

Dark pattern

What is problematic is the tactics that compel users to pay without their knowledge or in ways that entice users to do something that they normally would not have done.

- Dark patterns are unethical tactics from companies to entice users to pay up for things, and services they would normally not have shelled out money for. Such tactics involve unethical user interface designs that may make your internet experience harder than it should be in order to even exploit you.
- Tech firms often use deceptive tactics to make users accept, for example, certain terms and conditions or products and services.
- For this, tech firms or other companies may flood your inbox with promotional emails or tweak their websites or apps in a way that users

may think acceptance or certain conditions is the only way forward.

- Social media companies and tech giants like Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Skype, LinkedIn, Microsoft and Google have used dark patterns.
- Amazon faced heat in the European Union (EU) over its multi-step cancellation process for Amazon Prime subscriptions. It was reportedly noted by the EU that if a user wished to subscribe to Prime, the process was much simpler as opposed to if he wanted to unsubscribe.
- This year, Amazon made the cancellation process simpler for its customers in Europe.

The Hindu

Ejecta halo

- Chandrayaan3's lander module, Vikram, had generated an "ejecta

halo” on the lunar surface while making the historic touchdown on the south pole of the moon.

- The Vikram lander of the Chandrayaan3 mission landed near the south pole of the moon on August 23.
- During the action of descent stage thrusters and the consequent landing, a significant amount of lunar surficial epirregolith material got ejected, resulting in a reflectance anomaly or ejecta halo,”



The Hindu

Women in family vs GDP

- A woman’s work in the family contributes to the wellbeing of humans in society: it does not add to the growth of the economy and GDP.
- Ms. Goldin’s research reveals that women, who also attend to the caring work required for families at home, are considered less valuable in economic enterprises because they cannot commit to continuously working full time for their employers, which men can.
- Gig economy and the informal sector. Even in large industrial establishments, jobs are on short term contracts.
- These trends in the future of work are a special challenge for India, which has the largest numbers of youth in the world.
- They are finding fewer opportunities for dignified work with adequate income and social security even

though the Indian economy is among the fastest growing in the world.

- Moreover, India, which ranks 132 out of 191 countries in human development, needs to invest more in caregiving services. Sadly, caregiving work is not valued in the money economy.
- The millions of women providing domestic services, and millions more who are providing care in communities as ASHA workers (Accredited Social Health Activist) and anganwadi workers in primary health and education, are very poorly paid.
- The Indian Prime Minister has called upon the G20 to support human -centric development going beyond GDP.
- The vision of globalization so far has been “One Earth, One Economy, One Future”. India has called for a

different vision at the G20: Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: “One Family, One Earth, One Future”.

- GDP is a monetary measure of only the economic component of a society. GDP does not value caregiving work.
- Therefore, to pursue its ambitions to become a “\$10 trillion dollar GDP” economy, policymakers, even in India, want to pluck women out of their families and from informal work, and push them into more efficient, industrial form establishments to contribute to GDP.
- The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), to be achieved by 2030, cover a range of environmental, social, and economic problems that must be solved simultaneously to make progress more inclusive and sustainable.

- The G20 has assessed that, at the midway point to 2030, the global progress on SDGs is off track with only 12% of targets on track.
- The masculine view of the economy is a production machine driven by competition.
- A feminine view of the economy is a society of human beings who care.
- Mainstream economics, so far dominated by men, has created a Tragedy of the Commons.
- Nobel Laureate Ostrom showed how local communities, often with women at their center, cooperatively govern their local resources equitably and sustainably.
- Ms. Ostrom proposed a different paradigm, based on cooperation, equity, and sustainability, for realising the Promise of the Commons, which is the urgent need of this millennium.

Article 244

- The President of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas.
- Scheduled Areas cover 11.3% of India's land area, and have been notified in 10 States: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh. In 2015, Kerala proposed to notify 2,133 habitations, five gram panchayats, and two wards in five districts. It awaits the Indian government's approval.
- The President of India notifies India's Scheduled Areas. States with Scheduled Areas need to constitute a Tribal Advisory Council with up to 20 ST members. They will advise the Governor on matters referred to them regarding ST welfare. The Governor will then submit a report every year to the President regarding

the administration of Scheduled Areas.

- The national government can give directions to the State regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas. The Governor can repeal or amend any law enacted by Parliament and the State Legislative Assembly in its application to the Scheduled Area of that State. The Governor can also make regulations for a Scheduled Area, especially to prohibit or restrict the transfer of tribal land by or among members of the STs, and regulate the allotment of land to STs and money-lending to STs.

The Hindu

