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THE HINDU Page 1

GILGIT BALTISTAN REGION

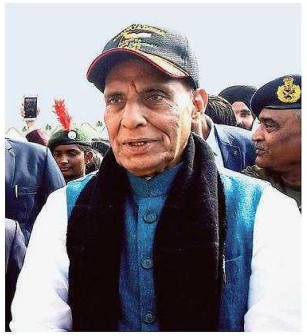
(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International Relations)

'Mission to end when Gilgit-Baltistan, PoK reunite with India'

Peerzada Ashiq
SRINAGAR

Defence Minister Rajnath Singh said on Thursday that the mission of full integration of Jammu & Kashmir that started on August 5, 2019 "will be complete when Gilgit-Baltistan and areas of the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK)" will reunite with India.

"We feel the pain of residents of PoK, facing atrocities and violation of their rights at the hands of Pakistan. On this side, Kashmir and Ladakh are set on a new path of development and prosperity (post August 5, 2019). This is just the beginning. The mission will complete only when Gilgit-Baltistan and areas of PoK reunite with India. Also, when justice is delivered to the refugees of 1947 and they get their land and homes back. The day is not far away," Mr. Singh said while referring to the resolution passed by Parliament on retrieving PoK in 1994.



Rajnath Singh in Srinagar on Thursday. NISSAR AHMAD

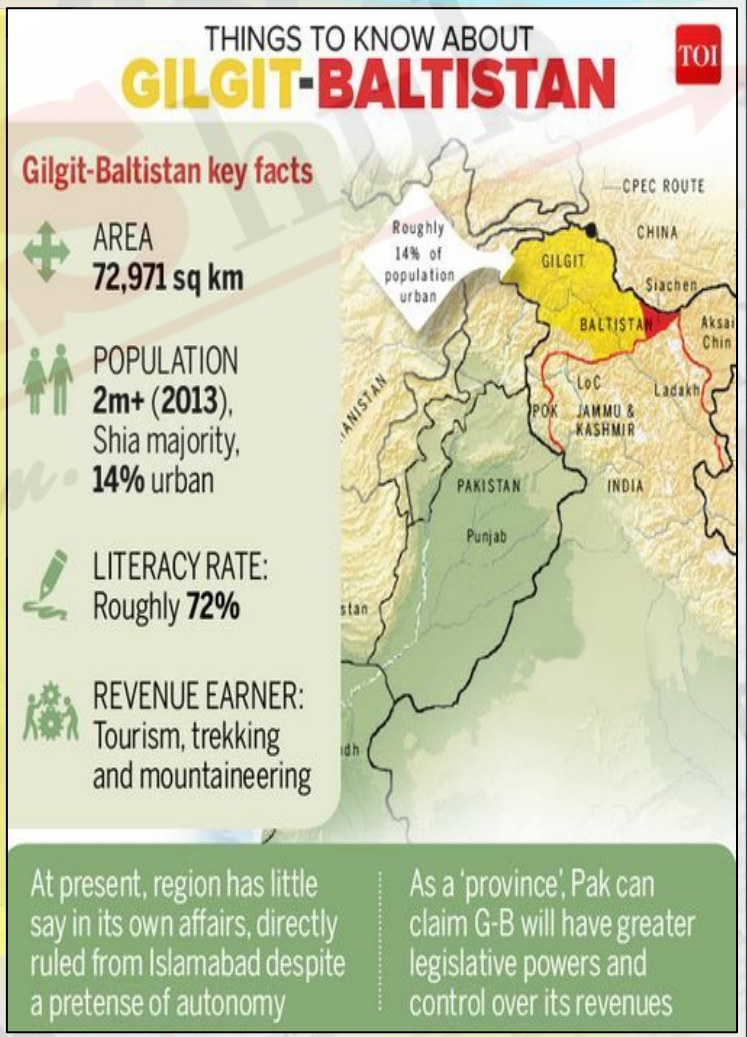
Mr. Singh was speaking during the 'Shaurya Diwas' in Budgam district to commemorate the Indian Army's successes after the landing of soldiers in J&K on October 27, 1947, a day after India signed the Instrument of Accession with then J&K ruler Maharaja Hari Singh.

CONTINUED ON » PAGE 12

Context: Defence Minister said that the mission of full integration of Jammu & Kashmir that started on August 5, 2019 "will be complete when Gilgit-Baltistan and areas of the Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK)" will reunite with India.

