

50 MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS

PART - III

50 Important Topics - 2024 [2 PM]

Scheduled Date	Subject
01/04/24	Economy
02/04/24	Science & Technology
03/04/24	Environment & D.M.
04/04/24	Science & Technology
05/04/24	Environment & D.M.
06/04/24	-----
07/04/24	-----
08/04/24	Economy
09/04/24	Science & Technology
10/04/24	Economy
11/04/24	English
12/04/24	International Relations
13/04/24	-----
14/04/24	-----
15/04/24	Geography
16/04/24	-----
17/04/24	Geography
18/04/24	-----
19/04/24	Polity & Governance
20/04/24	Polity & Governance
21/04/24	-----
22/04/24	Maths
23/04/24	-----
24/04/24	Geography
25/04/24	Polity & Governance
26/04/24	-----
27/04/24	-----
21/04/24	-----
29/04/24	Social Schemes
30/04/24	-----
01/05/24	International Relations
02/05/24	Geography
03/05/24	Reasoning
04/05/24	Environment & D.M.

RAPID REVISION

CSAT ₹1,500 GS ₹3,500

CSAT + General Studies ₹4,000

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR PRELIMS 2024



HOURS

1500 TOPICS

11th April 2024 - 29th April 2024

Special Inclusions

- 6 FLTs (3 GS+ 3 CSAT)
- Value Additions Material
- Subject Specific MCQS



2nd Biggest Man-made Methane Leak

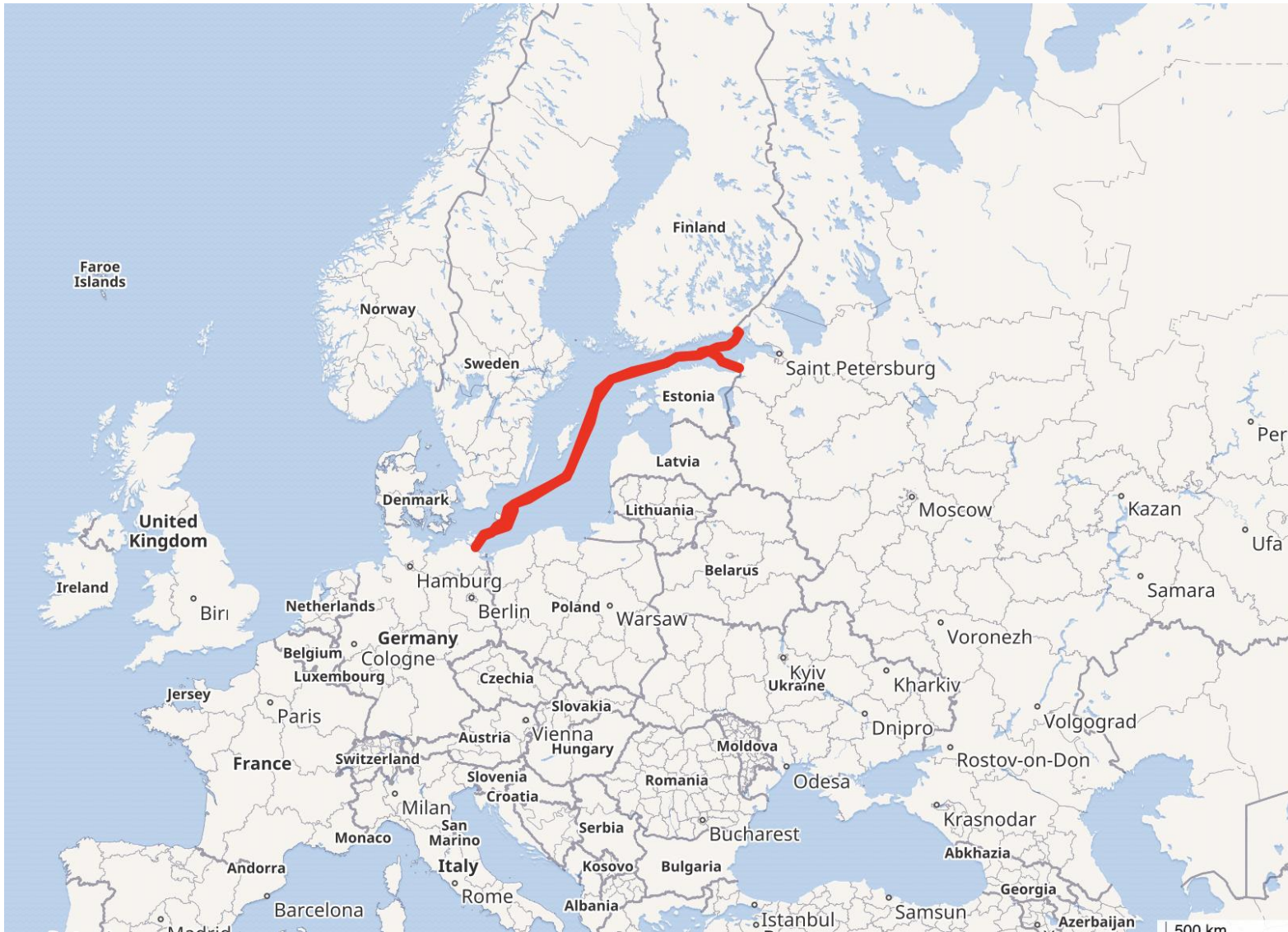
- Recently, scientists revealed that a drilling incident, which took place last year at an exploration well in the **Mangistau region of southwestern Kazakhstan**, led to one of the worst methane leaks in history.
- It was possibly the **second biggest man-made methane leak ever**.

