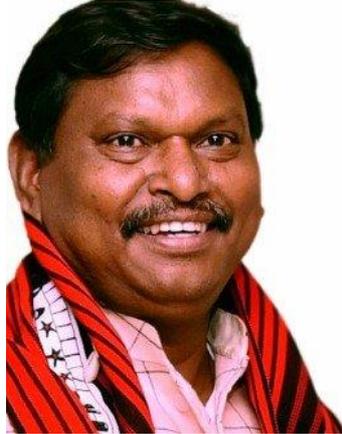


SKOCH Gold Awards

Why in the news?

- Recently **Ministry of Tribal Affairs** receives **66th SKOCH Gold Award** for **“Empowerment of Tribals through IT enabled Scholarship Schemes”**.
- The **66th SKOCH 2020 Competition** was entitled **“INDIA RESPONDS TO COVID THROUGH DIGITAL GOVERNANCE”**.



About SKOCH Gold Award

- It was **instituted in 2003** and **recognises people, projects and institutions** that **go the extra mile to make India a better nation**.
- It **recognises the best of efforts** in the area of digital, financial and social inclusion, governance, inclusive growth, excellence in technology and applications, change management, corporate leadership, corporate governance, citizen service delivery, capacity building and empowerment.
- It **recognises people, projects and institutions** that go the extra mile to make India a better nation.

Topic- GS Paper I–Art and Culture

Source- The Hindu

Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

Why in the news?

- Recently, the **Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises** has approved a **programme for the benefit of artisans** involved in manufacturing of **Agarbatti** under the **Gramodyog Vikas Yojana**.



About the Programme

- The programme will **initially include four pilot projects**, including one in the **north eastern part of the country**.
- The **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**, a **statutory organisation under the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)**, will provide **training, and assist artisans working** in this area, with **Agarbatti manufacturing machines**.

Benefits:

- **Revival of Agarbatti manufacturing in the villages and small towns.**
- **Generation of sustainable employment and increase in wages for the traditional Artisans.**
- **Mitigation of the gap between the indigenous ‘production and demand’.**
- **Reduction in import of ‘Agarbatti’ in the country.**

Related Information

About Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

- It is one of the **two components of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana** which **aims to promote and develop the village industries through common facilities, technological modernization, training etc.**

Components of Gramodyog Vikas Yojana

- Research & Development and Product Innovation:** R&D support would be given to the institutions that intend to carry product development, new innovations, design development, product diversification processes etc.
- Activities of existing dedicated verticals of Village Industries:** This includes Agro Based & Food Processing Industry, Mineral Based Industry, Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry, among others.
- Marketing & Publicity:** The village institutions will be provided market support by way of preparation of product catalogue, Industry directory, market research, new marketing techniques, buyer seller meet, arranging exhibitions etc.
- Capacity Building:** Under the Human Resource Development and Skill Training components, exclusive capacity building of staff as well as the artisans.

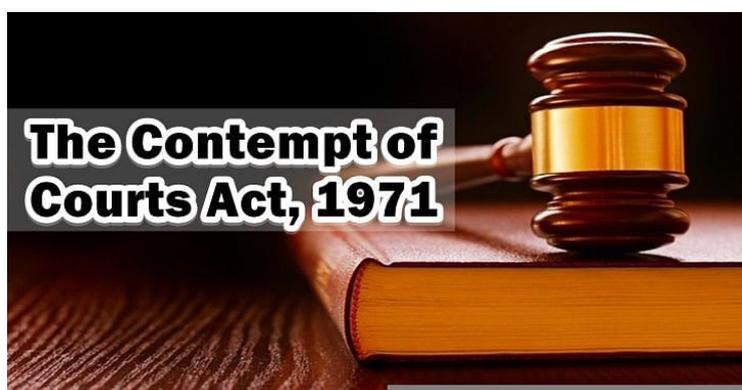
Topic- GS Paper II–Governance

Source- PIB

Contempt of Court

Why in the news?

- Recently the **Supreme Court of India** has **initiated contempt proceedings**, on its **own motion**, against advocate-activist **Prashant Bhushan**.



What is the rationale for this provision?

