Borne by Central government	Equally shared by the central and state governments
Infrastructure required for implementation	Large scale	Limited Scale

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

CollabCAD launched in ATL schools

Why in the news?

• Recently, Atal Innovation Mission, NITI Aayog and National Informatics Centre (NIC) jointly launched CollabCAD.

About CollabCAD





- It is a **collaborative network**, **computer enabled software system**, providing a total engineering solution from **2D drafting & detailing to 3D product design**.
- The aim of this initiative is to provide a great platform to students of Atal Tinkering Labs (ATLs) across the country to create and modify 3d designs with free flow of creativity and imagination.
- This software would also **enable students to create data** across the network and concurrently **access the same design data for storage and visualization**.

About Atal Innovation Mission

- Atal Innovation Mission housed at **NITI Aayog is the Government of India's** flagship initiative to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.
- At the school level, AIM is establishing ATLs in all districts across India.
- ATLs established across India, provide tinkering spaces to children to hone their innovative ideas and creativity.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- The Hindu

Amendments to Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Why in the news?

• To ramp up availability/production of various drugs against COVID-19, Ministry of Environment has amended Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification 2006.



Highlights of the amendments

- All projects or activities in respect of bulk drugs and intermediates, manufactured for addressing various ailments, have been re-categorized from the existing Category 'A' to 'B2' category.
- Projects falling under Category B2 are exempted from the requirement of collection of Baseline data, EIA Studies and public consultation.
- The re-categorization of such proposals has been done to **facilitate decentralization of appraisal to State Level** to **fast track the process**.
- This amendment applies to all proposals received up to 30th September 2020.

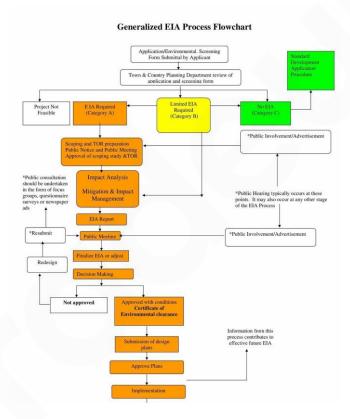
What are the important procedural changes in EIA?

• **Screening:** It is the first and most straightforward process in the project that do not require EIA.





- **Identification:** A project id defined and identified; all aspects are taken into account from range to the reach of the project. By doing so, the possible zone of environmental impacts is considered.
- **Scope:** After a preliminary assessment, discussions with developers, investors and regulatory bodies are carried out, and issues are addressed diligently.
- **Impact Prediction:** Both qualitative and quantitative impacts are considered, such as changes in air quality, noise levels, impact on wildlife, impact on biodiversity, impact on local communities etc.
- **Mitigation:** Measures are taken to avert the negative impact if any, and scopes concerning the project. This is done in preventive, corrective and compensatory means.
- **Review:** Detailed project report and questionnaire filled therein, is taken into account with due care.



Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

National Legal Services Authority

Why in the news?

• The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has released around 11,077 undertrials from prisons nationwide as part of the mission to decongest jails following the COVID-19 pandemic.





About NALSA

• It has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, to provide free legal services to weaker sections of society. The aim is to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reasons of economic or other disabilities.

Composition

- As per section 3(2) of the Legal Service Authorities Act, the Chief Justice of India shall be the Patron-in-Chief.
- Second **senior-most judge of the Supreme Court of India** is the Executive-Chairman.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Fit India Active Day Programme

Why in the news?

- Fit India and CBSE will organize first-ever live fitness sessions for school students in the second phase of lockdown.
- The live sessions will cover all aspects of children's fitness from daily workouts to yoga, nutrition to emotional well-being.

About Fit India Movement

- It was **launched in 2019 by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports** to encourage people to **inculcate physical activity and sports** in their everyday lives.
- Fit India is the Government of India's flagship fitness movement, has launched the Fit India Active Day Program.
- Fit India, in partnership with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is organizing a live session for school students, which is a new series of fitness sessions.



