



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

ADVERTISING STANDARDS COUNCIL OF INDIA (ASCI)



- It is a voluntary self-regulatory organization of the advertising industry in India.
- Established in 1985, ASCI is registered as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Company Act, 2013.
- ASCI is committed to the cause of self-regulation in advertising, ensuring the protection of the interests of consumers.
- ASCI seeks to ensure that advertisements conform to its Code for Self-Regulation, which requires advertisements to be legal, decent, honest and truthful and not hazardous or harmful while observing fairness in competition.
- ASCI looks into complaints across all media, such as Print, TV, Radio, hoardings, SMS, Emailers, Internet/web-site, product packaging, brochures, promotional material, and point of sale material, etc.

Structure:

- A Board of Governors includes 16 members drawn from prominent businesses, media agencies, and advertisers, among others.
- The Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) is a body that investigates complaints and decides whether advertisements adhere to the Advertisement Standards Council of India Code.
- A Secretariat, headed by the Secretary General, oversees the day-to-day operations.
- While ASCI is not a government body, its role has been widely acknowledged, and in 2006, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting issued a mandate requiring all TV advertisements in India to follow ASCI's codes.
- ASCI is a part of the Executive Committee of the International Council on Ad Self-Regulation (ICAS).



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

DESIGN LAW TREATY



- It seeks to harmonize the procedural frameworks for industrial design protection, improving the efficiency and accessibility of registration processes across multiple jurisdictions.

- The treaty requires 15 contracting parties to enter into force.

Key features

- It provides for a grace period of 12 months following a first disclosure of the design, during which such disclosure will not affect its validity for registration.
- It provides relief measures and offers some flexibility to applicants to prevent them from losing their rights if they miss a deadline.
- It simplifies the procedure for requesting the renewal of a design registration.
- It promotes the introduction of e-filing systems for designs and the electronic exchange of priority documents.
- It ensures the availability of technical assistance to developing and least developed countries for the implementation of the treaty.

Benefits

- Its goal is to ensure that the benefits of streamlined design protection are accessible to all stakeholders, with particular emphasis on Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), startups and independent designers.
- By standardizing procedural requirements, the DLT reduces administrative burdens, thereby promoting global creativity in design.
- When combined with initiatives like the Startup India program and the Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme, these provisions will help empower startups and SMEs to secure design rights globally, boosting their competitiveness and supporting market growth.
- India recently signed the final act of this treaty.

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

BETWEEN HOPE AND HURDLES ON THE HIGH SEAS

- **India's recent signing of the High Seas Treaty**, formally known as the Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ) Agreement, **marks a significant step in global ocean governance.**
- Celebrated as a landmark multilateral effort under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), **the treaty aims to conserve marine biodiversity, promote equitable sharing of marine genetic resources, and regulate environmental impacts of human activities** in areas beyond national jurisdiction.
- While the treaty's ambitious scope has drawn praise, **it also faces considerable scepticism due to structural complexities, geopolitical tensions, and enforcement challenges.**

The Path Forward Towards Integrated Maritime Governance

- **Addressing Structural Gaps**
 - For the High Seas Treaty to succeed, **its structural and political limitations must be addressed through a more cohesive maritime governance framework.**
 - **Integrating high-seas and coastal regulations is essential** to reflect the interconnectedness of marine ecosystems.
 - Coastal states, particularly in the Global South, require incentives to align their domestic laws with international norms, **while wealthier nations must commit to providing technical and financial support to ensure equitable implementation.**
- **A Collective Collaboration at the International Level**
 - Achieving the treaty's objectives also necessitates a **collective political commitment among nations.**

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

- This includes developing consensus on contentious issues like MPAs and marine genetic resources while ensuring enforceable mechanisms for compliance.
- Without these measures, the BBNJ risks becoming an ineffective instrument, unable to meet the growing challenges facing the world's oceans.

Conclusion

- The High Seas Treaty represents an ambitious effort to safeguard the oceans as a shared global resource.
- However, its potential hinges on bridging the gap between ambition and action and overcoming structural, geopolitical, and enforcement challenges is imperative to ensure its success.
- In a time when marine ecosystems are under immense stress, the treaty's success will depend on creating global cooperation and a shared responsibility to protect the oceans for future generations.

WOMEN WHO HELPED DRAFT THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

On Constitution Day (November 26), President Droupadi Murmu highlighted the contributions of women in India's Constituent Assembly.

The 299-member body included 15 women (two later resigned), representing diverse regions and perspectives. Prominent figures like Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani, and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit were joined by lesser-known women who actively engaged in debates on critical issues such as gender, caste, and reservations.

This article highlights the contributions of five of these women.

Ammu Swaminathan: A Pioneering Voice for Women in the Constituent Assembly

- Swaminathan, from Palakkad, Kerala, married Subbarama Swaminathan in her teens, setting conditions like independence in daily life. Among her children was Captain Lakshmi Sahgal of the Indian National Army.

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

- Post-independence, she was elected from Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, and served as India's goodwill ambassador to countries like Russia, China, and the US.

Annie Mascarene: Advocate for Universal Franchise and Local Autonomy

- Annie Mascarene (1902–1963) was born into a Latin Christian family in Travancore, considered the lowest caste tier.
- Despite societal barriers, she excelled academically, studied law, and became an educator.
- As a member of the Constituent Assembly, she advocated for a strong Centre while supporting local government autonomy.

