



School of Research Based Learning & Competition

Current Affairs - 28 January 2025

UTTARAKHAND ADOPTS UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

Uttarakhand government officially implemented the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) on January 27, 2025, making it the first Indian state to adopt the UCC post-Independence.

The UCC, which excludes Scheduled Tribes and natives who have migrated out of the state, was passed by the State Assembly in February 2024.

Uniform Civil Code (UCC)

- The Uniform Civil Code is a law that seeks to establish a common set of legal provisions for all citizens, regardless of religion or community.
- It will standardise marriage, divorce, inheritance, property rights, and adoption laws.

Key highlights of Uttarakhand's UCC

- UCC as a constitutional measure aims to eliminate discrimination and ensure women's empowerment.
- o It promotes equality and does not discriminate based on gender, caste, or religion.
- Scheduled Tribes, as defined under Article 342 of the Constitution, have been exempted from the UCC to protect their rights.

• Key Features of the UCC

- o **Banned Practices**: Prohibits halala, iddat, and talaq from Muslim Personal Law.
- o **Equal Rights for Women**: Ensures equal property and inheritance rights.
- Mandatory Online Registrations: Marriage, divorce, and live-in relationships must be registered on the government portal ucc.uk.gov.in.

Marriage Laws

- o Legal marriage age: 21 years for men and 18 years for women.
- Mandatory marriage registration.
- o Prohibits polygamy, child marriage, and triple talaq.

• Inheritance and Property Rights

o Equal inheritance rights for sons and daughters.





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 Recognizes children of live-in couples as "legitimate," granting them equal inheritance rights.

• UCC Online Portal

- Aadhaar-Based Verification: Ensures user authenticity.
- o **Multilingual Translation**: AI-based service translates content into 22 languages.
- Integrated Database: Linked with 13 government departments, including police and courts.
- Tatkal Facility: Emergency processing available for a nominal fee.

• Registration Deadlines

- o Marriages Since 2010: Must be registered within six months.
- o **New Marriages**: Register within 60 days of marriage.
- o **Live-In Relationships**: Register within one month of UCC implementation.

• Live-In Relationship Rules

- Mandatory registration for couples aged 21 and above.
 - Parental consent required for couples under 21 years.
- Applicable to Uttarakhand residents, including those in live-in relationships outside the state.
- o **Termination**: Can be applied for online or offline, requiring mutual consent.
- Pregnancy Notification: Mandatory to report pregnancy within 30 days of childbirth.
- o **Housing Rights**: Landlords cannot deny housing to registered live-in couples.

• Penalties for Violations

- Initial warnings for non-compliance.
- o Fines for repeated violations.

Conclusion

The UCC aims to abolish practices like halala, polygamy, child marriage, and triple talaq, fostering equality among citizens. By removing gender biases in inheritance laws and legitimizing live-in children, it seeks to promote gender equality.





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INDIA AND CHINA: REVIVING BILATERAL TIES THROUGH DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION

After three months of negotiations, India and China have agreed to concrete measures to resume direct flights, visas, a number of exchanges, and the Mansarovar Yatra for pilgrims this summer.

Key Agreements and Initiatives:

- During the high-level meetings, both nations agreed on several initiatives aimed at rebuilding trust and enhancing collaboration:
 - Resumption of Kailash Mansarovar Yatra: Scheduled for the summer of 2025, this pilgrimage holds significant cultural and religious importance for Indian devotees.
 - Direct Flights and Visa Services: Both sides committed to restoring air connectivity between major cities and facilitating visas for media, think tanks, and business representatives.
 - Hydrological Data Sharing: Dialogues will resume under the India-China Expert
 Level Mechanism to discuss data sharing on trans-border rivers, a critical issue
 for downstream water management.

Focus on Economic and Trade Relations:

- Despite record trade volumes exceeding \$125 billion in 2023, tensions persist due to restrictions imposed by both countries.
- India expressed concerns over China's curbs on pharmaceutical and high-tech exports, while China raised issues regarding India's investment policies and regulatory hurdles for Chinese businesses.
- A joint statement emphasized the need for long-term policy transparency and predictability in economic and trade relations.
- By addressing these concerns, both countries aim to foster a more balanced trade partnership.





