theIAShub

the IAS hub
Be Your Dream.

SEPTEMBER
7

CRUX 10

10 News. 10 Sources. One Place

THE HINDU
ET
BS
TOI
The Indian EXPRESS
livemint
pib
DownToEarth
FORTNIGHTLY ON POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT, ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH
Science Reporter
विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी मन्त्रालय
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



MK Yadav Sir

Table of Contents

1. Chitala Fish
2. Battery Energy Storage System
3. Zero Draft Treaty
4. Multilateral Development Banks
5. Griha Norms
6. Maratha Reservation
7. MAHARISHI
8. ASEAN
9. Sand Watch
10. Malaviya Mission

HINDUSTAN TIMES

Sept 7

CHITALA FISH

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Chitala's river ranching to help balance aquatic ecosystem, raise farmers' income: Minister

Context: Recently, the Union Minister for Fisheries, Livestock and Dairying announced that river ranching of the **Uttar Pradesh state fish Chitala** will be carried out to increase its population in natural water sources like the Ganga.

Chitala Fish

- Chitala fish is an obligate, typically nocturnal predator that primarily feeds on smaller fishes.
- **Distribution:** The species is commonly reported to have a range throughout most of southern Asia, but it is likely restricted to the Indian subcontinent.
- Its distribution includes Pakistan, India (specifically states like Manipur, Uttaranchal, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar), Nepal, and Bangladesh.
- **Habitat:** Chitala fish is mostly found in major river channels and freshwater lakes but has also been observed in swamps.
- It is particularly prevalent in the Indus, Ganges-Brahmaputra, and Mahanadi river basins in India.
- **IUCN Status:** Near Threatened

Significance of Chitala's River Ranching

- The initiative of Chital a' River Ranching has multiple objectives, including:
- Balancing the aquatic ecosystem.
- Increasing the income of fish farmers.
- Providing a protein-rich diet to the public.

LIVEMINT

Page 1

BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Sci & Tech)

Grid-scale batteries get a ₹3,760 cr VGF

Scheme to run till FY31, attract investments of about ₹9,500 cr

Gireesh Chandra Prasad & Rituraj Baruah

NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet approved a ₹3,760 crore viability gap fund (VGF)—grants aimed at enhancing the viability of infrastructure projects—for battery energy storage systems (BESS), in a boost for the renewable energy sector that banks on storage when green power generation is low or down.

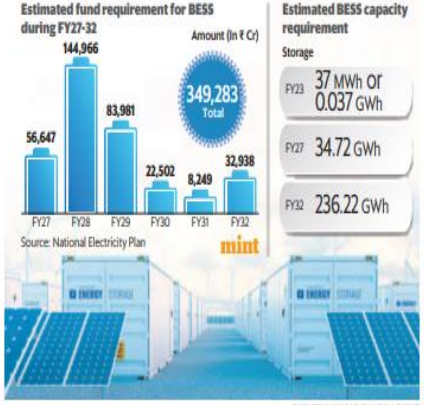
Under the scheme, the government will provide financial support of up to 40% of the capital cost of BESS projects totalling 4,000 megawatt-hours (MWh) till FY31. An official statement on Wednesday said the scheme aims to reduce the levelized cost of storage (LCoS) to ₹5.50-6.60 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), making storage a viable option to manage peak power demand. According to industry estimates, the LCoS currently stands at around ₹10-11 per kWh.

Union minister for information and broadcasting Anurag Thakur told reporters that the VGF would be disbursed in five tranches linked

TURN TO PAGE 6

SUNSHINE BOOST

VGF would be disbursed in five tranches linked to various stages of implementation of the battery storage projects



SARVESH KUMAR SHARMA/MINT

Storage must for projects

The Centre is likely to mandate renewable energy projects with more than 5 megawatts capacity to install energy storage systems (ESS).

In its national framework for promoting ESS, the ministry of power said such ESS capacity may be considered during the bidding stage itself and can either be collated with the renewable energy (RE) project or integrated with any other storage located elsewhere.

