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23

CRUX 10

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MK Yadav Sir

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'e-Public infra optimised use of taxpayer funds'

New Delhi: FM Nirmala Sitharaman on Thursday said digital public infrastructure (DPI) has allowed India to make optimum use of taxpayers' money.

Sitharaman said, in India, the government is able to send most of the benefits directly to the bank accounts of citizens. "It has helped in making optimum use of taxpayers' money. In India, DPI has brought in greater efficiency in government system, better utilisation of funding for those women who so needed it," she said.

Sitharaman said the performance of bank accounts in which women were given loan assistance are doing "very well".

"After the introduction of (DPI), the government was able to save Rs 1 lakh crore in just one of the provinces in India through DBT (direct benefit transfer)," she said, adding it has helped cut down on leakage in fund transfer to beneficiaries of government schemes. Sitharaman is in Paris to attend the two-day summit on 'New Global Financing Pact'.

Sitharaman also held a series of bilateral talks with

FM of Indonesia Mulyani Indrawati, UN special envoy for climate action Mark Carney and Denmark minister for development co-operation and global climate policy Dan Jorgensen.

“After the introduction of digital public infrastructure (DPI), the govt was able to save ₹1L cr in just one of the provinces in India through DBT (direct benefit transfer)



NIRMALA
SITHARAMAN | FM

In the meeting, Sitharaman and Carney discussed ways to work together to support climate finance and reforming international financial institutions, among other issues. In her engagement with the minister of Indonesia, which is a part of G20 Troika for 2023, Sitharaman discussed the G20 Finance Track Outcomes for 2023 and sought Indonesia's views on key deliverables under G20 India Presidency. AGENCIES

DIGITAL PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE (Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Infrastructure)

Context: FM said **digital public infrastructure (DPI)** has allowed India to make optimum use of taxpayers' money.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI)

- **About:** DPI refers to solutions and systems that **enable the effective provision of essential society-wide functions** and services in the public and private sectors.
 - This includes **digital forms of ID and verification**, civil registration, payment (digital transactions and money transfers), data exchange, and information systems.
- **Open source, customisable, and localisable:** Vendor lock-in means being locked into long-term contracts with limited flexibility and large, sometimes unexpected, fees; lack of customisation to local context; inability to integrate citizens into governance and decision-making; and centralising the market around only a few companies.
- **Benefits:** **Increase resilience, avoid vendor lock-in, leverage existing solutions and adapt them to local needs**, support interoperability between different platforms and solutions and have ability to respond swiftly and effectively to global crises.
 - It allows countries to retain strategic control over their digitalisation processes, ensure digital cooperation and strengthen long-term capacity.

Digital Public Goods (DPGs)

- **About:** DPGs are **open-source software, open data, open AI models, open standards**, and open content that adhere to privacy and other applicable laws and best practices, do no harm by design, and help attain the SDGs.
- **Benefits:** DPGs are **needed to accelerate the DPI agenda**. DPI may include implementations of multiple proprietary and/or open-source solutions, including digital public goods (DPGs).
- **Digital Public Goods Alliance:** In 2022, **UN Development Programme and the Digital Public Goods Alliance**, countries from around the world committed to sharing DPGs and best practices for the implementation of DPI. Funders also committed US\$295 million to advance inclusive digital public infrastructure with DPGs.

Shri Narendra Singh Tomar launches PM Kisan Mobile App with Face Authentication Feature

Context: The **PM-Kisan Mobile App** with Face Authentication Feature was launched by Union Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Minister under the central government's ambitious and popular scheme for income support to farmers "Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi".

- Best example of modern technology using **Face Authentication Feature** from this app farmer can complete e-KYC remotely, sitting at home easily by scanning face without OTP or fingerprint and helped 100 other farmers to do e-KYC at their home.
- Recognizing the need to make **e-KYC mandatory**, the Government of India has extended the ability of farmers to perform e-KYC to officers of state governments, so that each officer can complete the e-KYC process for 500 farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

