

# 1. Updated Nationally Determined Contribution

Topic: Environment and Ecology



**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

**In News:** The Union cabinet has approved India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), soon to be submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

## More on the Topic:

- An NDC is a **set of long-term goals to cut carbon emissions and adapt to climate impacts** that every country signatory to the Paris Agreement has to provide, and update every five years.
- India's updated targets **include reducing emissions intensity of its GDP by 45% by 2030 from the 2005 level, and achieve 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.**
- The updated NDC also highlights **the importance of changing lifestyles for the environment in tackling climate change** through a mass movement for 'LIFE' – 'Lifestyle for Environment' as a key to combating climate change".
- This update to India's existing NDC translates **the 'Panchamrit' announced at COP 26** (held in Glasgow, United Kingdom) into enhanced climate targets.
- India's updated NDC **will be implemented over the period 2021-2030 through programs and schemes of relevant Ministries /departments** and with due support from States and UTs.

## About Panchamrit Strategy of India:

- India has presented the following five nectar elements (Panchamrit) of India's climate action:
- Reach 500 GW Non-fossil energy capacity by 2030.
- 50 per cent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030.
- Reduction of total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030.

- Reduction of the carbon intensity of the economy by 45 per cent by 2030, over 2005 levels.
- Achieving the target of net zero emissions by 2070.

**India's Achievement related to its NDC:**

- **Emission intensity reduction:** India promised a reduction of 33 to 35% from 2005 levels. India has estimated to have achieved 30% so far.
- **Share of non-fossil fuels in installed electricity capacity:** 40% was the promised target. Achieved 41.5% by end of June 2022.

Source: Indian Express

## 2. Indo-Naga' ceasefire Agreement

Topic: Internal Security

### THE NAGA STRUGGLE

1918: Naga Club formed. Seeds of Naga nationalism sown	Agreement interpreted as offer for sovereignty by NNC
1946: Naga National Council (NNC) born under the leadership of A.Z. Phizo	1955: NNC begins armed insurgency. Delhi imposes Assam Disturbed Areas' Act
August 14, 1947: NNC declares independence	1958: AFSPA comes into force
June 1947: Haidari	1963: Nagaland born
1964: Nagaland Peace Mission created, ceasefire signed	
1975: Shillong Accord signed, calls for unconditional ceasefire, termed a 'complete sellout'	
 <p><b>A.Z. Phizo</b></p>	1980: National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) formed
	1988: NSCN splits into NSCN (K) and NSCN (I-M)
	1997: NSCN (I-M) signs ceasefire
	2001: NSCN (K) signs ceasefire
	March 2015: NSCN (K) breaks ceasefire
August 2015: Naga peace accord signed	

**In News:** Indo Naga Cease fire agreement turned 25 years. The ceasefire agreement between the Government of India and the National Socialist Council of Nagalim (Isak-Muivah) came into effect on August 1, 1997.

**More on the Topic:**

**Background:**



- The British annexed Assam in 1826, and in 1881, the Naga Hills too became part of British India.
- **The first sign of Naga resistance was seen in the formation of the Naga Club in 1918**, which told the Simon Commission in 1929 “to leave us alone to determine for ourselves as in ancient times”.
- **In 1946 came the Naga National Council (NNC)**, which declared Nagaland an independent state on August 14, 1947.
- The NNC resolved to establish a “**sovereign Naga state**” and conducted a “**referendum**” in 1951, in which “**99 per cent**” supported an “**independent**” Nagaland.
- On March 22, 1952, the Naga Federal Government (NFG) and the Naga Federal Army (NFA) were formed.
- The Government of India sent in the Army to crush the insurgency and, in 1958, enacted the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act.

#### **The Cease Fire Agreement:**

- The NSCN (IM) entered into a ceasefire agreement with the Centre in 1997 and the two have been holding talks since then, while a conglomerate of seven different Naga national political groups (NNPGs) also got into separate talks with the Centre since 2017.
- The Centre signed a “framework agreement” with NSCN (IM) in 2015, and an “agreed position” with the NNPGs in 2017.
- However, the NSCN (IM)’s demand for a separate Naga flag and constitution has been a delaying factor in signing a final deal on the protracted Naga political issue.

#### **Some demands that need discussion are:**

- Bicameral Assembly with at least 40 nominated members representing different tribes;
- Absorption of cadres as local armed forces or in the Indian paramilitary;
- Setting up of autonomous councils in Naga-dominated areas of neighbouring states;
- Use of the Naga flag for at least customary events.

#### **Way Ahead:**

- **More local autonomy** through mechanisms such as conferment of Statehood, the Sixth Schedule, Special Provisions under PART XXI of the Constitution.
- Negotiations with insurgent outfits.
- Development activities including special economic packages.

**Source: The Hindu**

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### 3. 'Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0' Scheme

**Topic: Government Schemes**



**In News:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development has issued Operational Guidelines regarding implementation of 'Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0'.

**More on the Topic:**

- Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 is an Integrated Nutrition Support Programme.
- It seeks to address the challenges of malnutrition in children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers through a strategic shift in nutrition content and delivery and by creation of a convergent eco-system to develop and promote practices that nurture health, wellness and immunity.

