



Date - 25 August 2021

Global Crypto Adoption Index

Context:

In Chainalysis' 2021 Global Crypto Adoption Index, India is ranked second.

The Findings:

According to crypto analysis firm Chainalysis, India was rated second in a list of 20 nations with the greatest cryptocurrency usage rate. Vietnam took first place, with Pakistan coming in third.

The Method

1. Between July 2020 and June 2021, Chainalysis' 2021 Global Crypto Acceptance Index assessed 20 nations to determine the amount of cryptocurrency adoption and usage by individuals.

2. When adjusted for purchasing power parity per capita and internet-using population, emerging market nations took the top ranks, according to Chainalysis. This is due to large transaction volumes on peer-to-peer networks (P2P).

The Analysis

1. According to Chainalysis, global cryptocurrency adoption increased by over 800% in the last year, particularly in emerging regions. This suggests that people use virtual money to protect their savings from currency depreciation, send and receive remittances, and conduct business transactions.
2. Many of these markets have restrictions on how much national currency citizens can take out of the country. According to Chainalysis, cryptocurrency allows consumers to get over these limitations and meet their financial needs.

Methodology for Ranking

1. Chainalysis ranks countries by their peer-to-peer (P2P) trade volume, weighting it to favour countries with lower purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita and fewer internet users, highlighting countries where residents are investing a larger portion of their overall wealth in P2P cryptocurrency transactions.
2. As a result, both China and the United States saw their P2P trade volume weighted for internet-using population drop drastically over the year, causing them to drop in the global adoption index ranks.
3. It also reflects the growing 'professionalisation' and 'institutionalisation' of cryptocurrency trading in the United States, as well as continuous government crackdowns on cryptocurrency trading in China.

Source: The Hindu

Syllabus: Prelims; GS 3 (Economy)

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

Context:

- The Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) has provided high-speed web to a number of Kerala's most isolated social group hamlets deep among the Nilambur jungle.
- Due to long-distance Wi-Fi technology, a number of social group hamlets have access to high-speed web.

About:

Jan Shikshan Sansthan:

- Jan Shikshan Sansthan (previously referred to as Shramik Vidyapeeth) identifies skills that have a market within the region of its institution and provides line skills to non-literates, neo-literates, and college dropouts.
- The Ministry of Human Resource Development moved the Jan Shikshan Sansthan theme to the Ministry of Ability Development and Entrepreneurship in the Gregorian calendar month of 2018.
- Groups of rural/urban residents WHO are socioeconomically and educationally deprived.
- Non Literates, neo literates, folks with solely associate degree eighth-grade education, and college dropouts within the 15-35 age range are the most targets.
- In rural areas and concrete slums, women, SC, ST, OBC, and minorities are given priority.

Features:

- The polyvalent approach takes under consideration the learners' and trainers' learning desires, still because the learners' and trainers' convenience of location and time.
- Course content, duration, methodology, tutorial arrangements, and monetary (CSR-funded vs. fee-based trainings) issues
- The beneficiaries are going to be urged to figure for themselves or for a wage by the resource cell, which is able to be joined to a national or state portal for the promotion of employment and job fairs, among alternative things.

- NSQF-compliant courses in production, service, and knowledge technology.
- Life Enrichment Education could be an element of an ability development programme. Life skills and digital accomplishment are incorporated into the course program.
- Theoretical and sensible aspects of teaching methodology are enclosed. resource experience/apprenticeship, a rigorous, evidence-based internal analysis system, on-line certification, and a unified complete
- The National ability coaching Institutes analysis involves each synchronous and terminal coaching for trainers.
- Customer feedback/success floor Performa was created.

Course Curriculum:

- The line program is vital in providing skills to the recipients. Since the start of the theme, focus has been given to need-based line courses that are acceptable for the community or for a gaggle. The National Ability Development Corporation (NSDC) has given its approval to thirty DAE line curricula that meet NSQF standards. MES courses that are acceptable for JSS's target cluster in 2018-19 are adopted. JSSs would possibly choose line courses that supported market demand in their space.
- According to a government call created in June 2019, the fee for SC/ST candidates WHO enroll in education through Jan Shikshan Sansthans (JSS), that operates underneath the Ministry of ability Development and Entrepreneurship, has been waived

Source: The Hindu

Syllabus: GS 2 (Education)

Sri Narayana Guru

Context:

On Sree Narayana Guru's Jayanti, the Prime Minister pays tribute to him.

About Shree narayan Guru

1. Shri Narayana Guru, an Ezhava caste guru, preached the values of togetherness for his people. He warned against treating individuals unequally because of their caste.
2. He believed that everyone in the world belonged to the same caste. "Oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu" (one caste, one religion, one god for humanity) was one of his famous remarks.
3. All of these sects were created by non-Brahman caste leaders who operated among them. They attempted to modify the behaviours and practises that irritated the dominant castes. They attempted to instil a sense of self-worth in the lower classes.

Vaikom Satyagraha

1. The Vaikom Satyagraha was a social protest by the lower castes of Travancore against untouchability. An incident in which Narayana Guru was stopped from travelling down a route leading to Vaikom Temple by an upper caste individual was claimed to be the catalyst for the protest.
2. It spurred Guru's pupils Kumaran Asan and Muloor S.Padmanabha Panicker to write protest poetry. Another disciple, T. K. Madhavan, petitioned the Sree Moolam

Popular Assembly in 1918, requesting that all castes be allowed to attend the temple and pray.

3. With the assistance of Mahatma Gandhi, a group of people led by K. Kelappan and K. P. Kesava Menon created a committee and proclaimed the Kerala Paryatanam movement, which grew into a popular movement that resulted in the opening of the temple and three roads leading to it to people of all castes. The Temple Entry Proclamation of 1936 was also motivated by the protest.

Source: PIB

Syllabus: Prelims; GS 1(History)

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