



21 September, 2024

## White Revolution 2.0

**Context:** Recently, the Union Home Minister launched 'White Revolution 2.0'

### ➤ Overview:

- At a national conference, the Union Home Minister stated that 'White Revolution 2.0' will enhance women's self-reliance and combat malnutrition.
- to strengthen two lakh new agricultural cooperatives and enhance cooperation among them.



### ➤ White Revolution

- The White Revolution, initiated in the 1970s through Operation Flood, revolutionised India's dairy industry.
- Prof. **Vergheese Kurien** was the father of the White Revolution in India
- Spearheaded by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), it aimed to increase milk production, support rural livelihoods, and ensure self-sufficiency in milk supply.

### ➤ White Revolution 2.0

Under White Revolution 2.0, the government **aims to increase milk procurement by dairy cooperative societies by 50 percent over the next five years.**

### ➤ Focus Areas:

- Empowering women farmers.**
- Enhancing local milk production.**
- Strengthening dairy infrastructure.**
- Boosting dairy exports.**

### ➤ Objectives of White Revolution 2.0

- Increase Procurement:** Aim to boost daily milk procurement from 660 lakh kg to 1,007 lakh kg by 2028-29.
- Employment Generation:** The initiative is expected to create jobs and enhance women's empowerment.
- Expansion Plans:** Establish 56,000 new dairy cooperative societies and strengthen existing ones with better infrastructure.

### ➤ Current Landscape of India's Dairy Sector

- Top Producer:** India is the world's leading milk producer, with a per capita availability of 459 grams/day.
- Production Growth:** Total milk production rose from 187.75 million tonnes (2018-19) to 230.58 million tonnes (2022-23).
- Cooperative Dominance:** About 1.7 lakh dairy cooperatives cover around 2 lakh villages, accounting for 10% of total milk production.

According to the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) 2023, the top five milk-producing states in India are:

- Uttar Pradesh:** 15.72%
- Rajasthan:** 14.44%
- Madhya Pradesh:** 8.73%
- Gujarat:** 7.49%
- Andhra Pradesh:** 6.70%

Together, these states account for 53.08% of the country's total milk production.

### ➤ Cooperative societies Coverage:

- Currently, dairy cooperatives operate in about 70% of districts, but coverage in states like Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal remains low(10-20%).
- In West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and Northeast states, coverage by dairy cooperatives is below 10%.

### ➤ Market Dynamics

- Sector Contribution:** Dairy contributes nearly 40% of agriculture's output value, employing over 8.5 crore people, predominantly women.
- Organised vs. Unorganised:** Two-thirds of marketable milk is from the unorganised sector, with cooperatives holding a significant share in the organised sector.
- The program will receive funding through the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) 2.0, emphasising village-level procurement systems.

## Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

**Context:** Recently, FATF praised India's compliance, noting significant asset seizures from terrorism and money laundering investigations.

### ➤ Overview:

- India faces diverse terrorism threats from Islamic State, Al-Qaeda, regional insurgencies, and left-wing extremists.
- The FATF's report highlights India's high compliance with recommendations and significant asset seizures from terrorism-related investigations.

### ➤ What is the FATF?

- Established: 1989, during a G-7 meeting in Paris.
- Role: Global watchdog for money laundering and terrorist financing.
- The FATF Secretariat is located at the OECD headquarters in Paris.

### ➤ Objectives

- Initial Focus: Combat money laundering.
- Post-9/11 Expansion: In 2001, the mandate expanded to include terrorist financing.
- 2012 Update: Added efforts to counter financing of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).



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## ➤ FATF Recommendations

- First Report: April 1990, issued 40 Recommendations for action against money laundering.
- 2004 Additions: Ninth Special Recommendations added to strengthen standards.
- 2012 Revision: Expanded to address new threats, including financing of WMD.

## ➤ Membership

- Current Members: There are currently 40 members of the FATF; 38 jurisdictions and 2 regional organisations (the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Commission).
- India's Status: Joined as an observer in 2006, became a full member in 2010.

## ➤ FATF Sessions

- Plenary Meetings: Held three times a year to make decisions and review mutual evaluation reports.(MER)

## ➤ Observers

- Countries: Indonesia is the sole observer.
- Organizations: Includes ADB, IMF, OECD, UNODC, and others.

## FATF Grey and Black Lists

### ➤ Black List

- Countries or jurisdictions with severe deficiencies in AML/CFT and a high risk of money laundering and terror. These countries are subject to sanctions and enhanced due diligence.