**Components of the Scheme:**

- **Nutrition Support for POSHAN through Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP)** for children of the age group of 06 months to 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (PWLM); and for Adolescent Girls in the age group of 14 to 18 years in Aspirational Districts and North Eastern Region (NER);
- **Early Childhood Care and Education** [3-6 years] and early stimulation for (0-3 years);
- **Anganwadi Infrastructure** including modern, upgraded Saksham Anganwadi; and
- **Poshan Abhiyaan**

**The objectives of Poshan 2.0 are as follows:**

- To contribute to **human capital development** of the country;

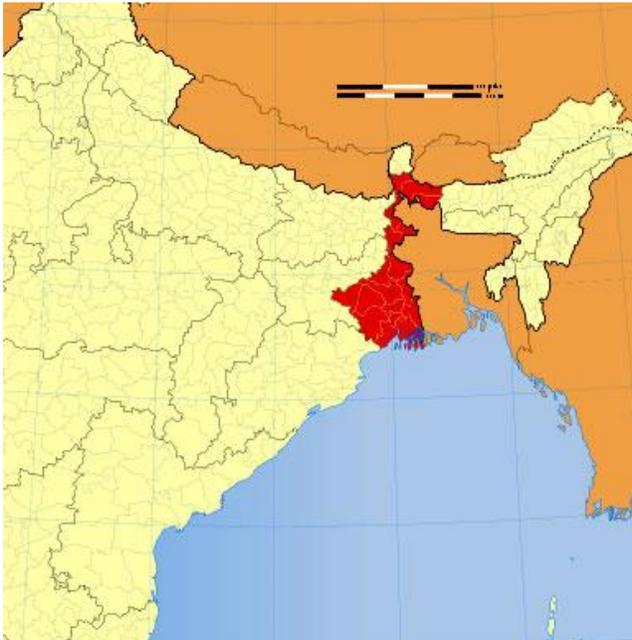
- Address **challenges of malnutrition**;
- Promote **nutrition awareness and good eating habits** for sustainable health and wellbeing; and
- Address nutrition related deficiencies through key strategies.
- Poshan 2.0 shall focus on Maternal Nutrition, Infant and Young Child Feeding Norms, Treatment Protocols for SAM/MAM and Wellness through AYUSH practices to reduce wasting and under-weight prevalence besides stunting and anemia, supported by the 'Poshan Tracker', a new, robust ICT centralised data system which is being linked with the RCH Portal (Anmol) of MoHFW.

Source: Hindu

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## 4. Creation of New Districts

**Topic: Polity and Governance**



**In News:** The West Bengal cabinet has approved the creation of seven new districts in the state.

**More on the Topic:**

- **The Decision on creating or scrapping districts, or changing their boundaries:**
- **This power lies with the state governments**, who can pass a law in the Assembly or simply issue an order and notify it in the gazette. The Centre does not have a say in the matter.

**Why new Districts are created?**

- States keep creating new districts from time to time.

- The idea everywhere is, generally, that **smaller units would make governance easier and would benefit the people by bringing the government and the administration closer to them**, and making them more accessible.
- Sometimes, the decision to create a new district is driven by local demands.

Source: Indian Express

## 5. Financial Inclusion Index

Topic: Economy



**In News:** RBI has published its annual financial inclusion index recently.

**More on the Topic:**

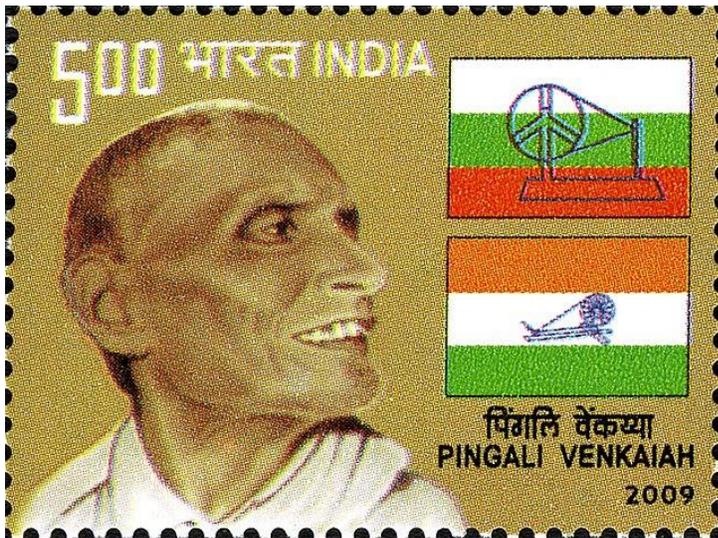
- India's financial inclusion index (FI-Index) for the year ended March 31, 2022 improved to 56.4 from 53.9 in the previous year, with growth seen across all its sub-indices.
- The index comprises of three parameters including **access, usage and quality**.
- The FI-Index is **responsive to ease of access, availability and usage of services and quality of services, consisting of 97 indicators**.

- Index has been constructed **without any base year** and reflects cumulative efforts of all stakeholders over the years towards financial inclusion.
- It captures the extent of financial inclusion across the country by **including details of banking, investments, insurance, postal as well as the pension sector.**

Source: Business Standard

## 6. Pingali Venkayya

**Topic: Personalities in News**



**In News:** The government of India released a special commemorative postage stamp to mark the 146th birth anniversary of Pingali Venkayya.

**More on the Topic:**

- Pingali Venkayya was born near Machilipatnam (Andhra Pradesh) on August 2, 1876. Pingali had designed many models of the national flag.
- He was a freedom fighter and a Gandhian who went on to become synonymous with the spirit of free and independent India.
- In 1916, he published a booklet titled 'A National Flag for India'. It not only surveyed the flags of other nations but also offered 30-odd designs of what could develop into the Indian flag.
- Later, when he met Gandhi in Vijayawada, he showed him the booklet. **Gandhi was pleased to see the design and acknowledged the need for a national flag**, so he asked Venkayya to design a fresh one at the National Congress Meeting, held in 1921.
- Initially, Pingali Venkayya-designed the flag featured saffron and green colours only; however, later, it was redesigned, and the third colour, white, was introduced along with a spinning wheel (Dharma Chakra) at the centre.



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- Finally, in 1931, the Indian National Congress officially adopted this flag as our nation's Flag.

**Source: Hindu**

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