READ MORE ON PAGE 2

Context: The **Union Cabinet Approved** a ₹3,760 crore viability gap fund(VGF) grant **aimed at enhancing the viability of infrastructure projects—for** battery energy storage systems (BESS), in a boost for the renewable energy sector.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS)

- BESS is a technology developed **for storing electric charge** by using specially developed batteries.
- They enable energy from renewables like solar and wind to be stored and released on demand later.
- It typically utilizes an electrochemical solution.
- BESS has an advantage over other storage technologies as it has a small footprint and no restrictions on geographical locations where it could be located.

Battery Storage Project in Ladakh

- The **Government of India has planned to build** 10 GW of large green energy capacity projects in the Ladakh region.
- It will **comprise both solar and wind** projects.
- The BESS will be used to store the electricity to supply to the rest of the country through a transmission link.

Need for BESS in India

- **As per the Central Electricity Authority,** India's power requirement will be 817 GW by 2030, with more than half the share of clean energy.
- The solar and wind energy generated will require a storage mechanism to balance the national electricity grid.
- It is estimated that there will be a need for a 27 GW grid-scale battery energy storage system by 2030 with four hours of storage.

DTE

Sept 7

ZERO DRAFT TREATY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Zero draft of global plastic pollution treaty: What are the hits & misses

Context: The second meeting of the **intergovernmental negotiating committee (INC)** was recently held. It has concluded with the member states mandating the INC secretariat to **develop a zero draft for an international legally binding instrument** to **end plastic pollution** including in the marine environment.

Zero Draft Treaty

- **About:** It is an international legally binding instrument to end plastic pollution including in the marine environment.
- **Negotiators: 10 placeholders** to discuss issues like the preamble, definitions, principles, and scope, in addition to the institutional arrangements The z**ero draft has** and the final provisions.
- **Member states such as** Saudi Arabia, Iran, and China at INC-2 stressed the importance of defining the scope of the legally binding instrument. **India had agreed** with this proposal.
- **The submission by New Delhi-based think tank Centre** for Science and Environment (CSE) to the INC secretariat points out that the phraseology **"full life cycle of plastic"** is used by various stakeholders and is open to interpretation subject to the interests of the stakeholders.

Plastic Pollution

- As per reports from the CPCB, **plastic waste accounts for 8% of the overall solid waste**, with Delhi being the largest contributor, followed by Kolkata and Ahmedabad.
- India produced **more than 3 million tons of plastic waste** and but recycling rate for the total plastic waste stands **at just 30%.**
- The **majority of India's plastic waste**, approximately 67%, finds its way into the environment or is deposited in open dumpsites.
- **About 20% of this plastic waste is directed towards end-of-life** solutions such as co-incineration, plastic-to-fuel processes, and road construction, while a smaller portion, around 12% undergoes recycling.

Life cycle of plastic and its stakeholders

Life cycle phase	Stakeholders
Extraction / Sourcing of raw materials	Oil and gas industry
Chemical	Petrochemical refineries/ chemical manufacturers
Material	Product producers / brand owners / consumers
Dematerialisation (waste management)	Waste workers / local governments

The zero draft talked about:

- Reduction in the production of primary plastic
- Elimination of polymers and chemicals of concern
- Elimination of problematic, avoidable, and short lived plastics
- Transparency measures including labelling mechanisms
- Just transition
- Targets for reduction and reuse

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Economy)



G20 talks see gains on MDB reforms, crypto regulations

Leaders Expected To Give Guidance On Course Of Action

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: A road map to regulate cryptocurrency, along with a path to reform multilateral development banks, is expected to figure prominently at the G20 Summit, with the leaders expected to provide guidance on the future course of action, a senior government official said on Wednesday.

The finance track deputies are meeting to work out consensus on the issues where 10 decisions had been endorsed at the end of the third meeting of G20 FMs and central bank governors in Gandhinagar in July, while 17 had been welcomed. Since then, there has been progress on several aspects, including financing the cities of tomorrow and several aspects related to climate change and energy transition.

