

હવે અમેરિકી જીપીએસ પર આધાર નહિ રાખવો પડે



દેશના મહત્ત્વના અને ચાવીરૂપ ક્ષેત્રોને હવે અમેરિકી જીપીએસ સિસ્ટમ પર આધાર રાખવો નહિ પડે. ભારતે ઇસરો દ્વારા ધરઆંગણે વિકસાવેલી 'એનએવીઆઇસી' (નાવિક) સેટેલાઇટ નેવિગેશન સિસ્ટમ હવે નેશનલ ફિઝિકલ લેબોરેટરીની એટમિક ક્લોક સાથે જોડાઈને સ્વતંત્ર રીતે કામ કરશે.

ઇસરોએ નેશનલ ફિઝિકલ લેબોરેટરી સાથે એમઓયુ કરીને તેની એટમિક ક્લોક સાથે જોડવાના કરાર કર્યા હતા. નેશનલ ફિઝિકલ લેબોરેટરી આઝાદી પૂર્વેની સંસ્થા અને ઇન્ડિયન સ્ટાન્ડર્ડ ટાઇમની જાળવણી કરે છે. તેની સ્વતંત્ર એટમિક ક્લોક આ ટમિક ક્લોક ઇન્ટરનેશનલ બ્યુરો ઓફ વેઇટસ એન્ડ મેજર ફાન્સ સાથે કરારબદ્ધ છે.

વિશ્વમાં ૪૦૦ એટમિક ક્લોક છે ભારતમાં ૪થી પાંચ એર ક્લોક છે જે ચોકસાઈપૂર્વક સમયની ગણતરી કરે છે. આઉટર કક્ષાની ઘડિયાળનો ઇસરોને લાભ મળશે અને ભારતની નાવિક સિસ્ટમ અમેરિકાની જીપીએસ સામે ટક્કર લેશે.

એમ. વેંકેયા નાયડુ દેશના ૧૫માં ઉપરાષ્ટ્રપતિ.



India, Iran call for early operationalisation of Chabahar Port



India and Iran have expressed commitment for early completion and operationalisation of Chabahar Port besides strengthening bilateral ties.

Road Transport, Highways and Shipping Minister Nitin Gadkari was on a two-day visit to Tehran, discussions held about Iranian officials on wide ranging issues including Chabahar Port and proposed rail link between Chabahar and Zahedan.

What is Chabar Port ?

Chabahar Port is a seaport in Chabahar located in southeastern Iran, on the Gulf of Oman. It serves as Iran's only oceanic port, and consists of two separate ports named *Shahid Kalantari* and *Shahid Beheshti*, each of which have five berths.

India and Iran first agreed to plans to further develop *Shahid Beheshti* port in 2003, but did not do so on account of sanctions against Iran. As of 2016, the port has ten berths. In May 2016, India and Iran signed a bilateral agreement in which India would refurbish one of the berths at *Shahid Beheshti* port, and reconstruct a 600 meter long container handling facility at the port. The port is intended to provide an alternative for trade between India and Afghanistan. This port is 800 kilometers closer to Afghanistan than Pakistan's Karachi port. The port handled 2.1 million tons of cargo in 2015, which is planned to be upgraded to handle 8.5 million tons by 2016, and to 86 million tons in the future.

[Assam, has been declared “disturbed” under the AFSPA](#)

AFSPA

Assam, has been declared “disturbed” under the AFSPA with effect from August 3 till August 31. Areas near Meghalaya’s border areas adjoining Assam and three districts in Arunachal Pradesh have also been declared as “disturbed” under the AFSPA for two more months with effect from August 3.

It has also declared as “disturbed” under the AFSPA three districts of Arunachal Pradesh -- Tirap, Changlang and Longding - and areas falling within the jurisdiction of 14 police stations in nine other districts of the state with effect from August 4 to September 30.

The 14 police stations fall under the districts of Papumpare, West Siang, East Siang, Lower Dibang Valley, East Kameng, West Kameng, Namsai, Lohit district, Lower Subansiri in Arunachal Pradesh.

The violence were perpetrated in Assam by insurgent groups like ULFA, NDFB and others. AFSPA has been continuing in Assam since November 1990.

The AFSPA has been in force in the three Arunachal Pradesh districts of Tirap, Changlang and Longding since January, 2016.

Meghalaya too has been witnessing violence by ULFA, NDFB militants in the recent past.

What is AFSPA?

Armed Forces (Special Powers) Acts (AFSPA), are Acts of the Parliament of India that grant special powers to the Indian Armed Forces in what each act terms "disturbed areas". According to The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 once declared 'disturbed', the area has to maintain status quo for a minimum of 3 months.

One such Act passed on September 11, 1958 was applicable to the Naga Hills, then part of Assam. In the following decades it spread, one by one, to the other Seven Sister States in India's northeast. Another one passed in 1983 and applicable to Punjab and Chandigarh was withdrawn in 1997, roughly 14 years after it came to force. An Act passed in 1990 was applied to Jammu and Kashmir and has been in force since.

The Acts have received criticism from several sections for alleged concerns about human rights violations in the regions of its enforcement alleged to have happened.

NCRB merged with BPRD



The government merged the **National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB)** - which, over the years, has been the principal source of reference by policy makers, police,

criminologists, researchers and media - **both in India and abroad, with the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D).**

NCRB's functions under the Director General of BPR&D, who will now oversee all the data collection related to Crime in India, Accidental Deaths and Suicides, Prison Statistics and Fingerprints.

BPR&D has been given charge of NCRB so that there is more research based and methodological data collection in future as data collection by NCRB as of now was that of taken from states and sometimes inaccurate.

The merger means that the Director NCRB and all. Its staff will now report to Meera C Borwankar, DG of BPR&D but administrative matters of both the bodies will be handled directly by home ministry itself.

NCRB

The NCRB was established in 1986 with a mandate to empower Indian police with information technology solutions and criminal intelligence to enable them to enforce the law effectively.

It also compiles data on crimes, prosecutions, traffic related prosecutions, and prisons, suicides etc and its annual report were extensively globally to present India's crime figures. The primary crime collection bureau also has the database of all the fingerprints in India and also plays a role in capacity building for government's ambitious project - Crime and Criminal Tracking Networks and Systems (CCTNS).

NCRB's data on crimes against women, particularly rapes, has shaped government's policies on safety of women in last few years, especially after December 16, 2012 Nirbhaya gangrape case.

BPRD

BPRD, which was constituted in 1966 to directly participate in police functions and suggest reforms, and NCRB will now jointly foster partnership with universities, researchers, NGOs and public to have robust data on crime, police, courts and prisons.

India for expanding cooperation among Mekong Ganga countries



The MGC (Mekong Ganga Cooperation) is an initiative by India and five ASEAN countries, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications.

It was launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Laos.

MGC countries proposed to add newer areas of cooperation to the traditional areas on tourism, culture, education, transport and communication

Established in 2000 in Vientiane, Laos, the MGC comprises six member countries through which the Ganga and Mekong rivers flow - India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC)

The MGC is an initiative by India and five ASEAN countries, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications.

It is named after Ganga and the Mekong which both are civilisational rivers. MGC initiative aims to facilitate closer contacts among the people inhabiting these two major river basins.