theIASHub

the IAS hub
Be Your Dream.

APRIL
12

# 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
सत्यमेव जयते



MK Yadav Sir

# Table of Contents


1. Quality Control Orders
2. Green Deposits
3. Consumer Pyramids Survey
4. State Development Loans
5. National Career Service
6. National Security Act 1980
7. Centrally Sponsored Schemes
8. IBR Protein
9. Quantum Technology
10. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule

THE HINDU Page 14

# QUALITY CONTROL ORDERS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

# Govt. unveils Quality Control Orders for technical textiles

M. Soundariya Preetha
COIMBATORE



The Ministry of Textiles on Tuesday unveiled two Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for 31 technical textile items, including 19 geo textile and 12 protective textile products.

Joint Secretary in the Ministry Rajeev Saxena told the media the QCO was the first technical regulation in the country for technical textile products.

Mandatory BIS marking for these products will come into effect 180 days immediately after the date of the publication of the orders in the gazette.

In the second phase, the Ministry plans to issue two more QCOs for 28 items that will cover 22 agro textile products and six medical textile items.

**Context:** Ministry of Textiles announced the launch of 02 **Quality Control Orders (QCOs)** for 31 items consisting of 19 Geo Textiles and 12 Protective Textiles in the Phase-I, following due process of notification of Technical Regulations.

**Quality Control Orders (QCOs)**

- **About**: For ensuring the **availability of quality products to consumers**, Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued by various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in the exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the **Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016** stipulating conformity of the products to Indian Standards.
  - While the standards were available earlier too, these are now **revised and made mandatory** for a few, and yet to be finalised for others.
  - **International manufacturers** of these fibres, who supply to India, are also mandated to get a certificate from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which is the certifying authority for the QCOs.
- **Objectives**: The main aim of the QCO is **to control the import of sub-quality and cheaper items a**nd to ensure that customers get quality products.
  - QCOs can **only be challenged at WTO** if they are imposed on grounds of health, safety, environment and deceptive trade practice, or national security. BIS certifies it for International and domestic products.

LIVE MINT

Page 5

# GREEN DEPOSITS

## (Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

# RBI releases rules on acceptance, use of green deposits

PTI
feedback@livemint.com
MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Tuesday issued detailed guidelines for acceptance of green deposits by banks and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) wherein the funds could be used for financing activities like renewable energy, green transport and green buildings.

Climate change has been recognised as one of the most critical challenges and globally, various efforts have been taken to reduce emissions as well as promote sustainability.

The financial sector can play a pivotal role in mobilising resources and their allocation thereof in green activities/projects.

**The projects must encourage energy efficiency in resource utilization and reduce carbon emissions**

Green finance is also progressively gaining traction in India, RBI said as it issued the framework for acceptance of green deposits by regulated entities.

Some regulated entities (REs) are already offering green deposits for financing green activities and projects.

The framework will come into effect from June 1, 2023.

The purpose and rationale for the framework, RBI said is to encourage REs to "offer green deposits to customers, protect interest of the depositors, aid customers to achieve their sustainability agenda, address greenwashing concerns and help augment the flow of credit to green activities/projects".

Further, the central bank said the allocation of proceeds raised from green deposits should be based on the official Indian green taxonomy.

Pending finalisation of the taxonomy, as an interim measure, REs would be required to allocate the proceeds raised through green deposits towards a specified list of green activities/projects.

The projects must encourage energy efficiency in resource utilisation, reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, promote climate resilience and/or adaptation and value and improve natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

Renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, climate change adaptation, sustainable water and waste management, and green buildings, are among the list of projects/activities where regulated entities could allocate the proceeds raised through green deposits.

**Context:** The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a framework of rules, governing acceptance of **green deposits by Indian financial services companies.** The framework will come into effect from June 1, 2023.

