

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY

International Labour Day, popularly known as International Workers' Day or May Day is observed on May 01 every year.



About International Labour Day:

- It is celebrated every year on 1 May to commemorate the struggles and sacrifices of the workers' and labours' movement.
- It is also known as May Day.
- It is celebrated in more than 80 countries, including India, Cuba, and China
- People in different parts of the world hold marches on this day to promote the rights of working-class people and to protect them from exploitation.
- **History:**
 - The tradition of Labour Day dates back to 19th century America.
 - On May 1st, 1886, workers in Chicago organized a strike to demand an eight-hour workday.
 - However, workers across the US came together to demand their rights and to fight for better working conditions after a bomb exploded at a labour rally in Haymarket Square in Chicago, USA.
 - In 1889, the International congress of socialist parties met in Paris and decided to celebrate Labour Day or Worker's Day on May 1.
- **India connection:**
 - The first labour day was celebrated in India on May 1, 1923, in Chennai.
 - The first May Day celebrations were organized by the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan.
 - It is celebrated by many different names in the various Indian states. For example, It is known as Kamgar Din in Hindi, Karmikara Dinacharane in Kannada, and Karmika Dinotsavam in Telugu.

GOVT REVISES NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS IN ITS FOOD SAFETY SCHEMES FOR KIDS

Why in News?

- A decade after the National Food Security Act (NFSA) was enacted, the Central government has revised the nutritional standards of meals at schools and anganwadis.

What is Food Security?

- The basic concept of food security globally is **to ensure that all people, at all times, should get access to the basic food for their active and healthy life.**
- Though the Indian Constitution does not have any explicit provision regarding right to food, the fundamental right to life enshrined in **Article 21** of the Constitution may be interpreted to include **right to live with human dignity, which may include the right to food and other basic necessities.**

About National Food Security Act, 2013:

- The issue of 'food security' at the household is continuously being addressed by the Government since long, through the Public Distribution System and the Targeted Public Distribution System.
- However, the enactment of the National Food Security Act, (NFSA) 2013 on July 5, 2013 marks a **paradigm shift** in the approach to food security from **welfare to rights based approach.**
- The Act legally entitles up to **75% of the rural population** and **50% of the urban population** to receive subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System.
- **Coverage –**
 - The Act is being implemented in **all the States/UTs**, and on an all India basis, out of maximum coverage of 81.34 crore persons, **around 80 crore persons have been covered under NFSA.**
 - In case of non-supply of the entitled quantities of foodgrains or meals to entitled persons under NFSA, such persons shall be entitled to receive such food security allowance from the concerned State Government to be paid to each person.
- **Responsibilities under NFSA –**
 - NFSA defines the joint responsibility of the Centre and State/UT Government.

- While the Centre is responsible for allocation of required foodgrains to States/UTs, the States/UTs are responsible for effective implementation of the Act.
- The work of identification of eligible households is to be done by States/UTs.

What Are the Revised Nutritional Standards?

- The amendment has been made under Schedule-II of the NFS Act, which was notified on **January 25**.
- Schedule-II of the Act fixes nutritional standards for nine groups, starting from children aged six months to one year and those in upper primary classes (VI-VIII).
- **Three new categories have been created for undernourished children aged between six months to six years.**
- The nutritional standards for some existing categories such as lower primary classes, and upper primary classes have been revised.
- For instance, under the previous norms, every child in lower primary classes was entitled to get 450 kilocalories (kcal) and 12 gm protein with midday meals.
- Now, the protein quantity has been hiked to 15-20 gms, while fat (18-21 gms) and carbohydrates (70 gms) are part of the mix as well.
- Standards for micronutrients have also been fixed: calcium 170 mg, zinc 2 mg; iron 3.5 mg; dietary folate 50 micrograms, Vitamin A 100 micrograms; Vitamin B6 0.43 micrograms; Vitamin B12 0.66 micrograms.

WHAT IS BLUEBUGGING?

Concerned over an increase in instances of cybercrime, Andhra Pradesh police recently asked the people to be wary of "bluebugging."



About Bluebugging:

• **What is it?** It is a form of hacking that lets attackers access a device through its discoverable Bluetooth connection.

- Once a device or phone is bluebugged, a hacker can listen to the calls, read and send messages and steal and modify contacts.

