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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

FLOOR TEST

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Context: The new Grand Alliance government in Bihar won the trust vote with ease.

Floor test

- A floor test is primarily taken to know whether the executive enjoys the confidence of the legislature.
- It is a constitutional mechanism under which a Chief Minister appointed by the Governor can be asked to prove majority on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of the state.
- As per the Constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of the state.
- When a single party secures the majority of the seats in the house, the Governor appoints the leader of the party as the Chief Minister.
- In case the majority is questioned, the leader of the party which claims majority has to move a vote of confidence and prove majority among those present and voting.
- The Chief Minister has to resign if they fail to prove their majority in the house. This happens both in the parliament and the state legislative assemblies.
- In situations when there are differences within a coalition government, the Governor can ask the Chief Minister to prove majority in the house.

160 VOTES FOR ALLIANCE, BJP WALKS OUT

Nitish wins trust vote, slams BJP: Bid to finish us since 2020 election

Invokes Vajpayee, Advani and Joshi: They 'cared... listened to me'

SANTOSH SINGH
PATNA, AUGUST 24

THE NEW Grand Alliance government in Bihar won the trust vote with ease on Wednesday with JD(U) leader and Chief Minister Nitish Kumar launching a sharp attack against his former ally BJP, accusing it of "trying to finish" his party since the 2020 polls leading to his decision to break their tie-up. Nitish also said that he had "no ambition other than serving Bihar".

The government won the trust motion with 160 votes in its favour and none against as the BJP, with a strength of 77 MLAs, staged a walkout before voting began. All the seven non-BJP parties in the Assembly voted in favour of the government. Four MLAs were not present in the House, which has a current strength of 242.

The session was presided over by Deputy Speaker Maheshwar Hazari after Speaker Vijay Kumar Sinha, a senior BJP leader, resigned from the post before the vote.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2



Security personnel outside the residence of RJD MLC Sunil Singh during a CBI raid in Patna on Wednesday. *PTI*

CBI targets RJD in 'land for jobs'; Tejashwi calls agencies Centre's 'jamai'

DEEPTIMAN TIWARY & SANTOSH SINGH
NEW DELHI, PATNA, AUGUST 24

ON A day when the RJD joined hands with the JD(U) to win the trust vote for their new government in Bihar, the CBI launched search operations at several locations in the state, apart from Delhi and Gurgaon, against RJD leaders in connection with its probe in the "land for jobs" case. The case is directed at RJD founder Lalu Prasad and his family members, including the new Deputy Chief Minister Tejashwi Prasad Yadav.

The raids provoked a strong response from the RJD with

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

THE EDITORIAL PAGE

PATNA PARTNERSHIP

Nitish, Tejashwi are in charge — and under watch. CBI in overdrive, aggressive BJP can't be alibis for failure

PAGE 10

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 6

AYUSHMAN BHARAT YOJANA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Social Justice & health)

Now, Ayushman cards can be used for state schemes

New Delhi: The beneficiary card for Ayushman Bharat--Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) can now be used to avail benefits for any existing state health insurance schemes as well, with the National Health Authority (NHA) allowing co-branding with logos and names of both schemes on the new cards.

At least 31 states and union territories have already agreed to the scheme, with final concurrence awaited from Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Delhi, West Bengal, and Odisha have stayed away from the scheme.

"The same card can be used by beneficiaries under Ayushman Bharat and the state scheme. If a state wants to provide more than Rs 5 lakh benefit, partial funding for upto R 5 lakh will be provided by the Centre as per the existing scheme. If states have additional beneficiaries (other than those identified under the 2011 socio-economic and caste census), they will be also be able to use the same card," said an official from the health ministry.

The co-branded cards will allot space to both PM-JAY ad state specific logos. At the bottom of the card, the name of the scheme will be mentioned as "Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna-Mukyamantri Yojna (or the name of the state scheme)."

The co-branding concept was introduced as the scheme is running in parallel with around 20 state schemes in India. **ENS**

Context: The beneficiary card for Ayushman Bharat can now be used to avail benefits for any existing state health insurance schemes.

