

WHAT IS MAYA OS?

The Defence Ministry recently decided to drop the Microsoft operating system and go for a local one named Maya operating system.



About Maya OS:

- It is a new Operation System (OS) based on an open-source platform.
- It has the interface and all functionality like Windows and users will not feel much difference as they transition to it.
- Maya was developed by government development agencies within six months.
- **Aim:** To prevent malware attacks and other cyber-attacks which had seen a steep increase.
- **Currently,** Maya is being installed only in Defence Ministry systems and not on computers connected to the networks of the three Services.

What is an Operating System (OS)?

- An OS is a software program that acts as an intermediary between computer hardware and the computer user.
- It provides a user-friendly interface and manages the hardware and software resources of a computer system.
- In essence, an operating system enables a user to interact with a computer and run applications efficiently.
- An OS, after being initially loaded into the computer by a boot program, manages all of the other application programs in a computer.



WHAT IS LUNA-25?

Russia is set to launch its first lunar landing spacecraft in nearly half a century on August 11.

About Luna-25:

- It is also designated as the **Luna-Glob-Lander** which is a **Russian lunar lander mission**.
- It is targeted to the south polar region of the Moon.
- There are two primary **scientific objectives of the mission**: to study composition of the polar regolith, and to study the plasma and dust components of the lunar polar exosphere.
- It will take off from the **Vostochny cosmodrome**.
- **Lander structure**:
 - Luna 25's lander features a four-legged base **housing landing rockets and propellant tanks**.
 - An upper compartment contains **solar panels, communication equipment**, on-board computers, and scientific instruments.
- **Payloads**:
 - It carries **eight science instruments**, including gamma-ray and neutron spectrometers, infrared spectrometers, mass spectrometers, and imaging systems.
- **Landing Site**:
 - The primary landing site for Luna 25 is near the lunar South Pole, with a reserve site **located southwest of the Manzini crater**.
- **Mission duration**:
 - It is expected to operate on the lunar surface, **studying regolith and exospheric dust** and particles, for approximately one year.

CENTRAL ARMED POLICE FORCE

About Central Armed Police Force (CAPF):

- Central Armed Police Forces is the collective name of central police organizations in India under the authority of **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- These are technically paramilitary forces formerly known as “**Central Para-Military Forces (CPMF)**”.
- Since 2011, India adopted the term "Central Armed Police Forces" to drop the word "paramilitary".
- These forces are responsible for internal security and guarding the borders.

Classification of CAPF:

- The Central Armed Police Forces refers to seven security forces, all functioning under the authority of **Ministry of Home Affairs**.
- These seven security forces are –
 - Assam Rifles (AR)
 - Border Security Force (BSF)
 - Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
 - Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
 - Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
 - National Security Guard (NSG)
 - Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)
- Each of the seven has its own cadre of officers, but they are headed by officers of the **Indian Police Service**.

About Assam Rifles:

- The Assam Rifles is a central police and paramilitary organisation responsible for border security, counter-insurgency, and law and order in Northeast India.
- Its primary role is **to guard the 1,643-kilometre-long Indo-Myanmar border**.
- The AR comes under the administration of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), while its operational control is maintained by the Indian Army.
- The AR is often nicknamed "**Sentinels of the North East**" and "Friends of the Hill People".
- It is the **oldest paramilitary force** in India.

About Border Security Force (BSF):

- The primary role of the Border Security Force is to guard the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders, it is deployed both on the international border and the Line of Control (LOC).
- The BSF has air wing, marine wing, an artillery regiment, and commando units.
- It currently stands as the world's largest border guarding force.
- BSF has been termed as the First Line of Defence of Indian Territories.

About Central Industrial Security Force (CISF):

- The Central Industrial Security Force came into existence in **1969** to provide integrated security cover to certain sensitive public sector undertakings.
- The CISF security umbrella includes India's most critical infrastructure facilities like nuclear installations, space establishments, airports, seaports, power plants etc.

About Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF):

- The CRPF's primary role lies in assisting the State/Union Territories in police operations to maintain law and order and counter-insurgency.
- The Central Reserve Police includes:
 - The **Rapid Action Force (RAF)**, a 15-battalion anti-riot force trained to respond to sectarian violence.
 - The **Commando Battalion for Resolute Action (COBRA)**, a 10-battalion strong anti-Naxalite / COIN force.
- It came into existence as the Crown Representative's Police in **1939**.
- Besides law and order and counter-insurgency duties, the CRPF has played an increasingly large role in India's general elections.

About Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP):

- The Indo Tibetan Border Police was established in 1962 in the aftermath of the Indo-China war.
- The ITBP is deployed for **guarding duties on the Indo-China border from Karakoram Pass in Ladakh to Diphu Pass in Arunachal Pradesh** covering a total distance of 3,488 km.
- It is a specialized mountain force and most of the officers and men are professionally trained mountaineers and skiers.

About National Security Guard (NSG):

- The National Security Guard (NSG), commonly known as Black Cats, is a counter-terrorism unit.

- It was founded under the **National Security Guard Act, 1986**.
- It was founded following **Operation Blue Star**, for combating terrorist activities and protects states against internal disturbances.

About Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB):

- Sashastra Seema Bal is a border guarding force of India deployed along its borders with **Nepal** and **Bhutan**.
- The force was originally set up under the name **Special Service Bureau** in 1963 in the aftermath of the Indo-China War to strengthen India's border areas against enemy operations.

[NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL PRICING AUTHORITY \(NPPA\)](#)

Drug price regulator National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) recently fixed the retail prices of 44 new drug formulations.



