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THE HINDU Page 1

UNSC 1267 COMMITTEE
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Internal Security)

China again blocks 2 proposals on Pak. terrorists at UNSC

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

China once again blocked proposals by India and the U.S. to designate Pakistan-based terrorists on the UN Security Council's 1267 list of terror entities.

The listings for Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) founder Hafiz Saeed's son Talha Saeed and Shahid Mehmood, deputy chief of a front for the LeT named the Falah I Insaniyat Foundation (FIF), were made by New Delhi and Washington jointly. They submitted in the proposals that Talha Saeed and Mehmood were wanted for procuring funds and recruitment for the LeT/JuD (Jamaat-ud-Dawa), the group behind the 26/11 Mumbai attacks and other terror attacks in India.

China placed a hold on both in quick succession on Tuesday and Wednesday at the UNSC.

The moves came even as UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres visited the memorial site for the 26/11 attacks in Mumbai and called for "global cooperation" on terror.

Next week, India will host all members of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) of the UNSC, including China's UN Ambassador, in Mumbai, where they will also visit the 26/11 memorial, as part of a number of events planned by the government to highlight India's counter-terrorism efforts.

China's block also comes as the Financial Action Task Force plenary began in Paris, which is likely to remove Pakistan from its grey list, where it has been under scrutiny since 2018 for failing to counter terror financing.

CONTINUED ON » PAGE 10

Context: China once again blocked proposals by India and the U.S. to designate Pakistan-based terrorists on the UN Security Council's 1267 list of terror entities.

UNSC 1267 committee

- **Origin:** Also known as the **Da'esh and Al Qaeda Sanctions Committee,** It was first **set up in 1999, and strengthened after the September, 2001 attacks.**
- **Composition**: It **comprises all permanent and non-permanent members** of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).
- **1267 list of terrorists**: The 1267 list of terrorists is a global list, with a UNSC stamp.
  - It is **full of Pakistani nationals and residents.**
- **Function**: It is one of the most important and active UN subsidiary bodies **working on efforts to combat terrorism,** particularly in relation to Al Qaeda and the Islamic State group.
  - It discusses UN efforts to limit the movement of terrorists, especially those related to travel bans, the freezing of assets and arms embargoes for terrorism.
- **India's stand**: **India has made at least three attempts in the last decade** — in 2009, 2016 and 2017 — to list JeM chief as "global terrorist".
  - **All attempts have been blocked by China at Pakistan's behest.**

Procedure of Listing

- **Eligibility**: **Any member state** can submit a proposal for listing an individual, group, or entity.
  - The proposal must include acts or activities indicating the proposed individual/group/entity had **participated "in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities"** linked to "ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida or any cell, affiliate, splinter group or derivative thereof".
- **Decisions on listing and delisting:** adopted by **consensus**.
  - The proposal is sent **to all the members**, and if no member objects within five working days, the proposal is adopted.
  - An **"objection" means curtains for the proposal.**
- **Technical hold:** Any **member of the Committee may also put a "technical hold"** on the proposal and ask for more information from the proposing member state.
  - During this time, **other members may also place their own holds.**
  - The **matter remains on the "pending" list** of the Committee until such time as the member state that has placed the hold decides to turn its decision into an "objection", or **until all those who have placed holds remove t**hem within a timeframe laid down by the Committee.
- **Timeline**: **Pending issues must be resolved in six months,** but the member state that has placed the hold **may ask for an additional three months**.
  - At the end of this period, **if an objection is not placed, the matter is considered approved.**

BUSINESS STANDARD Page 10

BHARAT BOND EXCHANGE TRADED FUNDS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Bharat Bond ETFs' AUM goes past ₹50K-crore mark

The Bharat Bond Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) have crossed ₹50,000 crore assets under management (AUM) in just three years since launch, Edelweiss Mutual Fund said on Wednesday. The first tranche of Bharat Bond ETFs was launched in December 2019. Since then, the fund house has launched four more tranches. BS REPORTER

Context: The Bharat Bond Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs) have crossed Rs 50,000 crore assets under management (AUM) in just three years since launch.

