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Table of Contents

1. Jal Jeevan Mission
2. PESA Act 1996
3. Niti Aayog's Meeting
4. PLI Scheme
5. Satellites Launched By SSLV
6. Combined Maritime Forces
7. Forest Rules, 2022
8. Marine Plastic Pollution
9. National Handloom Day
10. Fingerprint Technology

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 7

JAL JEEVAN MISSION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Governance & Social Issue)

Jal Jeevan mission: A Maharashtra village holds a lesson for the rest of India

ALOK DESHPANDE
MUMBAI, AUGUST 7

PIMPALGHAR-RANJNOLI, A village situated in the industrial belt of Thane district's Bhiwandi tehsil along the Mumbai-Nasik highway, has used funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to ensure that all 842 families in the village get tap water connection. In other words, each of the 5,644 residents of the village has access to 55 litres of water every day.

Under the JJM, the central government, in partnership with states, aims to provide potable water in adequate quantity and prescribed quality on a long-term basis to every rural household, including in tribal areas of the country, through tap water connection by 2024.

With industries mushrooming all around it, Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli has been a preferred residential destination for labourers from different parts of the country. But as more and more labourers came to the village, water demand rose sharply.

GOVERNANCE
MAHARASHTRA

"It was necessary. One cannot live without water. Women benefited the most due to this initiative. Earlier we used to spend half a day in ensuring water availability for the household chores. But that is all a thing of the past now," said Sulochana Bhagat, former sarpanch of the village.

Even during the Covid-19 pandemic, the village used its funds — around Rs 7 to 8 lakh — to lay down the pipelines.

What is equally remarkable about Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli's achievement is the fact that the village has effectively ensured that residents pay the user charges for tap water. Often, such initiatives and success stories fail because local authorities fail to bring about a discipline where people pay the required user charges. In the absence of such user charges, many similar initiatives become unsustainable.

Each connection gets a water bill of Rs 100 per month.



Receipt of the village water bill. Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli has a 90 per cent bill payment record. *Express*

According to G L Chowdhari, the Village Development Officer of Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli, the village has a 90 per cent bill payment record.

"Village gets a bill of around Rs 25,000 to Rs 27,000 from BMC every year and we try to pay the full amount without any dues," he said. The village gets its water from pipelines running through villagers' fields that take water to Mumbai from dams in Thane district.

Not satisfied with its achievements, the village is also extending its efforts towards reducing water wastage.

At Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli, each household gets water in the morning — from 7 am to around 11 am.

"Earlier, when we had less water, it was used carefully. Now, many times, taps remain open, wasting water. I roam to close running taps and tell people that we must save water. Convenience cannot make us irresponsible," said Vicky Patil, who works with the gram panchayat.

While Pimpalghar-Ranjnoli can stand out as a model for the rest of the country, it is part of a broader effort by the state government to implement JJM. Maharashtra is one of the leading states in the country in implementing the JJM.

As per the data from the central government, almost 71 per cent of households in Maharashtra have access to a tap connection; the national average is just under 52 per cent. By this metric, Maharashtra ranks ninth after Goa, Telangana, Haryana, Andaman and Nicobar islands, Punjab, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

"Around 90 per cent of the villages in the state already had at least one tap. It helped us in planning the mission. Our challenge was to ensure that every household in the village gets the tap water," said Hrishikesh Yashod, Mission Director, JJM, Maharashtra.

The state has planned 37,422 schemes within JJM at an estimated cost of Rs 20,968.79 crore in Zilla Parishads (ZP). As of July 25, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for 31,430 (84 per cent) schemes are ready. Out of these, technical sanctions for 26,278 and administrative approval for 22,597 have been given. A total of 19,156 tenders have been issued.