- It started out as a threat for laptops with Bluetooth capability. Later hackers used the technique to target mobile phones and other devices.
- **This attack is often limited due to the range of Bluetooth connections**, which goes up to only 10 meters.
- **Process:**
 - Bluebugging attacks work by **exploiting Bluetooth-enabled devices**.
 - The device's **Bluetooth must be in discoverable mode**, which is the default setting on most devices.
 - The **hacker then tries to pair with the device via Bluetooth**.
 - Once a connection is established, **hackers can use brute force attacks to bypass authentication**.
 - They can **install malware in the compromised device** to gain unauthorised access to it.

What is a Malware?

- Malware, or malicious software, is any **program or file that is intentionally harmful to a computer, network or server**.
- Types of malware include **computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, ransomware and spyware**.
- These malicious programs **steal, encrypt and delete sensitive data; alter or hijack core computing functions** and monitor end users' computer activity.

[INSURANCE REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF INDIA \(IRDAI\)](#)

IRDAI (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India) recently asked insurance companies to lay down social media guidelines for their employees.



About Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI):

- It is an **autonomous and statutory body established under the IRDA Act 1999**.
- It is the apex body that **supervises and regulates the insurance sector in India**.

- **Objective:** To protect the interests of policyholders, to regulate, promote and ensure orderly growth of the insurance industry in India.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Finance
- **Head Office:** Hyderabad.
- **Composition:** IRDAI is a 10-member body- a Chairman, five full-time members, and four part-time members appointed by the Government of India.
- **Functions:**
 - Fair regulation of the insurance industry while ensuring the financial soundness of the applicable laws and regulations;
 - **Frame regulations** periodically so that there is no ambiguity in the insurance industry;
 - **Registering** and regulating insurance companies;
 - **Protecting policyholders' interests;**
 - **Licensing** and establishing norms for insurance intermediaries;
 - Promoting professional organizations in insurance;
 - **Regulating and overseeing premium rates and terms** of non-life insurance covers;
 - **Specifying financial reporting norms** of insurance companies;
 - **Regulating investment of policyholders' funds** by insurance companies;
 - Ensuring the **maintenance of solvency margin by insurance companies;**
 - **Ensuring insurance coverage in rural areas** and of vulnerable sections of society;

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (IATA)

India is fast emerging as a key global aviation market, according to the latest market analysis report of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).



About International Air Transport Association (IATA):

- IATA is an international trade body founded in 1945 by a group of airlines.
- Currently, IATA represents some 300 airlines comprising 94% of the international scheduled air traffic.

- IATA members include the **world’s leading passenger and cargo airlines.**
- **Headquarters: Montreal, Canada**
- **Mission:** To represent, lead and **serve the airline industry.**
- IATA supports many areas of aviation activity and **helps formulate industry policy on critical aviation issues, including environmental concerns.**

What is International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)?

- ICAO is an **intergovernmental specialized agency associated with the United Nations (UN).**
- It was **established in 1947** by the Convention on International Civil Aviation (1944) known as **Chicago Convention.**
- **Headquarters: Montreal, Canada**
- **Functions:**
 - ICAO is dedicated to **developing safe and efficient international air transport** for peaceful purposes and ensuring a reasonable opportunity for every state to operate international airlines.
 - It **sets standards and regulations necessary for aviation safety**, security and facilitation, efficiency, and economic development of air transport as well as to improve the environmental performance of aviation.
 - It also **serves as a clearinghouse for cooperation and discussion on civil aviation issues** among its 193 member states.
 - It also **promotes regional and international agreements** aimed at liberalizing aviation markets.
 - It helps to **establish legal standards to ensure that the growth of aviation** does not compromise safety and encourages the development of other aspects of international aviation law.

INDIA, ITS SDG PLEDGE GOAL, AND THE STRATEGY TO APPLY

Context

- The Prime Minister of India while addressing the first meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors under India’s G20 Presidency expressed concern that **“progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) seems to be slowing down”**.

- The sheer population size of India means that **realising SDGs at a global scale is intrinsically tied to the success of India.**



Understanding SDGs

- The SDGs/Global Goals were **adopted by the United Nations in 2015** as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
- The SDGs framework sets **targets for 231 unique indicators across 17 SDG goals** related to economic development, social welfare, and environmental sustainability, **to be met by 2030.**
- The 17 SDGs are **integrated**; they recognise that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance **social, economic, and environmental sustainability.**
- Countries have committed **to prioritise progress for those who are the farthest behind.**
- The **creativity, technology, and financial resources** from all of society are necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.

India's initiatives to meet SDGs

- India follows a **holistic approach** for achieving the SDGs by implementing a comprehensive array of schemes.
- Current flagship policies and programmes of Government of India such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY),

Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) have substantially contributed to India's progress in this regard.