Gilgit Baltistan Region

- **Location**: borders China in the North, Afghanistan in the west and Kashmir in the south east.
  - It shares a geographical boundary with **Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.**
  - Located on the north western corner of the **Union Territory of Ladakh.**
  - The **China Pakistan Economic Corridor** passes through this region.
- **History**: The region was a part of the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir.
  - It has been under Pakistan's control since 4th November, 1947, following the invasion of Kashmir by tribal militias and the Pakistan army.
- **UN Security Council resolution(1949): Calling for Pakistan to withdraw from all of Jammu and Kashmir** and then India had to reduce its forces to the minimum level following which a plebiscite would be held to ascertain people's wishes.
  - However, no withdrawal was ever carried out and it remains a point of contention between two countries.
- **Current status**: **Area is currently under the occupation of Pakistan,** in violation of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) resolution of 28 April 1949.
  - Presently, it has been ruled mostly by executive orders.
  - Until 2009, the region was simply called Northern Areas.
  - It got its present name only with the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009, which replaced the Northern Areas Legislative Council with the Legislative Assembly.
- **India's Stand:** The entire Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, including the areas of Gilgit and Baltistan, are an integral part of the country by virtue of its fully legal and irrevocable accession.



BUSINESS STANDARD
Page 4

TRADE RECEIVABLES DISCOUNTING SYSTEM (TREDS)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Centre directs 36% of defaulter CPSEs to join TReDS platform

NIKESH SINGH
New Delhi, 27 October



The finance ministry has directed 92 operating central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) that have not onboarded the trade receivables discounting system (TReDS) despite the government's mandate to do so.

TReDS is an institutional mechanism set up in order to facilitate the discounting of invoices for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) from CPSE and corporate buyers through multiple financiers. Invoice discounting on TReDS involves three participants — MSME supplier, corporate/CPSE buyer, and financier. The invoice is uploaded by either buyer or supplier depending on the method of discounting and is approved by the other party. Once the invoice is approved, the financiers on the platform start to bid on the invoice. The supplier accepts the bid and the discounted amount is credited in its account.

"Ninety-two operating CPSEs (out of 255) which have no onboarded TReDS platform were directed to do so," the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has said in a report.

The revised parameters of MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) released by the DPE earlier this month has allocated five marks for effective use of the TReDS platform in timely payment to medium and small enterprise vendors of CPSEs. The MoUs parameters are used to evaluate the performance of CPSEs which can in turn impact the perks of their employees and management.

The government had mandated in 2017 that all CPSEs get registered on the TReDS as delayed payments by public and private organisations results in shortage of working capital for the MSMEs in their regular business operations. There are currently three TReDS based portals: RXIL (Receivables Exchange of India), M1Xchange, and Invoicemart.

Last month, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said the Centre would take adequate measures to clear pending dues to MSMEs and would ensure that the central government departments and CPSEs make payments to the MSMEs in 90 days.

Anil Bhardwaj, secretary-general of the Federation of Small and Medium Enterprises, said the CPSEs engaged in the infrastructure sector were the main players who delay large payments to MSMEs. "The government needs to strictly make the private companies with annual turnover of more than ₹500 crore register on the portal," he said.

The share of CPSEs in total transactions performed on RXIL — the largest TReDS portal — was abysmally low at 12.47 per cent. On the M1xchange portal, it was less than 5 per cent.

The number of CPSEs registered on the RXIL platform is 110, whereas more than 50 CPSEs have registered on the M1xchange. However, only 23 CPSEs have performed at least one transaction on the RXIL platform. Of the 23, only 14 are currently active. There are 7 CPSEs, which have performed transactions worth more than ₹50 crore on the RXIL platform.

Among the CPSEs, Bharat Petroleum Corporation, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation, and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation are the biggest players transacting on the TReDS platforms.

Ketan Gaikwad, managing director and chief executive of RXIL, said CPSEs try to avoid payment cycles, which explains their low participation.

"To help TReDS realise its full potential, PSEs should begin transacting on the TReDS platform in order to clear their payments to MSMEs on time," he said.

Context: The finance ministry has directed 92 operating central public sector enterprises (CP-SEs) that have not onboarded the trade receivables discounting system (TReDS) despite the government's mandate to do so.

