



DRAFT NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICY RELEASED FOR STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

- Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) has released the 'Draft Statement on Industrial Policy 2022 Make in India for the world' for stakeholder consultation.
 - ➤ This will be the **third industrial policy** after first in 1956 and next in 1991.
 - It will replace Industrial policy, 1991 which was prepared in backdrop of balance of payment crisis.
- Industrial policy refers to government efforts to support particular industries that are considered strategically important, such as manufacturing.
- Proposed policy aimed at addressing issues and challenges of industry through certain policy measures to foster and create an innovative and competitive industrial ecosystem in country.
- Key highlights of Policy
 - > Create Indian premium international brands and showcase it as an attractive investment destination through:
 - Universal Enterprise ID for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to strengthen their credit rating mechanism. MSME cluster financing models.
 - Startup Innovation Zones at Urban Local Bodies level etc.
 - > Incentivising public procurement to promote Make in India, create national digital grid, develop robust data protection regime
 - > Strengthen export finance systems for enhancing export competitiveness.

11 STATES/UTS JOIN NATIONAL SINGLE WINDOW SYSTEM (NSWS) FOR VEHICLE **SCRAPPING**

- Ministry of Road Transport and Highways stated that 11 states/UTs have onboarded onto NSWS for Voluntary Vehicle-Fleet Modernization Program (V-VMP) to attract private investment in vehicle scrapping ecosystem.
 - > 11 states/UTs include Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Goa, Uttarakhand, and Chandigarh.
 - NSWS was created by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.
- V-VMP or Vehicle Scrapping Policy came into effect from April 1, 2022.
 - It aims to create an ecosystem for phasing out of unfit and polluting vehicles in an eco-friendly manner.
- Key Highlights of V-VMP
 - > Provides for fitness tests after 20 years for personal vehicles, while commercial vehicles will require it after completion of 15 years.



Reduce pollution by scrapping ~1 Cr vehicles without valid fitness and registration



Improve road, passenger and vehicular safety



Boost auto sector sales and generate employment

Formalize the currently informal vehicle scrappage



Improve fuel efficiency and reduce maintenance cost for vehicle owners



industry Boost availability of low-cost raw materials for automotive,



Objectives of Vehicle Scrapping Policy or V-VMP

steel and electronics industry

- > Setting up of Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF) for environment friendly scrapping of vehicles, enhance value recovery from scrapped vehicles etc.
- > Encouraging public and private investment to formalize vehicle scrapping industry.
- > Replacing End-of-Life Vehicles to achieve better fuel efficiency, reduce vehicular air pollutants etc.
- > It does not treat a vehicle as scrap just because of its age, but considers other factors like quality of brakes, engine performance









MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (MOHFW) REVIEW ELIMINATION OF KALA-AZAR

- As per MoHFW, there has been a 98.7 percent decline in cases of Kala-azar from 44,533 in 2007 to 834 in 2022 in India.
- Kala-azar (Black Fever Disease) is a Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) caused by a protozoan parasite of genus Leishmania and spread by infected female sandfly bites.
 - In India, Leishmania donovani is the only parasite causing the disease.
 - > It is considered as the second deadliest parasitic killer in world after Malaria.
 - It is endemic in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
 - India contributes 11.5 percent of total cases reported globally.
 - > It is a treatable and curable disease. Anti-leishmanial medicines are available for treatment.
- Steps taken to elimination of Kala-azar by 2023
 - ➤ National Kala Azar Elimination Programme was launched to control this
 - > National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) for prevention and control of Malaria, Dengue, Lymphatic Filariasis, Kala-azar, etc.