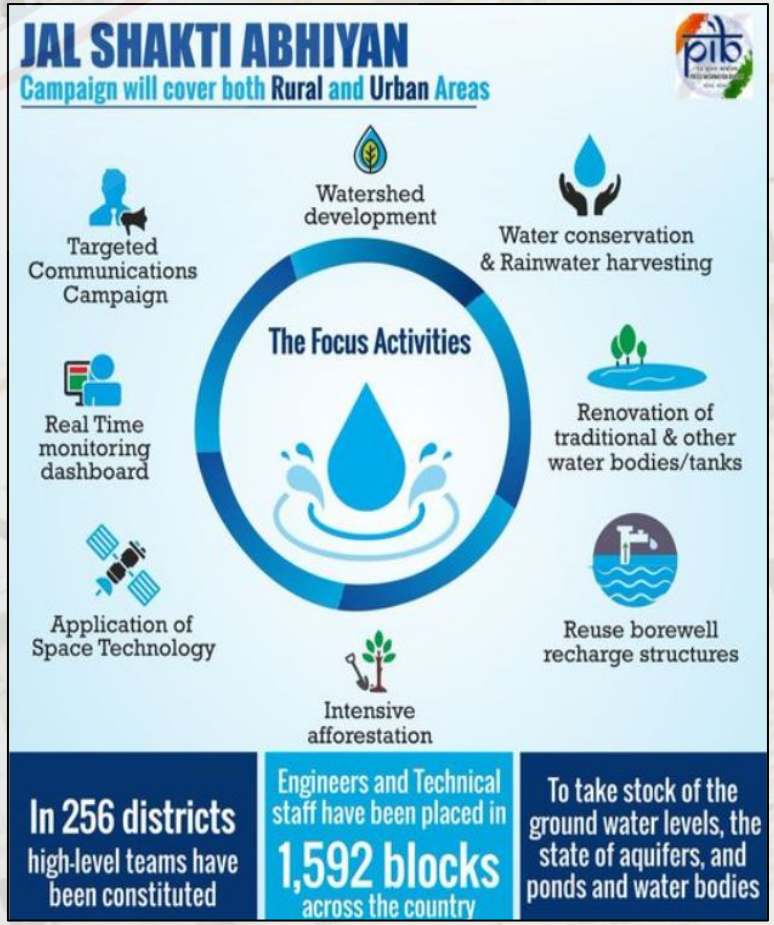
The state has issued work orders for 12,438 schemes. Out of the total schemes, 1,914 are complete while work on remaining 10,057 is ongoing. FULL REPORT ON www.indianexpress.com

Context: A village situated in Maharashtra has used funds under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to ensure that all 842 families in the village get tap water connection.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM):

- **Launched in 2019** under the Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- **Features:** envisages supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
- **Based on a community approach** to water and includes extensive Information, Education and Communication as a key component of the mission.
- **Objective**: create a jan andolan for water, thereby making it everyone's priority.
- **Funding pattern**: between the Centre and states is 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States, 50:50 for other states, and 100% for Union Territories.





INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 8

PANCHAYATS (EXTENSION TO THE SCHEDULED AREAS) ACT 1996

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

PESA Act implementation among AAP's 6 promises to Gujarat's tribals

ADITI RAJA
VADODARA, AUGUST 7

AAM AADMI Party (AAP) national convener and Delhi Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal on Sunday announced a six-point guarantee for tribals in Gujarat, that includes the implementation of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, which has been a contentious issue in the tribal belt.

Kejriwal made the promises at a tribal gathering at Chhota Udepur where Bharatiya Tripal Party (BTP) leader Mahesh Vasava was also present. "Strict implementation of PESA Act" along with the formation of a Tribal Advisory Council (TAC) headed by a tribal leader top the list of the six promises spanning the areas of laws, education, health, caste certificates, housing and roads.

The implementation of PESA in areas notified under Schedule V of the Constitution has been a major contention of BTP, led by MLAs Chhotu Vasava and Mahesh Vasava. BTP supremo Chhotu Vasava had always reiterated that the total implementation of PESA was an "absolute condition" for an alliance with any party.

Context: The judge, while hearing a plea by ousted AIADMK leader against the party's July 11 general council meet, recused himself from the case, days after OPS filed a plea for changing the judge.

PESA Act, 1996

- **A law enacted for ensuring self-governance** through traditional Gram Sabhas for people living in the Scheduled Areas of India.
- **Enacted by Parliament in 1996** and came into force on 24th December 1996.
- **Preserving Identity:** PESA recognises the traditional system of the decision-making process and stands for the peoples' self-governance.
- **Power**: Conferred the absolute powers to Gram Sabha, whereas state legislature has given an advisory role to ensure the proper functioning of Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.
- **Powers and functions given to the Gram Sabhas:**
  - Right to mandatory consultation in land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced persons.
  - Protection of traditional belief, the culture of the tribal communities
  - Ownership of minor forest products
  - Resolution of the local disputes
  - Prevention of land alienation
  - Management of village markets
  - Right to control production, distillation, and prohibition of liquor
  - Exercise of control over money-lending
  - Any other rights involving the Scheduled Tribes.

LIVEMINT

Page 1

NITI AAYOG'S GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

States flag their fiscal woes at NITI Aayog meeting

Rituraj Baruah & Gireesh Chandra Prasad

NEW DELHI

State leaders flagged their fiscal woes at NITI Aayog's governing council meeting chaired by prime minister Narendra Modi on Sunday, even as the central government sought states' cooperation in addressing issues in farming and education.

The seventh meeting of the federal policy think tank's governing council meeting occurred amid a row between Telangana chief minister K. Chandrasekhar Rao, who boycotted the meeting, and NITI Aayog. Rao alleged last week that "states are not included as equal partners in the national development agenda," an incident that NITI Aayog described as "unfortunate."