- **Contempt of court**, as a concept that **seeks to protect judicial institutions from motivated attacks and unwarranted criticism**, and as a **legal mechanism to punish those who lower its authority**, is **back in the news in India**.

How did the concept of contempt come into being?

- The concept of contempt of court is several centuries old.
- In England, it is a common law principle that seeks to protect the judicial power of the king, initially exercised by himself, and later by a panel of judges who acted in his name.
- Violation of the judges' orders was considered an affront to the king himself.
- Over time, any kind of disobedience to judges, or obstruction of the implementation of their directives, or comments and actions that showed disrespect towards them came to be punishable.

What is the statutory basis for contempt of court?

- There were pre-Independence laws of contempt in India.
- When the Constitution was adopted, contempt of court was made one of the restrictions on freedom of speech and expression.
- Article 129 of the Constitution conferred on the Supreme Court the power to punish contempt of itself whereas Article 215 conferred a corresponding power on the High Courts.
- The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, gives statutory backing to the idea.

What are the kinds of contempt of court?

The law codifying contempt classifies it as:

- a. civil contempt of court
- b. criminal contempt of court

About Civil contempt of court

- It is committed when someone wilfully disobeys a court order, or wilfully breaches an undertaking given to court.

About Criminal contempt of court

It consists of three forms:

- a. words, signs, and actions that “scandalise” or “lower” the authority of any court
- b. prejudices or interferes with any judicial proceeding and
- c. interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice.

What is not contempt of court?

- Fair and accurate reporting of judicial proceedings will not amount to contempt of court.
- Nor is any fair criticism on the merits of a judicial order after a case is heard and disposed of.

Is truth a defence against a contempt charge?

- For many years, truth was seldom considered a defence against a charge of contempt.
- There was an impression that the judiciary tended to hide any misconduct among its individual members in the name of protecting the image of the institution.
- The Act was amended in 2006 to introduce truth as a valid defence, if it was in public interest and was invoked in a bona fide manner.

Punishment

- The punishment for contempt of court is simple imprisonment for a term up to six months and/or a fine of up to ₹. 2,000.

Topic- GS Paper II–Polity

Source- The Hindu

Dhole (Asiatic Wild Dogs)

Why in the news?



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- According to a new study, **Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh** are the **three-state rank high in the conservation** of the endangered dhole in India.



About Dhole

- It is also known as **Asian wild dog, Asiatic wild dog, Indian wild dog, whistling dog, red dog, and mountain wolf.**
- **Dholes play an important role as apex predators** in forest ecosystems.

Conservation status

- **Besides the tiger, the dhole is the only large carnivore in India** that is under the **International Union for Conservation of Nature's 'endangered'** category.
- It is also **protected under Schedule II of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 in India.**

Distribution in India

- The **Western Ghats** perhaps supports the **largest dhole population in the world.**
- The **Eastern Ghats of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha** have also the **Dhole population.**

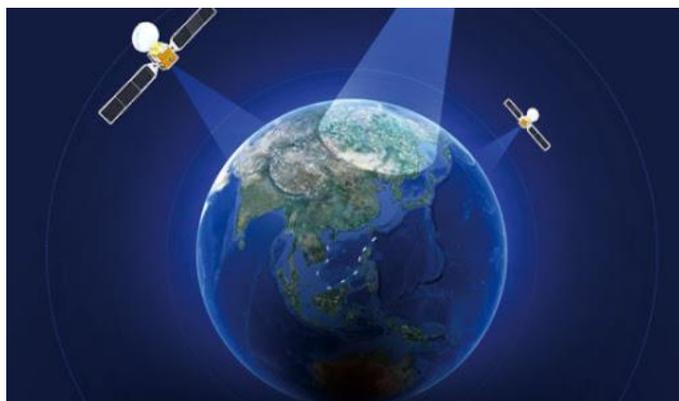
Topic- GS Paper III–Environment

Source- The Hindu

BeiDou Navigation Satellite System

Why in the news?

- Recently, **China** has recently **completed its BeiDou Navigation Satellite System** constellation.