- **Launched:** on 24th February, 2019 to supplement financial needs of land holding farmers.
- **Benefits:** Financial benefit of Rs **6000/- per year in three equal installments (every 4 month)** is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country **through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode**.
- **Eligibility:** **all landholding farmers** (subject to the prevalent exclusion criteria).
- **Exclusion Categories:**
 - All **Institutional Landholders**.
 - Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to the following categories:
 - Former and present holders of **constitutional posts**
 - Former and present **Ministers/ State Ministers and former/present Members of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies/ State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.**
 - All **serving or retired officers and employees** of Central/ State Government Ministries /Offices/Departments and its field units Central or State PSEs and Attached offices /Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff /Class IV/Group D employees)
 - All **superannuated/retired pensioners** whose monthly pension is Rs.10,000/-or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV/Group D employees) of above category
 - All Persons who **paid Income Tax in last assessment year**
 - **Professionals** like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.
- **Funding:** It is a Central Sector Scheme with **100% funding from the Government of India**.
- **Implementation:** It is being implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**.
- **Identifications of beneficiaries:** Responsibility of identifying the landholder farmer family eligible for benefit under the scheme **shall be of the State/UT Government**.
- **PM-KISAN Mobile App:** It was **developed and designed by the National Informatics Centre** in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- **Physical Verification Module:** A **mandatory physical verification of 5% beneficiary every year** is being done as per the provisions laid down in the scheme.

Govt taps AI to enhance remote healthcare service e-Sanjeevani

Priyanka Sharma

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NEW DELHI

The Central government's national telemedicine service, commonly known as e-Sanjeevani, is being enhanced by leveraging artificial intelligence to improve its delivery of services.

AI can strengthen diagnostic accuracy for consultation in radiology, dermatology, ophthalmology etc. It can also enable patients to communicate with doctors in regional languages.

"Tele-medicine has played a crucial role in delivering healthcare services in remote areas, especially during and after the covid-19 pandemic. The health ministry is leveraging the use of artificial intelligence technologies through the e-Health AI Unit to improve the quality of medical consultations on e-Sanjeevani by assisting with diagnostic treatment, predicting and preventing diseases, and crisis management," an official said.

Explaining the importance of AI tools, the official said, "AI-powered diagnostic tools



AI can strengthen diagnostics, help patients communicate in regional languages. ISTOCK

aim to help doctors accurately diagnose patients and recommend the appropriate treatments, medicines, investigations & advice. AI models can analyze a patient's medical images and detect subtle abnormalities that may indicate the presence of a disease, whether taken through an X-ray machine or a smartphone camera."

Queries sent to the health ministry did not elicit any response.

The language barrier is a challenge for the e-Sanjeevani

platform.

Currently, the platform supports only English and Hindi. The use of AI will provide real-time translation services during the consultation process and enable patients to communicate with doctors in their regional language, improving the overall patient experience and reducing language barriers to healthcare access.

"The Interactive Patient Form which is available in 10 Indian languages along with English, can help overcome this challenge by providing real-time translation services during the consultation process. This would enable patients to communicate with doctors in their regional language, improving the overall patient experience and reducing language barriers to healthcare access," said the official.

So far more than 80 million consultations have been provided across the country while more than 500,000 patients are provided teleconsultation services in a day.

It is widely used in 1,144 online OPDs with 222,026 doctors, including specialists and health workers.

Context: The Central government's **national telemedicine service**, commonly known as **e-Sanjeevani**, is being enhanced by leveraging artificial intelligence to improve its delivery of services.

- AI can **strengthen diagnostic accuracy** for consultation in radiology, dermatology, ophthalmology etc.
- It can also enable patients to communicate with doctors in regional languages.

eSanjeevani

- **About:** The first-ever online OPD (outpatient) **consultation service** offered by the government of India to citizens.
- **Origin:** The scheme was **started in November 2019**. The first state to launch this service was **Andhra Pradesh**.
- **Objectives:** Also called the National Teleconsultation Service, it aims to provide healthcare services to patients in their homes.
- **Nodal Ministry:** **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**.
- **Key features:** It includes **a structured and safe teleconsultation between a doctor and a patient** through online mode (eSanjeevani OPD).
 - The e-Sanjeevani OPD portal and system has been developed by the **Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)** in Mohali.
 - The panel of doctors on the service is drawn by the **state governments**.
 - A few states like Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu, etc. have started offering specialised doctor consultation services also.
 - The service is **also available on mobile application**.
- **Difference between eSanjeevani and eSanjeevani OPD:** eSanjeevani OPD is based on the eSanjeevani model and offers OPD consultation services to people in the comfort of their homes.
 - This was **launched during the COVID pandemic** in April 2020.
 - Here, doctor to patient teleconsultation is offered free of cost to the patients.

