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THE HINDU Page 4

RANTHAMBORE TIGER RESERVE

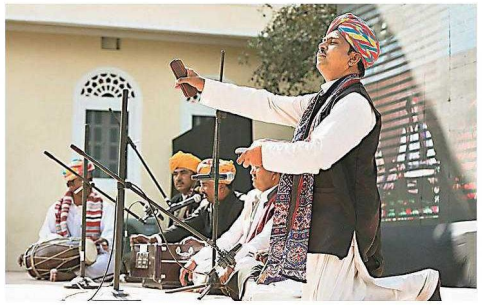
(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Ranthambore fest to be held after considering impact on wildlife: NGT

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered that Ranthambore Festival, a musical extravaganza proposed to be conducted close to the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, can be held only if it is permitted by the authorities.

"We direct that the event may be held only if so permitted and subject to such conditions as laid down by a joint committee of National Wildlife Board, GoI and Chief Wildlife Warden, Rajasthan, after due consideration of its impact on the wildlife and the ecosystem," the NGT said in an order.



Folk musicians performing at a previous edition of the Ranthambore Festival. FILE PHOTO

Photographs of the festival from previous years show use of musical instruments, lighting, drums and an attendance of at least 3,000 people, the NGT said. It had taken *suo motu* cognizance of the matter.

The order said that no evaluation was undertaken by any statutory regulator or even by the private company organising the event on whether the event will have any adverse impact on the wildlife. The event management company informed the court that the proposed venue is a hotel which is approximately 5 km away from the tiger reserve. But the court said that as per the government guidelines, an approval of a standing committee of the National Board of Wildlife is required for activities within 10 km from boundaries of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries.

Context: The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has ordered that Ranthambore Festival, a musical extravaganza proposed to be conducted close to the Ranthambore Tiger Reserve in Rajasthan, can be held only if it is permitted by the authorities.

Ranthambore Music And Wildlife Festival

- **About:** This festival came into existence in 2017.
- **Objective**: It is a festival aimed at the conservation of music and wildlife in India.
- **Festival venue**: Nahargarh, Ranthambore.
- **Major Attractions:**
  - A Composition of Several Great Events
  - Honouring the Musical Glory of Rajasthan

Ranthambore Tiger Reserve

- **About:** It comprises the Ranthambore National Park as well as Sawai Mansingh and Kailadevi Sanctuaries.
  - The park gets its **name from the Ranthambore fort** located in the same area which was built by **Chauhan ruler** in 944 AD.
- **Origin**: Initially established as the Sawai Madhopur Game Sanctuary in 1955, the park covered an area of 282 km2.
  - It was **declared as one of the Project Tiger Reserves** and became a national park as a result on 1 November 1980.
  - The forests were **declared the Sawai ManSingh Sanctuary and Keladevi Sanctuary** in 1984.
  - In 1992, the Tiger Reserve was expanded further to **include the Keladevi Sanctuary and the Sawai Mansingh Sanctuary** as well.
- **Location**: Lies in the eastern part of Rajasthan state in **Karauli and Sawai Madhopur districts**, at the junction of the Aravali and Vindhya hill ranges.
- **Vegetation**: Dry deciduous type
- **Prominent tree**: Dhok
- **Wildlife**: Bengal tiger, Indian leopard, nilgai, wild boar, sambar, striped hyena, sloth bear
- **River**: The park is bounded to the north by the Banas River and to the south by the Chambal River.

BUSINESS STANDARD

Page 4

MANGROVE ALLIANCE FOR CLIMATE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

Mangroves as carbon sink: India joins 5-nation alliance

NITIN KUMAR
New Delhi, 8 November

Calling for integration of mangroves conservation with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programmes for carbon sequestering, India on Tuesday joined the Mangrove Alliance for Climate (MAC).

India is among the first five countries to join the MAC, at the 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP27) at Sharm el-Sheikh in Egypt. The others are Australia, Japan, Spain, and Sri Lanka.

The move is in line with India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5-3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO_2) equivalent, through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Dubbing mangrove forests the most productive ecosystems of the world at the launch of the MAC, Union Minister for Environment Forest and Climate Change Bhupender Yadav said: "This tidal forest serves as a nursery ground for several organisms, protects coastal erosion, sequesters carbon, and provides the livelihood for millions of people, besides it harbours an array of faunal elements in its habitat."