Some of the concerns from countries such as Saudi Arabia over "just transition" from an oil-led approach have been factored in, while creating a framework that provides flexibility in assessing the macro-economic impact of climate change and their transition strategy.

At the same time, managing debt vulnerabilities has so far proved to be an issue on which a consensus has not been reached due to China's reluctance. Indian policymakers, however, said that during its presidency, the government has managed to flag the concern prominently with the loan problems of at least three countries — Ghana, Ethiopia and Zambia — addressed through the common framework, while Sri Lanka's issues resolved outside.

One of the issues before the deputies is the synthesis paper prepared by the IMF and the Financial Stability Board that provides a comprehensive roadmap and the building blocks to regulate crypto assets. Initially, there was apprehension over G20 taking up the issue, but as things played out — including the collapse of some exchanges and the fall in value of cryptocurrency — there is now growing understanding across countries to regulate. India has for long maintained that one country or a group of countries cannot regulate crypto assets, given the widespread use of technology, while flagging the need to address macro and security-related concerns.

Similarly, in the case of multilateral development banks, like the World Bank, government officials said India has articulated the need to shake them up so that they are in sync with the 21st century to address newer issues such as digital public infrastructure and climate change, and also help reduce poverty.

WORK IN PROGRESS

- There has been growing understanding across countries to regulate crypto after developments like the collapse of some exchanges and a fall in their value. **India has maintained that one country or a group of countries cannot regulate crypto** assets, given the widespread use of technology
- India has articulated **the need to shake up multilateral development banks** to be in sync with the 21st century and be able to address newer issues like digital public infrastructure, climate change and poverty reduction
- **A consensus has not been reached on managing debt vulnerabilities** due to China's reluctance
- The government has managed to flag the concern prominently with **loan problems of at least three countries – Ghana, Ethiopia and Zambia** – while Sri Lanka's issues were resolved outside, according to Indian policymakers

Context: A road map to regulate cryptocurrency, along with a path to reform **multilateral development banks**, is expected to figure prominently at the G20 Summit, with the leaders expected to provide guidance on the future course of action.

Multilateral Development Banks

- **Meaning:** It is an international financial institution **established by two or more countries** with the aim of promoting economic development in less affluent nations.
- **Function: MDBs extend financial support to their member nations** through loans and grants, which are utilized for projects that foster social and economic development, such as constructing infrastructure or providing clean water to communities.
- **Origin:** The **roots of MDBs can be traced back to the post-World War II era** when they were created to reconstruct war-torn countries and stabilize the global financial system.
- **Objectives:** Unlike commercial banks that prioritize profit generation from loans and financial services, **MDBs focus on offering grants and low-interest loans** to enhance the economic well-being of underprivileged or developing countries.
- **Major Multilateral Development Banks:** World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank, etc.

THE HINDU

Sept 7

GRIHA NORMS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

Indian Army's new Thal Sena Bhawan will conform to GRIHA–IV green norms

Context: The Indian Army's new Thal Sena Bhawan (TSB) is coming up with **GRIHA-IV (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment)** norms.

GRIHA Norms

- **About:** GRIHA stands for Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment. The term "GRIHA" is derived from Sanskrit, meaning **'Abode.'**
- **Purpose:** GRIHA serves as a rating tool designed to help individuals and organizations assess their building's performance against nationally accepted benchmarks.
- **Holistic Evaluation:** GRIHA evaluates a building's environmental performance throughout its entire life cycle, establishing a clear standard for what qualifies as a 'green building.'
- **Developed By**: GRIHA was developed by TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute), a renowned research organization.
- **Adopted By**: Government Adoption: The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
- **Criteria:** GRIHA assesses a building based on 34 specific criteria, awarding **points on a scale of 100** and providing **star rating from 1 to 5.**
  - **Minimum Requirement**: To qualify for GRIHA certification, a project must achieve a minimum of 50 points.
  - **Mandatory Criteria**: Certain criteria and sub-criteria are mandatory, meaning they must be met for a project to be eligible for rating under GRIHA.

