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MK Yadav Sir

Table of Contents

1. Water Budget
2. Pre-Packs Resolution
3. Sharing of Aadhar Data
4. National Panchayat Awards
5. ART Regulations
6. Syria and Tunisia
7. G7 Renewables Target
8. Magnaporthe Oryzae
9. Bihu
10. World Heritage Day

BUSINESS STANDARD Page 6

WATER BUDGET

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

In a first, Kerala adopts water budget to tackle summer woes

SHINE JACOB
Chennai, 18 April

Kerala on Monday became the first state to adopt a water budget in a bid to come up with a solution to water scarcity in certain regions there. The first phase of the project would cover 94 gram panchayats and 15 block panchayats.

The Public Water Budget was released by Chief Minister Pinarayi Vijayan on Monday, along with the launch of the third phase of the Ini Njan Ozhukatte (Let me flow now) project, for the rehabilitation of irrigation networks in the Western Ghats. The idea of a water budget was first mooted by the state in 2019. The current Budget was prepared based on the availability and consumption of water in the state.

The budget gives data about the availability of water at a particular place and its consumption based on the population in the region. The move is intended to create awareness among people regarding the proper use of water, avoiding its wastage. The budget was prepared by the Centre for Water Resource Development Management and the state water department.

"Usage of water has to be regulated in accordance with its availability in an area. That is where the water budget comes in. It would lead to awareness among the public against unnecessary wastage of water and through that we can achieve water conservation. It is the first-of-its-kind project in the country and will be an example for other states to emulate," Vijayan said.

According to government estimates, as part of the Ini Njan Ozhukatte project, the state has recovered hundreds of water bodies and will be using satellite data to assess the status of water bodies in 230 gram panchayats in its third phase.



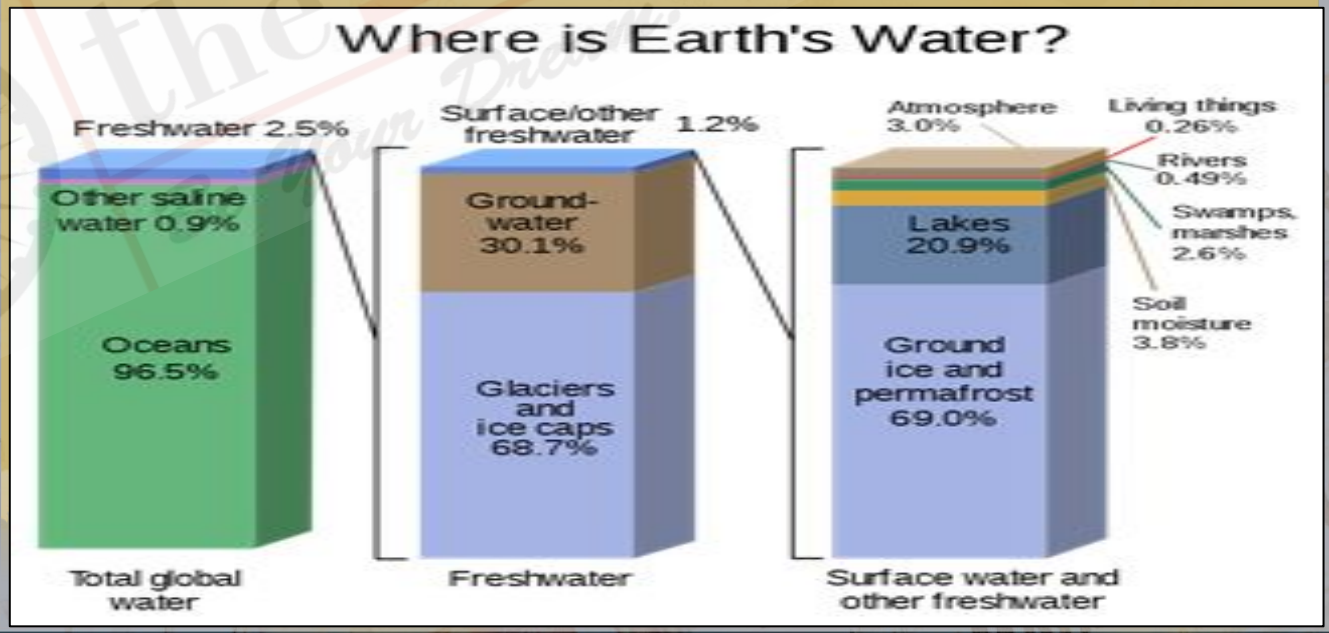
"IT WOULD LEAD TO AWARENESS ABOUT WASTAGE OF WATER AND THROUGH THAT WE CAN ACHIEVE WATER CONSERVATION. IT IS THE FIRST-OF-ITS-KIND PROJECT IN THE COUNTRY AND WILL BE AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER STATES TO EMULATE"