- **Namami Gange Mission** - a key policy priority towards achieving **SDG 6** was launched as a priority programme with a budget of 20,000 crores for the period 2015-2020.

Way forward

- India **needs to innovate a new policy path** in order to meet the aspirations of its people in the decade ahead.
- To succeed in meeting its SDG targets, especially those related to health and well-being, **basic quality infrastructure and gender equality**, a similar concerted pioneering effort on the lines of India's Covid-19 management would be the need of the hour.

Conclusion

- There is considerable confidence in India becoming the third largest economy in the world over the next decade. However, **translating this growth into progress on social and human development** must be equally valued.

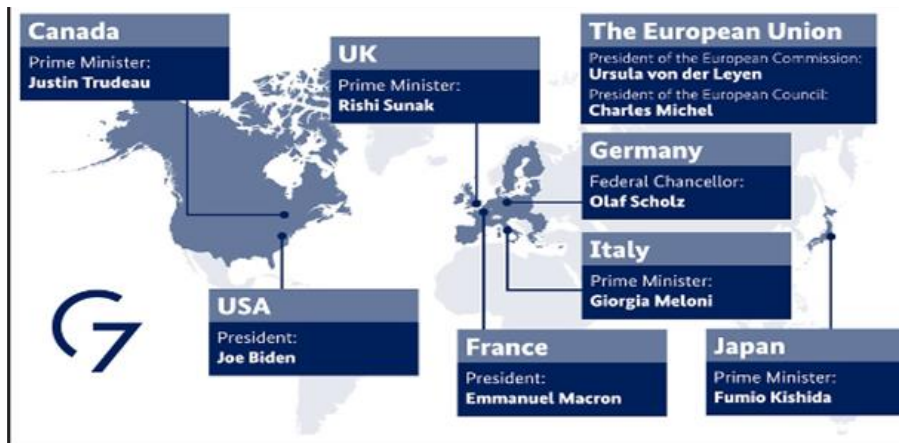
In successfully delivering a real-time response to the COVID-19 pandemic, India has proved that **it is possible to deliver at scale in such an ambitious and comprehensive manner**

GROUP OF SEVEN (G7) SHOULD ADOPT 'RISK-BASED' AI REGULATION

Why in News?

- At the end of a two-day meeting in Japan, the digital ministers of the G7 advanced nations recently agreed to **adopt "risk-based" regulation on artificial intelligence (AI)**.
- The decision comes amid European lawmakers are in a hurry **to introduce an AI Act to enforce rules on emerging tools such as ChatGPT** - a chatbot (developed by OpenAI) that has become the fastest-growing app in history since its launch.

What is the Group of Seven (G7)?



- It is an **intergovernmental informal political forum** of 7 wealthy democracies formed in 1975.
- It consists of Canada, France, Germany,

Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States.

- It is officially organised around shared values of **pluralism and representative government**, with members making up the world's largest International Monetary Fund (IMF) **advanced economies** in the world.
- The heads of government of the member states, as well as the representatives of the **European Union** (non-enumerated member), meet at the annual G7 Summit.
- As of 2020, **G7 accounts for over half of global net wealth** (at over \$200 trillion), 30 to 43% of global GDP and 10% of the world's population.

Artificial Intelligence (AI):

- Artificial intelligence (AI) is the **ability of a computer or a robot controlled by a computer to do tasks that are usually done by humans because they require human intelligence and discernment**.
- The term is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience.
- AI algorithms are trained using large datasets so that they can identify patterns, make predictions and recommend actions, much like a human would, just faster and better.

Need to regulate AI

- **Issues with AI**

- Artificial Intelligence is already suffering from three key issues –
privacy, bias and discrimination.
 - **Regulator vacuum**
 - Currently, governments do not have any policy tools to halt work in AI development. If left unchecked, it can start infringing on – and ultimately take control of – people’s lives.
 - **Increased use of AI & privacy**
 - Businesses across industries are increasingly deploying AI to analyse preferences and personalize user experiences, boost productivity, and fight fraud.
 - For example, ChatGPT Plus, has already been integrated by **Snapchat, Unreal Engine** and **Shopify** in their applications.
 - This growing use of AI has already transformed the way the global economy works and how businesses interact with their consumers.
 - However, in some cases it is also beginning to infringe on people’s privacy.
 - **Fixing accountability**
 - AI should be regulated so that the entities using the technology act responsible and are held accountable.
 - Laws and policies should be developed that broadly govern the algorithms which will help promote responsible use of AI and make businesses accountable.
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