



**Sleepy Classes**

Free. Regular. Quality.

.....

# Daily News Discussion (DND)

10th - 11th August 2021

-----

Visit our website [www.sleepyclasses.com](http://www.sleepyclasses.com) or

our [YouTube channel](#) for entire GS Course **FREE** of cost

Also Available: Prelims Crash Course || Prelims Test Series

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Environment.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1.IPCC report .....	1
1.2.Blue Book on Climate Change (ET).....	2
1.3.Plastic pacts (TH) .....	3
<b>2. Geography .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1.Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC) .....	4
<b>3. Science &amp; Technology .....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1.Non-toxic and reusable wrapper to increase shelf life of fruits (PIB) .....	6
3.2.Snakebite envenoming (IE) .....	6
<b>4. Economy .....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1.Government e-Marketplace (GeM) system .....	7
4.2.PM-DAKSH' Portal and 'PM-DAKSH' Mobile App (PIB) .....	7
<b>5. Polity &amp; Governance .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1.Seekho Aur Kamao Scheme (PIB) .....	9
5.2.Home Ministry flags illegal migration (TH) .....	9
<b>6. International Relation.....</b>	<b>11</b>
6.1.Permanent Forum of People of African Descent (TH) .....	11
6.2.Internet Governance Forum (PIB) .....	11

### Note -

- The Newspaper clippings pasted in PDF are important from Mains point of view as it contains the fodder material for Mains Answer Writing.
- Also watch DND video lectures everyday @ 4 PM on Sleepy's YouTube channel in order to understand how to get the most out of everyday's Newspaper .

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

# 1. Environment

## 1.1. IPCC report

- Recently Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its

### Sixth Assessment Report

- The report prepared by the scientists of **Working Group-I**.
- The two remaining parts would be released in 2022

### Highlights of IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> report

#### Surface Temperature

- Cross 1.5 degC (2040)
- Cross 2 degC (2050)
- 1.5 degC - Inevitable
- 2011-20 decade-1.09 deC higher than 1850-1900

#### Carbon dioxide

- 2400 bill tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> (Since 1800)
- Depleted 86% of carbon budget
- Major- Burning of fossil fuels

### Impacts of Global warming

#### Glacier melting

- Arctic sea ice lowest since last 1000 years
- Inc in water scarcity, floods
- Change water cycle, ppt patterns etc

#### Sea level rise

- Tripled compare with 1901-71
- 50% SLR due to Thermal expansion
- Inc- Coastal erosion, climate refugees

#### Drought & ppt

- Every addition of 0.5 degC- More drought, ppt, heat waves etc

#### Net zero emission

- IPCC- by 2050- to keep temp rise within 1.5 degC
- Goal-Europe-2050/ China- 2060/ India ?

#### India

- More heat waves, Monsoon pattern changes
- Warming of arabian sea & BOB- Cyclones
- SWM- dec R@ Aerosol/ Expected to inc rainfall in future
- Sea temp (Indian ocean)- inc by 1-2 degC (When 1.5 to 2 degC rise in global warming)

<b>Consequences</b>	Social	• Migration, poverty
	Environment	• Agricultural soil contamination with salt, and lost habitat for biodiversity.
	Economy	• Tourism, Unemployment, Infrastructure etc
	India	• 7,516-kilometre-long coastline (5,422 Km -mainland and 2,094 km on the islands ) • coastline accounts for 90% of the country's trade • 3,331 coastal villages and 1,382 islands.
<b>Steps</b>	India	• CRZ, NAPCC
	Other	• Indonesia-Relocation of capital & Giant sea wall • NEED Dam

<b>Sea Level Rise (SLR)</b>	• An increase in the level of the world's oceans due to the effects of climate change	
<b>Causes</b>	<b>Ocean volume change</b>	• Associated with <b>thermal expansion</b> of the ocean
	<b>ocean mass changes</b>	• <b>Melting of glaciers</b> and ice sheets with some contribution from water stored in continental reservoirs or groundwater extraction
<b>Rate of SLR</b>	<b>Global</b>	average global sea level has <b>risen 8.9 inches between 1880 and 2015</b>
	<b>Regional</b>	• May be higher or lower than Global SLR • <b>Factors</b> -regional ocean currents, variations in land height, and compressive weight of Ice Age glaciers, subsidence, upstream flood control

### Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- An international body for assessing the science related to climate change.
- Set up in 1988 by the **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** and **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)**
- Provide a scientific basis for governments at all levels to develop climate- related policies, and they underlie negotiations at the UN Climate Conference – the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- The Assessment Reports - **by three working groups of scientists.**
  - ✓ **Working Group-I** - Deals with the scientific basis for climate change.
  - ✓ **Working Group-II** - Looks at the likely impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation issues.
  - ✓ **Working Group-III** - Deals with actions that can be taken to combat climate change.