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Enhancing People-to-People Ties:

• As part of the **75th anniversary of diplomatic relations in 2025**, India and China plan to organize cultural events, media exchanges, and academic collaborations. These initiatives aim to restore mutual trust and foster deeper understanding among citizens.

Challenges in Bilateral Relations:

- While the agreements mark a positive step, several challenges remain:
 - Border Issues: The LAC dispute and unresolved de-escalation measures continue to strain relations.
 - Strategic Distrust: Historical tensions and competing geopolitical interests in the Indo-Pacific region contribute to mutual suspicion.
 - Economic Barriers: Trade imbalances and protectionist policies hinder seamless economic collaboration.

Path Forward: Building Sustainable Partnerships

- Chinese Foreign Minister emphasized the importance of reducing "mutual suspicion and estrangement" to strengthen bilateral ties.
- Similarly, Indian officials highlighted the need for mutual respect, sensitivity, and shared interests to sustain long-term cooperation.
- Key areas of focus include:
 - Maritime Cooperation: Enhancing collaboration in the Indo-Pacific to ensure regional stability.
 - Technology and Innovation: Promoting joint research and innovation in fields like renewable energy and healthcare.
 - o Cultural Diplomacy: Leveraging shared heritage to foster goodwill.

Conclusion:

- The renewed dialogues between India and China represent a significant step toward stabilizing a complex relationship.
- By addressing underlying issues and prioritizing constructive engagement, India and China can pave the way for a more harmonious and prosperous future.





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PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)



- Launched on 18th February 2016, PMFBY is a **crop insurance** scheme by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers' Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture.
- It aims to provide financial protection to farmers against crop loss due to natural disasters (hail, drought, famine), pests, and diseases.
- It provides crop insurance at a cost-effective premium to all Indian farmers.
- It is implemented through a network of insurance companies and banks.

• Eligibility:

- All farmers, including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, growing the notified crops in the notified areas are eligible for coverage.
 - Compulsory Component: All farmers availing Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) loans from Financial Institutions (i.e. loanee farmers) for the notified crops would be covered compulsorily.
 - Voluntary Component: The Scheme would be optional for the non-loanee farmers.
- o Farmers must have an **insurable interest** in the insured crops.
- Farmers must possess a valid and authenticated land ownership certificate or a valid land tenure agreement.
- Farmers must not have received compensation for the same crop loss from any other medium or source.
- Special efforts shall be made to ensure maximum coverage of SC/ST/Women farmers under the scheme.
- Budget allocation and utilization under this scheme should be in proportion to land holdings of SC/ST/General along with women in the respective State cluster.





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Benefits of the Scheme:

• Affordable Premiums:

- The maximum premium payable by the farmer will be 2% for the Kharif food and oilseed crops.
- For rabi food and oilseed crops, it is 1.5% and for yearly commercial or horticultural crops it will be 5%.
- o The remaining premium is subsidized by the government.
- For the farmers in the North-Eastern States, Jammu, Kashmir, and Himachal
 Pradesh, the government also pays the entire premium.

• Comprehensive Coverage:

- o The scheme covers **natural disasters** (droughts, floods), **pests, and diseases.**
- Post-harvest losses due to local risks like hailstorms and landslides are also included.
- Loss or damage to notified insured crops due to war, nuclear risks, malicious
 damage and other preventable risks is excluded from the scope of coverage.
- Timely Compensation: PMFBY aims to process claims within two months of the
 harvest to ensure that farmers get the compensation quickly, preventing them from
 falling into debt traps.

• Technology-Driven Implementation:

- o PMFBY integrates advanced technologies like satellite imaging, drones, and mobile apps for precise estimation of crop loss, ensuring accurate claim settlements.
- The National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) digitizes processes for seamless farmer-insurer-bank interaction. YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology) ensures remote sensing based accurate yield estimation, while CROPIC (Collection of Real-time photos and Observations of Crops) uses geotagged photos to verify crops for precise damage assessment.





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WASP-127B



It is a large gaseous exoplanet, located in our Milky Way galaxy.