Highlighting that mangrove forests can absorb four-five times more carbon emissions than landed tropical forests, the minister said creating new carbon sinks from mangrove afforestation and reducing emissions from mangrove deforestation are two feasible ways for countries to meet their NDC targets and achieve carbon neutrality.

Mangroves can also act as a buffer for ocean acidification and act as a sink for microplastics.

Giving a clarion call for joining hands to protect "one of the most precious assets of tropical coasts", Yadav said: "India can contribute to the global knowledge base due to its extensive experience in mangrove restoration, studies on ecosystem valuation, and carbon sequestration."

He further said the partnership would also benefit from associating with other nations regarding cutting-edge solutions and generating appropriate financial instruments for mangroves conservation and restoration.

"To sustain the blue economy, it is imperative to ensure the sustainability of coastal habitats, particularly mangroves for tropical nations, at the local, regional, and international levels," Yadav said.

COP27 NOV 6-18



INDIA CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE BASE DUE TO ITS EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN MANGROVE RESTORATION, STUDIES ON ECOSYSTEM VALUATION, AND CARBON SEQUESTRATION

BHUPENDER YADAV
Union Environment Minister

CDRI to propose climate-change adaptation projects for island nations

India-led Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) will pitch a proposal to support the climate-change adaptation projects by island nations at the 27th session of COP27 in Egypt on November 17. The initiative follows the launch of Infrastructure Resilient Island States last year, which supports the 58 small island developing states in achieving sustainable development. NITIN KUMAR

Context: Calling for integration of mangroves conservation with the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programmes for carbon sequestering, India joined the Mangrove Alliance for Climate (MAC).

About Mangrove Alliance For Climate

- **About:** The UAE and Indonesia launched the alliance on the sidelines of the UN climate summit COP27, being held in Sharm El Sheikh in Egypt from November 6 to 18.
- **Objective**: The alliance aims to strengthen conservation and restoration of mangrove ecosystems worldwide.
- **Member**: India, Australia, Japan, Spain and Sri Lanka have joined it as partners.

Mangroves in India

- **India State of Forest Report, 2019**: The mangrove cover in India is 4,975 sq km, which is 0.15% of the country's total geographical area.
  - **West Bengal has the highest percentage** of area under total Mangrove cover followed by Gujarat and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- **Mangrove Forests in India:** Sundarban Groves, Mahanadi Mangroves, Krishna Godavari Mangroves, Mangroves of Gujarat, Ratnagiri Mangroves, Goa Mangroves, Cauvery Deltaic Mangroves, Krishan-Godavari Mangroves and Andaman Nicobar Mangroves.
- **Largest Mangrove Forest**: Sundarbans (UNESCO World Heritage Site) in West Bengal are the largest mangrove forest regions in the world.
  - The **second largest mangrove forest in India is Bhitarkanika** (Ramsar wetlands) in Odisha created by the two river deltas of River Brahmani and Baitarani.
  - **Pichavaram Mangrove Forests**, located in Tamil Nadu, are the second largest in the world.

Mangroves

- **About:** A small tree or shrub that grows along coastlines, taking root in salty sediments, often underwater.
  - It represent the **littoral (near the coast) forest ecosystem.**
- **Characteristics of Mangroves:**
  - **Habitat**: Low lying areas of tropical and subtropical regions (Between 24 degrees North and 38 degrees South) are home to Mangroves.
    - Confined to tropical and subtropical regions as they need high solar radiation to filter saline water through their roots.
  - **Halophytes**: They are salt-tolerant.
  - **Pneumatophores(blind roots):** These roots help these trees to respire in anaerobic soils.
    - Trees have thick leaves.
  - **Viviparity mode of reproduction:** seeds of Mangrove Forests trees germinate in the trees itself before falling.

INDIAN EXPRESS

Page 1

Govt moves to set up fodder-centric farmer producer organisations

National Dairy Development Board gets target of 100 FPOs in 2022-23

HARIKISHAN SHARMA
NEW DELHI, NOVEMBER 8

TWO YEARS after the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying proposed the formation and promotion of fodder-centric Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to address the fodder deficit, the government has designated the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as the implementing agency, setting a target of 100 such FPOs in 2022-23.

In its order on November 4, the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare said: "The competent authority in the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has approved to designate NDDB as implementing agency under the scheme of formation and promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) to form and promote FPOs, primarily fodder centric, and animal husbandry activities as a secondary activity (fodder plus model)... NDDB has been assigned to form 100 FPOs during 2022-23 within the contours of the scheme guidelines."