### 1.2.Blue Book on Climate Change (ET)

- Recently China's China Meteorological Administration (CMA) has published a **Blue Book on Climate Change in China 2021.**
- Blue book provides the latest monitoring information on climate change in China and globally

#### Key findings

- China is experiencing **extreme weather and climate events** and a temperature rise **higher than the global average** as a result of continuing climate warming.

- In 2020, the sea level in China's coastal areas was 73 mm higher than the average from 1993 to 2011

**Impact**

- Inc in Average intensity of typhoons landing in China
- Severe **coral bleaching** in several islands in the disputed South China Sea

**1.3. Plastic pacts (TH)**

- The India Plastics Pact, the first in Asia, will be launched in September in collaboration with Confederation of Indian Industries (CII) and World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

**About**

- An ambitious, **collaborative initiative** that aims to bring together businesses, governments and NGOs across the whole value chain to set time-bound commitments to **reduce plastics from their value chains**.
- While the India Plastics Pact will be active in India, it **will link globally with other Plastics Pacts**.
- Aligned with the **circular economy principles** of the Ellen MacArthur Foundation's New Plastics Economy.

**THE NEW PLASTICS ECONOMY VISION**

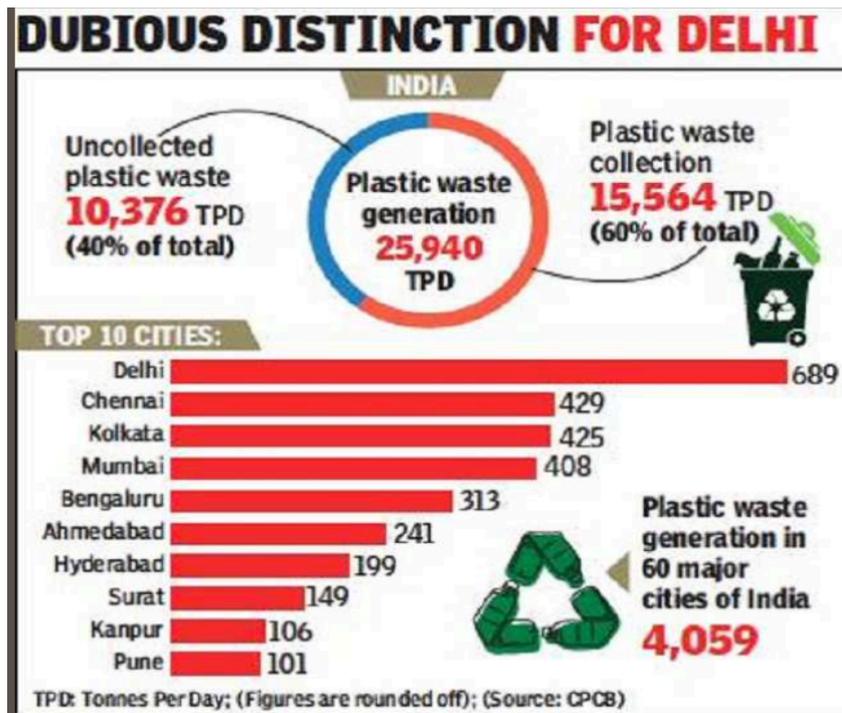
**ELIMINATE**  
the plastics we don't need.

**INNOVATE**  
to ensure that the plastics we do need are reusable, recyclable, or compostable.

**CIRCULATE**  
all the plastic items we use to keep them in the economy and out of the environment.

ELLEN MACARTHUR FOUNDATION

● Around **94%** of total plastic waste comprises of "thermoplastic-Recyclable(PET, PVC)  
● **6%-Thermoset** (Non recyclable)-



## 2. Geography

### 2.1. Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)

- According to the **IPCC's Report (AR6)** released on August 9, it is very likely that AMOC will decline over the 21st century..