Ayushman Bharat Yojana

- Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is a **national public health insurance fund** of the Government of India that aims to provide free access to health insurance coverage for low income earners in the country.
- The programme is **part of the Indian government's National Health Policy** and is means-tested. It was launched in September 2018 by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- That ministry later **established the National Health Authority** as an organization to administer the program.
- It is a **centrally sponsored scheme** and is jointly funded by both the union government and the states.



LIVEMINT Page 1

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Centre plans $500 mn sops for developing niche batteries

Rituraj Baruah & Subhash Narayan

NEW DELHI

The government plans to offer production-linked sops worth around $500 million to develop 'niche' batteries to achieve climate goals and cut reliance on fossil fuel imports, two people in the know of the developments said.

The production-linked incentive (PLI) scheme will be launched soon, one of the two officials said, adding that discussions have been underway between the government and NITI Aayog for some time.

"A new PLI is coming on niche advanced chemistry cell. The documents would be put in public domain soon," the official said, seeking anonymity.

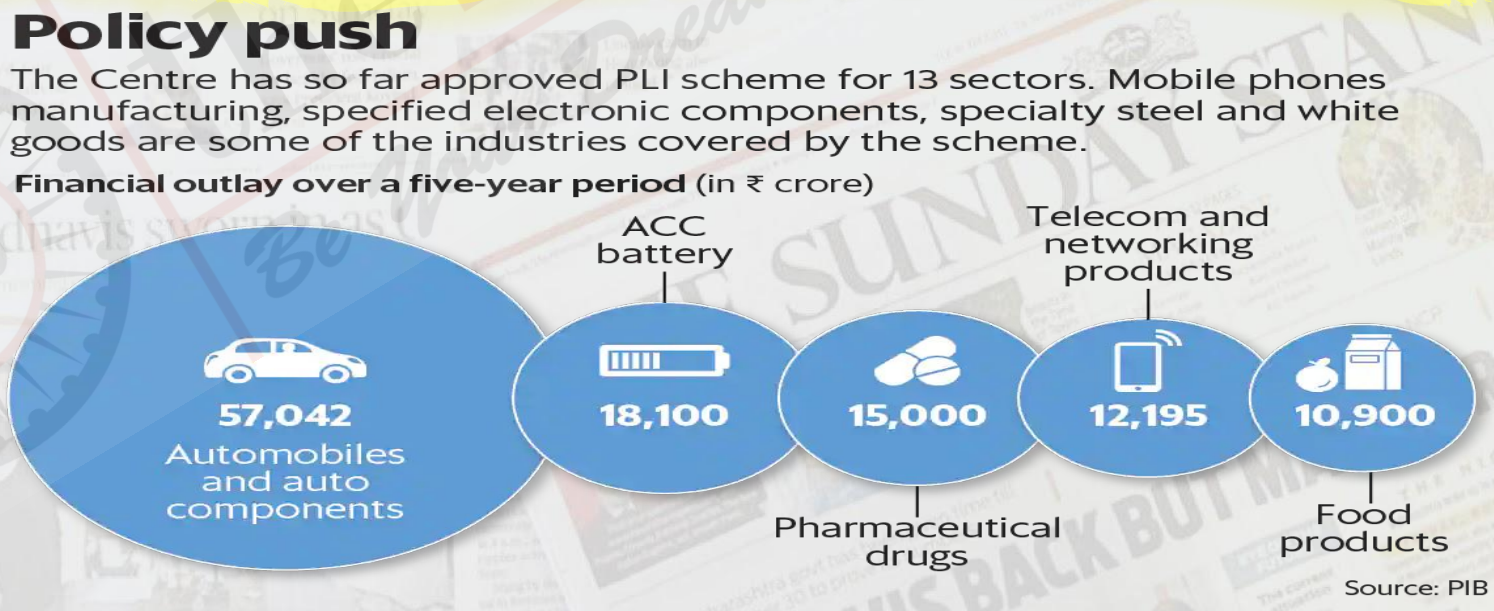
Another official familiar with the developments said that, unlike other PLI schemes where the focus is on manufacturing, this scheme is likely to provide sops for research and development of newer chemistries, along with production.

