

## Social Stock Exchange (SSE)

### ❖ Context

- Recently, SEBI granted its final approval, for introducing **Social Stock Exchange (SSE)** as a separate segment on Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

### Key Highlights

- SSE is a novel idea in India.
- A stock exchange of this kind is **intended to benefit the private and non-profit sectors** by directing more capital to them.
- During her Budget speech for the fiscal year 2019–20, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman first proposed the concept of SSE.
- **The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956** was then invoked by the government, which subsequently published a gazette notification announcing a new security as "zero coupon zero principal".
- The SSE will function as a distinct division of the current stock exchanges under the new regulations.
- Countries like the **UK, Canada and Brazil have SSEs.**
- **Eligibility for Listing on SSE.**
- Not-for-profit organisations (NPOs) and for-profit social enterprises with social intent and impact as their primary goal will be eligible to participate in the SSE.
- The social enterprises will have to engage in a social activity out of **16 broad activities** listed by the regulator. The eligible activities include-
  - Eradicating hunger poverty, malnutrition and inequality.
  - Promoting healthcare, supporting education, employability and livelihoods.
  - Gender equality empowerment of women and LGBTQIA communities.
  - Supporting incubators of social enterprise.
- According to Sebi's framework, **minimum issue size of ₹1 crore** and a minimum application size for subscription of ₹2 lakh are currently required for SSE.
- **Minimum Requirement**
  - NPO needs to be registered as a charitable trust and should be registered for at least three years.
  - Must have spent at least ₹50 lakh annually in the past financial year.
  - Should have received a funding of at least ₹10 lakh in the past financial year.

## Delimitation

### ❖ Context

- Recently, The **Election Commission of India** said that it has begun the process of delimitation of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies in Assam.

### Key Highlights

- The process will be **based on Census data from 2001.**
- The last delimitation of constituencies in Assam was done in 1976 on the basis of the 1971 Census.

### Delimitation

- Delimitation is the act of **redrawing boundaries of Lok Sabha and state Assembly seats** to represent changes in population.
- **Objective**
  - To provide equal representation to equal segments of a population.
  - Delimitation of constituencies is periodically carried out to **reflect not only an increase in population but changes in its distribution.**
  - **Example-** in 1971, Assam's population was 1.46 crore. In 2001, it increased to 2.66 crores. Further, the population does not grow uniformly across all areas of a state.

### Delimitation Commission

- Delimitation is carried out by an independent Delimitation Commission.
- Under **Article 82**, Parliament is to enact a Delimitation Act after every Census.
- Once the Act is in force, the Union government sets up the Delimitation Commission.
- The Delimitation Commission is **appointed by the President of India** and works in collaboration with the Election Commission of India.

- It is **composed of the following:**
  - A retired Supreme Court judge.
  - The Chief Election Commissioner of India.
  - Respective State Election Commissioners.
- The Constitution mandates that the **Commission's orders are final** and cannot be questioned before any court as it would hold up an election indefinitely.
- **Mechanism**
  - The Commission is supposed to determine the number and boundaries of constituencies in a way that the population of all seats, so far as practicable, is the same.
  - The Commission is also tasked with identifying seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- **Previous Delimitation Exercises**
  - In the history of the Indian republic, Delimitation Commissions have **been set up four times** — 1952, 1963, 1973 and 2002 under the Acts of 1952, 1962, 1972 and 2002.
  - There was no delimitation after the 1981, 1991 and 2001 Censuses.
- The 2002 Act did not make any changes in total Lok Sabha seats or their apportionment between various states.

## Face to Face Centres



## Stay Safe Online' Campaign and 'G20 Digital Innovation Alliance:

### ❖ Context

- As part of India's G20 presidency, the Minister for Electronics & Information Technology, Communications and Railways, launched the "Stay Safe Online" campaign and the "G20 Digital Innovation Alliance" (G20-DIA).

