

# Prelim Bits 26-01-2023 & 27-01-2023 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

#### **Constitution Literate District**

Kollam in Kerala is India's first Constitution literate district.

- The Citizen is a Constitution literacy campaign jointly launched by the Kollam district panchayat, District Planning Committee and the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA).
- The ambitious campaign involved 2,200 trainers called 'senators'.
- The senators visited schools, offices, auto stands and tribal councils to spread awareness.
- Around 16.3 lakh people in the district above the age of 10 have been educated on various aspects of the Constitution.
- The Preamble of the Constitution has been distributed in all households and installed at schools and institutions.
- Kollam will be officially declared India's first Constitution literate district by Chief Minister of Kerala.

#### References

1. The Hindu - India's first Constitution literate district

## **Sovereign Green Bonds**

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will auction maiden tranche of sovereign green bonds (SGrB) worth Rs 8,000 crore.

- In the Union Budget 2022-2023, the government had announced the sale of <u>green</u> <u>bonds</u> as part of its market borrowing, for the first time.
- The proceeds would be deposited to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) in line with the regular treasury policy.
- Then deployed in public sector projects that help reduce the carbon footprint of the economy.
- The government will use the proceeds raised from SGrBs to finance or refinance expenditure (in parts or whole) for various green projects.
- The <u>framework</u> for the sovereign green bond was issued by the government in November 2022.
- The RBI is auctioning 2 green bonds worth Rs 4,000 crore each.
  - 1. New GOI SGrB 2028 with tenure of 5 and
  - 2. New GOI SGrB 2033 with tenure of 10 years.

**Green bonds** are bonds issued by any sovereign entity, inter-governmental groups or alliances and corporates with the aim that the proceeds of the bonds are utilised for projects classified as environmentally sustainable.

- **Significance** An important financial instrument to deal with the threats of climate change and related challenges.
- Makes environmental projects connect with capital markets and investors and channel capital towards sustainable development.
- **Foreign Investment** The foreign investors can invest in green bonds as securities under the 'Fully Accessible Route'.
- **Greenium** The main difference between regular sovereign bond auctions and green bond auctions is the premium.
- Globally, green bonds are issued at a premium as the instrument and referred to as a "greenium".
- This is meant to facilitate access to cheaper capital for environment-friendly projects.

A premium refers to a lower yield or lower return, and in turn, higher price on a debt instrument.

Yield is inversely proportional to the bond prices.

#### References

- 1. Business Standard India's Rs 8,000-cr green bond debuts
- 2. IE What do Sovereign Green Bonds mean?

### **Agriculture Infra Fund**

The Centre has approved Rs. 15,225 crore credit for over 20,000 projects so far, under Agriculture Infra Fund (AIF).

- The <u>Agriculture Infra Fund</u> (AIF) is a pan India *Central Sector Scheme*, launched in July 2020.
- AIF provides a medium long term debt financing for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure and community farm assets.
- AIF is also known as 'National Agriculture Infra Financing Facility'.
- Lending Institute Multiple, including Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, NCDC, NBFCs etc.
- **Duration** 2020-21 to 2032-33 (10 years).
- **Beneficiary** AIF provides all-round financial support to create post-harvest management infrastructure and build community farming asset throughout the country to,
  - 1. Farmers and agri-entrepreneurs
  - 2. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)
  - 3. Self Help Groups (SHGs)
  - 4. Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and many others.
- Target

- 1. Rs. 1 lakh crore credit disbursal in 6 years from 2020-21.
- 2. Interest subvention and credit guarantee assistance until 2032-33.

#### Benefits

- 1. Credit Guarantee for loans up to Rs. 2 Crore.
- 2. Interest subvention of 3% p.a., limited to Rs. 2 crore per project.

#### References

- 1. Business Line Centre approves credit agri-infra projects
- 2. Vikaspedia Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
- 3. National Agriculture Infra Financing Facility

#### **T+1 Settlement**

Indian Equity market is moving to 'T+1' trade settlement cycle from January 27, 2023.

- 'T+1' (trade plus one) settlement means that a transaction on the back of any purchase or sale of securities will reflect the next day (after a period of 1 day) in the DeMat account of the investor.
- T refers to the trading day; T+1 trading day plus one day.

Advantages	Risks
Provides better liquidity to investors	
and thereby enhance trade and	Any downtime for a bank or a large
participation.	bank could pose a challenge in
Reduces the overall capital	settling the trades.
	Higher volatility in capital markets
	could pose a contagion risk to the
rolling of funds and stocks will be	ecosystem.
faster.	

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the apex capital market regulator in India.

- Trade settlement in India Earlier in India, trade settlement used to take place on a "T+2" basis.
- SEBI had cut the number of days in the settlement cycle before as well.

Year	Settlement cycle
Before 2002	T+5 days
2002 - 2003	T+3 days
After 2003	T+2 days

- In September 2021, SEBI provided flexibility to exchanges to offer either 'T+1' or 'T+2' settlement.
- Implementation The stock exchanges, NSE and BSE, decided to change to 'T+1' in a phased manner.
- In the first phase of implementation, the bottom 100 stocks in terms of market value moved to 'T+1' settlement.
- Thereafter, gradually stocks were added month after month.

- **Global Practices** India will be the second largest market after China to implement the 'T+1' settlement cycle of stocks.
- Most international markets such as the US, Europe, and Japan are still under the 'T+2' settlement cycle.

#### References

- 1. Economic Times T+1 settlement cycle
- 2. The Hindu Indian stock markets migrating to T+1 settlement cycle

#### **Lake Chad Basin**

Droughts, flooding and a shrinking Lake Chad is fuelling conflict and migration in the region.

- Lake Chad is located in the Sahel, the vast semi-arid region south of the Sahara desert.
- It is bordered by 4 countries Chad, Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria.
- **Source** It is fed mainly by the Chari River through the Lagone tributary.
- The Lagone tributary used to provide 90 % of its water.

Lake Chad has shrunk 90% in 60 years, which climate change a significant contributor.

- **Significance** The Lake is vital for indigenous, pastoral and farming communities in these countries.
- The lake has been supporting drinking water, irrigation, fishing, livestock and economic activity for over 30 million people in the region.
- **Basin** The Lake Chad basin in west and central Africa covers 8% of the African continent and is home to 42 million people.



- **Issue** The area is particularly sensitive to drought and the lake has shrunk in size during prolonged dry periods historically.
- As the lake shrinks, the competition for the dwindling resource increased and tensions across communities are heightened.
- Over the last decades, competition for land, water and food has increased.
- This competition is leading to the inter-communal fighting and displacement.
- A 13-year insurgency of the <u>Boko Haram</u> extremist group and other militant groups have destabilized the Lake Chad basin and the wider <u>Sahel region</u>.
- Link between lake and conflict A report by a humanitarian organisation has highlighted the dangerous link between climate change and conflict in countries in the Lake Chad Basin.

#### References

- 1. Down To Earth Climate change fuelling conflict in Lake Chad Basin
- 2. India Today Climate change fuelling conflict in Lake Chad Basin