- The **online lessons** commenced on 15th April 2020 at 9.30 am and would be available on **Facebook, and Instagram handles of Fit India and CBSE**, as well as on YouTube.
- During the program **guidelines of Ministry of AYUSH** to stay healthy were shared with students.





The lessons comprise daily workouts and information on yoga, nutrition, and emotional well-being.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- AIR

Kisan Rath Mobile App

Why in the news?

• Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has recently launched Kisan Rath Mobile App to facilitate transportation of food grains and perishables during lockdown.

About the Kisan Rath Mobile App

- This mobile application is developed by the National Informatics Centre to ensure farmers and traders are able to find transport for Agriculture and Horticulture produce.
- It will facilitate farmers, FPOs and Cooperatives in the country to have the choice to find a suitable transport facility to transfer their agriculture produce from farm gate to markets.
- The app will facilitate farmers and traders in searching for transport vehicles for primary and secondary transportation for movement of agriculture and horticulture produce.
- a. The **primary transportation** include **movement from farm to mandis**, food produce collection centre and warehouses.
- b. The **secondary transportation** would include **movement from mandis to intrastate and inter-state mandis**, processing units, railway station, warehouses and wholesalers.



Highlights of the App functioning

- The farmer, FPOs, buyer/ trader will place a requirement for transportation which will be disseminated to transport aggregators in the market.
- The transport aggregators will then interface with truckers and fleet owners for obtaining a competitive quote.
- Then the quote by truckers will be passed back to the consignor.
- the consignor will directly negotiate offline with the trucker and finalize the deal.
- The consignor can also share their feedback and give ratings to the truckers on the app.
- The rating would help the consignors in the selection process of logistics service providers in future.





Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- AIR

Government nod mandatory for FDI from neighboring countries

Why in the news?

- The Union government recently made its prior approval mandatory for foreign investments from countries that share land border with India to curb "opportunistic takeovers" of domestic firms following the Covid-19 pandemic, a move which will restrict FDI from China.
- Countries which shares land borders with India are China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.



Changes adopted by government

- According to Department for promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), an entity of a country, which shares land border with India or where the beneficial owner of an investment into India is situated in or is a citizen of any such country, can invest only under the government route.
- In the event of the transfer of ownership of any existing or future FDI in an entity in India, directly or indirectly, resulting in the Govt approval must for all FDIs from neighboring countries.
- A citizen of Pakistan or an entity incorporated in Pakistan can invest, only under the Government route, in sectors/activities other than defense, space, atomic energy and sectors/activities prohibited for foreign investment.

FDI in India

- FDI is an **important monetary source** for **India's economic development**. Economic liberalization **started in India** in the **wake of the 1991 crisis** and since then, **FDI has steadily increased** in the country.
- India is **globally ranking number one** in the **Greenfield FDI ranking**.

Routes through which India gets FDI:

What are the provisions of an 'Automatic route'?

- The non-resident or Indian company does not require prior nod of the RBI or government of India for FDI.
- FDI is allowed through automatic route in most of the sectors, certain areas such as defence, telecom, media, pharmaceuticals and insurance, government approval is required for foreign investors.

What is the Government route?

• The government's approval is mandatory.





- The company will have to file an application through Foreign Investment Facilitation Portal, which facilitates single-window clearance.
- The application is then forwarded to the respective ministry, which will approve/reject the application in consultation with the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce.
- **DPIIT** will issue the **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)** for processing of applications under the **existing FDI policy**.

Sectors where FDI prohibited

• There are **nine sectors where FDI is prohibited** and that includes lottery business, gambling and betting, chit funds, Nidhi Company, real estate business, and manufacturing of cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes using tobacco.

Topic- GS Paper 3-Economics Source- The Hindu

A, E, I, O, U: A new business and work culture

Why in the news?