Pinarayi Vijayan
Kerala Chief Minister

Context: Kerala became the first state to adopt a **water budget** in a bid to come up with solution to water scarcity in certain regions there.

Key Points

- The **Public Water Budget** was released by Chief Minister, along with the launch of the third phase of the Ini **Njan Ozhukatte (Let me flow now) project,** for the rehabilitation of irrigation networks in the Western Ghats.
- The idea of a water budget was first mooted by the state in **2019**.
- The **current Budget** was prepared based on the availability and consumption of water in the state.
- The budget gives data about the availability of water at particular place and its consumption based on the population in the region.
- The budget was prepared by the **Centre for Water Resource Development Management** and the state water department.



PRE-PACKS RESOLUTION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Pre-packaged Resolution for MSMEs Yet to Unwrap Success

Scheme a non-starter two years after launch as lenders prefer OTS given small outstandings and possible delays in court

Joel.Rebello@timesgroup.com

Mumbai: The pre-packaged insolvency resolution process (PPIRP) for micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has had a circumspect start to its innings, with only four cases admitted in two years since the government tailored the programme to help extricate loans stuck in small business.

Bankers are reluctant to take any MSME through the process anticipating a deep haircut while promoters of MSMEs do not want to risk losing their company to a third party. The government, meanwhile, is considering a similar process for larger companies as delays in cases are seen as potentially diminishing the appeal of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

"There are no takers for this scheme because banks prefer a one-time settlement (OTS) in such cases and they are quicker to implement," said a senior banking executive. "This scheme is, in fact, similar to an OTS because the creditor and the bank have to agree to the plan, but the big difference is that in the PPIRP, we need a court approval that takes its own time."

In 2021, the Centre passed an ordinance allowing pre-packs as an insolvency resolution mechanism for MSMEs with defaults up to ₹1 crore. PPIRP allows creditors and debtors to work on a resolution plan and then submit it for approval from the courts. The incumbent management typically retains control until the final deal is approved by the court.

Bahram Vakil, founding partner at AZB & Partners and member of the bankruptcy law reform committee that led to the implementation of the IBC, said the scheme did not work because, for such small outstanding loans, the OTS is much simpler than going to court.

"Typically, in these small loans there are only one or two lenders and not a consortium of lenders; so going to court just delays the process. We hope that the new amendments suggested can open it up to larger companies," Vakil said. "This will be beneficial because if creditors and the debtor agree, then we only need a court okay at the end and not at every stage, quickening the process substantially."

Practical Challenges

Bankers reluctant to take any MSME through the pre packaged process fearing a deep haircut | They prefer OTS without involving courts

Only **four MSMEs** have been admitted through the process and none are resolved as yet

Govt working on allowing the scheme for even large companies



Another banker said banks are reluctant to get into any agreement with borrowers with no chance of full recovery. "These companies are small where there are a lot of issues. If banks allow these promoters to escape with a haircut, there will be a flood of such requests, creating asset quality challenges. Smaller banks waited for large ones to finalise some sort of a process but that did not happen; so everyone just wants the status quo," this banker said.

Vakil said the PPIRP process stipulates that in cases where operational creditors are not getting paid fully, a Swiss challenge be opened to ensure the best value. "This stipulation will also be a part of the amended law because we cannot have a sweetheart deal between banks and debtors. We are hopeful that this amendment will be taken up in the monsoon session of parliament," he said.

Bankers said small companies were also not equipped to approach banks with a clear plan, which was another reason for its failure.

"The scheme depended a lot on small companies to initiate the process, which involved the filing of techno-economic viability study that not all could do. Ultimately, it is for the company to prove that it is eligible and willing to undergo the process of resolution, which was also an issue," said another bank executive.

Context: The **pre-packaged insolvency resolution process (PPIRP)** for micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has had a circumspect start to its innings, with only four cases admitted in two years since the government tailored the programme to help extricate loans stuck in small business.