This comes a month after *The Indian Express* reported that the Wholesale Price Index-based fodder inflation soared to a nine-year high of 25.5 per cent in August 2022 and highlighted the hardships faced by rural families whose livelihoods are dependent on livestock. The reports, published in two parts on October 3 and 4, also highlighted how the government's plan to create 100 fodder FPOs, under its ambitious scheme of setting up 10,000 FPOs, had remained on paper.

On October 6, Animal Husbandry Secretary Rajesh Kumar Singh chaired a meeting

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

NATIONAL DAIRY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (NDDB)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Context: The government has designated the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) as the implementing agency, setting a target of 100 such FPOs in 2022-23.

National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

- **Statutory body**: An institute of national importance established by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1965.
  - It was founded by Dr Verghese Kurien, often called 'India's milkman'.
- **Nodal Ministry**: Under the ownership of **Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying of the Government of India.**
- **Head office**: Main office is in **Anand, Gujarat** with regional offices throughout the country.
- **Subsidiaries**: Mother Dairy, Indian Immunologicals Ltd., Hyderabad (IIL), Indian Dairy Machinery Company Ltd, Anand (IDMC) and NDDB Dairy Services.
- **Objective**: To boost, finance and support producer-owned and controlled organisations in the **dairy industry**.
- **Major achievement**: **Operation Flood** ran from 1970 to 1996 (26 years) and transformed India into the largest producer of milk in the world.
- **National Dairy Plan**: The NDDB i**mplements the National Dairy Plan (NDP)** which is a central sector scheme with the following objectives:
  - To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk.
  - To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector.
- **NDDB Dairy Services:** NDDB's wholly-owned subsidiary, NDDB Dairy Services, announced in November 2020 that it has **developed an indigenous technology for sex sorting bovine sperms** which would ensure birth of only female calves.

LIVEMINT Page 2

DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Ireda eyes DFI status to get green finance at lower rates

Renewable energy agency aims to boost funding to help achieve India's ambitious climate goals

Rituraj Baruah & Utpal Bhaskar
NEW DELHI

State-run Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (Ireda) is eyeing the status of a development financial institution (DFI) to access funds at lower rates to boost funding for India's ambitious climate goals.

DFI status helps financial institutions raise funds at lower rates, helping them lend further at cheaper rates. The plans come after state-run Power Finance Corp. and REC Ltd applied for the DFI status focusing on green finance.

"Ireda also is thinking about it (DFI status)...It will increase their access to low-cost funds for green projects," said a top official in the know of the developments.

DFI status also helps a financial institution...



...employment generation of approximately 10,200 jobs per year and reduction of emission reduction of around 7.49 million tonnes of CO_2 per year.

The fund infusion was aimed at aiding additional loans of around ₹12,000 crore to the renewable energy sector to set up an additional capacity of 3,500-4,000MW.

Ireda, a 'Mini-Ratna' company under the administrative control of the ministry of new and renewable energy, was set up in 1987 to work as a specialized non-banking finance agency for the renewable energy sector.

At the end of FY22, Ireda's net outstanding loans stood at ₹33,930.61 crore, and it had raised a total of ₹32,881.18 crore through equity capital and debt, according to its annual report for the fiscal. Its disbursements in the last financial year rose 82% to ₹16,070.82 crore from ₹8,828.35 crore

Context: State-run Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Ltd (IREDA) is eyeing the status of a development financial institution (DFI) to access funds at lower rates to boost funding for India's ambitious climate goals.