**Key Points**

- The purpose and rationale for the framework, RBI said is to encourage REs to "**offer green deposits to customers,** protect interest of the depositors, aid customers to achieve their sustainability agenda, address greenwashing concerns and help augment the flow of credit to green activities/projects".
- Further, the central bank said the allocation of proceeds raised from green deposits should be **based on the official Indian green taxonomy.**
- Pending finalisation of the taxonomy, as an interim measure, REs would be required to allocate the proceeds raised through green deposits towards a **specified list of green activities/projects.**
- The projects **must encourage energy efficiency** in resource utilisation, reduce carbon emissions and greenhouse gases, promote climate resilience and/or adaptation and value and improve natural ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transportation, climate change adaptation, sustainable water and waste management, and green buildings, are among the list of projects/activities where REs could allocate the proceeds raised through green deposits.
- RBI has also mentioned about **a list of 'exclusions' for REs.** This includes projects involving new or existing extraction, production and distribution of fossil fuels; nuclear power generation; and direct waste incineration.
- **Banks and NBFCs** will have to put in place a comprehensive board-approved policy on green deposits.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 17

# CONSUMER PYRAMIDS HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

## (Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

# 'Poor households underrepresented in CPHS surveys'

ENS ECONOMIC BUREAU
NEW DELHI, APRIL 11

NOTING THAT the absence of updated consumption expenditure surveys has thrown a shroud of darkness on poverty levels and trends, a new research paper has attempted to look at the alternative datasets, such as the Consumer Pyramid Household Surveys (CPHS) conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) to look at poverty trends.

The paper titled "Weighty evidence? Poverty estimation with missing data", written by Jean Dréze, Visiting Professor, Ranchi University and Honorary Professor, at Delhi School of Economics, and Anmol Somanchi, a graduate student at Paris School of Economics, states that poor households seem to be underrepresented in these CPHS surveys.

This paper studied the World Bank's method of "reweighting" the CPHS observations to bring the means of essential socioeconomic variables in line with independent, credible estimates of these statistics, for instance, education levels.

holds could easily create an illusion of poverty decline," it added.

In April 2022, a study by World Bank's economists Sutirtha Sinha Roy and Roy van der Weide, named "Poverty in India Has Declined over the Last Decade But Not As Much As Previously Thought" had relied on the same dataset of CPHS surveys, adjusting the survey weights to examine potential biases in it. It found that extreme poverty in India has declined by 12.3 percentage points between 2011 and 2019 but at a

**Only during the lockdown period of April-June 2020 that rural poverty saw a "modest rise", as per the paper**

rate that is significantly lower than the 2004-2011 period. It had noted that poverty reduction rates in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. Urban poverty rose by 2 percentage points in 2016 during demonetisation and fell sharply thereafter; rural poverty rose by 10 basis points

**Context:** Noting that the absence of updated consumption expenditure surveys has thrown a shroud of darkness on poverty levels and trends, a new research paper has attempted to look at the alternative datasets, such as the **Consumer Pyramid Household Surveys (CPHS) conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)** to look at poverty trends.

**Consumer Pyramids Household Survey**

- **About**: It provides anonymized record-level data at the level of **individual households** and members of households.
  - Consumer Pyramids Household Survey is a **continuous survey.** Data is collected in Waves. There are three Waves every year. Each Wave is completed over a four month period.
- **Types of data**: There are four types of data offered in Consumer Pyramids Household Survey:
  - **People of India**: This data is released once every four months at the end of every Wave. It provides information on the **members of the sample households.**
  - **Aspirational India**: This data is released **once every four months at** the end of every Wave. It includes:
    - **Ownership and intentions** to buy 12 specific assets
    - **Savings** and intentions to save
    - **Borrowing** by purpose and by source of borrowing
    - Household amenities
  - **Income Pyramids:** This data is released once every month at the end of every month. It includes:
    - Household income by **source of income**
    - Incomes of individual **household members by source of income**
  - **Consumption Pyramids**: This data is released once every month at the end of every month. It includes:
    - **Household consumption** expenses for 153 expenditure categories.
    - **Household weekly expenses** for 33 fast-frequency expenditure categories.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 4

# STATE DEVELOPMENT LOANS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Government Budgeting)

# 4 states raise ₹5,800 cr via SDLs at bond auction

ABHIJIT LELE
Mumbai, 11 April

Four states raised ₹5,800 crore through state development loans (SDL) auction — about one-fourth of the amount 15 state governments intended to raise this week.