Pre-packaged insolvency resolution process (PPIRP)

- A pre-pack envisages the **resolution of the debt of a distressed company** through a direct agreement between secured creditors and the existing owners or outside investors, instead of a public bidding process.
- Under the pre-pack system, financial creditors will agree to terms with the promoters or a potential investor, and seek approval of the resolution plan from the **National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).**
- The approval of at least **66% of financial creditors** that are unrelated to the corporate debtor would be required before a resolution plan is submitted to the NCLT.
- The NCLTs will be required to either accept or reject an application for a pre-pack insolvency proceeding before considering a petition for a **Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP).**

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 14

UIDAI must share data for heinous crime probe: HC

Ajay.Sura@timesgroup.com

Chandigarh: The Punjab and Haryana HC has made it clear that the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), ministry of electronics & information technology (MEITY), has to provide or share information pertaining to offences involving heinous penal provisions to the police authorities.

As there were no specific provisions of providing such details to the police, Justice Anoop Chitkara passed these orders while exercising the court's powers, allowing a petition filed by police, seeking directions to (UIDAI to) provide information relating to Aadhaar cards for probong a criminal case involving fake ones. The plea was filed by the UT under CrPC Section 482 (inherent powers of HC). The Aadhaar Act states the power to give required information vests with the HC.

The information was sought for supplying the copies of Aadhar cards and all copies of proofs of 12 minor girls, when they applied for their new Aadhar cards, for further necessary action in case FIR No. 308 dated October 13, 2017 under sections of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act. "Considering the age of the children and invocation of heinous penal provisions, it would be in the interest of justice if the required information concerning Aadhaar cards is given by the UIDAI," observed the HC.

SHARING OF AADHAR DATA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Context: The Punjab and Haryana HC has made it clear that the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), ministry of electronics & information technology (MEITY), has to provide or share information pertaining to offences involving heinous penal provisions to the police authorities.

- As there were no specific provisions of providing such details to the police, HC passed these orders while exercising the court's powers, allowing a petition filed by police, seeking directions to (UIDAI to) provide information relating to Aadhaar cards for proving a criminal case involving fake ones.

Background

- The UIDAI said in its affidavit that sharing or use of biometric information for any use other than the generation of the Aadhaar number, and authentication, is "impermissible".
  - Section 29 of the Aadhaar Act places restrictions on sharing information collected or created under the Act.
- The UIDAI also referred to regulation 3 of the Aadhaar Act, which says "core biometric information collected by the Authority under the Act shall not be shared with anyone for any reason whatsoever".
- The UIDAI also added that it does not have the technology to match fingerprints etc found at the scene of a crime with those available on its database.
- The UIDAI added that the biometrics information is only used for de-duplication of residents and to ensure uniqueness of Aadhaar number.
- The UIDAI submitted that as per the mandate of the Aadhaar Act and the direction of the Supreme Court, such information cannot be provided without giving an opportunity of hearing to the Aadhaar cardholder in question.

Exceptions when Information can be revealed

- Certain provisions of the Aadhar Act, 2016 allow for sharing the information in the following two scenarios:
  - In the interest of national security, a Joint Secretary in the Central Government may issue a direction for revealing, (i) Aadhaar number, (ii) biometric information (iris scan, finger print and other biological attributes specified by regulations), (iii) demographic information, and (iv) photograph.
- Such a decision will be reviewed by an Oversight Committee and will be valid for six months.
  - On the order of a court, only (i) an individual's Aadhaar number, (ii) photograph, and (iii) demographic information, may be revealed.

PIB

April 19

NATIONAL PANCHAYAT AWARDS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Governance)

PM congratulates the awardees of National Panchayat Awards

Context: The Prime Minister has congratulated the awardees of **National Panchayat Awards.**

Key Points

- The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is celebrating **National Panchayat Awards** Week from 17th to 21st April 2023, as part of the **Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM) 2.0**, leading up to National Panchayati Raj Day on 24th April 2023.
- **President of India** inaugurated the National Conference on Incentivization of Panchayats and presented the National Panchayat Awards in New Delhi.
- It honours the best-performing Panchayats by assessing their performance in the attainment of SDGs. The annual awards were first instituted in 2011.
- Also, a booklet on **'Best Practices on Works of Awardee Panchayats'** was also released.
- The Awardee Panchayats under various **categories of National Panchayat Awards**–2023 namely:
  - **Deen Dayal Upadhyay Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (DDUPSVP)** for the performance under individual LSDG themes.
  - **Nanaji Deshmukh Sarvottam Panchayat Satat Vikas Puraskar (NDSPSVP)** for the aggregate performance under all 9 LSDG themes and green initiative related Special Categories.
  - Gram Urja **Swaraj Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar.**
  - **Carbon Neutral Vishesh Panchayat Puraskar** will be felicitated and the award money will be transferred digitally to the Awardee Panchayats on this occasion.