Trade Receivables Discounting System (TreDs)

- **About:** a payment system authorised under the Payment and Settlement Systems (PSS) Act, 2007.
- **Functions**: It was well-equipped to deal with both receivables factoring as well as reverse factoring to facilitate higher transaction volumes and better pricing.
- **Seller**: **Only MSMEs c**an participate as sellers in TReDS.
- **Buyer**: Corporates, Government Departments, PSUs and any other entity can participate as buyers in TReDS.
- **Financier**: Banks, NBFC - Factors and other financial institutions as permitted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), can participate as financiers in TReDS.
- **Key Features**
  - **TReDS works in two phases:** First one deals with discounting of factoring units (invoices/bills) by financiers thus ensuring fund-flow to MSME.
    - The second phase comprises re-discounting of the factoring units by the financiers.
  - **Master agreement**: TReDS has a one-time agreement between various participants and TReDS.
    - The latter should have three clauses broadly-obligation to pay on due date, no recourse to disputes regarding quality of endgoods and no offsets.

INDIAN EXPRESS

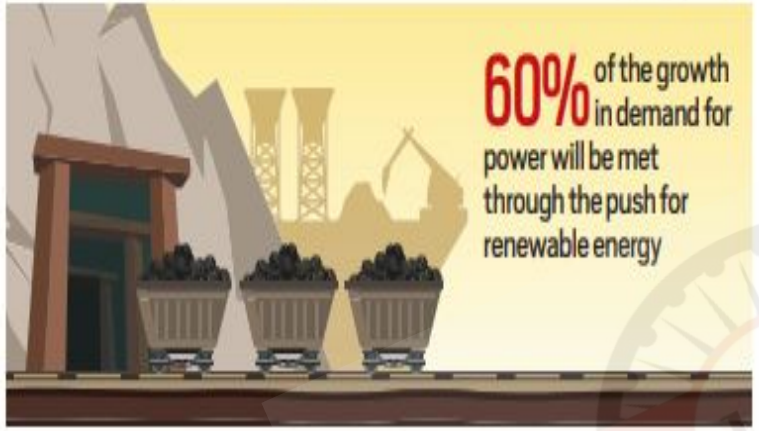
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INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY (IEA)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

India to see biggest jump in energy demand globally: IEA

India is likely to see the world's biggest rise in energy demand this decade – climbing 3% annually – as per the World Energy Outlook by the International Energy Agency



60% of the growth in demand for power will be met through the push for renewable energy

Coal will continue to meet a third of overall energy demand by 2030 and another quarter will be met by oil

"India becomes the world's most populous country by 2025 and, combined with urbanisation and industrialisation, this underpins rapid growth in energy demand, which rises by more than 3% per year in the Stated Policies Scenario from 2021 to 2030," IEA said

In India, coal meets a third of growth with demand rising above 770 million tonnes of coal equivalent (Mtce) by 2030

Oil demand meets a further quarter of the energy demand growth and rises to nearly 7 million barrels per day by 2030 from 4.7 million bpd in 2021

Coal generation is projected to expand in absolute terms

Source: World Energy Outlook/PTI

***Renewables meet** more than 60% of the growth in demand for power, and account for 35% of the electricity mix by 2030 – solar PV alone accounts for more than 15%*

Context: India is likely to see the world´s biggest rise in energy demand this decade, with demand climbing 3 per cent annually due to urbanisation and industrialisation, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said in its World Energy Outlook.

International Energy Agency (IEA)

- **About:** an autonomous Intergovernmental Organisation **established in 1974 in Paris, France.**
  - It was **set up under the framework of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** in the aftermath of the 1973 oil crisis
- **Mandate**: **tracking and analyzing key global energy trends**, promoting sound energy policy and encouraging multinational energy technology cooperation.
- **3 E's of IEA**: Economic development, Energy security and Environmental protection.
- **Members**: 31 member states and 11 Associated countries.
  - **Associated countries:** Argentina, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Ukraine, Singapore, Thailand, Egypt and Morocco.
    - **India became an Associate member** of IEA in March 2017.
  - **Criteria**: A candidate country to the IEA **must be a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).**
    - **India isn't a member** of OECD yet.
- **Major Reports Published by IEA:**
  - World Energy Outlook Report.
  - World Energy Investment Report.
  - World Energy Statistics.
  - World Energy Balances.
  - Energy Technology Perspectives.
  - India Energy Outlook Report.

