



Current Affairs of the Day

Telcos told to store call details for two years

1. The government has mandated storage of data on international calls, satellite phone calls, conference calls and messages over normal networks and on the Internet for a period of at least two years, according to circulars issued by the Department of Telecom (DoT).



2. The move follows an amendment made in the unified licence (UL) which extended storage of call data records as well as Internet logs to two years from one year.
3. UL holders are telecom companies such as Bharti Airtel, Reliance Jio, Vodafone Idea and BSNL for providing all kinds of telecom services, except satellite phone services.
4. The licensee shall maintain all commercial records, call data records, exchange detail records, IP detail records with regard to the communications exchanged on the network.

Another BrahMos deal in pipeline

1. While the Philippines signed a \$375 million deal for BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles last week to be operated by the Philippines Marines, there is another long-pending deal under discussion for BrahMos missiles for the Philippines Army, which could see progress in the near future, according to defence and diplomatic sources.



2. In an ironic situation, while India has signed its biggest defence export contract with the Philippines, it does not have a full-fledged Defence Attaché (DA) at its embassy in Manila.

3. The Marines deal is done, next will be of the Philippines Army. The Philippines

Army (PA) will push through with the project.

Technical Specifications

Maximum range	400+ km	Warhead mass	200-300 kg
Velocity	Mach 2.8	Altitude	■ Cruise: 15 km
Weight	2.5 tonnes	■ Terminal:	10-15 metre

Special Features

- Universal for multiple platforms
- "Fire and Forget" principle of operation
- High supersonic speed all through the flight
- Long flight range with varieties of flight trajectories
- Low radar signature
- Shorter flight times leading to lower target dispersion and quicker engagement
- Pin point accuracy with high lethal power aided by large kinetic energy on impact

Compared to existing state-of-the-art subsonic cruise missiles, BrahMos has

- 3 times more velocity
- 2.5 to 3 times more flight range
- 3 to 4 times more seeker range
- 9 times more kinetic energy



Gehri Dosti, says Israel PM about ties with India

1. Israel and India have a "Gehri Dosti" (deep friendship), Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett has said and thanked his Indian counterpart, Narendra Modi, for his "deep commitment" to the "strong and robust friendship".
2. Describing the opportunities of collaboration between the two countries as "endless", Mr Bennett, stressed that "the ties between Israel and India are



strong and together they will only grow stronger”, as the two nations celebrated 30 years of establishment of diplomatic relations.



Wonderful partnership

1. “Israel and India have a “Gehri Dosti”, Deep Friendship. Today we honour 30 years of diplomatic relations between Israel and India. Thirty years of a wonderful partnership, a deep cultural connection, and military and economic cooperation,” he said.
2. Though India had recognised Israel on September 17, 1950, full-fledged diplomatic relations between the countries were established on January 29, 1992.
3. “Our countries may be different in size but we share much in common — our rich history, the inherent warmth of our peoples, and our cutting edge innovation and technology”, the Israeli Prime Minister said.

Govt. moots plan to link digital IDs

1. The government has invited stakeholder comments on a proposal that seeks to establish ‘Federated Digital Identities’ to optimise the number of digital identities that a citizen needs to have, by linking various consumer identification data into a single unique ID for digital transactions such as authentication and eKYC services.
2. The proposal is part of the Electronics and IT Ministry’s India Enterprise Architecture 2.0 (IndEA 2.0) framework that aims to enable the governments and the private sector enterprises to design IT architectures that can span beyond organisational boundaries for the delivery of integrated services.



3. As various government platforms across domains are being digitised, there is a tendency to create more IDs each with its own ID card, ID management, and effort to make it unique, etc.

Cumbersome process

1. Having a multitude [of] IDs, especially to interact with the government, makes it harder for the common man for whom these are created. Especially given the diversity in education, awareness and capabilities, this also has the potential to further create exclusion scenarios
2. Noting that digital identity is fundamental to enabling the citizen to answer the first question asked in any interaction with a public or private organisation, 'who I am', it pointed out that Aadhaar seems to have answered this question at population scale in respect of all publicly funded schemes.
3. However, the Ministries and the States are required to create several identities for the same citizen acting in different capacities like a student, teacher, farmer, landowner, entrepreneur, a customer of a bank, driver, owner of a vehicle, pensioner and so on.