LIVE MINT

Page 2

ART REGULATIONS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)

Govt tightens norms for IVF procedures

Priyanka Sharma
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NEW DELHI



Many couples with infertility issues opt for IVF-related procedures. REUTERS

The health ministry has tightened regulations for Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), commonly used to treat infertility through vitro fertilization (IVF), aiming to rein in a mushrooming money-making industry.

The government has told IVF clinics to follow compliance procedures with respect to the retrieval of oocytes (a developing egg in a female), limiting the number of oocytes in one cycle, and putting a cap on the number of embryos that can be transferred to the female during the treatment cycle.

The government also reminded clinics that procedures should be conducted in females of advanced maternal age and those who have faced recurrent miscarriages.

The tightening of regulations will have an impact on the mushrooming IVF industry and help rein in unnecessary procedures undertaken by clinics just to make money.

The ministry also regulated the procedure for embryo transfer in the uterus.

The Assisted Reproductive Technology Regulations, 2023 mention that a gynaecologist should transfer 1-2 embryos in the uterus during a treatment cycle depending upon the medical condition of the patient.

Only in exceptional circumstances -- such as advanced maternal age, recurrent miscarriages and recurrent implantation failure -- can three embryos be transferred. In any case, the doctor cannot transfer more than three embryos.

The government has told clinics to comply with the regulations governing procedures for in vitro fertilization

Welcoming the government's move, Dr Archana Dhawan Bajaj, an IVF expert at Nurture Clinic in New Delhi, said, "This initiative will bring more transparency and offer clear cut guidelines to the doctors in terms of what they can and cannot do. It will ensure patient safety. Now that the government has limited the number of embryo transfers, i.e., 1-2 in a cycle and in rare cases 3 embryos, the biggest advantage of this capping is that it will prevent multiple births like triplets or quadruplets."

Besides this, it will decrease morbidity in the newborns and thus, reduce the pressure on the healthcare system.

Experts said many IVF clinics across the country operate with semi-trained staff and no expertise in the field that put patients' lives at risk. Hence, such regulations are required from time to time to regulate the industry.

The government notification said clinics shall retrieve oocytes from the donor after the consent of the donor and for retrieving oocytes from the donor, clinics shall make efforts to retrieve not more than seven oocytes during one cycle.

Further, the notification said clinics shall retrieve all formed follicles and ensure controlled ovarian stimulation of woman to prevent ovarian hyperstimulation.

Many couples with infertility issues opt for IVF. India has as many as 27.5 million infertile people, according to the Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction.

Queries sent to the health ministry remained answered.

Context: The health ministry has tightened regulations for **Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)**, commonly used to treat infertility through **vitro fertilization (IVF),** aiming to rein in a mushrooming money-making industry.

- The government has told IVF clinics to follow compliance procedures with respect to the **retrieval of oocytes (a developing egg in a female),** limiting the number of oocytes in one cycle, and putting a cap on the number of embryos that can be transferred to the female during the treatment cycle.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

- It is used to **treat infertility.**
- It includes **fertility treatments** that handle both a woman's egg and a man's sperm.
- It works by **removing eggs** from a woman's body.
- The eggs are then **mixed with sperm to make embryos.**
- The embryos are then put back in the woman's body.
- **In vitro fertilization (IVF)** is the most common and effective type of ART.
- ART procedures sometimes use **donor eggs**, donor sperm, or previously frozen embryos.
- It may also involve a **surrogate or gestational carrier.**
- A **surrogate** is a woman who becomes pregnant with sperm from the male partner of the couple.
- A **gestational carrier** becomes pregnant with an egg from the female partner and the sperm from the male partner.
- The most common complication of ART is a **multiple pregnancy.**
- It can be **prevented or minimized** by limiting the number of embryos that are put into the woman's body.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 13

SYRIA AND TUNISIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)

Syria chief envoy visits Tunisia to try restore ties after more than a decade

ASSOCIATED PRESS
TUNIS, TUNISIA, APRIL 18

SYRIA'S CHIEF diplomat is on a three-day official visit to Tunisia meant to restore diplomatic relations that have been cut off since 2012 during the civil war that followed President Bashar Assad's brutal crackdown on mass protests against his rule.

