DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS ANALYSIS LIKSHYR JCHDEMY

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1 – About Project Deepak:

GS II

Government Policies and Interventions

Regarding the project:

- Project Deepak was developed based on the framework of the Super 30 project.
- This programme entails offering targeted coaching to academically talented kids from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, particularly those residing in rural areas, in preparation for their 12th board examinations. The objective is to enhance their chances of securing admission into appropriate higher education institutions, such as technical and medical colleges.
- The Assam Rifles had already executed such initiatives in Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh before to introducing the programme in Tripura.
- The headquarters of the Assam Rifles presently accommodates a facility that provides specialised coaching for a duration of one year to a cohort of 30 pupils.
- The shortlisting procedure will involve conducting an examination among economically disadvantaged communities, and individuals who successfully pass the examination will be eligible to participate in the coaching programme.
- The objective of this project is to determine the primary goal or purpose.

• The objective is to:

- The objective is to achieve a 30 percent increase in the Gross Enrollment Ratio by the year 2030.
- The integration of emerging technologies into the realm of higher education has become a significant area of focus and exploration.
- The enhancement of skills within educational institutions.
- The implementation of a multi-disciplinary framework within higher education institutions.

Regarding the Super 30 initiative:

- The state government initiated the 'Super 30' programme during the academic year 2020-21, targeting students at the Madhyamik level. The primary objective of this initiative is to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge required to excel in national-level engineering and medical admission tests.
- In this system 30 students are provided opportunities as per reservation criteria to prepare for NEET, JEE Mains and Advanced as per preference of candidate.

- The scheme implemented by the state government entails an annual spending of Rs 1 lakh for coaching and Rs 1.40 lakh for accommodation per student in each batch. Consequently, the total cost for coaching and lodging amounts to Rs 72 lakh yearly.
- In addition, the government has allocated an additional 5 percent of the expected cost for the upcoming two years in order to ensure the uninterrupted progress of the project.
- Source \rightarrow The Hindu

2 – Assam Rifles:

GS III

Internal Security

- The Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) is a paramilitary force in India.
- The Border Security Force (BSF) is a paramilitary force responsible for maintaining border security in India.
- The Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) is a paramilitary force that operates along the border between India and Tibet.
- The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) and
- The organisation referred to as Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).
- The role of an individual or entity refers to the function, position, or responsibility that they:
- The Assam Rifles (AR) is responsible for upholding peace and order in the Northeast region of India, in collaboration with the Indian Army.
- Additionally, it serves as a protective barrier for the Indo-Myanmar border.
- The paramilitary unit under consideration possesses a unique characteristic in that it operates under a dual control system.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) retains administrative control over the force, while the Indian Army, which falls under the purview of the Ministry of Defence (MoD), exercises operational control.
- The provision of wages and infrastructure for the force is attributed to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), although the Army retains authority over the deployment, posting, transfers, and deputation of soldiers within the Assam Rifles (AR).
- Source → The Hindu

3 – About Glacial Lakes Outburst Floods:

GSI

Indian Geography

What is the definition of GLOF?

- Glacial lakes are substantial aqueous reservoirs situated in proximity to, atop, or beneath a receding glacier.
- As their size increases, glacial lakes pose a greater risk due to the prevalence of unstable ice or sediment comprised of loose rock and debris acting as dams.
- In the event of a breach in the perimeter, substantial volumes of water cascade down the slopes of the mountains, potentially resulting in inundation of the areas situated downstream.
- The phenomenon being referred to is commonly known as glacial lake outburst floods, abbreviated as GLOF.

• The triggering mechanisms of glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs):

- Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) can be instigated by various factors, which encompass:
- Earthquakes are natural phenomena that occur when there is a sudden release of energy in the

• Excessive precipitation:

- Ice avalanches are a natural phenomenon characterised by the rapid descent of ice masses down a slope or incline.
- Landslides or ice avalanches have the potential to descend directly into lakes, resulting in the displacement of water and subsequent overflow of the natural dam, leading to downstream flooding.

Source → The Hindu

4 – Bihar Caste Survey:

GS III

Internal Security

• The following are important details:

- The data indicates that the combined population of extremely backward classes (EBCs) and other backward classes (OBCs) accounts for around 63% of the total population of 13 crore, establishing it as the largest caste group within the State.
- The biennial census operation, known as the two-phase counting exercise, was successfully conducted in August of the current year. Approximately 264,000 enumerators were engaged in the process of meticulously recording information pertaining to 29 million officially registered homes.
- The survey form included a total of 214 castes, each of which was assigned a unique code. The survey itself was divided into 17 sections, with the aim of determining the socio-economic characteristics of the community.

What are the findings of the survey?

- According to the survey findings, the Economically Backward Classes (EBCs) consisting of 112 castes represent the most significant proportion of the population in the State, accounting for 36.01% of the total.
- The Other Backward Classes (OBCs), including 29 distinct castes, constitute the second largest segment of the population, accounting for 27.12% of the total.
- The Yadavs, constituting 14.26% of the population, hold a prominent position within the Other Backward Classes (OBC) category.
- The proportion of the Scheduled Castes population is estimated to be 19.65%, whereas the general unreserved population accounts for 15.52%.

• The report may have several potential repercussions:

- The observed phenomenon pertains to a rise in the allocated quota.
- The survey data indicates that the reserve quota in the State will be enhanced in accordance with the population proportion.

• Eliminating the upper limit:

• The census data is expected to facilitate the emergence of a political call to eliminate the Supreme Court's 50% cap on reservation.

• The influence on a specific ideology:

According to political analysts, it is widely believed that the forthcoming elections at both the
national and state levels will witness a decline in the influence of Hindutva forces due to the
release of the caste census findings.

• Does this have the potential to result in an increase in assistance programmes?

- The survey report is likely to compel political parties to publicly declare and implement additional assistance programmes targeting impoverished and marginalised segments of the population.
- The Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs) collectively constitute 85% of the overall population inside the State.
- Notably, the government has not yet disclosed the socio-economic characteristics of the individuals included in the study.

