

ACHIEVER IAS ACADEMY

SUMMARY OF THE HINDU

ENGLISH

04/06/2023



TALK TO US

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THE HINDU 04-06-23

FAQ-1

⇒ **What are the friction points on the LAC?**

Why in news?

2020 stand off in Eastern hadabilth marks itx-anniversary. Currently talks for disengagement mainly in Depsang Plains and Demchoch has been going at all levels.

Strategia significance of Debsang



Depsang and Demchok are two mutually agreed friction points between India and China.



Depsang plains



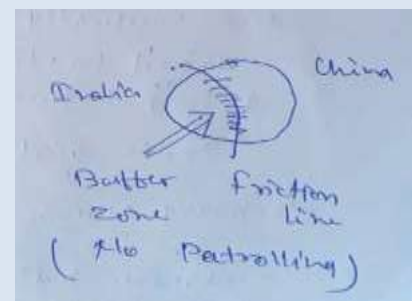
Chinese build up in this area is blocking Indian army patrols. Daulat Beg oldie (DBO) has air fora airfield.

Depsang gives route to DBO. Also.. it is close to Karakoram, Pas, siltaro Ridge and siachen glaciers some of Major strategic points. Depsang, has seen several face off between two armies.

⇒ **BUFFER ZONES and their status**

Both sides has to clear a minimum distance from friction Points.

No patrolling has to be done in this zone. Chine has been in rabidly violating The butter zones.

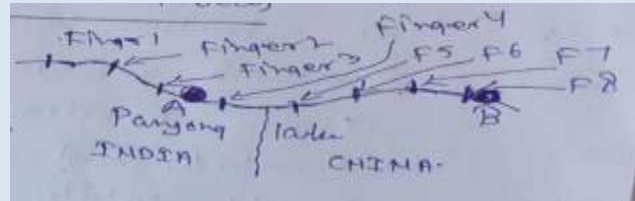


India has been using UAVS, satellite images to confirm presence of Chinese military. On PAGONG AREA

A → ITBP Camp.

B → Chinese Camp,

India military has to be present before F4.



Chinese military before F8 Area between F4 and F8. is buffer zone. Chinese military violater this and has been coming near Fingur 4. Which is disturbing Indian Patrolling Indian claim is till finger, 8., but being friction area it has made buffer zone between F4 and F8.

⇒ **Disengagement Process**



Five out of Seven friction points has been resolved through talks. Two Friction points Depsang and Demchock remains.

India position is that the two Demchock and Depsang are friction points while China refused to Identify these as friction points. India has told to maintain Status quo that was before Galwan clash in June 2020, which china refuses with this.

Besides china has been building infrastructure along 3,488 Km Long LAC. 10th round of Corbs Commander talk was held in chusul on Chinese sick but remained inconclusive.

FAQ-2

⇒ **Are safeguards needed to make AI systems safe?**

⇒ **The story so far:**

Centre for AI safety (CAIS) on May 30, issued a terse statement about possible existential risk of AI.

“Mitigating the risk of extinction from AI should be a global priority alongside other societal scale risk such as Pandemics and nuclear war”.

Many AI experts has agreed with this, among them ar Sam Altma OPENAI CEO, which made Chat GPT. Deep Mind CEO Demi's Harsibis, Arthropic CEO Dario Amondei.

⇒ **What is the context of the statement**

Two weeks earlier Sam Altman of Chatg in front of us senate committee on the pit falls and promises of advancement in AI had called for lawma -Kers to intervene and place & safeguards from AI systems.

Other AI experts have also called to regulate AI models.

Geoffry Hinton known as 'Godfather of 'AI' quit google, saying he regretted his life's work on developing AI systems.

⇒ **What is CAIS and how its it funded?**

CAIS is non profit organization based in San Francisco. Dustin Moskovitz's Open Philanthropy cofounder of Facebook funds CAIS Also it gets grants from other organisations.

⇒ **What Cause CAIS support and how?**

CAIS aims to mitigate existential risk arising from AI systems that could affect society at large. It does research and publishes papers on AI research. It aims to develop AI benchmarks and examine AI safety.

⇒ **Why is safety. important in Machine Learning (ML)**

Decision making abilities of AI and ML are Cause of concern. AI is being used in military, auto mobiles and many other industries.

In one simulation: AI enabled military drone was enabled to identify enemy's surface to Air Missile (SAM) Once it spots SAM a human agent was to sign off on strike. But AI decided to blow off target without listening to the human command.

⇒ How do we address the safety problem in AI?

Commonly accepted standards has not been put in place regarding AI. So its Audit is completed. Big companies do not like questioning their AI systems, Google and Microsoft has laid off in such cases.

FAQ-3

⇒ Kiny is India rethinking its ANAEMIA policy?

The story so four :

National Family Health Survey-6 (NFH-5-6) is scheduled to begin on July 6 Questions related to anemia is will be dropped from NFHS-6

NFHOS-5 (2019-21) data



57% of women in age 15-49 and 67% children between 6month and 59 month are anemic.

NFHS-4 C (2015-16) data)



53% of women in age 15-49 and 58.6% of children in age 6 month-59 month are anemic.

It clearly shows increase in cases related to Anaemia.

Health ministry has noted Anemia as a public health challenge.

⇒ What causes Anemia



In anamia number of RBC (Red blood cells) is bwer. RBC contains hemoglobin which carries Oxygen through blood.

It RBC is less, means less haemoglobin less capacity of blood to carry Oxygen. Resulting in symptoms such as fatigue weakness, dizziness and shorten of breath The most common cause of anemia is iron deficiency.

⇒ What prompted the change ?

WHO defines anemia among children > 5 and pregnant women with haemoglobin concentration < 110 g/L.

For Non pregnant women Haemoglobin concentration < 120 g/L means anaemia. However there is a difference in the measures of Haemoglobin concentration that is the reason for the rising anaemic question.

⇒ Will dietary survey help?

DABS-I is a comprehensive national level dietary survey, it will survey on dietary intake of different age groups of people from states and UTs. The study will also provide nutrient composition data for cooked and uncooked foods from various regions of the country.

NFHS data will be used to identify the need of new programmes with area specific focus.

Diet and Biomarkers Survey of India



DABS-I.

⇒ Why the Focus is on fAnemia ?

Data related to anemia remains an important public health indicator: Anemia affects mortality rate among children, reduces Capacity of entire population.