DTE

June 23

PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)

Covid-19 no longer public health emergency. But a new mRNA vaccine has been authorised for emergency use

The Phase III clinical trial was conducted with 3,140 participants who were randomised to receive either GEMCOVAC-OM or Covidshield in 20 centres across 13 cities



Context: The **GEMCOVAC-OM**, an omicron-specific booster vaccine, was approved under the EUA after the World Health Organization Director-General announced on May 5 that the **COVID-19 pandemic no longer constitutes a public health emergency** of international concern has surprised many.

Public Health Emergency

- **About:** A Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) is the **WHO's highest alert level**.
 - It is part of the **international health regulations(IHR)** which have been the governing framework for global health security since 2007.
- **Definition:** A PHEIC is defined in the **International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005)** as, "an **extraordinary event** which is determined to **constitute a public health risk** to other States through the international spread of disease and to potentially require a coordinated international response". This definition implies a situation that is:
 - Serious, sudden, unusual or unexpected;
 - Carries implications for public health beyond the affected State's national border; and
 - May require immediate international action.
- **Implication:** The definition implies that the situation is **serious, sudden, unusual or unexpected** and carries implications for public health beyond the affected country's border.
- **Condition:** The WHO reserves the designation for only those diseases that need a **coordinated international response** to prevent them from potentially escalating into a pandemic.
- **Previous instances:** The alert has previously been issued for **Ebola**, **H1N1 Swine Flu**, **Poliovirus**, **Monkeypox** and **Zika Virus**.

Centre grants approval for Kalaighnar pen monument in Bay of Bengal

K. Lakshmi
CHENNAI

The Union Ministry of Environment has given Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance for the Tamil Nadu government's proposal to construct Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaighnar pen monument in Bay of Bengal, off the Marina beach in Chennai, but with 15 conditions.

With this final approval, the State government may begin the process to implement the proposal.

In a letter to the Public Works Department on June 19, the Union Ministry said the CRZ clearance was provided based on the recommendations of the Expert Appraisal Committee and Tamil Nadu Coastal Zone Management Authority.

It has also noted that the Ministry may revoke or suspend the clearance if the implementation of the conditions were not found



Screengrab of a video showing the proposed design of Kalaighnar pen monument to be built in the Bay of Bengal, off Marina beach at Chennai. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

satisfactory.

Conditions compliance

The environment statement would have to be submitted to the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board every year and the compliance of conditions need to be uploaded on PWD website.

The Department had proposed the pen monu-

ment to be 30-metre high and it would be spread over 8,551 sq.m. This would include pen pedestal, lattice bridge above beach and land and pedestrian pathway above sea.

The 7-metre wide bridge would be 290-metre over the land and 360-metre over the sea.

Some of the conditions laid by the Union Ministry

include no objection certificate from INS Adyar that is situated 800 metres away from the project site before the construction; monitoring of erosion and accretion studies should be done; reports on crowd management and emergency evacuation plans must be provided to the regional environment office.

Green panel order

Noting that any order or direction of court and tribunal must be complied with, the Ministry added that the CRZ clearance letter is subject to the final order of the National Green Tribunal, southern zone.

Chennai-based Hubert Enviro Care Systems is the infrastructure and environmental consultant for the project.

The PWD would prepare a detailed project report for executing the project based on the Ministry's approval.

Context: The Union Ministry of Environment has given **Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearance** for the Tamil Nadu government's proposal to construct Muthamizh Arignar Dr. Kalaighnar pen monument in Bay of Bengal, off the Marina beach in Chennai, with 15 conditions.

- The Tamil Nadu government has a proposal to construct a monument that may feature a giant pen above sea in the Bay of Bengal off the Marina beach in Chennai, to honour the **contributions of late DMK leader and former Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi to Tamil literature.**

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ)

- In 1991, the Government of India issued a notification under the **Environment Protection Act, 1986** administered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to protect and conserve the environment and ecosystem on the coastline of the country.
- Accordingly to the notification, the coastal land up to 500m from the **High Tide Line (HTL)** and a stage of 100m along banks of creeks, estuaries, backwaters and rivers subject to tidal fluctuations, is called the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ).