LIVEMINT

Page 1

TELECOM REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF INDIA (TRAI)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

Centre may revamp Trai on lines of FCC

Regulator may get powers to penalize firms that fail to meet standards

Gulveen Aulakh
gulveen.aulakh@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

The government may introduce a separate draft law to make the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai) a permanent technical body, on the lines of the UK and US communications regulators, with powers to penalize companies that fail to meet quality standards, a top official said.

The official said that the draft telecom bill would drop the controversial provisions related to the dilution of powers of the telecom regulator.

The contentious draft telecom bill proposed to delete provisions of the Trai Act that provide checks and balances via a consultation process between the regulator and the telecom department.

Some contended this would diminish Trai's power and turn it into a recommendatory body with no real powers.

Differences between Trai and the government over the draft bill surfaced over the past few weeks, with some reports saying Trai was uneasy with the proposed changes in the draft telecom bill.

However, the differences over the provisions were amicably resolved after officers of the telecom department and members of Trai held several meetings over the past few weeks to discuss the provisions, the official said.

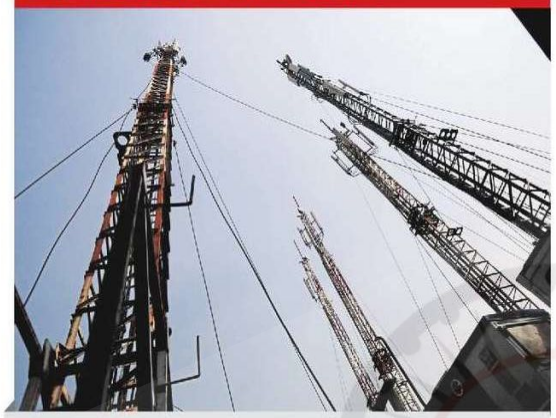
"It's been decided that we wait for the bill to be absorbed by the industry and come up with a new bill for Trai after three to four years. Therefore, we have removed almost all of the amendments," the person said.

The draft bill will have a second version, which is likely to incorporate the changes, the official said.

The proposed bill would make Trai a powerful body, similar to the Federal Communications

TURN TO PAGE 6

CHANGE OF CALL



NEW LOOK

CENTRE may introduce draft law to make Trai a permanent technical body

DRAFT telecom bill may drop provisions related to dilution of Trai's powers

A revamped Trai is likely to have global ideals and a dedicated team

Context: The government may introduce a separate draft law to make the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) a permanent technical body.

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)

- **Origin:** The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was **established on 20th February, 1997 under the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.**
- **Objectives**: to **regulate telecom services**, including fixation/revision of tariffs for telecom services which were earlier vested in the Central Government.
- **Functions**: to **make recommendations** on various telecom Business in India.
  - The recommendations of the TRAI are **not binding upon the Central Government.**
- **Powers of TRAI: (**Currently has **no powers to penalise** that fails to meet the standards)
  - Order for Furnishing Information
  - Appointments for Inquiry
  - Order for Inspection
  - Issue Directions to Service Providers
- **Composition of TRAI**: consists of a **Chairperson, two whole-time members and two part-time members**, all of which are **appointed by the Government of India.**
  - **Tenure of Members**: Chairperson and other members shall hold their office for a t**erm of three years or till the age of 65 years**, whichever is earlier.
  - **Removal of Members**: The **Central Government is empowered to remove any member of the TRAI**, if he/she:
    - has been adjudged an insolvent
    - has been convicted of an offence which involves moral turpitude
    - has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a member
    - has abused his/her position, rendering his/her continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest.

ECONOMIC TIMES

Page 1

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES (CBDT)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Economy)

CBDT Extends Deadline for Filing TDS for Non-Salary Transactions till Nov 30

New Delhi: The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) on Thursday extended the deadline for filing quarterly TDS statement in Form 26Q for the June quarter by a month till November 30. Form 26Q is used for quarterly filing of TDS returns on payments other than salary.

"Considering the difficulties in filing of TDS statement in the revised and updated Form 26Q, CBDT has extended the due date of filing of Form 26Q for the second quarter of financial year 2022-23 from October 31, 2022 to November 30, 2022," CBDT said in a statement.

The form captures details of total amount paid and tax deducted on such payments during the quarter. It would include payments on account of interest on securities, dividend, winnings from lotteries and crossword puzzles, rent, interest other than interest on securities, fees for professional or technical services.