At Sunday's meeting, states' resource requirements came up for discussion. However, NITI Aayog vice-chairperson Suman Bery said at a briefing that the demand from states was for timely release of funds rather than asking for more. NITI Aayog's chief executive officer Parameswaran Iyer said there was a general discussion on resources, and all states stuck to the agenda—self-sufficiency in edible oils, crop diversification, urban governance and education.

In a statement after the meeting, Kerala chief minister Pinarayi Vijayan demanded that legislation on subjects in the Concurrent List of the Constitution should be initiated after adequate consultation with states, and the Centre should desist from legislating on items in the State List. He also pointed out that the Centre's share of assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban and Rural needs to be revised, considering the increase in the cost of construction materials. Vijayan also demanded a review of the GST on essential items and requested the continuation of GST compensation to states for five years.

Odisha chief minister Naveen Patnaik urged the Centre to give Odisha special focus and funds for disaster proofing as the state is impacted almost

TURN TO PAGE 6



Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the 7th governing council meeting of NITI Aayog in New Delhi on Sunday. PTI

Context: State leaders flagged their fiscal woes at NITI Aayog's governing council meeting.

Governing Council discussed four key agenda items:

- Crop diversification and achieving self-sufficiency in pulses, oilseeds and other agri-commodities;
- Implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) in school education;
- Implementation of National Education Policy in higher education; and
- Urban governance.

Decline in fiscal capacities of state

- **Decline in revenue**: The ability of States to finance current expenditures from their own revenues has declined from 69% in 1955-56 to less than 38% in 2019-20.
- **Increased expenditure:** the expenditure of the States has been shooting up, their revenues did not.
- **Stagnant revenue:** Since States cannot raise tax revenue because of curtailed indirect tax rights - subsumed in GST, except for petroleum products, electricity and alcohol.

Composition of NITI Aayog

- **Chairperson:** Prime Minister
- **Vice-Chairperson:** To be appointed by Prime-Minister
- **Governing Council:** Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- **Regional Council:** To address specific regional issues, Comprising Chief Ministers and Lt. Governors Chaired by the Prime Minister or his nominee.
- **Adhoc Membership:** 2 members in ex-officio capacity from leading Research institutions on rotational basis.
- **Ex-Officio membership:** Maximum four from the Union council of ministers to be nominated by the Prime minister.
- **Chief Executive Officer:** Appointed by Prime-minister for a fixed tenure, in rank of Secretary to Government of India.
- **Special Invitees:** Experts, Specialists with domain knowledge nominated by the Prime-minister.

LIVEMINT

Page 2

PRODUCTION-LINKED INCENTIVE (PLI) SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Indian Economy)



The development comes when the government is chasing a target to achieve 30GW offshore wind energy capacity by 2030. BLOOMBERG

PLI scheme likely for offshore wind turbine makers

Rituraj Baruah
rituraj.baruah@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

The Union government plans to introduce a production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme to promote the manufacturing of offshore wind turbines, two officials aware of the matter said.

The development comes when the government is chasing a target to achieve 30GW offshore wind energy capacity by 2030. "Talks are underway among the relevant departments, including the ministry of new and renewable energy and NITI Aayog (for a PLI for offshore wind turbine). However, no decision has been taken yet," one of the two officials cited above said.

India already has a ₹24,000 crore PLI scheme for solar photovoltaic cells and modules, aimed to boost their domestic manufacturing and reduce the country's dependence on imports from China. The wind industry has repeatedly sought a PLI scheme for itself along the same lines.

Queries sent to the ministry of new and renewable energy, power and NITI Aayog remained unanswered.

In an April interview, Mahesh Palashikar, president of GE South Asia, suggested the government could provide an incentive scheme to boost the wind energy segment.

Despite having a 7,600-km coastline, India has no offshore energy project. Although the Centre notified the national offshore wind energy policy in 2015, the sector has not taken off as anticipated.

Of late, the Centre has renewed its efforts to boost the wind energy segment to achieve 500GW of renewable energy by 2030.

In June, the renewable energy ministry said it would issue the first bid for leasing out offshore wind energy blocks equivalent to 4GW capacity off the coast of Tamil Nadu in a few months. The ministry also announced that evacuation and transmission of power from offshore pooling substations to onshore transmission would be provided free of cost for all offshore wind capacities that will be bid out by FY30.

