

TEACHERS DAY 2023: SIGNIFICANCE, HISTORY, DATE, CELEBRATION

Teacher's day in India is celebrated on 5th September every year to honor contribution of Teachers.

Teachers play a pivotal role in shaping the lives of many individuals throughout their lives, They are responsible for imparting knowledge, values, and skills that go far beyond the confines of the classroom. To celebrate their dedication and the profound impact they have on society, we observe Teachers' Day. In India, Teacher's Day is celebrated on 5 September every year.

This special day is a heartfelt tribute to the men and women who guide individuals through the journey of education, nurturing their potential and helping them become responsible and informed citizens. In this article, we will explore the significance, history, date, ways to celebrate, and inspiring quotes that embody the spirit of Teachers' Day, reminding us of the profound importance of Teachers in our lives.

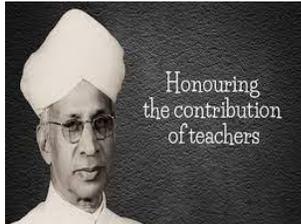
Significance of Teachers' Day

Teachers' Day is a special day dedicated to honouring and appreciating the contributions of teachers in the lives of students and society as a whole. It is a day to recognize the invaluable role that teachers play in shaping the future of individuals and the nation. Teachers are the guiding lights who impart knowledge, values, and skills, nurturing students to become responsible and knowledgeable citizens.

History of Teachers' Day

Teachers' Day in India is celebrated on the birth anniversary of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, a renowned philosopher, scholar, and the second President of India. Dr. Radhakrishnan was born on 5 September 1888, and his contributions to education and philosophy made him an ideal choice for this celebration. When he became the President of India, his students and friends requested him to allow them to celebrate his birthday, to

which he replied that he would be honoured if his birthday were observed as a day to honour teachers. Since then, 5 September has been celebrated as Teachers' Day in India.



Date of Teachers' Day

As mentioned earlier, the Date of Teacher's Day in India is 5 September. Teacher's Day is celebrated on the birthday of Dr. Radhakrishnan who was a profound scholar, and teacher and later became the President of India.

How to Celebrate Teachers' Day?

There are many ways to celebrate Teacher's Day in India. In most schools, colleges, and other education institutes, students celebrate Teacher's Day with great enthusiasm organising performances involving singing, dancing and other activities. Students bring gifts, flowers, and greeting cards with personalized messages for their teachers. In many schools, students are allowed to decorate their classrooms with banners, posters, and balloons to add decor to the Teacher's Day Celebration.

GRAMODYOG VIKAS YOJANA

Recently, the Chairman of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises distributed tool-kits and machineries to artisans under 'Gramodyog Vikas Yojna.



About Gramodyog Vikas Yojana :

- It is one of the two components of the Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana, which aims to promote and develop the village industries through common facilities, technological modernisation, training, etc.
- It includes the activities carried out **under different village industries.**
- Components of the Yojana

- **Research & Development and Product Innovation:** R&D support would be given to the institutions that intend to carry out product development, new innovations, design development, product diversification processes, etc.
- **Capacity Building:** Under the Human Resource Development and Skill Training components, exclusive capacity building of staff, as well as the artisans, would be adequately addressed through the existing MDTCs and institutions of excellence.
- **Marketing & Publicity:** The V.I. institutions will be provided market support by way of preparation of product catalogue, Industry directory, market research, new marketing techniques, buyer seller meet, arranging exhibitions, etc.
- **Target beneficiaries:** Artisans, Unemployed Youth and Self Help Groups (SHGs)
- **Eligibility criteria:** Any person who is a Traditional Artisan, has Knowledge of Skill, and has experience in Art and Craft.

GRIHA NORMS

The Indian Army's new Thal Sena Bhawan (TSB) is coming up with GRIHA-IV (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment) norms.



About GRIHA norms:

- GRIHA is an acronym for **Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment**. GRIHA is a Sanskrit word meaning – ‘Abode’.
- It is a **rating tool** that helps people assess the performance of their building against certain nationally acceptable benchmarks.
- It evaluates **the environmental performance of a building holistically over** its entire life cycle, thereby providing a definitive standard for what constitutes a ‘green building’.
- The rating system, based on accepted energy and environmental principles, will seek to strike a balance between the established practices and emerging concepts, both national and international.
- It is developed by **TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute)**.
- This tool has been adopted by the **Ministry of New and Renewable Energy**.