Development Financial Institutions

- **About**: Specialized institutions set up primarily to provide development/ Project finance especially in developing countries.
- **Role of DFIs**: The DFIs provide finance to all those entities which are not adequately served by the banks and capital markets like households, SMEs, and private corporations.
- **Difference from Commercial Banks**: DFIs are not just plain lenders like commercial banks but they act as companions in the development of significant sectors of the economy.
- **Source of capital**: National or international development funds.
- **Regulations**: At present RBI regulates and supervises only nine select DFIs, viz., IDBI, IFCI Ltd. TFCI Ltd., IDFC Ltd., IIBI Ltd., EXIM Bank, NABARD, NHB and SIDBI.
- **Classified into four categories:**
  - **National Development Banks -** Ex: IDBI, SIDBI, ICICI, IFCI, IRBI, IDFC
  - **Sector specific financial institutions -** Ex: TFCI, EXIM Bank, NABARD, HDFC, NHB
  - **Investment Institutions** - Ex: LIC, GIC and UTI
  - **State level institutions** - Ex: State Finance Corporations and SIDCs.
- **Types of Finances:**
  - Medium (1-5 years)
  - Long term (>5 years)
- **DFIs in India**
  - **IFCI**: Industrial Finance Corporation of India was established in 1948. It is India's first Development Finance Institution.
  - **ICICI**: Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited was established in the year 1955 by an initiative of the World Bank and was the first DFI in the private sector.
    - ICICI Limited established its subsidiary company ICICI Bank Limited in 1944 and in 2002, ICICI Limited was merged into ICICI Bank Limited, making it the first universal bank of India.
  - **IDBI**: Industrial Development Bank of India was set up in 1964 under RBI and was granted autonomy in 1976. The bank is responsible for ensuring adequate flow of credit to various sectors and was converted into a universal bank in 2003.
  - **IRCI**: Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India was set up in 1971 to revive weak units and provide financial & technical assistance.
  - **SIDBI**: Small Industries Development Bank of India was established in 1989 as a subsidiary of IDBI and was granted autonomy in 1998.
  - **EXIM Bank**: Export-Import Bank was established in January 1982 to provide technical assistance and loan to exports.
  - **NABARD**: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development was established in July 1982 on the recommendation of the Shivraman Committee and functions as a refinancing institution.
  - NHB: National Housing Bank was established in 1988 to finance housing projects.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 2

G20 LOGO

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)

PM Unveils India's G20 Presidency Logo, says 'Lotus Represents Hope'

THEME, WEBSITE LAUNCHED TOO 'No matter how adverse the circumstances, lotus still blooms'

DipanjanRoy.Chaudhury
@timegroup.com

New Delhi: Prime Minister Narendra Modi unveiled the logo, theme and website of India's G20 Presidency on Tuesday and asserted that G20 in 2023 will be an opportunity to showcase India's developmental strides aimed at furthering global good.

While unveiling the logo, Modi said: "G20 logo is a feeling. India's G20 presidency is coming at a time of crisis and chaos in the world. The world is going through the after-effects of a disruptive once-in-a-century pandemic, conflicts and a lot of economic uncertainty. Lotus in the logo is a representation of hope. No matter how adverse the circumstances, lotus still blooms."

"G20 will not only be about diplomatic meetings. This summit presents us with an opportunity to showcase our developmental strides aimed at furthering global good," the PM said.

"In Indian culture, both the goddesses of knowledge and prosperity are seated on lotus. This is what the world needs most today. Shared knowledge that helps us overcome our circumstances, and shared prosperity that reaches the last person at the last mile. Therefore, in the G20 logo, the earth is placed on a lotus. The seven petals of the lotus in the logo are also significant. They represent the seven continents. Seven is also the number of notes in the universal language of music. In music, when the seven notes come together, they create perfect harmony. But each note has its own uniqueness. Similarly, G20 aims to bring the world together in harmony respecting diversity."

He said the thought of universal brotherhood is being reflected via the logo. The philosophy of Advaita, the PM said, emphasises the oneness of all creatures and this philosophy will be a medium of resolution in today's conflicts. This logo and theme represent many key messages from India. "Message of Buddha for freedom from war, Mahatma Gandhi's solutions in the face of violence; through G20, India is giving them a new height."



THRUST ON PEACE
'Message of Buddha for freedom from war, Mahatma Gandhi's solutions in face of violence; through G20, India is giving them a new height'



PRIME MINISTER EXPLAINS LOGO'S MESSAGE

'Both goddesses of knowledge and prosperity are seated on lotus. This is what the world needs most today. 7 petals of lotus in the logo represent 7 continents. 7 is also the number of notes in universal language of music. In music, when 7 notes come together, they create perfect harmony. But each note has its own uniqueness'

MODI ON ADVAITA

Philosophy of Advaita emphasises oneness of all creatures and this will be a medium of resolution in today's conflicts, says PM

Context: Prime Minister unveiled the logo, theme and website of India's G20 Presidency and asserted that G20 in 2023 will be an opportunity to showcase India's developmental strides aimed at furthering global good.