Bharat Bond Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs)

- **About**: In 2019, the government has launched Bharat Bond ETF, India's first corporate bond exchange traded fund, which comprises debt of state-run companies.
- **Basket of bonds**: It is a basket of bonds is**sued by central public sector enterprises/undertakings or any other government organization bonds.**
- **Unit size:** The unit size of the bond has been kept at just ₹1,000 so that even retail investors can invest.
- **Fixed maturity**: It will have a fixed maturity of three and ten years and will trade on the stock exchanges.
- **Construction of Index**: The index will be constructed by an independent index provider, National Stock Exchange.
- **Investment**: It will invest in a portfolio of bonds of state-run companies and other government entities.
- **Functions**: It will track an underlying index on risk replication basis, matching credit quality and average maturity of the index.

Exchange Traded Fund

- **Marketable security:** An ETF, or exchange traded fund, is a marketable security that **tracks an index, a commodity, bonds, or a basket of assets like an index fund**.
  - ETFs are funds that track indices such as CNX Nifty or BSE Sensex, etc.
- **Trading value:** based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the **underlying stocks (such as shares) that it represents.**
- **Share prices:** ETF share prices **fluctuate all day** as it is bought and sold.
  - This is **different from mutual funds t**hat only trade once a day after the market closes.
- **Stocks basket**: An ETF can own hundreds or thousands of stocks across various industries, or it **could be isolated to one particular industry or sector.**

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

LIGHT COMBAT AIRCRAFT TEJAS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)



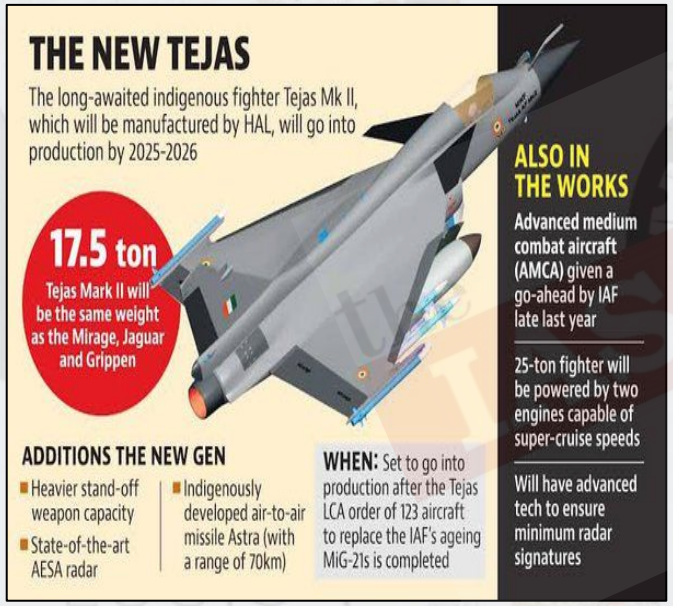
PM unveils Make in India new list: Frigates to SAMs

AVINASH NAIR
GANDHINAGAR, OCTOBER 19

CITING THE induction of the indigenously-built Tejas light combat aircraft, light combat helicopters and aircraft carrier INS Vikrant into the Indian armed forces, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said Wednesday that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

PM Modi at DefExpo 2022 in Gandhinagar. PTI



Context: PM unveils the induction of the indigenously-built Tejas light combat aircraft, light combat helicopters and aircraft carrier INS Vikrant into the Indian armed forces.

