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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



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PIB

Jan 5

PRITHVI VIGYAN

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Govt Scheme)

Cabinet approves overarching scheme "PRITHvi VIgyan (PRITHVI)" of the Ministry of Earth Sciences

Context: The Union Cabinet Chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has approved the overarching scheme "PRITHvi VIgyan (PRITHVI)". into services for societal, environmental and economic benefit.

PRITHVI VIgyan (PRITHVI)

- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Earth Sciences
- **Services encompass**:
  - Weather forecasts and warnings.
  - Alerts for natural disasters like cyclones, floods, and tsunamis.
  - Earthquake monitoring and more.
- **Targeted Challenges**: Weather, Climate, Oceanography, Cryospheric studies, Seismology and Sustainable resource utilization.
- **Objectives:**
  - Augmentation and sustenance of long-term observations of the atmosphere, ocean, geosphere, cryosphere and solid earth to record the vital signs of the Earth System and change
  - Development of modelling systems for understanding and predicting weather, ocean and climate hazards and understanding the science of climate change
  - Exploration polar and high seas regions of the Earth towards discovery of new phenomena and resources;
  - Development of technology for exploration and sustainable harnessing of oceanic resources for societal applications
  - Translation of knowledge and insights from Earth systems science
- **The Impact of PRITHVI**
  - **Collaborative Effort**: PRITHVI represents a collaborative effort across disciplines for comprehensive solutions.
  - **Holistic Scope**: From atmospheric conditions to seismic activities, PRITHVI's focus encompasses the Earth's various dynamic systems.
  - **Strategic Goals**: Aims to contribute to advancements in understanding and managing Earth's processes for sustainable development.
  - **Cross-Sectoral Impact**: The research initiative aims to benefit sectors ranging from environmental conservation to resource management.

THE HINDU

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VAN VIHAR NATIONAL PARK

Syllabus GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)



'India's oldest' sloth bear in captivity dies in Bhopal zoo

A 36-year-old male sloth bear died due to multi-organ failure at a zoo-cum-animal rescue centre in Bhopal on Friday. The bear, named Bablu, was the oldest one in captivity in the country, an office-bearer of a non-governmental organisation that runs a bear rescue centre at the zoo said. "Bablu died on Thursday at the Van Vihar National Park," the centre's veterinarian Dr. Atul Gupta said. The bear had stopped eating three days back, he added. Bablu had been brought to the centre on May 6, 2006 at the age of 19 after being rescued from a *madaari* (street performer) in Rajasthan. PTI

Context: A 36-year-old male sloth bear died due to multi-organ failure at a zoo-cum-animal rescue centre in Madhya Pradesh capital Bhopal.

Van Vihar National Park

- **Location**: In Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Proximity to Upper Lake**: Positioned adjacent to the renowned Upper Lake, also known as "Bada Talab," a Ramsar Site and one of the **two lakes within the Bhoj Wetland.**
- **Features**: The park serves as a unique amalgamation of a National Park, Zoo, Rescue Centre for wild animals, and a Conservation Breeding Centre for selected vital species.
- **Rescue Centre:** Notably, the rescue centre at Van Vihar houses Lions, Tigers, Sloth Bears, Panthers, and Bears rescued from circuses, madaris, and areas of human-wildlife conflict.
- **Special Designations**: It holds the distinction of being a designated coordinating zoo and Conservation Breeding Centre for the Hard Ground Barasingha, the state animal of Madhya Pradesh, and two species of Gyps Vultures.
- **Diverse Wildlife Habitat**: Tigers, white tigers, leopards, hyenas, sloth bears, chital, sambhar, blackbuck, blue bull, chousingha, common langur, rhesus monkey, porcupine, and more.

Sloth Bear

- **About**: It is a myrmecophagous bear species native to the Indian subcontinent.
- **Also known as the**: Labiated bear" because of its long lower lip and palate used for sucking up insects.
- **Conservation Status**
  - **IUCN Red List**: Vulnerable.
  - **Indian Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**: Schedule 1
- **Threat**: Habitat loss and degradation

TIMES OF INDIA
Jan 5

KADAMBA INSCRIPTION
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – History)

10th century inscription in Cacora temple opens with auspicious 'be it well' and relates Kadamba-era tale

Context: 10th century Kadamba inscription written in Kannada, Sanskrit found in Goa.