Queries sent to the spokespeople for NITI Aayog and the Union ministry of heavy industries remained unanswered till press time.

Context: The government plans to offer production-linked sops worth around $500 million to develop 'niche' batteries to achieve climate goals and cut reliance on fossil fuel imports.

Production linked incentive scheme

- In 2020, the central government introduced a scheme to boost domestic manufacturing and cut down on import bills.
- **Aim**: to give companies incentives on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units.
    - Apart from inviting foreign companies to set shop in India, the scheme also aims to encourage local companies to set up or expand existing manufacturing units.
- The Government introduced this scheme to **reduce India's dependence on China** and other foreign countries.
- **Incentives Under the Scheme:** The incentives, calculated on the basis of incremental sales, range from as low as 1 per cent for the electronics and technology products to as high as 20 per cent for the manufacturing of critical key starting drugs and certain drug intermediaries.
    - In some sectors such as advanced chemistry cell batteries, textile products and the drone industry, the incentive to be given will be calculated on the basis of sales, performance and local value addition done over the period of five years.



LIVEMINT

Page 4

BONDS AND BOND YIELD

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Bond yields rise as oil stokes inflation fears

Reuters
feedback@livemint.com

Indian government bond yields were higher on Wednesday as the Brent crude contract hovered around $100 per barrel, feeding into concerns over a surge in inflation.

The benchmark 10-year government bond yield was at 7.3046% as of 0455 GMT. The yield has risen 10 basis points in the last four sessions, ending at 7.2811% on Tuesday. The new 10-year 7.26% 2032 bond yield was 7.2812%, against 7.2684% at the previous close.

"Most factors that were supporting the bullish view are now turning unfavourable and this is clearly witnessed in price action," said a trader with a primary dealership.

Global oil prices rose on Tuesday, with the benchmark Brent crude contract rising to its highest level in three weeks over fears of an imminent output cut by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies, a group known as OPEC+.

The contract surged nearly 4% on Tuesday and was $99.80 per barrel on Wednesday. India is a major importer of crude oil and domestic inflationary pressures are expected to mount because of high prices.

Financial markets locally are vigilant about the inflation trajectory. This, despite comments from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) governor Shaktikanta Das, who on Tuesday sought to allay fears by saying inflation has peaked and bond yields are reflecting that trend.



The Brent crude contract was about $100 per barrel. BLOOMBERG

India's consumer inflation dipped to 6.71% in July, easing for the third month in a row, but continues to remain above the RBI's mandated target band of 2-6% for a seventh straight month. The 10-year US yield stayed over the 3% mark, as investors anticipate hawkish commentary from the Federal Reserve on tackling inflation.

Markets are focused on Fed chair Jerome Powell, who is scheduled to speak at the Jackson Hole symposium on Friday.

The Federal Reserve has hiked rates by 225 basis points since March of this year, including two back-to-back 75 basis points hikes in June and July.

