



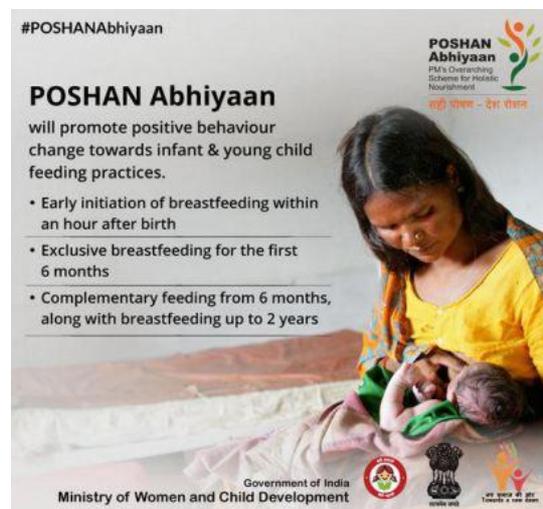
24 August 2018

Daily News Pedia

Poshan Moah (National Nutrition Month)

(GS- Prelims and Mains 2 – Government schemes and Health)

National level Orientation workshop for celebrating the month of September as Rashtriya Poshan Moah (National Nutrition Month) held in New Delhi.



Recent News: The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India organized an orientation workshop for various stakeholders participating in the Poshan Moah. It is for the first time in 40 years that a proper monitoring of the ICDS system has started, primary objective of the celebration of Poshan Moah is to take the messages of POSHAN to the grass root level.

The programme- an initiative of WCD Ministry and NITI Aayog is supported by 18 line Ministries/Departments/Government Organizations.

It seeks to synergise all efforts by leveraging technology and intends to take nutrition awareness to the level of Jan Andolan or People's Movement.

The programme focuses on 8 themes – Antenatal Care, Optimal Breastfeeding (Early & Exclusive), and Complementary Feeding, Anaemia, Growth Monitoring, and Girls-education, diet, right age of Marriage, Hygiene & Sanitation, and Food Fortification.

NOTE:

POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th March, 2018 from Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.

The programme through use of technology, a targeted approach and convergence strives to reduce the level of Stunting, Under-nutrition, Anaemia and Low Birth Weight in Children, as also, focus on Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers.

- As part of this Abhiyaan, initiative to mobilize a peoples' movement or *Jan Andolan* Nutrition, the MoWCD has developed a Caller Tune and Ring Tone to popularize and create a connect with the Abhiyaan goal of Sahi Poshan Desh Roshan.
- POSHAN Abhiyaan aims to ensure service delivery and interventions by use of technology, behavioral change through convergence and lays-down specific targets to be achieved across different monitoring parameters over the next few years.
- To ensure a holistic approach, all 36 States/UTs and 718 districts will be covered in a phased manner by the year 2020. Never before has nutrition been given such prominence at the highest level in the country.

CJI launches applications to facilitate litigate and lawyers.

(GS- Prelims and Mains 2 –Judiciary, E-Governance.)

The Chief Justice of India Hon'ble Justice Dipak Misra launched various applications for the benefit of the litigants and lawyers. Honourable Sh. Ravi Shankar Prasad, Union Minister of Law and Justice released brochures to increase awareness about eCourt initiatives and user manuals on the applications and services provided under eCourts Project to publicize work done under eCourts.

Three applications of *e-filing, e-pay, and NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes)* created under the eCourts project were launched.

NOTE: The Department of Justice is administering a Wide Area Network (WAN) connectivity project connecting all the district and taluka courts through BSNL in a single network grid under the eCourts Project.

The second phase of the eCourts project is implemented by Department of Justice during 2015 – 19 under the guidance of eCommittee,

It will start building digital repositories which will auto generate paper books and can be quickly transmitted to Higher Courts which will reduce delays.

E-Courts Project

(GS- Prelims and Mains 2 –Judiciary, E-Governance.)



The eCourts Project was conceptualized on the basis of the “National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the Indian Judiciary – 2005”. The plan was formulated by ECommittee of the Supreme Court.

The eCourts Mission Mode Project is a Pan-India Project monitored and funded by Department of Justice for the District Courts across the country.

In 2013 CJI launched the e-Courts National portal ecourts.gov.in of the eCourts Project.

More than 2852 Districts and Taluka Court Complexes have secured their presence on the NJDG and are providing Case Status, Cause lists online with many of them also uploading orders/judgments.

The data of more than 7 crore pending and disposed of cases and 3.3 crore orders/judgments of District Courts in India is available on NJDG at present.

National Logistic portal

(GS- Prelims and Mains 2 – Government policies, E-Governance.)

A National Logistics Portal is being developed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to ensure ease of trading in the international and domestic markets. The portal will link all the stakeholders of EXIM, domestic trade and movement and all trade activities on a single platform.

In this year’s budget speech, Finance Minister had announced that the Department of Commerce will create a portal which will be a single window online market place for trade and will connect business, create opportunities and bring together various ministries, departments and the private sector. Stakeholders like traders, manufacturers, logistics service providers, infrastructure providers, financial services, Government departments and groups and associations will all be on one platform.

India’s logistics sector is highly defragmented and the aim is to reduce the logistics cost from the present 14% of GDP to less than 10% by 2022.

The portal will be implemented in phases and will fulfill the commitment of the Government of India to enhance trade competitiveness, create jobs, boost India’s performance in global rankings and pave the way for India to become a logistics hub.

COMPLEX LOGISTICS SECTOR



Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

(GS- Prelims and Mains 2 – Government schemes, policies, social justice)

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana which intends to provide housing for all by the year 2022 has been eventually launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Earlier the Government had launched housing for all which has now been reformed as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has launched this scheme on 25th June 2015.

