



Most Trusted Learning Platform



General Consent to CBI

- A body established through the resolution of Central Government under the provisions of Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946
- It is the main investigating agency of the Central Government.
- It investigates crime of corruption, economic offences and serious and organized crime other than terrorism
- Appointment by Central government on the recommendation of a three-member committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India or Judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him.

General Consent to CBI

- Section 4B of the DSPE Act provides that persons appointed as directors under it shall “continue to hold office for a period of not less than two years from the date on which he assumes office”.
- **Recent Move:** The Centre has come up with ordinances that allow it to award an extension of up to a maximum of three years to the CBI and ED chiefs after the completion of their normal run of two years in office.
- The CBI functions under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the central government, and is exempted from the purview of the Right to Information (RTI) Act largely, however, in various cases, it has to give information as per the orders of the judiciary.

General Consent to CBI

- **Why Does CBI need consent?**
- **The CBI is governed by the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DPSEA). This law makes the CBI a special wing of Delhi Police and thus its original jurisdiction is limited to Delhi.**
- **For other matters, the CBI needs the consent of the state government in whose territorial jurisdiction, the CBI has to conduct an investigation. This is unlike other central government agencies, for example, the National Investigation Agency (NIA), which by law, enjoys an all-India jurisdiction.**

General Consent to CBI

- There are two types of consent for a probe by the CBI. These are: general and specific.
- When a state gives general consent to the CBI for probing a case, the agency is not required to seek fresh permission every time it enters that state in connection with investigation or for every case.
- When general consent is withdrawn, CBI needs to seek case-wise consent for investigation from the concerned state government. If specific consent is not granted, the CBI officials will not have the power of police personnel when they enter that state

General Consent to CBI

- **When Can CBI investigate?**
- **The central government can authorize CBI to investigate such a crime in a state but only with the consent of the concerned state government.**
- **The Supreme Court and High Courts, however, can order CBI to investigate such a crime anywhere in the country without the consent of the state.“**
- **Also, The CBI would investigate old cases registered when general consent existed.**
- **At the same time, cases registered anywhere else in the country, but involving people stationed in states which have withdrawn consent, would allow CBI’s jurisdiction to extend to these states.**

Lightweight Payment System

- **Context:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has conceptualised a lightweight payment and settlements system, which it is calling a “bunker” equivalent of digital payments, which can be operated from anywhere by a bare minimum staff in exigencies such as natural calamities or war.
- The lightweight and portable payment system is expected to operate on minimalistic hardware and software, and would be made active only on a “need basis
- The infrastructure for this system will be independent of the technologies that underlie the existing systems of payments such as UPI, NEFT, and RTGS.

Lightweight Payment System

- **The system is expected to process transactions that are critical to ensure the stability of the economy, including government and market related transactions.**
- **It is also likely to act as a bunker equivalent in payment systems and thereby enhance public confidence in digital payments and financial market infrastructure even during extreme conditions**

Lightweight Payment System

- **UTKARSH 2.0**
- **Launched by RBI for 2023-25**
- **The Vision in Utkarsh 2.0 that will guide the Reserve Bank of India over the period 2023-25 are:**
- **Excellence in performance of its functions;**
- **Strengthened trust of citizens and Institutions in the RBI;**
- **Enhanced relevance and significance in national and global roles;**
- **Transparent, accountable and ethics-driven internal governance;**
- **Best-in-class and environment-friendly digital and physical infrastructure; and**
- **Innovative, dynamic and skilled human resources.**

National Bank for Financing Infrastructure & Development

It has the power to raise funds from both domestic and international markets through various instruments, such as bonds, debentures, loans, deposits, and guarantees

Functions of NBFID include:

- (i) extending loans and advances for infrastructure projects,**
- (ii) taking over or refinancing such existing loans,**
- (iii) attracting investment from private sector investors and institutional investors for infrastructure projects,**
- (iv) organising and facilitating foreign participation in infrastructure projects,**
- (v) facilitating negotiations with various government authorities for dispute resolution in the field of infrastructure financing, and**
- (vi) providing consultancy services in infrastructure financing**