Significance of the Logo

- India's G20 logo **juxtaposes planet Earth with the lotus**, India's national flower, thus **representing a uniquely Indian approach to the G20 Presidency**, with reverence to Mother Earth as the core value.
- The logo bears **a lotus and the message of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam** - One Earth, One Family, One Future'.
- Lotus flower is depicting **the mythological heritage of India**..
  - Seven petals on Lotus **represent seven continents** of the globe and also seven notes of music.
- The logo is in the **vibrant colours of India's national flag** - saffron, white and green, and blue with the Earth **reflecting India's pro-planet approach to life**, one in perfect harmony with nature.
- Below the G20 logo is the word "Bharat", as India is referred to in **Sanskrit and figures in the Devanagari script.**

G20

- **About**: formed in 1999 in the backdrop of the **financial crisis of the late 1990s** that hit East Asia and Southeast Asia in particular.
- **Objective**: To secure **global financial stability** by involving middle-income countries.
- **Members**: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, **India**, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the EU.
- **Permanent guest**: Spain
- **Presidency**: Rotates every year among members.
  - **Troika**: The country holding the presidency forms the 'Troika' together with the **previous and next presidency-holder** to ensure continuity of the G20 agenda.
  - **Current Troika**: **Italy, Indonesia, and India** are the Troika countries right now and Indonesia holds the current Presidency.
- **No permanent secretariat**: The agenda and work are coordinated by representatives of the G20 countries, **known as 'Sherpas',** who work together with the finance ministers and governors of the central banks.

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 1

PRARAMBH MISSION

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)

India's first privately built rocket set for suborbital launch with 3 payloads

Swati.Bharadwaj
@timesgroup.com

Hyderabad: Space-tech startup Skyroot Aerospace is set to make history by sending India's first privately developed rocket – Vikram-S – into space between November 12 and 16. Skyroot's maiden mission, "Prarambh (the beginning)", will carry three payloads and will be launched from Sriharikota. Among the payloads is a 2.5kg satellite of another startup, Space Kidz India, which has been built by students from India, US and Indonesia.

Skyroot Aerospace CEO and co-founder Pawan Kumar Chandana told TOI: "Vikram-S is a single-stage suborbital test rocket that will be powered by India's first carbon-fibre-built solid fuel engine."

NOV 12-16 LAUNCH

- **Skyroot Aerospace will launch Vikram-S between Nov 12 & 16** from Sriharikota
- It will carry three sats, including one **made by students of Space Kidz India**
- Rocket has got **technical launch nod** from IN-SPACe

World's first 3D printed engine tested

The world's first single-piece 3D-printed rocket engine developed by desi startup Agnikul Cosmos has been successfully test-fired — a milestone for 3D printing technology, **reports Surendra Singh. P16**

▶Sign MoU with Isro, P 20

Context: Space-tech startup Skyroot Aerospace is set to make history by sending India's first privately developed rocket – Vikram-S – into space between November 12 and 16.



Prarambh mission

- **About:** The maiden mission of Skyroot Aerospace, **named 'Prarambh' (the beginning)**, will carry three customer payloads and is set for launch from Indian Space Research Organisation's launchpad at **Sriharikota**.
- **First private space company**: With this mission, Skyroot Aerospace is set to become the **first private space company in India to launch a rocket into space**, heralding a new era for the space sector which was opened up in 2020 to facilitate private sector participation.
  - **Based in Hyderabad**, Skyroot builds state-of-the-art space launch vehicles for launching commercial satellites to space.
  - It aims to disrupt entry barriers to cost-efficient satellite launch services and space-flight by advancing its mission to make space flights affordable, reliable and regular for all
- **Vikram-S rocket**: A **single-stage sub-orbital launch vehicle** which would carry three customer payloads and help test and validate the majority of the technologies in the Vikram series of space launch vehicles
  - Skyroot's launch vehicles are named 'Vikram' as a tribute to the founder of the Indian space programme and renowned scientist **Vikram Sarabhai.**

PIB Nov 9

EXERCISE GARUDA VII

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - International Relations)

IAF and FASF Chiefs fly as part of Ex Garuda VII

Context: The ongoing Ex Garuda VII between Indian Air Force (IAF) and French Air and Space Force (FASF) witnessed combined flying by Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) of IAF, Air Chief Marshal and Chief of the Air Staff of FASF.