AMRG & Associates director-corporate & international tax Om Rajpurohit said taxpayers have been experiencing a number of technical issues recently, including challan mismatches, challan verification failures and auto adjustments of challans, which made it impossible to file a TDS return on Form 26Q.

Taxpayers have been experiencing a number of technical issues during filing TDS return on Form 26Q

"CBDT has acknowledged it, extending the deadline by one month and giving tax deducters a much-needed reprieve. However, no such exemption is offered for TDS returns that apply to transactions involving salaries (Form 24Q) and non-residents," Rajpurohit added. PTI

Context: The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) has extended the due date for filing income tax returns (ITRs) by corporate and individuals whose accounts need to be audited, to November 7, 2022.

Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)

- **Statutory body:** established as per the **Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.**
- **Origin**: Originally there was a board called the Central Board of Revenue that functioned as the apex body of the Income Tax Department.
  - The Central Board of Revenue was set up under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 and was in charge of both direct and indirect taxes**. The Central Board of Revenue got split in 1964 into two boards:**
    - Central Board of Direct Taxes
    - Central Board of Excise and Customs
- **Nodal ministry**: administered by the Department of Revenue under **the Ministry of Finance.**
- **Structure**: The Central Board of Direct Taxes consists of a Chairman, and six members.
  - The **Members of the CBDT are selected from the Indian Revenue Service (IRS).**
- **Powers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes**: deals with matters related to levying and collecting Direct Taxes and formulation of various policies related to direct taxes.

Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)

- **About**: the national nodal agency which is responsible for the administration of Customs, GST & Narcotics in India.
- **Renamed**: The Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) was renamed as the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) in 2018 after the roll out of Goods and Services Tax (GST).
- **Functions**: It deals with the tasks of formulation of policy concerning levy and collection of customs, central excise duties, Central Goods & Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated GST (IGST).

TIMES OF INDIA

Page 15

INSURANCE REGULATORY & DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY OF INDIA (IRDAI)

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - Health)

Irdai panel to advise on universal health plan

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Mumbai: The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority Of India (Irdai) has constituted a high-level committee to draw a road map for universal health insurance coverage. The panel, which includes a representative from the National Health Authority and noted physicians like Devi Shetty and Naresh Trehan, has also been asked to recommend a universal standard product that is basic and simple.

"It is necessary for every family in the country to have health insurance cover. The various elements in the health insurance value chain must be visited periodically in order to provide an enabling environment to achieve the goal of universalisation of health insurance in the country. Towards this end, a 'Health Insurance Consultative Committee' is hereby constituted," Irdai said in its circular.

Target is to cover the missing middle – the population that is not covered by national health insurance schemes, say officials

The committee will be chaired by Irdai member Rakesh Joshi. Other non-insurance industry members include National Association of Healthcare Providers India president Alexander Thomas, Max Healthcare senior VP Arati Verma, and Swasth Foundation CEO Ajay Nair. The 15-member committee will have representation for life, non-life and health insurance companies.

According to health insurance industry officials, the challenge is to cover the missing middle — the population that is not covered by the government's national health insurance schemes nor private health insurance nor an employer's group health cover.

Besides the primary terms of reference of increasing health insurance penetration, the panel will make specific recommendations to facilitate ease of doing business.

Context: The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority Of India (IRDAI) has constituted a high-level committee to draw a road map for universal health insurance coverage.

Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority Of India (IRDAI)

- **Statutory body**: constituted as per provisions of **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.**
- **Nodal Ministry:** under the jurisdiction of **Ministry of Finance.**
- **Headquarter**: The IRDAI is **headquartered in Hyderabad in Telangana.** Prior to 2001, it was headquartered in New Delhi.
- **Objectives**: responsible for regulating and developing the insurance industry in India.
- **Major Functions:**
  - Issuing & regulating the registration certificates to insurance companies
  - Protecting the interest of policyholders
  - Providing licences to insurance intermediaries and setting the necessary code/norms of conduct for them.
- **Members**: IRDAI is a **10-member body** including the chairman, five full-time and four part-time members appointed by the government of India.

National Health Authority (NHA)

- **About**: It has been constituted as an **autonomous entity** under the Society Registration Act, 1860, as an a**ttached office to Ministry of Health and Welfare** for effective implementation of PM-Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) in alliance with state governments.
  - Its governing body is headed by Union Health Minister.