• Prime Minister Narendra Modi with his post on LinkedIn, emphasized that the **new business and work culture** should be redefined on the vowels of **A, E, I, O, U** will become **essential ingredients of any business model in the post-COVID world.**



- The acronym of 'A, E, I, O, U' can be elaborated as:
- A Adaptability
- E Efficiency
- I Inclusivity
- O Opportunity
- U Universalism
- He also emphasized on the **need to develop business models** that attach **primacy to care for the poor, the most vulnerable as well as the planet.**
- **a. Adabtability:** The need of the hour is to think of business and lifestyle models that are easily adaptable. Embracing digital payments is a prime example of adaptability. Shop owners big and small should invest in digital tools that keep commerce connected, especially in times of crisis.
- India is already witnessing an encouraging surge in digital transactions. Another example is telemedicine- several consultations without actually going to the clinic or hospital.





- b. **Efficiency (E):** this is the time to think of reimagining what we refer to as being efficient. Efficiency cannot only be about- how much time was spent in the office. The emphasis should be on completing a task in the specified time frame.
- **c. Inclusivity (I):** develop business models that attach primacy to care for the poor, the most vulnerable as well as our planet. There is a significant future in developing technologies and practices that reduce our impact on the planet. With investment in innovations there is a need to make sure that farmers have access to information, machinery, and markets no matter what the situation, that our citizens have access to essential goods.
- d. **Opportunity (O):** Every crisis brings with it an opportunity. COVID-19 is no different. Evaluate what might be the new opportunities/growth areas that would emerge now. India must be ahead of the curve in the post-COVID world. our skills sets, our core capabilities can be used in doing so.
- e. **Universalism (U):** COVID-19 does not see race, religion, color, caste, creed, language, or border before striking. The response and conduct thereafter should attach primacy to unity and brotherhood.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB National Vaccine Task Force

Why in the news?

• The central government has recently constituted another national task force on vaccine development and drug testing.

Functions

- The main job of this task force will be to work as a bridge between academia, research institutions, and international collaborations in the field of drug testing and vaccine development.
- The task force will create clinical cohorts focussing on long term follow-up of people for better understanding of the disease.
- It will also collect bio-specimens which will form the basis for further trials of drugs and vaccines. Department of Biotechnology (DBT) work as a Central coordinating authority of the task force.
- DBT will also monitor the progress of research works and facilitate the process

Members

- The task force has been representatives from the ministry of Ayyash (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy) among others as members.
- The other members will be from the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, department of science and technology (**DST**), Department of Biotechnology (**DBT**), the council of scientific and industrial research (**CSIR**), defence research and development organization (**DRDO**), directorate general of health services (**DGHS**) and drug controller general of India (**DCGI**).

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB





Strategic petroleum reserves

Why in the news?

• Ministry for Petroleum & Natural Gas has allowed the domestic public sector refiners to use the strategic petroleum reserves (SPR) for storing their oil purchases due to low global oil price.

Objective

• These oil reserves are a **boost to the energy security of the nation** as they act as a **buffer against volatility** in crude oil prices.

About Strategic Petroleum Reserves

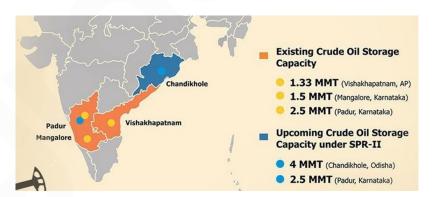
- It is a **national supply of emergency crude oil** established primarily to **reduce the impact of disruption in supplies.**
- The construction and maintenance of the strategic petroleum reserves (SPR) are given to the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd (ISPRL).

About Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited

- It is responsible for maintaining the country's strategic petroleum reserves.
- ISPRL is wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) which functions under the administrative control of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Background of Strategic Petroleum Reserves

- Due to the **first Gulf War in the year 1990**, **crude oil prices** in the international market had been **very high**, due to which **India's Foreign Exchange Reserves have declined**, and India had foreign currency reserve just (\$ 1.2 billion) to pay import bill of only three weeks.
- Indian Government learned a new lesson from this incident.
- To get a **long-term solution to this problem, the Government** had given the idea to **construct oil reserves in India** in **1998.**



Locations of Indian Petroleum Reserves

- The Strategic Petroleum Reserve programme in India is being developed in several phases.
- In Phase I, strategic oil storages are built at Mangalore (1.55 MMT, Karnataka), Padur (2.5 MMT, Karnataka) and Visakhapatnam (1.33 MMT, Odisha).
- It has a storage capacity of 5.33 million tonnes.