### Key Highlights:

- "Stay Safe Online & Digital Innovation Alliance are among the **first programs to be launched worldwide by G20** by any Ministry".
- The two campaigns launched today have the humanitarian way of thinking said Minister for Electronics & Information Technology.

### About "Stay Safe Online" Campaign:

- The objective of the 'Stay Safe Online Campaign' is to **raise awareness** among citizens to stay safe in the online world.
- The **exponential increase in the number of internet users** in India and the rapidly evolving technology landscape has brought unique challenges.
- This campaign will make citizens of all age groups, **especially children, students, women, senior citizens**, etc. aware of the cyber risk and ways to deal with it.
- The campaign will be carried out in **English, Hindi and local languages** to reach a wider audience.
- The campaign involves the **dissemination of multilingual** awareness content in the form of infographics, cartoon stories, puzzles, short videos, etc.
- **Various publicity, promotion** and outreach activities would be carried out throughout the year through print, electronics & social media to reinforce the stay safe online message.



### About "G20 Digital Innovation Alliance" (G20-DIA)

- The objective of the G20 Digital Innovation Alliance (G20-DIA) is to **identify, recognize, and enable** the adoption of innovative and impactful digital technologies,
- Top startups from **G20 nations as well as the invited non-member nations** will showcase their products.
- It aims to address the needs of humanity in **the critically important sectors** of six themes:
  - Agri-tech,
  - Health-tech,
  - Ed-tech,
  - Fin-tech,
  - Secured Digital Infrastructure,
  - Circular Economy.
- The G20-DIA summit which will be **held in Bangalore** on the sidelines of the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) meeting.
- The engagement of innovators, entrepreneurs, startups, corporations, investors, mentors, and other ecosystem stakeholders **will lead to the speedy acceptance of the platform that India** plans to offer through the G20 Digital Innovation Alliance (G20-DIA).

### About G20:

- The **Group of Twenty (G20)** is the premier forum for international economic cooperation.
- It plays an **important role in shaping and strengthening** global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues.
- The G20 members represent around **85% of the global GDP**, over **75% of the global trade**, and about **two-thirds of the world population**.
- **India holds the Presidency** of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023.

## News in Between the Lines

### Esports



### ❖ Context

- Recently, The Government of India officially recognised 'E-Sports' (Electronic Sports) as a part of Multi-sports events.

### ❖ Key Highlights

- Indian Esports Industry has been fighting for Esports not to be clubbed under the umbrella term "Gaming".
- The Industry has maintained that Esports (Electronic sports) **is a competitive sport where esports athletes use their physical and mental abilities** to compete in certain genres of video games in a virtual, electronic environment.
- Esports will be taken care of by the **Department of Sports under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports**.
  - 'Online Gaming' will be under **MEITY (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology)**.
- **Esport**
  - Esports, short for electronic sports, is **a form of competition using video games**.

## Face to Face Centres



- Esports often takes the form of organized, multiplayer video game competitions, particularly between professional players, individually or as teams.
- The genre sprung up in the 1990s but gained prominence in the late 2010s.
- ESports today is a multi-billion dollar industry with hundreds of millions of fans worldwide.

❖ **Context**

- The National Archives of India (NAI) Director-General said that **NAI does not have records of 1962, 1965, and 1971 wars**, or even of the Green Revolution.