About BeiDou Navigation Satellite System

- The name **BeiDou** comes from the **Chinese word for the Big Dipper or Plough constellation**.
- **China's BeiDou navigation project** was launched in the **early 1990s** thereafter it **became operational within China in 2000** and in the **Asia-Pacific region in 2012**.
- It is the **fourth global satellite navigation system** in the world.
- It aims to **integrate its application in different sectors, including fishery, agriculture, special care, mass-market applications, forestry, and public security**.
- It can **provide positional accuracies** of under **ten metres** (GPS provides positioning accuracies of under 2.2 metres).
- The **navigation system** was completed in three phases i.e.
 - a. **BDS-1** which provided services to China
 - b. **BDS- 2** to provide services to the Asia-Pacific region
 - c. **BDS-3** which provides services worldwide.

Significance

- BDS-3 is also **capable of providing precise point positioning services (PPP)** with a **decimeter-level dynamic accuracy** and **centimetre-level static accuracy**.
- It will work with other **members of the network**, allowing **global users to access high-accuracy navigation, positioning and timing**, as well as **communication services**.
- Having an **independent navigation system** will **boost China's military strength**, especially **amidst rising US-China tensions**.
- **BeiDou** also has **potential for increasing export of goods and services and enhance China's foreign trade** under **China's Belt and Road initiative**.
- This has also given **China a competitive edge over India**, whose **IRNSS-NavIC** is still a **regional navigation system**.

Other Satellite Navigation Systems of the world

- The **GPS navigation system** of **US government** and operated by the **US Air Force**.
 - Russia has its **navigation system called GLONASS**.
 - The **European Union (EU)** has **Galileo Navigation Satellite System**.
 - **India** has **Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC)**.
- a. GPS navigation system**
- It has been **initiated in 1978** and **achieved global coverage in 1995**.
 - It is owned by the **United States government** and **operated by the United States Air Force**.
 - It **consists of 24 to 32 medium Earth orbit satellites** in **six different orbital planes**.
 - **GPS** typically **provides positioning accuracies** of under **2.2 meters**, which can be **improved to as low as a few centimetres** with the use of **augmentation systems**.
- b. GLONASS navigation system**
- **Russia's Global Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS)** is operated by **ROSCOSMOS**, a state corporation responsible for the **space flight and cosmonautics program for the Russian Federation**.
 - It has been **initiated in 1982** and **achieved global coverage in 1996**, and **again in 2011** (after the system had fallen into disrepair).
 - **GLONASS** provides **positioning accuracies of 2.8 meters**.
- c. GALILEO navigation system**

- The **European Space Agency's Galileo system** initiated in **2005** and **projected to provide global coverage by 2020 with 30 satellites.**
 - **Galileo** is expected to be **compatible with the modernized GPS system.**
 - The receivers will be able to **combine the signals** from both **Galileo and GPS satellites** to **greatly increase the accuracy.**
- d. **NavIC navigation system**
- The **NAVIC or NAVigation with Indian Constellation** is an autonomous **regional satellite navigation system** developed by ISRO.
 - It consists of a **constellation of 7 navigational satellites** in which **3 of the satellites** will be placed in the **Geostationary orbit (GEO)** and the remaining **4 in the Geosynchronous orbit (GSO).**
 - It is **intended to provide an all-weather absolute position accuracy** of better than **7.6 meters throughout India** and within a **region extending approximately 1,500 km** around it.

Topic- GS Paper III–Science and Technology

Source- The Hindu

Three -language formula

Why in the news?

- Recently the **three-language formula** proposed in the **National Educational Policy (NEP)** by the Centre has been **rejected by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami.**
- Tamil Nadu chief minister said that he is in favour of **implementing 2-language formula** in education in state.



About three language formula

- The three-language formula was **first devised by the central government in 1968 and incorporated in the National Education Policy.**
- The idea behind the **scheme was to ensure** that students learnt more languages.
- After **1968**, it was **only in 1992** that the **policy was modified.**
- The formula was **implemented across the country in 1968**, barring **Tamil Nadu that adopted a two-language policy.**

Three-language formula is:

- **First language:** It will be the **mother tongue or regional language.**
- **Second language:** In Hindi speaking states, it will be other **modern Indian languages or English** whereas in **non-Hindi speaking states**, it will be **Hindi or English.**
- **Third Language:** In Hindi speaking states, it will be **English or a modern Indian language** whereas in the **non-Hindi speaking state**, it will be **English or a modern Indian language.**
- However, its **implementation was not uniform** across the country.