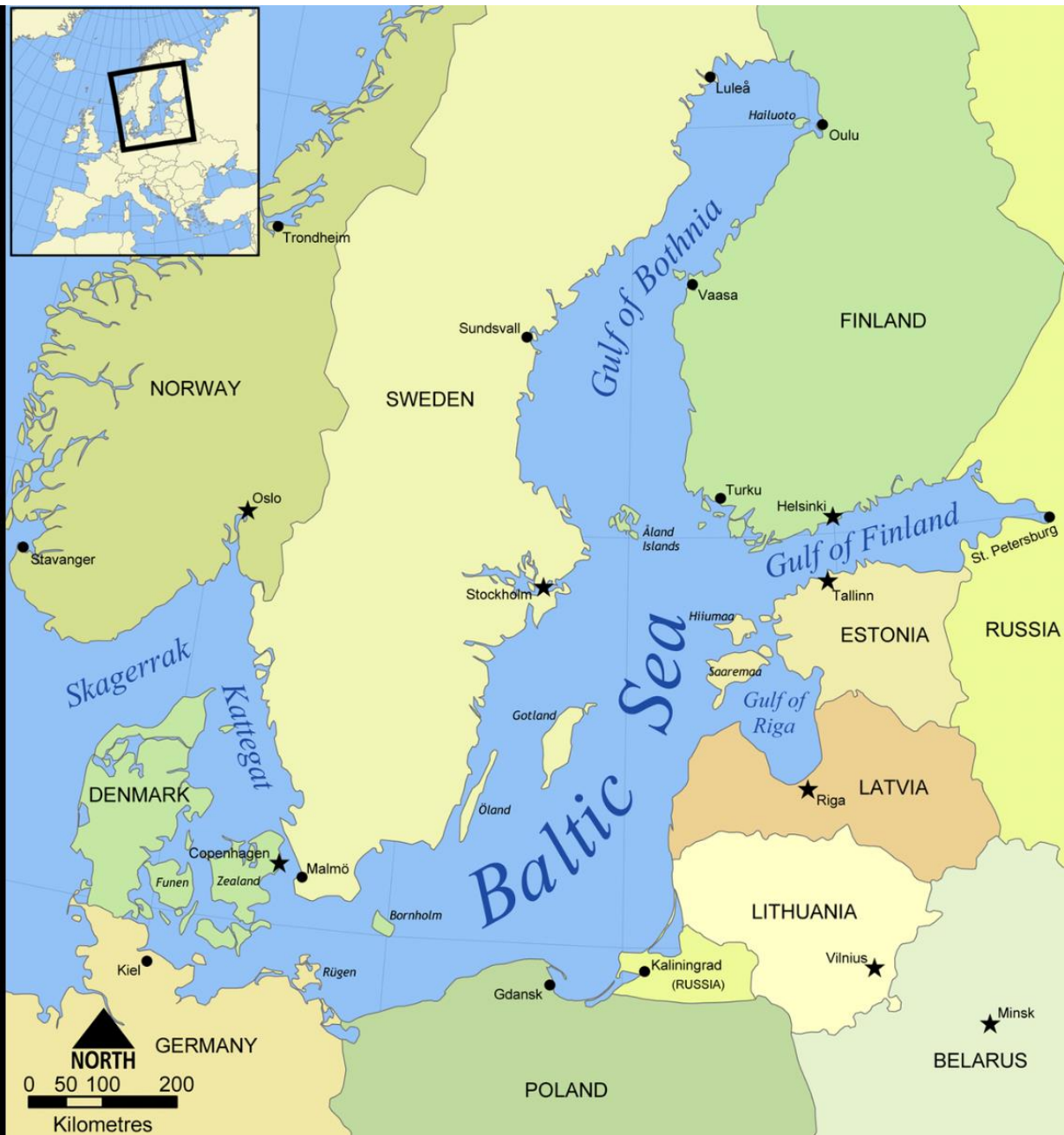




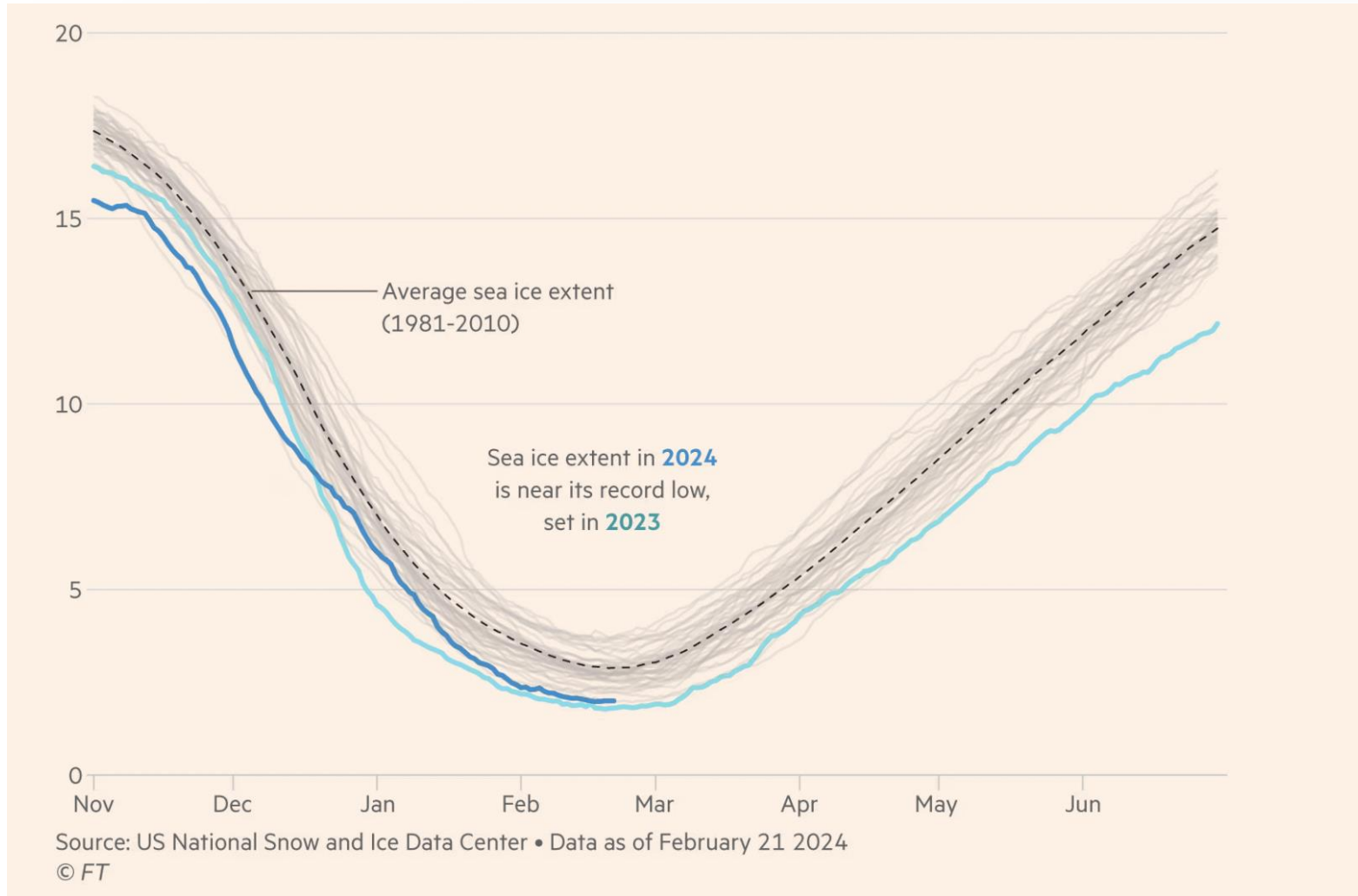
Biggest Man-made Methane Leak

