

Current affairs summary for prelims

09 November, 2022

Executive Action Plan of Early Warnings for All

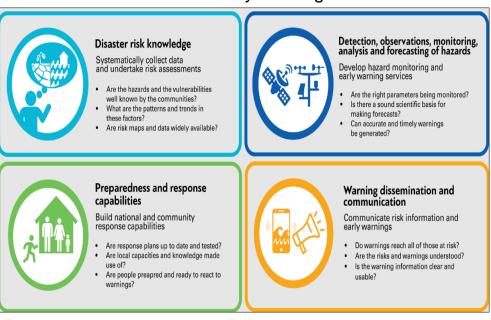
❖ Context

➤ The WMO released the Executive Action Plan of Early Warnings for All during a roundtable meeting at the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27).



Key Highlights

- The plan is to develop a global early warning system for extreme weather events intensified by climate change.
- The initial investment for delivering early warning systems for all by 2027 will be nearly \$3.1 billion.
- It is equivalent to a comparatively modest 50 cents (approximately Rs 41) per person per year.
- Initial investments of \$3.1 billion will be required in the four pillars of the early warning system:
 - Disaster risk knowledge.
 - Observations and forecasting.
 - Preparedness and response.
 - Communication of early warnings.



- Currently, Early warning systems have still not reached 33 percent of the global population, mainly in the least developed countries and small island developing states.
- Last year, CDRI, an international organisation formed three years ago with India's backing, had come up with a similar plan called IRIS, or Infrastructure for Resilient Indian states.

About WMO

- The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is an intergovernmental organisation with a membership of 193 Member States and Territories.
- It originated from the International Meteorological Organization (IMO), the roots of which were planted at the 1873 Vienna International Meteorological Congress.
- It was established by the ratification of the WMO Convention on 23 March 1950.
- It is the international standardisation organisation in the fields of meteorology, hydrology, climatology and related environmental disciplines.
- WMO became the specialised agency of the United Nations for meteorology (weather and climate), operational hydrology and related geophysical sciences a year later.
- The Secretariat, headquartered in Geneva, is headed by the Secretary-General.
- Its supreme body is the World Meteorological Congress.

International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA)

❖ Context

IDRA has been launched at the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27).

"...promoting safer aquatic environments through evidence-based research..."

Key Highlights

- The IDRA was first announced by **Spain** at the **77th** session of the UN General Assembly in September 2022, to be officially launched at the UNFCCC.
- The 30 nations alliance is led by Spain and Senegal.
- It aims to shift drought management from emergency response to resilience against climate change impacts.
- The mission of the alliance is to give political impetus to make the land's resilience to drought and climate change a reality by 2030.

Significance of the Alliance

- The alliance is significant as there is no global convention for land, other than UNCCD, which mostly focuses on desertification.
- The alliance is now being seen as a 'specific solution' for the United Nations to the impacts of climate change.
- According to the latest' Drought in Numbers' report compiled by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Droughts have increased in frequency by 29 per cent since 2000, with around 55 million people affected every year.
- Europe, the United States, Australia, Chile, the Horn and southern Africa faced drought conditions in 2022.

National Company Law Tribunal

Context

The Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) has approved the appointment of nine Judicial Members and six Technical Members to the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT).









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Key Highlights

- The Central Government had constituted National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) under **section 408 of the Companies Act, 2013** (18 of 2013) w.e.f. 01st June 2016.
- It is a quasi-judicial authority incorporated for dealing with corporate disputes that are of civil nature arising under the Companies Act.
- It had been set up based on the recommendation of the V. Balakrishna Eradi committee on law relating to the insolvency and the winding up of companies.
- Currently, there are sixteen benches of NCLT across the country with the principal bench at New Delhi.

Composition

- These Benches are headed by the President and as many Judicial & Technical members as deemed necessary.
- As per provisions of the Act, each bench should compose of one Judicial and one technical member.
- Currently, there are sixteen Judicial Members and nine Technical Members at different locations.

- The President of the Tribunal is appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
- The Members are to be appointed by the Central Government on the recommendation of a Selection Committee.
- Members are appointed for a period of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years.

Powers & Functions

- It adjudicates proceedings which are :
 - Initiated before the Company Law Board under the previous act (the Companies Act 1956).
 - Pending before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), including those pending under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.
 - Pending before the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction.
 - Pertaining to claims of oppression and mismanagement of a company, winding up of companies and all other powers prescribed under the Companies Act.

Earthquake

Context

Recently, severe tremors induced by a strong magnitude-6.2 earthquake in Nepal were felt in and around Delhi.

fault plane epicenter

Earthquakes

• About :

- An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth.
- It results from the sudden release of energy in the Earth's lithosphere that creates seismic waves.
- Earthquake is the form of energy of wave motion transmitted through the surface layer of the earth.

· Cause:

- According to the theory of plate tectonics, the Earth's crust and upper mantle are made of large rigid plates that can move relative to one another.
- Slips on faults near the plate boundaries can result in earthquakes.