The indicative calendar of market borrowings by states and Union Territories for April-June 2023 showed 15 states planning to raise ₹22,500 crore in the second week of April. The RBI announced Q1FY24 indicative SDL borrowings at ₹2 trillion — 81 per cent higher than Q1FY23 — according to a fixed income advisory report from Nuvama Wealth Management. Bond dealers said bond raising by state governments is slower in the early part of a fiscal year, perhaps due to better resource position. The maturity of securities raised was up to 10 years. Of ₹5,800 crore, Punjab, Assam and Nagaland raised ₹2,800 crore via 10-year paper.

Punjab raised ₹1,500 crore at cut-off yield of 7.59 per cent, Assam and Nagaland raised ₹1,000 crore and ₹300 crore, respectively, at cut-off yield of 7.58 per cent, according to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data.

Last week, the cut-off yield on 10-year state bonds was 7.71 per cent for Andhra government paper. The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the RBI at its April meeting kept the policy repo rate unchanged at 6.5 per cent. Maharashtra raised ₹3,000 crore through two papers, ₹500 crore more than the indicative amount. It issued a five-year bond (7.36 per cent) for ₹1,500 crore and seven-year paper (7.49 per cent) for ₹1,500 crore.

## RBI to conduct bond auction for switch, conversion on Apr 17

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will conduct an auction on April 17 for conversion or switch of five central government bonds for an aggregate amount of ₹11,000 crore. Some of the bonds that are intended to be converted into long-term paper include government security maturing in 2024 (7.65 per cent) and another maturing in 2025 (8.20 per cent). ABHIJIT LELE

**Context:** Four states raised ₹ 5,800 crore through **state development loans (SDL)** auction - about one fourth of the amount 15 state governments intended to raise this week.

**State Development Loans (SDLs)**

- These are **dated securities** issued by states for meeting their market borrowings requirements.
- Purpose of issuing State Development Loans is to **meet the budgetary needs of state governments.** Each state can borrow up to a set limit through State Development Loans.
- The SDL securities issued by states are **credible collateral for meeting the SLR requirements** of banks as well as a collateral for availing liquidity under the RBI's LAF including the repo.
- One remarkable feature of SDL is that it is a **market oriented instrument** for states to mobilise funds from the open market. Higher the fiscal strength of a state, lower will be the interest rate (yield) it has to pay for the SDL borrowings.
- SDLs are basically securities and they are auctioned by the RBI through the **e-Kuber** which is dedicated electronic auction system for government securities and other instruments. **RBI holds SDL auctions once in a fortnight.**
- The **rate of interest** or yield of SDL securities are **determined through auction.** Still the interest rate will be slightly higher than that of Central Government securities (G-secs) of matching tenure.
- The **investors in SDL are basically commercial banks**, mutual funds, insurance companies who are attracted by the slightly higher interest rate of SDL (compared to central government securities).

PIB April 12

## NATIONAL CAREER SERVICE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Employment)

# 35.7 lakh vacancies registered on National Career Service (NCS) in year 2022-23

**Context:** The **National Career Service (NCS) portal** has registered highest vacancies during the year 2022-23 since its launch in July, 2015.

- Around 35.7 lakhs vacancies have been reported by employers on NCS during the year 2022-23 compared to around 13 lakh vacancies in 2021-22.

**National Career Service (NCS)**

- **About**: It is one of the mission mode projects under the umbrella of **E-Governance Plan.**
- **Objectives**: It works towards bridging the gap between **job-seekers and employers**, candidates seeking training and career guidance and agencies providing training and career counselling by transforming the National Employment Service.
  - NCS provides a host of **career-related services** such as dynamic job matching, career counselling, job notifications, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships and alike.
- **The focus areas for the National Career Service platform are listed below:**
  - Enhancing career and employment opportunities.
  - Counselling and guidance for career development.
  - Focusing on decent employment
  - Enhancing female labour force participation.
  - Encouraging entrepreneurial endeavours.
- **Implemented By:** Directorate General of Employment, **Ministry of Labour & Employment.**
- **Registration on the Portal**: NCS **does not charge any fees** for registration on the portal and its services.