Coastal Zone Regulations

CRZ - I

Ecologically Sensitive Areas

CRZ-II

Urban (developed) areas up to the shoreline of the coast

CRZ-III

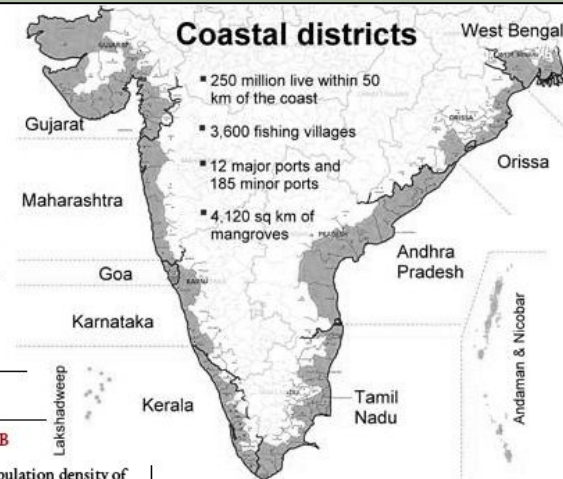
Rural and urban areas which fall outside CRZ-I and CRZ-II

CRZ-III (Rural Area)

CRZ-III A
Densely populated areas with a population density of 2161 per square kilometre. A NDZ of 50 meters from HTL.

CRZ-III B
Areas with population density of below 2161 per square kilometre. A NDZ of 200 meters from HTL.

Coastal districts



CRZ - IV

Aquatic areas up to territorial limits

New low cost technology reduces textile effluent pollution significantly

Context: NIT Warangal developed a pilot-scale **textile effluent treatment plant using biosurfactants (BS)**, cavitation (a process in which pressure variations in a liquid can in a short period of time cause countless small cavities to form and then implode--C), and membrane (M) technology.

Key Points

- Textile effluent is **heavily contaminated with pollutants such as dyes, dissolved solids, suspended solids and toxic metals** and there is a need for robust, efficient technologies to treat such effluent before they are discharged into the environment.
- The **biosurfactant** to be used in **Moving Bed Biofilm Reactor (MBBR)** was extracted from microorganisms isolated from textile effluent and textile effluent contaminated soil by MUJ.
- The use of BS in **MBBR helped in dye removal** and was effective in reducing operational time and cost (with respect to other biological treatment methods).
- **Cavitation (C)**, an advanced oxidation process (AOP), aided in reducing installation cost as well as reducing carbon footprint.
- The ability of the technology to **generate oxidizing radicals in-situ**, significantly reduced the reliance on external oxidizing agents.
- On the other hand, **modifying the membrane (M) surface** using boehmite sol synthesized using sol-gel process, decreased the pore size from micro-scale to nano-scale and led to a significant improvement in its performance.

CIVIL SPACE EXPLORATION

India to Sign Artemis Accords, Send Joint Mission to ISS: WH

Nasa, Isro developing strategic framework for human spaceflight cooperation this year



Washington: India has decided to join the Artemis Accords, which brings like-minded countries together on civil space exploration, and Nasa and Isro have agreed to a joint mission to the International Space Station in 2024, the White House said on Thursday.

“On space, we will be able to announce that India is signing the Artemis Accords, which advance a common vision for space exploration for the benefit of all humankind,” a senior administration official said hours before the meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President Joe Biden in the Oval Office.

Grounded in the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 (OST), the Artemis Accords are a non-binding set of principles designed to guide civil space exploration and use in the 21st century. It is an American-led effort to return humans to the moon by 2025, with the ultimate goal of expanding space exploration to Mars and beyond.

The official said that Nasa and Isro are developing a strategic framework for human spaceflight cooperation this year.

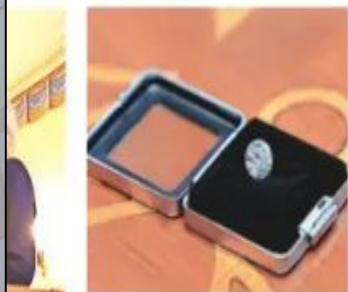
In addition, Nasa and Isro have agreed to a joint mission to the International Space Station in the year 2024, said the official.