Project Scoring

- **1-Star Rating:** Buildings scoring between 50-60 points are certified as 1-star GRIHA-rated buildings.
- **2-Star Rating:** A score of 61-70 points earns a building a 2-star GRIHA rating.
- **3-Star Rating:** Buildings achieving a score of 71-80 points are recognized as 3-star GRIHA-rated buildings.
- **4-Star Rating:** A 4-star GRIHA rating is awarded to buildings scoring between 81-90 points.
- **5-Star Rating**: The highest rating, 91-100 points, results in a 5-star GRIHA-rated building.

Thal Sena Bhawan

- **Area:** 143,450 sq. m.
- It has been designed to be earthquake-resistant.
- The complex is designed to cater to the needs of 5,600 personnel.
- It will bring together the Indian Army Headquarters currently split into eight pockets across Delhi, including South Block, Sena Bhawan, Hutments Area, R. K. Puram, and Shankar Vihar.
- Thal Sena Bhawan adheres to GRIHA-IV specifications and criteria.

INDIAN EXPRESS Page 8

MARATHA RESERVATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Polity)

Marathas with Nizam-era proof to get Kunbi caste papers

VALLABH OZARKAR
MUMBAI, SEPTEMBER 6

GIVING IN to the demands of the Maratha reservation protesters, the Maharashtra government has decided to provide Kunbi caste certificates to all Marathas from Marathwada who possess a Nizam-era document which recognises them as Kunbis.

Chief Minister Eknath Shinde said Wednesday that the government has constituted a five-member committee led by former Justice Sandeep Shinde to prepare the Standard operating procedure (SOP) for issuing the Kunbi caste certificate.

The decision comes days after police lathicharge on protesters in Jalna on September 1. The incident led to Deputy Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis offering his apology to the protesters on behalf of the government.

Announcing the decision on Kunbi caste certificate after a cabinet meeting on Wednesday, Shinde said: "After taking note of the protest led by Manoj Jarange-Patil and his demand that those who have old Nizam-era documents should be given the Kunbi caste certificate, the cabinet committee took the decision... those who have old rev-

EXPLAINED

Who are the Kunbis?

WHEN MARATHWADA was part of Hyderabad province, the community in the region was counted as Kunbis (farmer community). After it became part of Maharashtra, the community was counted as Marathas. In the 1960s, Panjabrao Deshmukh demanded OBC status for Marathas of Vidarbha and in 2004, Maharashtra issued a GR giving Kunbi status to Marathas of that region. Now Marathas of Marathwada are demanding Kunbi caste certificate and the government has told them to provide documents to prove their status during the Nizam era.

Resolution (GR) is being issued for the same", Shinde said.

"The committee will contact officials in Hyderabad for these old documents and their verification. I will also contact the CM of the state. The committee will resolve the issues. A government

Context: Recently, in response to the **Maratha reservation protesters'** demands, the Maharashtra government has opted to issue **Kunbi caste certificates** to all Marathas hailing from **Marathwada who can produce Nizam-era documents** recognizing them as Kunbis.

Maratha Reservation

- **Background:** In 2018, the Maharashtra government formed a nine-member State Backward Class Commission, **led by Justice M.G. Gaikwad**, which **recommended reservation status** for the Maratha community.
- In the same year (2018), the **Maharashtra government passed a law** that allocated **16 percent reservation** in employment opportunities and educational admissions to the Maratha community.
- This law categorized the Maratha community as a socially and educationally backward class (SEBC).
- **Judgment of Supreme Court:** The court held that the 2018 act goes against Articles 14 and 15 of the Indian Constitution. It exceeds the ceiling of 50% reservation set by the **1992 Indra Sawhney judgment.**

Kunbi Community

- The Kunbi community in Maharashtra is a**ssociated with agriculture-related** occupation and are g**rouped under the Other Backward Classes** (OBC) category in the state.
- Giving Marathas Kunbi caste certificates would mean that Marathas would be counted as OBCs and would get the benefit of reservation that OBCs get.

