

<mark>தமிழ்நாடு</mark>

• தமிழ்நாடு சுற்றுலாக் கொள்கை 2023

<u>India</u>

- Appoinment of Judges Collegium system
- Aadhaar the most trusted digital id in the world claims centre
- Indian Oil Corporation launches India's 1st Green hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus
- World Tourism Day 2023 September 27



• Expanding Global Influence Of India In Traditional Medicine





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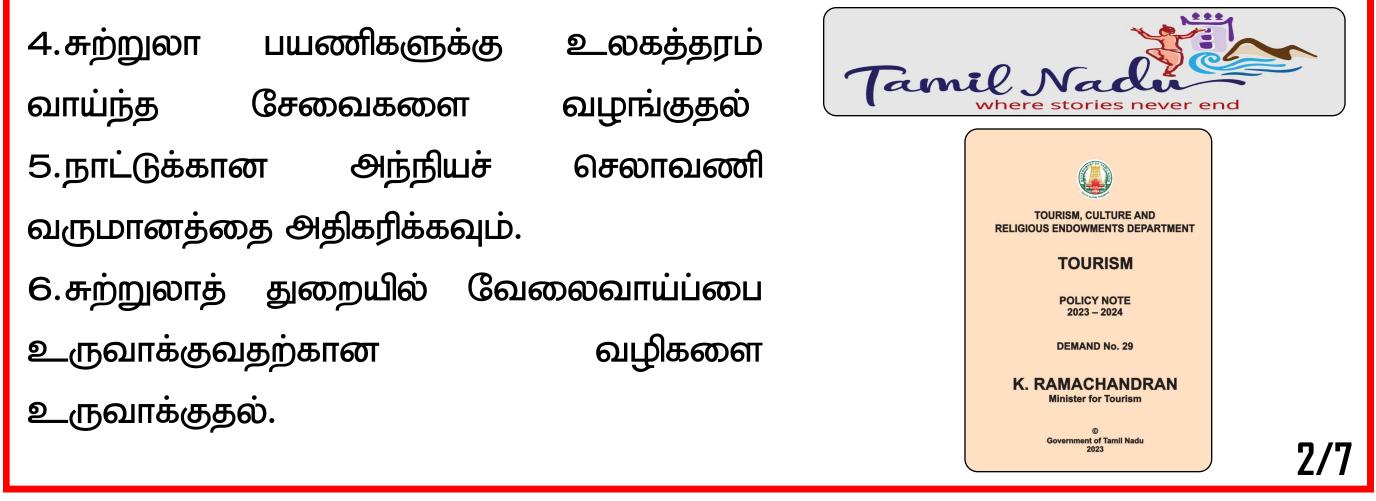
- இந்தக் கொள்கையானது சுற்றுலாத்துறைக்கு தொழில் அந்தஸ்தை வழங்கவும், இந்தத் துறையில் தனியார் முதலீடு மற்றும் பங்கேற்பை வளர்ப்பதற்கான இலக்கு தலையீடுகள், ஊக்கத்தொகைகள் மற்றும் ஒழுங்குமுறை மாற்றங்கள் ஆகியவற்றை கொண்டுள்ளது.
- சுற்றுலா அனுபவத்தின் பாதுகாப்பு மற்றும் தரத்தை உறுதி செய்வதிலும், சுற்றுலா முதலீட்டிற்கு ஆதரவான சூழலை உருவாக்குவதிலும் கவனம் செலுத்துவதன் மூலம், தமிழகத்தில் ஒரு நிலையான சுற்றுலா சூழலை உருவாக்க இலக்கு நிர்ணயித்துள்ளது.

<u>நோக்கங்கள்:</u>

1.தேசிய மற்றும் சர்வதேச அளவில் தமிழகத்தை சிறந்த சுற்றுலாத் தலமாக உயர்த்த வேண்டும்.

2.வளமான மற்றும் மாறுபட்ட கலாச்சார பாரம்பரியம் மற்றும் கட்டிடக்கலை சிறப்பின் நினைவுச்சின்னங்களை காட்சிப்படுத்தவும்.

3.புதிய சுற்றுலா உள்கட்டமைப்பை உருவாக்குதல் மற்றும் மாநிலத்தில் தற்போதுள்ள சுற்றுலா உள்கட்டமைப்பை மேம்படுத்துதல்.