#### What is AMOC?

- It is the Atlantic branch of the ocean **conveyor belt** or **Thermohaline circulation (THC)**, and distributes heat and nutrients throughout the world's ocean basins.
- **AMOC carries warm surface waters from the tropics towards the Northern Hemisphere**, where it cools and sinks.
- It then returns to the tropics and then to the **South Atlantic as a bottom current**.
- From there it is distributed to all ocean basins via the **Antarctic circumpolar current**.

#### What happens if AMOC collapses?

- Gulf Stream, a part of the AMOC, is a warm current responsible for **mild climate at the Eastern coast of North America as well as Europe**.
- Without a proper AMOC and **Gulf Stream, Europe will be very cold**.
- Modelling studies have shown that an AMOC **shutdown would cool the northern hemisphere and decrease rainfall over Europe**. It can also have an effect on the El Nino.
- A 2016 paper in Science Advances noted: "AMOC collapse brings about large, markedly **different climate responses**: a prominent cooling over the northern North Atlantic and neighbouring areas, **sea ice increases over the Greenland- Iceland-Norwegian seas and to the south of Greenland**, and a significant southward rain-belt migration over the tropical Atlantic.
- Freshwater from **melting Greenland ice sheets and the Arctic region can make circulation weaker** as it is not as dense as saltwater and doesn't sink to the bottom.

#### Has the AMOC weakened before?

- AMOC and THC strength has always been fluctuating, mainly if you look at the late **Pleistocene time period** (last 1 million years).
- The **extreme glacial stages have seen weaker circulation** and slowdown in AMOC, while the **glacial terminations have shown a stronger AMOC** and circulation
- We know about these past fluctuations by studying paleoclimate proxies such as sea surface temperatures (SST), salinity, and isotope signatures from single-celled organisms called **foraminifera**.
- But the changes we experience in the **last 100-200 years are anthropogenic**, and these abrupt changes are destabilising the AMOC, which could collapse the system
- In February, researchers noted that **AMOC is at its weakest** in over a millennium.
- The study results suggest that it [AMOC] has been relatively stable until the late 19th century.
- With the end of the little ice age in about 1850, the **ocean currents began to decline**, with a second, more drastic decline following since the mid-20th century."

## Why is the AMOC slowing down?

- **Global warming** can cause a weakening of the major ocean systems of the world.
- **Arctic's ice called "Last Ice Area"** has also melted. The freshwater from the melting ice reduces the salinity and density of the water. Now, the water is unable to sink as it used to and weakens the AMOC flow.

## Role of Indian ocean

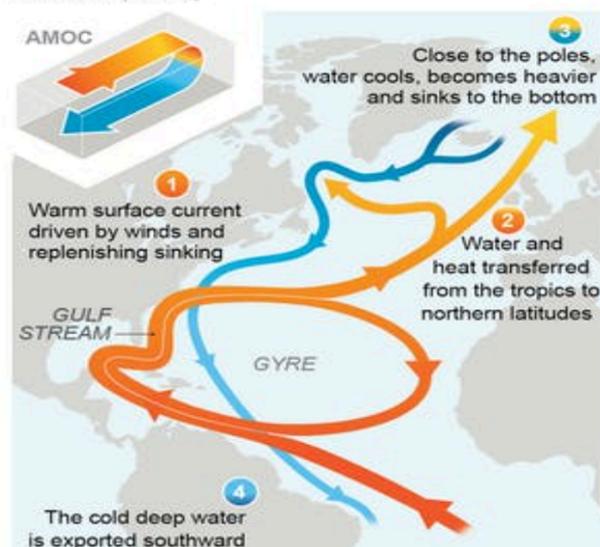
- A 2019 study suggested that the Indian Ocean may also be helping the slowing down of AMOC.
- As the **Indian Ocean warms faster and faster**, it generates additional precipitation.
- With so much precipitation in the Indian Ocean, there will be **less precipitation in the Atlantic Ocean**, leading to higher salinity in the waters of the tropical portion of the Atlantic.
- This saltier water in the Atlantic, as it comes north via AMOC, will get cold much quicker than usual and sink faster.

### Will the Gulf Stream shut down?

The Gulf Stream, a warm current, is expected to weaken but not cease. This slowdown will affect regional weather and sea level.

