

23.03.21

STUDY IN INDIA program



- The Study in India program was integrated by EdCIL (India) Limited, a mini-Ratna Category-I CPSE company based in India.
- Launched in April 2018 by the former Minister of External Affairs, late. Smt. Sushma Raj and former Minister of Education (formerly, Human Resource Development) Shri. Prakash Javadekar, the Study in India program receives applications from across the following regions - SAARC, Africa, South East Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle-East.
- The Study in India interface is a prime intermediary for students to explore, connect, and apply to various top-ranked institutions in the country.
- The program is currently offering approximately 55,000 seats with more than 35,500 fee waivers and 2,000 scholarships, with each scholarship valued at INR 250,000
- Indian institutes provide technical expertise across a diverse range of courses, from STEM to non-STEM courses, and include programs in niche disciplines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, and Buddhist Studies.
- Institutes under the initiative offer waivers from 25% to 100% tuition fee waivers.
- Admissions are merit-based and done through a common portal.

Chuktia Bhunjia



- The Bhunjia is numerically small and little known tribe of Odisha belonging to the photo-Australoid racial group.
- The name 'bhunjia' signifies one who lives on the soil.
- It is derived from the word 'Bhum', the earth and its depend on.
- The Bhunjia speaks a mixed dialect of Baiga and Chhatishgarhi.
- The tribe is divided into two sections: Chuktia Bhunjia and Chinda Bhunjia.
- The former represents the one particularly vulnerable tribal group.
- The later section is perhaps the mixed 'Holva' and 'Gond' descent and consider them as the autochthones of hills of Sunabeda plateau.
- The Chuktia Bhunjia socio-cultural identity is distinct with their sacred kitchen-shed, a small one, built a little away from the other rooms and enclosed around to guard it from the touch of any outsider including their married daughters.

- If any outsider touches the kitchen shed, it is set on fire and razed down to the ground. Untill a new shed is built, the food is made in a enclosed/open space.
- The women do not use any other garment but wear only sarees.
- They use necklace made of beads and coins, brass and glass bangles, ankelets and ear- rings made od either aluminium or silver.
- The women folk comb their hair in a very descent manner and dress the hair into a massive bun at the back of the head by using a bulky tassel and fixing pin into it to keep the bun in position.
- Tattoo marks add the body beauty of the women. Over generation, women both young and old used to beautify their arms and hands with tattoo marks of different designs.
- Currently the younger generation under the influence of modernization has become disheartend to have such tattoo marks.
- The men mainly wear a piece of cloth and affluent grop wear under-wear and shirts
- As religious injection from supreme deity 'Sunadei' , the tribes men do not use tiles for roofing, cots for sleeping, country husking dhenki for husking purpose.
- The supreme deity of the Chuktia Bhunjia is knwon as Suna Dei. She is installed in a shrine at the village Sunabeda.
- Three ritual functionaries like Pujari Chhatriya and Kataria are associated with the worship of the Suna Dei.
- The pujari is the ritual head of the worship offer food and prayer, the Chhatriya hold the umbrella and the Kataria sacrifices the animal.
- Three annual fairs and festivals are observed by the Chuktia Bhunjia on the occasion of Dussera, seen sanctification and mahua collection.
- Another festival is observed in the month of MArch and April at the time of shifting cultivation.

Scientists at CSIR-CSIO develop UV ducts, air sampling techniques to help contain Covid spread



- To help prevent spread of the coronavirus at public places in India, scientists at CSIO Chandigarh have invented UV ducts that can kill the virus in the air along with air sampling and viral load testing techniques that can check the viral load in the air.
- According to the scientists, the UV-C Air Duct Disinfection System -V1.06 is designed as a retrofit into existing air ducts. It consists a slide mechanism, regulated UV light source, and sensors.

