



02.11.2021

Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

Current Affairs of the Day

India will achieve net-zero emissions by 2070, says PM

1. India will achieve net-zero emissions latest by 2070, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said at the COP26 summit in Glasgow on Monday. Until Monday, India was the only major emitter that had not committed to a timeline to achieve net-zero or a year by which it would ensure its net carbon dioxide emissions would be zero.

MISSION 2030

▶ India raises target of achieving installed capacity through non-fossil fuel to 500 GW from 450 GW earlier

▶ It will reduce 1 billion tonnes of carbon emissions from the total projected emissions

▶ Will also reduce carbon intensity by 45% in its economy

▶ The world's largest railway carrier to become Net Zero

TARGETS 2050: US, UK | 2060: China

2. By 2030, India will ensure 50% of its energy will be sourced from renewable sources. India also committed to reducing its carbon emissions until 2030 by a billion tonnes. India will also reduce its emissions intensity per unit of GDP by less than 45%.
3. India would also install systems to generate 500 gigawatts of renewable energy by 2030, a 50 GW increase from its existing target.
4. He added that in the spirit of climate justice, rich developed countries ought to be providing at least \$1 trillion in climate finance to assist developing countries and those most vulnerable.



02.11.2021 Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)

1. India always asserted that Principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) and, recognition of the very different national circumstances of countries be respected.


2. Taking on net-zero targets requires a sharp shift to clean energy sources that several experts have opined, will impose a steep cost.

3. Mr Modi said there had not been as much focus on climate adaptation as mitigation and that is an injustice against developing nations.

4. Mr Modi said sustainable modes of living being practised in certain traditional communities ought to be made part of school curricula and the lessons from India's efforts at adaptation in programmes such as Jal Jeevan mission, Swach Bharat mission and mission Ujwala ought to be popularized globally.

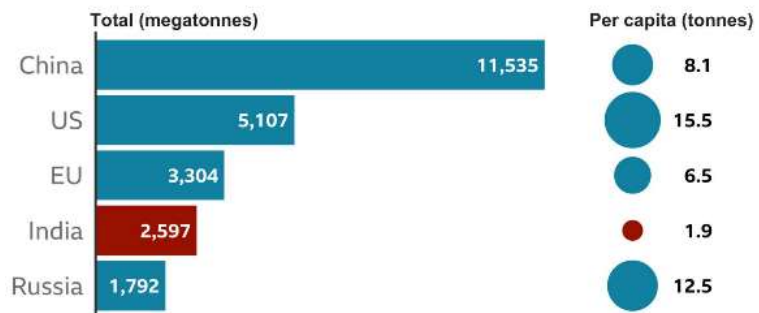
PM Modi's 'Panchamrit' on climate change

- India will reach its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030
- India will meet 50 per cent of its energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030
- India will reduce the total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes from now to 2030
- By 2030, India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy to less than 45 per cent
- By 2070, India will achieve the target of Net Zero



India is the world's fourth biggest emitter of carbon dioxide

Total and per capita emissions of CO2 per year



2019 data, EU includes UK
One megatonne = 1,000,000 tonnes

Source: EC, Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research





02.11.2021 Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

Cannot impose a blanket ban on all firecrackers, says SC

1. The Supreme Court said a blanket ban on firecrackers may not be possible, but measures ought to be in place to prevent the use of toxic chemicals in firecrackers.
2. This is the second time in the past few days that the court had accepted the improbability of imposing a total ban on firecrackers. On October 29, the court had made it clear that there was no total ban on the use of firecrackers.
3. Only those firecrackers are banned which are found to be injurious to health and affecting the health of citizens," the court had noted in the order.
4. The firecracker industry had moved the top court after the Calcutta High Court "prohibited the sale, purchase, use, display or bursting of firecrackers of any type at all during the upcoming Kali Puja, Diwali celebration as well as the following Chatt Puja, Jagadhatri Puja, Guru Nanak's Birthday and/or Christmas/New Year's Eve this year in the State of West Bengal".

WHAT ARE THEY MADE OF?

Green crackers are eco-friendly crackers that are **made using less polluting raw materials** and thus cause less pollution as compared to normal crackers. Their chemical composition also helps them suppress dust when they are burnt.

In some green crackers, harmful chemicals are not used at all.

NEWS18 creative



HOW DO THEY WORK?