The ministry recently came up with a strategy paper suggesting incentives to companies in the offshore wind energy space, including the waiver of transmission charges, renewable energy credits, carbon credits benefits and viability-gap

TURN TO PAGE 6

Context: The Union government plans to introduce a production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme to promote the manufacturing of offshore wind turbines.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes

- **Launched in March 2020, the scheme initially targeted three industries:**
  - Mobile and allied Component Manufacturing
  - Electrical Component Manufacturing and
  - Medical Devices
- **Incentives Under the Scheme:**
  - **Incentives calculation:** basis of incremental sales, range from as low as 1% for the electronics and technology products to as high as 20% for the manufacturing of critical key starting drugs and certain drug intermediaries.
  - **Calculation on the basis of sales, performance and local value addition**: In some sectors such as advanced chemistry cell batteries, textile products and the drone industry, the incentive to be given will be calculated on the basis of sales, performance and local value addition done over the period of five years.
- **So far, the government has announced PLI schemes for 14 sectors including:**
  - Automobile and auto components, electronics and IT hardware, telecom, pharmaceuticals, solar modules, metals and mining, textiles and apparel, white goods, drones, and advanced chemistry cell batteries.
- **Objectives: t**o reduce India's dependence on China and other foreign countries and support the labour-intensive sectors and aims to increase the employment ratio in India.

THE HINDU Page 1

SATELLITES LAUNCHED BY SSLV
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 -SCi & Tech)

Satellites launched by SSLV in 'wrong orbit, not usable'

Launch vehicle put them in elliptical, not circular orbit: ISRO

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
SRIHARIKOTA

The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on Sunday said the satellites onboard its maiden Small Satellite Launch Vehicle "are no longer usable" after the SSLV-D1 placed them in an elliptical orbit instead of a circular one.

The space agency said a committee would analyse, and make recommendations on, Sunday's episode. With the implementation of those recommendations, "ISRO will come back soon with SSLV-D2".



The SSLV-D1 carrying the EOS-02 and AzaadiSAT satellites lifting off from Sriharikota on Sunday. ▪ RAGU R

"SSLV-D1 placed the satellites into a 356x76 km elliptical orbit instead of the 356-km circular orbit. Satellites are no longer usable. Issue is reasonably identified. Failure of a logic to identify a sensor failure and go for a salvage action caused the deviation," ISRO said in an update on its official Twitter handle.

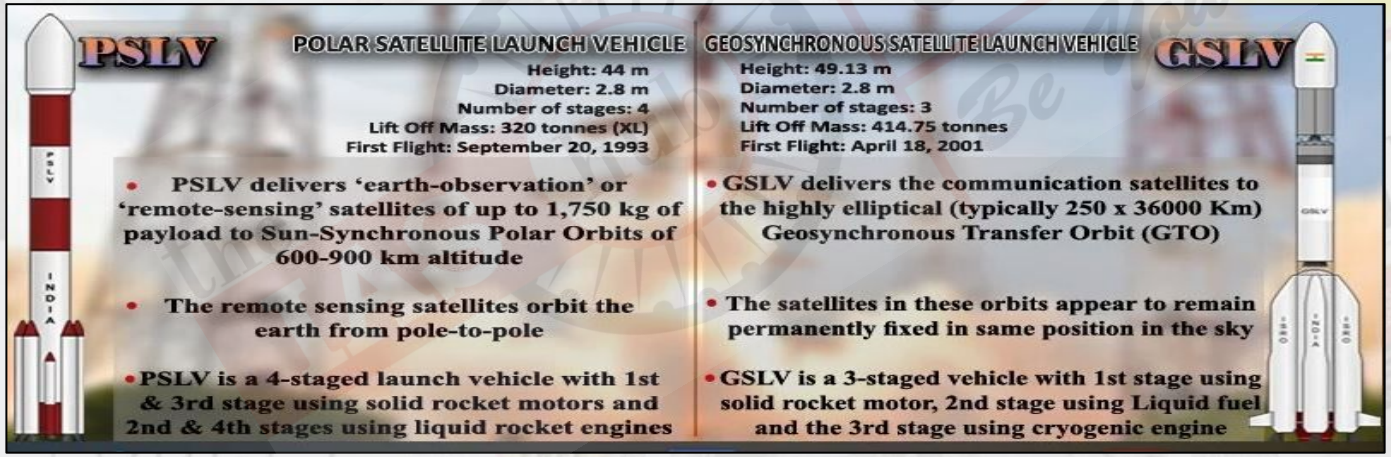
It added a detailed statement by ISRO Chairman S. Somanath will be "uploaded soon". In its maiden mission, the launch vehicle carried the Earth Observation Satellite EOS-02 and the co-passenger student satellite AzaadiSAT.

CONTINUED ON ▸ PAGE 10

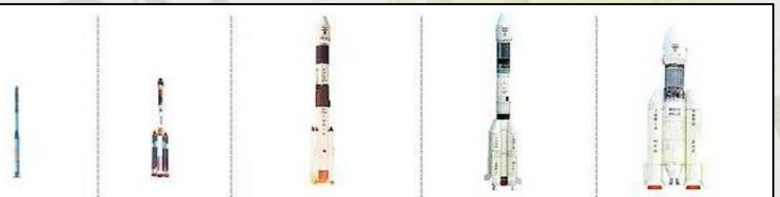
Context: The satellites onboard its maiden Small Satellite Launch Vehicle "are no longer usable" after the SSLV-D1 placed them in an elliptical orbit instead of a circular one.