Begum Qudsia Aizaz Rasul: A Trailblazing Woman in Politics

- Begum Qudsia Aizaz Rasul (1909–2001), born into Punjab's royal family, pursued formal education despite opposition, including a fatwa against her convent schooling.
- As a member of the Muslim League, she campaigned for women's issues and opposed separate electorates based on religion.
- She later joined the Congress, served in the Rajya Sabha from Uttar Pradesh in 1952, and contributed to promoting women's hockey in India.

Dakshayani Velayudhan: A Pioneer for Dalit Rights and Equality

- Dakshayani Velayudhan (1912–1978) achieved multiple milestones as the first Dalit woman to graduate in science in Cochin and serve in the Cochin Legislative Council.
- Elected to the Constituent Assembly in 1946, she opposed Ambedkar's call for separate electorates, arguing it promoted division and hindered nationalism.

Renuka Ray: A Trailblazer for Women's Rights

- Renuka Ray (1904–1997), born in Pabna (now in Bangladesh), hailed from a distinguished family.
 - Representing women's organisations in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1943, she joined the Constituent Assembly in 1946.
 - She supported the Hindu Code Bill but opposed reserved seats for women in legislatures, viewing it as a hindrance to their progress.
-



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

WHAT IS SJÖGREN'S DISEASE?



Experts say that Sjogren's disease in India is a silent epidemic, underdiagnosed and poorly understood.

- It is a chronic disorder in which the immune system mistakenly targets the body's moisture-producing glands.
- It is an under-recognised autoimmune condition that often remains undiagnosed for years.

Prevalence: It is roughly 10 times more common in women than in men and usually manifests in the 30s and 40s, although it can appear at any age, even in children.

Symptoms

- The most common complaints are dry eyes and dry mouth, which can severely impact quality of life.
- Dry eyes may feel gritty, especially on awakening and during prolonged screen use, while dry mouth can lead to difficulty in swallowing and a significantly increased risk of dental problems.
- Sjögren's can present with joint pain, fatigue, and swelling in the salivary glands, making it a complex, multisystem disease.

Treatment:

- It involves managing dryness with salivary stimulants and substitutes and lifestyle adjustments. For systemic symptoms, immunosuppressive medications are used.
- Patients need to avoid triggers like air conditioning and excessive screen time.
- Sunglasses with UV protection and frequent use of gel-based lubricating drops can make a significant difference.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

GLOBAL MATCHMAKING PLATFORM



• It is designed to fast-track the decarbonisation of heavy-emitting industries in emerging and developing economies.

- The idea of the Global Matchmaking Platform was born in December 2023 at the 28th United Nations Climate Change conference (COP28), with the launch of the Climate Club.
- It connects country-specific needs with global technical and financial assistance to reduce emissions in energy and emissions-intensive industrial sectors.
- It connects countries with a network of delivery partners, offering comprehensive technical and financial support for industrial decarbonization efforts.
- These partners assist nations in key areas such as policy development, the transfer of innovative technologies and facilitating investments to drive the transition to zero and low-emission industrial practices including assistance for enhancing the emissions goals.
- This mechanism allows countries to tailor their decarbonization pathways while streamlining access to guidance and resources provided by partner organizations to achieve deep emissions reductions.
- The GMP for industry decarbonisation is being built as a support mechanism of the Climate Club, with the secretariat hosted by the UNIDO.
- Its activities are also supported by the Climate Club interim Secretariat jointly hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Energy Agency (IEA).



KEY FACTS ABOUT PENNAIYAR RIVER

- It is a major river in southern India, flowing through Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

- It is also known as the South Pennar River, Dakshina Pinakini in Kannada, and Thenpennai, Ponnaiyar, in Tamil.

Origin: It originates in the Nandi Hills in the Chikkaballapura district of Karnataka.

- It then flows southward for 80 km through Karnataka to northwestern Tamil Nadu, where it turns southeastward and flows 320 km to enter the Bay of Bengal at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu.
- The basin is bounded on the northwest and south by various ranges of the Eastern Ghats, like the Velikonda Range, the Nagari Hills, the Javadhu Hills, the Shevaroy Hills, the Chitteri Hills and the Kalrayan Hills, and in the east by the Bay of Bengal.
- It is the second largest interstate east-flowing river basin among the 12 basins lying between the Pennar and Cauvery basins.
- It drains an area of 16,019 sq.km., out of which nearly 77 percent lies in Tamil Nadu.
- Major tributaries are the Chinnar, Markanda, Vaniar, and Pamban.
- The river is extensively dammed for irrigation, especially in Tamil Nadu.

RAIMONA NATIONAL PARK



- It is located along the Indo-Bhutan border in Kokrajhar district in the Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), Assam.
- It was declared a national park on June 5, 2021.
- It shares contiguous forest patches of Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary and Jigme Singye Wangchuck National Park in Bhutan, creating a trans-boundary conservation landscape of more than 2,400 sq km.

Rivers: The Sankosh River runs beside the west of the park and the Saralbhanga River on the eastern part.



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK

School of Research Based Learning & Competition



CROSS & CLIMB
MAKING THE ELIGIBLE ENTITLED

Current Affairs - 27 November 2024

Vegetation: It includes as many as twelve different types and sub-types of forests ranging from very moist sal forests, sub-Himalayan high alluvial semi-evergreen forests, savannah forests, moist-mixed deciduous forests, riparian fringing forests, to khair-sissoo forests.

Flora: This park flourishes with myriads of orchid species, other tropical rainforest species, and riverine grasslands.

Fauna:

- The park is famous for its endemic species, golden langur, which has been named the mascot of the Bodoland region.
 - It is also inhabited by various other species, such as elephants, Bengal tiger, wild bison, white-spotted deer, clouded leopard and wild buffalo.
-

CROSS