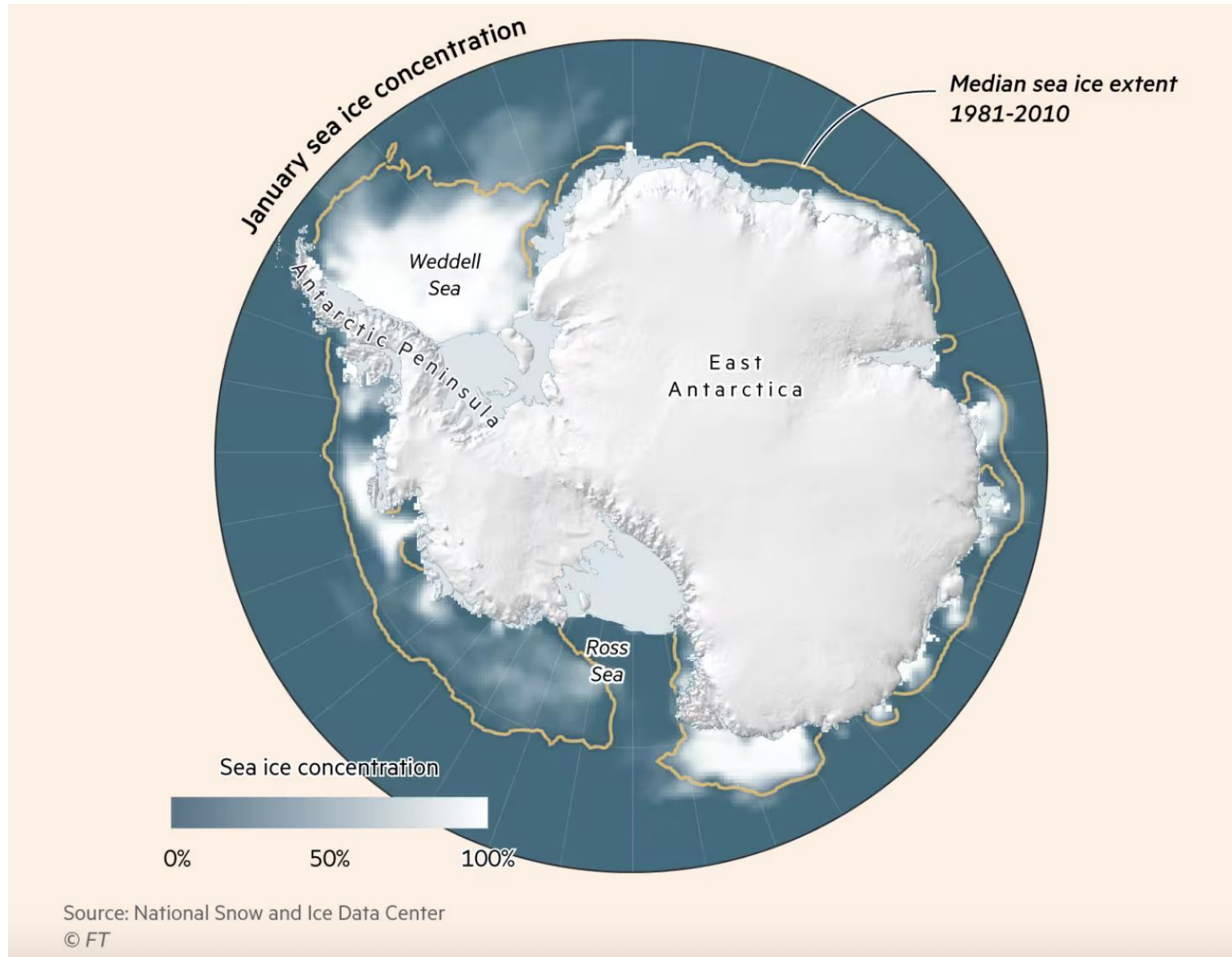
- The rupture of the **Nord Stream natural gas pipeline under the Baltic Sea** is the biggest single event that led to the massive release of climate-damaging methane.