- **Criteria:**
 - It assesses a **building out of 34 criteria** and awards points on a scale of 100.
 - In order to qualify for GRIHA certification, a project must **achieve at least 50 points**.
 - Certain criteria / sub-criteria are mandatory and have to be complied with for the project to be at all eligible for rating.
 - **Project scoring**
 - 50-60 points are certified as a 1-star GRIHA rated building,
 - 61-70 is a 2-star GRIHA rated building,
 - 71-80 is a 3-star GRIHA rating building,
 - 81-90 is a 4-star GRIHA rated building
 - 91-100 is a 5-star GRIHA rated building
-

PM-DAKSH YOJANA

During 2020-21 to 2022-23, a total of 107,156 beneficiaries have been trained under the PM-DAKSH Yojana.



PM-DAKSH Yojana:

- The **Pradhan Mantri Dakshata Aur Kushalata Sampanna Hitgrahi (PM-DAKSH)** Yojana is a **Central Sector Scheme**.
- It was launched during 2020-21.
- The main objective of the Scheme is to **enhance the competency level of the target groups** to make them employable both in self-employment and wage-employment for their socio-economic development.
- It is a National Action Plan for skilling marginalised **persons covering SCs, OBCs, EBCs, DNTs, Sanitation workers** and waste pickers.
- **Target Group:**
 - **Artisans-** who may be able to improve their revenue generation capacities within their practising vocations;

- **Women-** who may be able to enter into self-employment and financially empower themselves without neglecting their domestic activities and
- **Youth-** who may acquire long-term training and specialisation in employable vocations and gain a better standing in the job market.
- The age **criteria of the scheme is between 18-45 years**, and the income criteria are no income limit for SCs, SafaiKaramcharis, including waste pickers and DNT.
- The annual family income should be below Rs.3 lakh for OBCs, and the EBCs (Economically Backward Classes) annual family income should be below Rs.1 lakh.
- **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJ&E).

WHAT IS ZEALANDIA?

Geoscientists recently discovered a continent known as Zealandia that had been hiding in plain sight for almost 375 years.



About Zealandia:

- It is a **long, narrow microcontinent** that is mostly submerged in the South Pacific Ocean.
- **Location:** It is located in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, primarily to the east of Australia and to the south of New Caledonia. It encompasses the region that includes New Zealand and New Caledonia.

Formation:

- Zealandia or **Te Riu-a-Māui** in the Māori language was formally one of the constituent continents of the ancient supercontinent called Gondwana, which also included Western Antarctica and Eastern Australia over 500 million years ago.
- It began to "pull away" from Gondwana roughly 105 million years ago.
- As Zealandia started pulling away, it began to sink beneath the waves, with over 94 per cent remaining underwater for millennia.

- It is approximately **1.89 million square miles** (4.9 million square km) in size, **about half the size of Australia.**
- **The vast majority** of this new continent **lies beneath 6,560 feet (2km) of water.**
- **The part of Zealandia that is above water forms the foundation of New Zealand's north and south islands as well as the island of New Caledonia.**
- **Tectonic Plate Boundaries:** Zealandia is **situated along the boundary of several tectonic plates**, including the Australian Plate, Pacific Plate, and Indo-Australian Plate.
- **The existence of Zealandia was first recorded in 1642 by Dutch businessman and sailor Abel Tasman**, who was on a mission to find the "great Southern Continent," or Terra Australis.

CHANDRAYAAN-3 LANDER: VIKRAM COMES UP WITH A SURPRISE, MAKES A 'JUMP' ON THE MOON

Why in News?

- Exceeding its mission objectives, the Chandrayaan-3 mission's lander Vikram has achieved another significant milestone as it successfully undertook a **hop experiment.**

What is Hop Test?

- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) said that the lander (on command) successfully **fired the engines, elevated itself** by about 40 cm as expected and landed safely at a distance of 30-40 cm away.
- It demonstrated ISRO's capability to get the lander to fire its engines and produce the thrust to lift it off the ground.

