



Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

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Maharashtra State Specific News

Maharashtra Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2011	 Why in the news? The Bombay High Court has taken a significant step in favor of education equity.
	Key points:
	 It stayed a recent amendment to the Maharashtra Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2011, which had exempted private unaided schools located within a 1- km radius of government or aided schools from admitting 25% students from economically weaker and disadvantaged sections.
	 The court found this amendment to be ultra vires the provisions of the RTE Act, emphasizing that Section 12 (1) of the RTE Act clearly mandates that private unaided schools should provide 25% reservation at entry point to children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. The court's decision ensures that the right to free elementary education, guaranteed under Article 21-A of the Constitution of
	India, is upheld.
BMC's Net-Zero	Why in the news?
Building Plan	 BMC plans a ₹116-cr net-zero building in Mumbai to achieve Centre's goal.
	 It will consume net-zero energy, water, and waste, aiming to reduce carbon footprint.
	Key points:
	Objective: To build a ₹116-crore net-zero building for BMC's H East ward office.
	Location: Santacruz, Mumbai.
	Target: Net-zero energy, water, and waste consumption.





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• Key Features:

- o Energy:
 - Use of solar energy.
 - Energy-efficient brushless direct current (BLDC) fans.
 - Cavity walls for insulation.
 - Energy-efficient construction techniques.
- O Water:
 - Rainwater harvesting system.
 - On-site sewage treatment plant (STP).
- O Waste:
 - Composting and recycling of waste.
 - Acceptance of contractor-proposed techniques if suitable.
- Certifications:
 - **LEED** (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design).
 - **IGBC** (Indian Green Building Council).

Street Vendors Act of 2014

Why in the news?

 Mumbai hawkers protest against BMC's eviction drive, demand enforcement of Street Vendors Act.

About Street Vendors Act of 2014:

- Objective: To protect the rights of urban street vendors and regulate street vending activities.
- **Legal Recognition**: Provides legal recognition and protection to street vendors across urban areas in India.
- **Town Vending Committees (TVCs)**: Establishes TVCs in each local authority, comprising representatives of street vendors, local authority, police, and community-based organizations.
- Surveys and Certificates:
 - Mandates periodic surveys of street vendors and issuance of certificates of vending to identified vendors.
 - No street vendor can be evicted until the survey is completed and the certificate is issued.
- Regulation of Vending Zones: Defines vending zones, no-vending zones, and restricted vending zones by local authorities in consultation with TVCs.





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