Light Combat Aircraft Tejas

- **About**: The Light Combat Aircraft Tejas is an indigenous supersonic aircraft used by the Indian military.
- **Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) programme**: It was started by the Government of India in 1984 when they established the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) to manage the LCA programme.
- **Designed and developed by**: India's HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited).
  - It is the second supersonic fighter jet that was developed by HAL (the first one being HAL HF-24 Marut).
- **Replaced**: the ageing Mig 21 fighter planes.
- **Named 'Tejas':** It was in 2003 that the Light Combat Aircraft programme was named 'Tejas' (meaning radiance in Sanskrit) by the then PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- **Key Features:**
  - A **single pilot single-engine**, compound Delta wing, and has a tailless design.
  - **Maximum takeoff weight** of 13,300 kg
  - Can attend the **maximum speed** of Mach 1.8.
  - **General range** of 850 km and a **combat range** of 500 km
  - Designed to **carry a range of air-to-air, air-to-surface, precision-guided, and standoff weaponry.**
  - **Maximum payload** capacity of 4000 kg.
  - **Low-cost aircraft** with a simple design.
- **Other countries interest**: Although **currently, HAL is not sold to other countries**, Singapore, Egypt, Sri Lanka, the UAE, Turkmenistan, and Malaysia have expressed interest in acquiring this aircraft.

LIVEMINT Page 9

WEB 3.0 ECOSYSTEM

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

Web3 startups in India raise $1.3 bn

India is now home to over 450 Web3 startups that have raised $1.3 billion, about ₹10,700 crore, in last two years, a joint report of industry body NASSCOM with venture capital fund Hashed Emergent said on Wednesday.

According to the report, over 80% of Indian Web3 startups are in tier I cities. However, the tier II/III ecosystem is growing rapidly with locations such as Jaipur, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Kolkata, Thiruvananthapuram and Coimbatore evolving as emerging hubs for Web3 startups. "In the last two years, Indian Web3 startups have grown to a over 450 community, with 4 unicorns, raising $1.3 billion of total investments, until April 2022. Between 2021 and 2022 alone, India registered over 170 new Web3 startups, yielding over 50% CAGR growth since 2015," the report said. Web3 has become a buzzword with technological concepts such as metaverse and NFTs gaining prominence. PTI

Context: India is now home to over 450 Web3 startups that have raised USD 1.3 billion, about Rs 10,700 crore, in last two years.

Web 3.0 ECOSYSTEM

- **About**: It is a **decentralised internet** to be run on Blockchain technology.
- **Origin**: **Gavin Wood, the founder of Ethereum** (a blockchain technology company) used the term Web3 first in 2014 and the past few years, many others have added to the idea of Web3.
- **Different versions**: It would be different from the versions in use, Web 1.0 and Web 2.0.
- **Significance**: In web3, users will have ownership stakes in platforms and applications unlike now where tech giants control the platforms.
- **Features of Web3**
  - Deliver a **decentralized and fair internet** where users control their own data.
  - Enables **peer to peer (seller to buyer) transactions** by eliminating the role of the intermediary.
  - With blockchain, the **time and place of the transaction are recorded permanently**.
  - The **spirit of Web3 is Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO).**
    - With DAO, there is **no need for a central authority to authenticate or validate.**

Previous Versions

- **Web 1.0**: It is the world wide web or the internet that was invented in 1989. It became popular from 1993. It lasted until 1999.
  - The internet in the Web 1.0 days was **mostly static web pages where users would go to a website and then read and interact with the static information.**
  - Even though there were e-commerce websites in the initial days it was still a **closed environment** and the users themselves could not create any content or post reviews on the internet.
- **Web 2.0**: It **started in some form in the late 1990s itself though 2004** was when most of its features were fully available. It is **still the age of Web 2.0 now.**
  - The differentiating characteristic of Web 2.0 compared to Web 1.0 is that **users can create content.**
  - They can i**nteract and contribute** in the form of comments, registering likes, sharing and uploading their photos or videos and perform other such activities.
  - Primarily, **a social media kind of interaction** is the differentiating trait of Web 2.0.

ECONOMIC TIMES Page 12

MSME CLASSIFICATION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Non-Tax Benefits for MSMEs for 3 Years Even After Reclassification

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The government on Wednesday said that micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) will continue to avail all non-tax benefits in their respective categories post re-classification for three years, in a major relief for the sector.