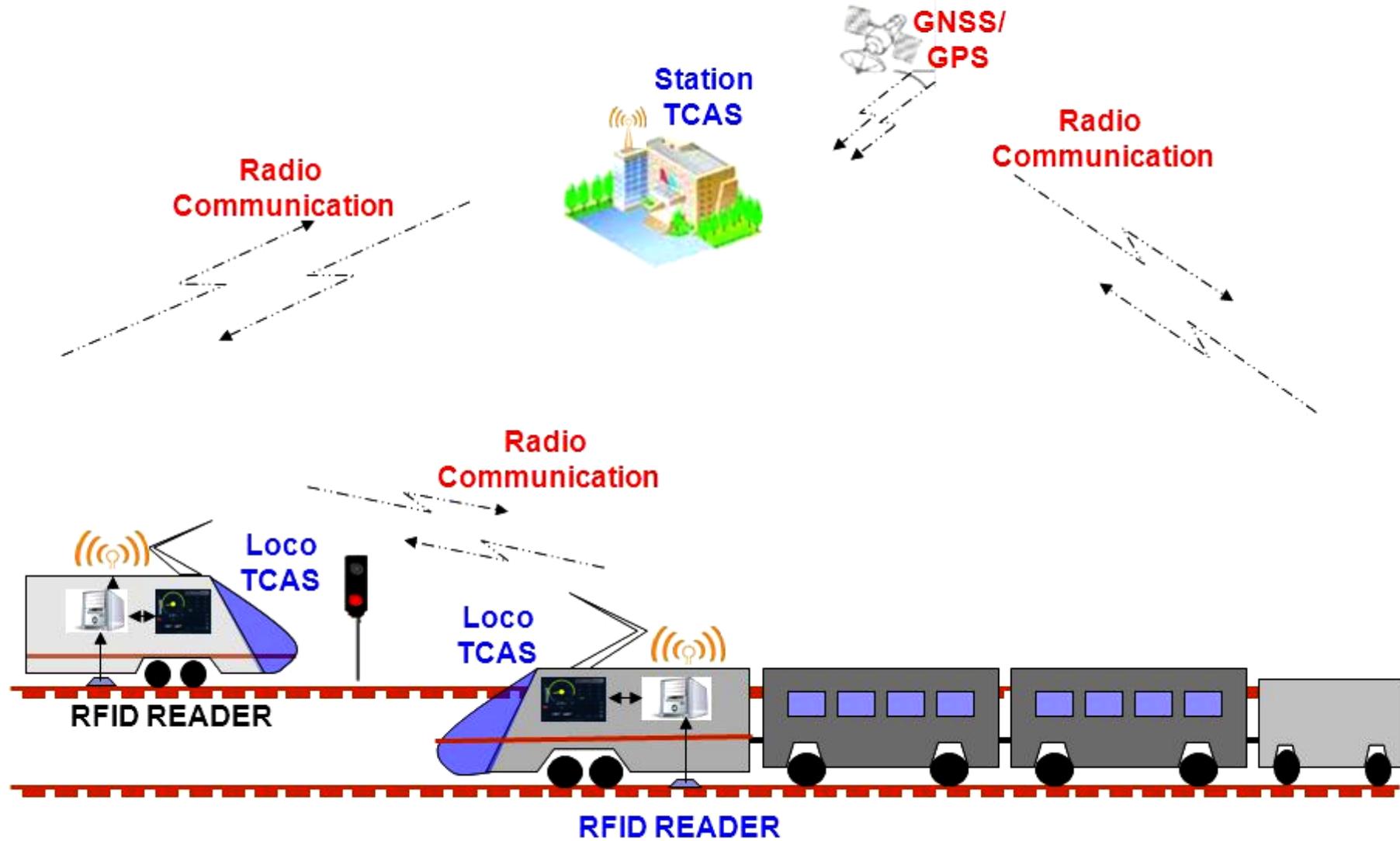
Kavach

The system also relays SoS messages during emergency situations.

An added feature is the centralised live monitoring of train movements through the Network Monitor System.

'Kavach' is one of the cheapest, SIL-4 certified technologies where the probability of error is 1 in 10,000 years.