PIB

Oct 28

COMMISSION FOR AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)

CAQM holds review meetings to address stubble burning

CAQM ensuring State Specific Action Plans are implemented

Context: Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining areas has **issued Statutory Directions for implementation of the State Specific Action Plan.**

Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM)

- **About**: It is a **statutory body** formed under the Commission for Air Quality Management in National Capital Region and Adjoining Areas, Act 2021.
- **Origin**: The Commission was first formed by an ordinance in October 2020.
  - The erstwhile Environment Pollution (Prevention and Control) Authority, or **EPCA had been dissolved to make way for the Commission.**
- **Composition**:
  - **Chairperson**: The Commission is chaired by a **Chairperson who should be a person with experience of not less than 15 years** in the field of environmental protection and pollution control or having administrative experience of not less than 25 years.
    - The chairperson will hold the post for three years or until s/he attains the age of 70 years.
  - **Other members:**
    - **1 full-time member** who is or has been a joint secretary;
    - **5 ex-officio members** who are either chief secretaries or secretaries from Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh;
    - **3 full-time independent technical members** who are experts in air pollution;
    - **1 full-time member** who is or has been a joint secretary;
    - **1 technical member** each from the CPCB and ISRO;
    - **1 representative** of the NITI Aayog; and
    - **3 members from non-governmental organisations** who deal in air pollution.
    - **3 members**, **comprising stakeholders from sectors** like industry, agriculture, transport or construction and also representatives of several ministries, including Power, Road Transport & Highways, Housing & Urban Affairs, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
  - **Representatives**: There will also be representatives of any association from the commerce or industry sector.
- **Powers and functions:**
  - powers to i**ssue directions to these state governments** on issues pertaining to air pollution.
  - **entertain complaints as it deems necessary** for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the air in the NCR and adjoining areas.
  - **lay down parameters** for control of air pollution.
  - **in charge of identifying violators**, monitoring factories and industries and any other polluting unit in the region, and will have the powers to shut down such units.
  - **powers to overrule directives issued by the state governments i**n the region, that may be in violation of pollution norms.

PIB

Oct 28

ASEAN

(Syllabus: GS Paper 2 - International organisations)

7th ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting held on Agro-Forestry under the co-chairmanship of Union Agriculture Minister Shri Narendra Singh Tomar

Context: The **7th ASEAN-India Ministerial Meeting (AIMMAF)** on Agriculture and Forestry was held virtually.

Key points

- The **progress in implementation of various programs and activities** under the Medium Term Action Plan of ASEAN-India Cooperation (Year 2021-2025) was reviewed.
- The meeting also **welcomed the 30th anniversary of ASEAN-India relations.**
- The **year 2022 has been designated as the 'ASEAN-India Friendship Year'**.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- **About**: a regional organization which was established to promote political and social stability amid rising tensions among the Asia-Pacific's post-colonial states.
- **Origin**: ASEAN international organization **established by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand in 1967** to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development and to promote peace and security in Southeast Asia.
- **Motto of ASEAN**: "One Vision, One Identity, One Community".
- **ASEAN Day**: 8th August
- **ASEAN Secretariat**: Indonesia, Jakarta.
- **Current Member Nations:** Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.
    - **Two observer States**: Papua New Guinea and Timor Leste (East Timor).
- **Official Languages**: Burmese, Filipino, Indonesian, Khmer, Lao, Malay, Mandarin, Tamil, Thai and Vietnamese
- **Working Language**: English
- **ASEAN-led Forums:**
    - **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)**: It was launched in 1993. It is a **twenty-seven-member multilateral grouping** that was developed to facilitate cooperation on political and security issues to contribute to regional confidence-building and preventive diplomacy.
    - **ASEAN Plus Three**: The consultative group initiated **in 1997 brings together ASEAN's ten members, China, Japan, and South Korea.**
    - **East Asia Summit (EAS)**: First held in 2005, the summit seeks to promote security and prosperity in the region and is usually attended by the heads of state from ASEAN, Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Russia, South Korea, and the United States.

DTE

Oct 28

DEMENTIA

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Sci & Tech)



AIR

Exposure to vehicular pollution may increase risk of dementia

More than 90% of the world population is lives in areas with higher than recommended levels of air pollution

NEXT NEWS >

By Arya Rohini
Published: Thursday 27 October 2022

Context: Increased exposure to traffic-related particulate matters may raise the risk of developing dementia.

