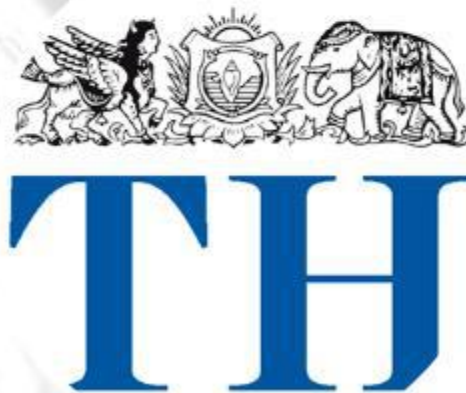




IASBABA'S CURRENT AFFAIRS PRELIMS (CAP) - TO THE POINT!



5TH MAY, 2020



CURRENT AFFAIRS PRELIMS (CAP) – TO THE POINT!

BY AYMAN JAMAL (IPS 2018)



HYDERABAD

Notices issued under Disaster Management Act to oustees

Special Correspondent

SIDDIPET 26 APRIL 2020 22:20 IST
UPDATED: 26 APRIL 2020 22:20 IST

COVID-19 scare: police invoking Disaster Management Act

Special Correspondent

18 MARCH 2020 20:29 IST
UPDATED: 18 MARCH 2020 20:29 IST

‘Book violators under Disaster Management Act’

Staff Reporter

BENGALURU 07 APRIL 2020 01:18 IST
UPDATED: 07 APRIL 2020 01:18 IST

Disaster Management in India



- ▶ High powered committee, 1999
- ▶ National committee 2001
- ▶ 10th FYP, detailed chapter
- ▶ Tsunami, 2004
- ▶ Disaster management Act, 2005

Disaster Management Act, 2005



- ▶ Nodal Authority- NDMA
- ▶ Ex-officio chairman - PM
- ▶ 9 members, nominated
- ▶ National executive committee
- ▶ National plan
- ▶ SDMA
- ▶ CM + 9members
- ▶ Lt. gov. or Administrator
- ▶ State executive committee

Disaster Management Act, 2005



Institutional Mechanism -

- NDMA, SDMA, DDMA
- NEC, SEC
- NDRF

Financial Arrangements-

- National Disaster Response Fund, State Disaster Response Fund and District Disaster Response Fund
- National Disaster Mitigation Fund & similar such fund at state and district levels
- Capacity Building Grant
- Response Reserve (to be created)

Capacity Development-

NIDM

Other institutions:

- Civil Defence
- Fire Services
- Home Guards

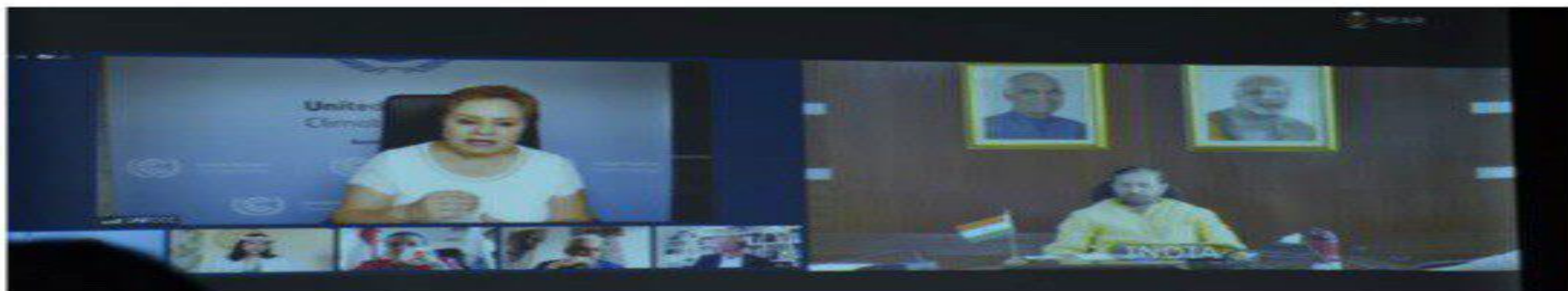


World should unite towards making Environment technology open source and available at affordable cost: Union Environment Minister

India along with 30 countries deliberates on issue Climate Change in first ever virtual Petersberg Climate Dialogue

Posted On: 28 APR 2020 7:57PM by PIB Delhi

The eleventh session of Petersberg Climate Dialogue witnessed India along with 30 other countries deliberating over ways and means to tackle the challenge of reinvigorating economies and societies after COVID-19, while enhancing collective resilience and catalysing climate action while also supporting in particular those most vulnerable.



Representing India in the first virtual Petersberg Climate Dialogue, Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar said that, Today, as the World is unitedly engaged in finding a vaccine for novel Coronavirus, likewise we should have Climate Technology as open source which must be available at affordable cost.

