



26 December 2024

National and International News

Person in news:
Justice V.
Ramasubramanian



Why in news?

- Recently, former Supreme Court judge Justice V. Ramasubramanian has been appointed as the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission.

Key Points:

- The National Human Rights Commission is an **independent statutory body**, established on October 12, 1993, under the **Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**.
- The commission **serves as a guardian of human rights in India, overseeing the rights associated with life, liberty, equality, and the dignity of individuals.**
- **Objectives:**
 - To strengthen institutional arrangements that allow for a comprehensive and focused approach to addressing human rights issues.
 - To investigate allegations of excesses by authorities independently, demonstrating the government's commitment to safeguarding human rights.
 - To complement and bolster existing efforts aimed at promoting and protecting human rights
- **Composition:**
 - **Full-Time Members:** The chairperson should be either a retired Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court.
 - Members include a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a sitting or retired Chief Justice of a High Court, and three individuals (with at least one being a woman) who possess knowledge or practical experience in human rights.
 - **Seven Ex-officio Members:** In addition to these full-time members, the commission includes seven ex-officio members, comprising the chairpersons of various national commissions.
- **Appointment:**
 - The appointment of the chairperson and members of the NHRC is carried out by the President of India based on the recommendations of a six-member committee. **This committee is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the following members:**
 - Speaker of the Lok Sabha,
 - Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha,
 - Leaders of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament, and
 - Union Home Minister.

About V. Ramasubramanian:

- V Ramasubramanian was born on June 30, 1958, and completed his



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	<p>graduation in Chemistry from Ramakrishna Mission, Vivekananda College, Chennai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He later studied law at Madras Law College and became a member of the Bar on February 16, 1983. • He is former Chief Justice of Himachal Pradesh High Court. He is also a former judge of Madras High Court and Telangana High Court. • Ramasubramanian retired from the supreme court on 29 June 2023.
<p>Free Movement Regime (FMR)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Centre has yet to formally scrap the FMR (Free Movement Regime) agreement with Myanmar. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the FMR, all the hill tribes, whether they are citizens of India or Myanmar, can travel within 16 km on either side of the Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB). • They can cross the border by producing a border pass with a one-year validity issued by the competent authority and can stay up to two weeks per visit. • The FMR was implemented in 2018 as part of the Central government's Act East policy. • FMR is implemented by both governments for the people living along the IMB. • This helps locals get more culturally assimilated with trans-border villages through weddings, celebrating common festivals together, and trans-border trade. • It is a reflection of the physical, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, and fraternal linkages among the trans-border villagers. • Key Facts about Indo-Myanmar Border (IMB): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It runs for 1,643 km in the four states of Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. ○ It runs from the tripoint with China in the north to the tripoint with Bangladesh in the south.
<p>Svमितva Scheme</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four years after the Union government introduced the Svमितva scheme to digitize property records in rural areas, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will distribute 58 lakh property cards, offering a "record of rights" to landowners in more than 50,000 villages across 12 states. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas (SVAMITVA) is a Central Sector Scheme. • It was launched in 2021 after the successful completion of the pilot phase of the scheme (2020-2021) in 9 states. • It seeks to give ownership of property in rural inhabited areas, by mapping land parcels using drone technology and providing a 'Record of Rights' to village household owners with the issuance of legal



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	<p>ownership cards (Property cards/Title deeds) to the property owners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementation: It is implemented with the collaborative efforts of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, State Revenue Department, State Panchayati Raj Department and Survey of India.
Fiscal Deficit	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Finance Ministry document states that the government will continue to focus on enhancing the quality of spending, strengthening the social security net, and reducing the fiscal deficit to 4.5% of GDP by FY26. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fiscal Deficit is defined as excess of total budget expenditure (revenue and capital) over total budget receipts (revenue and capital) excluding borrowings during a fiscal year. ● Fiscal Deficit = Total Expenditure – (Revenue Receipts + Non-Debt Creating Capital Receipts). ● Implications of fiscal deficit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inflationary Pressure: A high fiscal deficit can lead to inflation as the government may rely on central bank money issuance to fund its deficit, increasing debt and reducing funds for non-interest expenditures. ○ Crowding Out Effect: Government borrowing from financial markets can reduce private investment by limiting credit access for businesses and individuals, hindering economic growth. ○ Reduced Fiscal Space: A high fiscal deficit limits the government's ability to respond to economic shocks, making it harder to implement policies like increased spending or tax cuts during downturns. ○ Difficulty in Borrowing: As finances worsen, demand for government bonds decreases, forcing higher interest rates to attract lenders.
Swadesh Darshan Scheme	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Union Tourism Ministry has sanctioned a total of 76 projects under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme, with an allocation of ₹5,287.9 crore. Out of these, 75 projects have been physically completed. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing Ministry: Ministry of Tourism. ● Type of Scheme: Central Sector Scheme. ● Launched in: 2014-15. ● Objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developing critical tourism infrastructure to make India a world class tourist destination. ○ This scheme is envisioned to synergise with other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Skill India, Make in India etc. with the idea of positioning the tourism sector as a major engine for job creation, the driving force for economic

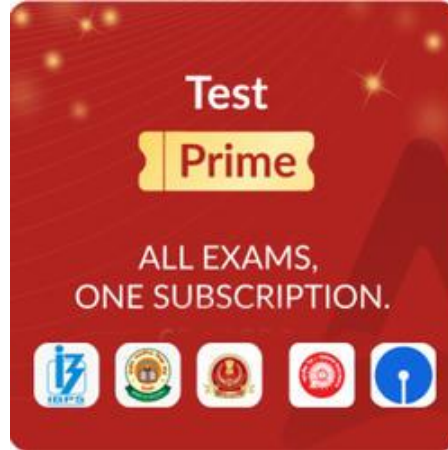


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	<p>growth, building synergy with various sectors to enable tourism to realise its potential.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Swadesh Darshan Scheme 2.0 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It aims to evolve the Swadesh Darshan Scheme as a holistic mission to develop sustainable and responsible tourism destinations covering tourism and allied infrastructure, tourism services, human capital development, destination management and promotion backed by policy and institutional reforms.
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