About ISRO's SSLV

- **Capable of carrying satellites** weighing less than or equal to 500 kg.
- **The launch vehicle** will carry the small satellites into 500 km LEO (Low Earth Orbit).
- **Manufacturing of SSLV** is the responsibility of the commercial arm of ISRO i.e. NSIL (New Space India Limited).
- **SSLV is ISRO's lightest launch vehicle**, weighing around 110 tons.
- **Contrary to PSLV's** 70 days time to get integrated, the SSLV takes only 72 hours.
- **SSLV needs only 6 people** to integrate it.
- SSLV of ISRO is a **three stage** launch vehicle.
- The launch vehicle **uses solid fuel** in all its stages of flight.
- The vehicle also features both **vented and closed interstage**.



PSLV was developed for Low Earth Orbit satellites into Polar and Sun Synchronous Orbits, and GSLV for heavier INSAT class of Geosynchronous satellites into orbit.



	SLV-3	ASLV	PSLV-XL	GSLV MK-II	GSLV MK-III
Height	22.7 m	23.5 m	44 m	49 m	43.43 m
Liftoff weight	17 t	39 t	320 t	414 t	640 t
Propulsion	All solid	All solid	Solid and liquid	Solid, liquid, and cryogenic	Solid, liquid, and cryogenic
Payload mass	40 kg	150 kg	1860 kg	2200 kg	4000 kg
Orbit	Low Earth Orbit	Low Earth Orbit	475 km Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit*	Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit	Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit

*1300 kg in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit
All information and images: ISRO

THE HINDU Page 10

COMBINED MARITIME FORCES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Internal Security)

India begins cooperation with Combined Maritime Forces

Modalities of nature of cooperation is being worked out, say officials

DINAKAR PERI
NEW DELHI

Last month, India formally commenced cooperation with the Bahrain-based multilateral partnership, Combined Maritime Forces (CMF). However, the modalities of the exact nature of cooperation are being worked out, according to official sources.

At the India-U.S. 2+2 in April, India had announced that it would join the CMF as an Associate Partner, which Defence Minister Rajnath Singh had then said would strengthen cooperation in regional security in the western Indian Ocean.

Joining the CMF is the latest in a series of multilateral engagements by the Indian Navy as part of India's widening military diplomacy.

During July-end, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff (DCNS), Vice-Admiral Sanjay Mahindru, visited the headquarters of the CMF, which the Navy said marks "the initiation of the Indian Navy's 'Associate Support' to CMF in keeping with India's commitment to the collective responsibility of maritime security in the Indian Ocean."



In tandem: Vice-Admiral Sanjay Mahindru at the Combined Maritime Forces headquarters in Bahrain in July. ▪ @INDIANNAVY

"Commitments to resources and personnel are limited for Associate membership and it will be cooperative engagement based on the needs and requirements. The modalities for this are being worked out," an official source said.

The Indian Navy could be contributing a warship when required, however, there is no deployment as of now, the source added.

The Indian Navy has a Liaison Officer posted at the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM) in Bahrain who will also function as the point person for cooperation with the CMF, officials stated.

The Combined Maritime Forces is a multinational naval partnership to promote security, stability and prosperity across approximately 3.2 million square miles of international waters, which encompass some of the world's most important shipping lanes.

34 members grouping

The 34-nation grouping is commanded by a U.S. Navy Vice Admiral, who also serves as Commander U.S. Naval Forces CENTCOM and U.S. Fifth Fleet. All three commands are co-located at U.S. Naval Support Activity Bahrain. In the immediate neighbourhood, Pakistan is a full member of Combined Maritime Forces .

It comprises three task forces: CTF 150 (maritime security and counter-terrorism), CTF 151 (counter piracy) and CTF 152 (Arabian Gulf security and cooperation).

As per CMF's website, it is a flexible organisation and members are not bound by either a political or military mandate. "Contributions can vary from the provision of a liaison officer at CMF HQ in Bahrain to the supply of warships or support vessels in task forces, and maritime reconnaissance aircraft based on land," it stated.

We can also call on warships not explicitly assigned to CMF to give associated support, which is assistance they can offer if they have the time and capacity to do so whilst undertaking national tasking, the description on the website stated.

Under this framework, India has in the past cooperated with CMF on various occasions. For instance, the Combined Maritime Forces's CTF 151 has coordinated with Indian and Chinese warships deployed on anti-piracy duties to patrol the Maritime Security Transit Corridor.

Context: India formally commenced cooperation with the Bahrain-based multilateral partnership, Combined Maritime Forces (CMF).