TCAS - System configuration



PM SVANidhi Scheme

PM SVANidhi is a central sector scheme launched by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

It aims to provide a working capital (loan) up to Rs 10,000 to a street vendor to resume their business.

No security is required from the street vendors for the loan.

The vendors will be encouraged with a monthly cashback in the range of 50-100 in order to promote digital transactions.

It has been extended till December 2024

PM SVANidhi Scheme

features of the scheme?

The scheme provides a loan of up to 10,000 to street vendors.

The amount can be repaid in monthly installments in the tenure of 1 year.

Interest subsidy on timely/early repayment @7%

Monthly cash-back incentive on digital transactions

Eligibility criteria of the scheme

All street vendors engaged in vending in urban areas as on or before March 24, 2020, can avail of the loan.

Mission on Advanced and High-Impact Research (MAHIR)

It has been launched Jointly by Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

It aims to quickly identify emerging technologies in the power sector and develop them indigenously, at scale, for deployment within and outside India.

The Mission will be funded by pooling financial resources of the Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and the Central Public Sector Enterprises under the two Ministries.

It has been Planned for an initial period of five years from 2023-24 to 2027-28

Mission on Advanced and High-Impact Research (MAHIR)

The key objectives of the Mission are as follows:

To identify emerging technologies and areas of future relevance for the Global Power Sector and take up indigenous end-to-end development of relevant technologies

To provide a common platform for Power Sector Stakeholders for collective brainstorming, synergetic technology development and devise pathways for smooth transfer of technology

To support pilot projects of indigenous technologies (developed especially by Indian Start-ups) and facilitate their commercialization

Mission on Advanced and High-Impact Research (MAHIR)

To leverage foreign alliances and partnerships to accelerate research & development of advanced technologies and to build competencies, capabilities and access to advanced technologies through bilateral or multilateral collaborations, thereby facilitating exchange of knowhow and Technology Transfer.

To seed, nurture and scale up scientific and industrial R&D and to create vibrant & innovative ecosystem in the Power Sector of the country

To make our Nation among the leading Countries in Power System related Technologies & Applications development

Mission on Advanced and High-Impact Research (MAHIR)

Areas Identified for Research

Alternatives to Lithium-Ion storage batteries

Modifying electric cookers / pans to suit Indian cooking methods

Green hydrogen for mobility (High Efficiency Fuel Cell)

Carbon capture

Geo-thermal energy

Solid state refrigeration.

Nano technology for EV battery

Indigenous CRGO technology

FINANCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTION BUREAU (FSIB)

The Financial Services Institutions Bureau has been constituted effective from July 01, 2022, by the Central Government for Recommending persons for appointment as whole-time directors and non-executive chairpersons on the Boards of financial services institutions

The Financial Services Institutions Bureau is a fully Autonomous Body of the Government of India.

FSIB would be headed by a chairman, a central government nominee.

The board would comprise the Secretaries of the DFS, the chairman of IRDAI, and a deputy governor of the RBI.

Additionally, it will have three part-time members who are experts in banking and three more from the insurance sector.

FINANCIAL SERVICES INSTITUTION BUREAU (FSIB)

Purpose:

To recommend persons for appointment as whole-time directors (WTDs) and non-executive chairpersons (NECs) on the Boards of Directors in Public Sector Banks, financial institutions and Public Sector Insurers

To advise the Government on matters relating to appointments, transfer or extension of term of office and termination of services of the said directors;

To advise the Government on the desired management structure at the Board level for PSBs, FIs and PSIs;

To advise the Government on a suitable performance appraisal system for WTDs and NECs in PSBs, FIs and PSIs;

Myristica Swamps

Myristica swamps are found in the Sacred Groves or evergreen forest patches and are included in the littoral and swamp forest groups.

In India, these unique habitats occur in the Western Ghats and a smaller distribution exists in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

These are found in freshwater areas, these groves harbour endemic and endangered plant species including those with medicinal properties.

The Myristica swamp, like a mangrove, is found inside a forest

But mangroves thrive in saline water, Myristica requires freshwater.

This species has stilt roots, or knee roots that pop up above the water level to breathe creating a varied habitat for many life forms.



