

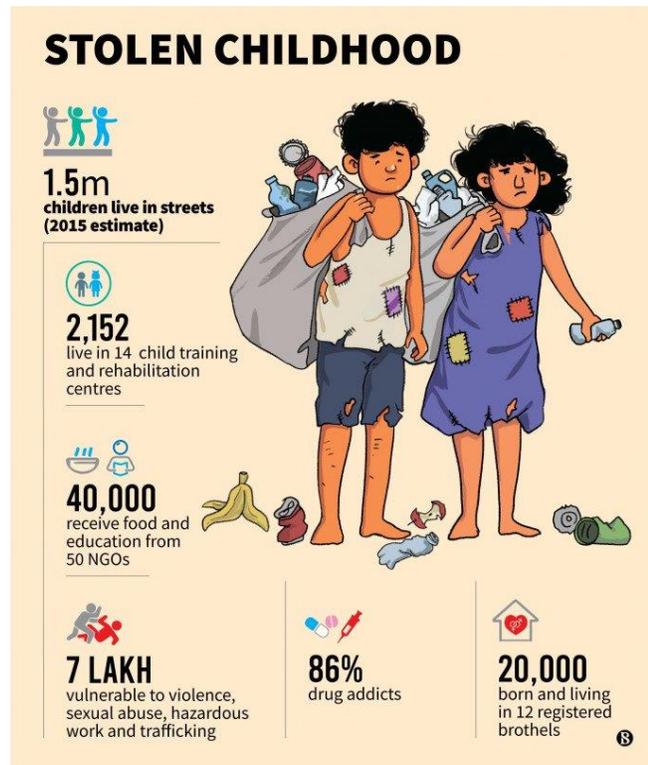
## 1. Rehabilitation of children living on Streets

### Topic: Social Justice

**In News:** The Supreme Court directed the States and Union Territories (UTs) that have not yet framed their own policies to rehabilitate children in street situation (CISS) to immediately implement the Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situation 2.0 framed by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) for the time being.

### More on the Topic:

- GOI informed the Supreme Court that there are 1.5 million children who are living in the streets. Only 17,000 children were identified.
- Supreme Court advised to identify the remaining children in the street.



### Challenges Faced by Street Children:

- 1) Missing care and protection of responsible adults,
- 2) Forced to work to eat every day,
- 3) Work in risky occupations on the streets,
- 4) Poor health and illness due to poor living condition,
- 5) Exposure to drug and substance abuse,
- 6) Low level of access to medical care or education and
- 7) Lack of Identity to link with Social Security Schemes.

### About Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Children Living on Streets:

- It aims to strengthen the processes and interventions that work towards the welfare of children on the streets and their families.
- **The street children have been divided into three broad categories:**
  - 1) those who are living on the streets all alone and with no support,
  - 2) those who spend most of their time on the streets but go home to a slum at night and
  - 3) those whose entire families live on the streets.
- After categorising, they are produced before **the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)**. The CWC lists the needs of the child like health care, education, etc.
- Also, it makes a thorough inquiry about the child. The committee then provides proper solution.

- This includes **providing Aadhar to the child, temporary shelter, counselling, enrolment of the child in Anganwadi centre, individual care plan, social investigation of the family, etc.**

Source: Indian Express

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## 2. India to Eliminate Malaria by 2030

### Topic: Health

**In News:** India has developed a national framework for malaria elimination to achieve zero cases by 2027 and it will eliminate malaria by 2030.

### More on the Topic:

- Malaria remains a deadly disease around the world, primarily affecting children below the age of five.
- In southeast Asia, India accounts for 80% of the region's malaria burden.
- Malaria parasites have a complex life cycle and we still don't fully understand the immune response to infection. What we know is that people who are repeatedly exposed to malaria develop immunity to the disease.
- The complexity of the malaria parasite makes developing a vaccine against any stage of the parasite a formidable challenge.



