

MINISTRY OF AYUSH AND WHO SIGNS HOST COUNTRY AGREEMENT FOR WHO GLOBAL CENTRE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE (GCTM)

- WHO GCTM, first and only centre across globe, will be established in Jamnagar (Gujarat).
 - > GCTM aims to harness the potential of traditional medicine (TM) from across the world through modern science and technology to improve the health of people and planet.

• Benefits of GCTM:

- > focus on building solid evidence base for policies and standards on TM practices and products
- > help countries integrate TM as appropriate into their health systems
- > regulate TM quality and safety for optimal and sustainable impact
- help harness the power of science to strengthen the evidence base for TM
- As per WHO, TM refers to knowledge, skills and practises based on theories, beliefs and experiences indigenous to different cultures, used in the maintenance of health and in prevention, diagnosis, improvement or treatment of physical and mental illness.
 - > Its reach encompasses ancient practices such as acupuncture, ayurvedic medicine and herbal mixtures as well as modern medicines.

TM in India:

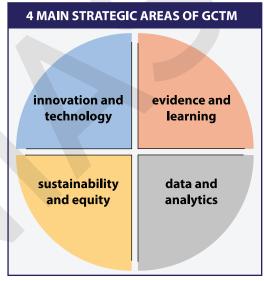
- > Composed of Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) and Sowa Rigpa.
- > Steps taken to promote TM: National AYUSH Mission, Scheme for Voluntary Certification of Yoga Professionals; Yoga Certification Board (YCB); AYUSH Information Cell etc.

AUSTRALIA DECLARES 'MASS BLEACHING' AT GREAT BARRIER REEF (GBR)

- It is reported that GBR, which is the world's largest coral reef system is suffering a "mass bleaching event, the fourth since 2016.
 - > GBR has suffered three mass bleaching events during heatwaves in 2016, 2017 and 2020.
- GBR stretches for more than 2.300 kilometres along the **northeast coast of Australia**.
 - > It was declared a World Heritage Area in 1981 because of its 'outstanding universal value'.
 - > This reef structure is composed of and built by billions of tiny organisms, known as coral polyps.
- Bleaching occurs when healthy corals become stressed by spikes in ocean temperatures, causing them to expel algae living in their tissues, which drains them of their vibrant colours.
 - > This is despite the cooling effect of the La Nina weather phenomenon which is currently influencing Australia's climate.

About Corals

- > Coral reefs are large colonies of invertebrate, tiny soft-bodied animal called Coral polyps, that lives in symbiotic relationship (mutually beneficial) with small algae like ●They act as natural barriers to organism called zooxanthellae.
- > Coral polyps provide protection to zooxanthellae in return of nutrient. Zooxanthellae also provide them the colourful hues.
- India has 4 coral reef areas: Gulf of Mannar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep islands and Gulf of Kutch.





- Coral reefs are some of the most bio diverse and productive ecosystems.
- shorelines, protecting them from damage and flooding from storms, hurricanes, and cyclones.



STATES TOO CAN DECLARE RELIGIOUS OR LINGUISTIC COMMUNITY AS MINORITY: **GOVERNMENT**

- Central government has told the Supreme Court (SC) that certain States, where Hindus or other communities are less in number, can declare them as minorities within their own territories, to enable them to set up and administer their own institutions.
- Centre's response came in a plea seeking minority status for Hindus in states (Mizoram, Punjab etc.) in accordance with the principle laid down by the SC in its TMA Pai ruling (2002).
 - > In TMA Pai Case, SC said, for the purposes of Article 30, religious and linguistic minorities have to be considered state-wise.
- The centre has clarified that under the Constitution, both Parliament and state legislatures "have concurrent powers to enact law to provide for the protection of minorities and their interests".
- Currently, only those communities notified under section 2(c) of the National Minorities Commission Act, 1992, by the central government are regarded as
 - > They are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains.

COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP (CEPA) BETWEEN INDIA AND UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (UAE) UNVEILED

- India-UAE CEPA was unveiled by Ministry of Commerce and Industry in UAE and is expected to enter into force on 01 May 2022.
 - > It was signed in February 2022 during the India-UAE Virtual Summit.
 - > It is the first deep and full free trade Agreement to be signed by India with any country in the past decade.
 - > It will cover Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement etc.
- Significance of CEPA:
 - > India will benefit from preferential market access provided by the UAE, as regards to trade in services.
 - > Help Indian exporters gain access to West Asian countries, Africa etc. through UAE.
 - > UAE is a gateway to all of Africa and many other parts of the world.
 - > Expected to raise bilateral merchandise trade to \$100 billion in five years from about \$43 billion in FY21.
- India-UAE relations:
 - > UAE is India's third largest trading partner (2019-20) after China and US and second-largest export destination.
 - > Both countries have maritime cooperation to maintain peace and security in the region through regular military exercises like Desert Eagle.
 - > UAE has the highest number of Indian diaspora (3.5 million) contributing high remittances to India (\$17.06 billion in 2019).
 - > Space collaboration as ISRO launched UAE's nanosatellite Nayif-1.