• In **Phase II**, two more underground reserves will be developed at **Chandikhol** (**Odisha**) and **Udupi** (**Karnataka**), giving an **extra storage capacity of 6.5 million tonnes.** It will amount to 12 days of national consumption.

Why India Need Strategic Petroleum Reserves?

- India is one of the largest importers and consumer of crude oil and natural gas.
- Due to this, India is **vulnerable to global oil shocks** which could occur out of any reason- **economic, political or natural**.
- In 1990, the Gulf War led to an energy crisis in India which is at that time India's oil reserves were adequate only for three days.
- Despite promising to move to **non-fossil fuel-based resources for 40% power** generation **by 2030**, India's dependence on fossils is **not visible** to go down anytime soon.

Note: The **USA, China and Japan** are the nations with the **biggest Global Strategic Petroleum Reserves.**

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

VidyaDaan 2.0 for inviting e-learning content contributions

Why in the news?

• Human Resources and Development Minister has launched a national program VidyaDaan 2.0 for inviting e-learning Content contributions in New Delhi.

About VidyaDaan

- It is a **common national programme** to develop and **contribute e-learning content** and a chance to be recognized nationally.
- It provides a **platform for individuals and organizations across the country** to contribute e-learning resources for both school and higher education to ensure continuity of quality learning.
- The content will be used on the **DIKSHA** app to help millions of **children** across the **country to continue their learning** anytime and anywhere.

About Diksha - National Teacher Platform

• The DIKSHA Platform of the **Ministry has been operating since 2017** with **more than 30 States and Union Territories** leveraging DIKSHA for augmenting teaching and learning processes.

National Teacher Platform envisages providing:

- Teacher training courses (example training on learning outcomes, CCE, etc.)
- **Teaching resources** such as lesson plans, concept videos, worksheets, mapped to the curriculum
- Assessments for teachers, to find out their strengths and areas of improvement
- Teachers will be able to **access this material offline on their smartphones**, tablets and other devices anytime and anywhere.
- The material will be contextualized to local languages as well as mapped to the curriculum.





Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

Cabinet approves fixation of Nutrient Based Subsidy rates

Why in the news?

• The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has recently given its approval for fixation of Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) rates for Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) Fertilizers for the year 2020-21.



New Addition in NBS scheme

• The CCEA also recently approved the inclusion of a complex fertilizer, namely Ammonium Phosphate (NP 14:28:0:0) under the NBS Scheme.

About Nutrient Based Subsidy Scheme

- Nutrient Based Subsidy (NBS) programme for fertilizer was initiated in the year 2010. Under the scheme, a fixed amount of subsidy decided on an annual basis is provided on each grade of subsidized Phosphatic and Potassic (P&K) fertilizers, except for Urea, based on the nutrient content present in them.
- It is largely for **secondary nutrients like Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Sulphur and Potassium and micronutrients** which are very important for crop growth and development.
- The Department of Fertilizers is implementing the scheme.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Ordinance to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

Why in the News?

• Recently the **President of India** has approved **promulgation of an Ordinance** to amend the **Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897** to **protect healthcare service personnel and property** including their living/working premises against violence during epidemics.





• The Ordinance is **intended to ensure** that during any situation akin to the current pandemic, there is **zero-tolerance to any form of violence against healthcare service personnel and damage to property**.

Key Provision of the Ordinance

- The Ordinance provides for making acts of violence cognizable and non-bailable offences. It has provisions for compensation for injury to healthcare service personnel or for causing damage or loss to the property in which healthcare service personnel may have a direct interest concerning the epidemic.
- Violence includes harassment and physical injury and damage to property.

Healthcare service personnel include

- a. **Public and clinical healthcare service providers** such as doctors, nurses, paramedical workers, and community health workers.
- b. Any other persons **empowered under the Act** to take measures to **prevent the outbreak of the disease or spread thereof**.
- c. Any persons declared as such by the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette.