Key points

- Ex Garuda VII is the first occasion for the **LCA Tejas** and the recently inducted **LCH Prachand** to participate in any international exercise.
- The exercise includes four FASF Rafale fighters and **one A-330 Multi Role Tanker Transport (MRTT)** aircraft.
- Apart from the LCA and LCH, the IAF contingent consists of **Su-30 MKI**, Rafale and Jaguar fighter aircraft, as well as Mi-17 helicopters.
- The IAF contingent also includes **Combat Enabling Assets** like Flight Refuelling Aircraft, AWACS, AEW&C and Garud Special Forces.

Garuda VII

- **About**: The seventh edition of the bilateral air exercise between **India and France** that is taking place after a gap of two years.
- **Previous exercise**: The first, third and fifth editions were conducted in India in 2003, 2006 and 2014 at Air Force Stations Gwalior, Kalaikunda and Jodhpur, respectively.
- **Host**: It is **hosted by India for the fourth time** so far.



PIB

Nov 9

INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL OF INDIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Sports & Awards)

#WhyIFFI?

Posted On: 08 NOV 2022 3:02PM by PIB Mumbai

#IFFIWood, November 8, 2022

What, IFFI, did we say? Yes, surely, we hope you are aware of the filmic celebration which is knocking on the door of our hearts, of your heart too?

International Film Festival of India

- **Origin**: Founded in 1952.
- **About**: It is one of the most **significant film festivals of Asia.**
- **Annual celebration**: The festival is held **annually** with the aim of providing a common platform for cinemas across the world to project excellence of film art.
- **Venue**: Held annually in **Goa**.
- **Objective**: It contributes towards understanding & appreciation of film cultures of different nations with respect to their social and cultural ethos.
    - It promotes friendship and cooperation among people worldwide.
- **Host**: Conducted jointly by the s**tate government of Goa and Directorate of Film Festivals**, working under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- **Related awards**: Golden Peacock Award winners, Silver Peacock Awards, IFFI Satyajit Ray Lifetime Achievement Award, IFFI Indian Film Personality of the Year Award and ICFT UNESCO Gandhi Medal.
    - International Council for Film, Television and Audiovisual Communication (ICFT) is the UNESCO advisory body.
    - The UNESCO issued commemorative medal in 1994, marking the 125th anniversary of the **birth of Mahatma Gandhi.**
    - Since then the ICFT UNESCO Gandhi Award is being given to a film that **best reflects Mahatma Gandhi's ideals of peace, tolerance and non-violence.**

DTE

Nov 9

LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT ACT, 2013

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Polity & Governance)



GOVERNANCE

Mahanadi Coalfields land oustees to get compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation

Land acquired for mining in 1988; Compensation to be disbursed to 4 villages under the R&R Act, 2013

By Shuchita Jha

Published: Tuesday 08 November 2022

Context: The Supreme Court of India has ruled in favour of residents of four Odisha villages whose land had been acquired by Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd (MCL) in 1988.

Background

- Land from residents of four villages - Tumulia, Jhupuranga, Ratansara and Kirpsara - were **acquired by MCL for coal mining** 34 years ago.
- A 2006 Odisha High Court order directed the Centre and MCL to **determine and disburse compensation payable to landowners** under provisions of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957.
- MCL had **challenged the order in the apex court** on a special leave petition, a discretionary power vested in the Supreme Court.
- A **three-member claims commission was set up** to determine the rate or the amount of compensation or profits payable to the landholder under the settlement and rehabilitation package.
- Following the **recommendations of the Commission,** the SC in October 2013 order held that infrastructure for resettlement was to be in terms of Odisha Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006 and the Third Schedule to the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2013.
- Now, the SC directed that the **families be compensated within six months of the order.**

Main features of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act):