Syrian Foreign Minister Faisal Mikdad had a meeting with Tunisian counterpart Nabil Ammar shortly after his arrival on Monday evening. No details were disclosed about the talks and Mikdad's schedule for Tuesday or Wednesday.

The visit is meant to help restore bilateral relations, the Tunisian Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement.

Earlier this month, Tunisian President ordered appointment of an ambassador to Damascus. It followed the Syrian decision to reopen its embassy in Tunis and appoint an ambassador

Mikdad's visit to Tunisia is the second leg of a trip that began in Algeria, one of the few Arab countries that maintained diplomatic relations during Syria's civil war.. AP

EXPLAINED Decade of change

THE MOVE is an example of how things have changed in region over the decade: Tunisia was birthplace of the Arab Spring pro-democracy movements that spread as far as Syria in 2011, and was long among Assad's strongest critics. But today, Tunisia's leadership is swinging back toward authoritarianism, and is allying anew with Assad's Syria.

Context: Tunisia has become the latest Arab state to establish diplomatic ties with **Syria**, after cutting off relations a decade ago.

- Syria will reopen its **embassy in Tunisia** after the North African country announced the appointment of a new ambassador to Syria.

Arab Spring

- The **Arab Spring was a series of pro-democracy uprisings** that enveloped several largely Muslim countries, including Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Libya, Egypt and Bahrain.
- The events in these nations generally began in the spring of **2011**, which led to the name.
  - However, the **political and social impact** of these popular uprisings remains significant today, years after many of them ended.
- When protests broke out in Tunisia in late 2010 and spread to other countries, there were hopes that the Arab world was in for massive changes.
- The expectation was that in countries where people rose, such as T**unisia, Egypt, Yemen, Libya, Bahrain and Syria**, the old autocracies would be replaced with new democracies.
- But Tunisia is the only country where the revolutionaries outwitted the counter-revolutionaries.
  - They overthrew **Zine El Abidine Ben Ali's dictatorship**, and the country transitioned to a multi-party democracy.
- But except **Tunisia**, the country-specific stories of the Arab uprising were tragic.



DTE

APRIL 19

G7 RENEWABLES TARGET

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)



G7 sets renewables target, no timeline for fossil fuel phase out

Gas investments and nuclear energy remain in play while urgent action is needed to phase out fossil fuels

By Trishant Dev

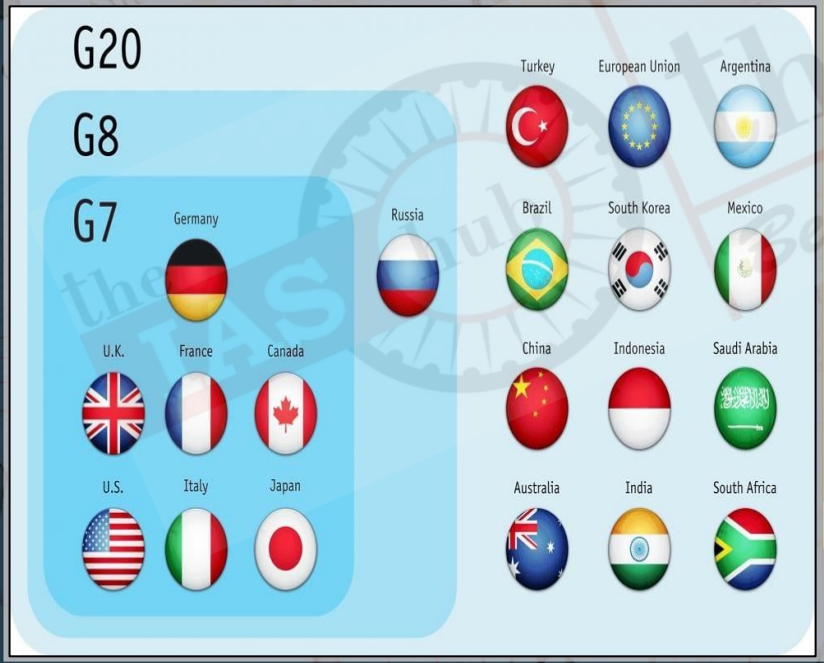
Published: Tuesday 18 April 2023

G7 2023 HIROSHIMA SUMMIT

Foreign Ministers' Meeting

KARUIZAWA, NAGANO

April 16-18, 2023



Context: The **Group of Seven (G7) Ministers' Meeting on Climate, Energy and Environment** was held in Sapporo, Japan April 15, 2023.