Unlike normal firecrackers, **green crackers do not use harmful polluting chemicals** like arsenic, lithium, barium etc.

Aluminium, lead, carbon etc are used in a reduced quantity.

This helps reduce the emissions from the crackers.

When they burst, **green crackers release water vapour** which doesn't allow the dust to rise.

LAUNCH AND MANUFACTURING

 Green crackers were researched and developed by CSIR-NEERI (Council of Scientific & Industrial Research – National Environmental Engineering Research Institute).


They were launched in 2019.


Three types of green crackers are available in India


- + **SWAS:** Safe Water Releaser
- + **STAR:** Safe Thermite Cracker
- + **SAFAL:** Safe Minimal Aluminium




WHO CAN MANUFACTURE GREEN CRACKERS?

 **Companies and manufacturers** can get into an agreement to use CSIR-NEERI's formulation to make green crackers after signing non-disclosure agreements for the formulation.

 **The Petroleum and Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO)** gives the licence after emission tests.



ARE THEY REALLY EFFECTIVE?



Noise pollution

Regular crackers emit about 160 decibels of sound, **green crackers' emission rate is limited to 110-125 decibels.**

Emissions

Green crackers are believed to cause **30 percent less** particulate matter pollution as compared to traditional crackers.

Did You Know?



NOISE ABOVE **85 DECIBELS** CAN DAMAGE YOUR HEARING

Source: CSIR, news reports 



THE HINDU

02.11.2021

Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

Sign off on Paris Rulebook, says BASIC

1. On the opening day of the 26th United Nations Conference of Parties (COP), Environment Minister Bhupender Yadav

The BASIC countries



delivered a statement on behalf of the BASIC group of countries — Brazil, South Africa, India and China — at the U.N. Climate Change Conference underway in Glasgow

2. These major developing economies are significant polluters but bear diminished responsibility for the carbon dioxide that has been pumped into the atmosphere since 1850 and also have low per capita emissions because of their significant populations.
3. These countries have therefore for many years sought to rebuff pressure from developed countries to take on firmer emission reductions. The key demand of the BASIC was that the Paris Agreement Rulebook be concluded at COP26.
4. While the Paris Agreement laid out the framework for international action, the Rulebook will set this Agreement in motion by laying out the tools and processes to enable it to be implemented fairly and properly.
5. In doing so, full effect must be given to the implementation of the principles of Equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC) and, recognition of the very different national circumstances of Parties.
6. India reiterated BASIC demands that COP26 must aim for higher global ambition on climate finance and adaptation as well, along with recognition of the Parties' differing historical responsibilities and the developmental challenges faced by developing countries, compounded by the pandemic.

The latest available science makes it clear that all Parties need to immediately contribute their fair share and achieving this would require developed countries to rapidly reduce their emissions and dramatically scale up their financial support to developing countries.



Rescue guide launched for Ganges river dolphin

1. The Jal Shakti Ministry on Monday released a guide for the safe rescue and release of stranded Ganges river dolphins. The document has been prepared by the Turtle Survival Alliance and the Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department (EFCCD) of the Uttar Pradesh Government.



2. The manual is endorsed by the IUCN Cetacean Specialist Group. Best practices on crowd control, dolphin capture from canals and handling, transfer, transport and release are part of the guide.
3. The guide was also simultaneously released via local fishermen at the Ghaghra River, a prime habitat where most of the rescued dolphins were released in the past few years.

The Ganges river dolphin: The national aquatic animal of India

1. The Ganges river dolphin is the national aquatic animal of India and is listed as 'endangered' under the IUCN Red List Assessments, Schedule I of the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act (1972), Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
2. The species, whose global population is estimated at 4,000, is mostly found in the Indian subcontinent. The dolphins often accidentally enter canals in northern India and are unable to swim up against the gradient. They are also vulnerable to harm by people.
3. Found throughout the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India and Bangladesh, the Ganges river dolphin [*Platanista gangetica gangetica*] is a global priority and is also an indicator of healthy aquatic systems.
4. Dolphins are one of the oldest creatures in the world along with some species of turtles, crocodiles and sharks. The Ganges river dolphin was officially discovered in 1801.