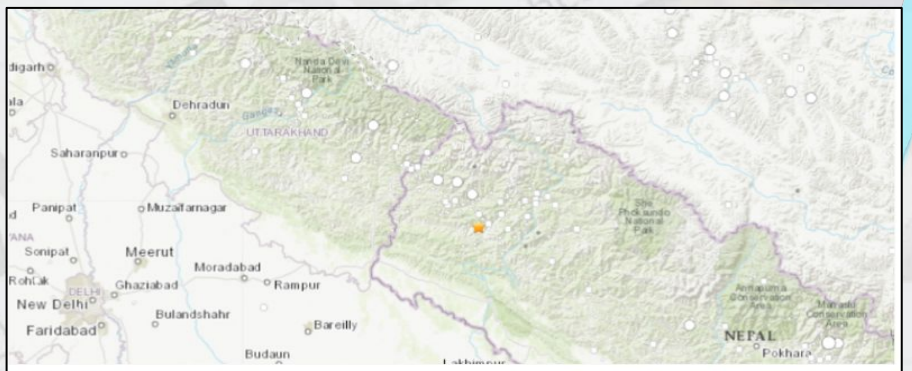
- **Definition**: Clearly defines various types of "public purpose" projects for which, Government can acquire private land.
- **Acquiring land**: For private project, **80% affected families must agree**. For PPP project, 70% affected families must agree. Only then land can be acquired.
- **Social impact assessment:** Under Social impact assessment (SIA) even need to **obtain consent of the affected artisans,** labourers, share-croppers, tenant farmers etc whose (sustainable) livelihood will be affected because of the given project.
- **Compensation**: Compensation proportion to market rates: **4 times the market rate in rural area** and 2 times in urban area. Affected artisans, small traders, fishermen etc. will be given **one-time payment**, even if they don't own any land.
- **Ensure food security**: Fertile, irrigated, multi-cropped farmland can be acquired only in last resort. If such fertile land is acquired, then Government will have to **develop equal size of wasteland for agriculture purpose.**
- **Private entities**: If Government acquires the lands for private company- the said private company will be **responsible for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people.** Additional rehabilitation package for SC/ST owners.
- **Safeguards**: State Governments have to **setup dispute settlement Chairman** must be a district judge or lawyer for 7 years.
- **Accountability**: Head of the department will be made responsible, for any offense from Government's side. If project doesn't start in 5 years, **land has to be returned to the original owner** or the land bank. Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority for speedy disposal of disputes.

DTE

Nov 9

EARTHQUAKE

(Syllabus: GS Paper 1 - Geographical Phenomena)



NATURAL DISASTERS

Strong tremors in Delhi, north India after quake strikes Nepal in dead of the night

Epicentre of the quake was located in the Sudurpaschim province in the far west of Nepal, on the border with India

Context: Powerful tremors rocked Delhi, the National Capital Region and large parts of north India after an earthquake struck southwestern Nepal on the intervening night of November 8 and 9, 2022.

Earthquake

- **About**: An earthquake is the **shaking of the earth's crust.**
  - All-natural earthquakes **occur in the lithosphere.**
  - The lithosphere includes the **brittle upper portion of the mantle and the crust,** the outermost layers of Earth's structure.
- **Causes of Earthquakes:** It is caused due to the **tectonic movements of the earth.**
  - The energy release produces waves that travel in all directions.
  - The point where energy is released is called the focus or **hypocentre**. It is generally located at a depth of 60 km.
  - The point on the surface of the earth which is vertically above the focus is called the **epicentre**. It is the first place to experience the waves.
- **Two types of waves**: Body waves and surface waves.
  - **Two types of Body waves**: P- Waves and S- Waves
    - **P-waves**: also known as the Primary waves.
      - They are the **first waves to arrive at the surface.**
      - The characteristics of P-waves are **like sound waves.**
      - They travel **through all three mediums**- solid, liquid, and gas.
      - These waves tend to vibrate **parallel to the direction** of wave propagation.
      - This causes density differences in the material through which they travel.
      - These waves are responsible for elongating and squeezing material.
    - **S- Waves:** S- Waves arrive sometime after the happening of the Earthquake and they are called secondary waves.
      - They travel **only through a solid medium.**
      - The direction of vibration of this S-wave is perpendicular to the direction of wave propagation, thereby creating crests and troughs in the material of their transmission.
  - **Surface waves:** They travel more slowly through Earth material at the planet's surface and are predominantly lower frequency than body waves.
    - They are **easily distinguished on a seismogram.**
    - Shallow earthquakes produce stronger surface waves; the strength of the surface waves are reduced in deeper earthquakes.

Types of Earthquakes

- **Tectonic earthquakes**: The most common form of earthquake, is caused by the movement of loose fragmented pieces of land on the earth's crust knowns as tectonic plates.
- **Volcanic earthquake:** The less prevalent compared to the tectonic variety, these earthquakes happen before or after the eruption of a volcano. It is caused when magma leaving the volcano is filled by rocks being pushed to the surface.
- **Collapse earthquake:** This earthquake occurs in underground mines. The main cause is the pressure generated within the rocks.
- **Explosion earthquakes:** The occurrence of this type of earthquake is artificial. High-density explosion such as nuclear explosions is the primary cause.

THANK YOU!

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