Kadamba Inscription

- **Discovery**: The inscription was found at the Mahadeva temple in Cacoda, southern Goa.
- **Literary Style and Period**: The inscription mirrors the literary style of Talangre inscription from the same period, specifically during Jayasimha I's reign.
- **Message of the Inscription**: The inscription conveys the message of Talara Nevayya's son, Gundayya. He took a vow to fulfill his father's desire, which was capturing a gopura of the port of Goa. Gundayya fought and ultimately sacrificed his life to fulfill his father's wish.
- **Composition Style**: The record is crafted as a vocal statement, narrating the sorrowful tale of a grieving father lamenting the death of his son.

Kadamba Dynasty (345-535 C.E.)

- **Extent**: The Kadamba dynasty, an ancient Indian ruling family, governed parts of South India, specifically the contemporary Karnataka region, from the 4th to the 6th centuries CE.
- **Founder:** Mayurasharma, originally a subordinate of the Pallavas, a prominent South Indian dynasty, is believed to have founded the Kadamba dynasty.
- **Capital**: Initially, the Kadamba dynasty's capital was Banavasi, situated in present-day Karnataka. Later, the capital shifted to Vaijayanti, modern-day Banavasi.
- **End**: The Kadamba kingdom met its demise when Pulakeshin II captured Banavasi during Ajavarman's reign.



DTE Jan 5

NATIONAL BIRDS DAY
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env and Eco)

National Birds Day 2024: Over a million birds belonging to 184 species visit Odisha's Chilika lake

Context: Over a million migratory birds belonging to over 180 species were counted in Odisha's Chilika lake in the 2024 bird census report.

- The Chilika Wildlife Division conducted the yearly bird census on Asia's largest brackish water lagoon.

National Birds Day

- **Aim**: To raise awareness about the birds that are captured, brutally treated or produced in captivity for financial gain and pleasure.
  - It is **illegal and morally wrong to hold birds or animals** in captivity and we must work to ensure that they have a better life.
- **Date**: Every year, National Birds Day is celebrated on January 5.
- **History**: Since 2002, National Birds Day has been celebrated in America. This date was chosen because it also happens to be the day for the yearly Christmas Bird Count.
- **Significance**: From deforestation to climate change to global warming to habitat loss, the birds have lost their homes and that lost their quality of living conditions.

Chilika Lake

- **About**: Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, Chilika is located in Odisha, India, at the Bay of Bengal's mouth where the Daya River flows.
  - **As the largest coastal lagoon** in India and the world's second-largest, Chilika was declared a Ramsar site in 1981, reflecting its significance for biodiversity and socio-economic factors.
  - **Chilika became the first Indian waterbody** to be recognized as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
- **Kalijai Temple**: Located on an island in the Chilika Lake.
- **Migratory Birds**: Amur Falcons, Bar-headed Geese, Black-necked cranes, Marine turtles, Dugongs, Humpback Whales, etc.

LIVEMINT

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BHARATMALA HIGHWAY PROGRAMME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Govt's Vision '47 set to target 50,000km of expressways

Commuters will get access to faster expressways at a distance of 100-125km from any point

Subhash Narayan
subhash.narayan@livemint.com
NEW DELHI



The toll revenue from national highways touched ₹18,450 crore till December, against FY24 target of ₹24,977 crore. MINT

The Bharatmala highway development programme is set for an early withdrawal, as the government looks to ramp up its road-construction plan and align it with a more ambitious Vision 2047 that envisages building up to 50,000km of access-controlled highways and expressways, a senior government official said on Friday.

According to Anurag Jain, secretary, ministry of road transport and highways (MoRTH), the new strategy of the ministry is to directly move to Vision 2047 plan finalized by it, which would entail construction of about 50,000km of access-controlled expressways criss-crossing the country. This plan would provide commuters access to these faster expressways at a distance of 100-125 km from any point in the country.

Mint broke the story in October on the government's plan to prematurely exit the Bharatmala highway programme conceived six years ago, and start building largely access-controlled highways in the country.

The development of expressways was critical for the next phase of infrastructure development, as it would lead to faster travel, reduce fuel consumption and help lower logistics cost, Jain said, briefing media persons about the achievements of the ministry in 2023.

The government finalized the Bharatmala Pariyojana in 2017, with the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approving the phase I of the programme the same year. The programme was divided into two phases. The first phase aimed to construct 34,800 km of highways that would link several of the existing road infrastructure while providing better connectivity to various industrial corridors. The approval for phase 2 of the programme involving construction of over 5,000 km of access-controlled highways with a total investment of about ₹3 trillion was expected in 2023, as the ministry had finalized a note for the cabinet for a quick approval.