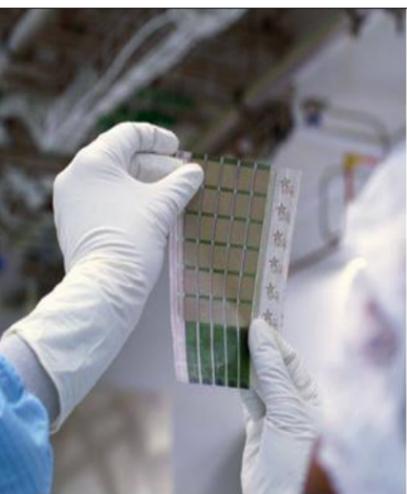
❖ **About NAI**

- **About**
  - It is the **repository of all non-current government records**, holding them for the use of administrators and scholars.
- **Nodal Ministry**
  - NAI functions under the Ministry of Culture.
- **Origin**
  - It was originally established as the Imperial Record Department in 1891 in Calcutta, the capital of British India.
- **Location**
  - The NAI is now located in Delhi.
- **Functions**
  - It keeps and conserves records of the government and its organisations only.
  - It does not receive classified documents.
  - Officials claim the holdings in NAI are in a regular series starting from the year 1748, and the languages of the records include **English, Arabic, Hindi, Persian, Sanskrit and Urdu**.
  - The entire holdings haven't been digitised so far, with 1,27,136 records available for online access.
  - As per the Public Records Act, 1993, various central ministries and departments are supposed to transfer records more than 25 years old to the NAI, unless they pertain to classified information.

**National Archives of India (NAI)**



**Paper-Thin Solar Cells**



❖ **Context**

- **MIT researchers** have developed an **ultrathin solar cell** that is eighteen times lighter per watt generated compared to conventional silicon photovoltaic solar panels.

❖ **Key Highlights**

- The ultra-light solar cell can be **used to** turn almost any surface into a solar power source.
- The flexible solar cells are **much thinner than human hair** and are glued to a light weight fabric to make it easier to install them on any fixed surface.
- They can be used to deliver solar electricity in places that **are hard to reach**.
- **Being 18 times lighter than silicon PV** modules per Watt generated, our PV modules can be easily delivered and installed in remote.

❖ **Versatility, Durability and Future Research.**

- **Conventional** photovoltaic solar cells are fragile, this puts great limits on where such solar cells can be installed and deployed.
- This is why there has been **renewed interest** in developing such versatile ultra-thin solar cells.
- Durability of the new device was tested, and it was found that the cells retained more **than 90 per cent** of their initial power generation capabilities even after the fabric was rolled and unrolled more **than 500 times**.
- However, they would **still need to be encased** in another material to protect them from the elements.
- It can be used in many areas some of them are:
  - It can be installed on the sails of a boat to **provide power at sea**.
  - It can also be used on tents and tarps used during **disaster recovery operations**.
  - And can be used even on **drones to extend their range**.

**Face to Face Centres**



## Key Initiatives Launched By MoHUA



### ❖ Context

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs **launches 2 key initiatives** to take India's Urban Rejuvenation journey to next level.

### ❖ Key Highlights

- '**City Finance Rankings**' launched to evaluate, recognize and reward ULBs on basis of their strength across key financial parameters.
- '**City Beauty Competition**' aims to encourage and recognize the transformational efforts made by cities and wards in India to create beautiful, innovative and inclusive public spaces.

### ❖ City Finance Rankings:

- The rankings aim to motivate city/state officials and decision makers, to implement municipal finance reforms.
- The participating ULBs will be evaluated on 15 indicators across three key municipal finance **assessment parameters**, namely: **(i) Resource Mobilization, (ii) Expenditure Performance and (iii) Fiscal Governance.**

### ❖ City Beauty Competition:

- Wards and public places of cities would be judged against the **five broad pillars (i) Accessibility (ii) Amenities (iii) Activities (iv) Aesthetics and (v) Ecology.**
- The City Beauty Competition would felicitate most beautiful wards and beautiful public places at the city level.
- While selected wards would be felicitated at the city and state levels.

## PRASHAD Project In Bhadrachalam And Rudreshwar Temple



### ❖ Context

- President of India lays foundation stone for **PRASHAD project** in Bhadrachalam and UNESCO World Heritage Site at **Rudreshwar Temple (Ramappa)**, Mulugu in Telangana.
- The President, virtually inaugurated two Ekalavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) in Komaram Bheem Asifabad and Mahabubabad districts of Telangana.