Focus and Epicenter :

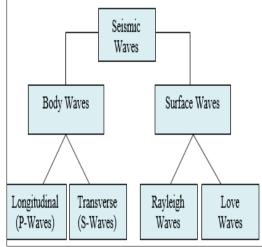
- The point inside the Earth where the earthquake rupture starts is called the focus or hypocentre.
- The point directly above it on the surface of the Earth is the epicenter.

Seismic Waves :

- Seismic waves are the waves of energy caused by the sudden breaking of rock within the earth.
- They are the energy that travels through the earth and is recorded on seismographs.
- The **two main types** of waves are body waves and surface waves.
- Body Waves: These waves travel into the body of the earth.
 - These waves are somewhat like sound waves.
 - These are faster than surface waves.
 - **P-waves : Move faste**r and are first to arrive at the surface.
 - Travel through gaseous, liquid, and solid materials.
 - High frequency and are the least destructive.
 - S-waves: Arrive at the surface with some lag.
 - Travel only through solid materials.

Surface Waves :

- When the body waves interact with surface rocks, a new set of waves is generated called surface waves.
- These waves **move along the earth's surface**.
- Surface waves are also transverse waves in which particle movement is perpendicular to the wave propagation.
- They are similar to waves on the water surface.
- They are last to report on seismographs.
- These waves are more destructive.









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G20

Context

Recently, Prime Minister of India unveiled the logo, theme and website of India's G20 presidency.



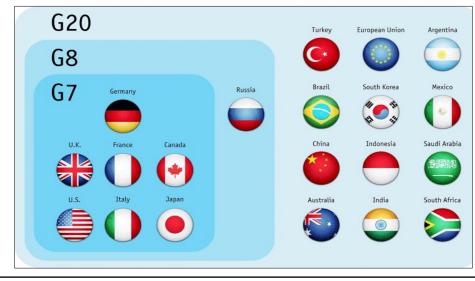
Key Highlights

- The logo bears a lotus and the message of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - One Earth, One Family, One Future'.
- India will assume the presidency of the powerful G20 grouping from the current chair, Indonesia, on December 1, and hold the post for a year.
- About G20:
 - The G20 is a strategic multilateral platform connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies.
 - The G20 holds a strategic role in securing future global economic growth and prosperity.
 - It started in 1999 as a meeting for the finance minister and central bank governors.
 - Together, the G20 members represent more than 80 percent of world GDP, 75% of international trade and 60 percent of the world population.

Meetings:

- The G20 has evolved into a yearly summit involving the Head of State and Government.
- The group has no permanent staff of its own, so every year in December, a G20 country from a rotating region takes on the presidency.

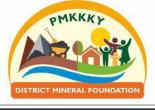
- Functions: It works to address major issues related to the global economy, such as international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development.
- Membership: It comprises 19 countries and the **European Union (EU).**
 - Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States and the European Union.



<u>Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY)</u>

❖ Context

Out of the 2,52,995 projects sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), the government has completed 1,33,144 projects so far.



About PMKKKY

- The Ministry of Mines launched Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana in 2015.
- It was introduced for the welfare of areas and people affected by mining-related operations.
- Implementation:
 - The PMKKKY has been allied to the **District Mineral Foundations (DMF)**, to facilitate the implementation of the scheme.
 - It will be implemented by the DMFs of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF.

- District Mineral Foundation (DMF) has been constituted in 622 Districts spread across 23 States of India.
- The **concept of DMF** was introduced through amendment in Mines & Minerals (Development & Regulation) MMDR Act, 1957.
- The Central Government has notified the rates of contribution payable by miners to the DMFs.

Utilisation of Fund:

- **High Priority Areas** at least **60**% of PMKKKY funds to be utilized under these heads i.e. Drinking water supply, Health care, Education, Environment preservation
- Other Priority Areas Up to 40% i.e. Physical infrastructure, Irrigation, Energy & Watershed Development

News in Between the Lines

NASAMS and Apside



❖ Context

The Ukrainian Defense Minister said that the country had received its first NASAMS (National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System) and Apside air defence systems.

Key Highlights

- NASAMS is a short- to medium-range ground-based air defence system developed by Norwegian company Kongsberg Defence & Aerospace (KDA) and American conglomerate Raytheon Technologies.
- Aspide is an Italian medium-range anti-aircraft missile system.





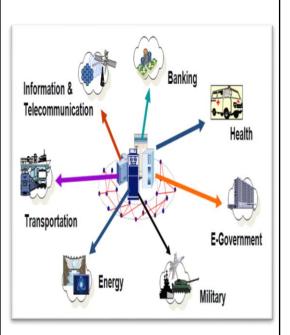




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Protected Systems



Context

The websites and applications related to the decennial Census exercise and the National Population Register (NPR) were notified as "protected system" or "Critical Information Infrastructure" under the Information Technology Act.