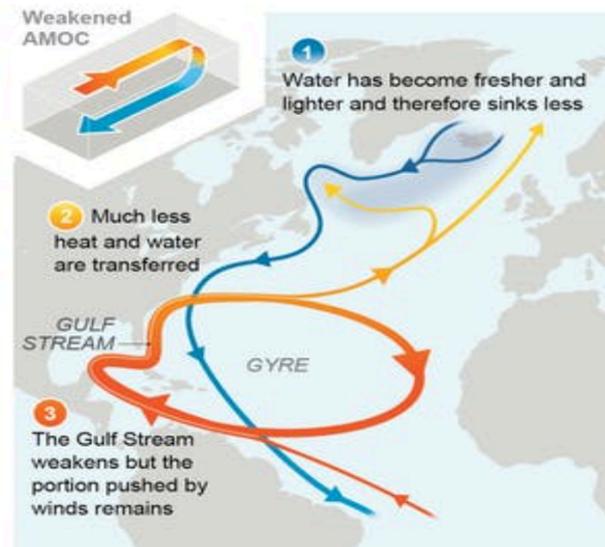
#### Today

The Gulf Stream is part of both the horizontal, subtropical gyre and the vertical, Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)



#### In a warmer world

Climate change weakens the AMOC, which slows the Gulf Stream down



## 3. Science & Technology

### 3.1. Non-toxic and reusable wrapper to increase shelf life of fruits (PIB)

- Indian scientist developed Carbon-based non-toxic and reusable wrapper to increase shelf life of fruits

#### About

- It is a **composite paper made of carbon (graphene oxide)** loaded with preservatives that can be used as wrappers to help extend shelf life of fruits.
- Unlike the present **preservative dipping technology**, where the preservatives are adsorbed by the fruit, causing chronic toxicity to the consumers; here preservatives the wrapper releases the preservative only when needed.
- The wrapper **can be reused**, which is not possible with the present technology.
- Fruits are highly perishable, hence **50% of fruits produced are wasted**, causing huge losses.
- **Conventional preservation** relies on coating the preservative with the resin, wax, or edible polymer, which may cause chronic health problems.

### 3.2. Snakebite envenoming (IE)

- As per recent study by the Indian Council of Medical Research(ICMR), India has seen an estimated **1.2 million (12 lakh) snakebite deaths from 2000 to 2019, an average of 58,000 per year.**

#### About

- Designated as high-priority neglected tropical disease by WHO
- Most of these occur in Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- In Asia, up to 2 million people are envenomed by snakes each year.
- **India has the highest number of snakebite cases** and accounts for nearly 50% of the global snakebite deaths.

#### Efforts

- **Roadmap for snakebite envenoming(SE)-WHO**
  - ✓ Aim to halve death and disability from snakebite by 2030.

## 4. Economy

### 4.1. Government e-Marketplace (GeM) system

- The Government e-Marketplace (GeM) system has resulted in a **10% savings in public procurement costs in five years**, but has still **tapped only 5% of**
- **India's total government purchases** of about ₹20 lakh crore a year, Commerce Secretary B.V.R. Subrahmanyam said recently

#### Government e-Marketplace (GeM) system

- Launched in 2016 under **commerce ministry**
- It is a form of one stop Government e-Market Place hosted by **DGS&D (Directorate general of supplies & disposal)** where common user goods and services can be procured
- **Aim to transform the way in which procurement of goods and services is done** by the Government Ministries and Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and other apex autonomous bodies of the **Central Government.**
- It also **provides the tools of e-bidding and reverse e-auction** to facilitate the government users achieve the best value for their money.
- At present, GeM has **more than 30 lakh products, over Rs. 10 lakh crore** worth of transactions have happened so far at the portal.

#### Country of origin rule

- **Mandatory** for sellers to enter the Country of Origin while registering all new products on GeM.
- Buyers can choose to buy only those products that meet the **minimum 50% local content criteria.**

#### The Green Gold Collection

- On GeM (Government e-Marketplace) portal for the marketing of Bamboo Goods.
- Aims to provide **bamboo artisans, weavers and entrepreneurs** in rural areas with market access to Government buyers.

### 4.2. PM-DAKSH' Portal and 'PM-DAKSH' Mobile App (PIB)

- Recently Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment launched 'PM- DAKSH' Portal and 'PM- DAKSH' Mobile App

#### 'PM-DAKSH' Portal and 'PM-DAKSH' Mobile App

- The Ministry of **Social Justice and Empowerment**, in collaboration with NeGD, has developed this portal and app to make **the skill development schemes accessible to the target groups of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Safai Karamcharis**
- By the virtue of this initiative the **youth of the target groups will now be able to avail the benefits of skill development training programmes** more easily.