- The device can be fit into ducts by minor modifications.
- UV-C Light source emits light having high energy photons that kills virus, bacteria.
- It is used for sampling air from large volume of space like hospitals, markets, schools, bus stands, railway stations where there is possibility of virus and bacterial infection.
- It may be used for sampling polluted air from high traffic zones in large cities, industries and air ducts also.
- The system is calibrated to flow air at specific rates through specially designed filter.
- Variable flow control has been provided to make the device more versatile in design and robust for various applications

WhatsApp's new privacy policy



- The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology asked the High Court of Delhi to step in and restrain WhatsApp from rolling out its new privacy policy.
- While users were able to opt out until now, New Privacy Policy of WhatsApp, they will have only one solution, if they don't want their data to be owned by the parent company – uninstall the app and stop using the service.
- Some of the info WhatsApp is collecting and will be sharing includes location data, IP addresses, phone model, OS, battery level, signal strength, browser, mobile network, ISP, language, time zone, and even IMEI.
- There's also the information about how you are messaging, calling, what groups you are attending, the Status, the profile photo, last time you were online, etc.
- WhatsApp even added a separate section called “Transactions and Payments data” specifying the platform will process additional information even for payments, made through the app.

Galathea National Park



- NITI Aayog vision for Great Nicobar ignores tribal, ecological concerns.
- Wildlife Board denotifies Galathea bay sanctuary to build a port, trade zone.
- Galathea National Park is a National Park located in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India.
- It is located on the island of Great Nicobar in the Nicobar Islands.

- The total area of this park is some 110 square kilometres, and it was gazetted as a National Park of India in 1992.
- Galathea forms part of what has been designated as the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, which also includes the larger Campbell Bay National Park, separated from Galathea by a 12-km forest buffer zone.
- The Galathea National Park comprises the core area of the southern part of the Biosphere Reserve in Great Nicobar Island and consists of lowland forests which have the greatest abundance of endemic avifauna.
- It is the prime nesting habitat of the Nicobar Megapode and possibly the area of other endemic species too.
- Flora: Tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests.
- Fauna: Notable animal species giant robber crab, Megapode and Nicobar pigeon.

Manipur emerged as model state for Van Dhan Vikas Yojana



- The Van Dhan Vikas Yojana is a programme for value addition, branding & marketing of Minor Forest Produce by establishing Van Dhan Kendras to facilitate creation of sustainable livelihoods for the forest-based tribes.
- One major scheme that has contributed to increasing employment and income generation among the tribal population is the Van Dhan tribal start-ups programme, a component of the The 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP' Scheme.
- Since its inception as the nodal agency working in the area of tribal upliftment, TRIFED has been implementing several programmes and initiatives.
- The focus of these initiatives is to make India self-reliant under the Atmanirbhar Abhiyan, with the motto, Go Vocal for Local Go Tribal – Mera Van Mera Dhan Mera Udyam.
- Manipur, in particular, which has emerged as the Champion state where the Van Dhan programme has emerged as a major source of employment for the local tribals.
- Since the time that the programme was launched in the State in October 2019, 100 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras have been established.
- These constitute 1500 SHGs and are benefitting 30,000 tribal entrepreneurs, who are involved in collection, processing, value adding, packaging and marketing of value added products from Minor Forest produce.

- Till date, 77 Van Dhan Kendras have become operational and have launched their products.
- The beauty of the whole exercise is that it has managed to create market linkages.
- Many of these tribal enterprises are connected to markets.
- Van Dhan Products under the brand name Manipur Van Dhan Naturals and CCPur brand have been launched with its wide array of products such as fruit candy (amla, pineapple, wildapple, ginger, fig, tamarind), jam (pineapple, alma, plum), juice & squash (pineapple, amla, wildapple, plum, Burmese grapes), spices (dalchini, turmeric, ginger) pickles (bamboo shoot, king chilly), fermented bamboo shoots and more.
- About 144 Manipur Van Dhan Products have been sourced by TRIFED/ TRIBES INDIA. The Manipur Van Dhan Naturals have entered the retail market of 13 major cities of the country through TRIBES INDIA and TRIFED e-Marketplace.
- In fact VDVKs of 14 Districts are currently participating in a State level Exhibition - Mai-own 2021 which is going on in Imphal from 16th to 22nd March, 2021 inaugurated by the Hon'ble CM of Manipur.

