



# PLUTUS IAS

## Weekly CURRENT AFFAIRS



**PLUTUS IAS WEEKLY CURRENT AFFAIRS**  
**29/03/2021 TO 04/04/2021**

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# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## MARCH 2021

### **MONETIZATION OF DEFICIT (Economic Times, The Hindu-GS-3)**

- If the expenditure of the government exceeds its income, the government is said to have incurred a fiscal deficit. This deficit financing has to be done either by borrowing from the market or monetisation of deficit through RBI.
- In simple words, monetization of fiscal deficits involves the financing of such extra expenses with money, instead of debt to be repaid at some future dates. So, it is a form of “non-debt financing”. As a result, under monetization, there is no increase in net (not gross) public debt.

#### **IT CAN OCCUR ONLY THROUGH ONE OF TWO MODALITIES:**

- **Direct Monetization (DM):** Under this method, RBI prints new currency and purchases government bonds directly from the primary market (from the government) using this currency. As a result, this supports the spending needs of the government.
- **Indirect monetization (IM):** In this method, deficits are monetized as the government issues bonds in the primary market and the RBI purchases an equivalent amount of government bonds from the secondary market in the form of Open Market Operations (OMOs).

Swarn Singh

### **Remoteness is no Hindrance to Academic Excellence (The Hindu Editorial, GS-2)**

#### **CONTEXT:**

Recent article which said that there must be fewer IITs and should not be in the remote or in the countryside.

- Indian higher education system is butchering from 2 major problems
  1. Number of Faculties are Less
  2. inconsistency and group think in the hiring committees

#### **SOLUTION:**

##### **Recruitment stage:**

- Screening of the application should not be based of the number of papers, or grants received in such case many deserving people will be out and we will have the paper manufacturing faculty.

- the external experts should prepare a short shortlist
- Each applicant should be asked to provide
- in addition to their full curriculum vitae
- their two best research publications
- their two best pedagogic materials such as a homework assignment or examination.

Swarn Singh

## Good Neighbours (The Hindu, GS-1, GS-2)

### CONTEXT:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Bangladesh to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the war of liberation.

### WAR IN 1971:

### WHY:

- Bangabandhu won the election in 1971 but he was not allowed to form government, subsequently people protested and people.
- Army of Pakistan brutally thrashed its own people on this pretext people came to india and a mass immigration, which pushed India into the war.

### INDIA AND BANGLADESH RELATION

- Both are the members of
- BBIN
- BIMSTEC
- SAARC
- Indian naval symposium

### WHY BANGLADESH IS IMPORTANT FOR INDIA

- To counter China
- To contain extremism in northeast
- To bypass the chicken's Neck
- To contain inflation in northeast.



Swarn Singh

## A Step that Enhances Cooperative Federalism (GS-2, The Hindu)

### CONTEXT:

Recently parliament has enacted NCT act which defines what is government and other things.

- In this article author wants to say

- ◆ This act will boost the center state relations, will rectify the issues between the Elected government of Delhi and L.t Governor.
- ◆ Modi government has boosted the central state relations by creating
  - NITI Ayog.
  - GST Council.
  - Restructuring the Central Scheme.
- ◆ **How this act will boost the L.t Governor relation will Delhi**
  - ◆ L.t governor must be consulted in the administrative matter show the L.t Governor will have upper hand and minimizes the issues.
- More say of L.t Governor

Swarn Singh

## **Utkal Divas – 2021** **(GS PAPER -2 State Reorganisation Source- Indian Express)**

### **CONTEXT:**

Odisha is celebrating its 85th foundation day of the state on April 1. The day is known as ‘Utkal Divas’. This day marks the date when the state became independent in the year 1936.





### BACKGROUND:

- Every year this day is celebrated in the memory of the struggle for achieving a separate identity for the state that was once part of Kalinga ruled by emperor Ashok, and in later times by king Kharavela.
- Odisha became India's first independent state on a language basis on April 1, 1936,
- After a long struggle of more than three centuries, Odisha became a separate province.
- The state was carved out of the combined Bengal-Bihar-Orissa province.



ବନ୍ଦେ ଉତ୍କଳ ଜନନୀ  
Happy Utkala Dibasa

Khyati Khare

## **Gandhian Satyagraha** (Gs Paper 4, Ethics Source- Britannica.com)

### **CONCEPT OF GANDHIAN SATYGRAHA:**

Gandhi called his concept of civil disobedience as the doctrine of Satyagraha or truth for him. According to scholars, the word civil referred to peaceful courteous and civilized resistance.