It is now expected that all pending Bharatamala projects would be withdrawn, and a fresh cabinet note would be moved on the Vision 2047 plan with the identification of new road alignments and completion of detailed project reports (DPRs) for greenfield projects. The new plan would also incorporate elements of the Bharatmala programme that also focused on building a network of expressways across the country.


mint
₹20 tn highway plan ready, may replace Bharatmala-2
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Under Bharatmala phase I, contracts for 27,384 km roads have been awarded so far. The balance award of 7,500 km would now be aligned with the Vision 2047 plan along with the proposed construction under Bharatmala phase 2.

Jain informed that the length of high-speed corridors (access-controlled) in the country rose from a mere 353 km in 2014, to 3,983 now.

To a question on the slowing pace of highway construction, Jain said that more than 6,217 km of roads has been completed up to December 2023, which is more than that achieved in the same period last year. On awards also, the secretary said, the period when the election code of conduct would be in force would be used to complete DPRs for various highway projects so that the award pipeline is enhanced substantially from about 10,000 km this year.

With regard to standardization of wayside amenities along the highways, the secretary said that new guidelines are being finalized that would help improve infrastructure along the already-developed highways, while more than 400 wayside amenities are proposed to be awarded by the end of the current fiscal year. Also, satellite-based tolling is proposed to be started on 10-15 stretches by March this year, with a plan to expand it further based on the experience gained from these pilot projects. The toll revenue from national highways touched ₹18,450 crore till December, against FY24 target of ₹24,977 crore.

Context: The Bharatmala highway development programme is set for an early withdrawal, as the government looks to ramp up its road-construction plan and align it with a more ambitious Vision 2047 that envisages building up to 50,000km of access-controlled highways and expressways.

Bharatmala Highway Development Programme

- **About**: Bharatmala Pariyojana is an umbrella program for the highways sector envisaged by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways that focuses on optimizing the efficiency of freight and passenger movement across the country.
- **The first phase aimed**: To construct 34,800km of highways that would link several of the existing road infrastructure while providing better connectivity to various industrial corridors.
- **The phase 2 of the programme**: It involving construction of over 5,000km of access-controlled highways with a total investment of about ₹3 trillion was expected in 2023.
- **Objectives:** To enhance the efficiency of freight and passenger movement nationwide, addressing critical infrastructure gaps is crucial.
  - Effective interventions encompass the development of economic corridors, inter-corridors, feeder routes, national corridor efficiency improvement, border and international connectivity roads, coastal and port connectivity roads, and the establishment of greenfield expressways.
- **Greenfield Projects Unleashing Creativity**: These projects are undertaken on completely vacant sites, providing architects with unrestricted creative freedom as they commence development from scratch.
- **Brownfield Project**: In contrast, brownfield projects come with constraints tied to the current state of the site. Architects may need to contend with contamination or existing structures, necessitating modifications or demolitions before progressing with the project.

DTE Jan 5

ALVARO CYCLONE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 – Geography)

Alvaro, first cyclone of 2024, hits Madagascar

Context: Alvaro, the first cyclone of 2024, made landfall near Morombe in Madagascar on January 1, 2024.

Alvaro

- **About**: It is the first cyclone to hit Madagascar during the 2023-2024 season, which in the southwest Indian Ocean runs from around late October to May.
- **Affected**: Tropical Cyclone Alvaro has affected close to half of the total number of people affected by Cyclone Freddy in Madagascar.
    - Freddy, made landfall along Madagascar's south-eastern coast on February 21, 2023.
- **Resilience and Preparedness to tropical cyclones across Southern Africa (REPRESA)**: It is an international initiative that aims to improve community preparedness for tropical cyclones in Southern Africa.

Madagascar

- **About**: Madagascar, island country lying off the southeastern coast of Africa.
- **4th Largest Island**: It is the fourth largest island in the world, after Greenland, New Guinea, and Borneo.
- **Land**: It is located in the southwestern Indian Ocean and is separated from the African coast by the 250-mile- (400-km-) wide Mozambique Channel.



BUSINESS STANDARD

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UNIVERSAL SERVICE OBLIGATION FUND
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

Govt may tap USOF to create mega money source for R&D

This will help in networking and telecom equipment manufacturing

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY
New Delhi, 5 January

The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) — renamed Digital Bharat Nidhi in the new Telecom Bill — may be used to create a mega money source for research and development (R&D) into networking and telecom equipment manufacturing, department of telecommunications (DoT) officials said.

The DoT is discussing how to ramp up the Telecom Technology Development Fund (TTDF), which is currently pegged at 5 per cent of the annual collections of the USOF or about ₹500 crore.

"Given how the USOF has an all-time high unused balance of more than ₹78,000 crore as of October, some proposals have been made for enlarging the scope and size of the TTDF. We are seriously studying those proposals. TTDF can be expanded to have a corpus of more than ₹3,000 crore to begin with," officials said.

