

### TEACHERS' DAY

Teachers' Day is being celebrated throughout the country on September 5, 2022.

**DR. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN**  
September 5, 1888 - April 17, 1975

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was one of India's most illustrious scholars of the 20th century.

1962-1967: President of India  
1952-1962: India's first Vice-President

- He was appointed a Knight Bachelor in 1931
- Dr. Radhakrishnan defended Hinduism against 'uninformed Western criticism' and played a major role in the formation of contemporary Hindu identity and earned the reputation of being the bridge-builder between India and the West.
- He was nominated 27 times for the Nobel Prize, 16 times for literature and 11 times for Peace.
- His book, 'The Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore' attracted global attention to Indian philosophy.
- He was one of the founders of Help Age India, an NGO for underprivileged elderly people in India.
- He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954.
- He received the Templeton Prize in 1975 and donated the prize mon to Oxford University.
- In his memory, the Oxford University started the Radhakrishnan Chevening Scholarships and the Radhakrishnan Memorial Award.



#### About:

- The day is celebrated on the birth anniversary of educationist and former President Dr Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.
- President Droupadi Murmu will confer National Awards to 46 selected teachers for the year 2022 in New Delhi.
- The Department of School Education and Literacy,

Ministry of Education has been organising a national level function on Teachers Day every year to confer the National Awards to best teachers of the country. The selection is done through a transparent and online three stage selection process.

- The purpose of National Awards to Teachers is to celebrate the unique contribution of teachers in the country and to honour those teachers who through their commitment and industry have not only improved the quality of school education but also enriched the lives of their students.

### INDIA AND AUSTRALIA, FROM DIVERGENCE TO CONVERGENCE

#### Context

- The fifth round of **Track 1.5 Australia-India Leadership Dialogue** will be held on **6th September, 2022 in New Delhi**, bringing together 50 of the best and brightest leaders from Australia and India including Ministers, business leaders and academics for an **invitation-only forum**.
- The leaders at the dialogue will reflect on the past, but recommend more concrete steps to foster the relationship and ways to create a more **habitable and sustainable planet**.

- Addressing Australia-India bilateral relations in the wider context of the Indo-Pacific region, the Dialogue provides a forum for **consensus-building** that paves the way to **agreements on formal outcomes**.

### Setting markers for ties

- **About Australia-India Leadership Dialogue:** It is a premier forum for **informal diplomacy** between Australia and India. This is the **first Dialogue since 2019**, due to the novel coronavirus pandemic.
- **Objective:** It is aimed at enhancing our shared framework for regional security, promoting business and commercial opportunities and strengthening people to people links, bilaterally and multilaterally thus contributing to solutions to global challenges.
- **Matters to be covered:** Cyber threats and artificial intelligence (AI) governance in a geopolitically turbulent region.
  - De-carbonising economies and helping each other develop **trusted supply chains** through **critical minerals cooperation**.

### India's significance for Australia

- Australia wants to find **alternative markets to China** and **diversify supply chains** for its critical minerals.
- Australia also contains reserves of about **21 out of the 49 minerals** identified in **India's critical minerals strategy**. It is well placed to serve India's national interests required for India's **carbon reduction**

### Overview of relations

- **Mutual commons:** Apart from being two **English-speaking, multicultural, federal** democracies that believe in and respect the rule of law, both have a **strategic interest** in ensuring a balance in the Indo-Pacific and in ensuring that the region is not dominated by any one hegemonic power.

- In addition, Indians are today the **largest source of skilled migrants** in Australia and the economic relationship, already robust, could potentially be transformed if the promise of the new Australia-India **Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)** is realised.
- **Differences:** The long shadow of the Cold War, India's independent economic policies, the White Australia policy, and Canberra's decision not to transfer uranium to India and other factors had kept the two countries apart for several decades.
- **White Australia policy:** The Act gave immigration officers the power to make any non-European migrant sit a 50-word dictation test. It was aimed to forbid people of non-European ethnic origin, especially Asians from immigrating to Australia, starting in 1901.