It is stated as the greatest contribution to mankind in contemporary times . As various scholars believe that the problem of bringing peace to the world on Super Natural bases will be solved only by implementing Gandhian method of Satyagraha

The concept of Civil disobedience is grounded in justice and common good

- This implies in the process of public defiance of law or policy duly formulated and created by government authority which act individually or group.
- The aim of Satyagraha is to arouse consciousness in the adversaries and appeal to their conscience, This concept is bar.
- He emphasised on spiritual purity, it emphasizes that Ahimsa and Truth were inseparable.



### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPEMENT ACCORDING TO GANDHI:**

Gandhian Satyagraha believed in the act of nonviolence where nonviolence is means and truth is end. If we put a glance on any of the challenge of contemporary times wether related to environment or terrorism it can be solved with concept of Satyagraha.

**Khayati Khare**

## **Right to Information Act 2005**

**(GS PAPER 2, Transparency and Accountability Source- Pib)**

### **CONTEXT:**

Almost 40% of Right to Information requests in 2019-20 have been rejected without including any valid reason and in the RTI act Exemptions.

### **IMPORTANT POINTS:**

- Central Information Commission annual report covers more than 2000 public authorities across the central government and then as the union territories

- Public authorities under the central government received 13.7 lakh RTI request in 2019 out of which 58634 were rejected
- The MHA rejected 20% of all its received application
- The Finance ministry rejected 40% of its total RTI
- It permits denial of access to personal information If disclosure has no relationship to any public activity
- rejection rate has fallen since the 13.9% rate in 2005-06 and have been steadily trending downwards the 8.4 % spike in 2014-15

### **RTI ACT 2005:**

- Supreme Court in Mr Kulwal v/s Jaipur Municipal Corporation case, 1986 directed that freedom of speech and expression under article 19 cannot be fully used by the citizen without a RTI act
- finally the Indian parliament enacted The Right to Information Act in 2005

### **IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF THE ACT:**

- Section 4- suo moto disclosure of information by each public equality
- Section 8(1)- exam against furnishing information under RTI act

– Khyati Khare

## **Overseeing Oversight (GS-3, The Hindu)**

### **CONTEXT:**

Recently government issues a notification to reduce the saving rate and now government has taken it back.

### **WHY SUCH MOVE:**

Indian economy is the high interest rate economy due to high saving rates.

- previously economic survey also gave suggestions about low interest rate.
- Low saving interest rate means, low interest rate for business.
- Low saving rate will boost the demand because people will spend more.
- It will also encourage the investment in the other areas such as real state, share markets etc.

### **WHY RECALLED:**

- Low saving rate will discourage the small saving rate.
- People will not have security in deposits.

Swarn Singh

## **Global Gender Gap 2021 (GS Paper-3, Index Source- The Hindu)**

### **CONTEXT:**

India has fallen 28 places in the world economic forum Global gender gap report 2021 is now ranking 140 among 156 countries

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

- the gender gap in this indicator widened by 3% this year
- The share of women in professional and Technical roles declined by the 29.22 percent
- The share of women in senior and managerial post is at 14.6 and only 8.9 % of firm in the country has top female managers
- The estimated earned income of women in India is only one-fifth of men which puts the country among the bottom 10 globally on this indicator.
- India has declined in this index by 13.5% points and ranks 51 in women's participation in politics
- In this index, India has been at 114
- India has shared the worst in the indicator which includes the sex ratio and economic participation of women

## GLOBAL GENDER GAP REPORT 2021

- It is published by World Economic Forum
- It Benchmarks the evolution of gender-based gap among four dimension-
  1. economic participation and opportunity
  2. educational attainment
  3. Health and survival
  4. political empowerment
- This year the Global gender gap index benchmark 156 countries
- Iceland is the most gender-equal country in the world for the twelfth time

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE REPORT

- the report shows that women experience a bigger gender gap in potential based job transition in fields where they are currently under-represented such as
  1. cloud computing
  2. Engineering
  3. product development
- there was an increase of stress in society around the job insecurity and difficulty in maintaining work-life balance among women with children

## WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

- It is an international organization for public-private cooperation
- It engages the 4 most political business cultural and other leaders of the society to shape Global regional and industrial agendas

-Khyati Khare

## In Geneva face-off, Outrage Versus Hope (The Hindu, GS-2, International Relation)

About U.N. Human Right Council: The Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body within the United Nations system made up of 47 States responsible for the promotion and protection of all human rights around the globe.

- They are elected for 3 year terms.
- Members are elected by general assembly.
- world is divided into the regions so that all regions have their say in the council affairs.

**HUMAN RIGHT COUNCIL JURISDICTION:**

- All the countries which are the party to it.
- It can force to a country by passing the resolution against that country for example against srilanka earlier.

**Swarn Singh**