35th member: India became the 35th member of the maritime partnership that also includes Australia, Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, the Netherlands and New Zealand.

Significance: So far, India has been conducting similar anti-piracy missions on its own.

Associate member: India will reportedly not get command of the task forces' and will also have a limited say in planning operations.

Combined Maritime Forces (CMF)

- **Established in 2001 with only 12 members**, the coalition - then called the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) - was formed as a coalition of regional and international like-minded partners.
- **Objective**: to counter the threat of international terrorism and uphold the international rules-based order.
- **Primary task**: ensuring stability and security across 3.2 million square miles of international waters by acting against illegal non-state actors operating in vital sea lines of communication.
- **Scope**: expanded from just counterterrorism to counternarcotics, counter smuggling operations, and suppressing piracy.
- **Headquartered** in Bahrain, along with the NAVCENT and the 5th fleet of the US.
- **Other Asian members** include Pakistan, the Philippines, Seychelles, Singapore and Malaysia.
- **Participation** in the CMF-B is **voluntary** - it's mandated neither by a political agreement nor a military one.

CMF-B task forces:

- The work of the CMF-B is divided into four combined task forces - the CTF 150, CTF 151, CTF 152, and CTF 153.
  - **The CTF 150** focuses on ensuring maritime security in the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean.
  - **CTF 151** focuses on counterpiracy.
  - **The CTF 152** aims to ensure maritime security in the Arabian Gulf (also known as Persian Gulf) and is currently being commanded by the Kuwait Navy.
  - **The CTF 153** focuses on ensuring maritime security in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and is currently being commanded by the US Navy.
- **Pakistan has held the most commanderships** of the CTF 150 and CTF 151, at 12 and 9 times, respectively.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 12

FOREST (CONSERVATION) RULES, 2022

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Governance & Social issues)

Do new forest Act rules dilute rights of tribals? Panel set up for scrutiny

Subodh.Ghildiyal
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Responding to the controversy that the new rules notified under the Forest Conservation Act dilute the rights of the forest dwellers, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has formed an expert committee to study the subject, including the principal law granting forest rights and other issues pertaining to the STs.

NCST sources said it marks a prima facie acknowledgement that the FCA, 2022 rules tread on the rights of the marginalised communities living in forest areas as enshrined in the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006.

The "working group" will examine the FRA, 2006, and "other issues related to the Forest and STs". While its terms of reference are still to be finalised, sources said the rubric it is formed under makes the agenda "open-ended", which can go into any subject pertaining to tribals. Comprising six persons, the panel will be chaired by Ananta Nayak, member, NCST.

According to sources, the panel was put in place following a feedback that rules, 2022, have sent a message down the

SIX-MEMBER PANEL

lower rungs of bureaucracy that consent of the "gram sabha" is now secondary to the process of forest clearance.

At the heart of the row are the rules 2022 notified by the ministry of environment, forest and climate change, on June 29.

As the path-breaking flagship law which grants land and other traditional rights to the forest dwellers, the FRA lays down that rights recognised in the statute will be settled, and consent of 'gram sabha' will be taken, before the diversion of the forest land for a project or other reason.

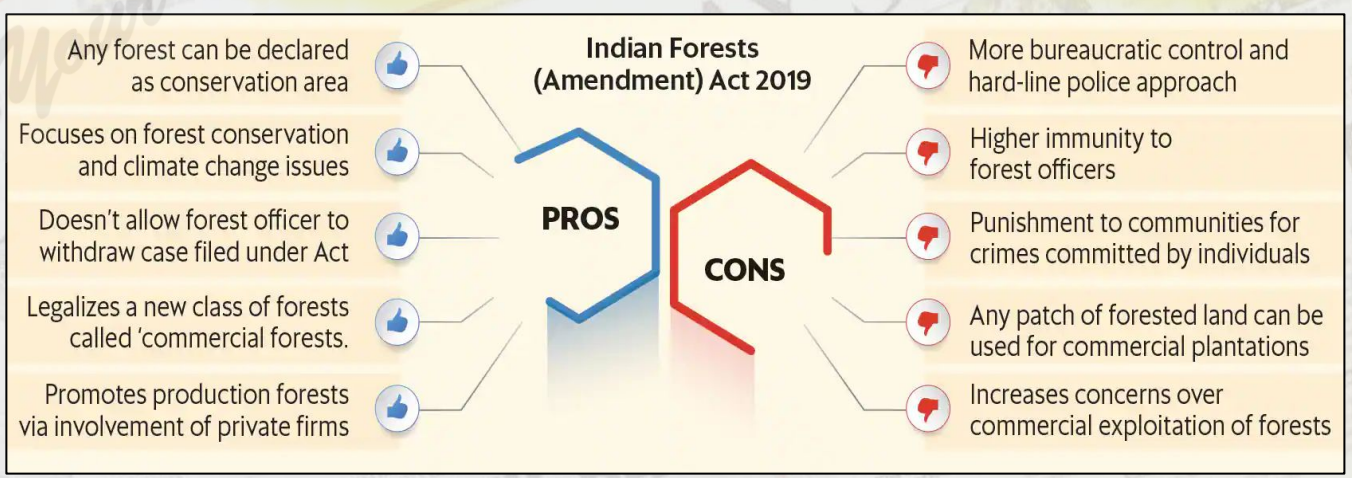
Congress has alleged that new rules violate this statutory provision by allowing for the forest rights to be settled after the "final approval" for forest clearances has been granted by the central government. Leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge shot off a letter to NCST chairman Harsh Chouhan, urging him to ensure the compliance of FRA before approval of forest diversions.