Stressing on the issue of Climate finance, Shri Javadekar said the World now needs more. “We must plan for 1 trillion USD in grants to developing world immediately”, advocated the Union Minister.

Expressing solidarity with the world as it combats the COVID 19 pandemic the Union Minister highlighted how COVID – 19 has taught us that we can survive on less. The world must think of adopting more sustainable consumption patterns in line with requirement of sustainable lifestyles, as was first mooted by Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi during Paris COP, reiterated the environment Minister.



He mentioned that India's Nationally Determined Contributions spanning a ten-year time frame are ambitious and are also compliant with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement. The minister also spoke about the opportunity world has today to accelerate renewable energy deployment and creating new green jobs in the renewable energy and energy efficiency sector.

The first virtual Climate Dialogue, was the eleventh session of Petersberg Climate Dialogue which has been hosted by Germany since 2010 to provide a forum for informal high-level political discussions, focusing both on international climate negotiations and the advancement of climate action. The virtual XI Petersberg Climate Dialogue was co-chaired by Germany and United Kingdom, the incoming Presidency of 26th Conference of Parties (COP 26) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The dialogue saw participation from Ministers and representatives of about 30 countries.

This year's dialogue came at a crucial juncture when countries are tackling the COVID-19 pandemic to save lives, overcoming social and economic consequences of the pandemic while also preparing to move into the implementation phase of Paris Agreement under UNFCCC in post-2020 period. The key agenda of the dialogue was to discuss how we can jointly tackle the challenge of reinvigorating our economies and societies after COVID-19, while enhancing our resilience and catalyzing climate action while also supporting in particular those most vulnerable.

The Union Minister also participated in an Indo German bilateral meeting with Ms. SvenjaShulze ,Minister, Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety , Germany. This bilateral meeting was held via video conference just before the Petersberg Climate Dialogue. It covered discussions on a range of issues covering climate change, conservation of biodiversity and technical cooperation with Germany in these areas. The situation in both countries arising from the COVID 19 pandemic, and recovery efforts, were also discussed.

GK

(Release ID: [1619061](#))

Petersberg Climate Dialouge



- ▶ Hosted by Germany & co-chaired by UK
- ▶ Over 30 countries
- ▶ Covid-19, preparation for implementing Paris agreement
- ▶ Since the failure of Copenhagen summit, 2009



Explained: How pooled testing works, when it helps

Coronavirus (COVID-19): Last week, the ICMR brought out an advisory on pooled testing, ideally in districts where incidence of COVID-19 is low.

Written By **Abantika Ghosh** | New Delhi |

Updated: April 21, 2020 11:23:20 am



CAP-to the point

Explained: How the coronavirus (COVID-19) test works

How does the PCR test look for the virus in swab samples? How long does it take? How many samples is India testing daily, and can it test more? If it can, why has it not scaled up yet?

Written By **Prabha Raghavan** | New Delhi |

Updated: March 18, 2020 9:31:01 am

Covid-19 testing



- ▶ RT-PCR
- ▶ Paper based strip test
- ▶ Pooled sampling

Jal Shakti Abhiyan gears up for monsoon

Posted On: 28 APR 2020 7:07PM by PIB Delhi



'Jal Shakti Abhiyan'—is all set to combat the present health crisis and give a boost to the rural through its various components. This year owing to the COVID-19 emergency, and availability of labour force in rural areas, the Abhiyan has started gearing up for the impending monsoon.

In a first of its case a Joint Advisory has been issued from the Department of Rural Development, Dept. of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Dept. of Land Resources & Dept of Drinking Water & Sanitation to all the Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs, in context with the impending monsoon this year and the preparations to be done for water conservation and recharge which is of utmost importance for our country.

Last year Jal Shakti Abhiyan was launched and it covered 256 water stressed districts across the country. This 'Abhiyan' is a mass movement to bring all the stakeholders under one ambit of water conservation drive, and last year it had a nationwide impact. Under this Abhiyan more than six and a half crore people became part comprising of State Govts, Central Govt, Civil Society Organisations, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Communities. More than seventy-five lakh traditional and other water bodies and tanks were renovated and around a crore water conservation & rainwater harvesting structures were created.

Encouraged by the response, a wider and more intensive strategy was planned for this year. But owing to the current health emergency, Central Govt officials will not be deployed in Abhiyan this summer. In view of it, it will be ensured that all available resources be optimally deployed to catch the rain during the monsoon this year and preparatory activities are also well placed.

Ministry of Home Affairs have allowed to take up MNGREGS works/ drinking water & sanitation works during lockdown with priority to be given to irrigation and water conservation works. Central and State sector schemes in irrigation and water conservation sectors have also been allowed to be implemented with suitable dovetailing with MNREGS works. It will be further ensured that all works are undertaken with strict implementation of social distancing, use of face covers/ masks and other necessary precautions. Rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, removal of encroachments in the water bodies, desilting of lakes & ponds, construction/ strengthening of inlets/outlets, catchment area treatment can be taken up on priority. Similarly, rejuvenation of small rivers through community driven River Basin Management practices may also be initiated. Such activities would ensure water source sustainability in rural areas and would strengthen the ongoing Jal Jeevan Mission being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti. In addition to it the Village Action Plan (VAP) prepared by local community for Jal Jeevan Mission will provide a solid framework to the rural activities.