# NATIONAL SECURITY ACT 1980

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity)

# SC: Invoking NSA in cases of political nature abuse of law

## 'Amazed' Court Junks UP Govt Order Slapping Strict Act On SP Neta

AmitAnand.Choudhary@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** Expressing "amazement" at the decision of the UP government to invoke the stringent National Security Act (NSA) against Samajwadi Party leader Yusuf Malik for allegedly threatening an additional municipal commissioner, the Supreme Court on Tuesday said this amounted to "abuse" of the law and added the Act should not be invoked in cases of political nature.

"Is it a case of NSA? It is a case of non-application of mind by the authorities and improper procedure. We are quite amazed the Act is being invoked in cases for recovery of revenue for property. We quash the proceedings and set him (Malik) free forthwith," a bench of Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul and Ahsanuddin Amanullah said.

Malik was detained by UP police in April last year under Section 3(2) of NSA after two FIRs were filed against him for threatening government officials and preventing them in discharging their public function, including recovery of revenue from the property of his relatives.

▶ 'Victim of political vendetta', P 18

### IN THE COURTS

- Gujarat HC **junks applications for reopening of 800-odd meat shops** that were shut for failing to comply with hygiene standards and running without licences. HC rules that **right to trade in food items must be subservient to public health and food safety requirements**
- Bombay HC **quashes case against a techie for allegedly posting rape threats on social media against minor daughter of a cricketer** after complainant grants consent to drop charges
- **Can't believe in his 'Panchatantra story', says SC while sacking a K'taka civil judge** who used to pronounce the concluding portion of judgments in open court without penning entire text

SEE INSIDE FLAP

**Context:** Expressing "amazement" at the decision of the UP government to invoke the stringent **National Security Act (NSA)** against Samajwadi Party leader for allegedly threatening an additional municipal commissioner, the Supreme Court said this amounted to "abuse" of the law and added the Act should not be invoked in cases of political nature.

**National Security Act 1980**

- **About**: It empowers the government to **detain a person if the authorities are satisfied** that the person is a threat to national security or to prevent such people from disrupting public law and order.
- **Features:**
  - It allows **preventive detention:**
    - A person can be **detained for up to 12 months without a charge.**
    - A person can be **held for 10 days** without being told the charges against them.
    - The person can **appeal before a high court** advisory board but will not be allowed a lawyer during the trial.
    - A person in **police custody** can be detained.
    - A person who has been **granted bail** by a trial court can be immediately detained under the NSA.
    - A person acquitted by the court can be **detained under the NSA.**
  - **States or Centre can detain a person** to prevent him or her from acting in any manner prejudicial to "the security of the state" or for "maintenance of the public order".
  - A person can be detained if he/she is a **threat to India's relations with foreign countries.**
  - It empowers the government to **detain foreigners and regulate their presence** or expel them from India.
  - The provisions in the Act are **re-notified every quarter.**
  - It is an administrative order passed either by the **Divisional Commissioner or the District Magistrate** and not detention ordered by police based on specific allegations or for a specific violation of the law.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 5

# CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

## (Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Govt. Policies & Interventions)

# Centre Tightens Fund Flow Rulebook For CSS Schemes; Brings Penal Interest Clause

States will have to pay 7% annual penal interest in case of delay in fund flow after 30 days

Anubhuti.Vishnoi
@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: The Centre has tightened the fund flow rulebook on Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) even further and for the first time has also brought in a 'penal interest' clause for delays in fund transfers by states.

In a February 16 communication to all chief secretaries, states have been asked to ensure that their share of funds are transferred to the Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for CSS scheme within 30 days of receiving central funding instead of 40 days, as allowed earlier.

It added that any delay beyond 30 days would attract a 'penal interest' of 7% per annum. This 'penal interest' by a state that delays prescribed fund flow will be transferred to the Consolidated Fund of India.

The new 'penal interest' regime has come into effect from April 1 and Union ministries are busy sensitising state governments on the same as a host of flagship welfare schemes from the Mid-Day Meal scheme to the PM Awas Yojana and the scholarship and assistance schemes for disadvantaged sections come under the CSS net.

The Centre's idea is to prevent states from using the interest earned on central funds parked with it for CSS schemes and to speed up fund flow to last-mile beneficiaries.