BUSINESS STANDARD | Sept 7

MAHARISHI
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)



Now, MAHARISHI triggers objection from China

ASIT RANJAN MISHRA
New Delhi, 6 September

India's Group of Twenty (G20) millets initiative, MAHARISHI, aimed at strengthening research collaboration for millets, has encountered a Chinese roadblock, hindering its inclusion in the G20 declaration.

While the Sanskrit acronym MAHARISHI (Millets And OtHer Ancient Grains International ReSearcH Initiative) was featured in the outcome document released following the G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) in April, it was conspicuously absent in the Chair's summary released after the G20 Agriculture Ministers' meeting in June.

An Indian G20 delegate said, "China has raised objections to the Sanskrit short form of the millets initiative, though it doesn't have a problem with the proposal itself. We may have to exclude the acronym from the joint declaration."

MACS had said that MAHARISHI would facilitate research collaboration on climate-resilient and nutritious grains, including millets and other underutilised grains undertaken under the International Year of Millets 2023 programme initiated by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly," it added.

However, without mentioning the short form, the G20 Agriculture Ministers' outcome document stated, "We appreciate India's initiatives for the G20's concrete deliverables — the Deccan High-Level Principles on Food Security and Nutrition 2023 and the 12th G20 MACS international initiative for research on millets and other global food security and nutrition."

Previously, China had raised objections to the use of the Sanskrit phrase Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in G20 ministerial outcome documents, arguing that Sanskrit is not recognised as an official language by the UN.

On August 11, Ministry of External Affairs Spokesperson Arindam Bagchi clarified in a press briefing that the working language of the G20 meetings remains English.

theme of our G20 Presidency in English is 'One Earth, One Family, One Future'. This is based on our civilisational ethos of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, which has received widespread support and permeates many of the initiatives that India has brought to the G20 agenda, and this also finds reflection in the G20 logo, which has the words in Sanskrit as well as in English."

Prime Minister Narendra Modi has placed significant emphasis on promoting millets, affectionately calling them "Shree Anna".

A millet-based menu has been a constant feature at G20-related events during India's Presidency. Additionally, spouses of G20 leaders are scheduled to visit the verdant campus of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute on Pusa Road in West Delhi later this week to enjoy a meal featuring millet dishes prepared by renowned chefs from across the country.

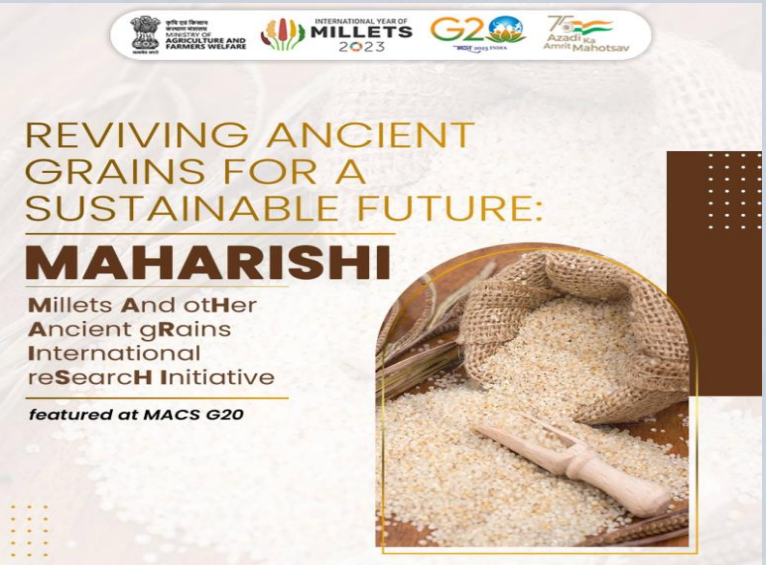
The secretariat for the millets research initiative is proposed to be located at the Indian Institute of Millets Research in Hyderabad, with technical support from the International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics, One CGIAR, international organisations,

The MACS outcome document said, "Achieving impact across multiple grains is difficult due to dispersed efforts. To address this problem, a framework must be developed that can be applied to the grains under this initiative."