LOWEST SEA ICE IN ANTARCTICA

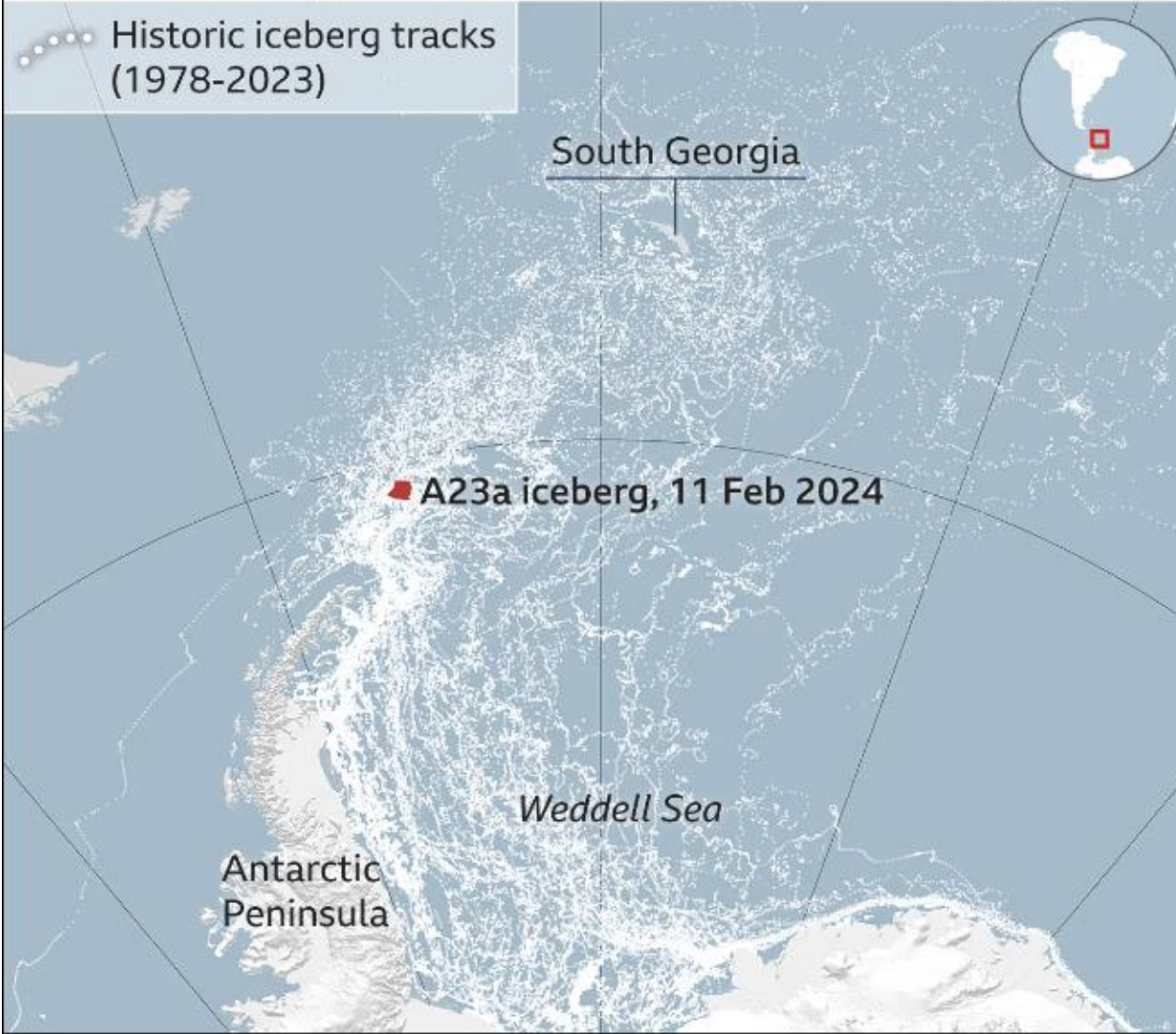




A23a

- **A23a** detached from the **Larsen C Ice Shelf** in Antarctica in 2018.
- A23a **broke from the Antarctic coast in 1986**, before grounding itself on a shallow part of the Weddell Sea floor for three decades.
- Its sheer size is noteworthy, and it's four times larger than New York City!
- Since that time, A23a has embarked on a unique journey, drifting across the expanse of the **Southern Ocean**.

