

## 1. Red Mud

### GS-3:- ENVIRONMENT

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| CONTEXT      | Ministry of mines organises a workshop on Effective utilization of Red Mud.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| RELATED NEWS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Red mud is a solid waste residue of the digestion of bauxite ores with <b>caustic soda</b> for alumina production. Its disposal remains a worldwide issue in terms of environmental concerns</li> <li>✓ Global generation of red mud is more than 150 million tons and there exists a global inventory of more than 3 billion tons.</li> <li>✓ Red mud generation in India is around 9 million tons per year.</li> </ul> |

## 2. First Bamboo Industrial Park

### GS-3:- GOVT INITIATIVE, SCHEMES

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| CONTEXT      | Minister of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) reviewed the status of implementation of various projects under MDoNER.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| RELATED NEWS | <p>During the meeting, it was also informed that a Bamboo Industrial Park will be set up in Manderdisa in Dima Hasao district of <b>Assam</b> in an area of 75 hectares at a cost of Rs 50 crore. The in-principle approval will be granted to this project in August this year.</p> <p>It was informed that the target is to complete the project by March 2021.</p> <p>The Minister was also informed that another project for Bamboo Park in Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh would be taken up by NEC</p> |

## 3. Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry

### GS-3:- ENVIRONMENT

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| CONTEXT                  | Under the Central Sector Scheme, Silk Samagra, an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) implemented by Government of India through Central Silk Board (CSB)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Silk Samagra             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It focuses on improving the quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk.</li> <li>✓ It comprises the following four components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Research &amp; Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives</li> <li>✓ Seed Organizations</li> <li>✓ Coordination and Market Development, and</li> <li>✓ Quality Certification Systems (QCS)/Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| The Central Silk Board   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It is a statutory body established in the year 1948 by an Act of Parliament.</li> <li>✓ It is working under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.</li> <li>✓ Its headquarter is located in Bangalore.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| Silk Production in India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ There are five major types of silk of commercial importance, obtained from different species of silkworms. These are Mulberry, Oak Tasar &amp; Tropical Tasar, Muga and Eri.</li> <li>✓ Except mulberry, other non-mulberry varieties of silks are wild silks, known as vanya</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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|  | <p>silks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ India has the unique distinction of producing all these commercial varieties of silk.</li> <li>✓ South India is the leading silk producing area of the country and is also known for its famous silk weaving enclaves like Kancheepuram, Dharmavaram, Arni, etc.</li> </ul> |
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#### 4. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019

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| CONTEXT                  | <p>The Lok Sabha has passed the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019. The Bill amends the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, providing special procedures to deal with terrorist activities, individuals and groups that foster terrorism in India.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Key Features of the Bill | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It empowers the government to designate individuals as terrorists if the person commits or participates in acts of terrorism, prepares for terrorism, promotes terrorism or is otherwise involved in terrorism.</li> <li>✓ The bill also empowers the Director-General, National Investigation Agency (NIA) to grant approval of seizure or attachment of property when the case is being investigated by the agency.</li> <li>✓ Under the existing Act, the investigating officer is required to obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Police (DGP) to seize properties that bear any connection to terrorism.</li> <li>✓ It empowers the officers of the NIA — of the rank of Inspector or above, to investigate cases.</li> <li>✓ The existing Act provides for investigation of cases to be conducted by officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner of Police or above.</li> <li>✓ No changes being made in arrest or bail provisions. Also, the provision that the burden of proof is on the investigating agency and not on the accused, has not been changed.</li> <li>✓ The International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (2005) has also been added in the Second Schedule through the Amendment.</li> </ul> |

#### 5. National Crèche Scheme

##### GS-2:- Welfare schemes

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| CONTEXT      | <p>National Crèche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through States/UTs to provide day care facilities to children (<b>age group of 6 months to 6 years</b>) of working mothers in the community.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| RELATED NEWS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The National Crèche Scheme is being implemented by the <b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>.</li> <li>✓ It aims at providing a safe place for mothers to leave their children while they are at work, and thus, is a measure for empowering women as it enables them to take up employment.</li> <li>✓ It is also an intervention towards protection and development of children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years.</li> </ul> |

## 6. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

### GS-2:- GOVT SCHEME

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| CONTEXT      | The Government launched the Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) with a view to mobilize the artisans into Self Help Groups thrift and credit, training of Self Help Groups on various aspects of forming and running the community business enterprises for self sustainability of artisans.                                                                                                                                                              |
| RELATED NEWS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Salient features of the Yojana are as follows:-</li> <li>✓ Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (Base Line Survey &amp; Mobilization of Artisans)</li> <li>✓ Design &amp; Technology Upgradation</li> <li>✓ Human Resource Development</li> <li>✓ Direct Benefit to Artisans</li> <li>✓ Infrastructure and Technology Support</li> <li>✓ Research and Development</li> <li>✓ Marketing Support &amp; Services</li> </ul> |

## 7. WHO report: Mobile scheme to quit tobacco has over 2 million users in India

### GS-2:- HEALTH

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| CONTEXT                                      | The National Tobacco Control Programme and the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, with support from the WHO and International Telecommunication Union's ' <b>Be He@lthy, Be mobile</b> ' initiative, implemented the <b>mCessation programme</b> – an initiative using mobile technology for tobacco cessation.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| mCessation Programme - Quit Tobacco for Life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ As per Global Adult Tobacco Survey India (GATS 2010), nearly 35% of the adults in India (15 years and above) i.e. 275 million persons, consume tobacco in some form or the other.</li> <li>✓ Tobacco kills almost one million persons in India every year.</li> <li>✓ Tobacco is also a major risk factor for cancer, CVDs, chronic lung diseases &amp; stroke.</li> <li>✓ There is huge demand for quitting tobacco use among the users as per Global Adult Tobacco Survey</li> </ul> |