Shompen Tribe



- The Shompen are a designated Scheduled Tribe.
- Location: The Shompen or Shom Pen are the indigenous people of the interior of Great Nicobar Island, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- History of contact: Danish Admiral Steen Bille was the first to contact them in 1846 and Frederik Adolph de Roepstorff, a British officer who had already published works on the languages of Nicobar and Andaman, collected ethnographic and linguistic data in 1876.
- Participation In India's Election: A polling station was set up in their area for the 2014.
- Shompen people for the first time participated in the democratic process.
- Population: In 2001, the population was estimated at approximately 300. Before the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, the villages were home to 103 and 106 Shompens respectively. By the time of the 2011 census, only 10 and 44 people were left in these villages respectively.
- Economy: They practice a hunter-gatherer subsistence economy. The main weapons are the bow and arrow.

- Society: In keeping with the tropical climate of the islands, traditional attire includes only clothing below the waist.
- Shompen huts are built to house 4 people, and villages are made up of 4 to 5 families.
- The lowland Shompen build their huts on stilts and the walls are made of woven material on a wood frame and the roof of thatched palm fronds, and the structure is raised on stilts.
- Language: The Shompen languages, They may constitute a language isolate.
- Paul Sidwell (2017) classifies Shompen as a Southern Nicobarese language, rather than a separate branch of Austroasiatic

The recent Refugee issue with Myanmar



- After the coup in Myanmar, widespread civil disobedience movements (CDM) are taking place all over Myanmar.
- The Military ruled Myanmar is following stringent methods to curb the protests like shooting the public, night raid on protesters home, etc.
- Myanmar shares a 1,643-km-long border with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram.
- The majority of these people entered India through the international borders in Mizoram and Manipur.
- Earlier Myanmar also wrote letters to Mizoram and asked the Indian government to return the 8 Cops who fled the country for various reasons.
- The Mizo people of Mizoram and the Kuki-Zomi communities in Manipur maintain close kinship with the people of Myanmar.
- MHA has issued few directives to the State Governments and UTs. In that, the MHA mentioned that the state governments have no powers to grant 'refugee' status to any foreigner.
- MHA also pointed out that India is not a signatory to the UN Refugee Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol.

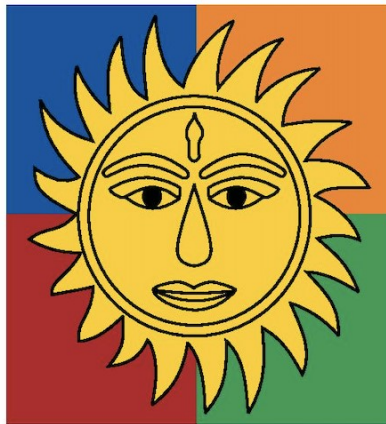
Ganga Quest 2021



- Ganga Quest 2021, an online competitive quiz organized by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and TREE Craze Foundation was also launched at the event.
- The online competition conceptualized in 2019, has garnered a stupendous response from students of all ages.
- As many as 11.5 lakh had participated in the 2020 NamamiGangeGanga Quest.

TRIFED signs MoU with Government of Arunachal Pradesh for The Implementation of MSP for MFP Scheme and Van Dhan Yojana

TRIBES INDIA



ट्राइब्स इंडिया

- As a part of its mission to improve the livelihoods of the tribals (both forest dwellers and artisans) and work towards tribal empowerment, TRIFED has been carrying out several programmes and initiatives.
- The Rural Development Department in State of Arunachal Pradesh will be the nodal agency for the implementation of this scheme while Arunachal Pradesh State Rural Livelihood Mission (ArSRLM) will be the State Implementation Agency.
- Under this agreement, 100 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras are planned to be set-up in the state this year.
- The State Nodal Agency and Implementing Agency teams, along with TRIFED regional officials will be visiting the different villages and districts to oversee the implementation of the scheme.
- Conceptualized and implemented by TRIFED in association with State Government Agencies across 21 states of the country, the 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) & Development of Value Chain for MFP' is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, drawing its strength from The Forest Rights Act of 2005, it aims to provide remunerative and fair prices to tribal gatherers of forest produces, almost three times higher than would be available to them from middle men, trebling their incomes.
- The Van Dhan Yojana (VDY), a programme for value addition, branding & marketing of MFPs by establishing Van Dhan Kendras to facilitate creation of sustainable livelihoods for the forest-based tribes is a component of the same scheme