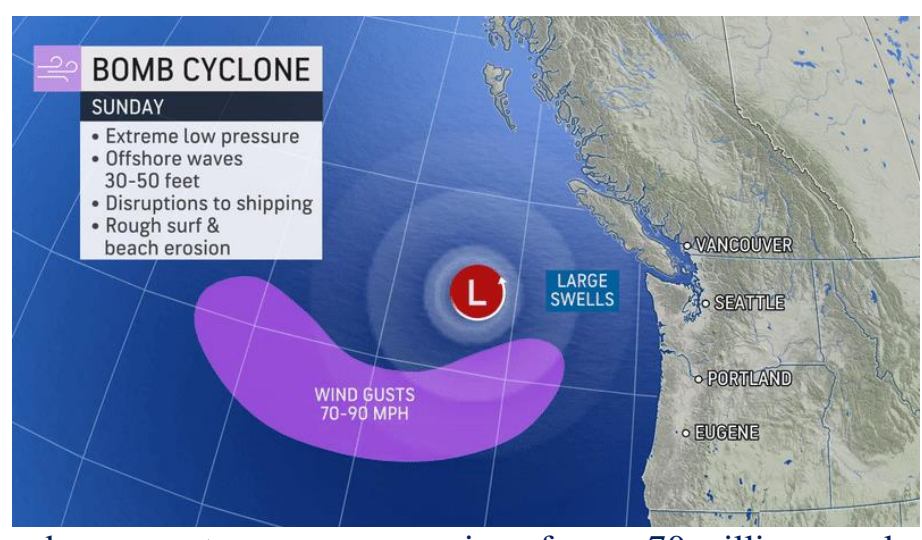
Optimising identities

1. The InDEA 2.0 proposes a model of Federated Digital Identities that seeks to optimise the number of digital identities that a citizen needs to have. The model empowers the citizen by putting her in control of these identities and providing her with the option of choosing which one to use for what purpose. It gives agency to the citizens and protects privacy by design.
2. It explained that electronic registries can be linked via the IDs to allow easy, paperless onboarding of citizens and also avoid repeated data verification needs.
3. For example, when a beneficiary is registered for the PDS scheme, that record will be linked to the Aadhaar by the PDS system storing the Aadhaar number (or a tokenised version of it).
4. Similarly, when someone obtains a PAN, that record gets linked to Aadhaar where the Aadhaar number becomes the linking ID.
5. Then when that person obtains a mutual fund account, the PAN, in turn, gets linked to the mutual fund record.



'Bomb cyclone' hits the eastern U.S., triggers transport chaos, outages

1. Blinding snow whipped up by powerful winds pummeled the eastern United States, as one of the strongest winter storms in years triggered transport chaos and power outages across a region of some 70 million people.



2. Major cities like New York and Boston bore the brunt of the blizzard, which the National Weather Service (NWS) confirmed intensified into a “bomb cyclone” — characterized by the explosive power of rapid drops in atmospheric pressure.

Why is it called a bomb cyclone?

1. Meteorologists have likened the sudden drop in pressure to a bomb going off, using words such as “explosive cyclogenesis” and “bombogenesis” to describe the storm's formation process.
2. Though it might not sound like it, “bomb cyclone” is a legitimate scientific term.

How exactly does a bomb cyclone differ from a hurricane?

1. Hurricanes tend to form in tropical areas and are powered by warm seas. For this reason, they're most common in summer or early fall, when seawater is warmest.
2. In contrast, bomb cyclones don't need balmy ocean waters in order to form. While they sometimes arise over the ocean, they can also appear over land — as was the case with the cyclone that hit the northern Plains in March 2019.



3. Unlike hurricanes, bomb cyclones arise in mid-latitudes, where fronts of warm and cold air might collide. They rarely strike in summer, when the weather is generally warm across the Northern Hemisphere. Rather, they form between late fall and early spring, when warm tropical air bumps up against frigid Arctic air.
4. They have to occur at a time of year when there is some possibility of both warm and cool air at the same time. It's the difference in temperature that fuels the drop in pressure.

Are bomb cyclones dangerous?

It depends. Sometimes, bomb cyclones behave like conventional winter storms. But sometimes they produce heavy flooding, blizzard conditions and wind speeds comparable to a Category 1 hurricane.

MAINS DAWP	<p>Q1. What is a Bomb Cyclone? Discuss differences between hurricanes and Bomb Cyclones.</p> <p>Q2. Critically discuss limits of judicial interventions in proceedings of the legislature. Elaborate with recent examples.</p> <p>Q3. Discuss various dimensions of the India-Israel partnership and its global significance in the light of the recent Abraham Accords.</p>
MCQs	<p>Q1. Which of the following article of the Indian constitution says courts can not enquire into proceedings of the legislature?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Article 212 b. Article 105 c. Article 32 d. Article 324