

## Prelim Bits 05-04-2018

#### Wayanad wildlife Sanctuary

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- The Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary in Kerala was formed in 1973.  $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$
- The sanctuary was carved out of two territorial divisions- Wayanad and Kozhikode.

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- The sanctuary is located on the southern part of Western Ghats.  $\slash n$
- It is a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve and also an Elephant Reserve.  $\n$
- The sanctuary is significant because of ecological and geographic continuity with other protected areas such as  $\n$

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1. Bandipur Tiger Reserve and Nagarhole National Park of Karnataka in northeastern portion

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2. Mudumalai Tiger Reserve of Tamil Nadu in south-eastern side  $\n$ 

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• The vegetation comprises of tropical semi-evergreen forests, moist mixed deciduous forests, dry mixed deciduous forests, bamboo forests, and marshy grasslands.

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• Last year, the **first-ever vulture and raptor survey** was conducted at the sanctuary.

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- As many as 24 species of raptors and two species of vultures were recorded.  $\n$ 

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#### Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan

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- Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched the Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan (RAA).
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- It is a convergent framework across School Education and Higher Education aiming to **encourage children towards learning Science and**

#### Mathematics.

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• The objectives of the RAA are,

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- 1. To enable children to become motivated and engaged in Science, Mathematics and Technology (SMT).
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- 2. To create a culture of thinking, inventing, tinkering to promote enquiry based learning in schools.

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3. To encourage and nurture schools to be incubators of innovation.

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- It is planned to provide nourishing and nurturing support to and a platform for schools in a dual track approach.  $\gamman{\char{l}}\n$ 

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Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan will target students in the age group of 6 - 18 years.

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 $\bullet$  It will encourage the children to have an enduring interest both inside classroom and outside classroom activities.  $\n$ 

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#### **Competition Commission of India (CCI)**

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- The Union Cabinet approved a proposal to bring down the members of Competition Commission of India (CCI).
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- Presently the CCI has seven members, including the chairperson.  $\slash n$
- With this decision the change may be one chairperson and three members, totaling four members.

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- CCI is a statutory body of the Government of India responsible for enforcing the Competition Act, 2002.
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- Click <u>here</u> to know about CCI. n

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#### **Internet Security Threat Report**

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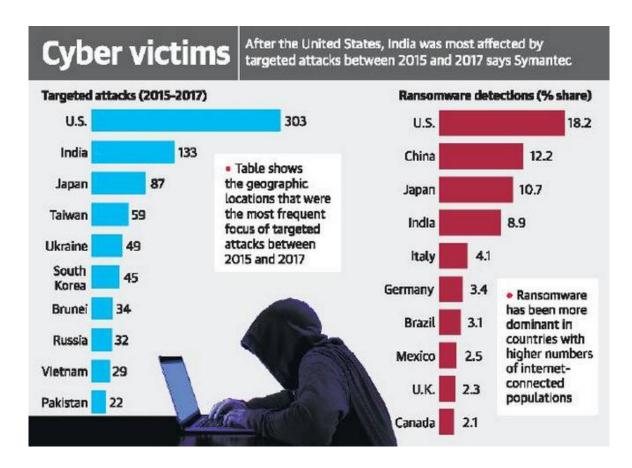
• The 'Internet Security Threat Report' was recently released by security solutions provider Symantec.

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• According to the report, **India** emerged as the **third most vulnerable country** in terms of risk of cyber threats, such as malware, spam and ransomware, in 2017.

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- India continues to be  $2^{nd}$  most impacted by spam and bots,  $3^{rd}$  most impacted by network attacks, and  $4^{th}$  most impacted by ransomware.  $\n$ 



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- Cyber criminals are rapidly adding "cryptojacking" to their arsenal as the ransomware market becomes overpriced and overcrowded. \n
- Cryptojacking is defined as the secret use of your computing device to mine cryptocurrency.
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- The global threat ranking is based on eight metrics malware, spam, phishing, bots, network attacks, web attacks, ransomware and cryptominers. \n

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## National Social Assistance Program (NSAP)

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• NSAP is a welfare program administered by the Ministry of Rural **Development**.

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• Its launch represents a significant step towards the fulfillment of the Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution.

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• The program introduced a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor.

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• It aims at ensuring minimum national standard for social assistance in addition to the benefits that states are currently providing or might provide in future.

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- This program is implemented in rural areas as well as urban areas.  $\ensuremath{\sc vn}$
- The NSAP scheme was brought within the umbrella of 'Core of Core' scheme in 2016.

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- NSAP at present comprises of  $\normalized{\normaliz$ 

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- 1. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)  $_{\n}$
- 2. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)  $_{\n}$
- 3. Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) n
- 4. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) n
- 5. Annapurna \n

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## **Small Savings Schemes**

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• According to data from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), small savings schemes accounted for a little over a fifth (20.9 per cent) of all central government borrowing.

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# SMALL IS BIG Central government borrowing from small savings



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- Small savings scheme include post office deposits, National Savings Certificate (NSC), and Kisan Vikas Patras (KVP).
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- The period (FY14-FY18) also saw a jump in government borrowing from the provident fund.  $\n$
- In the same period, annual borrowing from the (bond) market declined by 27 per cent.

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- Kisan Vikas Patra is a small savings instrument that will facilitate people to invest in a long term savings plans.  $\n$
- National Savings Certificates are savings instrument that are eligible for tax rebate.

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- Both KVP and NSC can be purchased from the Post offices.  $\slashn$ 

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#### Source: PIB, The Hindu, BusinessLine, Business standard