Controversy about the formula

- Since 1937, Tamil Nadu has consistently **opposed the decision** to make **Hindi compulsory in schools**.
- The **founder of Dravidar Kazhagam, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy** was **against** then Madras chief minister **C. Rajagopalachari's decision** to make Hindi mandatory.
- The **controversial provision in the draft NEP** released last year said that students in the **non-Hindi speaking states** should take up Hindi, apart from **English and a regional language** as part of the **three-language formula**.
- One of the **three languages** could be **changed in Class 6** according to the draft NEP.

Note:

- In **NEP 2020**, the policy has emphasized **mother tongue/local language/regional language** as the medium of instruction at least till **Grade 5**, but preferably till **Grade 8 and beyond**.
- **Sanskrit** to be offered at **all levels of school and higher education** as an option for students, **including in the three-language formula**.
- Other **classical languages and literatures of India** also to be available as options.
- **No language** will be imposed on any student.
- Students to participate in a **fun project/activity** on 'The Languages of India', sometime in **Grades 6-8**, such as, under the 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' initiative.
- **Indian Sign Language (ISL)** will be **standardized across the country**, and **National and State curriculum** materials developed, for use by students with **hearing impairment**.

Topic- GS Paper III- Education

Source- The Hindu

Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020 (DPEPP 2020)

Why in the news?

- **Ministry of Defence** has recently released the draft **Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020 (DPEPP 2020)** for public feedback.



Ministry of Defence
Government of India

About the Defence Production and Export Promotion Policy 2020

- The **DPEPP 2020** is envisaged as **overarching guiding document of MoD** to provide a **focused, structured and significant thrust to defence production capabilities** of the country for **self-reliance and exports**.

The policy has laid out following goals and objectives:

- To achieve a turnover of Rs 1, 75,000 Crores (US\$ 25Bn) including export of Rs 35,000 Crore (US\$ 5 Billion) in Aerospace and Defence goods and services by 2025.
- To develop a dynamic, robust and competitive Defence industry, including Aerospace and Naval Shipbuilding industry to cater to the needs of Armed forces with quality products.
- To reduce dependence on imports and take forward "Make in India" initiatives through domestic design and development.
- To promote export of defence products and become part of the global defence value chains.
- To create an environment that encourages R&D, rewards innovation, creates Indian IP ownership and promotes a robust and self-reliant defence industry.

The Policy brings out multiple strategies under the following focus areas:

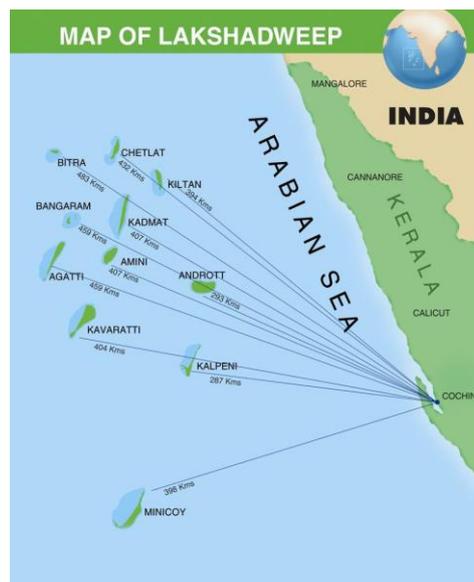
- Procurement Reforms
- Indigenization & Support to MSMEs/Startups
- Optimize Resource Allocation
- Investment Promotion, FDI & Ease of Doing Business
- Innovation and R&D
- Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factory Board (OFB)
- Quality Assurance & Testing Infrastructure
- Export Promotion

Topic- GS Paper III– Defence
Source- PIB

Agatti Island

Why in the news?

- Recently, the southern bench of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has granted an interim stay on felling of coconut trees on Agatti Island in Lakshadweep under the Union Territory's (UT) Integrated Island Management Plan.



