



PLUTUS IAS
Argasia Education PVT. Ltd. (GST NO-09AAPCA1478E1ZH)
Address: Basement C59 Noida, opposite to Priyagold Building
gate, Sector 2, Pocket I, Noida, Uttar Pradesh
201301, CONTACT NO- 8448440231

Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

Context:



Recently Indian Prime Minister Modi has inaugurated the 11th Pravasi Bhartiya Divas convention. The PM said that every Indian across the world is connected with Maa Bharti. He lauded the efforts of Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) in fighting the challenges that the world is facing last year. The PM has assured them the country will always stand with them. This year the theme of the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is Contributing the Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Contributing to Atma Nirbhar Bharat-

- This year Pravasi Bhartiya Divas is very concurrent within the COVID Pandemic scenario. COVID has dictated to the world and especially to India that it needs to work towards Health, Hunger and Habitat for all.
- It is essential that India needs to acquire self reliance in critical areas.
- We have to gain self-parity in global supply chains and it was in this context the theme of Atma Nirbhar Bharat resonated with the plenary session. The session highlighted the role of diaspora in achieving these objectives of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

How Diaspora can contribute-

- India is a top receiver of all the financial Remittances coming into the country. Almost 13% of the Global remittances that come to India. Largely it is coming from the countries like USA, UK, UAE, Canada etc
- Diaspora is playing an integral and huge role in the economy of the country.
- In the present era we have seen the Indian origins are the co-creator and co- developer of various important initiatives such as the development in the covid vaccines with Oxford.

- Almost 1.8% of the UK population comprises the Indians diaspora but their contribution is almost 6% of their GDP.
- Diaspora often act as bridge builders for Indian diplomacy while the country is dealing with their foreign counterpart.
- Many skilled Indians are working in Middle- east country which has helped to curb down the unemployment in India

Major Government Initiatives For Diaspora-

- Government has launched Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojna to provide and institutionalize the process of skill development in the emigrants.
- To provide them the quality education Government is providing scholarships to the Diaspora Students.
- To familiarize Diaspora with their roots and culture, Know India Programme has been launched.
- To take speedy actions on the grievances of Emigrants, MADAD portal has been launched.
- 45 Lakhs Overseas Indians were repatriated under Vande Bharat scheme.

The Way Forward-

- To grow our economy India needs to be competitive to get into the global market. The diaspora can open a door in a political way for India.
- In various countries Indians are at key positions. As for business concern we can expect great support from them.
- In the present Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas summit 90% of them stated that they are not aware they are not aware of various schemes that have been launched by Indian Government Therefore it is crucial that communication system in general not only through association has to be set up to make them familiar with that.

Naval Innovation and Indianisation Organisation(NIIO)

Context-

Recently the defense minister of India has launched the Naval Innovation and Indianisation Organisation.

Objective-

It's objective is to foster innovation for self reliance in the Defense sector in India and Fulfillment the vision of Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Naval Innovation And Indianisation Organisation-

- It's a 3 tier organisation.
- Naval Technical Acceleration Council (NTAC) provides apex level direction into this.
- A working group will work under NTAC for the implementation of the projects.
- It will put into place dedicated structures for the end user to interact with academia and industry towards fostering innovation and indianisation for Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

Demand for WhatsApp Ban

Context:

CAIT (Confederation of All India Traders) has demanded the Government of India to ban WhatsApp over their new data sharing policy.

Recent Development:

WhatsApp provided a notification to its users that they are going to either share their WhatsApp data with Facebook (parent company) or delete your WhatsApp Account.

What is going to be shared?

As per the new data sharing policy of WhatsApp, it will share Account Registrations, Phone numbers, IP addresses etc. with Facebook and not the personal chats and images as it is end to end encrypted.

How will Facebook use the shared data?

- As per the WhatsApp version, the data will be used to improve the experience of the users, by providing them customised advertisements and friend suggestions.
- Facebook has not yet revealed their version of the data use.

About (Confederation of All India Traders):

- It is an apex body of the trading community of India, comprising prominent trade bodies of India.
- It was formed in the year **1990**.

Objective:

- To work for the development of trade and traders.
- It represents the business community of India.

CAIT's opinion:

Basically, CAIT has argued that Facebook is trying to use the data for commercialisation and has proven that **Data is the new oil**.

Other opinion: Already these informations have been shared by WhatsApp with Facebook and it is not a new phenomenon.

India needs data protection law

Context:

- Recently WhatsApp has updated its privacy policy. The new policy allows them to permit the data with Facebook (the parent company) and third-party apps. If one does not agree with the updated privacy policy they are left with no choice except option to quit WhatsApp.
- There is a great possibility of misuse of personal data for the commercial purposes and political vendetta.

Need for data protection law in India:

- The present COVID-19 situation has expedited our dependence on digital platforms and increased our vulnerability.
- The updated privacy policy of WhatsApp would not be applicable in the European Region as they have their own General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).
- Right to privacy has been declared as a fundamental right under Article 21 by the Supreme Court in Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs Union of India case in 2017.
- There is a lack of grievance redressal mechanism in case of misuse of data.
- There is no proper regulatory framework to deal with privacy concerns of citizens.

Current laws prevalent in India:

India lacks comprehensive personal data protection law to protect personal data and information. The Information Technology Act, 2000/8 and IT rules

defined in 2011 deals with cybercrime and electronic commerce. But the existing legal framework is insufficient to deal with the challenges of personal data protection.

Limitations of existing Provisions:

- The IT Act 2000/8 doesn't define sensitive personal information directly and only provides guidance for reasonable security practice and due diligence.
- The scope and coverage of the Information Technology Act and Rules are limited.
- The current data protection rules do not lay out penalties for violations.
- There are no rules with respect to data localisation.

In order to address these limitations, India needed a comprehensive data privacy law.

The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019:

After the Supreme Court's landmark judgment, the government constituted the B.N.Srikrishna committee. The committee submitted a draft on personal data protection.

The Salient features of the Bill:

- It tries to develop a system of trust between persons and those operating the database.
- It tries to regulate the domains of application of personal data.
- It ensures the rights and privacy of individuals are protected.
- It aims to regulate transfer of personal data.
- Accountability of entities is ensured for application of personal data.
- Remedies are provided for unauthorised and harmful processing
- The Data Protection Authority of India will be created as an apex body to look into data protection issues.

The government should understand the gravity of the issue and come up with a comprehensive data protection and privacy law in this regard.

World Food Price Index

Context:

The Food and Agricultural Organisation has released its December report of World Food Prices.

About the Report:

- In its report it has been pointed out that the food price has been increased for continuously 9 months as compared to 2019.
- It is released by **The Food and Agricultural Organisation** of the **United Nations**.
- **Base Period is 2014-16.**
- **It was started in 1996**, it is a monthly report.
- This report measures and helps in monitoring the developments in the global agricultural commodity market.
- It includes cereals, oilseeds, dairy products, meat and Sugar.



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

The Food and Agriculture Organization:

- The Food and Agriculture Organization is a specialized agency of the United Nations that conducts research, provides technical assistance to projects, operates educational and training programs.
- Its Headquarters are in **Rome Italy**.

- It was formed in 1945 and its parent body is the United Nations Economic and Social Council.
- The **United Nations Economic and Social Council** is one of the Six principal organs of the United Nations, responsible for coordinating the economic and social fields of the organization, specifically in regards to the 15 specialised agencies, the eight functional commissions and the five regional commissions under its jurisdiction.