Why is the Hop Test Important?

- Though ISRO is yet to announce follow-up missions to the Moon, scientists are of the view that **a sample return mission was the next logical step to Chandrayaan-3.**
 - In fact, if Chandrayaan-2 had been successful in 2019, Chandrayaan-3 would have been a sample return mission.
 - The human lander mission would also come at a later point.

- **The Chinese Chang'e lunar programme** has also progressed on similar lines. China sent an orbiter (2007), its first lunar mission, and then followed it up with a lander and sample return mission (last one in 2020).
- As a result, **the hop test is critical for future lunar missions**, as in the case of return missions or human lander missions, the lander must lift off from the lunar surface and return to Earth.
 - Of course, the thrust required in those situations would be much higher.
 - But **as a technology demonstration**, the 'hop experiment' would remain one of the highlights of the Chandrayaan-3 mission.
- The successful hop experiment also signifies India's capabilities in space exploration, potentially **attracting international investments into the country**.

Updates after the Hop Experiment:

- ISRO said the **spacecraft and the instruments onboard were all working fine** after the 'hop'.
- Deployed ramp, ChaSTE and ILSA (instruments) were **folded back and redeployed** successfully after the experiment.
- Shortly thereafter, **the payloads onboard the lander were put to sleep** in preparation for the incoming night time.
 - The solar-powered instruments were **not designed to survive the extreme low temperatures of lunar night**, which drops well below -120 degree Celsius.
 - Hence, **the instruments onboard the rover were put in sleep mode**, a few days earlier than the beginning of the night-time.
 - The remaining battery would try to keep the instruments warm during the night-time, which too extends for 14 Earth days.
 - If the battery does not completely drain during this time, the instruments can become active once again when sunshine becomes available.
- Soon after the launch of the Aditya-L1 mission, the ISRO Chairman also announced **plans to extend the mission life of both the lander and rover**.
 - The mission life of both the lander and rover was supposed to be only one lunar day, equivalent to 14 days on Earth.

GILBERT HILL

The Maharashtra Government recently proposed to develop Gilbert Hill into a tourist spot on the lines of Burj Khalifa in Dubai.



About Gilbert Hill:

- It is a 200-foot monolithic column of black basalt rock located at Andheri in Mumbai.
- The rock has a sheer vertical face and was formed when molten lava was squeezed out of the Earth's clefts during the Mesozoic Era about 66 million years ago.
- It was declared a National Park in 1952, while the Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation categorised it as a Grade II heritage structure in 2007.
- The 'hill' is only one of three outcrops of volcanic rock worldwide.
- Arguably the oldest heritage site in the country in its original form, Gilbert Hill has a few temples and a small garden atop. These are accessed by a steep staircase carved into the rock.

Key Facts about the Mesozoic Era:

- It is one of the major geologic eras in Earth's history, lasting approximately from 252 million years ago to 66 million years ago.
- It is also known as the "Age of Dinosaurs" because dinosaurs were the dominant land animals during this time.
- The Mesozoic Era was divided into three periods:
 - **Triassic Period (252 to 201 million years ago):**
 - The first dinosaurs appeared during this period, along with other reptiles, such as crocodiles and pterosaurs.
 - The climate was warm and humid.
 - Pangea, the supercontinent, began to break apart.
 - **Jurassic Period (201 to 145 million years ago):**



CROSS & CLIMB ROHTAK



- This was the **golden age of dinosaurs**, with many of the familiar dinosaur species, such as **Tyrannosaurus rex**, **Stegosaurus**, and **Triceratops**, appearing during this time.
 - The **first birds**, like **Archaeopteryx**, emerged.
 - The **climate** was still warm and humid.
 - **Cretaceous Period (145 to 66 million years ago):**
 - The **dinosaurs** reached their **peak of diversity** during this period.
 - The **climate** became **cooler and drier**, and the **continents** continued to break apart.
 - The period **ended with the mass extinction event** known as the **Cretaceous-Paleogene (K-Pg) extinction**, likely caused by a combination of factors. This event **led to the extinction of the non-avian dinosaurs and many other species**.
-