About Union Territory's (UT) Integrated Island Management Plan



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- It was formulated on the **basis of a report submitted by the Supreme Court-appointed Expert Committee**, headed by **Justice R.V. Raveendran**, a former judge of the SC.
- **IIMP** includes holistic island development plans prepared by the **National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM)** for **implementation by coastal States/ UTs**.
- The IIMP undertakes **scientific approaches**, coupled with **indigenous knowledge** for the better management of the **islands and its resources**.

About Agatti Island

- It is located in the **Lakshadweep**.
- The **lagoon area of this island** is **habitat of coral growth and multicolored coral fishes in the lagoons**.
- Fishing is the **most important industry** which is perhaps the **only island besides Minicoy getting surplus fish**.
- Next to **fishing, coir (coconut fibre) and copra (dried meat or kernel of the coconut)** are the **main industries**.

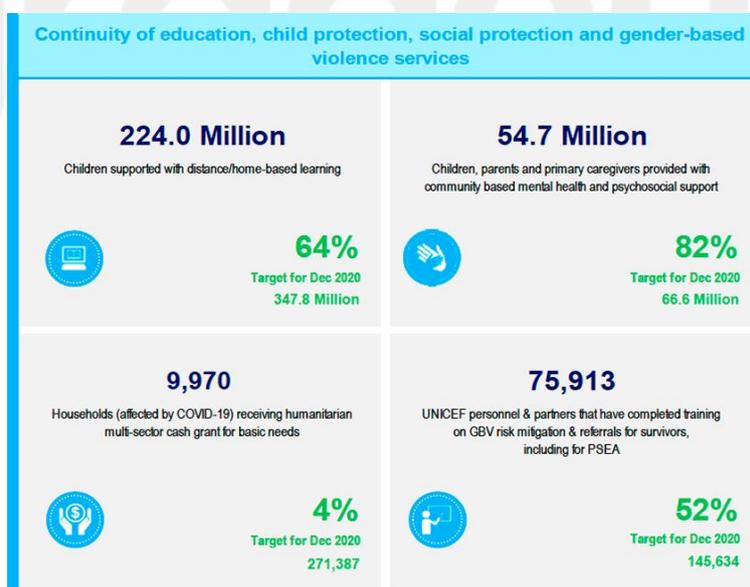
Topic- GS Paper I - Geography

Source- The Hindu

24 million may drop out of school due to pandemic: UN

Why in the news?

- According to the **United Nation’s policy** brief on the **pandemic’s impact on education almost 24 million children** are at risk of not **returning to school next year** due to the economic fallout of COVID-19.
- The **educational financing gap** is also likely to **increase by one third**.



Key findings of the report

- More than **1.6 billion learners across the world** have been affected by the disruption of the education system, but the pandemic has also served to exacerbate existing disparities, with vulnerable populations in low-income countries taking a harder and longer hit.
 - For example, during the second quarter of 2020, 86% of children at the primary level have been effectively out of school in poor countries, compared to just 20% in highly developed countries.

- **UNESCO estimates that 23.8 million additional children and youth** [from pre-primary to tertiary] may drop out or not have access to school next year due to the pandemic economic impact alone.
- The number of children not returning to their education after the school closures is likely to be even greater.
- **Girls and young women** are likely to be disproportionately affected as school closures make them more vulnerable to child marriage, early pregnancy, and gender-based violence.
 - Even for those who do not drop out of school, learning losses could be severe, especially in the foundational years.
- Simulations on developing countries participating in the **Program for International Student Assessment (PISA)** suggest that without remediation, a **loss of learning by one-third [equivalent to a three-month school closure]** during **Grade 3 might result in 72%** of students falling so far behind that by **Grade 10** they will have **dropped out** or will not be able to **learn anything in school**.

Dropout rate among schoolchildren in India

- With its **high tribal population**, **Jharkhand** has the **highest dropout rate for schoolchildren in India** (only 30 out of 100 finish school).
- Of an **initial enrolment of 100 students**, on an average, only **70 finish school in India**.
- While the number of students in the **elementary education level is high (94)**, many drop out during the **secondary level (with 75 left)**.
- Dropout rates among **Adivasis are the highest among all communities**.
- Only **61 of 100 ST students** finish senior secondary school, the lowest among all communities.
- In **sharp contrast to Jharkhand** the States which have the lowest dropout rates are **Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, and Maharashtra**.
- The above **dropout rate is calculated by subtracting** the sum of promotion and repetition rate from **100 in a year**.
- Data for **Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka** are not available.