- It is approximately 520 light-years from the earth in a tight orbit around a star similar to our sun.
- It **orbits** its star roughly every four days at just about 5% of the distance between the earth and the sun, leaving it **scorched by stellar radiation.**
- Like our moon is to the earth, **one side** of WASP-127b **perpetually faces its star**—the **day side**. The other side always faces away—the night side.
- Its atmosphere is about 1,127 degrees Celsius, with its polar regions less hot than the rest.
- Its diameter is about 30% larger than Jupiter's, but its mass is only about 16% that of Jupiter's, making it one of the puffiest planets ever observed.
- Like Jupiter, WASP-127b is composed mainly of hydrogen and helium, but its
 atmosphere also contains traces of more complex molecules such as carbon monoxide
 and water.
- It is a gas giant planet, which means that it has no rocky or solid surface beneath its atmospheric layers.
- The **supersonic jet stream winds circling WASP-127b** at its equator are the fastest of their kind on any known planet.

WETLAND ACCREDITED CITIES



• It is a **voluntary accreditation scheme**, which provides an opportunity for cities that value their **natural or human-made wetlands to**

gain international recognition and positive publicity for their efforts.

• It was approved during the Ramsar Convention COP12 held in the year 2015.





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- It aims to further promote the conservation and wise use of urban and peri-urban wetlands, as well as sustainable socio-economic benefits for local populations.
- It recognizes cities that have taken exceptional steps to safeguard their urban wetlands.
- To be formally accredited, a candidate for WCA should satisfy the standards used to implement each of the six international criteria mentioned in Operational Guidance for WCA of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.
- The accreditation is **valid for 6 years**, after which it **must be renewed**, providing that it continues to fill each of the 6 criteria.
- Since Ramsar COP13, 74 cities from **17 countries have** been officially recognized as "Wetland Cities".

PARIS AI SUMMIT

Amid concerns over regulating AI without stifling innovation, global leaders will meet in Paris on February 10 for a two-day AI Action Summit.

This builds on the **2023 AI Safety Summit in Bletchley Park**, which focused on "doomsday" concerns and resulted in 25 states, including the US and China, signing the Bletchley Declaration on AI Safety.

Additionally, the **2024 Seoul summit** saw 16 leading AI companies voluntarily commit to transparent AI development.

2023 Bletchley Declaration

- The UK-hosted AI Safety Summit led 28 countries and the EU to adopt the Bletchley Declaration, addressing AI's promises and risks.
- It emphasizes aligning AI with human intent, safeguarding rights, and ensuring safety, ethics, and accountability.
- It highlights civil society's role and developers' responsibility for testing and mitigating AI risks.





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2024 AI Seoul Summit

- The 2024 AI Seoul Summit was a two-day event that took place in May 2024.
- The summit was co-hosted by the Republic of Korea and the UK government.
- The summit's goal was to advance global discussions on AI safety, innovation, and inclusivity. The summit confirmed a shared understanding of the opportunities and risks posed by AI. It set minimum guardrails for AI use.
- It established a roadmap for ensuring AI safety.

About Paris AI Summit

- The Paris AI Summit, an initiative of French President Emmanuel Macron, focuses on global AI governance, innovation, and advancing public interest.
- Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi will co-chair the summit and has accepted the invitation to attend.

Key Objectives

The summit aims to tackle the concentration of power in the AI market, particularly concerning foundational models controlled by companies like Microsoft, Alphabet, Amazon, and Meta.

• China's Rapid AI Advancements

- o China's significant AI progress remains a key topic of concern.
- Despite US efforts to curtail its advancements, Chinese firms like DeepSeek have demonstrated cost-effective foundational AI models that rival OpenAI's of reasoning model in math, coding, and reasoning benchmarks.
- Similarly, Alibaba released a new AI model, reportedly comparable to OpenAI's
 GPT-o1 series, showcasing China's competitive edge in AI development.

• India: Emphasis on Safety and Trust

- o India advocates for AI to ensure safety, trust, and ethical use, while also recognizing its transformative potential.
- The government emphasizes addressing the "weaponization" of technologies like social media to create a secure digital landscape.