### ➤ Grey List

- Countries or jurisdictions that are working to address their AML/CFT deficiencies and are subject to increased monitoring

### ➤ Consequences of Listing

- Economic Sanctions: From financial institutions like IMF and World Bank.
- Impact on Loans: Difficulty in obtaining loans.
- International Trade: Reductions and boycotts.

## Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) for India-2024

### ➤ Key Highlights

- **Areas for Improvement:**
  - Enhance understanding of money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) risks.
  - Improve national coordination and cooperation.
  - Increase the use of financial intelligence in investigations.
  - Address challenges related to predicate offences and TF investigations.
- **Main Sources of Money Laundering:**
  - Domestic illegal activities, including:
    - Cyber-enabled fraud
    - Corruption
    - Drug trafficking

### • Security Threats:

- Significant threats from groups linked to **Islamic State** and **al-Qaeda**, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Ongoing terrorism threats from regional insurgencies in the Northeast and North India, as well as from Left-Wing Extremist groups.

### • Implementation Challenges:

- While investigations under the **Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA)** have increased, the number of prosecution complaints and concluded trials has not risen proportionately.

## ➤ Key Recommendations

- Implement targeted financial sanctions to freeze funds and assets without delay.
- Define domestic Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) under the PMLA; currently, only foreign PEPs are defined.
- Protect Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) from abuse related to terrorism through risk-based enhanced measures.



## Free Movement Regime (FMR)

**Context:** Recently, The Union Home Ministry scrapped the Free Movement Regime (FMR) allowing border residents to travel 16 km without documents.

### ➤ Overview:

- The Union government has approved ₹31,000 crore for fencing the Myanmar border.
- Cabinet Committee on Security approved the construction of border fencing and roads along the 1,643-km India-Myanmar international border.

### ➤ Free Movement Regime (FMR)

- The Free Movement Regime (FMR) is a mutually agreed arrangement allowing border tribes to travel up to 16 km into each other's territory without a visa.

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- Implemented in 2018, it supports the Indian government's Act East policy.
- **Rationale:** Established to address the historical division caused by the 1826 border demarcation, recognizing the strong ties between communities on either side.
- **Significance:** Promotes local trade and cultural exchange, crucial for the economic well-being of border communities.

(Porous border refers to border areas not protected enough to stop people going through. It could be both open (unfenced) and closed (fenced).)

### Significance of the India-Myanmar Relationship

#### ➤ Geopolitical Importance:

- **Gateway to Southeast Asia:** Myanmar connects South Asia and Southeast Asia, enhancing regional connectivity.
- **Bay of Bengal Connectivity:** Strengthens maritime cooperation and economic collaboration.
- **Counterbalance to China:** A robust relationship with Myanmar helps mitigate China's influence in the region.

#### ➤ Strategic Significance:

- **Neighborhood First Policy:** Emphasises building strong ties with neighbouring countries.
- **Act East Policy:** Focuses on economic and cultural relations with Asia-Pacific nations.
- **Multilateral Engagement:** Myanmar's membership in SAARC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC, and Mekong Ganga Cooperation enhances bilateral relations within India's "Act East" policy framework.

#### ➤ Areas of Collaborative Cooperation

- **Bilateral Trade:** In June 2024, India's exports to Myanmar rose 9.9%, while imports surged 180%, making India Myanmar's fifth-largest trading partner.
- **Energy Cooperation:** Myanmar is vital for India's energy security, with substantial investments in oil and gas.

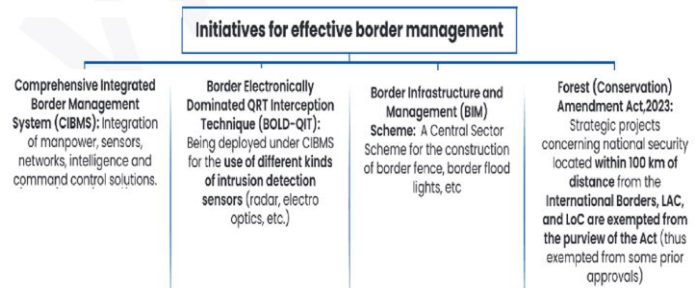
- **Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project** enhances connectivity and trade.
- **India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project:** The project aims to connect Moreh in India to Mae Sot in Thailand via Myanmar, enhancing regional connectivity.
- **Defense Partnership:** [India-Myanmar Bilateral Army Exercise \(IMBAX\)](#) is aimed at building and promoting closer relations with armies.