Appoinment of Judges - Collegium system

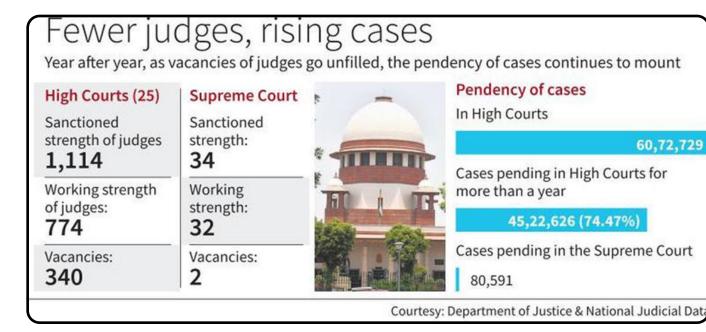
- 70 High Court Collegium recommendations are pending for over 10 months, says Justice Kaul.
 <u>Collegium System</u>
- The Collegium System was adopted in 1993.
- Articles 124(2) and 217 of the Indian Constitution deal with the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- It is the Collegium system evolved by the Supreme Court that decides on appointments and transfers of judges in the higher judiciary, though the nominal appointing authority is the President of India.
- The Collegium of the Supreme Court consists of 5 Seniormost Judges including the Chief Justice of India.
- The SC collegium is headed by the CJI (Chief Justice of India) and comprises four other senior most judges of the court.
- A High Court collegium is led by the incumbent Chief Justice and two other senior most judges of that court.
- They will consider the elevation of Chief Justices/Judges of High Court to Supreme Court, Elevation of Judges of High Courts as Chief Justices and elevation of Judges.

Appointment of Chief Justice of High Courts

• The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed as per **the policy of having Chief Justices from outside**

the respective States.

- High Court judges are recommended by a Collegium comprising the CJI and two senior-most judges.
- The proposal, however, is initiated by the outgoing Chief Justice of the High Court concerned in consultation with two seniormost colleagues.
- The recommendation is sent to the Chief Minister, who advises the Governor to send the proposal to the Union Law Minister.



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Aadhaar the most trusted digital id in the world claims centre

- Refuting the claims made by an investor servicing agency, the centre has claimed that Aadhar is foolproof.
- Aadhaar is a 12 digit individual identification number issued by Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
- The collected data is secured in the Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR) of UIDAI. Key Features of Aadhaar
 - **Uniqueness:** The biometric de-duplication avoids multiple cards issue for same information.
 - **Random number:** The generated number is random and devoid of any details like caste, religion, income, etc
 - **Architecture:** It is open and scalable, the current authentication service can handle 100 million authentications a day.

Measures taken to ensure safety of Aadhaar

UIDAI has introduced **a two-layered security mechanism** for Aadhaar-based fingerprint authentication to secure Aadhaar.

- Section 32(3) of the Aadhaar Act 2016 prohibits UIDAL from controlling, collecting or maintaining any information about the purpose of any authentication
- authentication systems The certified are 92 per (120 international security and privacy standards 27001:2013 for Information Security Management System and ISO 27701:2019 for Privacy Information Management System)

Aadhaar in Public Service Delivery PAHAL **PAN** Cards 22.18 crore people get 2≡ 21 crore linked subsidized gas cylinders Jeevan Pramaan Subsidized food ration Certificate 습 1.73 core pensioners 19.25 crore families since 2014 e-KYC **MGNREGS** wages Over 98.6 crore for E-10.13 crore beneficiaries issuance / re-verification of SIM card EPFO **NSAP** benefits 4.73 crore UAN accounts linked 1.92 crore beneficiaries DigiLocker Passport 1.52 crore holders linked 1.36 crore linked Į⊕ to store over 2.04 crore documents #Aadhar4Development

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Indian Oil Corporation launches India's 1st Green Hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus

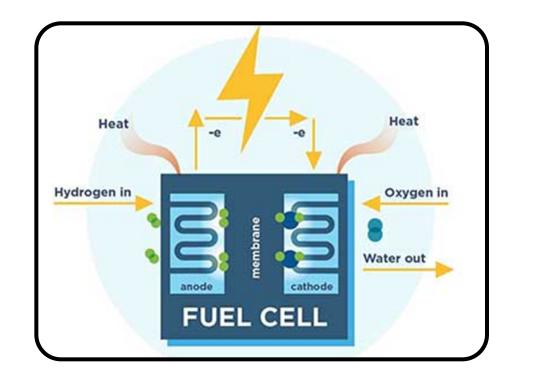
- Hydrogen Fuel cell is an electrochemical energy conversion device that generates electricity, heat, and water by using hydrogen and air.
- Fuel cell technology, powered by hydrogen, is a significant component of the emobility landscape.

