



## Current Affairs of the Day

### **The young, educated hatemongers**

Two apps — Sulli Deals and Bulli Bai — created by young engineering students sought to silence Muslim women by putting a price on their dignity.

#### **An ecosystem of hate**

1. While the attack was an attempt to target vocal Muslim women who speak truth to power, seek justice and amplify voices against hate crimes, it is also seen as an attempt to sexualise women and normalise such sexualisation.
2. Sulli Deals and Bulli Bai are not the only such apps. There are 'Trads' (short for Traditionalists), for instance, who label anyone who opposes them as 'Raitas'.
3. The Trads are against Muslims, liberals, Dalits and all castes other than Brahmins. They abuse even the Jains. They make vulgar comments under the photos of women, even of Hindu women who are not Brahmins.
4. They are everywhere: on Twitter, Reddit, Telegram. We don't see them because we dismiss most of them as trolls. But they exist," says activist, who has been working extensively on understanding the methodology of online hate-spewing groups.

#### **Laws on hate speech:**

1. Sections 153A (promoting enmity on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc.),
2. 153B (Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration),
3. 295A (deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs)

#### **Law to protect the dignity of women:**

1. 354D (stalking),
2. 509 (word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman),
3. 500 (criminal defamation) of the Indian Penal Code and
4. Section 67 (publishing or transmitting obscene material in electronic form) of the Information Technology Act.



## Amar Jawan Jyoti now merged with War Memorial flame: govt.

1. The iconic Amar Jawan Jyoti, which was inaugurated after the 1971 Liberation War of Bangladesh by former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was removed, even as Prime Minister Narendra Modi



announced the construction of a statue of Subhas Chandra Bose, restructuring the symbolism around the India Gate.

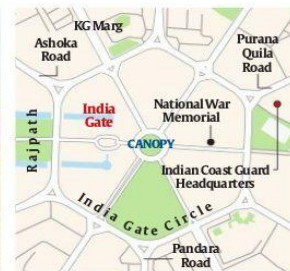
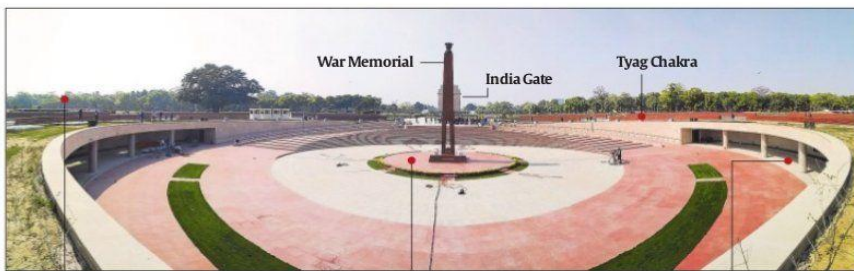
2. In the face of protests from Congress and some veterans, the Centre said the Jyoti was “not extinguished” and only “merged” with the flame at the National War Memorial (NWM).
3. The NWM, inaugurated in February 2019, is located at the ‘C’ Hexagon near India Gate and was built in memory of the soldiers who laid down their lives for the country in the post-Independence period. Names of over 26,000 soldiers are inscribed on it.
4. In a change of tradition, before the commencement of the Republic Day parade in 2020, Mr Modi paid homage to the fallen soldiers by laying a wreath at the NWM, instead of at the Jyoti.
5. India Gate was a “symbol of our colonial past” as it has only some of those who fought for the British in the First World War and the Anglo-Afghan War, the source noted.

PM said on social media: “At a time when the entire nation is marking the 125th birth anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, I am glad to share that his grand statue, made of granite, will be installed at India Gate. This would be a symbol of India’s indebtedness to him.”



## India's National War Memorial

Nearly six decades after it was first proposed, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Monday inaugurated the National War Memorial, sprawled over 40 acres at the India Gate complex in the heart of the national capital. The Memorial has five concentric circles, a central stone obelisk, and an eternal flame. The centre of the complex lies at a lower level than the surrounding features. The Memorial has been built at a cost of Rs 176 crore.



### RAKSHAK CHAKRA

Outermost circle comprising rows of over 600 trees, symbolising "the soldiers who ensure the territorial integrity of the nation, round the clock".

### AMAR CHAKRA

Innermost circle; at its centre stands a 15.5 m granite obelisk topped by a bronze Lion Capital. The obelisk has a hollow centre, where the PM lit an Eternal Flame.

### VEERTA CHAKRA

A covered gallery. Bronze murals depict Battles of Longewala, Gangesagar (1971), Tithwal (1947), Rezang La (1962); Operations Meghdoot (1984), Trident (1971).

**VISIT:** Open 9 am to 6.30 pm (winter), 7.30 pm (summer). Entry free, only 250 people at a time. App to help visitors find specific tablets.