IIT Kharagpur Wins the CoreNet Global Academic Challenge

6.0



- CoreNet Global is a non-profit association, headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia (US), representing more than 11,000 executives in 50 countries with strategic responsibility for the real estate assets of large corporations
- The organization's mission is to advance the practice of corporate real estate through professional development opportunities, publications, research, conferences, designations and networking in 46 local chapters and networking groups globally.
- CoreNet Global's mission is to advance the practice of corporate real estate through professional development opportunities, publications, research, conferences, and chapters and networking groups.
- CoreNet Global aims to broaden its network, raise the profile of corporate real estate, serve as the profession's voice and thought leader and champion the profession's development and maturity.
- Every year, Corenet Global invites students from around the world to think creatively about a problem facing real estate professionals for renowned companies like Google, Duke Energy, AstraZeneca, Whirlpool, and many others, institutions from all over the globe will compete to address challenges like creating an employee experience that attracts millennials while retaining all other generations of employees; or reducing the gap between the speed of business and the typical speed of real estate.
- The team from IIT Kharagpur worked on a hypothetical case on developing an environmentally resilient Corporate Real Estate Portfolio while gauging the impact of the pandemic, for Blue Banc, a fictitious financial institution based in London, England.

Implementation of New Education Policy



- A number of action points/activities for implementation in school education as well as higher education are mentioned in the National Education Policy 2020 which inter-alia include following:-
- Ensuring Universal Access at All Levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
- Ensuring quality early childhood care and education for all children between 3-6 years;
- Introducing New Curricular and Pedagogical Structure (5+3+3+4);

- Ensuring no hard separations between arts and sciences, between curricular and extra-curricular activities, between vocational and academic streams;
- Establishing National Mission on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy; Emphasis on promoting multilingualism and Indian languages;
- The medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond, will be the home language/mother tongue/local language/regional language.
- Assessment reforms – Introducing Board Exams on up to two occasions during any given school year, one main examination and one for improvement, if desired;
- Setting up of a new National Assessment Centre, PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development);
- Equitable and inclusive education – Ensuring special emphasis to be given on Socially and Economically Disadvantaged Groups (SEDGs);
- Establishing a separate Gender Inclusion fund and Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups;
- Robust and transparent processes for recruitment of teachers and merit based performance;
- Ensuring availability of all resources through school complexes and clusters;
- Setting up of State School Standards Authority (SSSA);
- Providing Exposure of vocational education in school and higher education system;
- Increasing GER in higher education to 50%;
- Introducing Holistic Multidisciplinary Education with multiple entry/exit options;
- Introducing Common Entrance Exam for Admission to HEIs to be offered by NTA;
- Establishment of Academic Bank of Credit;
- Setting up of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities(MERUs);
- Setting up of National Research Foundation (NRF);
- Framing 'Light but Tight' regulation;
- Setting up of single overarching umbrella body for promotion of higher education sector including teacher education and excluding medical and legal education- the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)-with independent bodies for standard setting- the General Education Council; funding-Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC); accreditation- National Accreditation Council (NAC); and regulation- National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC);
- Expansion of open and distance learning to increase GER.
- Internationalization of Education.
- Professional Education will be an integral part of the higher education system. Stand-alone technical universities, health science universities, legal and agricultural universities, or institutions in these or other fields, will aim to become multi-disciplinary institutions.

- Teacher Education – Introduction of 4-year integrated stage-specific, subject-specific Bachelor of Education.
- Establishing a National Mission for Mentoring.
- Creation of an autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.
- Appropriate integration of technology into all levels of education.
- Achieving 100% youth and adult literacy.
- Introducing multiple mechanisms with checks and balances to combat and stop the commercialization of higher education.
- All education institutions will be held to similar standards of audit and disclosure as a 'not for profit' entity.
- The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.
- Strengthening of the Central Advisory Board of Education to ensure coordination to bring overall focus on quality education.
- Ministry of Education: In order to bring the focus back on education and learning, it may be desirable to re-designate MHRD as the Ministry of Education (MoE).

Jal Shakti Abhiyan-II



Ministry of Jal Shakti is taking up nationwide campaign “Jal Shakti Abhiyan - Catch the Rain” focusing on saving and conserving rainwater with the theme “Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls” from 22 March 2021 to 30 November 2021, in the pre-monsoon and monsoon periods of 2021, covering both urban and rural areas of all the districts in the country.

- Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission – Har Ghar Jal which aims at providing potable water to every rural household through tap water by 2024 with an estimated outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh crore.
- At the time of announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission on 15th August, 2019, out of 18.93 crore rural households, 3.23 crore rural households were reported to have tap water supply.
- Since then, 3.87 crore rural households have been provided tap water connections.

National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Bill 2021 passed by Lok Sabha



- The Bill amends the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 1991 which provides a framework for the functioning of the Legislative Assembly and the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.
- The Bill amends certain powers and responsibilities of the Legislative Assembly and the Lieutenant Governor.
- It further seeks to ensure that the Lieutenant Governor is necessarily granted an opportunity to exercise the power in select category of cases, in emergency.
- The Bill also gives powers to LG to make rules in matters which fall outside the preview of the Delhi Legislative Assembly.
- It has a provision that all executive action will be expressed to be taken in the name of the Lieutenant Governor.

Meeting of Permanent Indus Commission between India, Pakistan underway in Delhi



- Meeting of Permanent Indus Commission between India and Pakistan is underway in Delhi.
- The Commission deals with water rights on the Indus river.
- The Permanent Indus Commission was set up under the Indus Waters Treaty of 1960.
- The Indian side is being led by the Indian Commissioner for Indus Waters Pradeep Kumar Saxena.
- The Pakistan side is being led by Syed Muhammad Meher Ali Shah.
- The Indus water treaty warrants the two commissioners to meet at least once a year.
- The Indus Waters Treaty was signed between then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and former Pakistan President Ayub Khan.
- It sets out a mechanism for cooperation and information exchange between the two countries regarding their use of the rivers.

Over one crore paddy farmers benefited from current Kharif Marketing Season Procurement Operations



- Government has said that more than one crore paddy farmers have been benefited from current Kharif Marketing Season Procurement Operations with Minimum Support Price value of over one lakh 29 thousand crore rupees.
- The Ministry said, more than 685 lakh tonnes of paddy have been procured from Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Karnataka, West Bengal and Tripura.
- This is an increase of 13.51 per cent against the last year corresponding purchase of around 603 lakh tonnes.
- Government through its Nodal Agencies has also procured over three lakh 60 thousand tonnes of Moong, Urad, Tur, Gram, Groundnut Pods and Soyabean benefitting more than two lakh farmers.

India supplies two Mobile Harbour Cranes each weighing 100 tons to Iran



- India supplied two Mobile Harbour Cranes (MHCs) each weighing 100 tons to Iran yesterday.
- In a tweet, Indian Embassy in Iran said it is part of India's continued commitment towards development of phase-I of Shahid Beheshti port in Chabahar.
- This is the second such consignment of equipment shipped to the strategic port at Chah Bahar.
- India had earlier supplied two 140-ton MHCs in January this year. Shipping Minister Mansukh Mandaviya said, the step is continuing with India's commitment to develop Chabahar Port.

Jaapi



- The jaapi is a conical hat made of bamboo and covered with dried tokou (a palm tree found in rainforests of Upper Assam) leaves.
- While it is most often used in official functions to felicitate guests, the landscape of rural Assam features a more utilitarian version, which farmers wear to protect themselves from the harsh weather, both sun and rain, while working in the fields.
- It is basically a memento that represents the state.
- The first possible recorded use of jaapi dates back to the Ahom-era buranjis, or chronicles.
- “Kings and ministers would wear them then,” said Baruah.
- Later, the jaapi was also seen and popularised in the first Assamese film, Joymati (1935) made by cultural icon Jyotiprasad Agarwala.
- Today, the bulk of Assam’s jaapis are made by artisans based in a cluster of villages in Nalbari district.

