

National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG)

- In the seven years since the government unveiled its ambitious ₹20,000 crore National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), it has installed treatment plants capable of treating just 20% of the sewage estimated to be generated in the five major States that lie along the river.
- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) was registered as a society on 12th August 2011 under the Societies Registration Act 1860.
- It acted as the implementation arm of National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) which was constituted under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act (EPA), 1986. NGRBA has since been dissolved with effect from the 7th October 2016,
- The Act envisages five tier structure at national,

state and district level to take measures for prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution in river Ganga and to ensure continuous adequate flow of water so as to rejuvenate the river Ganga as below.

- National Ganga Council under chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.
- Empowered Task Force (ETF) on river Ganga under chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation).
- National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).
- State Ganga Committees and
- District Ganga Committees in every specified district abutting river Ganga and its tributaries in the states.
- NMCG has a two tier management structure and comprises of Governing Council and Executive Committee.

The Hindu

Culture and G20

- A copy of the Magna Carta, United Kingdom's famous charter of rights, a 15th century bronze statue of Belvedere Apollo from Italy, and an 18th century Fahualidded jar from China would be among the objects of cultural significance on display at the special Culture Corridor which would be set up at the venue of the G20 summit in the national capital next week.
- India's contribution would be Panini's Ashtadhyayi, the ancient text.
- While these would be among the physical objects on display, there would also be a digital museum for which France has shared the iconic painting Mona Lisa, Germany the Gutenberg's Bible and Mexico a statue of the deity 'Coatllicue'
- The Apollo Belvedere is a

celebrated marble sculpture from classical antiquity.

- The work has been dated to mid-way through the 2nd century A.D. and is considered to be a Roman copy of an original bronze statue created between 330 and 320 B.C. by the Greek sculptor Leochares.



Fahualidded jar



deity 'Coatllicue'



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- **Panini's Ashtadhyayi**



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- **The Hindu**

Mitakshara coparcenary

- Mitakshara coparcenary is one of the Hindu law schools that governs the succession of property in a Hindu family.
- The Mitakshara school of thought holds that the son, grandson, and grandson's son have a right to the family property through birth.
- Whereas a combined

Hindu family is an inescapable and basic idea in Hindu family law, which is today governed by the Hindu Succession Act of 1956. It is quite frequent in Hindu society.

- For a Hindu, it is a never-ending process; if it is halted in one generation due to partition, it will re-emerge in the next.
- This rule validates the premise that every Hindu family is a Joint Hindu family

Mitakshara Coparcenary

The term 'Coparcenary' is used in Hindu succession law. It is a smaller division or organisation inside a Joint Hindu Family that only deals with property issues, specifically the coparcenary property of a Joint Hindu Family.

Mitakshara School:

1. Benaras School,
2. Mithila School,
3. Maharashtra School, and
4. Dravida School is a schools in Benaras.

The Hindu

China economic slowdown

- China, for long, had been worried about fears of a slowdown and a middle income trap.
- Now, there are fears of deflation which may bring bad news for China and the rest of the world.
- As the world experienced the global financial meltdown in 2008, China chose the strategy of investing in infrastructure that included railways, highways and the energy and construction sectors.
- It had swept the core problems of a lack of consumption, regional inequality, and lack of social security under the carpet in order to sustain a double digit growth rate.
- Why it did was simple the domestic legitimacy of the leadership in China has depended on creating prosperity and making it available to a greater number of citizens, year on year.
- There was a recognition that people's expectations of the state had changed; but there was also an acceptance that the era of growth driven by exports, infrastructure spending and big ticket investments was over.
- China termed this an era of "new normal" where the country had to overcome the two and half decades long habit of enjoying more than 10% growth.
- The higher growth had translated into more jobs and greater disposable income. Now, with lower than usual rates, new jobs were hard to come by.
- China continues to add a significant number of the working age population as each new batch graduates. That is why unemployment numbers are soaring.
- It is also why the

government is advising students to delay their graduation and to do extra courses.

- On the other hand, bad investments and easy credit availability have meant that sectors such as housing, energy, and construction have got into the bad habit of overproducing far beyond the immediate projected demand.
- As a consequence, these sectors have been stuck with inventory without any demand.
- China has initiated several social security measures to counter this tendency of saving a huge proportion of income but progress has been really slow.
- Also, policies such as “Common Prosperity” (aimed at sharing the fruits of the progress better), and “Dual Circulation” (aimed at increasing domestic consumption and

competitiveness of the domestic markets and cutting down interprovincial red tape) have not succeeded to the level the leadership would have liked.

- The state owned enterprises or the SoEs, have been another problem for the political leadership.
- Their assured contracts and political networks mean that they get away by political bargain and without changing their methods of operation.

The hindu