The latest tightening on CSS procedures comes even as states are grappling with the new rulebook that requires each state to transfer its stipulated share to the SNA and also ensure utilisation of 75% of the total released funding by both the Centre and state for full central funding.

**NO PARKING OF FUNDS**

**Move to prevent states from using the interest earned on central funds parked for CSS schemes and to speed up fund flow to beneficiaries**

The 2021 rulebook, aimed at more effective cash management and "efficiency in public expenditure management", specified that the funding will only be parked in the SNA account and the interest earned should be "mandatorily remitted" to the CFI on a pro rata basis.

The latest modification by the Department of Expenditure has added in the provision of penal interest now by "partially modifying" Paragraph 16 of the 2021 rulebook.

"Further, it has been decided to charge interest w.e.f 01.04.2023 on the number of days of delay beyond 30 days in transfer of Central share to the SNA account at the rate of 7% per annum," the communication reads.

Guidelines for the transfer of penal interest to CFI would be issued by the Controller General of Accounts. The CSS overhaul was effected by the Centre in 2021 to check diversion of funds and ensure targeted and accountable usage of heavy central funding. The overhaul is learnt to have helped the Centre save over Rs 10,000 crore in 2021-22.

However, the procedures have had some 'collateral damage' as well, as recently pointed out by parliamentary panels.

| CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES | CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES |
|---|---|
| **Funding** by **both centre and state** in pre-determined ratio such as 90:10, 70:30, 60:40 etc | Funding **entirely** borne by **centre** Government |
| **Normally** formulated on subjects placed under the **State List** | **Normally** formulated on subjects placed under the **Union List**. |
| Implementation Agency: **State** Government | Implementation Agency: **Central** Government |
| Eg. **MGNREGA**, NSAP | Ex. **Mudra** Yojana, **Bharat** Net etc. |

**Context:** The Centre has tightened the fund flow rulebook on **Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)** even further and for the first time has also brought in a 'penal interest' clause for delays in fund transfers by states.

- States have been asked to ensure that their share of funds are transferred to the **Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for CSS scheme** within 30 days of receiving central funding instead of 40 days, as allowed earlier.
- Any delay beyond 30 days would attract a **'penal interest'** of 7% per annum.
- This 'penal interest' by a state that delays prescribed fund flow will be transferred to the Consolidated Fund of India.

**Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)**

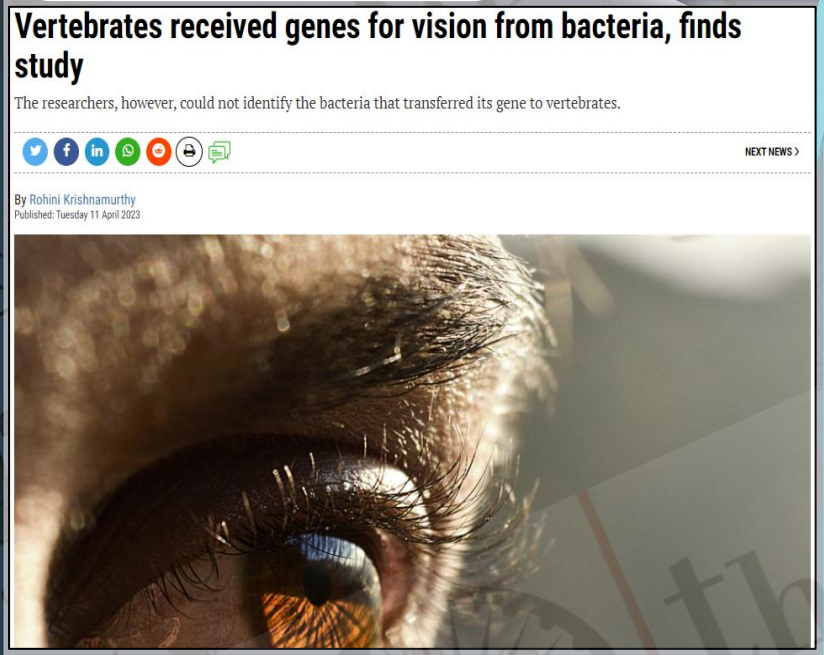
- **About**: These are **special purpose grants (or loans)** extended by the Central Government to States to encourage and motivate State governments to plan and implement programmes that help attain national goals and objectives.
  - Examples of national goals and objectives include extending clean drinking water and sanitation to every habitation, eradicating polio and tuberculosis, making primary education universal for every female and male child, and so on.
- **Types**: Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are again **divided into Core of the Core Schemes and Core Schemes.**
  - The **core of the Core Schemes (consists of six schemes)**
    - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme
    - Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities
    - Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes
    - National Social Assistance Programme
    - Umbrella Programme for Development of the Other Vulnerable Groups
    - Umbrella Scheme for Development of Scheduled Castes
  - **Core Schemes ( Consist of 22 schemes)**