Context: India has decided to join the **Artemis Accords**, which brings like minded countries together on civil space exploration, and NASA and ISRO have agreed to a joint mission to the International Space Station in 2024.

Artemis Accords

- Grounded in the **Outer Space Treaty of 1967 (OST)**, the Artemis Accords are a nonbinding set of principles designed to guide civil space exploration and use in the 21st century.
- It is an **American-led effort** to return humans to the moon by 2025, with the ultimate goal of expanding space exploration to Mars and beyond.
- Artemis Accords ensures that **space exploration is conducted in a safe, sustainable and transparent manner** and in full compliance with international law.
- The founding members of the Artemis Accords are **Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and the US**.
- As more countries establish a presence in outer space, via research stations, satellites, or even rocket launchers, these accords **provide a set of principles to create a safe and transparent environment** that inspires exploration, science, and commercial activities.

Diamond grown in a lab: Gift of 'responsible luxury' to FLOTUS



Prime Minister Narendra Modi with President Joe Biden and First Lady Jill Biden; (above) the lab-grown diamond. Reuters/Handout

ARJUNSEGUPTA
NEW DELHI, JUNE 22

PRIME MINISTER Narendra Modi presented First Lady of the United States (FLOTUS) Jill Biden with a 7.5 carat lab-grown green diamond in an exquisite *papier mâché* box from Kashmir known as *kar-e-kalamdani*, the Indian government said in a statement.

Lab-grown diamonds are considered

more socially and environmentally responsible, while being nearly identical to natural diamonds. "The diamond reflects Earth-mined diamonds' chemical and optical properties. It is also eco-friendly, as eco-diversified resources like solar and wind power were used in its making," the statement said.

The statement described the diamond as a "beacon of responsible luxury" that "emits only 0.028 grams of carbon per carat".

Not diamond simulants

Lab-grown diamonds (LGDs) are produced using specific technology that mimics the geological processes that produce natural diamonds. They are not the same as diamond simulants or imitation diamonds — LGDs are chemically, physically, and optically diamond, and are difficult to tell apart from Earth-mined diamonds.

Producing LGDs

LGDs can be produced in multiple ways. The most common (and cheapest) is the 'high pressure, high temperature' (HPHT) method. This method requires extremely heavy presses that can produce up to 730,000 psi of pressure under extremely high temperatures (1,500 degrees Celsius or higher).

Usually, graphite is used as the "diamond seed", and when subjected to these extreme conditions, the relatively inexpensive form of carbon turns into one of its most expensive forms. Other processes include 'chemical vapour deposition' (CVD), and explosive formation that creates what are known as "detonation nanodiamonds".

Responsible gems

Since renewable or clean energy sources can be used in all of these methods, LGDs are more eco-friendly than traditionally mined diamonds. Also, the production of LGDs skips the most socially exploitative aspects of diamond mining that has given rise to monikers such as "blood diamond".

For these reasons, as also for the fact of depletion of natural diamond reserves, LGDs are gradually replacing the prized gemstone in the jewellery industry. Since LGDs like natural diamonds undergo processes of polishing and cutting before they get their characteristic sparkle, the growth in their production and popularity is unlikely to affect India's diamond cutting and polishing industry.

LONGER VERSION

www.indianexpress.com/explained

Context: The diamond, a gift for First Lady, was gifted in a *papier mâché* box.

- Known as **kar-e-kalamdani**, Kashmir's exquisite *papier mâché* involves *sakhsazi* or meticulous preparation of paper pulp and *naqqashi*, where skilled artisans paint elaborate designs.

Lab-grown diamonds

- Lab-grown diamonds (LGDs) are diamonds that are **produced using specific technology** which mimics the geological processes that grow natural diamonds.
- They are **not the same as "diamond simulants"** - LGDs are chemically, physically and optically diamond and thus are difficult to identify as "lab-grown."
- While materials such as **Moissanite, Cubic Zirconia (CZ), White Sapphire, YAG**, etc. are "diamond simulants" that simply attempt to "look" like a diamond, they lack the sparkle and durability of a diamond and are thus easily identifiable.
- However, differentiating between an LGD and an Earth Mined Diamond is hard, with advanced equipment required for the purpose.
- The most common (and cheapest) is the **"High pressure, high temperature" (HPHT) method**.
- As the name suggests, this method requires extremely heavy presses that can produce up to 730,000 psi of pressure under extremely high temperatures (at least 1500 celsius).
- Usually graphite is used as the **"diamond seed"** and when subjected to these extreme conditions, the relatively inexpensive form of carbon turns into one of the most expensive carbon forms.
- Other processes include **"Chemical Vapor Deposition" (CVD) and explosive formation** that creates what are known as "detonation nanodiamonds".
- LGDs have **basic properties similar to natural diamonds**, including their optical dispersion, which provide them the signature diamond sheen.
- However, since they are **created in controlled environments**, many of their properties can be enhanced for various purposes.