The MSME ministry notified that in case of re-classification in terms of investment in plant and machinery or equipment or turnover or both, and consequent re-classification, an enterprise shall continue to avail of all non-tax benefits of the category it was in before the re-classification for three years from the date of the such upward change.

"This decision has been taken after due deliberations with MSME stakeholders and is in line with the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan," the ministry said in a statement.

"Landmark Decision: MSMEs on upgradation and consequent re-classification, get non-tax benefits for a period of 3 years from the date of upward change," the ministry said in a tweet.

Context: The government said that **micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME) will continue to avail all non-tax benefits in their respective categories post re-classification for three years**, in a major relief for the sector.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Classification 2020

- **Size of the Enterprise:** Micro
  - **Investment**: Investment less than Rs. 1 crore
  - **Annual Turnover**: Turnover less than Rs. 5 crore
- **Size of the Enterprise:** Small
  - **Investment**: Investment less than Rs. 10 crore
  - **Annual Turnover**: Turnover up to Rs. 50 crore
- **Size of the Enterprise**: Medium
  - **Investment:** Investment less than Rs. 20 crore
  - **Annual Turnover:** Turnover up to Rs. 100 crore



Earlier and Revised Definition of MSMEs

Earlier MSME Classification

Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises	**Investment** < ₹ 25 lac	**Investment** < ₹ 5 cr.	**Investment** < ₹ 10 cr.
Services Enterprise	**Investment** < ₹ 10 lac	**Investment** < ₹ 2 cr.	**Investment** < ₹ 5 cr.

Revised MSME Classification

Composite Criteria: Investment and Annual Turnover

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing & Services	**Investment** < ₹ 1 cr. & **Turnover** < ₹ 5 cr	**Investment** < ₹ 10 cr. & **Turnover** < ₹ 50 cr.	**Investment** < ₹ 20 cr. & **Turnover** < ₹ 100 cr.

Source: Ministry of Finance

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 2

FOREST (CONSERVATION) RULES,2022

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Government Policies & Interventions)

Put 'anti-tribal' forest rules on hold, panel tells MoEF

Subodh.Ghildiyal
@timesgroup.com

TOI



A 2018 protest in Mumbai for transfer of forest rights to tribals

New Delhi: Upholding allegations that new Forest Conservation Rules 2022 violate the rights of forest dwellers enshrined in the Forest Rights Act, 2006, by giving primacy to "project clearance", the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has asked the environment and forest ministry to put in abeyance the rules notified in June.

It has also asked the government to "reinstate, strengthen and strictly monitor" the implementation of Rules 2017 to grant the FRA rights to STs and other traditional forest dwellers (OTFDs) on forest land proposed for diversion.

In a serious intervention on the festering controversy, the NCST has concluded that FC Rules 2022 have done away with the "consent clause" provided in the FC Rules 2014/2017. The said clause operationalises the requirement under the FRA that authorities should recognise the forest rights of forest dwellers, and also obtain the approval of gram sabhas, before sending the proposal for diversion of forest land for "stage 1 clearance".

In a letter to environment minister Bhupender Yadav, NCST chairman Harsh Chouhan has said, "The current rules have done away with the requirement of seeking consent altogether and have left the process of recognition of rights to be carried out after stage 1 clearance or even stage 2 clearance."

He wrote that Rules 2022 also violate the FRA in "the processes of setting up land banks and accredited compensatory afforestation".

A major controversy erupted in the wake of notification of Rules 2022, with allegations that they compromised the dwellers' rights given under flagship FRA. Then leader of opposition in Rajya Sabha Mallikarjun Kharge shot off a complaint to the NCST. As reported by **TOI** on August 8, the tribal panel set up a working group to holistically look into the issue, while prima facie agreeing with the allegations.