DTE

APRIL 12

# IBR PROTEIN

## (Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

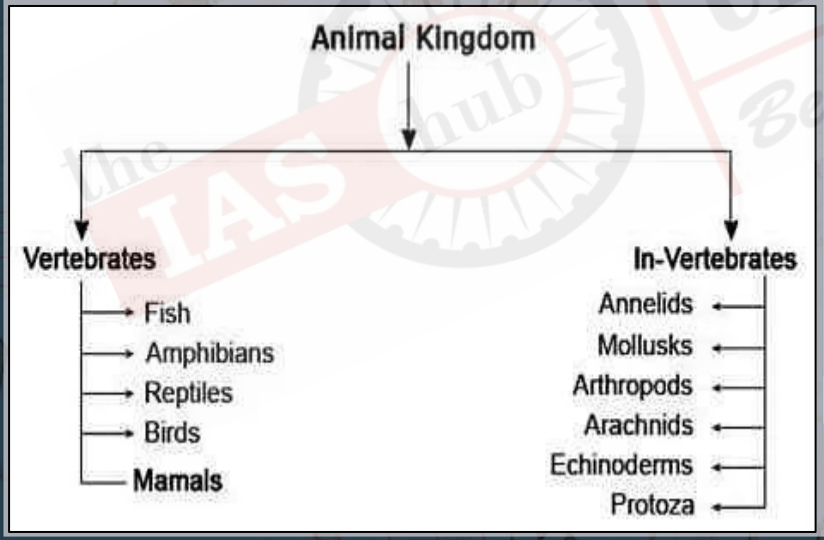


**Vertebrates received genes for vision from bacteria, finds study**

The researchers, however, could not identify the bacteria that transferred its gene to vertebrates.

NEXT NEWS ›

By Rohini Krishnamurthy
Published: Tuesday 11 April 2023




**Context:** A **key gene** involved in vertebrate vision has been traced back to bacteria, according to a new study.

**Key Points**

- Some 500 million years ago, the bacteria likely transferred the gene to the ancestor of all vertebrates.
- The gene with links to bacteria contained instructions to make the **interphotoreceptor retinoid-binding protein (IBRP).**
- Its protein sequence is most similar to a bacteria**l protein called peptidases**, which are known to break down proteins and recycle them
- IBRP has a **key role in vision:**
    - In humans, mutated versions of the gene lead to various retinal diseases, such as **retinitis pigmentosa** (an eye disorder that causes loss of sight) and retinal dystrophy (a degenerative disorder that causes colour blindness or night blindness and complete blindness in progressive conditions).

**Vertebrates**

- **About**: These are animals that **possess a vertebral column** and/or notochord at any point in their lives.
- **Characteristics of Vertebrates:**
    - A **stiff rod** running through the length of the animal (it could either be the vertebral column and/or notochord)
    - Humans and all other vertebrates possess a **notochord** as an embryo and it eventually develops into the vertebral column.
    - A bundle of nerves run above the **vertebral column** (spinal cord) and the alimentary canal exists below it.
    - The mouth is present at the **anterior portion** of the animals or right below it.
    - The **alimentary canal** ends in the anus, which opens to the exterior. The tail extends after the anus.

DST

April 12

# QUANTUM TECHNOLOGY

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

## DST Institute to partner Indian Navy in developing secure maritime communications using Quantum Technology

**Context: Raman Research Institute (RRI)**, an autonomous institute of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), inked a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the **Weapons and Electronics Systems Engineering Establishment (WESEE),** the R&D establishment of the Indian Navy

- The MoU is for a period of five years.
- Quantum technologies will soon be used to **develop secure maritime communications** in a joint effort by the Raman Research Institute (RRI) and the Indian Navy.