The initiative also intends to collaborate with public and private organisations, making efforts to advance research on these grains. It also aims to establish mechanisms to connect researchers and institutions working on identified grain crops to enhance the dissemination of research findings and identify research gaps and needs.

A web platform is also proposed to be established to connect researchers, exchange data, and share communication products and thematic briefs to encourage research and information sharing in an open and accessible manner.

India has also proposed knowledge transfer on millets on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, capacity-building activities, and international research workshops and conferences under the millets initiative. The MACS outcome document said, "These activities would endeavour to encourage researchers to work on



Context: Recently, an **Indian G20 delegate** mentioned, "**China has raised objections** to the Sanskrit **short form of the millets initiative (MAHARISHI)**, even though it doesn't have a problem with the proposal itself."

MAHARISHI (Millets And Other Ancient Grains International Research Initiative)

- **India's Group of Twenty (G20) millets initiative**, MAHARISHI, aimed at strengthening research collaboration for millets, has encountered a Chinese roadblock, hindering its inclusion in the G20 declaration.
- **Purpose**: Research and awareness about agro-biodiversity, food security, and nutrition aligning with the International Year of Millets 2023
- **Secretariat**: Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR), Hyderabad
- **Focus:** Nutri-cereals or superfoods, mainly grown on marginal land in dry areas of temperate, sub-tropical, and tropical regions
- **Priority Areas:** Food Security and Nutrition; Building resilience and sustainable agriculture through approaches of climate resilient agriculture and One Health; Digitalization for Agricultural Transformation; Public-Private Partnerships for Research and Development

About MACS

- The G20 **Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS)** involves the meeting of ministries or governmental bodies responsible for agricultural research in the respective G20 states as well as leading research institutions that strategically advise these decision-makers.
- The **first meeting of MACS** was held in **Mexico in 2012**.
- **Members:** Ministries or governmental bodies responsible for agricultural research in the respective G20 states as well as leading research institutions that strategically advise these decision-makers.

THE HINDU Sept 7

ASEAN
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – IR)

ASEAN a key pillar of 'Act East' policy: Modi

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is an "important pillar" of India's Act East policy, said Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday, as he left for Indonesia to attend the 20th ASEAN-India summit and 18th East Asia Summit (EAS) in Jakarta.

Mr. Modi will meet with leaders of the 10 ASEAN countries on Thursday, followed immediately by the EAS meeting, which includes leaders of all ASEAN nations and Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Russia, and the U.S.

While Mr. Modi will return immediately after the summits so as to be in Delhi in time for the arrival of guests of the G-20 Summit, many leaders present in Indonesia and Indonesian President Joko Widodo himself will also travel to Delhi on Friday.

CONTINUED ON » PAGE 12



Context: The Prime Minister of India has recently said that Association of Southeast Asian Nations **(ASEAN) is an "important pillar" of India's Act East policy** during 20th ASEAN-India and **18th East Asia summit**.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN):

- **Established:** In 1967, by the **Bangkok Declaration**.
- **Type:** A political and economic union of **10 member states** in Southeast Asia.
- **Members:** Indonesia, Singapore, Philippines, Malaysia, Brunei, Thailand, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Vietnam.
- **Objective:** It promotes inter-governmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and socio-cultural integration between its members and countries in the Asia-Pacific.
- **Secretariat:** Jakarta, Indonesia.

East Asia Summit:

- **Initiated in:** 2005, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- **Objective:** It is as a premier Leaders-led forum for dialogue and cooperation on broad strategic, political, and economic issues of common interest and concern with the aim of promoting peace, stability, and economic prosperity in Indo-Pacific region.
- **Members:** 18 members, the ten **ASEAN Plus Six mechanism** (Australia, China, **India**, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea) along with, **Russia and the United States,** both were added in 6th summit, 2011.