Punishment

- Punishment can be imprisonment for a term of three months to five years and with fine of Rs.50,000/- to Rs.2,00,000/-.
- In case of causing grievous hurt, imprisonment shall be for a term six months to seven years and with fine of Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.5,00,000/-.

About Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

- The **Epidemic Diseases Act** was **introduced by the British** to tackle the **epidemic of bubonic plague** that **broke out in the then state of Bombay**.
- This law aims to **provide for the better prevention** of the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases.
- Under the Act, **temporary provisions or regulations** can be made to be observed by the public to **tackle or prevent the outbreak of a disease**.
- The **Epidemics Diseases Act** is **routinely enforced across the country** for dealing with outbreaks of diseases such as **Swine Flu, Dengue**.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- AIR

Parliamentary Committee on Labour

Why in the news?

- Recently Parliamentary Committee on Labour in its report on the Industrial Relations Code, 2019, has recommended that "in case of natural calamities, payment of wages to the workers until the re-establishment of the industry may be "unjustifiable".
- Bhartruhari Mahtab is the chairman of Parliamentary Committee on Labour.

Recommendation of the Committee

• The Committee has suggested that clarity be brought in so that employers not responsible for closure or lay off, are not disadvantaged in case of such natural





calamity of high intent. The basic idea about recommendations is that the industry should also not be forced when the situation is beyond their control.

• The law must be **reasonable**, and it is for the government to step in and extend a helping hand for the industries.

About the Industrial Relations Code 2019:

- It is an amalgamation of three laws Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Trade Unions Act, 1926, and Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- The Industrial Code makes it incumbent upon the employer to pay 50% wages to the workers/employees who are laid off due to shortage of power, coal, raw material etc. for 45 days.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- The Hindu

Technology Development Board

Why in the news?

• Technology Development Board (TDB) has recently approved funding for Mylab Discovery Solutions to develop Covid-19 kits.

Objective:

• To provide **financial assistance to Indian industrial concerns** and other agencies **attempting development and commercial application of indigenous technology** or adapting **imported technology** to wider domestic applications.



About the Technology Development Board (TDB)

- It is a statutory body established in 1996 under the Technology Development Board Act, 1995. The TDB works under the Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology. The TDB is the first organization of its kind within the government framework with the sole objective of commercializing the fruit of indigenous research.
- The Board plays a pro-active role by encouraging enterprises to take up technology-oriented products.

Composition

• It consists of **11 members with Secretary, Department of Science & Technology** as Ex-officio Chairperson.





Functions of the Board:

- Facilitates interaction between industry, scientists, technocrats, and specialists
- Fosters and **innovation culture** through the contract and cooperative research between industry and institutions
- Provides an **interface with financial institutions** and commercial banks for leveraging funds
- Facilitates the creation of a new generation of entrepreneurs
- Assists partnerships with other, similar technology financing bodies
- Provides vistas for venturing into hi-tech areas
- Creates **new job opportunities**.

About Mylab Discovery Solutions

- It is a **Pune-based firm developing a diagnostic kit** for Covid-19.
- Mylab was the first Indian firm to develop a real-time PCR-based molecular diagnostic kit, which can screen people who display flu-like symptoms, based on nasal and throat swabs collected from them.
- The **development and deployment of these kits** will result in a reduction of dependence on imported Covid-19 test kits.
- Mylab kit has already been approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research and Central Drugs Standard Control Organization.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- Hindustan Times

e -Gram Swaraj Portal and the mobile app

Why in the news?

• Prime Minister has recently launched **Gram Swaraj portal & the mobile app** at the occasion of **National Panchayati Raj Day (April 24).**



Objective:

• To strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched eGramSwaraj, a user-friendly web-based portal. 'eGramSwaraj' aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralized planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting.





About the e-Gram Swaraj Portal

- It is a **user-friendly web-based portal**. eGram Swaraj which aims to bring in better **transparency in the decentralized planning**, progress reporting and work-based accounting.
- It will ensure real-time monitoring and accountability and is a significant step towards digitization down to the Gram Panchayat level.