Key Points

- In Sapporo, G7 **committed to collectively increasing offshore wind capacity** by 150 gigawatts and adding solar capacity of over 1 terawatt.
- The group committed to **'accelerate the phase out of'** unabated fossil fuels but failed to share a timeline for the phase out, including for unabated domestic coal.
- Countries reaffirmed their commitment to a **'fully or predominantly' decarbonised power sector** by 2035, recalling the declaration made last year.
- The G7 has reiterated the commitment to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 or sooner.
- The e**nergy-transition ambition** is not equally shared among the members.
- On **loss and damage**, the G7 committed to working on the decisions agreed upon at COP27 to establish new funding arrangements, including a fund to assist developing countries.
- The G7 countries committed themselves to the forum of **'Climate Club'** proposed last year and established in December 2022 for 'transitioning industries to climate-friendly processes and technologies'.
- However, the present meeting did not discuss an action agenda for the club.

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APRIL 19

MAGNAPORTHE ORYZAE FUNGUS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

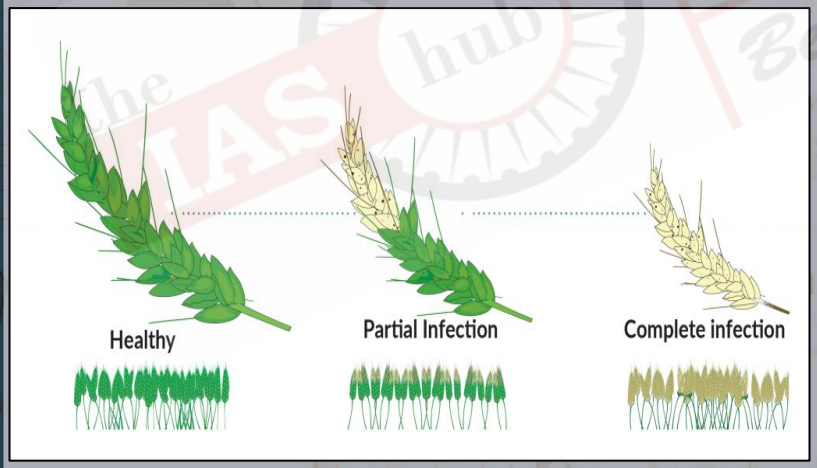
Wheat blast: A fungus that spread to three continents can threaten food security globally

Magnaporthe oryzae fungus was first reported in South America, from where it independently spread to Asia and Africa

NEXT NEWS >

By Lalit Maurya
Published: Tuesday 18 April 2023





Context: Scientists have warned that the **fungus Magnaporthe oryzae,** which is destroying South American wheat crops, could spread worldwide. The pathogen affects the crop in a disease known as 'wheat blast'.

Key Points

- **Magnaporthe oryzae** originated in South America, but cases of infection have also been reported in Asia in 2016 and Africa in 2018.
- This fungus has the **potential to affect not only wheat** but also other major food crops.
- Magnaporthe oryzae **infects wild and cultivated grasses,** most notably rice and wheat. Researchers first detected the pathogen in **Brazilian wheat crops in the 1980s.**
- The fungus has since **spread throughout South America.** In some areas, the situation became so severe that the fungus destroyed the entire crop.

Blast disease

- Blast is a **worrisome plant disease of 50 species of grasses** including two major food crops, rice, and wheat.
- One of the recent examples was the first outbreak of a devastating wheat blast in **Bangladesh in 2016** which damaged wheat crop in 8 districts with yield losses up to 100%.
- **Wheat blast epidemic** was aggravated by the untimely rainfall and warmer winter weather which is associated with the changing climate.

