

Current Affairs of the Day

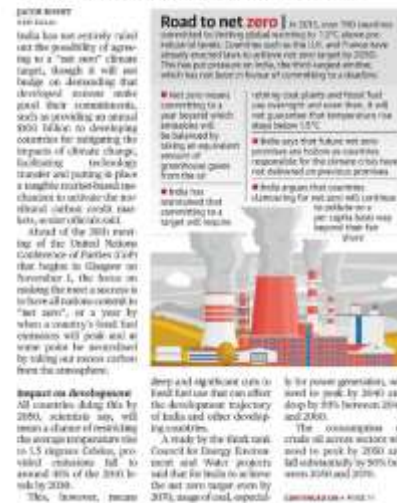
India weighs 'net zero' target ahead of CoP

Net Zero:

- Ahead of the 26th meeting of the United Nations Conference of Parties (CoP) that begins in Glasgow on November 1, the focus on making the meet success is to have all nations commit to "net zero", or a year by when a country's fossil fuel emissions will peak and at some point be neutralised by taking out excess carbon from the atmosphere.
- India has not entirely ruled out the possibility of agreeing to a "net-zero" climate target, though it will not budge on demanding that developed nations make good their commitments, such as providing an annual \$100 billion to developing countries for mitigating the impacts of climate change, facilitating technology transfer and putting in place a tangible market-based mechanism to activate the moribund carbon credit markets.

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It will insist that developed nations keep their pledges.



ROAD TO NET ZERO

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Impact on Development: All countries, along with the 2015, scientists say, will mean a chance of restricting the average temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, provided emissions fall to around zero by the 2040s by 2030.

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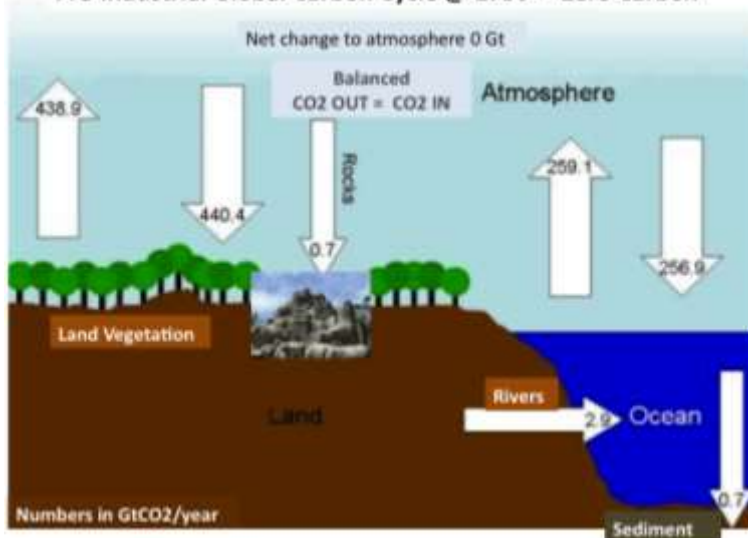
A study by the International Council for Energy Research and Water projects said that for India to achieve the net zero target even by 2070, usage of coal, especially

...of coal plants and fossil fuel use to decrease and even then, it will not guarantee that temperature rise stays below 1.5°C.

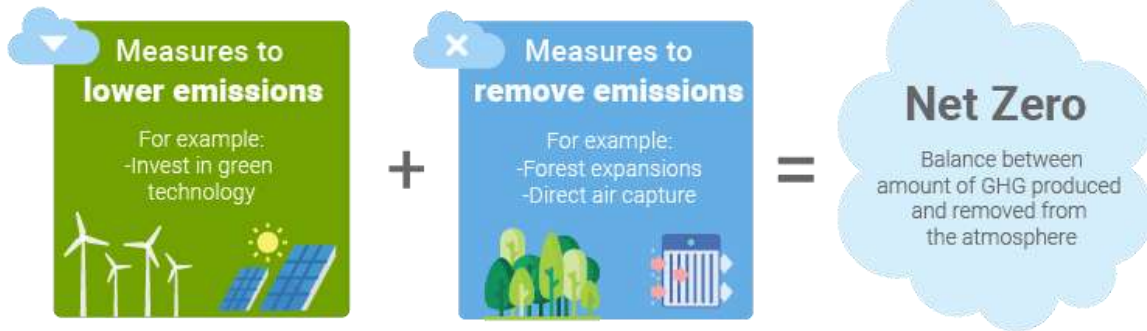
...India says that while net zero emissions are a goal, it is not responsible for the climate crisis here, not developed countries.