Gamosa



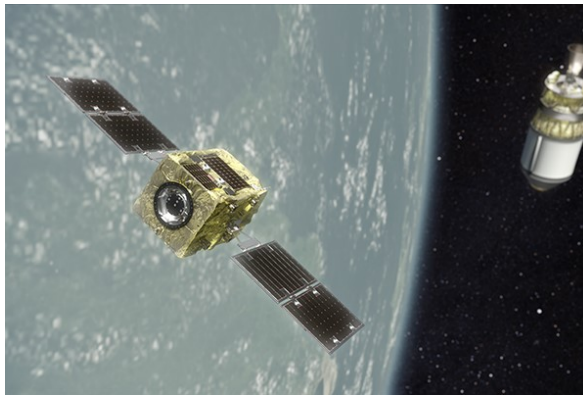
- The Gamosa, which literally translates to a cloth to wipe one’s body, is omnipresent in Assam, with wide-ranging uses.
- It can be used at home as a towel (uka gamosa) or in public functions (phulam/ floral gamosa) to felicitate dignitaries or celebrities
- The gamosa is a “symbol of the Assamese nation” and its use in that context can be traced back to 1916 and 1917, when the Asom Chatra Sanmillan (first student organisation) and Asom Sahitya Sabha (premier literary organisation) were founded
- “Both were Assam’s first non-political organisations, and it was from them that the initial strains of Assamese jatiyotabaad (nationalism) grew, and so did the use of the gamosa
- it was only during the anti-foreigner Assam Agitation of the early 1980s, when Assamese nationalism reached its crescendo, that the gamosa assumed a new role.
- “It developed alongside the Agitation. We had a jatiyo sangeet (national anthem), we needed a jatiyo pataka (national flag) too. So, that is what the gamosa became,” said Ankur Tamuli Phukan, a cultural historian from Assam.
- Today, no public function can commence without the guest first being felicitated with the gamosa.

Xorai



- Made of bell-metal, the xorai — essentially a tray with a stand at the bottom, with or without a cover — can be found in every Assamese household.
- While it is primarily used as an offering tray during prayers, or to serve tamale-paan (betel-nut) to guests, a xorai is also presented along with the jaapi and gamosa while felicitating someone.
- The bulk of xorais in Assam are made in the state's bell metal hub Sarthebari in Bajali district.
- It was used during the time of Vaishnavite reformer Sankardeva too

Japan's Astroscale launches space junk removal satellite prototype



- Japanese space startup Astroscale successfully launched a satellite ELSA-d, for the removal of space debris, aboard Russia's Soyuz-2.1a carrier rocket.
- ELSA-d is a prototype, intended to demonstrate the current state of the technology intended to help clear the junk
- The technology aims to dock with, and then safely remove, orbital debris.

Russia launches 38 satellites for 18 countries



- Russia launched its Soyuz-2.1a carrier rocket with the Fregat upper stage as the main load and 38 spacecraft from 18 countries, including Japan, Canada, Saudi Arabia and Italy.
- All the 38 satellites have been successfully launched into target orbits. Earlier, the launch was twice postponed after a surge in voltage was detected.
- Among them is Challenge-1, the first satellite made completely in Tunisia, which was created by the Telnet telecommunications group.
- Russia plans to send up a second satellite in 2023 and, combined, the two will offer round-the-clock, all-weather monitoring of the Arctic Ocean and the surface of the Earth

- It had launched its space satellite Arktika-M on February 28 on a mission to monitor the climate and environment in the Arctic amid a push by the Kremlin to expand the country's activities in the region.
- The Arctic has warmed more than twice as fast as the global average over the last three decades and Moscow is seeking to develop the energy-rich region, investing in the Northern Sea Route for shipping across its long northern flank as ice melts.

LS passes Insurance Bill, FDI hiked to 74%



- Nirmala Sitharaman said hiking the FDI limit in the insurance sector will help insurers raise additional funds and tide over the financial problems
- The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2021, which amends the Insurance Act, 1938, was passed by Rajya Sabha last week
- The minister further said the FDI limit was being raised on the recommendation of insurance regulator IRDAI which has done extensive consultations with the stakeholders.

National Company Law Appellate Tribunal



- The National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) is a tribunal which was formed by the Central Government of India under Section 410 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- The tribunal is responsible for hearing appeals from the orders of National Company Law Tribunal(s) (NCLT), starting on 1 June 2016.
- The tribunal also hears appeals from orders issued by the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India under Section 202 and Section 211 of IBC.
- It also hears appeals from any direction issued, decision made, or order passed by the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
- The NCLAT includes a Chairperson, a judicial member, and a technical member.
- It consists of a total of not more than eleven members.