About National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA):

- It is a **government regulatory agency** established with the aim of **controlling and regulating the prices of pharmaceutical drugs and medical devices in the country** to ensure their availability at affordable rates.
- It was **constituted vide Government of India Resolution dated 29th August 1997** as an **attached office of the Department of Pharmaceuticals (DoP), Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers**.
- **Functions**
 - To implement and **enforce the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order** in accordance with the powers delegated to it.
 - To **deal with all legal matters arising out of the decisions** of the Authority.
 - To **monitor the availability of drugs, identify shortages**, if any, and to take remedial steps.
 - To **collect/ maintain data on production, exports and imports**, market share of individual companies, **profitability of companies etc., for bulk drugs** and formulations.
 - To **undertake and/ or sponsor relevant studies** in respect of pricing of drugs / pharmaceuticals.

- To **recruit/ appoint the officers and other staff members of the Authority**, as per rules and procedures laid down by the Government.
- To **render advice to the Central Government** on changes/ revisions in the drug policy.
- To **render assistance to the Central Government in the parliamentary matters** relating to drug pricing.

What are Bulk Drugs?

- A bulk drug, **also called an active pharmaceutical ingredient (API)**, is the **key ingredient of a drug** or medicine, which **lends it the desired therapeutic effect** or produces the intended pharmacological activity.
- For example, paracetamol is a bulk drug, which acts against pain.

AB - PMJAY (AYUSHMAN BHARAT- PRADHAN MANTRI JAN AAROGYA YOJANA)

Why in news?

- The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) have highlighted irregularities in registration and validation of beneficiaries under the Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojana (PMJAY).
- In its audit report on Performance Audit of AB-PMJAY, tabled in Lok Sabha, the CAG said that overall, 7,49,820 beneficiaries were linked with a single mobile number in the Beneficiary Identification System (BIS) of the scheme.

Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)

- Launched in September 2018, the scheme aimed to offer secondary and tertiary care services to the vulnerable population in the society.
- It was launched as a second component of the ‘Ayushman Bharat’ scheme.
- This scheme aimed to offer medical coverage of Rs. 5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalisation to poor and vulnerable families.

Eligibility

- The scheme is targeted to cover 10.74 Crore families (deprived rural families and identified occupational category of urban worker's families)
- The beneficiaries are identified by latest Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) data.

Benefits

- It provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service, i.e., the hospital.
- Rs 5 lakh Insurance coverage benefit per year offers Health Benefit Packages which covers surgery, medical and day care treatments, cost of medicines and diagnostics.

Role of National Health Authority (NHA)

- NHA is the apex body responsible for implementing Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana.
- It has been entrusted with the role of:
 - Designing strategy, building technological infrastructure and
 - Implementation of National Digital Health Mission to create a National Digital Health Eco-system.
- To implement the scheme at the State level, State Health Agencies (SHAs) in the form of a society/trust have been set up by respective States.

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT DAY 2023

Every year Quit India Day is observed on August 8 to commemorate the occasion. This year marks the 81st anniversary of the event.



What is the Quit India Movement?

- The Quit India Movement, also known as the August Movement or Bharat Chhodo Andolan, was a significant civil disobedience movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942 at Gowalia Tank Maidan also known as August Kranti Maidan in Bombay.

- On this day, **August 8th, in 1942, Gandhi gave the famous "Do or Die" speech**, urging the Indian people to act decisively and non-violently against British rule.

Reasons:

- While factors leading to such a movement had been building up, **matters came to a head with the failure of the Cripps Mission.**
- **The failure of the Cripps Mission made Gandhi realise that freedom would come only if Indians fought tooth and nail for it.**
- **The movement aimed to demand an end to British colonial rule in India and achieve full independence.**

Mass Protests:

- The movement saw **widespread protests, strikes and acts of civil disobedience** across the country.
- People participated in **marches, demonstrations, and various forms of nonviolent resistance.**
- **Women played a vital role** in the Quit India Movement, displaying immense courage and leadership.
- During the movement, **parallel governments were set up in Ballia (Uttar Pradesh), Satara (Maharashtra), Tamluk (West Bengal), and Talcher (Odisha).**
- **Numerous arrests were made following the protest.** Many top leaders of Congress, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, were also arrested.

WHAT IS RAISINA DIALOGUE?

Foreign Secretary recently told a Parliament committee that the Raisina Dialogue is now among the most significant global level think tank events in the world.



About Raisina Dialogue:

- It is India's premier conference on geopolitics and geoeconomics,



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committed to addressing the most challenging issues facing the global community.

- It is modelled on the lines of the Munich Security Conference and Singapore's Shangri-La Dialogue.
- It is held annually since 2016 in New Delhi.
- The Dialogue is structured as a multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral discussion involving heads of state, cabinet ministers, and local government officials, who are joined by thought leaders from the private sector, media, and academia.
- It is organized by the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

Key Facts about Observer Research Foundation (ORF):

- Established in 1990, the ORF is an independent, nonpartisan think tank that conducts policy research on good governance, foreign policy, and sustainable economic development for India.
- ORF's work spans a wide range of topics, including climate, energy, cyber issues and media, economic development, and national security.
- Mandate: It seeks to lead and aid policy thinking towards building a strong and prosperous India in a fair and equitable world.

Shangri-La Dialogue:

- It is Asia's premier defence and security summit.
- It is attended by Defence Ministers, permanent heads of ministries and military chiefs of 28 Asia-Pacific countries.
- It is organized by an independent think-tank, International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).
- The summit is named after the Shangri-La hotel in Singapore, where it has been held since 2002.