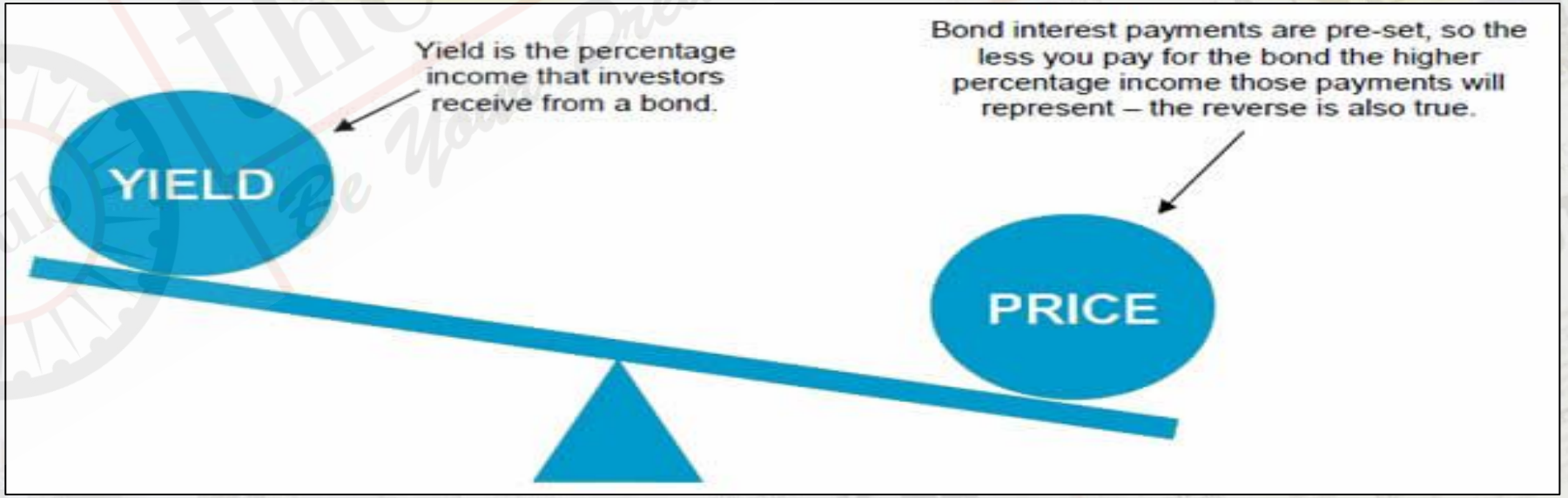
Odds of another 75 basis point rate hike by the Fed in September are higher than that of a 50 basis points increase, according to the CME FedWatch Tool.

India will raise ₹210 billion ($2.63 billion) through the sale of Treasury bills on Wednesday and ₹320 billion through the sale of bonds on Friday.

Context: Indian government bond yields were higher as the Brent crude contract hovered around $100 per barrel, feeding into concerns over a surge in inflation.

Bonds and bond yield

- A bond is an instrument to borrow money. It is like an IOU (I owe you).
- A bond could be floated/issued by a country's government or by a company to raise funds.
- **Bond yield**: The yield of a bond is the effective rate of return that it earns. But the rate of return is not fixed - it changes with the price of the bond.
    - Every bond has a face value and a coupon payment. There is also the price of the bond, which may or may not be equal to the face value of the bond.
- **Bond Yield vs. Price**
    - Price and yield are inversely related. As the price of a bond goes up, its yield goes down and as yield goes up, the price of the bond goes down.



THE HINDU Page 5

YAKSHAGANA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Art & Culture)

Theatre group to cut short Yakshagana shows

Shows spanning entire nights will be truncated after loudspeaker ban

RAVIPRASAD KAMILA
MANGALURU



Thing of past: Going forward, the Kateel Mela theatre group has decided to hold shows from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. • FILE PHOTO

The all-night Yakshagana performances by more than a century-old theatre troupe Kateel Durgaparameshwari Prasadita Yakshagana Mandali will soon be history with the group deciding to switch to shorter duration shows from November.

The managing committee of the temple took the decision on Tuesday in view of the government circular issued in May, 2022, which has banned the use of loudspeakers between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except on closed premises for communication within, like auditoria, conference rooms, community halls, or during a public emergency.

With this decision, the Mandali, founded in the mid-19th century and popularly called Kateel Mela, will become the second Yakshagana theatre troupe with the record of over a century to break away from its tradition. From now, the group has decided to perform from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. Over a century-old Dharmasthala Yakshagana Mela (Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Krupaposhita Yakshagana Mandali) has been performing in the truncated form from 2015-16 touring season.

The Kateel Mela, having six performing troupes, is attached to the Muzrai Department which managed Durgaparameshwari Temple at Kateel in Dakshina Kannada.