THE HINDU Page 6

BIHU

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

Song used for record Bihu performance hurts Nagas of Assam



About 11,300 dancers and drummers had assembled for the "largest Bihu performance at a single venue". FILE PHOTO

The Hindu Bureau
GUWAHATI

Nagas of Assam have condemned the "racist" song during the Bihu performance that created a world record on April 13.

As many as 11,300 female dancers and male drummers had assembled for the "largest Bihu performance at a single venue" to create two world records acknowledged by Guinness. The 15-minute performance was organised at the Sarusajai Stadium in Guwahati.

One of the songs used for the show, however, did

"We have noticed that Naga communities have been insulted in the lyrics of the song using the words like *okora Noga, Nagini*, etc.," AANWS president Shompha Wangsu and general secretary Manto Konyak said in a statement.

"The sentiments of Naga people living in Assam since time immemorial are hurt by a Bihu song performed by Bihu exponent Ranjit Gogoi at the event," the Tangsa students' body said.

Tangsa is a Naga community living in areas straddling Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

Context: After the **All Assam Naga Welfare Society, the All Assam Tangsa Students' Union** slammed the use of the "racist song" that called the Nagas okora, meaning stupid or dumb.

- Nagas of Assam have condemned the "**racist" song during the Bihu performance** that created a world record on April 13.
- About 11,300 female dancers and male drummers had assembled for the "**largest Bihu performance at a single venue"** to create two world records acknowledged by Guinness. The 15-minute performance was organised at the Sarusajai Stadium in Guwahati.

Naga people

- **About**: The Nagas are various **ethnic groups** native to northeastern India and northwestern Myanmar.
  - The groups have similar cultures and traditions, and form the majority of population in the Indian states of **Nagaland and Naga Self-Administered Zone of Myanmar (Burma)**; with significant populations in Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Assam in India; Sagaing Region and Kachin State in Myanmar.
- **Various groups**: The Nagas are divided into various Naga ethnic groups whose **numbers and population are unclear.**
- **Language**: They each speak distinct **Naga languages** often unintelligible to the others, but all are loosely connected to each other.
- **Nagas in India**: Nagas population are spread across all Northeast Indian States except Tripura and are listed as scheduled tribes in 6 Northeastern States: **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland.**

Bihu

- **About**: Bihu is a **fast-paced (with brisk footsteps)**, extremely joyful dance, hailing from the state of Assam.
- **Purpose**: Celebrating the three agricultural festivals of Assam - **Rongali/Bohag Bihu (April), Bhogali/Magh Bihu (January), Kongali/Kati Bihu (October).**
- **Performers**: **Young men and women i**n groups.
- **Costume**: Colourful **traditional** costumes.
- **Music**: **Bihu folk music** played with instruments such as drums and flutes.
- **Significance**: Symbolizes **fertility and love**, celebrates the arrival of spring and the rain needed for crop growth
- **Cultural icon**: Sign of **Assamese cultural identity** has remained relevant even with increased urbanization.
- **Historical significance**: One of the earliest depictions of Bihu dance can be found in 9th-century Tezpur and Darrang regions, and it has been referenced in inscriptions from the **14th century.**

PIB

April 19

WORLD HERITAGE DAY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

World Heritage Day or International Day for Monuments and Sites (IDMS) being celebrated today with the theme Heritage Changes.

Context: World Heritage Day or International Day for Monuments and Sites (IDMS) is being celebrated today with the theme **Heritage Changes'.**

World Heritage Day

- It is celebrated every year on **18 April** to preserve human heritage and to recognize all the efforts of relevant organisations.
- The theme this year o**ffers the opportunity to respond to questions regarding learning** about traditional ways of knowing and knowledge systems in relation to climate action, and how to use a cultural heritage focus to support equitable protection of vulnerable communities through climate action, while responding to the UN Decade of Action.
- In 1982, the **International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)** announced 18 April as World Heritage Day.
- This was approved by the **General Assembly of UNESCO** in 1983, to enhance awareness about the importance of cultural heritage, and monuments and conserving them.
- The **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)** has a total of 1,154 monuments designated as world heritage sites from all over the world.
- **Apart from India only Italy, Spain, Germany, China and France** have 40 or more World Heritage sites.
- Out of 40 World Heritage Inscriptions, 10 have been done in the last 9 years with a wide range of diversity from across India.
- **India's Tentative List** has increased by 37 from 2014 to 2022, from 15 in 2014 to 52 in 2022.

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