### ❖ The Temple at Bhadrachalam:

- Sri Seetha Ramchandra Swamyvari Devasthanam is said to be more than 350 years old and is **closely associated with epic of Ramayana.**
- It is believed that Lord Rama with his wife Goddess Sita and brother Lakshmana spent **some part of their 14 years of exile** at a village called Parnasala, a part of **Dandakaranya forest.**

### ❖ Ramappa Temple:

- The Ramappa temple of **Lord Shiva**, a perfect example of architectural brilliance, was built in 1213 AD by the **Kakatiya rulers.**
- It is said to be **the only temple in the country** which is known by the name of its sculptor, whose name was Ramappa.
- It has been inscribed on **UNESCO's World Heritage list.**
- This heritage temple attracts **over 10 Lakh visitors every year** and has a high visibility amongst the tourist circuit.
- The President **inaugurated the project** 'Development of Pilgrimage and Heritage Infrastructure of UNESCO World Heritage Site at **Rudreshwar Temple.**
- **It aims to make** Ramappa Temple, a world class pilgrimage and tourist destination, by providing state-of-the-art facilities for visitors while maintaining essence of heritage and tranquility of the site.

## Intranasal Vaccines

### ❖ Context

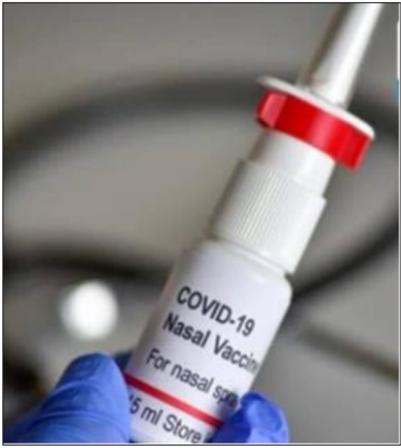
- Bharat Biotech's COVID-19 **Recombinant Nasal Vaccine** has been approved by the **Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation** for primary immunisation of those aged 18 years and above in emergency situations.

### ❖ What is a Nasal Vaccine?

- Vaccines are **usually given through** being injectable shots delivered into the muscles or the tissue just between the skin and the muscles.
- **In the intranasal route**, the vaccine is sprayed into the nostrils and inhaled.

## Face to Face Centres





- Many viruses, including the coronavirus, **enter the body through mucosa wet**, squishy tissues that line the nose, **mouth, lungs and digestive tract**, triggering a unique immune response from cells and molecules there.
- Intranasal vaccine can act **against the virus from the time it tries to break the body's barrier**.
- Intramuscular vaccines generally **fail at eliciting this mucosal response**, as they rely on immune cells mobilised from elsewhere in the body flocking to the site of infection.

#### ❖ How will a Nasal Vaccine Work?

- **In both delivery routes**, vaccines trigger a response in the blood. B cells, for example, would churn out antibodies, including a particularly potent disease-fighter called IgG to roam the body in search of the virus.
- Other cells, called T cells, **would either help B cells produce antibodies** or seek out and destroy the infected cells.
- But vaccines **that are injected through the nose or mouth** also tap into another set of immune cells that hang around mucosal tissues.
- The B cells that reside there **can make another type of antibody**, called IgA that plays a key role in destroying the airway pathogen.
- **In addition**, the T cells that are residing nearby will be able to memorise the pathogens that it encountered and will lifelong scout the areas where these were first encountered

[Daily Current Affairs](#)

[Daily Pre PARE Daily](#)

[MCQ Quiz](#)

## Face to Face Centres

**DELHI MUKHERJEE NAGAR:** 9205274741, 42 | **LAXMI NAGAR :** 9205212500, 9205962002 | **RAJENDRA NAGAR:** 9205274743 | **UTTAR PRADESH PRAYAGRAJ:** 0532-2260189, 8853467068 | **LUCKNOW (ALIGANJ):** 0522-4025825, 9506256789 | **LUCKNOW (GOMTI NAGAR):** 7234000501, 7234000502 | **GREATER NOIDA:** 9205336037, 38 | **KANPUR:** 7887003962, 7897003962 | **GORAKHPUR :** 7080847474, 9161947474 | **ODISHA BHUBANESWAR:** 9818244644/7656949029