In his missive to Yadav, the NCST head rejected the defence of ministries of forest and of tribal affairs that the said rules did not violate the FRA as "these are parallel statutory processes". Citing studiesto paint a grim picture of forest land diversion, Chouhan argued, "This is the reason why implementation of the FRA and processes under Forest Conservation Act cannot be seen as separate parallel processes. Instead, both laws need to be implemented in conjunction with each other."

Context: Upholding allegations that new Forest Conservation Rules 2022 violate the rights of forest dwellers enshrined in the Forest Rights Act, 2006, by giving primacy to "project clearance", the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has asked the environment and forest ministry to put in abeyance the rules notified in June.

Forest (Conservation) Rules,2022

- **About**: Recently, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has issued the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2022.
- **Supersession of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003**: It is conferred by Section 4 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and in supersession of the Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003.
- **Provisions of Forest (Conservation) Rules,2022**
  - **Formation of Committees:** It constituted an **Advisory Committee**, a **regional empowered committee** at each of the integrated regional offices and **a screening committee** at State/Union Territory (UT) government-level.
  - **Advisory Committee**: The role of the Advisory Committee is restricted to advise or recommend with regards **to grant of approval under relevant sections** in respect of proposals referred to it and any matter connected with the conservation of forests referred to it by the Central government.
  - **Project Screening Committee:** The MoEFCC has directed the constitution of a project screening committee in each state/UT for an initial **review of proposals involving diversion of forest land.**
    - The **five-member committee will meet at least twice every month** and will advise the state governments on projects in a time bound manner.
    - **All non-mining projects between 5-40 hectares must be reviewed within a period of 60 days** and all such mining projects must be reviewed within 75 days.
    - For projects involving a larger area, **the committee gets some more time — 120 days for non-mining projects involving more than 100 hectares and 150 days for mining projects.**
  - **Regional Empowered Committees: All linear projects** (roads, highways, etc), projects involving forest land up to 40 hectares and those that have projected a use of forest land having a canopy density up to 0.7 — irrespective of their extent for the purpose of survey — **shall be examined in the Integrated Regional Office.**
  - **Compensatory Afforestation:** The **applicants for diverting forest land in a hilly or mountainous state with green cover covering more than two-thirds of its geographical area**, or in a state/UT with forest cover covering more than one-third of its geographical area, will be able to take up **compensatory afforestation in other states/UTs where the cover is less than 20%.**

PIB

Oct 20

SCHEME FOR MANAGEMENT OF CROP RESIDUES

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy & Agriculture)

Ministerial level inter-ministerial review meeting held with States on issues of Crop Residue Management

Context: The Union Inter-Ministerial Meeting with the States on the **issues of Crop Residue Management** was chaired by the Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare with the Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change and the Union Minister for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying in co-chair.

Key Points

- **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi** states **n**eed to ensure effective utilization of 2.07 lakh machines already supplied by the Center during the last 4 years and 47,000 machines being provided during the current year.
- Under the **Central Scheme on Crop Residue Management,** the Government is already providing financial assistance to Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and NCT Delhi to combat air pollution in Delhi NCR due to stubble burning.
- The states s**hould promote widespread use of bio-decomposer developed by the Pusa Institute** for effective in-situ decomposition of stubble.

Scheme for Management of Crop Residues

- **Central Scheme on Crop Residue Management:** The Scheme on 'Promotion of agricultural mechanization for In-Situ management of crop residue in the states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and National capital territory of Delhi' has been launched for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20.
- **Objective**: to address the problem of air pollution (caused due to stubble burning in the areas of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and National capital territory of Delhi) by subsidizing the machinery required for in-situ management of crop residue.
- **Implementation**: By providing financial assistance to:
  - Farmers for **procurement of in-situ crop residue management machinery and equipments.**
  - Co-operative societies of farmers, self-help groups, registered farmers societies / farmers groups, private entrepreneurs for **establishment of farm machinery banks or custom hiring centres.**
  - **State governments, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) , Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institutions, Central Government institutions, Public Sector Units (PSU)** etc. for the activities to be undertaken towards **Information, Education and Communication (IEC).**