CENTRE APPROVES NATIONAL GREEN HYDROGEN MISSION (NGHM) WITH INITIAL OUTLAY ₹19,744 CRORE

- NGHM aims to make India a Global Hub for production, utilization and export of Green **Hydrogen** and its derivatives.
 - ➤ Green Hydrogen is **hydrogen** produced by splitting water into hydrogen and oxygen using renewable electricity.
- Outlay includes ₹17,490 crore for SIGHT (Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition) Programme.
- DECARBONISATION OF INDUSTRIAL MOBILITY AND ENERGY SECTORS DEVELOPMENT OF CUTTING EDGE TECHNOLOGIES **BENEFITS OF NGHM** CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURING CAPABILITIES
- > SIGHT programme provides two distinct financial incentive mechanisms i.e., Targeting domestic manufacturing of electrolysers and Production of Green Hydrogen.
- > Ministry of New and Renewable Energy will formulate scheme guidelines for implementation.
- Features of NGHM
 - > Development of an enabling policy frameworks for:
 - Supporting establishment of Green Hydrogen ecosystem.
 - Robust Standards and Regulations.
 - Public-private partnership for R&D (Strategic Hydrogen Innovation Partnership - SHIP) etc.
 - > Coordinated skill development programme under Mission.
- Expected Mission Outcomes by 2030
 - ➤ Development of Green Hydrogen production capacity of at least **5 MMT** (Million Metric Tonne) per annum.
 - > Renewable energy capacity addition of about 125 GW in country.
 - > Abatement of nearly **50 MMT of annual greenhouse gas emissions.**
 - > Over ₹1,00,000 crore cumulative reduction in fossil fuel imports.

Note: Refer News Today dated 4th January 2023 for more details on Different types of Hydrogen and Production process.

• NTDs are a diverse group of 20 conditions that are mainly prevalent in tropical areas, where they mostly affect more than 1 billion people living in impoverished communities.

CONSENSUS SUTIFI-YAMUNA IINK **CANAL ISSUE**

- SYL canal issue continues to remain unresolved as both states have failed to reach any settlement over water- sharing of Ravi and Beas rivers.
- SYL is a 214-km long canal for sharing waters of Ravi and Beas rivers between Haryana and Punjab, of which 122 km was to be in Punjab and 92 km in Haryana.
 - > It was planned in 1966 after Haryana was carved out of Punjab.
 - ➤ Haryana completed its stretch of SYL Canal in 1980, while Punjab kept citing Riparian Principles and non-availability of its water.
 - Riparian Principles states that owner of land adjacent to a water body has the right to use water.
 - > Punjab also argues that many areas in state may go dry after 2029 due to over-exploitation of groundwater.
- Haryana argues that its southern parts of state are facing water problem due to depleted groundwater.
 - > Haryana has been denied its rightful share in water as assessed by Eradi Tribunal, 1987.

Constitutional provisions relating to Water

- State list: Entry 17 (Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage etc.).
- Union list: Entry 56 (Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys).
- Article 262: Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers.
 - > In exercise of power conferred by Article 262, Parliament enacted Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

DELHI POLICE USED DNA MITOCHONDRIAL PROFILING TO ESTABLISH THE VICTIM IDENTITY

- Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) profiling is a method used by forensics scientists to examine biological items of evidence from crime scenes to determine mtDNA sequence from samples such as hair, bones, and teeth.
 - > Typically, these items contain low concentrations of degraded DNA, making them unsuitable for nuclear DNA examinations.
- mtDNA is circular, double stranded, and inherited maternally.
 - > It is found in mitochondria a subcellular organelle located within the cell and functions to produce energy (powerhouse of cell) for various tissues of body.
- It can play an important role in missing person investigations, mass disasters etc. with limited biological material (or Nuclear DNA)
 - > Mitochondrial division is disassociated from cellular division and is stimulated by energy demand, i.e. cells with greater energy requirement have greater number of these organelle.
 - > Also, it has high copy number as most human cell contain hundreds of mtDNA genomes copies against two copies of Nuclear DNA in nucleus.
 - High copy number increases the likelihood of recovering sufficient DNA from samples even if they are highly degraded by environment or time.

ALSO IN NEWS



Reserve Bank - Integrated Ombudsman Scheme (RB-IOS)

- As per Annual Report of Ombudsman Schemes 2021-22, complaints received under RBI ombudsman schemes rises 9.39 percent.
- RB-IOS aims to provide cost-effective grievance redressal mechanism to customers for deficiency in certain banking services.
 - > It integrates existing three Ombudsman schemes of RBI namely, Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006; Ombudsman Scheme for Non-Banking Financial Companies, 2018; and Ombudsman Scheme for Digital Transactions, 2019.
 - > It adopts 'One Nation One Ombudsman' approach by making RBI Ombudsman mechanism jurisdiction neutral.
 - > It includes under its ambit Non-Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks with deposit size of ₹50 crore and above.



Lithium mining process

- India has identified two lithium mines and one copper mine in Argentina for a possible acquisition or long-term lease.
 - > Argentina, Chile and Bolivia forms Lithium Triangle.
- Lithium is found in cedemine rock formation and in brine form, which is called salar in Latin **America.** The other alternative is its liquid form.
 - > In South America, it is generally extracted from salt flats by pumping brine into ponds and processing lithium salts that crystallize once the water has evaporated.
 - > Australia is top lithium producer globally.



- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the investment for 382 MW Sunni Dam Hydro Electric Project in Himachal Pradesh by Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited.
- Sunni dam hydroelectric project is a run of river type scheme designed to harness hydropower potential of Satluj river.
 - > It is part of Luhri project, which is designed to comprise three hydropower dams: Luhri Stage-I, Luhri Stage-II, and Sunni dam.
- > It envisages construction of a high concrete gravity dam across river Satluj and an underground power house on right bank.
- 165,382 schools spread across 29 states/UTs have applied with Ministry of Education for an upgrade under PM SHRI scheme.



Pradhan Mantri Schools for Rising India (PM-SHRI)

- PM SHRI is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme**.
 - > It'll provide high-quality education in an equitable, inclusive and joyful school environment.
 - > It takes into account diverse background, multilingual needs, and different academic abilities of children.
 - > It'll provide leadership to other schools in their respective regions by providing mentorship.
 - > It'll showcase all components of National Education Policy 2020 and act as exemplar schools and offers mentorship to other schools in their vicinity.

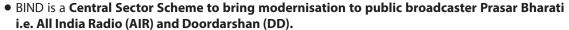












- It would provide necessary financial support to improve infrastructure to increase public broadcasters reach and develop high-quality content.
 - > AIR FM (Frequency Modulation) transmitters coverage to reach 80% of geographical area
 - > Free distribution of 8 lakh DD Free Dish Set-top Boxes to people living in remote, tribal, LWE (Left Wing Extremism) and border areas.



Broadcasting

Infrastructure and **Network Development**

(BIND) Scheme

Gangasagar Mela

West Bengal demanded a national status for Gangasagar mela.

- It takes place every year on the island of Gangasagar in state's 24 South Parganas.
 - > Devotees gather at confluence of Ganga and Bay of Bengal to take a sacred dip during Makar Sankranti (mid-January).
 - > Gangasagar is an island in Ganges delta located on continental shelf of Bay of Bengal roughly 100 kilometres south of Kolkata.
 - ➤ It is said to be India's second largest pilgrimage gathering after Kumbh Mela.



Heat Dome

- Several parts of Europe are experiencing an extreme warm spell because of heat dome formation over regions.
- Heat dome occurs when an area of high-pressure traps warm air over a region, just like a lid on a pot, for an extended period.
 - > Any region of high pressure, whether a heat dome or not, forces air to sink and once it reaches the ground, it gets compressed and becomes even warmer.
 - ➤ Moreover, when air sinks, it gets drier and further raises the temperature of area.



Dark Sky Reserve

- Talacauvery in Kodagu District, Karnataka has emerged as South India's Hanle.
 - > Hanle (in Ladakh) is India's first Dark Sky Reserve.
- Dark Sky Reserve is a designation given to a public or private land with
 - > exceptional or distinguished quality of starry nights, and
 - > nocturnal environment that is specifically protected for its scientific, natural, educational, cultural, heritage and/or public enjoyment.
- Dark Sky location depends on light pollution which is measured on Bortle Scale.
 - > Bortle Scale measures night sky's brightness on a nine-level numerical scale with lesser numerical scale representing darkness.



Termites

- A recent study has found that termites appetite increases with increase in global temperature.
 - > For every 10 degrees Celsius increase in temperature, their decomposition activity goes up by almost seven times.
 - This in turn increases global warming as they release carbon into the atmosphere consuming deadwood.
- There are seven families of termites worldwide and are classified under the order Isoptera.
- They are of three common types: Damp wood termites, Dry wood termites, Formosan termites.
- These insects never sleep and can live up to 20 years.



Gaan Ngai festival of Zeliangrong community

- Zeliangrong community of Manipur celebrates Gaan Ngai festival.
 - > It is the biggest post-harvest and cultural festival across the state.
- Zeliangrong community comprises three Naga tribes Rongmei, Liangmai, and Zeme tribesliving at tri-junction of Assam, Manipur and Nagaland.
 - > Zeliangrong is Southern group of Naga languages belonging to Tibeto-Burman languages under Sino-Tibetan Language Family.
 - ➤ In Nagaland, Liangmais and Zeme are recognised as Zeilang.
- > Rongmei Nagas are also known as Kabui.