...India argues that countries like Germany for net zero will contribute to reduce a per capita basis was beyond their fair share.

Pre-industrial Global Carbon Cycle @ 1750 = Zero Carbon



What Is Net Zero?



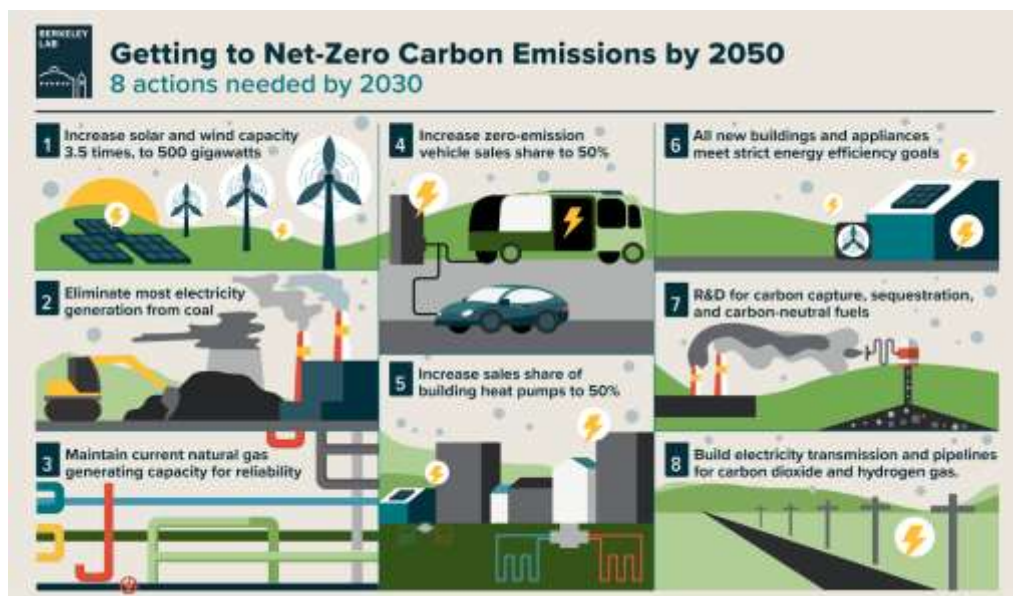
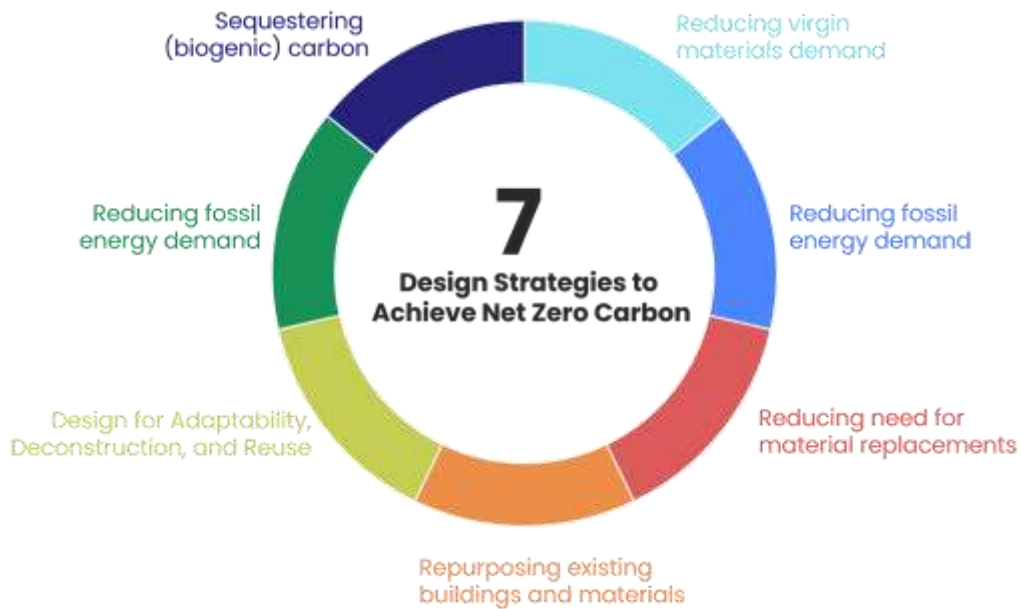
 GREENMATCH

