



Yojna IAS

C-32 NOIDA SECTOR-02
UTTAR PRADESH (201301)
CONTACT NO. +8595907569

CURRENT AFFAIRS



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Nusantara

- Indonesia is going to change its new capital. This is East Kalimantan. It is now called Nusantara. Jakarta was earlier the capital of Indonesia.

Nusantara

- East Kalimantan is located on the island of Borneo. The plan to shift the capital here was announced in 2019. It was announced by President Joko Widodo.

Reasons to move out of Jakarta

- Jakarta has been the capital of Indonesia since 1949. Jakarta is facing environmental and financial issues.
- Pollution is increasing in Jakarta. It is consistently ranked as one of the most polluted cities in the world. Jakarta is in the island of Java and Nusantara is in the island of Borneo.
- The size of the island of Borneo is larger than the island of Java. Currently, Jakarta is a densely populated city. This is increasing the burden to be borne by the Indonesian government. In addition, Jakarta is sinking.
- By 2050, most of Jakarta is expected to go under water. The main reason for this is that Jakarta is surrounded by many rivers. These rivers are prone to frequent floods. Several cities in Jakarta sank by 10.7 centimeters between 2019 and 2020.

What's the plan?

- All government institutions, Rashtrapati Bhavan, international organization buildings and foreign embassy buildings will be shifted to Nusantara.
- This plan will cost \$33 billion to implement. About 2,56,142 hectares of land has been allotted for the construction of the new capital.

Nusantara name reason

- Nusantara means archipelago. It represents philosophical, social and historical aspects.

Concerns

- Nusantara is rich in biodiversity. According to environmentalists, moving the capital to Nusantara would result in massive deforestation. Also, it would endanger the trees and animals of the area.

Other countries that have recently changed their capital are as follows:

- Brazil shifted the capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia. Brasilia is located more centrally.
- In 1991, Nigeria changed its capital from Lagos to Abuja.
- Kazakhstan changed its capital from Almati to Nur-Sultan.
- In 2005, Myanmar changed its capital from Rangoon to Naypyidaw.
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Operation Sard Hawa

- BSF (Border Security Force) launched Operation Sard Hawa. Under this operation, BSF has increased vigil on the Pakistan border. It is usually launched in the border of Rajasthan, especially in Jaisalmer region.
- This is a regular annual exercise. It is launched in the month of January.

What is Operation Sard Hawa?

- 'Operation Sard Hawa' is conducted during winters and 'Operation Garam Hawa' during summers. These operations are carried out to control infiltration across borders.

- Dense fog blocks the vision in the border area during winter. This scenario is extremely beneficial for terrorists to cross the border.
- It is important for the security forces to be alert in this weather. BSF runs Operation Chill Air in winter for this reason.
- This year Operation Chill Hawa will be conducted from January 23 to January 28.
- During this operation the officers and personnel stay near the border. And patrolling is done continuously.
- The Intelligence Wing is kept on active mode during this operation. The number of soldiers deployed on the border is increased. The jawans patrol the areas around the police stations with advanced weapons.
- Simultaneously, in camel, foot point trekking, the soldiers keep an eye on the border areas. They also check on intruders on foot.

Importance

- Recently there has been a decrease in ceasefire violations along the border. At such a time, the Pakistani army resorts to proxy wars to attack India. Therefore, it is necessary for the Border Security Force to be on high alert. Therefore operation chill air is important.

Operation Garam Hawa

- It is held during the summer. It is organized in Rajasthan. Infiltration is more likely during heat wave conditions.
- Like Operation Chill Air, this operation is run by BSF. It is usually held in the month of May or June when the heat waves are at their peak.

Start-up day

- At present there are about **60,000 startups in the country**. Of these, **44 are unicorns**. **Unicorn means that the valuation of that startup is more than 7 thousand crores.**
- Also, **India is the third largest startup ecosystem in the world**. In the year 2020 alone, more than 15,000 startups were established here. This is the reason why promoting startups and its ecosystem is a priority for the government.
- In fact, recently the Prime Minister has announced that from now onwards every year **on January 16, Startup Day will be celebrated in the country**.
- In addition, 46 startups along with one incubator and one accelerator were recently declared the winners of the National Startup Awards 2021.