**Quantum Technology**

- **About**: Quantum technology is a class of technology that works by using the **principles of quantum mechanics** (the physics of subatomic particles), including quantum entanglement and quantum superposition.
    - While digital computers store data as bits (the ones and zeros of binary), **quantum computers use qubits** that exist as a one, zero or both at the same time. This **superposition** state creates a practically infinite range of possibilities, allowing for incredibly fast simultaneous and parallel calculations.
- **Applications of Quantum Technologies:**
    - **Electronics**: Many modern electronic devices are **designed using quantum mechanics.** Examples include the laser, the transistor (and thus the microchip), the electron microscope, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).
    - **Cryptography**: Researchers are currently seeking **robust methods of directly manipulating quantum states.** Efforts are being made to develop quantum cryptography, which will theoretically allow guaranteed secure transmission of information.
    - **Quantum computing**: Another goal is the development of quantum computers, which are expected to perform certain **computational tasks** exponentially faster than classical computers. Instead of using classical bits, quantum computers use qubits, which can be in superpositions of states. Quantum programmers can manipulate the superposition of qubits in order to solve problems that classical computing cannot do effectively, such as searching unsorted databases or integer factorization.
    - **Aerospace engineering**: Their applications which will receive boost include those in **aerospace engineering, numerical weather prediction, simulations, securing the communications & financial transactions,** cyber security, advanced manufacturing, health, agriculture, education and other important sectors with focus on creation of high skilled jobs, human resources development, start-ups & entrepreneurship leading to technology lead economic growth.
    - **Commercial applications**: Quantum technology is opening up new frontiers in computing, **communications, cyber security with widespread applications.** It is expected that lots of commercial applications would emerge from theoretical constructs which are developing in this area.
    - **Disaster Management: Tsunamis, drought, earthquakes and floods** may become more predictable with quantum applications.
    - **Research**: It can help in solving some of the fundamental questions in physics related to **gravity, black hole** etc. Similarly, the quantum initiative could give a big boost to the Genome India project, a collaborative effort of 20 institutions to enable new efficiencies in life sciences, agriculture and medicine.

PIB

April 12

# MAHATMA JYOTIBA PHULE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Personality in News)

## PM pays tribute to Mahatma Jyotiba Phule on his birth anniversary

**Context:** The Prime Minister has paid tribute to the great social reformer, **Mahatma Jyotiba Phule** on his birth anniversary.

**Mahatma Jyotiba Phule**

- **About**: Born in 1827 in **Satara district of Maharashtra.**
  - Phule was given the **title of Mahatma** on May 11, 1888, by Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, a Maharashtrian social activist.
- **Social reforms and key contributions:**
  - His work is related mainly to eradication of **untouchability and caste system,** emancipation and empowerment of women, reform of Hindu family life.
  - Along with his wife, Savitribai Phule, he is regarded as **pioneers of women's education in India.**
  - The couples were the first native Indians to open the **first indigenously-run school for girls** in India in August 1848 at Pune in Maharashtra.
  - Later, the Phules started schools for children from the then untouchable castes such as **Mahar and Mang.**
  - In 1863, he opened a **home for pregnant Brahmin widows** to give birth in a safe and secure place.
  - He opened an orphanage home to **avoid infanticide.** In this regard, he is believed to be the first Hindu to start an orphanage for the unfortunate children.
  - In 1868, Jyotirao decided to construct a **common bathing tank** outside his house to exhibit his embracing attitude towards all human beings and wished to dine with everyone, regardless of their caste.
  - In 1873, Phule founded the **Satyashodhak Samaj**, or the Society of Seekers of Truth, for the rights of depressed classes, to denounce the caste system and to spread rational thinking.
- **His famous works:** Tritiya Ratna (1855), Gulamgiri (1873), Shetkarayacha Aasud, or Cultivator's Whipcord (1881), Satyashodhak Samajokt Mangalashtakasah Sarva Puja-vidhi (1887).

# 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