### Potential Vaccine Candidate:

- Injecting **irradiated sporozoites** (an early stage of the malaria parasite that infects liver cells) or transferring antibodies from malaria-immune adults can protect others from infection.
- **The RTS,S also known as Mosquirix is the world's first WHO-approved vaccine against the type of malaria caused by the Plasmodium falciparum parasite.**
- The vaccine is based on a protein expressed on the surface of sporozoite, called **circumsporozoite protein (CSP)**.
- Ongoing studies have shown the vaccine reduces deadly malaria by about 30%. Based on this, the WHO has recognised Mosquirix as a potentially complementary tool to fight the global malaria burden.

Source: Indian Express

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### 3. Indian uniform carbon market

**Topic: Environment and Ecology**

**In News:** India proposes to have its own uniform carbon market in one year as a large finance avenue for energy transition projects and emission reduction.

**More on the Topic:**

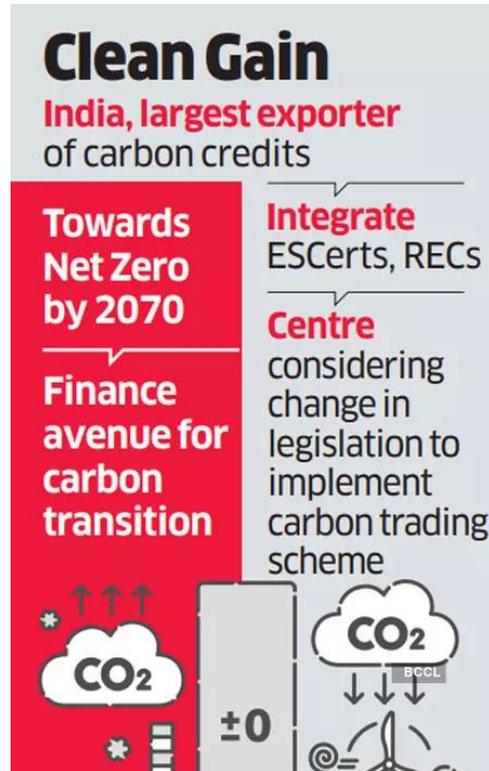
- India is the largest exporter of carbon credits.
- An analysis by Deloitte Economics Institute showed the **country could gain \$11 trillion over 50 years by limiting rising global temperatures** and realising its potential to ‘export decarbonisation’ to the world.
- GOI is considering **a change in legislation for implementing the carbon trading scheme** that will subsume all such present tradeable certificates.
- The proposal is also to have **a closed market that doesn’t allow export of such clean certificates** in international carbon markets.

**About Carbon Trading:**

- Emission trading for carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases is a form of carbon pricing; also known as cap and trade or carbon pricing.
- It is an approach to limit climate change by creating a market with limited allowances for emissions.
- Basically, each country has a cap on the amount of carbon they are allowed to release. Carbon emissions trading then allows countries that have higher carbon emissions to purchase the right to release more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from countries that have lower carbon emissions.
- The carbon trade also refers to the ability of individual companies to trade polluting rights through a regulatory system known as cap and trade. Companies that pollute less can sell their unused pollution rights to companies that pollute more.

**Why We Have the Carbon Trade?**

- When countries use fossil fuels and produce carbon dioxide, they do not pay for the implications of burning those fossil fuels directly.
- There are some costs that they incur, like the price of the fuel itself, but there are other costs not included in the price of the fuel. These are known as externalities.



**Clean Gain**  
**India, largest exporter**  
 of carbon credits

**Towards Net Zero by 2070**

**Finance avenue for carbon transition**

**Integrate ESCerts, RECs**

**Centre** considering change in legislation to implement carbon trading scheme

CO<sub>2</sub> ±0 CO<sub>2</sub> BCCCL

- In the case of fossil fuel usage, often these externalities are negative externalities including health costs, (like the contribution that burning fossil fuels makes to heart disease, cancer, stroke, and lung diseases) and environmental costs, (like environmental degradation, pollution, climate change, and global warming).
- So, if a country is going to burn fossil fuels, and produce these negative externalities, the thinking is that they should pay for them.
- The carbon trade originated with the **1997 Kyoto Protocol**, with the objective of reducing carbon emissions and mitigating climate change and future global warming.
- At the time, the measure devised was intended to reduce overall carbon dioxide emissions to roughly 5% below 1990 levels by between 2008 and 2012.