## Cooperation in multilateral forums

- Australia supports India's candidature in an **expanded UN Security Council**.
- Both India and Australia are **members** of the **G-20, Commonwealth, Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC), ASEAN Regional Forum, Asia Pacific Partnership** on Climate and Clean Development, and have participated in the East Asia Summits.
- Both countries have also been cooperating as members of the **Five Interested Parties (FIP)** in the WTO context.
- In 2008, Australia became an **Observer in SAARC**.
- Australia participated in the **MALABAR naval exercise** in October 2020, joining India, the United States, and Japan demonstrating a collective resolve to support an open and prosperous Indo-Pacific.

## A shared framework

- As India marks 75 years of Independence and **surpasses the United Kingdom** as the **fifth largest global economy**, the momentum around this fifth Australia-India Leaderships Dialogue and the bilateral fruit it may bear should not be under-estimated.

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## FLOPPY DISKS

## Japan's government has "declared a war on floppy disks".



### About:

- Decades after the unwieldy magnetic storage disks became obsolete and were phased out globally, Japan's digital ministry has announced that it will finally do away with floppy disks and other outdated technology in a bid to modernise its bureaucracy.
- Japan may be home to some of the world's leading tech giants, but the Japanese have always had an affinity for older technology. According to a BBC report, cassettes were still widely used in 2015.

### What are floppy disks?

- Popularly used between the 1970s and 1990s, a floppy disk is a removable disk storage device used to save computer data and programmes.
- The disk, first developed by IBM, is only able to store about 800 KB of data, which is about 0.0008 GB.
- To put that in perspective, today one can find hard drives with storage up to 20 TB (20,000 GB).

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## ISRO TESTS SYSTEM TO RECOVER SPENT ROCKET STAGES

### In News:

- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully demonstrated a new technology with Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerator (IAD) which it said is a game changer with multiple applications for future missions.
- An IAD, designed and developed by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), was successfully test flown in a 'Rohini' sounding rocket from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS).



### Inflated Aerodynamic Decelerator:

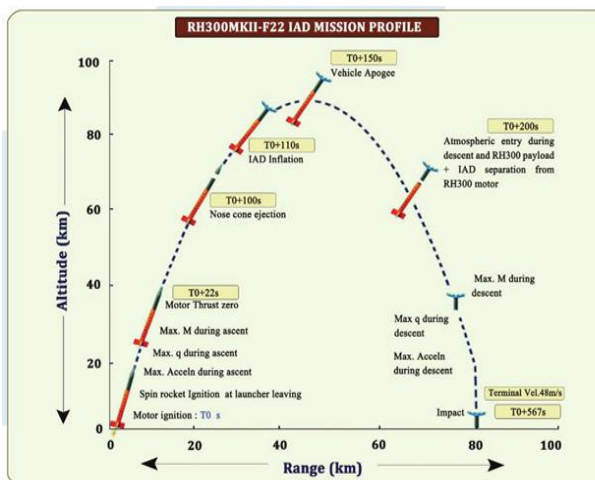
- Inflatable Aerodynamic Decelerator or IAD is a technique used for an atmospheric entry payload.
- An inflatable envelope and an inflatant (anything that inflates the envelope, like air or helium) make up the inflatable aerodynamic decelerator.
- While entering the atmosphere, it inflates like a balloon and decelerates the lander.
- The inflatant is designed to fill the inflatable envelope to a condition such that it surrounds the payload meant to enter the atmosphere of a planet or satellite and causes aerodynamic forces to slow it down.

### Applications:

- The IAD has huge potential in variety of space applications like –
  - Recovery of spent stages of rocket,
  - For landing payloads on to Mars or Venus and
  - In making space habitat for human space flight missions.

### News Summary:

- Recently, an IAD, designed and developed by Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), was successfully test flown in a ‘Rohini’ sounding rocket from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station (TERLS).
  - Rohini sounding rockets are routinely used for flight demonstration of new technologies being developed by ISRO.
  - The IAD was initially folded and kept inside the payload bay of the rocket.



- At around 84 km altitude, the IAD was inflated and it descended through atmosphere with the payload part of sounding rocket.
- The IAD has systematically reduced the velocity of the payload through aerodynamic drag and followed the predicted trajectory.
- This is first time that an IAD is designed specifically for spent stage recovery.