A23a among tracks of Antarctic icebergs



Source: Polar View



RESIDUAL NON-CO2 EMISSIONS

- There are **some non-CO2 greenhouse gas** emissions that will be almost impossible to eliminate completely.
- This includes, for example, **methane emissions from rice production**.
- There are currently no technologies available to eliminate these emissions completely – and it is unrealistic to expect rice production to cease entirely in the future.

Net-negative Emissions

- “**Net-negative**” describes a state of removals exceeding emissions.
- Therefore, when a country achieves “net-negative” emissions, it has *not only stopped its contribution to climate change, but is actively helping to reduce warming*.
- Last month, **Germany** became the first major economy to announce that it intends to introduce a target to reach “net-negative” emissions by **2060**.
- **Sweden** was the first global north country to set a net-negative target.

Net-negative Emissions

- This net-negative group includes **Suriname in South America, Panama in Central America and Bhutan in south Asia.**
- **Suriname** is one of the **most highly forested countries in the world.**
- It has trees over **97%** of its land surface.

TABLE 4. Top ten countries and territories for forest area as a percentage of total land area, 2020

Ranking	Country	Forest area	
		1 000 ha	% of total land area
1	Suriname	15 196	97
2	French Guyana	8 003	97
3	Guyana	18 415	94
4	Micronesia (Federated States of)	64	92
5	Gabon	23 531	91
6	Solomon Islands	2 523	90
7	Palau	41	90
8	Equatorial Guinea	2 448	87
9	American Samoa	17	86
10	Papua New Guinea	35 856	79





MAPS

MAPPING AND PRELIMS SUCCESS

BATCH-2024



IR



ENVIRONMENT



HISTORY



GEOGRAPHY

• COMPREHENSIVE COVERAGE • UNLIMITED RE-WATCHING

One Subject ₹999

Combo ₹1500

NEW COLLECTIVE QUANTIFIED GOAL

- In **2009**, developed countries committed to providing 'new and additional' financial resources amounting to about \$30 billion to developing countries between 2010 and 2012.
- They also made a commitment of **jointly mobilising \$100 billion every year by 2020 for the same.**
- **In 2015**, this goal of collective mobilisation of \$100 billion by developed countries **was extended to 2025.**
- It was also decided that year that a new climate finance goal to succeed this one **would have to be decided prior to 2025**, amounting to at least \$100 billion per year, and 'taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries'.
- This is the **NCQG, also called the post-2025 climate finance goal / new goal.**
- At **COP29**, scheduled for November 11-24 in **Baku, Azerbaijan**, New Collective Quantitative Goal is going to be on focus.