National Panchayati Raj Day

- National Panchayati Raj Day is the national day of Panchayati Raj System in India celebrated by Ministry of Panchayati Raj on 24 April annually.
- The then **Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh** declared the first National Panchayati Raj Day on 24 April 2010. He mentioned that if Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) functioned properly and locals participated in the development process, the Maoist threat could be countered.
- Addressing the Elected Representatives, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on **24 April 2015** called for an end to the practice of "husbands of women sarpanches" or "sarpanch pati" exercising undue influence on the work of their wives elected to power.
- He also interacted with various gram panchayats across the country through a video conference as the nation continues to battle COVID-19.

Highlights

- Two important schemes for rural welfare which seek to employ technology and connect gram panchayats on a seamless platform for advisory, regulation and service provision.
- The first is the **e-gram Swaraj** portal that will **help in the digitization of gram panchayats across the country**. This will be the **single platform for all digital needs of gram panchayats**. A **single interface to prepare and implement** the government's Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP).
- This portal will also help in settling land and property disputes and loan availability in rural areas.
- The service will be rolled out in six states, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana before gradually expanding to other areas.
- He launched the **Swamitva** scheme which provides for an integrated property validation solution for rural India.
- The surveying and demarcation of inhabited land in rural areas will be done using latest surveying methods such as drone technology with the collaborated efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Panchayati Raj Departments, State Revenue Departments and Survey of India.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance, Source- AIR

Swamitva Yojana to boost rural economy

Why in the news?

• Recently the Prime Minister has launched 'Swamitva Yojana' or Ownership Scheme to map residential land ownership in the rural sector using modern technology like the use of drones.

Objective





• Swamitva Yojana is aimed to create property ownership record of land in villages and empower the rural population with a grant of an official document confirming their ownership of land titles.

About the Swamitva Yojana

- The **Swamitva scheme**, which is **launched in pilot mode in 6 states** helps to **map rural inhabited lands using drones** and latest survey methods.
- Swamitva Yojana is aimed to **create property ownership record of land in villages** and **empower the rural population** with a grant of an official document confirming their ownership of land titles.
- The residential land in communities will be measured using drones to create a non-disputable record. It is the latest technology for surveying and measuring of land.

Agencies/Department Involved

• The scheme will be carried out in **close coordination with** the Central Panchayati Raj ministry, Survey of India, Panchayati Raj departments and Revenue departments of various states.

Benefits

- Drones will draw a digital map of every property falling within the geographical limits of a village and demarcate the boundaries of every revenue area.
- Property card for every property in the town will be prepared by states using accurate measurements delivered by drone-mapping.
- These cards will be given to property owners and will be recognised by the land revenue records department.
- The delivery of property rights through an official document will enable villagers to access bank finance using their property as collateral.
- The property records for a village will also be maintained at the Panchayat level, allowing for the collection of associated taxes from the owners.
- The money generated from these local taxes will be used to build rural infrastructure and facilities.
- The **accurate property records** can be used for **facilitating tax collection**, new building and structure plan, issuing of permits and for thwarting attempts at property grabbing

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- PIB

Central Vigilance Commissioner

Why in the news?

• Shri Sanjay Kothari was sworn in as the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

About the Central Vigilance Commission

- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was set up by the Government in 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by K. Santhanam.
- It is a statutory body governed by the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003.





Purpose

• The main purpose for which this important body had been established was to ensure all sorts of corruptions in the government sector could be well prevented and addressed minutely. It will include inquiring into offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by specific categories of public servants of the Central Government, corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by Central Government.

Composition:

• The Commission shall consist of a Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson); and not more than two Vigilance Commissioners (Members).

Appointment:

The President appoints them on the recommendation of a committee consisting of

- a. the **Prime Minister (Chairperson)**
- b. the Minister of home affairs
- c. the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People.

Note: It is often considered a powerless agency as it is treated as an advisory body only with no power to register a criminal case against government officials or direct CBI to initiate inquiries against any officer of the level of Joint Secretary and above.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Polity Source- The Hindu

Ventilator Intervention Technology Accessible Locally (VITAL)

Why in the news?