Harinarayanadasa Asranna, a hereditary archak at the temple who is closely associated with the management of the mela, told *The Hindu* that since the troupes performed in grounds or other open places, it will not be possible to adhere to the guidelines of the circular. Loudspeakers have become an integral part of Yakshagana performance without which the present generation audience cannot be reached.

The police have issued notices to all temples to adhere to the guidelines of the government. Hence, the managing committee took the decision. The modalities of presenting the performances under the changed circumstances will be worked out before the troupes commence their tour for 2022-23 for six months from November 24, he said.

Thousands of Yakshagana fans took to social media stating that the quality of shows will be comprised. When a script of a show is trimmed to perform from eight hours (for all night shows) to five hours Yakshagana will definitely further lose its sheen, they said.

Of about 40 touring Yakshagana troupes in the coastal belt, some have already switched over to short-duration shows to perform from 6 p.m. to midnight. The decision of Kateel mela is likely to have a far reaching impact with the remaining troupes likely to follow suit.



Context: The all-night Yakshagana performances will soon be history with the group deciding to switch to shorter duration shows from November.

Yakshagana

- Yakshagana is a traditional folk dance form popular in Coastal Karnataka districts.
- In 13th century, a Sage named Narahari Thirtha started Dashavathara performance in Udupi, which later developed into the Yakshagana of today.
- It is a temple art form that depicts mythological stories and Puranas.
- Usually recited in Kannada, it is also performed in Malayalam as well as Tulu (the dialect of south Karnataka).
- **Elements of Yakshagana:**
    - **The Act**: Each performance typically focuses on a small sub-story (known as 'Prasanga') from ancient Hindu epics of Ramayana or Mahabharata.
    - **The Music**: Musical instruments used in Yakshagana include Chande (drums), Harmonium, Maddale, Taala (mini metal clappers) and flute among others.
    - **The Dress:** Large size head gear, coloured faces, elaborate costumes all over the body and musical beads on the legs (Gejje).
    - **The Troupes:** There are several popular troupes (known as Melas) performing Yakshagana throughout the year. Saligrama mela, Dharmasthala Mela, Mandarthi Mela, Perduru Mela are some of the leading names.

THE HINDU Page 12

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT (NFSA)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Social Justice)

SC asks Centre to expand food security coverage

Bench takes decadal population hike till 2021 into account

LEGAL CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court has directed the Centre to increase coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) so that "more and more needy persons and citizens get the benefit" under the 2013 law which entitles rural and urban poor to subsidised foodgrains under the Targeted Public Distribution System.

The coverage under the NFSA is still decided by the population figures of the 2011 census.

In an eight-page order, a Bench of Justices M.R. Shah and B.V. Nagarathna ordered the Union government to redetermine the NFSA coverage in the States and Union Territories after considering the population increase between 2011 and 2021 so that benefits were not restricted to beneficiaries identified back in 2011.

Fundamental right

"The right to food is a fundamental right available under Article 21 of the Constitution," the Supreme Court



noted. The Union, in its affidavit, had stated in court that the Act required coverage to be updated under the latest published census figures.

However, such coverage cannot be determined as the 2021 census has been postponed indefinitely and no date has been notified.

Advocate Prashant Bhushan, for petitioners Anjali Bhardwaj, Harsh Mander and Jagdeep Chhokar, had pointed out that due to the absence of the latest population figures, over 10 crore people were left outside the food security law's protective umbrella without even ration cards.

Mr. Bhushan had urged the court to direct the government to use the official population projections published by the Health Ministry to expand the coverage.

The court found the petitioners' concerns "genuine and justified".

e-Shram portal

In the order, the court directed the States which were not able to register unorganised workers, including migrant labourers, in the e-Shram portal to do so within six weeks.

The Union Labour Ministry has developed a National Database of Unorganised Workers (NDUW) portal and the e-Shram portal for registration of labourers spread over 400 occupations including in constructions, agriculture, fishing, and dairy, those self-employed and even ASHA and anganwadi workers.

However, many States have achieved less than 50% registration, with Tamil Nadu being one of the lowest at only 34.84%.

Context: The Supreme Court has directed the Centre to increase coverage under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) .