However, the Centre has rebuffed the allegations, with forest minister Bhupender Yadav saying, "The Rules 2022 have been promulgated solely to implement the provisions of the FCA. No rule or provisions of any Act are being diluted. The process has been streamlined for reducing the timelines for arrival at the final decision... Processes and provisions envisaged in the Rules, 2022, are not inconsistent with the other statutory laws including FRA, compliance of which can also be ensured simultaneously by their respective nodal implementing agencies to reduce the time lag and cost involved."

Context: Responding to the controversy that the new rules notified under the Forest Conservation Act dilute the rights of the forest dwellers, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has formed an expert committee to study the subject.

Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2022

- **Monitoring and regulation**: Constitute an advisory committee, a regional empowered committee and a screening committee at the State/UT.
- **Regional Office integration**: examine all the linear projects (e.g. roads, highways, etc) involving land up to 40 hectares and the use of forest land up to 0.7 canopy density
- **Duration**: A fixed time for quicker review of each project
- **Responsibility to states**: States are given the responsibility of settling forest rights of forest dwellers (Forest Rights Act, 2006) and allowing diversion of forest land.
- **Compensatory afforestation (CA)**: If the state already has over two-thirds area under green cover or over one-third area under forest cover, then CA could be taken in other states/UTs where the cover is less than 20%.



DOWN TO EARTH

August 8

TACKLING MARINE PLASTIC POLLUTION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Environment & Ecology)

POLLUTION

Tackling marine plastic pollution

According to a 2017 study, the Odisha coast has the lowest quantity, and Goa coast has the highest quantity of beach debris

NEXT NEWS ›



Context: The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have issued the notification asking manufacturers, suppliers and consumers of single-use plastic items to scrap and phase them out and switch to greener and sustainable alternatives.

2017 study (Prevalence of marine litter along the Indian beaches): the Odisha coast has the lowest (0.31 gram per square metre) quantity, and Goa coast (205.75 g / m2) the highest quantity of beach debris.

Key points

- **The following plastic items have been banned from July 1, 2022:**
  - Balloon sticks; cigarette cling film packs; cutlery items including plates, cups, glasses, forks, spoons, knives, trays, earbuds, sweet boxes, candy and ice cream sticks, invitation cards, polystyrene for decoration and PVC banners measuring under 100 microns.
- **The ban includes** not just the use of plastic items but also their production.
- **Extension**: Plastic bags of thickness less than 120 microns will also be phased out from December 31, 2022.
- **Limitations:** Thousands of other plastic products - such as plastic bottles - are however not covered by this ban.

PIB

August 8

NATIONAL HANDLOOM DAY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Infrastructure)

PM pays tribute to India's rich cultural diversity on the occasion of National Handloom Day

PM urges youngsters associated with StartUps to take part in Handloom Startup Grand Challenge



Context:The Prime Minister urged all youngsters associated with the world of StartUps to take part in Handloom Startup Grand Challenge.

National Handloom Day: 7th August

- **Importance of the date 7th August:** chosen as the Swadeshi Movement was launched on the same date in the year 1905 which was based on Bal Gangadhar Tilak's ideology of swadeshi.
- **Significance**: On this day, the handloom weaving community is honoured and the contribution of this sector is highlighted.

Handloom/Textile sector in India

- **Contribution in the economy:** Sector accounts for 7% of India's manufacturing output, 2% of GDP, 12% of exports and employs directly and indirectly about 10 crore people.
- **India is:**
  - The largest producer of cotton, accounting for 25% of the global output.
  - The world's second-largest producer of textiles and garments after China.
  - The second-largest producer of man-made fibres - polyester and viscose.