• NASA engineers have developed a new, easy-to-build high-pressure ventilator called VITAL, specifically to treat COVID-19 patients.



About Ventilator Intervention Technology Accessible Locally





• It is designed to treat patients with milder symptoms, thereby keeping the country's limited supply of traditional ventilators available for patients with more severe COVID-19 symptoms.

Benefits

- VITAL can be built faster and maintained more easily than a traditional ventilator, and is composed of far fewer parts, many of which are currently available to potential manufacturers through existing supply chains.
- NASA is now seeking FDA approval for the device via an emergency use authorization, a fast-track approval process developed for crisis situations that takes just days rather than years.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance Source- AIR

Mid-day meals Scheme

Why in the news?

• Union Government has recently announced around 11 per cent increase in annual central allocation of cooking cost under Mid-day meal scheme to 8,100 crores in view of the situation arising out of COVID-19.

About Mid-day meals Scheme

• It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Objectives

- To enhance the enrolment and attendance and simultaneously improve nutritional levels among school-going children studying in Classes I to VIII of Government, Government aided schools, Special Training Centres (STC) and Madarasas and Maktabs supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.
- The Midday Meal Scheme is covered by the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Background of the Mid-day meal scheme

- In 1925, a Mid-Day Meal Programme was introduced for disadvantaged children in Madras Municipal Corporation.
- The National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, initially in 2408 blocks in the country.
- It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) centres.
- In October 2007, the scheme was further revised to cover children in upper primary (classes VI to VIII); initially in 3479 Educationally Backwards Blocks (EBBs).
- From **2008-09**, the **programme covers** all children studying in Government, Local Body and **Government-aided primary and upper primary schools** and the EGS/AIE centres including Madarsa and Maqtabs **supported under Sarva Siksha Abhiyaan (SSA)** of all areas across the country.





About Tithi Bhojan

- Tithi Bhojan in the Mid-day meal scheme to encourage local community participation in the programme.
- This concept was **first implemented in Gujarat** from where the Indian Government has borrowed it to **replicate across the country**.
- It seeks to involve the members of the community in the **effort to provide nutritious** and healthy food to the children.
- The members of the community may contribute/sponsor either utensils or food on special occasions/festivals.
- This is completely voluntary, and the people in the community may contribute food items supplementary to the mid-day already being provided like sweet, namkeen or sprouts.
- The participation and involvement of religious and charitable institutions are also being promoted.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- The Hindu

'Jagananna Vidya Deevena' Scheme

Why in the news?

• Andhra Pradesh government has launched the 'Jagananna Vidya Deevena' Scheme in Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.

About the 'Jagananna Vidya Deevena' Scheme

- Under this scheme, fee reimbursement will be credited directly to mothers' accounts instead of college accounts in the coming academic year 2020-21.
- The government is going to provide Fee Reimbursement for ITI, B.Tech, B. Pharmacy, MBA, MCA, and B.Ed Courses through this scheme.

An amount of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 will be offered for the eligible candidates through the Jagananna Vidya Deevena Scheme.

Topic: GS Paper 2-Governance

Source- AIR

'Jeevan Amrit Yojana' scheme

Why in the news?

• Madhya Pradesh government has recently launched Jeevan Amrit Yojana, a unique scheme to boost the immunity system of citizens of the state.

About the Jeevan Amrit Yojana' scheme

- Under this scheme, the **State Government** will **distribute a packet of special Trikut Churna** prepared by the **AYUSH Department free of cost** to the citizens.
- Under Jeevan Amrit Yojna, packets of 50 grams each of the kadha have been prepared by Madhya Pradesh Laghu Vanopaj Sangh in collaboration with the Department of AYUSH.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance





Source- AIR

NEET applies to minority-run medical colleges: Supreme Court

Why in news?

- The Supreme Court recently held the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) is mandatory for admission to medical colleges run by religious and linguistic minority communities.
- The judgment was based on a challenge by the colleges to several notifications issued by the Medical Council of India (MCI) and the Dental Council of India (DCI) under Sections 10D of the Indian Medical Council Act of 1956 and the Dentists Act of 1948 for uniform entrance examinations.