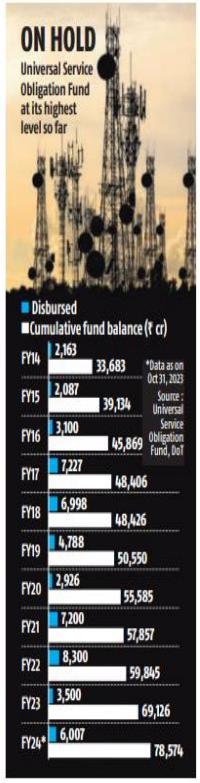
Live since October 2022, the TTDF aims to fund R&D in rural-specific communications technology applications and develop the telecom ecosystem.

Additionally, the scheme aims to promote technology ownership and indigenous manufacturing. It would also reduce imports, boost export opportunities and create higher volumes of India-held intellectual property rights.

The DoT had invited TTDF applications from industry, academia and government departments involved in technology design, development and commercialisation of telecom products and solutions. The deadline for this ended in October last year.

The latest push to expand TTDF is in line with the recommendations made by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai) in September 2023. It had then said the fund — in its current avatar — may not be sufficient to cater to the diverse requirements of the sector. It had recommended the setting up of specific funds with exclusive focus on domestic manufacturing of networking and telecom equipment.

As early as 2011, Trai had recommended the setting up of a TTDF with a corpus of ₹10,000 crore.



Despite opposition by telecom companies, the erstwhile USOF has found its way into the new Telecom Bill, in a new avatar. However, it remains the government's primary source of capital for constructing telecom infrastructure nationwide.

USOF projects continue

The USOF currently provides mobile services and broadband connectivity in rural and remote areas via information and communications technology.

On Wednesday, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Kochi-Lakshadweep islands submarine optical fibre connection (KLI-SOFC) project, funded by USOF. The project extends submarine cable connectivity to 11 Lakshadweep islands, which were till now only connected by satellite link.

The focus till now had been on extending connection to uncovered villages, especially in Left wing extremism-hit areas.

Currently, there is also a comprehensive telecom development plan in the Northeast and the government's flagship Bharatnet project, which aims at providing broadband connectivity to 250,000 Gram Panchayats in the country. But that is all set to change.

Bandwidth augmentation in remote areas remains the top priority and projects focused on these would see investments, he added. The government has hired international bandwidth for Internet connectivity in the Northeast.

BSNL has hired bandwidth for Internet connectivity to Agartala from Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited via the country's port city of Cox Bazar.

Given the pace of the project, which saw the second 10 Gbps link being commissioned last year, officials said similar projects are in the offing.

A project to ensure faster Internet connection for remote areas on and near the international border with China is also being considered, they added.

Context: The Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) renamed Digital Bharat Nidhi in the new Telecom Bill.

Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)

- **Aim:** To provide for quality and affordable mobile and digital services across the rural and remote areas of the country.
- **Headed by**: Administrator, USO Fund who is appointed by the Central Government, for the administration of the fund.
- **Origin of Concept**: Introduced by Rowland Hill in 1837 with his postal reforms.
  - The postal reforms included uniform rates across the United Kingdoms (UK) and prepayment by sender via postage stamps.
- **Functions**
  - Formulating and executing USOF projects or schemes
  - Monitoring the implementation of Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund projects and schemes
  - Designing an intelligent subsidy support model for reducing or closing the viability gap
  - Post-implementation review of USOF projects and schemes
  - Leveraging of innovative and emerging new technologies

PIB

Jan 5

SHREYAS SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Scheme)

Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme (SHREYAS) for OBC & Others

Context: The scheme Scholarships for Higher Education for Young Achievers Scheme-SHREYAS, has been proposed to implement during the 2021-22 to 2025-26 by placing two ongoing Central Sector schemes for OBC and others

SHREYAS Scheme

- **Objective**: The main goal is to empower OBC & EBC students through fellowship awards and interest subsidies on educational loans for overseas studies.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- **Components**
- **National Fellowship for OBC Students**:
- **Objective**: To provide financial assistance to OBC students pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. degrees in recognized universities, research, and scientific institutions.
  - Offers 1000 Junior Research Fellowships annually for advanced studies and research.
  - Fellowships awarded to students qualifying through specific tests like UGC-NET or UGC-CSIR NET-JRF Joint Test.
- **Implementing by**: UGC
- **Key Features:**
  - Financial assistance provided through the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.
  - Fellowship rates set at Rs. 31,000 per month for JRF and Rs. 35,000 per month for SRF, in addition to contingencies.
  - Reservation of seats for students with disabilities and additional slots beyond reserved government quotas.

Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs:

- **Objective**: To provide interest subsidies on educational loans for OBCs and EBCs pursuing approved courses abroad at the Masters, M.Phil, and Ph.D. levels.
- **Implementation**: The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank and is applicable for higher studies abroad, linked with existing Educational Loan Schemes.
- **Eligibility Criteria**: Income restrictions based on Creamy Layer criteria for OBC candidates.
- Income cap of Rs. 5.00 lakh per annum for EBC candidates.
- **Features:** 50% of financial assistance reserved for women candidates, The government bears 100% interest payable during the moratorium period, after which the student assumes responsibility for loan repayments.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Dec 5

JAL JEEVAN MISSION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Scheme)

Jal Jeevan Mission Crosses Momentous Milestone of Providing Tap Water Connections to 14 Crore Rural Households

Context: The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) has provided tap water connections to 14 Crore rural households with a new tap water connection installed every second so far.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

- **About**: Launched in 2019, it envisages supply of 55 litres of water per person per day to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Ministry of Jal Shakti.
- **Objective**: The mission ensures functionality of existing water supply systems and water connections, water quality monitoring and testing as well as sustainable agriculture.
    - It also ensures conjunctive use of conserved water; drinking water source augmentation, drinking water supply system, grey water treatment and its reuse.
- **Funding Pattern**: The fund sharing 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.
- **100% Coverage States**: six states and three Union Territories including Goa, Telangana, Puducherry Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- **96% Coverage States**: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Bihar.

INDIAN EXPRESS

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UN REPORT ON INDIA'S GDP

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)

UN report revises forecast for 2024 GDP growth down to 6.2%

ENS ECONOMIC BUREAU
NEW DELHI, JANUARY 5

A UNITED Nations report Friday revised India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast for the 2024 calendar year to 6.2 per cent from its earlier estimate of 6.7 per cent.

"Growth in India is projected to reach 6.2 per cent in 2024, slightly lower than the 6.3 per cent estimate for 2023, amid robust domestic demand and strong growth in the manufacturing and services sectors," said the World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) report.

The 2023 GDP growth projection was revised upwards by 0.5 percentage points to 6.3 per cent.

The report said GDP in the larger South Asian region grew by an estimated 5.3 per cent in 2023 and is projected to increase by 5.2 per cent in 2024, driven by a robust expansion in India, "which remains the fastest-growing large economy in the world".

The UN report said investment prospects in China face headwinds from a struggling property sector though government-led infrastructure investments are partially offsetting the shortfall in private investments. The assessment comes at a time India is positioning itself as an alternate investment destination to China.

"In 2022, FDI (foreign direct investment) flows to India rose by 10 per cent, making it the third largest host country for announced greenfield projects. Another driver of fixed capital formation in the country is the increased government spending on roads, railways, and renewable energy projects, which can have a crowd-in effect on private sector investment," the report said.

The report said global merchandise trade and global industrial production remain exceptionally weak amid cyclical and structural headwinds and during the third quarter of 2023, the manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index was in contraction territory in all of the world's largest economies except India.

It said slowing global demand, unresolved trade tensions between the largest trading partners and geopolitical conflicts are affecting trade flows in the short term. The war in Ukraine and the sanctions on Russia have also shaped global trade patterns.

The report highlighted that climate change-related events continued to hurt the South Asian region in 2023.

Droughts intensified considerably during July and August, affecting most of India, Nepal and Bangladesh, it said.

Context: A United Nations report revised India's gross domestic product (GDP) growth forecast for the 2024 calendar year to 6.2 per cent from its earlier estimate of 6.7 per cent.

Key Findings

- According to World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) report, **Growth in India is projected to reach 6.2 per cent in 2024**, slightly lower than the 6.3 per cent estimate for 2023, amid robust domestic demand and strong growth in the manufacturing and services sectors.
- The **report said GDP in the larger South Asian region** grew by an estimated 5.3 per cent in 2023 and is projected to increase by 5.2 per cent in 2024, driven by a robust expansion in India.
- The UN report said the assessment comes at a time India is positioning itself as an alternate investment destination to China.
- **In 2022, FDI (foreign direct investment) flows to India rose by 10 per cent,** making it the third largest host country for announced greenfield projects.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

- **About:** The GDP is the total market value of all final goods and services in an economy.
- **Growth of GDP**: It can be either due to increase in actual production or due to increase in prices of goods and services or combination of both the above two factors.
- **Nominal GDP**: It is the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices.
- **Real GDP**: It is the value of GDP at some constant set of prices.

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