

DAILY PT POINTERS

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PIB: International Organisations

India re-elected to International Maritime Organisation with highest vote tally

India comes under the Category of 10 states with "the largest interest in international seaborne trade'

The term of Council will be for the biennium 2024-25

With the efforts put-in by MoPSW under the leadership of PM Modi the highest votes are indicative of the government's determination to strengthen India's varied contributions to international maritime operations: Shri Sarbananda Sonowal

In a continuous service at IMO India has sustained a proud and unbroken record in category B

Posted On: 03 DEC 2023 5:04PM by PIB Delh

In elections held at its assembly on Friday for the 2024–25 biennium, India was re-elected to the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Council with the highest tally. India's re-election falls under the Category of 10 states with "the largest interest in international seaborne trade", alongside Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

News

India was re-elected to the International Maritime
Organisation (IMO) Council with the highest tally at
elections held at its Assembly in London for the 2024-25
biennium.

International Maritime Organisation (IMO)

- The IMO is the premier body that oversees the maritime sector, which in turn underpins international trade, transport and all maritime activities.
- Headquarters: London, UK
- **Founded:** 1958
- Members: IMO currently has 175 Member States and three Associate Members.

Structure of IMO

- The Organization consists of an Assembly, a Council, five main Committees and a number of Sub-Committees.
- The Assembly is the highest Governing Body of the Organization. It consists of all Member States and it meets once every two years.
- The council is the executive organ of IMO and is responsible, under the Assembly, for supervising the work of the organisation.



PIB: Personalities

PRESIDENT OF INDIA PAYS FLORAL TRIBUTES TO DR RAJENDRA PRASAD ON HIS BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Posted On: 03 DEC 2023 1:55PM by PIB Delh

The President of India, Smt Droupadi Murmu paid floral tributes to Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India on his birth anniversary at Rashtrapati Bhavan today (December 3, 2023).





News

 The President of India, paid tributes to Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India on his birth anniversary.

Dr Rajendra Prasad

- **Birth:** He was born on 3rd December 1884 in the Siwan district of Bihar.
- In the early 1920s, he became the editor of a Hindi weekly Desh and an English biweekly, Searchlight.
- Role in India's Independence Movement: In 1911, he became a member of the Indian National Congress and subsequently served as its President thrice.
- Contribution to Constitution Making: In 1946, Rajendra Prasad joined the Interim Government of India as the Minister of Food and Agriculture.
- Committees of Constituent Assembly under the chairmanship of Dr. Prasad includes:
- Ad hoc Committee on the National flag
- Committee on the Rules of Procedure
- Finance and Staff Committee
- Steering Committee

The Hindu: Social Issues (Page 8)

Re-criminalising adultery as a gender-neutral offence | Explained

The Parliament Standing Committee on Home Affairs has suggested that the proposed Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023 be amended to make adultery a criminal offence again—but on gender-neutral terms

December 03, 2023 10:17 pm | Updated 11:51 pm IST

AARATRIKA BHAUMIK, SRUTHI DARBHAMULLA



News

 The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs, examining the three new criminal law Bills set to replace the Indian Penal Code (IPC), Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), and the Indian Evidence Act, recommended the criminalisation of adultery but on gender-neutral lines.

What is adultery?

- Adultery is a voluntary sexual relationship between a married person and someone who is not their spouse.
- The Indian Penal Code, 1860 contained Section 497, defined adultery as a criminal offense.
- In Joseph Shine vs Union Of India, 2018, the Supreme Court struck down Section 497 of the IPC on grounds that included discrimination.

Indian Express: History (Page 6)

An emperor's dream come to life, a 13thcentury reservoir hopes to restore lost glory

Speaking to The Indian Express on the current state of the reservoir, writer Sohail Hashmi said, "In the middle of a depression in the Shamsi Talab was a rock...Today, this rock is not in the middle of the lake anymore but stands at the corner.



News

 Recently efforts have been made to restore and conserve Hauz-i-Shamsi.

Hauz-i-Shamsi

- It is Situated in Mehrauli near the Jahaz Mahal, and also known as the Shamsi Talab, is a water reservoir built between **1211-1236 AD**.
- It was built by the Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi and later repaired by Sultan Firoz (Shah) Tughlaq.
- The reservoir also finds mentions in the works of famed traveller Ibn Batuta who had described the Hauz-i-Shamsi as a rectangular-shaped reservoir that was spread across an area of one mile by two miles.

Indian Express: Economy (Page 19)

RBI monetary policy: Why is the Monetary Policy Committee likely to leave reporate unchanged?

Economists said that the six-member rate-setting panel of the RBI is unlikely to tinker with the reporate—the rate at which RBI lends money to banks to meet their short-term funding needs—in the upcoming policy.



News

- The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank may keep the repo rate unchanged at 6.5 per cent in its upcoming monetary policy.
- This may be because of rising inflationary risks,
 stemming from the recent spike in vegetable prices.

Repo Rate

- The RBI defines the repo rate as the fixed interest rate at which it provides overnight liquidity to banks against the collateral of government and other approved securities.
- In other words, when banks have short-term requirements for funds, they can place government securities that they hold with the central bank and borrow money against these securities at the repo rate.
- The repo rate system allows central banks to control the money supply within economies by increasing or decreasing the availability of funds.