Topic- GS Paper III– Education (Important Report)

Source- The Hindu

Supreme Court directs adequate care, support for senior citizens

Why in the news?

- The **Supreme Court** has recently **directed the States to provide care, support, and priority medical treatment for senior citizens**, especially those **living alone or quarantined**, amid the pandemic.
- The court also said that, “**All old-age people**” who are eligible for pension should be **regularly paid pension** and those identified older people, should be **provided necessary medicines, masks, sanitizers and other essential goods by respective States**.



Related Information

Some of the important government schemes for senior citizens in India are listed below –

1. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)

- This scheme is **run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**.
- This is a central sector scheme funded from the **Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund**,
- The fund was **notified in the year 2016**.
- All **unclaimed amounts** from **small savings accounts, PPF and EPF** are to be **transferred to this fund**.
- Under the **RVY scheme**, **aids and assistive living devices** are provided to **senior citizens belonging to BPL category** who suffer from **age-related disabilities** such as **low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disabilities**.
- The **aids and assistive devices**, viz **walking sticks**, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quad pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries.
- The scheme is being implemented by **Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO)**, which is a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

2. Integrated Program for Older Persons (IPOP)

- The **Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment** is a **nodal agency for the welfare of elderly people**.
- The **main objective of the scheme** is to **improve the quality of life** of older persons by **providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care, and entertainment opportunities**, etc.

3. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

- The **Ministry of Rural Development** runs the **National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)** that **extends social assistance** for poor households for the aged, widows, disabled, and in cases of death where the breadwinner has passed away.
- Under this scheme, **financial assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above** and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India.
- **Central assistance of Rs 200 per month** is provided to person in the **age group of 60-79 years** and **Rs 500 per month** to **persons of 80 years and above**.

4. Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY)

- This scheme is **run by the Ministry of Finance**.
- The Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana (VPBY) was first **launched in 2003** and then **relaunched in 2014**.

- Both are **social security schemes for senior citizens** intended to give an **assured minimum pension** on a guaranteed minimum return on the subscription amount.
- 5. The Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana**
- The Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PNVVY) was **launched in May 2017** to provide **social security during old age**.
 - This is a **simplified version of the VPBY** and will be **implemented by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India**.
 - Under the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from Rs 1, 50,000 for a minimum pension of Rs 1000 per month to a maximum of Rs 7, 50,000/- for a maximum pension of Rs 5,000 per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8% per annum payable monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annually.
 - The Centre will bear **75 percent of the total budget** and the **state government will contribute 25 percent of the budget**, for activities up to district level.
- 6. Vayoshreshtha Samman**
- It is the **annual national award** of the **Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**.
 - This **scheme focuses** on those **seniors who have made significant contributions** in their **disciplines and recognizes their efforts**.
 - It was **upgraded to the National Award in 2013**, and since then, awards have been **granted under thirteen categories**.
- 7. Reverse Mortgage Scheme**
- This scheme was **launched in 2007** by the **Ministry of Finance** to benefit senior citizens.
 - They can mortgage their **residential property against a loan of 60%** of the value of the house, with a **minimum tenure of 10 years**.
- 8. Constitutional Provision for elderly person**
- **Article 41 and Article 46 of DPSP** are provided in the **constitution of India for elderly persons**.
 - Although **directive principles are not enforceable under the law**, but it creates a positive obligation towards the state while making any law.
- 9. Legal Provision**
- **Section 20 of Hindu marriage and adoption act, 1956** makes it obligatory provisions to maintain an aged parent.
 - **Under Section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code**, the elder parents can claim maintenance from their children.
 - The **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**, seeks to make it legal for the children or heirs to maintain their parents or senior citizens of the family.
- 10. International initiative**
- **Convention on the Rights of Older Persons is proposed in United Nation**.
 - In **1982**, the **Report of the World Assembly on Ageing** (also known as "the International Plan on Ageing") was published, which **represented the first international debate on the rights of older persons** and presented a plan for their implementation.
 - The **United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)** were tasked with **implementing the Plan of the Second World Assembly** which adopted "**Madrid International Plan**" on ageing in 2002.