Clay the solution for safe disposal of biomedical waste, say IIT-G scientists

A 99.6% reduction of viral contamination & very low diffusion rates were observed using compacted clays like bentonite and kaolin

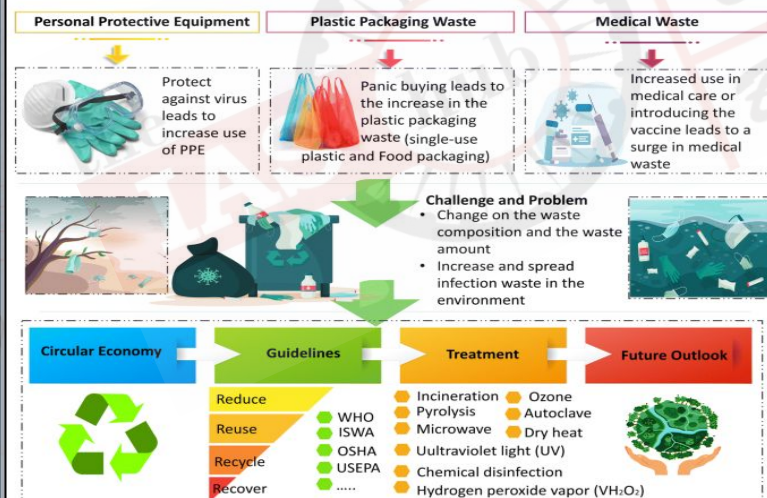


NEXT NEWS >

By Zumbish
Published: Wednesday 21 June 2023



Impact of COVID-19 on Waste Generation



Context: The fear of contamination from the large volume of pathogenic waste generated during the pandemic set off many studies and the latest among them is one by the Indian Institute of Technology-Guwahati (IIT-G) that proposes the **use of compost natural clay to neutralise pathogens in waste.**

- During the experiment, the researchers studied the behaviour of the **Newcastle disease virus (NDV)**, a safer substitute for the coronavirus.

Key Points

- NDV is an **infectious and contagious viral infection** that affects more than 250 different bird species worldwide.
- A large amount of pathogenic waste gets generated from **NDV outbreaks in the form of carcasses**, potentially contaminated litter, farm bedding and fomites.
- The research findings revealed that **viral decay** was quicker on bentonite compared to kaolin clay.
- It was observed that the **removal efficiency of the NDV** depended on the quality of bentonite and multilayer sorption of the virus on clay surfaces.
- In addition to addressing the **disposal of pathogenic waste** generated from the COVID-19 pandemic, the study also has implications for waste management during outbreaks of diseases like the Newcastle disease in poultry.

PRESIDENT OF INDIA PRESENTS NATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AWARDS - 2022 AND 2023

Context: The President of India presented the **National Florence Nightingale Awards** for the years 2022 and 2023 to the Nursing professionals at a function held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

- The National Florence Nightingale Award was **instituted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**, Government of India in the year 1973 as a mark of recognition for the meritorious services rendered by the nurses and nursing professionals to the society.

Key Points

- The **National Florence Nightingale Award** was **conferred on Major General Smita Devrani and Brigadier Amita Devrani** of the Military Nursing Service for 2022 and 2023 by President.
- The **Devrani sisters**, hailing from Kotdwar district of Uttarakhand, were awarded in recognition of their remarkable contribution and service for almost four decades.
- Major General Smita Devrani was **commissioned into the Military Nursing Service (MNS)** in 1983.
- Brigadier Amita Devrani was commissioned into the service in 1986. She assumed her **present appointment of Brigadier MNS**, Southern Command on September 1, 2021.

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