Mission will be implemented as Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) except for the component of credit linked subsidy which will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022, when the Nation completes 75 years of its Independence. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource.
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy.
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors.
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction /enhancement.

EDITORIAL

TO READ

Hold out an olive branch

Government today again holds upper hand Vis a Vis Naxals. It's the best time to make peace.

The Home Minister of India recently claimed that the challenge of Naxalism in the country is on its "last legs". His assessment stems from the fact that the security forces have been achieving signal successes against the Maoists. Fifteen Maoists were killed in an encounter in the Konta area of Sukma district in Chhattisgarh on August 6.

According to the South Asia Terrorism Portal, at least 122 Maoists have been killed across the country in the first six months of 2018. This is the highest number of fatalities suffered by Maoists over the same period during the last eight years. It is also a fact that the total area affected by Naxalism has shrunk to 90 districts of the country. The trajectory of Maoist violence has been showing a downward trend. A number of central committee and politburo members have been neutralized.

The government of India's National Policy and Action Plan, with its emphasis on security and development, is definitely making an impact. Apart from the construction of roads, mobile towers, setting up of banks, post offices, Kendriya Vidyalayas, etc, the most significant achievement has been in poverty reduction. A recent study published in a Brookings blog says that by 2022, less than 3 per cent of Indians will be poor and that extreme poverty could be eliminated altogether by 2030.

The above trends are, no doubt, positive. It would, however, be naïve to think that we are about to see the end of Naxalism/Maoism in the country. If a historical overview were taken of the movement during the last more than 50 years, there were two occasions in the past when the government of India thought that the Naxal movement had been disintegrated. The split in the party, the joint army-police operations — 'Operation Steeplechase', as it was called — from July 1 to August 15, 1971 followed by the arrest and subsequent death of Charu Majumdar on July 28, 1972, gave, what then appeared to be a coup de grace to the movement.

The formation of the People's War Group in Andhra Pradesh in 1980, however, marked the revival of the movement and the beginning of its second phase. It soon spread to the adjoining states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and extended to Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Naxal violence touched a peak in 1991. The movement was again hit hard by coordinated operations undertaken by the security forces in the affected states. Internal dissensions leading to the expulsion of Kondapalli Seetharamaiah weakened it further. The government was lulled into believing that the movement had run its course.

The third phase of the movement began when the left-wing extremists decided, on December 2, 2000, to set up a People's Guerilla Army. In a comprehensive document Strategy and Tactics of the Indian Revolution, it was said: "We cannot conceive a people's war without a people's army". The merger of the People's War and the Maoist Communist Centre in 2004 and the resultant formation of the CPI (Maoist) consolidated the left-wing extremists and augmented their strength. The Prime Minister (Manmohan Singh) said on September 15, 2009, while addressing the police chiefs of the country, that "left-wing extremism is, perhaps, the greatest threat our country faces." The home minister (P Chidambaram), speaking at the same gathering, stated that Maoist groups had pockets of influence in 20 states across the country and 223 districts in these states were partially or substantially affected.

It has been said that India has moved from British Raj to Billionaire Raj. India has 119 dollar billionaires, behind only the US and China. At the same time, according to the World Inequality Report, 22 per cent of India's national income is cornered by the top one per cent. Inequalities have sharpened over the years. Such disparities always have seeds of discontent, which have the potential to explode into a rebellion. It is also a fact that on corruption, according to Transparency International, we have slipped by two positions. Corruption is at the root of several factors which cause popular dissatisfaction. Agrarian unrest continues to cause serious concern. We saw in the month of March this year, the kisan long march from Nashik to Mumbai. There are also reports that the Maoists have made a dent in the Northeast and that they are active at the tri-junction of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. All these are dangerous portents.

The government of India has two options before it.

One that it goes ahead and crushes the Maoist movement. The possibility, in that case, is that the movement would resurrect again, maybe in a new avatar, which could be even more lethal and devastating than what we have seen so far.

The other option is to offer the olive branch to the Maoist leaders and carry out sincere measures to redress grievances, particularly those relating to tribal's.

Any offer of peace from a position of strength is always credible and has greater chance of success. Perhaps the present situation offers an ideal opportunity to solve the problem and save the future generations from the anger and frustrations of a disgruntled and disaffected group of people. The government will, of course, have to be careful that the Maoists do not use the peace period to gain time and regroup their forces.

PRELIMS QUESTIONS

1. Choose the correct statement regarding recently launched Poshan Moah Abhiyaan
 - a. It is an initiative of WCD Ministry and NITI Aayog is supported by 18 line Ministries/Departments/Government Organizations.
 - b. POSHAN Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister 2018 from Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.
 - c. The programme focuses on- Antenatal Care, Optimal Breastfeeding (Early & Exclusive), and Complementary Feeding.
 - d. It seeks to synergise all efforts by leveraging technology and intends to take nutrition awareness to the level of Jan Andolan or People's Movement.
 1. a and b.
 2. b and c.
 3. a and c.
 4. a, b and c.
2. what is eCourts Project
 - a. A mission mode project to transform justice delivery by ICT enablement of courts.
 - b. Mission Mode Project is a Pan-India Project monitored and funded by Department of Justice for the District Courts across the country.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. Neither a and b.
3. Three applications of *e-filing, e-pay, and NSTEP (National Service and Tracking of Electronic Processes)* created under which project
 - a. Digital India project.
 - b. eCourts project.
 - c. eGovernance.
 - d. Both b and c.
4. Choose the wrong statement regarding eCourts project.
 - a. The plan was formulated by ECommittee of the Supreme Court.
 - b. It was funded by Department of Justice for the District Courts across the country.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. Neither a and b.
5. Choose the true statements related to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
 - a. Programme launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), in Mission mode envisions provision of Housing for All by 2022.
 - b. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. Neither a and b.

YesUPSC