- In this, the **winning startup founders will get a cash prize of Rs 5 lakh** and a chance to present their solution to the concerned government authorities and corporates. The **Incubator and Accelerator will get Rs 15 lakh as the winning amount.**
- A startup is a company with a new idea that has recently started its operations.
- New businessmen work together on a new idea. Through this type of company, a new type of product or service is given to the customers. After the startup is successful, they make their mark as a big company.
- The Government of India has fixed certain definitions of startups such that **the headquarter of such company should be located in India; His annual income should not exceed Rs.100 crores; It should not have been more than 10 years since its inception and should have some new idea.**
- Currently, 5 sectors are witnessing maximum startup growth, which include cloud computing and big data, education, mobile, social media and e-commerce.
- A Startup India initiative was launched by the Government of India in the year 2016 to promote innovation and startup ecosystem in the country.
- It focused on three-four key points such as facilitation and handholding, financing support and incentives, industry-academy partnership and incubation etc.
- The program was designed by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Apart from this, several other steps have also been taken by the government to promote the startup ecosystem in India.
- Including the ranking of states on the basis of startup ecosystem, SCO Startup Forum, Prarambh Summit, Startup India Seed Fund Scheme and Fisheries Startup Grand Challenge.
- However, there are still many challenges that remain in the way of realizing the true potential of startups in India, for example, issues like regional imbalances, digital divide, funding problems and hiring of good employees if resolved. If so, this can give further impetus to the startup ecosystem.
- To do even better in this direction experts suggest that we need to make children aware about entrepreneurship skills even at the school level.
- Apart from this, startups related to agriculture should also be promoted. For example, about 500 farmers from the villages of Doda district in Jammu, who used to cultivate maize earlier, later gradually they started cultivating lavender.
- Due to the cultivation of lavender, the income of these farmers has quadrupled. This is being given the name of 'Violet Revolution'.
- This has been possible due to the initiatives taken under Aroma Mission.
- Many aromatic crops such as mentha, poppy, palmarosa, geranium can be grown in areas where there is less rainfall and also where there are frequent floods.
- To promote such low cost crops, the government has started Aroma Mission.

Eastern Swamp Deer

- Recently there has been a decline in the population of Vulnerable Eastern Swamp Deer in Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve (Assam). The Eastern Swamp Deer has become extinct elsewhere in South Asia.
- Floods in the year 2019 and the year 2020 can be considered as the reason for this decline.
- However, the positive side is that the 'stern swamp deer' is now found in areas other than Kaziranga National Park, such as Orang National Park and Laokhowa-Burachapori Wildlife Sanctuary (Assam).

About Swamp Deer:

- There are three subspecies of swamp deer found in the Indian subcontinent.
- The Western Swamp Deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii*) is found in Nepal.
- Southern swamp deer/hard ground barasingha (*Rucervus duvaucelii branderi*) found in central and north India.
- Eastern Swamp Deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii ranjitsinhi*) found in Kaziranga (Assam) and Dudhwa National Parks (Uttar Pradesh).

Conservation Status of Swamp Deer:

- IUCN Red List: Vulnerable
- CITES: Appendix I
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972: Schedule I
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Saarathi mobile app

- Recently, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has launched a mobile app, Saarathi, to educate investors.

Introduction:

- It aims to create awareness among investors about the basic concepts of securities market.
- The app will also explain the KYC process, trading and settlement, mutual funds (MFs), recent market developments, investor grievance redressal mechanism, etc.

Requirement:

- Recently there has been an increase in the entry of individual investors into the market, and more importantly, a major part of the business is mobile phone based.
- According to the 'National Stock Exchange' data, the share of individual investors increased to 45% in the year 2021 from 39% in the year 2020.
- The 'National Stock Exchange' is the largest financial market in India.

Securities market:

- Securities are a type of financial instrument, which are issued to raise money.
- The primary function of securities markets is to enable the flow of capital from those who have it in excess.
- Securities markets provide channels for allocation of funds for investment and thus separate these two activities.
- As a result, savers and investors are not constrained by their individual capabilities, but by the economy's ability to invest and save respectively, which inevitably leads to increased savings and investment in the economy.
- Example: Equity, Debt Securities etc.

Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI):

- SEBI is a statutory body established on 12th April, 1992 under the provisions of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
- Its basic function is to protect the interests of investors in securities and to promote and regulate the securities market.
- SEBI Board consists of a Chairman and some other full time and part time members.
- SEBI also appoints various committees to look into the pressing issues in time as and when required.

Swadeep Kumar