PK/sk

Jal Shakti Abhiyan



- ▶ 2019
- ▶ 256 water stressed districts
- ▶ All stake holders together
- ▶ Co-ordination by Dept. of drinking water & sanitation
- ▶ More than 5 lakh water bodies renovation
- ▶ 5 water conservation interventions
- ▶ special intervention

JAL SHAKTI ABHIYAN

Campaign will cover both Rural and Urban Areas



GI tag to Manipur black rice, Gorakhpur terra



Both the products have been in circulation for centuries and are important to their native

SANGEETHA KANDAVEL
CHENNAI

Chak-Hao, which is a black rice variety of Manipur, and Gorakhpur terracotta have bagged the Geographical Indication (GI) tag.

Chinnaraja G. Naidu, Deputy Registrar, Geographical Indications, confirmed that the GI tag had been given for the two products on Thursday.

The application for Chak-Hao was filed by the Consortium of Producers of Chak-Hao (Black Rice), Manipur and was facilitated by the Department of Agriculture, Government of Manipur and the North Eastern Regional



Expertly crafted: Gorakhpur has a centuries-old tradition of terracotta art. • T. SINGARAVELU

Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited (NERA-MAC).

In the case of Gorakhpur terracotta, the application

was filed by Laxmi Terracotta Murtikala Kendra in Uttar Pradesh.

Chak-Hao, a scented glutinous rice which has been in

cultivation in Manipur over centuries, is characterised by its special aroma. It is normally eaten during community feasts and is served as Chak-Hao kheer.

Chak-Hao has also been used by traditional medical practitioners as part of traditional medicine. According to the GI application filed, this rice takes the longest cooking time of 40-45 minutes due to the presence of a fibrous bran layer and higher crude fibre content.

At present, the traditional system of Chak-Hao cultivation is practised in some pockets of Manipur. Direct sowing of pre-soaked seeds

and also transplantation of rice seedlings raised in nurseries in puddled fields are widely practised in the State's wetlands.

The terracotta work of Gorakhpur is a centuries-old traditional art form, where the potters make various animal figures like, horses, elephants, camel, goat and ox with hand-applied ornamentation.

Some of the major products of craftsmanship include the Hauda elephants, Mahawatdar horse, deer, camel, five-faced Ganesha, singled-faced Ganesha, elephant table, chandeliers and hanging bells.

GI Tag



- ▶ What is a GI?
- ▶ Rights & Protection
- ▶ TRIPS agreement
- ▶ Geographical Indication of Goods (Regis. & Protec.) Act, 1999 (15th sep. 2003)
- ▶ 1st product in 2004, Darjeeling Tea
- ▶ Protection of traditional knowledge & Culture r.t. the product
- ▶ Paris convention
- ▶ Challenges

MCQs



- ▶ 1. India enacted The Geographical Indications of goods (R & P) Act, 1999 in order to comply with the obligations of:
 - a) ILO
 - b) IMF
 - c) UNCTAD
 - d) WTO



► 2. Match the following:

1. Khola Chilli – Goa
2. Kovilpatti kodalai mithai – Andhra Pradesh
3. Chak hao – Manipur
4. Kandangi Saree – Karnataka

Correct matches are:

- a) All of the above
- b) 1 & 3 only
- c) 2 & 4 only
- d) 2, 3 & 4



► Consider the following statements:

1. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in 1997
2. India ratified Kyoto Protocol in 2005.
3. USA ratified Kyoto Protocol in 2010.
4. Kyoto protocol aimed to cut emissions of greenhouse gases across the developed world by about 5 per cent by 2012 compared with 1990 levels.

Which of the above statements are correct:

- a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 1 & 4 only
- c) 1, 2 & 4 only
- d) 1, 3 & 4 only



► Consider the following statements:

1. NDMA is headed by the Prime Minister
2. Chief of integrated defence staff is also the member of NDMA
3. NDMA can constitute an advisory committee whose advice may be binding on the National executive committee.
4. Election of vice chairman of NDMA takes place and PM oversees it.

Which of the following above are correct:

- a) all of the above
- b) 1 & 4 only
- c) 1, 2 & 3 only
- d) 1 only



► Consider the following statements:

1. Ministry of Jal Shakti was formed on May 2019 to reduce the issues related to water scarcity in India.
2. Jal Shakti Abhiyan is a campaign to reduce interstate water dispute by bringing the parties together for mediation

Which of the above statement is correct:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) both 1 & 2
- d) None of the above



Thank you