National Food and Security Act of 2013 (NFSA 2013)

- The National Food and Security Act aims to ensure people' food and nutritional security by assuring access to a sufficient quantity of high-quality food at reasonable prices.
- It provides subsidised food grains to 75% of India's rural population and 50% of its urban population. It includes almost two-thirds of the Indian population in its entirety.
- **Coverage and Eligibility**
  - Households that are covered under the provisions of the AAY, or Antyodaya Anna Yojana.
  - Also under coverage are 'priority households' under the clauses of the TPDS, or Targeted Public Distribution System.
  - According to the most recent figures generated by the census, the population coverage is determined by the Central Government of India.
- **Food Entitlements and Security Allowance**
  - Under the act, every household that is covered will receive 5 kg foodgrains, per individual, each month.
  - Under the scheme of AAY, households are entitled to 35 kg foodgrains every month.
  - The cost of these foodgrains is specified as a maximum of Rs. 2 for every kg of wheat, Rs. 3 for every kg of rice, and Rs. 1 for every kg of coarse foodgrains, given for a 3-year period.
  - Prices of foodgrains are prefixed for a 3-year tenure, after which the Central Government's fixed rates will prevail according to 'Minimum Support Price' criteria.
  - In the event of a shortage in foodgrains, beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act, 2013, will be duly compensated with a foodgrain security allowance.
    - This allowance will be administered in the form of cash to buy food grains.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 12

Kerala tweaks lokayukta law, curbs guv role

Thiruvananthapuram: The subject committee of Kerala assembly that considered the Lok Ayukta Amendment Bill is learnt to have made changes in the bill with regard to the governor's powers in taking a decision on Lok Ayukta reports against the chief minister.

The committee is learnt to have changed the provision in such a way that the competent authority to take a decision on the findings of the Lok Ayukta against the CM will now be the assembly. It is learnt that a decision on who would be the appellate authority if the Lok Ayukta findings are against a public servant has not been taken yet. A final call on this will be taken before the bill is considered by the assembly again.

While the CM can take a call on the decisions regarding the findings against ministers, with regard to the MLAs, the speaker is the deciding authority. The opposition members are learnt to have taken a strong position against the changes made by the panel. TNN

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS ACT, 2013

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)

Context: The subject committee of Kerala assembly that considered the LokAyukta Amendment Bill is learnt to have made changes in the bill with regard to the governor's powers in in taking a decision on LokAyukta reports against the CM.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS ACT, 2013

- The central Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 was notified on January 1, 2014.
- The Act provides for establishing a Lokpal headed by a Chairperson, who is or has been a Chief Justice of India, or is or has been a judge of the Supreme Court, or an eminent person who fulfils eligibility criteria as specified.
- Of its other members, not exceeding eight, 50% are to be judicial members, provided that not less than 50% belong to the SCs, STs, OBCs, minorities, or are women.
- The Lokpal and Lokayukta are to deal with complaints against public servants, a definition that includes the Lokpal chairperson and members.
- **Lokayuktas are the state equivalents of the central Lokpal.**
    - **Section 63 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 states**: "Every state shall establish a body to be known as the Lokayukta for the State, if not so established, constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature, to deal with complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act."
    - Originally, the central legislation was envisaged to make a Lokayukta in each state mandatory.
    - However, regional parties argued that this would be against the spirit of federalism. The law then created a mere framework, leaving it to the states to decide the specifics.

DOWN TO EARTH

August 25

DAM SAFETY ACT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Disaster Management)

WATER

Integrated risk assessment of dams required to prevent human-made disasters: Experts

Ministry of Jal Shakti said in a press release recently that data on flooding caused due to faulty operations of reservoirs is not maintained centrally

Context: The recent floods in the Mahanadi basin in Odisha have brought to the fore, the faulty management of dams, which were built to mitigate floods and not be the cause of them.

- India has 5,745 large dams according to the National Register of Large Dams, 2019, prepared by the Central Water Commission.
- CWC has developed some guidelines on risk failure, they are not legally binding.