Key points

- The **risk of dementia increased by 3 per cent** for every one microgram per cubic meter increase of fine particulate matter exposure.
- **Some 78 million people will be living with dementia** by the end of this decade, according to the WHO.
- Although dementia is the 7th leading cause of death globally, **dementia research accounts for less than 1.5 percent of total health research output.**

Dementia

- **About**: It is a syndrome that **leads to deterioration in cognitive function** (the ability to process thought) beyond what might be expected from the usual consequences of biological ageing.
- **Impact**: It a**ffects memory, thinking,** orientation, comprehension, calculation, learning capacity, language, and judgement.
  - 65% of total deaths due to dementia are women, and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) due to dementia are **roughly 60% higher in women than in men.**
- **Symptoms**: Memory loss, Difficulties with thinking, Visual perception, Self-management, Problem solving or language and the ability to focus and pay attention, personality changes, like depression, agitation, paranoia, and mood swings.
- **Causes**: It can be **caused by a head injury,** a stroke, a brain tumour or due to HIV infection.
  - When brain cells are damaged then dementia may occur.
- **Treatment**: Currently **no treatment available to cure dementia.**

WHO's Initiatives

- **Global Action Plan on the Public Health Response to Dementia 2017-2025:** a comprehensive blueprint for addressing dementia.
- **Global Dementia Observatory:** an international surveillance platform to facilitate monitoring and sharing of information on dementia policies, service delivery, epidemiology and research.
- **Guidelines on Risk Reduction of Cognitive Decline and Dementia:** provides evidence- based recommendations on interventions for reducing modifiable risk factors for dementia.
- **Mental Health Gap Action Programme:** a resource for generalists, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, to help them provide first-line care for mental, neurological and substance use disorders.

Indian Initiatives

- **Alzheimer's and Related Disorders Society of India:** It calls for the government to have its plan or policy on dementia which must be implemented in all states and funded and monitored by the health ministry.
- **National Health Mission**: It envisages achievement of universal access to equitable, affordable & quality health care services that are accountable and responsive to people's needs.

DTE

Oct 28

GREENHOUSE GAS

(Syllabus: GS Paper 3 - Env & Eco)



Record greenhouse gas emissions: Time running out, warns UN

Urgent need to slash carbon dioxide emissions, says World Meteorological Organization

NEXT NEWS >

By Nandita Banerji
Published: Thursday 27 October 2022

Context: Atmospheric levels of all three greenhouse gases — carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide — reached an all-time high in 2021, according to a United Nations agency.

Key points

- The **increase in CO2 levels from 2020 to 2021 was higher** than the average annual growth rate over the last decade.
- The **increase in CO2 levels is primarily because of emission**s from the combustion of fossil fuels and cement production.
- There is **concern that the ability of land ecosystems and oceans to act as "sinks" may become less effective in future**, thus reducing their ability to absorb CO2 and act as a buffer against larger temperature increases.
- The **largest contribution to the renewed increase in methane** since 2007 comes from biogenic sources, such as wetlands or rice paddies.
- **Methane has a relatively short lifetime** of fewer than 10 years and so its impact on climate is reversible

Greenhouse Gas

- **About**: gases **that trap heat in the earth's atmosphere** are known as Greenhouse Gases..
  - They **contribute to the Greenhouse Effect,** which is the resultant heating effect
  - They **absorb infrared energy (heat energy)** emitted from the earth's surface and reradiates it back to the earth's surface.
  - The greenhouse gases **trap heat in the earth's atmosphere and warm the planet**.
- **Most abundant greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere**: Water vapour,Carbon dioxide,Methane,Nitrous oxide, Ozone, Chlorofluorocarbons, Hydrofluorocarbons.
  - Among the greenhouse gases, **only water vapour can absorb both incoming (UV) and outgoing (infrared) radiation.**
- **Other GHGs**: carbon monoxide, fluorinated gases, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), black carbon (soot), and brown carbon.
  - **Carbon monoxide (CO) is not considered a direct greenhouse gas,** mostly because it does not absorb terrestrial thermal IR energy strongly enough.
  - But **CO is able to modulate the production of methane and tropospheric ozone.**

Natural Greenhouse Effect

- The **natural greenhouse effect happens due to water vapour** and particles of water present in the atmosphere.
- This **phenomenon has enabled life to emerge on land** from the oceans.
- This is also the reason the earth has sustained life as it **maintains an average temperature of 15 degree C on earth.**

THANK YOU!

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