Types of Trade agreements:

- Free Trade Agreement (FTA): Agreement where two or more countries agree to provide preferential trade terms, tariff concession etc. to the partner country.
 - > A negative list of products and services is maintained on which the terms of FTA are not applicable.
 - > It is more comprehensive than a preferential trade agreement.
- Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) and Comprehensive **Economic Cooperation Agreement** (CECA): Both are more comprehensive than an FTA.
 - > CEPA covers negotiation on trade in services and investment, and other areas of economic partnership like trade facilitation and customs cooperation, competition, and IPR.
 - > CECA generally covers negotiation on trade tariff and Tariff quotas rates only. It is not as comprehensive as CEPA.

Constitution on minorities

- Though **not defined** in the constitution, **expression** "minorities" appears in Article 29, 30 and 350 (A)
- Article 29, which deals with the "Protection of interests of minorities" while Article 30 deals with the "right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions".
- Article 350(A) says there shall be a Special Officer for **linguistic minorities** to be appointed by the President whose duty is to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

INDIA'S SPACE ECONOMY VALUED AT RS. 36, 795 CRORE

- A first of its kind attempt, valuation study on Indian space economy has been conducted by Centre for Development Studies (CDS) and Indian Institute of Space Science and **Technology (IIST) jointly.**
- Space Economy is the 'full range of activities and use of resources that create value and benefits to human beings in course of exploring, researching, understanding, managing, and utilising space'.
- Importance of Space Economy as shown by the report
 - > Space applications accounted for the major chunk of the evolving economy, constituting 73.57% of it in 2020-21, followed by space operations (22.31%) and manufacturing (4.12%).
 - > Size of India's space economy, as a percentage of the GDP, has slipped from 0.26% in 2011-12 to 0.19% in 2020-21.
 - > Globally, in relation to GDP, India accounts for only about 2% of space economy
 - > India's spending is more than that of China, Germany, Italy and Japan, but less than the U.S. and Russia.
- Steps taken to promote Space Economy by India
 - ➤ Independent nodal agency, IN-SPACe (Indian National Space Promotion and **Authorization Centre** under Department of Space for allowing space activities.
 - > Set up New Space India Limited (NSIL) to meet increasing demands of Indian space programme and commercially exploit emerging global space market.
 - > Drafting of SpaceCom and SpaceRS policies to liberalise traditional satellite communication and remote sensing sectors respectively.
 - > Launching of Agnikul and Skyroot, space-based startups, to access facilities and expertise in developing and testing Space Launch Vehicle subsystems and systems.

Web1

1990-2005

Static web pages

Companies running

the webpages

No transaction

possible

Time period*

Where data

is stored

Examples

Who owns data

Transacting

THREE STAGES OF INTERNET CONSUMPTION

Server's file system On-premise/Cloud

Web2

2005-till date

User generated

media, and web

applications like

e-commerce etc...

Companies that

host application,

Payment gateways

cloud service

for currency

transactions

providers

content like Social

Blockchain.

NFTs.

data

distributed across

multiple networks

cryptocurrency

No one owns the

Transaction

happens using

crypto tokens

transaction



NDIA POISED TO TURN INTO A WEB3 HUB

- Entrepreneurs, software developers and startups in India will play a critical role in building global apps and platforms for Web3, hiring trends reveal.
 - > Also, India is positioned uniquely to take the benefits from Web3 as it has a large pool of startups, developers, and one of the largest internet consumers markets in the world
- Web3, or Web 3.0, represents the third generation of the internet. It uses blockchain-based technologies to create a decentralized version of the
- Benefits of Web3
 - > More reliable as its decentralised nature removes the occurrence of a single-point failure.
 - > **Bigger corporations may no longer control** any aspect of the internet.
 - > Increased personalisation of the internet.
 - > Provide uninterrupted services as it enables peer to peer (seller to **buyer) transaction** by eliminating the role of the intermediary.
 - > Create more jobs and opportunities and will enhance the economy.
- Challenges in Web3 space:
 - > lack of data standard for controlling over metadata and data privacy.
 - > decentralisation could add to difficulties in monitoring and regulating Web 3.0. leading to a rise in cybercrimes, online abuse etc.
 - > Lack of legal clarity around Cryptocurrency, NFTs etc.
 - > Discerning true intentions and potential of projects in a new industry