DTE

Sept 7

SAND WATCH
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 – Env & Eco)

6 billion tonnes of sand taken annually from oceans, causing irreparable damage to benthic life

Context: "Around six billion tonnes of **sand is being extracted annually** from the floor of the world's oceans, causing irreparable damage to benthic life," according to a data platform, **Marine Sand Watch**.

Key Points

- The new data platform, **Marine Sand Watch**, has been developed by GRID-Geneva, a Centre for Analytics within the **UN Environment Programme (UNEP)**.
- The **platform will track and monitor dredging** activities of sand, clay, silt, gravel, and rock in the world's marine environment, including hotspots like the North Sea, Southeast Asia, and the East Coast of the United States.
- The **platform has estimated that between** four and eight billion tonnes of sand are being dredged from the ocean floor every year.
- The **extraction of sand increases** the turbidity of water. It changes nutrient availability and causes noise pollution, thus affecting marine organisms greatly.
- **Some countries** including Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, and Cambodia **have banned marine sand export** in the last 20 years, while others lack any legislation and /or effective monitoring programmes.

Marine Sand Watch

- The **new data platform, Marine Sand Watch**, tracks and monitors dredging activities of sand, clay, silt, gravel, and rock in the world's marine environment, including hotspots **like the North Sea, South East Asia, and the East Coast** of the United States.
- **Developed by:** GRID-Geneva a Centre for Analytics within the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the platform uses Automatic Identification System (AIS) signals from vessels and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to identify the operations of dredging vessels.

PIB

Sept 7

MALAVIYA MISSION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 – Govt Scheme)

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan launches the Malaviya Mission - Teachers Training Programme by University Grants Commission

Context: The Union Minister for Education and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship launched the **Malaviya Mission.**

Malaviya Mission

- **Aim:** To provide specialized and tailored training programs for teachers, to equip educators with the latest knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to excel in their roles and capacity building of faculty members in higher educational institutions.
- **Launched by:** The University Grants Commission (UGC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.
- **Duration of program:** Two weeks and will be delivered online.
- **Structure:** The curriculum of the program is structured around **eight distinct themes** identified for faculty capacity building.
- **8 Themes:** Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education, Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), Academic Leadership, Governance and Management, Higher Education and Society, Research and Development, Skill Development, Student Diversity and Inclusive Education, and Information and Communication Technology.
- **Other information: In order to facilitate registration** for these capacity-building programs, the UGC has established a dedicated online portal for faculty members.
    - Additionally, it has been announced that the **Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs)** will be renamed as **Madan Mohan Malaviya Teachers Training Centre** as part of this initiative.

Secure Top Rank with theIAShub Courses

Prelims 2023 Courses

01 Prelims Crash Course Score Enhancement Program (SEP)

02 INA Current Affairs (Prelims)

03 TACKLE - Prelims Test Series

04 Geography - Prelims Crash Course

Quality Enrichment Courses (Mains 2023)

01 Quality Enrichment Program (QEP)

02 Science of Answer Writing (SAW)

Prelim Cum Mains 2024 Courses

01 NEEV GS Foundation 2024/25

02 INA Current Affairs Pre Cum Mains - 2024

FREE Download PDF

Login to theiashub.com

- Aaj Ka Quality Enrichment (Toppers' Favourite PDF)
- News-CRUX-10 (10 News. 10 Sources. One Place)
- Monthly Editorials (The Hindu & Indian Express)
- Daily Quiz (Prelims)
- Government Schemes & Ministry Wise Year End Review
- Free Enrichment PDFs (Tailor Made Crisp Study Material)



Log On To Our Unique
Free Answer Writing Sessions with Toppers (FAST) Portal
& Start Practicing!

SCAN HERE

9560082909

t.me/theiashub

/mkyadav

www.theiashub.com

www.theiashub.com