#### ➤ Threats to National Security

- Cross-border terrorism and insurgency, particularly in the Northeast.
- Arms smuggling and human trafficking.
- Drug trafficking, with Myanmar being part of the Golden Triangle.
- Refugee influx due to political instability in neighboring countries.

#### ➤ Challenges in Border Fencing

- **Rugged Terrain:** Difficult landscapes, including marshy areas and riverine borders, complicate fencing efforts.
- **Lack of Demarcation:** Some borders remain disputed and undemarcated.
- **Popular Discontent:** Ethnic ties across borders lead to protests, such as those from the Zo Reunification Organisation in Mizoram against the fencing decision and the suspension of the Free Movement Regime (FMR).



## NEWS IN BETWEEN THE LINES

### Nadi Utsav



Recently, Nadi Utsav 2024, the 5th edition of the festival, was inaugurated at the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA) in New Delhi.

#### About Nadi Utsav:

- Nadi Utsav 2024 is a **three-day festival** celebrating the significance of India's rivers.
- The festival is **organized by the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)** to raise awareness about the **environment and ecology**.
- The theme for this year's celebration is "**Rivers in Reverse: Making of a Lifeline**," focusing on the components of rivers and their surrounding culture.
- The festival features various activities including a **photo exhibition** on the **Kansabati River**, a display of traditional boats and a painting exhibition by school students, all centered around the theme of rivers.
- The objective of Nadi Utsav is to **inspire reverence, enthusiasm and values towards rivers**.
- The **first Nadi Utsav** was held in **2018**, and **Dr. Sachchidanand Joshi** conceived the idea.

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## Kalaripayattu



Recently, Kalariprayattans protested on the streets by performing Kalaripayattu, opposing alleged discrimination by the Kerala Sports Council.

### About Kalaripayattu:

- Kalaripayattu is a **traditional martial art**, originated in **Kerala** between the 3rd century BC and the 2nd century AD.
- The word Kalaripayattu is a combination of the Malayalam words **kalari** (place of combat) and **payattu** (fighting).
- Kalaripayattu training starts with **body conditioning exercises**, then moves on to more complex sequences of **movements** and **weapon training**.
- Kalaripayattu uses a variety of weapons, including **sticks, swords, shields, spears, daggers, knives** and more.
- The four stages of payattu are **Maipayattu** (body conditioning), **Kolthari** (wooden weapons), **Angathari** (sharp metallic weapons) and **Verumkai** (bare-handed defense and attack).
- There are several major styles of Kalaripayattu, including **Vattenthirippu, Arappukkai** and **Pillathangi**.
- The **Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports** has recognized the Indian Kalaripayattu Federation as the Regional Sports Federation for promoting the art.
- The **Madras regiment of the Indian Army** has incorporated Kalaripayattu into its training regime.

## National Achievement Survey



The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2024 will be conducted on December 4, covering nearly 5 million students from Classes 3, 6, and 9 across 792 districts.

### About National Achievement Survey:

- The National Achievement Survey (NAS) is a **large-scale assessment** of student learning in India that's **conducted by the Ministry of Education**.
- It is a **system-level evaluation** of the effectiveness of school education.
- It assesses the learning levels of students in **grades 3, 5, 8, and 10** in **government, government-aided, private** and **central government** schools.
- It **uses a sample-based approach to collect information** on student performance, as well as background variables such as **school environment, teaching methods, and student home life**.
- It **helps to identify** the most effective ways to improve the education system by comparing performance across different populations and learning outcomes.
- Design
- The **National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT)** designs the assessment framework and tools for the National Achievement Survey.
- The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) administers the survey for students in **grades 3, 5, 8, and 10**.
- In the **2021** survey, **3.7 million** students from **Classes 3, 5, 8, and 10** were assessed across **720 districts**.

## POINTS TO PONDER

- Manipur's Tamenglong district has imposed a ban on the hunting of which migratory bird, locally known as 'Kahuaipuina' in Manipur? – **Amur Falcon**
- Recently, the President of the French Space Agency (CNES) spoke about celebrating 60 years of space cooperation between France and India. Which of the following missions was highlighted during the event? – **Gaganyaan and TRISHNA**
- Which radio telescope, touted as the world's largest in the making, recently carried out its first observations? – **Square Kilometer Array (SKA)**
- A new study indicates that a small asteroid named 2024 PT5 will temporarily behave as a 'mini moon' of which celestial body? – **Earth**
- What was recently approved by the Union Cabinet of India, chaired by the Prime Minister, to enhance the country's launch capabilities? – **Next Generation Launch Vehicle (NGLV)**

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