Working Mechanism

- Fuel cells consist of two electrodes, **an anode, and a cathode, where the reactions take place.**
- An electrolyte and a catalyst in fuel cell facilitate reactions. Hydrogen enters a cell and splits into charged protons and electrons at the anode.
- Negatively charged electrons are forced through a circuit, generating electricity, and propelling vehicles using motors.
- Positively charged protons pass through a membrane to cathode, combining with oxygen to form water.

Benefits

- Lower operational costs due to higher efficiency and high energy density of hydrogen. Shorter refueling time, and vehicle mileage not influenced by weather conditions.
- Meet climate change goals through the decarbonization of transportation.
- Overcome issues of smog and health problems caused by air pollution.





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World Tourism Day 2023 - September 27

- This day announced by UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) on 1979 is celebrated every year on September 27 to promote tourism all over the globe.
- The celebrations are also aimed at fostering awareness among the international community on the importance of tourism and its social, cultural, political, and economic value.
- Theme for 2023 'Tourism and Green Investments'.

Dharamshala Declaration

- On World Tourism Day (September 27) 2022, the government announced the Dharmashala Declaration with an aim to recognise India's role in promoting global tourism and also boost the domestic tourism sector.
- It aims to pull India out of the pandemic's adverse effects and push India's tourism sector to the prepandemic level by 2024 in the short term.
- The country is estimated to achieve a USD 150 billion GDP contribution, USD 30 billion foreign exchange earnings and 15 million foreign tourist arrivals by 2024.
- In the medium term, by 2030, the Indian economy is expected to grow at 7-9% and thus tourism's goal is to achieve a USD 250 billion GDP contribution, 137 million jobs, 56 million foreign tourist arrivals and USD 56 billion in foreign exchange earnings.
- It also enumerates that the National Tourism Policy has been drafted with an aim to achieve the target of USD 1 trillion by 2047.

Five major areas of focus for the tourism industry

- 1. Green tourism
- 2. Digital tourism
- 3. Destination management
- 4. Skilling the hospitality sector
- 5. Supporting tourism-related to MSMEs



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Expanding Global Influence Of India In Traditional Medicine

- African Ambassadors, High Commissioners visit AllA (All India Institute of Ayurveda) to experience benefit of Ayurveda
- Bringing Traditional Medicine in main health care can bridge access gaps for millions of people across the globe.
- AllA has become a center of excellence being an apex institute under Ministry of Ayush that brings synergy between the traditional wisdom of Ayurveda and modern diagnostic tools and technology.
- "AllA is putting in every effort to take Ayurveda to the global community, and has entered into MoUs
 with more than 50 research organizations.
- The World Health Organization (WHO), in collaboration with the Ministry of Ayush, is organizing a unique global summit on Traditional Medicine.
- This summit highlights the strides India has made in blending traditional practices with contemporary approaches, ultimately showing a path toward achieving universal health coverage through traditional medicine system
- The summit will also feature an exhibition showcasing traditional medicine systems from around the world, including the Ministry of Ayush's contributions.
- This exhibition will spotlight the relationship between Traditional Medicine and the natural

environment and demonstrate scientific and technological advancements led by various WHO regional centres and the Ministry of Ayush.

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WHO Global Centre for Traditional Medicine

First and only global outposted Centre (office) for traditional medicine across the globe to be established in Jamnagar, Gujarat

Benefits:

- To position AYUSH systems across the globe
- To provide leadership on global health matters pertaining to traditional medicine
- To ensure quality, safety and efficacy, accessibility and rational use of traditional medicine
- To develop norms in relevant technical areas
- To develop specific capacity building and training programmes