



## Current Affairs of the Day

- Bhutan says no Chinese village on its territory
- In a first, the government. approves study on 'status of radicalisation'
- Digital health mission ready for nationwide roll-out soon
- Exercise Malabar comes to an end
- 'Raise private bank promoter cap to 26%'



## In a first, the government approves study on 'status of radicalisation'

### GS I: Communalism

The Union Home Ministry has, for the first time, approved a research study on "Status of radicalisation in India". The study will attempt to legally define "radicalisation" and suggest amendments to the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA).

**Context:** A United Nations report had pointed out "significant numbers" of IS and Al-Qaeda members in Kerala and Karnataka. So the threat of radicalization is very much real in India.

### Highlights:

1. The study will be religion-neutral and will go by facts and the reported cases. Radicalisation is yet to be defined legally, this leads to misuse by the police. It should be defined and necessary amendments made to the UAPA.
2. Radicalisation has to be addressed in a systematic manner and a policy should be devised by the Centre. It is not merely a policing issue.
3. Aggressive policing measures could be counter-productive as the youth who were radicalised were "misguided" and not the culprits.
4. It is important to study the Maharashtra model, where youth were de-radicalised. Merely sending young men behind the bars will not solve the purpose, right-thinking people in the community will have to be mobilised.

### International best practices in Deradicalization:

1. Aqaba Process Jordan
2. The UK runs the Desistance and Disengagement Programme (DDP) to deradicalise youth



## Bhutan says no Chinese village on its territory

### Prelims

### GS II: India and its Neighborhood- Relations

Reports showing the construction of a Chinese village inside sovereign Bhutanese territory are incorrect, the envoy of Bhutan has told. The statement came a day after sections of the Indian media reported the presence of a Chinese-built village approximately 2 km inside the Bhutanese border.

### Highlights:

1. There is no Chinese village inside Bhutan. Satellite images show some settlements near the stand-off point (Doklam).
2. The village is not on the Bhutanese side,” said Ambassador Namgyel, emphasising that the settlement is near the site of the 2017 confrontation between Indian and Chinese troops on the Doklam plateau.
3. The confrontation, which was triggered by the detection of Chinese construction near the India-Bhutan-China trijunction, lasted for approximately 70 days but the details of the ultimate withdrawal of the Chinese troops and heavy machinery remained sketchy.
4. The settlement consists of a neat housing locality, clean roads and other amenities next to a stream. The presence of the Chinese village is the first time since 2017 that a Chinese residential area has been noticed near the Doklam region, which is strategically important for India.

### Prelims:

1. Location of Doklam (Donglang)





## Digital health mission ready for nationwide roll-out soon

### GS II: Government Policies and Interventions for Development in various sectors and issues arising out of their Design and Implementation.

The National Digital Health Mission will soon be ready for a nationwide roll-out.

#### Ayushman Bharat Universal Health Insurance scheme

Around 500 million people were covered under the Ayushman Bharat Universal Health Insurance scheme in the last one year. A health coverage up to ₹5 lakh per household has been provided across 24,000 networked hospitals under the scheme. Also, ₹17,000 crores were spent to cover the treatment of 1.4 crore beneficiaries under the Ayushman Bharat.

#### The National Digital Health Mission

1. According to him, given its scale of operation of the scheme, Ayushman Bharat was a 100% transaction-based model that ran on robust IT systems without compromising on security and privacy.
2. The IT framework was further being strengthened and made scalable as the country got ready to go for the National Digital Health Mission.

## Exercise Malabar comes to an end

### Prelims

The 24th edition of Exercise Malabar, which concluded on Friday, was reflective of the “commitment of the participating countries to support a free, open, inclusive Indo-Pacific as well as a rules-based international order,” the Navy said in a statement.

### Highlights:

1. Simultaneously, it also carried out Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT) with Thailand in the Andaman Sea and delivered food aid to South Sudan in the western Indian Ocean under Mission Sagar-II.
2. The naval exercise, consisting of India, Australia, Japan and the U.S., was held in two phases this time. Australia joined the war games for the first time since 2007. In the backdrop of COVID-19, it was conducted in a ‘non-contact at sea only’ format.



3. The 30th edition of India-Thailand Coordinated Patrol (CORPAT) concluded in the Andaman Sea close to the strategic Strait of Malacca.

### Prelims: Geographical Features

1. Strait of Malacca
2. Andaman Sea
3. 10 degree Channel



### Prelims 2014:

Q1. Which one of the following pairs of islands is separated from each other by the 'Ten Degree Channel'?

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar
- (b) Nicobar and Sumatra
- (c) Maldives and Lakshadweep
- (d) Sumatra and Java



## ‘Raise private bank promoter cap to 26%’

### GS III: Indian Economy and issues relating to Planning, Mobilization of Resources, Growth, Development and Employment

RBI panel moots allowing large corporates to start private banks after amending bank regulation law

#### Highlights:

1. An Internal Working Group (IWG) of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recommended raising the cap on promoters’ stake in private sector banks to 26% in the long run (15 years).
2. The holding is currently mandated at 15% of the paid-up voting equity share capital of the bank. As regards non-promoter shareholding, it has suggested a uniform cap of 15% of the paid-up voting equity share capital of the bank for all types of shareholders.
3. It has also suggested that large corporate or industrial houses be allowed as promoters of banks only after necessary amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (to prevent connected lending and exposures between the banks and other financial and non-financial group entities); and strengthening of the supervisory mechanism for large conglomerates, including consolidated supervision.
4. Also, well-run non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) may be considered for conversion into banks.
5. The panel also recommended that for Payments Banks intending to convert to a Small Finance Bank (SFB)
6. The IWG also suggested that the minimum initial capital requirement for licensing new banks to be enhanced from ₹500 crore to ₹1,000 crores for universal banks and be raised to ₹300 crores from ₹200 crores for SFBs.