Myristica Swamps

These groves also have close ties with indigenous rituals and religion.

They have deities related to snake and tree worship, and are protected by local communities, attached to temples or privately owned.

Major threat: Drying up of rivers

LEED Certification

India ranks first globally in LEED Zero-certified green building projects surpassing the US and China, according to USGBC and GBCI

LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) is the most widely used green building rating system in the world.

It has been Developed by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC).

Available for virtually all building types, LEED provides a framework for healthy, efficient, and cost-saving green buildings.

LEED Certification

LEED certification is a globally recognized symbol of sustainability achievement and leadership.

To achieve LEED certification, a project earns points by adhering to prerequisites and credits that address carbon, energy, water, waste, transportation, materials, health and indoor environmental quality.

LEED Zero recognises projects that have reached net zero or net positive status in the categories of carbon, energy, water, or waste

Global Environment Facility

GEF was established with the Rio Earth Summit of 1992.

The GEF Fund is uniquely dedicated to support the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, its goals and its targets

The GEF is jointly managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

GEF funds are available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements.

Global Environment Facility

GEF support is provided to government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector companies, research institutions, among the broad diversity of potential partners, to implement projects and programs in recipient countries for projects related to climate change, biodiversity, the ozone layer, etc

Source of Fund- Donor Countries—Including India.

Global Environment Facility

It is a financial mechanism for 5 major international environmental conventions:

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD),

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs),

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), and

The Minamata Convention on Mercury.

Hyena

They are dog like carnivores found in Asia and Africa

Habitat: Forest edges, grasslands, savannas, sub-deserts, and even mountains at an elevation of about 13,000 feet.

Striped hyenas live in arid and semi-arid grasslands and scrub forests across much of India, as well as in Morocco, Egypt, Tanzania, Asia Minor, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Caucasus

Striped hyenas are social animals that live in large groups called clans. They also have strong bites and powerful jaws for self-defense.

Hyena

They have long forelegs and a powerful neck and shoulders for dismembering and carrying prey.

Conservation Status:

Spotted Hyenas : Least Concern

Striped Hyenas: Near threatened
(WPA Schedule I)



Artemis Accords

Context: Recently India decided to Join Artemis Accord.

A set of principles and guidelines for the civil exploration and use of the Moon, Mars, comets and asteroids

It was introduced in 2020 by NASA as the basis for seeking international support and partners for advancing the 2018 US Artemis Program.

a non-binding bilateral arrangement based on the political understanding of the participating countries.

It provides guidelines to advance the governance of civil exploration and use of outer space including extraction of space resources

Artemis Accords

Artemis Accord:

Peaceful Purposes: The core of the Artemis Accords is the requirement that all activities will be conducted for peaceful purposes, per the tenets of the Outer Space Treaty.

Transparency: Artemis Accords partner nations will be required to uphold this principle by publicly describing their own policies and plans in a transparent manner.

Interoperability: Artemis Accords call for partner nations to utilize open international standards, develop new standards when necessary, and strive to support interoperability to the greatest extent practical

Emergency Assistance: Artemis Accords reaffirm NASA's and partner nations' commitments to the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space

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Artemis Accords

Release of Scientific Data: Artemis Accords partners will agree to follow NASA's example, releasing their scientific data publicly to ensure that the entire world can benefit from the Artemis journey of exploration and discovery.

Protecting Heritage: NASA and partner nations will commit to the protection of sites and artifacts with historic value.

Space Resources: The Artemis Accords reinforce that space resource extraction and utilization can and will be conducted under the auspices of the Outer Space Treaty

Orbital Debris and Spacecraft Disposal: NASA and partner nations will agree to plan for the mitigation of orbital debris, including the safe, timely, and efficient passivation and disposal of spacecraft at the end of their missions.

Artemis Program: off-Earth exploration and commercial mining of planetary resources and for long term human presence on the Moon and Mars

Artemis Accords

The project plan includes

- a base on the lunar surface,
- multiple spacecraft to ferry humans and cargo,
- a small orbiting space station called the 'Lunar Gateway', and
- a constellation of satellites to help with navigation and communication



KHAN GLOBAL STUDIES

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THANKS FOR WATCHING