ALSO IN NEWS



Bucharest Nine (B9)

- Bucharest Nine rejected the Russian claim about the eastward "expansion" of NATO.
- B9 is a group of 9 NATO countries in Eastern Europe that became part of the US-led military alliance after end of Cold War.
 - > It was founded in 2015, and takes its name from Bucharest, the capital of Romania.
 - > All members of B9 are part of European Union (EU) and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).
 - > B9 members are Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and three Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.



Finance Bill, 2022

- Lok Sabha has passed the Finance Bill 2022 which gives gives effect to new tax framework, including crypto assets.
- Key Features of the Bill
 - > **Define virtual digital assets** (VDA)to levy 30% tax on income from all transfers of such assets.
 - Loss from one VDA cannot be set-off against income from another VDA.
 - > Deduction of surcharge and cess will be deemed to be under-reported income and will attract a 50% penalty.



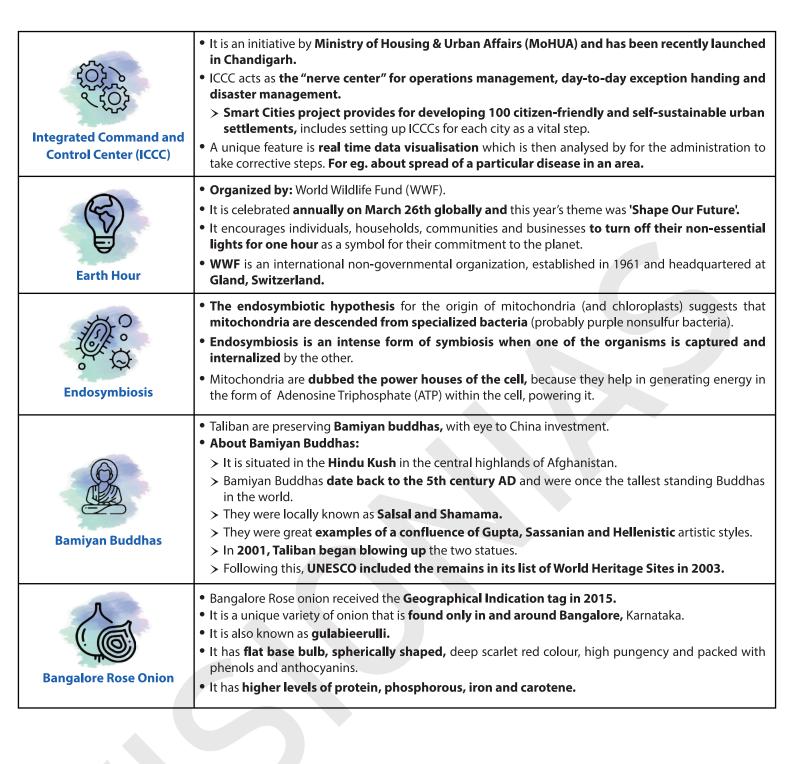
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY)

- Cabinet approved extension of PM-GKAY for another 6 months (April-September, 2022).
- PMGKAY was launched by Ministry of Finance in 2020, to help poor people to fight against covid
 - > It aimed at providing free additional 5 kg food-grains per month to beneficiaries covered under National Food Security Act, 2013.
 - > All ration card holders and those identified by the Antyodaya Anna Yojana scheme can avail benefits of the scheme.
 - > Food Corporation of India (FCI) is nodal agency for procurement and distribution of food-grains.



Medium Range Surface to Air Missile (MRSAM)

- DRDO successfully flight tested Indian Army version of MRSAM at Chandipur, Odisha
- This MRSAM version is a Surface-to-Air Missile developed jointly by India and Israel for use by the Indian Army.
- About MRSAM
 - > It is a high response, quick reaction, vertically launched supersonic missile, designed to neutralize enemy aerial threats – missiles, aircraft, guided bombs, helicopters.
 - > It is used by the Army, Navy (Tested successfully in 2019) and Air Force (induceted in 2021) as different variants.



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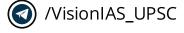














DELHI















LUCKNOW JAIPUR HYDERABAD

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AHMEDABAD CHANDIGARH