Dam Safety Act 2021

- The law is aimed at addressing the long-felt need for addressing issues concerning the safety of major dams all over the country.
- It provides for surveillance, inspection, operation, and maintenance of certain dams for prevention of disasters related to dam failure, apart from institutional mechanisms to ensure their safe functioning.
- The Act covers those dams having a height of over 15m and between 10m and 15m with certain stipulations.
- It seeks to create two national institutions -
    - National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) to evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations.
    - National Dam Safety Authority (NDSA) to implement policies and address unresolved issues between the two States. The NDSA will be the regulatory body.
- The legislation also envisages the formation of State Dam Safety Organisations and State Committees on Dam Safety.
- Dam owners will be held responsible for the construction, operation, maintenance, and supervision of dams.

Constitutional provisions

- **7th schedule**: Dams are a State Subject.
- **Article 252 of the Constitution** requires a resolution from two or more states for enacting a law by Parliament on a subject which is in the state list.

PIB

August 25

MCA21 VERSION 3.0

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - e-governance)

Update on MCA21 Version -3

Posted On: 24 AUG 2022 2:57PM by PIB Delhi

MCA21 version-3.0 is a technology-driven forward-looking project, envisioned to strengthen enforcement, promote Ease of Doing Business and enhance user experience. MCA21 version-3.0 rollout has been planned in phases to ensure minimum disruption in regulatory filings.

MCA21

- The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has initiated the MCA21 project.
  - MCA21 Version 3.0 is part of the 2021 Budget announcement.
- It enables easy and secure access to MCA services in an assisted manner for corporate entities, professionals, and general public.
- The MCA21 project is designed to fully automate all processes related to enforcement and compliance of the legal requirements under the Companies Act, 1956.
- The project further seeks to achieve interoperability with the National e-Governance Services Delivery Gateway (NSDG).
- It will help extend MCA services to businesses via multiple front-end delivery channels.
- It will also help provide other value-added services over and above the base services offered by MCA21.
- The MCA21 application offers the following benefits:
  - Enables the business community to register a company and file statutory documents quickly and easily.
  - Provides easy access of public documents
  - Helps faster and effective resolution of public grievances
  - Helps registration and verification of charges easily
  - Ensures proactive and effective compliance with relevant laws and corporate governance
  - Enables the MCA employees to deliver best of breed services

PIB August 25

NATIONAL GOPAL RATNA AWARDS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agriculture)

National Gopal Ratna Awards -2022

Applications invited online through National Award portal

Last date for submission of applications is 15.09.2022

Context: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying invites applications for National Gopal Ratna Awards during 2022, online through the National Award portal.

National Gopal Ratna Awards

- Under **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM),** with an objective to encourage the Milk producing farmer, individuals working in this sector, and Dairy cooperative societies who provide market access to the milk producers, this department has continued to confer **National Gopal Ratna Award during 2022 in the following categories:**
  - Best Dairy farmer rearing indigenous cattle/buffalo breeds (list of registered breeds annexed)
  - Best Artificial Insemination Technician (AIT)
  - Best Dairy Cooperative Society/ Milk producer Company/ Dairy Farmer Producer Organisation
- **The National Gopal Ratna Award consists of a Certificate of merit, a memento, and amount in each category as under:**
  - Rs. 5,00,000/-(Rupee five lakh only) -1st rank
  - Rs. 3,00,000/- (Rupee three lakh only) -2nd rank and
  - Rs. 2,00,000/- (Rupee two lakh only) -3rd rank

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been implementing the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) to develop and conserve indigenous bovine breeds since December 2014.
- The RGM scheme plays an essential role in enhancing milk production and productivity of bovines to meet the growing demands for milk and make dairy more remunerative to the rural farmers in India.
- The revised RGM scheme is continued under the umbrella scheme of the Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojna from 2021 to 2026 with an Rs.2,400 crore budget outlay.
- The RGM scheme will result in enhanced productivity of all cattle and buffaloes of India, especially amongst small and marginal farmers.

THANK YOU!

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