Highlights of the judgment

- A three-judge Bench led by Justice Arun Mishra held that admissions solely through NEET for graduate and postgraduate medical/dental courses do not violate any fundamental and religious rights of minorities.
- They said that the right to **freedom of trade or business is not absolu**te.
- It is subject to "reasonable restriction in the interest of the students" community to promote merit, recognition of excellence, and to curb the malpractices.
- Provisions do not violate the rights available under Article 30 [right of minorities to administer their institutions] carved out in **Section 10D of the MCI Act and the Dentists Act and Regulations** framed by MCI/DCI," the court held.
- Uniform entrance exams would ensure improvement in future public health by encouraging merit in furtherance of the Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Polity Source- The Hindu

National Infrastructure Pipeline

Why in the News?

• The Task Force on National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) submitted its Final Report on NIP for FY 2019-25 to the Union Minister for Finance.







About the Report

- The Final Report of NIP Task Force is projecting total infrastructure investment of Rs 111 lakh crore during the period FY 2020-25.
- Out of the total expected capital expenditure of Rs. 111 lakh crores:
- a. projects worth Rs 44 lakh crore (40% of NIP) are under implementation,
- b. projects worth Rs 33 lakh crore (30%) are at conceptual stage
- c. projects worth Rs 22 lakh crore (20%) are under development
- d. Information regarding project stage are unavailable for projects worth Rs 11 lakh crore (10%).
- Sectors such as energy (24%), roads (18%), urban (17%) and railways (12%) amount to around 71% of the projected infrastructure investments in India.
- The **Centre (39%) and States (40%)** are expected to have almost equal share in implementing the NIP in India, **followed by the private sector (21%).**

The Task Force has recommended that three Committees be setup:

- i. a Committee to monitor NIP progress and eliminate delays;
- ii. a **Steering Committee** in **each Infrastructure ministry level** for following up **implementation**; and
- iii. a Steering Committee in DEA for raising financial resources for the NIP.
- The NIP project database would be hosted on India Investment Grid (IIG) shortly to provide visibility to the NIP and help in its financing with prospective investors; domestic and foreign, able to access updated project-level information.

Note: Union Finance Minister in her Budget speech 2019-20 announced that Rs. 100 lakh crores would be invested on infrastructure over the next five years.

Topic- GS Paper 3-Infrastructure Source- PIB

Special 301 Report

Why in the news?

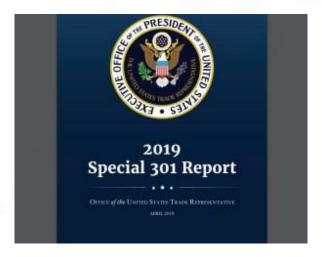




• India continues to be on the 'Priority Watch List' of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) for lack of adequate intellectual property (IP) rights protection and enforcement, the USTR said in its Annual Special 301 Report.

Highlights of the report

- India remained one of the most challenging economies for IP enforcement and protection.
- While India made "meaningful progress" to enhance IP protection and enforcement in some areas over the past year, it did not resolve recent and long-standing challenges and created new ones.
- These **long-standing concerns** were about
- a. innovators being able to receive, maintain and enforce **patents particularly in the pharmaceutical sector**.
- b. **concerns over copyright laws** not incentivising the creation and commercialisation of content; and
- c. an outdated trade secrets framework
- The report also mentioned high customs duties on medical devices and Information and Communications Technology.
- The report noted, continues to urge India to join the Singapore Treaty on the Law of Trademarks, a treaty that harmonises trademark registration.



About Special 301 Report

- It is prepared annually by the Office of the United States Trade Representative.
- It was first published in 1989.

Objective

- It identifies **trade barriers to United States** companies and products due to the **intellectual property laws**, such as **copyright**, **patents and trademarks**, in other countries.
- The Special 301 Report is published pursuant to Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 as amended by Section 1303 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Topic- GS Paper 2-Governance, Source- Indian Express





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