- This demonstration opens a gateway for cost effective spent stage recovery using the Inflatable Aerodynamics Decelerator technology.
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## RAMON MAGSAYSAY AWARD

**Former Kerala Health Minister and Communist Party of India (Marxist) [CPI (M)] central committee member K.K. Shailaja, MLA, has declined the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation's offer to consider her for the international honour in 2022.**



### **About:**

- The foundation wanted to honour her for the public service and community leadership during the Nipah outbreak and COVID-19 pandemic in Kerala. However, Ms. Shailaja felt she could not accept the offer extended to her as an individual since the effort was collective.
- The Ramon Magsaysay Award, widely considered to be Asia's equivalent to the Nobel Prize, recognises outstanding leadership and communitarian contributions in Asia.
- The prize was established in April 1957 by the trustees of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund based in New York City with the concurrence of the Philippine government.
- The Ramon Magsaysay Award is presented in formal ceremonies in Manila, Philippines on August 31st, the birth anniversary of the much-esteemed Philippine President whose ideals inspired the Award's creation in 1957.
- From 1958 to 2008, the Award was given in six categories annually: (1) Government Service, (2) Public Service, (3) Community Leadership, (4) Journalism, Literature, and Creative Communication Arts, (5) Peace and International Understanding and (6) Emergent Leadership.
- Starting in 2009, the Ramon Magsaysay Award is no longer being given in fixed Award categories, except for Emergent Leadership.

### **Indian winners on the list**

- Prominent Indians who have won the award include Vinoba Bhave in 1958, Mother Teresa in 1962, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay in 1966, Satyajit Ray in 1967, Mahasweta Devi in 1997.

- In recent years, Arvind Kejriwal (2006), Anshu Gupta of Goonj (2015), human rights activist Bezwada Wilson (2016), and journalist Ravish Kumar (2019) have won the award.
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## SAVAJ – THE MASCOT FOR THE 36<sup>th</sup>. NATIONAL GAMES

Union Home Minister Amit Shah launched the mascot and the anthem for the 36th National Games at Trans Stadia in Ahmedabad.



### About:

- The mascot is named as Savaj which means cub in Gujarati. The anthem is based on the theme of Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat.
  - The National Games will be organised between 29th of this month to 12th of next month at six cities in the state namely Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Surat, Vadodara, Rajkot and Bhavnagar.
  - The event also witnessed the closing of 11th Khel Mahakumbh. Winners of Khel Mahakumbh were given away prizes at the hands of Mr. Shah.
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## CYRUS MISTRY

Cyrus P. Mistry, industrialist and former chairman of Tata Sons, was killed in a road accident about 150 km from Mumbai when the car he was travelling in hit a road divider.



### About:

- Cyrus Pallonji Mistry (1968 – 2022) was an Indian-born Irish businessman. He was the former chairperson of the Tata Group, an Indian business conglomerate, from 2012 to 2016.
  - He was the sixth chairman of the group, and only the second (after Nowroji Saklatwala) not to bear the surname Tata.
  - In October 2016, the board of Tata Group's holding company, Tata Sons, voted to remove Mistry from the post of chairman. Former chairman Ratan Tata then returned as interim chairman, and Natarajan Chandrasekaran was named as the new chairman a few months later.
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- He owned an 18.4% stake in Tata Sons, through his company, Cyrus Investments Pvt. Ltd.
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## BANGLA DESH PRIME MINISTER TO ARRIVE INDIA

### **In News:**

- Today, Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is scheduled to arrive Indian on an official visit.
- The visiting leader is likely to focus on water sharing, energy cooperation, uninterrupted commercial flow and greater connectivity.

### **India-Bangladesh Bilateral Relation**

#### **Current status of the relationship**

- India-Bangladesh relationship rests on two pillars of India diplomacy – Neighbourhood First Policy and Act East.
- The spirit of friendship, understanding and mutual respect engendered during the liberation of Bangladesh continues to permeate different aspects of this relationship.