SCIENCE REPORTER

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FINGERPRINT TECHNOLOGY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

150th Birth Anniversary of Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizul Haque: Pioneer in Fingerprint Technology

Dhrubajyoti Chattopadhyay



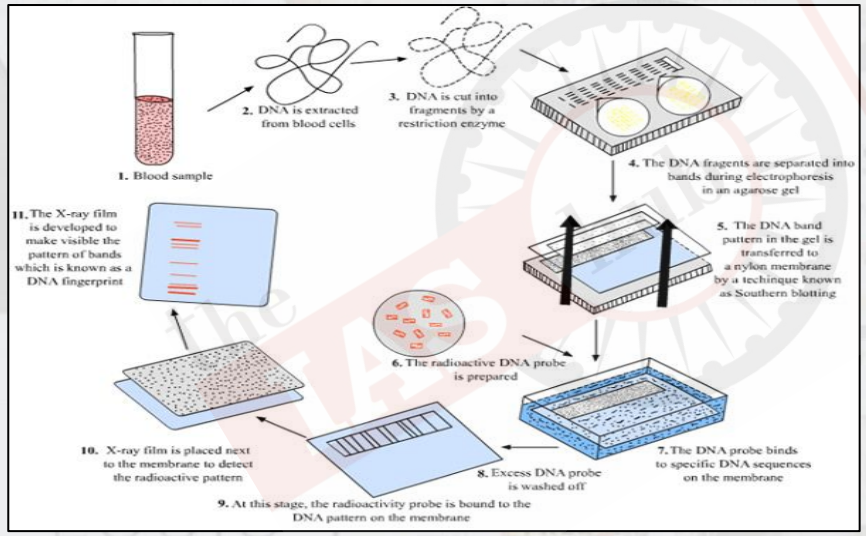
Azizul Haque

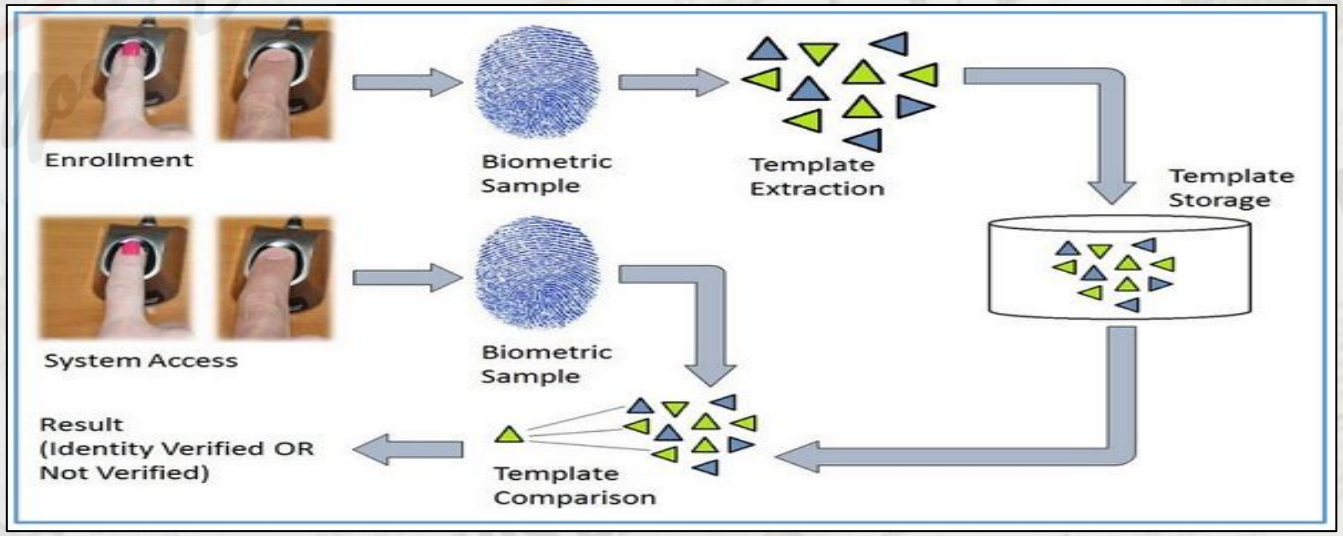
Not only tangible material wealth, European colonizers robbed Indians of their intangible intellectual properties as well. For almost two centuries they claimed discoveries made by Indians as their own by depriving our own countrymen, the so called native people. This includes Sir J.C. Bose, Radhanath Sikdar, Kishori Mohan Bandopadhyay, Hemanta Bose and many others.

Context: The year 2022 is the sesquicentennial Birth Anniversary of Khan Bahadur Qazi Azizul Haque, one of the discoverers of fingerprint technology, but the credit went to Sir Edward Richard Henry.

DNA fingerprinting

- **A technique for identification** of an individual by examining their DNA.
- **Two bases link** to each other using hydrogen bonds to form base pairs
- Though 9**9.7% of the makeup is similar** between any two people there is a 0.3% difference which accounts to almost 10 million different base pairs
- Blood, semen ,hair and teeth (with roots), , bones, flesh, saliva etc. can be used to study the DNA





THANK YOU!

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