## PM-DAKSH Yojana

- The Pradhan Mantri Dakshta Aur Kushalta Sampann Hitgrahi (PM- DAKSH) Yojana is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from the year **2020-21**.
- Under this Yojana, eligible target group are being provided skill development training programmes on
  - ✓ Up-skilling/Re-skilling
  - ✓ Short Term Training Programme
  - ✓ Long Term Training Programme and
  - ✓ Entrepreneurship Development Program (EDP).

## 5. Polity & Governance

### 5.1. Seekho Aur Kamao Scheme (PIB)

- Union Minister for Minority Affairs has informed Rajya Sabha about the Seekho aur Kamao Scheme

#### About Seekho aur Kamao (Learn & Earn) scheme

- is a scheme implemented since 2013-14 for **skill development of minorities**.
- The scheme aims at **upgrading the skills of minority youth(14-35 yrs) in various modern/traditional skills** depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment.
- The scheme is **implemented through selected expert Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs)**.
- The scheme ensures **placements of minimum 75% trainees**, out of which at least 50% placement is in organized sector.
- Post placement **support of Rs. 2000/- per month is provided** to placed trainees for two months as placement assistance.
- The implementing organizations will be required to **establish linkages with placement services, and for the candidates interested** in self employment after availing the training
- The organization shall **arrange easy micro finance/ loans** for them through financial institutions, National Minority Development Finance Corporation (NMDFC), banks etc.

### 5.2. Home Ministry flags illegal migration (TH)

- There are reports of some Rohingya migrants indulging in illegal activities, according to a written reply from the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Lok Sabha on Tuesday

#### What ministry said

- The Ministry said the Centre had issued **instructions to the State** governments and Union Territory administrations, advising them to sensitise the law enforcement and intelligence agencies to take appropriate **steps for prompt identification of illegal migrants**.
- They needed to be **restricted to specified locations** as per law, their biographic and biometric particulars captured and any fake Indian documents issued to them cancelled
- India is **not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol**.
- All foreign nationals (including refuge seekers) are governed by the provisions contained in the Foreigners Act, 1946; the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939; the Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and the Citizenship Act, 1955, and rules and orders made thereunder

#### The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920

- It empowered the government to make rules requiring persons entering India to be in **possession of passports**.



- This rule also granted the government the power **to remove from India any person who entered without a passport.**

### **Foreigners Act, 1946**

- Introduced by repealing the 1940 Act, conferring wide powers to deal with all foreigners.
- Apart from defining a **'foreigner' as a person who is not a citizen of India**, it empowered the government to make **provisions for prohibiting, regulating or restricting the entry of foreigners** into India.
- The most important provision of the 1946 law, which is still applicable in all States and Union Territories, was that the **'burden of proof' lies with the person, and not with the authorities.**

## 6. International Relation

### 6.1. Permanent Forum of People of African Descent (TH)

- Recently United Nations General Assembly has approved a resolution establishing a **Permanent Forum of People of African Descent**.

#### About Permanent Forum of People of African Descent.

- **Composition**-10 members: **five elected by the General Assembly** from all regions and **five appointed by the Human Rights Council** following consultations with regional groups and organizations of people of African descent.
- **First session**- 2022
- **Aim**-full political, economic and social inclusion of people of African descent in the societies in which they live.
- Help to address the **challenges of racism**

### 6.2. Internet Governance Forum (PIB)

- India to host the first Internet Governance Forum in the country
- India Internet Governance Forum (IIGF)
- is an Indian chapter of the **United Nations-based forum** Internet Governance Forum.
- IIGF was launched as a policy discussion platform to bring representatives together from various groups to **discuss public policy issues related to the Internet**
- The **theme** of this year's meeting is **Inclusive Internet for Digital India**.

#### Internet Governance Forum (IGF)

- It is a multi-stakeholder governance group for policy dialogue on issues of Internet governance.
- Establishment-by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2006.
- Its first meeting was first **convened in 2006** and has held an annual meeting since then.
- **Finance**-financed through the **extra-budgetary Trust Fund Account managed** by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs(UNDESA).