Source: Indian Express

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## 4. Unnat Bharat Abhiyan

### Topic: Government Schemes

**In News:** Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, (UBA) 2.0 completed four years recently.

#### More on the Topic:

- It is a flagship program of the **Ministry of Education launched in 2014**.
- It aims to link the Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) with a set of at least (5) villages, so that these institutions can **contribute to the economic and social betterment of these village communities** using their knowledge base.
- One of the objectives of the scheme is helping the students and faculty to gain practical knowledge and traditional wisdom.
- It covers two major domains for holistic development of villages – human development and material (economic) development - in an integrated way.
- Under UBA, a network of more than 2600 participating institutions with over 14000 villages are covered.
- The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT, Delhi) has been designated as **the National Coordinating Institute (NCI)** for the UBA scheme.



Source: Indian Express

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## 5. Chenab River

### Topic: Geography

**In News:** Prime Minister has laid foundation stone for the construction of the Rattle and Kwar hydroelectric project, located on river Chenab in the Kishtwar district of Jammu and Kashmir.

### More on the Topic:

- The project will be implemented by Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited.
- The project includes a 436 ft tall gravity dam and two power stations adjacent to one another.
- The installed capacity of both power stations will be 850 MW.
- Pakistan has frequently alleged that it violates the Indus Water Treaty.



### Indus water treaty:

- India and Pakistan signed the IWT along with the World Bank being a signatory. It was signed in Karachi in 1960.
- It gives control over the waters of the **three "eastern rivers", the Beas, Ravi and Sutlej** to India while control over the waters of the **three "western rivers", the Indus, Chenab and Jhelum** to Pakistan.
- The water of the first three rivers and their tributaries that India gets is its absolute Right.
- India is expediting strategically important hydropower projects in Jammu and Kashmir such as
  - Rattle
  - Bursar
  - Pakal Dul
  - Kiru
  - And Kwar
- India has about 20 per cent of the total water carried by the Indus system while Pakistan has 80 per cent.

**Source: Business Standard**

## 6. India EU Trade and Technology Council

### Topic: International Relations

**In News:** Prime Minister Narendra Modi and President of the European Commission has agreed to launch the EU-India Trade and Technology Council.



### More on the Topic:

- It is aimed at closer cooperation on strategic aspects of emerging technologies and building trusted partnerships.
- The Trade and Technology Council will provide the political steer and the necessary structure to operationalise political decisions.
- It will also coordinate technical work, and report to the political level to ensure implementation and follow-up in areas that are important for the sustainable progress of European and Indian economies.
- The decision to set up a Trade and Technology Council will be the **first for India with any of its partners and second for the European Union** following the first one it has set up with the US.

Source: Hindu

## 7. Aspirational District Programme

### Topic: Government Programmes

**In News:** The Union Government has reviewed the progress of work under the Aspirational District Programme (ADP).

### More on the Topic:

- **The NITI Aayog coordinates and manages** the programme with support from Central Ministries and the State Governments
- It aims to quickly and **effectively transform some of India's most underdeveloped districts.**
- It will identify areas of immediate improvement, measure progress, and rank districts.
- The broad ideas of the programme include -
- **convergence** of central and state schemes





- **collaboration** of central, state level 'Prabhari' (in-charge) officers and district collectors
- **competition** among districts

**Monitoring of the Programme:**

- NITI Aayog in partnership with the government of Andhra Pradesh has created a dashboard.
- This is for monitoring the real-time progress of the districts.
- District collectors of all the aspirational districts can input the latest available data of their respective districts.
- The dashboard will also be open to the public.

**Source: Hindu**

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