#### **2021: A Golden Chapter**

- 2021 marks the triveni of events that have epochal(memorable event or date) significance:
  - The golden jubilee of liberation of Bangladesh
  - the birth centenary of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
  - 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic ties
- Bangladesh's decision to establish a memorial in remembrance of the sacrifices made by members of Indian armed forces in 1971 was a key step towards preserving this history of shared sacrifice.

#### **Trade**

- Bangladesh is India's biggest trade partner in South Asia and India is the second biggest trade partner of Bangladesh.



- Bilateral trade between India and Bangladesh has grown steadily over the last decade and in the **FY 2020-21, bilateral trade reached \$10.17 bn.**
- During this period, Bangladesh Export to India stood at \$1.28 billion while import from India stood at \$8.6 billion.
- Bangladesh's exports to India, primarily ride on ready-made garments.
- India offered duty-free and quota free entry to Bangladesh goods under the (South Asian Free Trade Area) SAFTA agreement in 2011.
- However, after Bangladesh graduates from the **Least Developed Country (LDC)** status, it will no longer be able to avail this facility. United Nations approved Bangladesh to graduate LDC status by 2026
- Hence, India and Bangladesh is considering signing a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA).

## Connectivity

- India-Bangladesh Friendship Bridge 1 (also known as **Feni Bridge**) has been constructed which will connect **Tripura with Chittagong** port of Bangladesh.
- A ship carrying cargo from **Bhutan to Bangladesh** was flagged off from Assam in July 2019. It sailed over river Brahmaputra and the Indo Bangladesh Protocol Route.
- This was the first time an Indian waterway is being used as a transit channel for transport of cargo between two countries.
- To boost sub-regional connectivity, Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal (BBIN) Motor Vehicles Agreement (MVA) was signed in June 2015.
- In March 2022, India, Bangladesh and Nepal finalised an enabling MoU for implementing the BBIN

## Energy Cooperation

- Energy cooperation between the two sides has also shown a lot of positivity.
- Indian state Tripura supplying a total of 160 MW of power to Bangladesh in addition to the 500 MW the country is receiving from West Bengal since 2013.

- In September 2018, Indian PM and his Bangladeshi counterpart jointly inaugurated the construction of a friendship pipeline project through video conferencing.
- The 130-kilometre India-Bangladesh Friendship Pipeline Project will connect Siliguri in West Bengal in India and Parbatipur in Dinajpur district of Bangladesh.

### **Indian Assistance during COVID-19 Pandemic**

- India gifted one lakh anti-malarial tablets of hydroxychloroquine and 50,000 surgical gloves to Bangladesh. It also donated 30,000 COVID-19 test kits to Bangladesh.
- India assisted the neighbouring countries including Bangladesh under SAARC framework. It provided training to the medical staffs of member countries and took lead role in creating the SAARC COVID-19 emergency fund.
- In January 2021, India supplied 2 million doses of Made-in-India Covid-19 vaccines to Bangladesh under Vaccine Maitri initiative.

### **Some of the issues likely to be discussed during this visit**

- **River water sharing**
  - India & Bangladesh share 54 transboundary rivers, big and small. River water sharing has been a contentious issue between these two countries.
- **Ganga river dispute**
  - In 1996, the sharing of the Ganga waters was successfully agreed upon.
  - However, the major area of dispute has been India's construction and operation of the **Farakka Barrage** to increase water supply to the river Hooghly.
  - Bangladesh complains that it does not get a fair share of the water in the dry season and some of its areas get flooded when India releases excess waters during monsoon.
- **Teesta River dispute**
  - As per an agreement of 2011 the two sides had agreed to share the river's water 50:50, the same as the 1996 Ganges water-sharing pact between the neighbours.
  - This agreement was not signed due to opposition from chief minister of West Bengal
- **Bangladesh will be seeking help on repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar**



# CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK



- More than a million refugees are living in camps in Bangladesh’s Cox’s Bazaar area, the burden of which has been weighing heavy on the country.
  - India has supplied humanitarian aid to Bangladesh under 'Operation Insaniyat' for the Rohingya crisis. However, Bangladesh expects India to put pressure on Myanmar for repatriation of over a million of Rohingyas.
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