### TYAG CHAKRA

Two circles within Rakshak Chakra, dedicated to soldiers who fell in the China and Pakistan wars and operations such as that of the IPKF in Sri Lanka. 16 walls inlaid with 25,942 granite tablets, each bearing the name, ID number, and Regiment of a fallen soldier in golden lettering, stand in an arrangement that recalls the *chakravayuh* war formation.



### PARAMYODHA STHAL

Landscaped garden to the north of the Canopy and northwest of the Memorial, dotted with individual bronze busts of 21 recipients of the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest military honour, along with short descriptions of their acts of valour. A number of awardees were decorated posthumously; their names are also there in the Tyag Chakra.

### ROAD TO REMEMBRANCE

**1960s:** The proposal for a National War Memorial was first made; the demand was repeated several times in the decades that followed.

**2012:** Defence Minister A K Antony said Memorial would be built at India

Gate; Delhi CM Sheila Dikshit, activists opposed choice of site. Attempt to introduce Cabinet note fell through.

**2015:** Cabinet gave in-principle approval for Rs 500-crore project in October; construction at C Hexagon

was sanctioned in December.

**2016:** International competition was held to decide the design of the Memorial.

**2017:** In March, jury led by architect

and planner Christopher Benninger picked entry by Yogesh Chandrasenan of WeBe Design Ltd.

**2018:** NCC Ltd, Hyderabad began construction in February with Chandrasenan as Project Consultant.

REPORTING: SUKRITA BARUAH, PICTURES: ABHINAV SAHA



## SC seeks reply on suo motu RTI disclosure

1. The Supreme Court asked for the government's response to a plea seeking the effective implementation of a provision in the Right to Information Act, which obliges public authorities to suo motu disclose information to the public in order to maintain transparency in governance.
2. A Bench led by Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul issued notice to government agencies to adhere strictly to the statutory mandate of Section 4 of the RTI Act.
3. The Section prescribes that it would be the "constant endeavour of every public authority to take steps to provide as much information suo motu to the public at regular intervals.



## Hydrogen costs to fall over 95% by 2050, predicts the report

Green hydrogen technology will fill the gap between renewable energy and Net Zero carbon emissions.



### Hydrogen revolution:

1. Hydrogen will decarbonise 25 per cent of energy consumption across the globe and will become the

Grey hydrogen	Blue hydrogen	Green hydrogen
Split natural gas into hydrogen and CO <sub>2</sub>	Split natural gas into hydrogen and CO <sub>2</sub>	Split water into hydrogen by electrolysis powered by water or wind
CO <sub>2</sub> emitted in the atmosphere	CO <sub>2</sub> stored or reused	No CO <sub>2</sub> emitted

most cost-effective means of energy supply, according to the study.

2. Green hydrogen technology will fill the gap between renewable energy and Net Zero carbon emissions.

### The report states:

1. Green hydrogen is expected to undercut the cost of existing grey hydrogen supplies by 2026 worldwide and many breakthroughs are expected within the market in years to come, driven by increased support from investors and government policies.
2. In addition, green hydrogen will replace oil and gas as well as create a new landscape for geopolitics and clean commodities trading, according to the study.
3. The market will in turn provide new opportunities for developing economies that they can leverage to secure their energy supply and for economic growth.
4. Within just two years, green hydrogen produced by electrolyzers will undertake the cost of existing grey hydrogen supplies, gradually reducing the price of hydrogen that'll also be cleaner than other variants.



5. In the seas, ammonia will be used as a carrier for hydrogen in 74 per cent of ships by 2050, with the first ships being made available as soon as this year, the report stated.
6. The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) suggested the share of hydrogen in the 2050s energy mix should reach 12 per cent from almost zero right now. Around 66 per cent of the hydrogen to be used in 2050 needs to be green — produced from water as compared to natural gas.

**Indian Scenario:**

1. India consumes about six million tonnes of hydrogen every year for the production of ammonia and methanol in industrial sectors, including fertilisers and refineries.
2. This could increase to 28 million tonnes by 2050, principally due to the rising demand from the industry, but also due to the expansion of transport and power sectors.

<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">MAINS DAWP</p>	<p>Q1. India's recent spate of objections indicates an unwillingness to engage with issues related to forests and climate change, explained in part by its domestic priorities regarding deforestation. Comment.</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">MCQs</p>	<p>Q1. With reference to 'palm oil', consider the following statements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The palm oil tree is native to Southeast Asia.</li> <li>2. The palm oil is a raw material for some industries producing lipstick and perfumes.</li> <li>3. The palm oil can be used to produce biodiesel.</li> </ol> <p>Which of the statements given above are correct?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 1 and 2 only</li> <li>b. 2 and 3 only</li> <li>c. 1 and 3 only</li> <li>d. 1, 2 and 3</li> </ol>