Pusa Decomposer

- **Capsules**: The decomposers are **in the form of capsules** made by extracting **fungi strains** that help the paddy straw to decompose at a much faster rate than usual.
  - The **fungi helps to produce the essential enzymes for the degradation process.**
- **Mechanism**: It involves making a liquid formulation using decomposer capsules and fermenting it over 8-10 days and then spraying the mixture on fields with crop stubble to ensure speedy bio-decomposition of the stubble.
- **Degradation duration:** It takes around 20 days for the degradation process to be completed.

DST

Oct 20

LIGHT-EMITTING DIODES (LEDS)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

New materials developed can help move towards stable LEDs emitting bright light

Context: Plasma treatment of some inorganic nanomaterials has shown the way towards bright, stable and affordable light-emitting diodes (LEDs) which can be sources of lighting for the future.

Key Points

- **Cost-efficient and bright light-emitting diodes (LEDs)** are commonly desired for general light sources, but attaining desired stability and brightness have been challenges for scientists who are looking for new materials that are stable and produce bright emissions and can be commercially viable.
- Scientists found that simple **plasma treatment of inorganic material of cesium lead halide nanocrystals** can lead to an enhanced stabilization many folds showing the promise of bright and stable LEDs.
- Scientists **found a mechanism of plasma treatment induced stability enhancement in inorganic perovskite nano-crystals** that could boost their emission. Plasma treatment induces the cross-linking of the organic molecules, oleylamine, present on the surface of the nanocrystals.
- **They have also presented a novel anti counterfeiting application** that uses the method of plasma treatment to fabricate covert double-layer security tags.

Light-emitting diode (LED)

- **Semiconductor device:** emits light when an electric current flows through it.
- **Mechanism**: When **current passes through an LED, the electrons recombine with holes emitting light in the process**.
  - LEDs allow the **current to flow in the forward direction** and blocks the current in the reverse direction.
  - **Light-emitting diodes are heavily doped p-n junctions (a boundary or interface between two types of semiconductor materials, p-type and n-type).**
  - Based on the semiconductor material used and the amount of doping, an **LED will emit a coloured light at a particular spectral wavelength when forward biased.**
  - As shown in the figure, an LED is encapsulated with a transparent cover so that emitted light can come out.
- **LED symbol** : The LED symbol is the standard **symbol for a diode**, with the addition of two small arrows denoting the emission of light.
- **Color code**: The colour of an LED is determined by the material used in the semiconducting element.
  - The two primary materials used in LEDs are **aluminium gallium indium phosphide alloys and indium gallium nitride alloys.**
  - Aluminium alloys are used to obtain **red, orange and yellow light, and indium alloys** are used to get green, blue and white light.
  - Slight changes in the composition of **these alloys change the colour of the emitted light.**

DOWN TO EARTH

Oct 20

LEAF COALITION AND REDD+

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)



ENVIRONMENT

World's leading financial institutions continue to bankroll deforestation

Most of them have failed to manage and mitigate environmental, social and governance risks

NEXT NEWS >

By Susan Chacko

Published: Wednesday 19 October 2022

Context: The world's largest financial institutions boosted their support for companies responsible for deforestation in 2021, according to a new report.

Key Points

- **Indonesia's pulp and paper sector** and **Brazil's beef industries** are the areas of major concern.
- **Some 80 per cent of the deforestation of Amazon forests** since 1985 has been attributed to Brazil's beef sector, according to the analysis.
- An assessment of 200 prominent banks and investors revealed that **most of them have failed to manage and mitigate environmental, social and governance risks (ESG).**
- **None of the largest banks and investors involved in the high-risk - agriculture, forestry and other land use - sectors** had satisfactory ESG policies in place.
- The **financial sector policies are very minimal** and fall well below providing protection.