Key Highlights

- The notification means that any tampering or unauthorised access to the data associated with Census applications, NPR database or the data centres of the Registrar General of India (RGI) will be punishable by 10 years imprisonment.
- According to the Section 70 (1) of the IT Act 2000, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any computer resource which directly or indirectly affects the facility of Critical Information Infrastructure, to be a protected system.
- The same section defines Critical Information Infrastructure as the computer resource, the incapacitation or destruction of which, shall have debilitating impact on national security, economy, public health or safety.
- The National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC), created in January 2014, is the nodal agency for taking all measures to protect the nation's critical information infrastructure.
- NCIIPC is under the administrative control of National Technical Research Organisation (NTRO) which works under NSA.

Amended Electoral Bond Scheme



Context

The Finance Ministry amended the electoral bond scheme to grant itself the power to provide an extra fortnight of bond sales.

Key Highlights

- The Finance Ministry introduced a new para that stated: "An additional period of 15 days shall be specified by the Central government in the year of general elections to the Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories with Legislature."
- The scheme was introduced in 2018 as an alternative to cash donations to political parties, issued and encashed solely by the State Bank of India (SBI).
- The government had notified a 10-day window in October for the 22nd tranche of such bonds. Using the new power, the Centre opened a fresh one-week window for issuing such bonds ahead of Gujarat and HP polls.
- The Electoral Bonds shall be valid for 15 calendar days from the date of issue and no payment shall be made to any payee political party if the Electoral Bond is deposited after expiry of the validity period. The Electoral Bond deposited by an eligible political party shall be credited on the same day.

Mother Tongue Survey of India (MTSI)



Daily Current Affairs Daily MCQ Quiz Daily Pre PARE

❖ Context

Recently, The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) completed the Mother Tongue **Survey of India (MTSI)** with field videography of the country's 576 languages.

Key Highlights

- The Mother Tongue Survey of India is a project that "surveys the mother tongues, which are returned consistently across 2 & more Census decades
- It also **documents the linguistic features** of the selected languages.
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the National Film Development Corporation (NFDC) will be documenting and preserving the linguistic data of the surveyed mother tongues in audio-video files.
- Video-graphed speech data of Mother Tongues will also be uploaded on the NIC survey for archiving purposes.

Mother Tongues in India

- As per an analysis of 2011 linguistic census data in 2018, more than 19,500 languages or dialects are spoken in India as mother tongues.
- **Hindi** is the most widely spoken mother tongue, with 52.8 crore people or 43.6 per cent of the population.
- The next highest is **Bengali**, 9.7 crore individuals (8 % of the population).



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Law Commission



Context

Recently, Retired High Court Chief Justice Rituraj Awasthi has been appointed as the chairperson of the Law Commission.

Key Highlights

- The appointment comes after more than two years after the **22nd Law Commission** was notified on February 24, 2020.
- The Law Commission is constituted for three years.

Law Commission

- About: The Law Commission was first constituted in 1955, and has so far submitted 277 reports.
 - It is a **non-statutory body** that is constituted by a notification of the Government of India.
- Function: It carries out research in the field of law.
 - Law Commission of India provides excellent thought provoking and vital review of the laws in India"
 - The Commission makes recommendations to the Government (in the form of Reports) as per its terms of reference.
- Composition: The Commission comprises legal and judicial experts.
 - There is a Chairperson (A retired SC judge or Chief Justice of HC) and other members in the Commission.
 - The Law Secretary and the Secretary (Legislative) under the Law Ministry are ex-officio members.

Single GST Rate



❖ Context

The Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (PMEAC) has called for debate on implementation of Single GST rate.

Key Highlights

- He highlighted that the total tax-GDP ratio (Centre and States combined)
 comes to 15 per cent even as the demands for government spending on
 physical and social infrastructure are estimated at about 23% of GDP.
- There are demands that the government spend 6 per cent on education, 4 per cent on health, 10 per cent on infrastructure, and 3 per cent on defence.
- The Department of Economic Affairs, before the GST rollout, had estimated the GST revenue neutral rate (RNR) as 17%, but the average GST rate at present is 11.5%.
- He also suggested that India must at some point agree to move to a completely exemption-less tax system, noting that exemptions are making the system complex. The revenue foregone by the government because of exemptions is currently about 5 % 5.5% of GDP.

India's First Private Rocket Vikram - S



<u>Daily Current Affairs</u> <u>Daily Pre PARE</u> <u>Daily MCQ Quiz</u>

❖ Context

India's first private rocket, Vikram-S, developed by Hyderabad-based Skyroot Aerospace, is scheduled to take off from the Indian Space Research Organization's (ISRO) Sriharikota launchpad between November 12 & 16, 2022.

❖ What is Vikram-S?

• Vikram-S, named after Vikram Sarabhai, the Father of the Indian Space Programme, is a small-lift launch vehicle being developed by Skyroot Aerospace, an Indian startup in the aerospace business.

Key Highlights

- The mission named 'Prarambh' (the beginning) since it is the first mission for Skyroot - was unveiled by ISRO Chairman S. Somanath in Bengaluru after the technical launch clearance from the space regulator Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe)
- Skyroot is set to become the first private space company in India to launch a rocket into space, Skyroot CEO and co-founder Pawan Kumar Chandana.
- Skyroot, a two-time national award winner, is the first start-up to sign a
 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ISRO in this regard.

Face to Face Centres

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