



**27-05-2022**

## **Yasin Malik gets Life Imprisonment**

### **Why in Newspapers?**

On May 25, a special court had sentenced Kashmiri separatist leader Yasin Malik to life imprisonment in the terror funding case.

### **Quick Issue?**

- The National Investigation Agency (NIA) court sentenced him to life imprisonment under Section 17 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA) and Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Rs. Also imposed a fine of 10 lakhs.

### **Historical Background?**

- NIA was formed under the National Investigation Agency (NIA) Act, 2008.
- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) reviews the manpower, financial and infrastructure requirements of the NIA from time to time.
- It is a central agency to investigate and prosecute crimes:
- Affecting the sovereignty, security and integrity of India
  - State security
  - Friendly relations with foreign states.
  - Against nuclear and nuclear facilities.
  - Smuggling in high quality counterfeit Indian currency.
- It implements international treaties, agreements, conventions and resolutions of the United Nations, its agencies and other international organizations.
- It aims to combat terrorism in India.
- It acts as the central counter-terrorism law enforcement agency. Its headquarter is New Delhi.
- Branches: Hyderabad, Guwahati, Kochi, Lucknow, Mumbai, Kolkata, Raipur and Jammu.
- As per Section VI of the NIA Act, 2008, the cases are assigned to the NIA by the Central Government.
- The cases are investigated independently by the agency, and then the cases are placed before the NIA Special Court.

### **Other Key Facts?**

#### **As per the amendments of 2019**

- The Act empowers the Director General of the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to sanction confiscation or attachment of property when the matter is investigated by the said agency.
- The Act empowers NIA officers of the rank of Inspector or above to investigate terrorism cases in the state, except in cases committed by an officer of the rank of DSP or ACP or above.
- It also included a provision to designate a person as a terrorist.
- Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC):
- Whoever wage war against the Government of India, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.



- To prosecute the accused under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 (UAPA) and certain other scheduled offences, the agency seeks the approval of the Central Government. Approval under UAPA is made on the basis of the report of the 'Authority' constituted under Section 45(2) of the UAPA.
- Amendment in NIA Act has brought offenses related to smuggling in high quality counterfeit Indian currency under the definition of terrorist act.
- To curb various aspects of terrorist financing, a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFFC) has been created in the NIA.
- The Central Government constitutes one or more Special Courts under sections 11 and 22 of the NIA Act 2008 for the trial of scheduled offences.
- The Special Court shall be presided over by a Judge to be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court.
- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA): ~ Passed in 1967, the law aims to effectively prevent associations of unlawful activities in India.
- The Act gives absolute power to the Central Government, through which if the Center considers any activity to be illegal, it can declare it through the Official Gazette.
- It has the highest punishment of death penalty and life imprisonment.
- Fees can be levied on both Indian and foreign nationals under UAPA.
- It will apply to criminals in the same way even if the offense is committed on a foreign land outside India.
- Under the UAPA, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in a maximum period of 180 days after the arrest and the period can be extended after informing the court.

### **Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam**

**Que. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Ministry of Finance reviews the manpower, financial and infrastructure requirements of the NIA.
2. The special NIA court is presided over by a judge appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (CJI).

**Which of the above statements is/are not correct?**

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only       | (b) 2 only          |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

**Ans. (c) Both 1 and 2**



## **Param Porul Supercomputer**

### **Why in Newspapers?**

A state-of-the-art supercomputer named PARAM PORUL was inaugurated on 25th at NIT Tiruchirappalli. This supercomputing facility has been set up under Phase 2 of the National Supercomputing Mission (NSM).

### **Quick Issue?**

- Most of the components used to make this supercomputer have been assembled and manufactured in India.
- This includes the software stack that has been developed indigenously by the Center for Development in Advanced Computing (C-DAC) in line with the Make in India initiative of the government.
- NIT Tiruchirappalli is conducting research in various sectors like agriculture, health, financial services and weather.

### **Historical Background?**

- The system is based on direct contact liquid cooling technology to achieve high power utilization effectiveness. This helps in reducing the operating cost.
- The system is equipped with a combination of the following:
  - GPU nodes
  - CPU nodes
  - High throughput storage
  - High memory nodes
- All these are equipped in this system to meet the computing needs of various engineering and scientific applications.
- This facility has been set up under NSM and will strengthen research in various fields. This super computational facility will also assist researchers to solve a wide range of problems in various fields of engineering and science.
- The facility will also boost research and development initiatives in Indian industries and academia.
- On this system, many applications from different scientific fields have been installed such as:
  - Bioinformatics
  - Weather and Climate
  - Molecular dynamics

### **Other Key Facts?**

#### **Recent developments under National Supercomputing Mission:**

- Under Phase 1 and Phase 2, 15 systems with computer power of 22 petaflops (PF) have been created in IIT's, C-DAC, NIT, JNCASR and IISER.
- NSM installed "Param Ganga" at IIT Roorkee in March 2022 with a supercomputing capacity of 1.66 petaflops as a part of Phase 2.
- PARAM Siddhi-AI is India's fastest supercomputer built under National Supercomputing Mission with a capacity of 5.26 petaflops.
- Japan's Fugaku is the world's fastest supercomputer.

- Computational Chemistry
- Computational fluid active
- Materials Science
- NSM was launched in the year 2015 at an estimated cost of Rs 4500 crore over seven years.
- NSM aims to empower R&D and academic institutions of the country by setting up a vast supercomputing grid that will include over 70 high-performance computing facilities.
- Till date, under NSM, 15 supercomputers with 24 petaflops of computing capacity have been installed across the country. All of them are indigenously developed and working with indigenously developed software stack.
- The objective of this mission is to develop High-Performance Computing (HPC) aware human resource to meet the challenges of developing these applications.

### Likely Question Asked In Preliminary Exam

**Que. Which country's research company made the first supercomputer Cray-1?**

- (a) Japan
- (b) China
- (c) Australia
- (d) America

**Ans. (d) America**