LEAF Coalition

- **Origin**: LEAF (Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance) Coalition was announced at the **Leaders Summit on Climate, 2021.**
- **About**: It is a **collective of the governments of the USA, United Kingdom and Norway**.
  - As it is a public-private effort, thus **also supported by transnational corporations (TNCs)** like Unilever plc, Amazon.com, Nestle, Airbnb etc.
- **Participation**: A country willing to participate would need to fulfil certain predetermined conditions laid down by the Coalition.
- **Financial Support:**
  - The **results-based financing model** will be used in LEAF.
  - The **model weighs on work by the Environmental Defense Fund over two decades,** in collaboration with Indigenous communities, forest peoples, Brazilian and US NGOs, and other partners, to protect the Amazon and tropical forests globally.
  - **Performance will be measured against the TREES Standard** (The REDD+ Environmental Excellence Standard).

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- The **framework is commonly referred to as the Warsaw Framework for REDD+ (WFR) adopted at COP 19** in Warsaw (Poland), December 2013.
- **REDD+ aims to achieve climate change mitigation** by incentivizing forest conservation.
- It **monetises the value of carbon locked up in the tropical forests of most developing countries**, thereby propelling these countries to help mitigate climate change.
- REDD+ was **created by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).**

DOWN TO EARTH

Oct 20

CYCLONE SITRANG

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Geographical Phenomena)



HEALTH

Insulin unaffordable for many in low-and middle-income countries

Lack of adequate infrastructure to manufacture or store insulin is a major hurdle many low- and middle-income countries face

NEXT NEWS >

By Madhumita Paul
Published: Monday 17 October 2022

Naming of cyclones

- **Group of nations WMO/ESCAP:** In 2000, a group of nations called WMO/ESCAP (World Meteorological Organisation/United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), which comprised Bangladesh, India, the Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, decided to start naming cyclones in the region.
- **List finalisation**: After each country sent in suggestions, the WMO/ESCAP Panel on Tropical Cyclones (PTC) finalised the list.
- The WMO/ESCAP expanded to include five more countries in 2018 — Iran, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.
- **Suggestions**: The list of 169 cyclone names released by IMD in April 2020 were provided by these countries — 13 suggestions from each of the 13 countries.
- **Important Guidelines**: The **maximum length of the name will be eight letters.**
    - The names of tropical cyclones over the north Indian Ocean **will not be repeated.** Once used, it will cease to be used again.

Context: The Odisha government has ramped up preparation for evacuation and emergency services in the state's coastal districts in the face of **Cyclone Sitrang** that is expected to make landfall on the Odisha coast October 23, 2022.

Key Points

- **10 major cyclones since 1999 in Odisha**: Super cyclone, Cyclone Phailin, Cyclone Hudhud, Cyclone Titli, Cyclone Fani, Cyclone Bulbul, Cyclone Amphan, Cyclone Yaa, Cyclone Gulab and Cyclone Jawad.
- **Cyclone Sitrang**: The cyclone that will form after **Asani** will be called **Sitrang,** and the name has been given by **Thailand.**
    - The cyclonic storm 'Asani' was situated about 680 km in direction of the south-southeast of Puri and 580 km from Visakhapatnam as of noon on May 9th and named by Sri Lanka.
- **Upcoming names suggested by India**: Ghurni, Probaho, Jhar, and Murasu are the upcoming names from India.

Tropical cyclone

- It is a **low-pressure system** formed over warm tropical waters.
- It can **continue for many days, even weeks,** and may follow quite erratic paths.
- A cyclone **will dissipate once it moves over land or cooler oceans.**
- **Favorable conditions for the formation of a tropical cyclone:**
    - Sufficiently warm sea **surface temperatures (at least 26.5 °C)**
    - **Atmospheric instability**
    - **High humidity** in the lower to middle levels of the troposphere
    - **Enough Coriolis force** to develop a low-pressure center
    - A **pre-existing low-level focus or disturbance**
    - **Low vertical wind shear**

THANK YOU!

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