Topic- GS Paper II–Governance

Source- The Hindu

Beirut explosion



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Why in the news?

- According to the **government of Lebanon**, the **massive explosion at Beirut port** that has so far killed **at least 135 people**, is caused by **over 2,700 tones of ammonium nitrate**.

About Beirut



- **Beirut is the capital and largest city of Lebanon** (a country in Western Asia).
- It is the **third-largest city in the Levant region and the fifteenth largest in the Arab world**.
- On a **peninsula at the midpoint of Lebanon's Mediterranean coast, Beirut is an important regional seaport**.
- It is one of the **oldest cities in the world, having been inhabited for more than 5,000 years**.
- The first **historical mention of Beirut** is found in the **Amarna letters from the New Kingdom of Egypt**, which date to the **15th century BC**.
- **Beirut is ranked as a Beta World City** by the **Globalization and World Cities Research Network**.

About Lebanon



- **Lebanon**, officially known as the **Republic of Lebanon**, is a country in **Western Asia**.
- It is **bordered by Syria to the north and east and Israel to the south**, while **Cyprus lies west across the Mediterranean Sea**.

Related Information

1. Ammonium nitrate

- In its pure form, **ammonium nitrate (NH₄NO₃)** is a **white, crystalline chemical which is soluble in water**. It is the **main ingredient in the manufacture of commercial explosives used in mining and construction**.

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- In **India**, the **Ammonium Nitrate Rules, 2012**, under **The Explosives Act, 1884**.
 - This act define **ammonium nitrate** as the “compound with formula NH_4NO_3 including any mixture or compound having more than **45 per cent ammonium nitrate** by weight including **emulsions, suspensions, melts or gels** but excluding **emulsion or slurry explosives and non explosives emulsion matrix and fertilizers** from which the ammonium nitrate cannot be separated”.
- 2. Ammonium nitrate as an explosive**
- **Pure ammonium nitrate** is **not an explosive** on its own.
 - It is classified as an **oxidiser (Grade 5.1)** under the **United Nations classification of dangerous goods**.
 - If mixed with **ingredients like fuel or some other contaminants**, or because of some other **external factors**, it **can be very explosive**.
 - However, for **combinations to explode**, triggers like **detonators** are required.

Topic- GS Paper III –Science and Technology

Source- Indian Express

COVID19BWM App

Why in the news?

- The **Supreme Court** has recently made it **mandatory for all municipal corporations and state pollution control boards** to use the ‘**COVID19BWM App**’ for **tracking biomedical waste daily**.
- This is to **ensure that the waste is collected, transported and sent to a registered common biomedical waste treatment facility**.



About COVID19BWM App

- It is an application **launched by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** to **track biomedical waste**.
- The **app** allows the following to **feed in data** so that **biomedical waste**, in the **backdrop of the novel corona virus disease (COVID-19)**, could be **tracked and monitored**:
 - a. **generator of waste** (urban local body in the case of home care and hospital or laboratory)
 - b. the **picker of the waste** (transport of the urban local body or the waste treatment facility)
 - c. the **waste treatment operator**

Related Information

About Central Pollution Control Board

- It is a **statutory organisation constituted in 1974** under the **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**.

- CPCB was **entrusted with the powers and functions** under the **Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.**
- It also provides **technical services to the Ministry of Environment and Forests** of the provisions of the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.**

Topic- GS Paper III–Health and issue

Source- Down to Earth

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A promotional banner for Gradeup Green Card. On the left, there is a small illustration of a person sitting at a desk with a laptop. The background is dark green with a lighter green diagonal stripe. The text "Gradeup Green Card" is in white, bold font. Below it, "Unlimited Access to All Mock Tests of State PCS Exams" is written in a smaller white font. On the right side, there is a red button with the text "CHECK HERE" in white, uppercase letters.

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