Impact on development

1. All countries doing this by 2050, scientists say, will mean a chance of restricting the average temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, provided emissions fall to around 45% of the 2010 levels by 2030.
2. This, however, means deep and significant cuts to fossil fuel use that can affect the development trajectory of India and other developing countries.
3. India's long-term position in climate talks has always been that it will eschew the use of fossil fuels but only gradually because it cannot compromise on development, which is now primarily reliant on coal.
4. Also because it goes against the core principle of "common but differentiated responsibility" that requires developed countries, which are responsible for the climate crisis, to take on deeper cuts and pay developing countries for the environmental damage from rising temperature as well as finance their transition to clean energy sources.

Getting it right – Net Zero WHAT?

What we say	What it means	Context/Example
Net Zero Carbon Net Zero CO2 Carbon Neutral	CO2 only Balancing the emissions and removals of CO2	China will be carbon neutral before 2060. This means it might achieve Net Zero Emissions some time between 2070-2080.
Net Zero Emissions Net Zero GHG Climate Neutral	ALL greenhouse gases Balancing the emissions and removals of all GHGs	Paris Agreement goal — balancing sources and sinks of all GHG emissions. The EU will be climate neutral by 2050. This means it will be carbon neutral around 2040.



43 countries call on China at the UN to respect Uighur rights

- Forty-three countries have called on China to “ensure full respect for the rule of law” for the Muslim Uighur community in Xinjiang, in a statement read at the United Nations.
- The declaration, signed by the United States as well as several European and Asian member states and others, accused China of a litany of human



rights violations against the Uighurs, including torture, forced sterilisation and forced disappearances.

3. We call on China to allow immediate, meaningful and unfettered access to Xinjiang for independent observers, including the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and her office," the countries said in a joint statement.

4. Beijing has long denied accusations of ethnic cleansing against Uighurs and other Muslim Turkic people in Xinjiang, where experts have estimated that more than one million people are incarcerated in camps.



How did Uyghur ethnic group form in history?

In Sui and Tang dynasties:



Ouigour people,
Main ancestors of Uyghurs

They lived on Mongolian Plateau. Historically, Ouigour people united with some Tiele tribes to resist oppression and slavery of the Turks.

In 788, Ouigour ruler wrote to Tang emperor to change the name into "Uighur."

In 840, Uighur Khanate was defeated by the Kyrgyz people. Some of the Uighurs moved inland to live with the Han people, the rest were divided into three sub-groups:

One moved to the Turpan Basin and the present-day Jiuasa region, founded the Uighur Kingdom of Gaochang

One moved to the Hexi Corridor, merged with local ethnic groups to become the Yugurs

One moved to the west of Pamir, joined the Karluk and Yagma peoples in founding the Kara-Khanid Khanate

They merged with the Han people in the Turpan Basin and the Yanqi, Qiuci, Khotan, Shule, and other peoples in the Tarim Basin to form the **main body of the modern Uyghur ethnic group.**

In Yuan and Ming dynasties:

Ethnic groups in Xinjiang further merged; the Mongols were fused with the Uighurs.

In 1934:

Xinjiang issued government order to stipulate the standard Chinese name for Uyghurs.



23.10.2021 Saturday



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MAINS DAWP

Q. Discuss methods/technologies to make coal power plants cleaner and efficient.

MCQ

Q. Which of the pollutants are released by the Thermal Power Plants (TPP)?

1. NOx
2. SOx
3. Particulate Matter

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- a. 1 and 2 only
- b. 2 and 3 only
- c. 1 and 3 only
- d. 1, 2 and 3

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GLOBAL TIMES

Source: Xinhua. Photo: VCG. Editor and Graphic: Globaltimes.cn