

## **Prelim Bits 25-08-2018**

### **Fame India Scheme**

\n\n

\n

- FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] was launched in 2015.

\n

- Its objective is to support hybrid/electric vehicles market development and Manufacturing eco-system.

\n

- The FAME India Scheme is aimed at incentivising all vehicle segments i.e. 2 Wheeler, 3 Wheeler Auto, Passenger 4 Wheeler Vehicle, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses.

\n

- It has 4 focus areas i.e. Technology development, Demand Creation, Pilot Projects and Charging Infrastructure.

\n

- The phase I of FAME expires on March 31, 2018.

\n

- In phase II, the government is targeting a fully (100%) electric fleet for public transport, including buses, taxis and auto-rickshaws.

\n

- An inter-ministerial panel has recently finalised the roadmap for the II phase spanning over five years and subsidy support for all types of electric vehicles.

\n

- At present, the incentive is being offered on purchase of strong hybrid and electric cars, two-wheelers and three-wheelers.

\n

- The panel decided to offer subsidy to all categories of electric vehicles, including two-wheelers, three-wheelers and four-wheelers.

\n

\n\n

### **National Mission for Manuscripts**

\n\n

\n

- National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) is developing an app to make 3

lakhs manuscripts online accessible.

\n

- NMM was set up in 2003 by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture to identify, document, conserve, digitise and publish Indian manuscripts.

\n

- A manuscript is a handwritten composition on paper, bark, cloth, metal, palm leaf or any other material dating back at least seventy-five years that has significant scientific, historical or aesthetic value.

\n

- NMM is working towards fulfilling its motto, 'conserving the past for the future'.

\n

- India possesses an estimate of 10 million manuscripts, probably the largest collection in the world, which covers a variety of themes, textures and aesthetics, scripts, languages, calligraphies, illuminations and illustrations.

\n

\n\n

## **Biodiversity Heritage Sites**

\n\n

\n

- The Tamil Nadu State Biodiversity Board has initiated steps to identify and declare Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).

\n

- BHS are well defined areas that are unique, ecologically fragile ecosystems.

\n

- Under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (BDA), the State Government in consultation with local bodies may notify in the official gazette, areas of biodiversity importance as Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BHS).

\n

- The State Government in consultation with the Central Government may frame rules for the management and conservation of BHS.

\n

- The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) issues the guidelines for selection and management of the BHS.

\n

- It covers terrestrial, coastal and inland waters and, marine ecosystems having rich biodiversity.

\n

- Ameenpur lake in Telangana is the first waterbody in the country to be declared as a BHS.

\n

\n\n

## **QUAD Grouping**

\n\n

- \n
  - Indo-Pacific Quadrilateral is a closed group consisting of India, Australia, Japan & USA.
- \n
  - Japan pioneered the initiative about a decade ago as a coalition of maritime democracies.
- \n
  - Securing a rules-based global order, liberal trading system and freedom of navigation are believed to be the guiding principles.
- \n
  - It aims to contain a rising China and its “predatory” economic and trade policies.
- \n
  - The purpose is also to provide alternative debt financing for countries in the Indo-Pacific region.
- \n
  - Report on stability was recently launched by four think tanks from the Quad countries at the Vivekananda International Foundation (VIF).
- \n
  - The report was published by Quadripartite Commission on Indian Ocean Regional Security, which put out a series of 20 policy recommendations for stability in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- \n
  - It recommended that the four countries should work to oppose the establishment of permanent Chinese military bases in the IOR.

\n\n

## **3D Printed Reef**

\n\n

- \n
  - World's largest 3D-printed reef was installed in Maldives to help save corals.
- \n
  - The artificial reef was developed using computer modelling and a 3D printer at a lab in Melbourne, Australia,.
- \n
  - It was designed to resemble reef structures typically found in the Maldives.

- It aims to help coral reefs survive the ravages of climate change and warming waters.  
\n
- 3D printing technology offers a new way of saving the corals to fight with global warming, bleaching and environmental pollution.  
\n

\n\n

\n\n

**Source: Indian Express, PIB**

\n

