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Resources: The Hindu / PIB

Topic: For Prelims and Mains

India ranks 10th in Cyber security Index

Why in News? The cyber security Index was released recently.

Key Points:

- India was ranked ahead of **China (No. 33)** and **Pakistan (No. 79)** in global cybersecurity ranking of countries.
- India has improved its ranking from **47 to 10 in United Nation's ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA)**.
- United States has been ranked first and is followed by United Kingdom.
- Improved ranking acknowledges multiple initiatives that India have taken along with CERT (**Cyber Emergency Response Team**).

Background

This ranking was announced at a time when government has been dealing with instances of cross-border cyber-attacks. In February 2021, several instances were observed where government domain email addresses were used to launch cyber-attacks.

Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI)

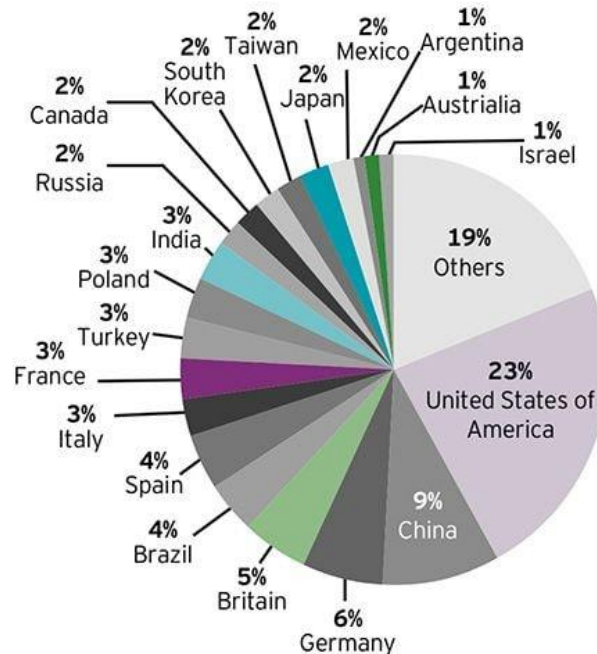
- GCI is a project of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to rank **cybersecurity capabilities** of nations across the globe.
- It is a trusted reference measuring commitment of nations to cybersecurity at a world level.
- It is published to raise awareness of importance and different dimensions of cybersecurity issues.

level of development or engagement in the field of cybersecurity is assessed in five pillars

1. Legal Measures
2. Technical Measures
3. Organizational Measures
4. Capacity Development and
5. Cooperation

And then data are aggregated into an overall score. GCI leverages capacity and expertise of different organizations in order to improve quality of survey, and to promote knowledge exchange in the fields of cybersecurity. ITU Global Cybersecurity Agenda (GCA) provides general foundation and framework for initiative.

Top 20 countries impacted by cybercrime



International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- ITU was founded in **1865** and is an integral part of United Nations 1947.
- It has widest decision-making scope among international ICT organizations with respect to issues addressed and types of decisions made
- Its treaties provide an **international legal framework** for cooperation **between states, private sector** etc.

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GS II

Parliamentary Privileges

Why in News?

Congress leader Jairam Ramesh, who chairs the **Parliamentary Standing Committee on science and technology**, has moved a **privilege motion** against news channel Times Now for “falsified and mischievous” reporting of the proceedings of the panel’s meeting.

What are Parliamentary Privileges?

Parliamentary Privileges are certain rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, **individually and collectively**, so that they can “effectively discharge their functions”.

1. **Article 105 of the Constitution expressly mentions two privileges**, that is, freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings.
2. **Apart from the privileges as specified in the Constitution, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**, provides for freedom from arrest and detention of members under civil process during the continuance of the meeting of the House or of a committee thereof and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion.

Motion against breaches:

When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under law of Parliament.

- **A notice is moved in the form of a motion by any member of either House** against those being held guilty of breach of privilege.

Role of the Speaker/Rajya Sabha (RS) Chairperson:

The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion.

The **Speaker/Chair** can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.

- If the **Speaker/Chair** gives consent under relevant rules, the member concerned is given an opportunity to make a short statement.

Applicability:

1. The Constitution also extends the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings **of a House of Parliament or any of its committees**. These include the **Attorney General of India**.
2. The parliamentary privileges **do not extend to the President who is also an integral part of the Parliament**. Article 361 of the Constitution provides for privileges for the President.

Facts for Prelims :

Atlas of glacial lakes:

- **Ministry of Jal Shakti** has released an updated atlas of **glacial lakes that are part of the Ganga river basin**.
- About 4,707 glacial lakes have been mapped in the Ganga basin.
- Glacial lakes with water spread area greater than 0.25 ha were mapped using **Resourcesat-2 Linear Imaging Self Scanning Sensor-IV satellite data**.
- The Atlas is available on **Bhuvan portal** of National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO.