THE HINDU

02.11.2021 Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

- Ganges river dolphins once lived in the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna and Karnaphuli-Sangu river systems of Nepal, India, and Bangladesh. But the species is extinct from most of its early distribution ranges.
- The Ganges river dolphin can only live in freshwater and is essentially blind. They hunt by emitting ultrasonic sounds, which bounces off of fish and other prey, enabling them to “see” an image in their mind. They are frequently found alone or in small groups, and generally a mother and calf travel together.
- Calves are chocolate brown at birth and then have grey-brown smooth, hairless skin as adults. Females are larger than males and give birth once every two to three years to only one calf.

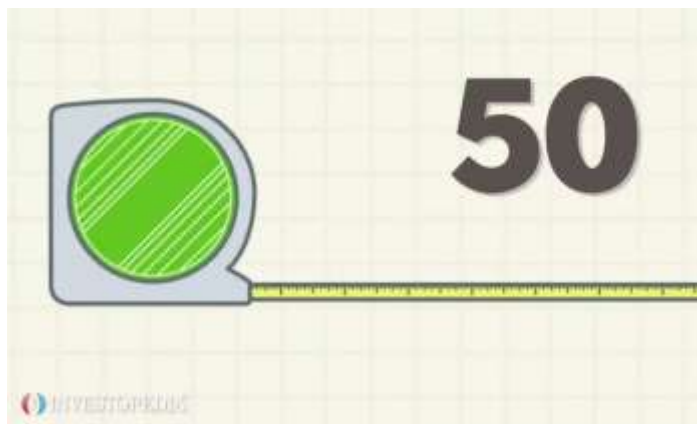
PROJECT DOLPHIN

PRESERVING OUR UNDERWATER FRIENDS

- 10-YEAR PROJECT TO FOCUS ON BOTH RIVER AND SEA DOLPHINS
- AIM TO STRENGTHEN BIODIVERSITY, CREATE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND ATTRACT TOURISM
- KILLING, HABITAT FRAGMENTATION BY DAMS AND BARRAGES AND INDISCRIMINATE FISHING HAS REDUCED THE GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN POPULATION FROM TENS OF THOUSANDS TO AROUND 3,700 OVER THE LAST CENTURY
- GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN, A SPECIES OF FRESHWATER DOLPHINS, IS PRIMARILY FOUND IN GANGA AND BRAHMAPUTRA RIVERS, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES IN INDIA, BANGLADESH AND NEPAL
- IN INDIA, THESE DOLPHINS ARE SIGHTED IN DEEP RIVERS IN ASSAM, BIHAR, JHARKHAND, MADHYA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN, UTTAR PRADESH AND WEST BENGAL
- GANGES RIVER DOLPHIN, OFFICIALLY DISCOVERED IN 1801, CAN LIVE ONLY IN FRESHWATER

October manufacturing activity quickens, job losses persist: PMI

- The country's manufacturing activity expanded for the fourth month in a row in October, as reflected by the IHS Markit Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI). The survey-based PMI rose to 55.9 from 53.7 in September.



- Manufacturing jobs continued to slide though producers recorded the strongest improvement in overall operating conditions since February, and business optimism hit a six-month high. A PMI reading of 50 indicates no change in output levels.



THE HINDU

02.11.2021 Tuesday



<http://www.sriramsias.com>

3. As capacities were still not fully utilised and government norms were in place surrounding shift work, employment continued to decline. The silver lining was that the rate of job shedding was marginal in October.

What is the Purchasing Managers' Index?

The Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) is an index of the prevailing direction of economic trends in the manufacturing and service sectors. It consists of a diffusion index that summarizes whether market conditions, as viewed by purchasing managers, are expanding, staying the same, or contracting. The purpose of the PMI is to provide information about current and future business conditions to company decision-makers, analysts, and investors.



MCQ	<p style="color: red;">Q1. Green crackers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suppress dust 2. Use less amount harmful chemicals 3. Reduce noise pollution 4. Can be manufactured by obtaining a license from Petroleum And Explosives Safety Organisation (PESO) <p style="color: red;">Select the correct answer from the codes given below</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 1 only b. 1, 2 and 3 only c. 2, 3 and 4 only d. 1, 2, 3 and 4
MAINS DAWP	<p style="color: red;">Q1. The complexity and scale of the water crisis in India call for a locus-specific response that can galvanise and integrate the ongoing work of different Ministries and Departments through new configurations. Critically Discuss.</p>