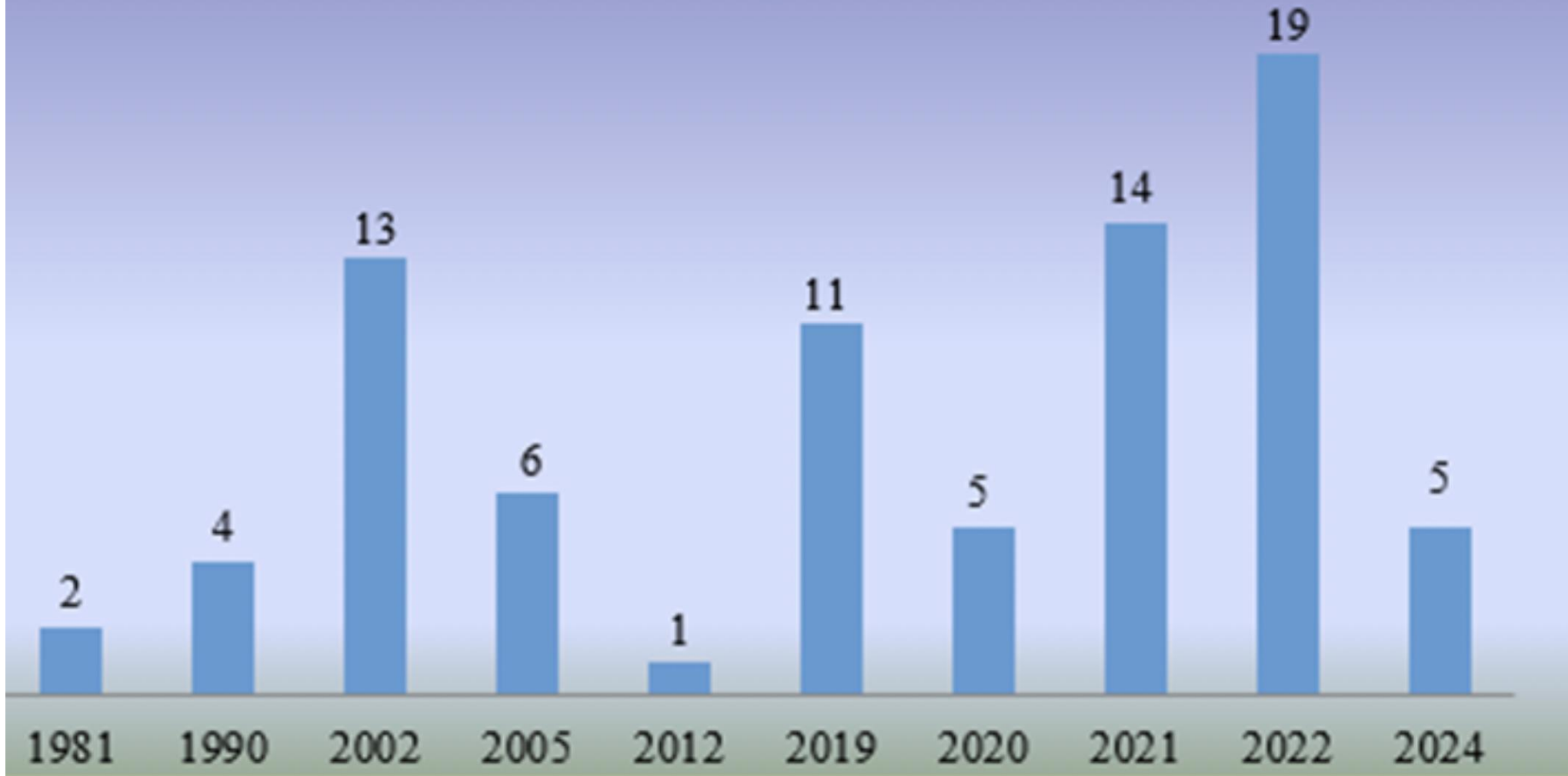




RAMSAR SITES

- India has increased its tally of Ramsar sites (Wetlands of International Importance) to **80** by **designating five more wetlands as Ramsar sites.**
- **Three** of these sites, Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve, Aghanashini Estuary and Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve are located in **Karnataka** whereas **two**, Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary and Longwood Shola Reserve Forest are in **Tamil Nadu.**

Year wise designation of 75 Ramsar sites



ANKASAMUDRA BIRD CONSERVATION RESERVE

- Ankasamudra Bird Conservation Reserve is a **humanmade Village Irrigation Tank** built centuries back and is spread over an area of 98.76ha adjoining the Ankasamudra village.
- Besides, over 30,000 waterbirds nest and roost at this wetland, which also **supports more than 1% of the biogeographic population of Painted Stork and Black-headed Ibis.**

AGHANASHINI ESTUARY

- Aghanashini Estuary, spread over an area of 4801 ha, is formed at the **confluence of Aghanashini River with the Arabian sea.**
- The wetland also provides livelihoods to 6000-7500 families by supporting fishing, agriculture, shrimp aquaculture, traditional fish farming in the estuarine rice fields (locally known as **Gazni rice fields**).
- The **mangroves bordering the estuary** help to protect the shores against storms and cyclones.

MAGADI KERE CONSERVATION RESERVE

- The Magadi Kere Conservation Reserve near Gadag is a **human-made wetland** with an area of nearly 50 hectares which was constructed to store rainwater for irrigation purposes and is home to over 166 species of birds, of which 130 are migratory and two are vulnerable species and four are near-threatened species.
- In addition, 8,000 birds visit the site during winter and the wetland is also one of the **largest wintering grounds for the Bar-headed goose (Anser indicus) in Southern India.**

KARAIVETTI BIRD SANCTUARY

- The sanctuary is a **large irrigation tank located in the northern alluvial plains of the Kaveri river.**
- It is fed during the northeast monsoons by the **Pullambadi canal.**
- The sanctuary lies in the **Central Asian Flyway** and is an important breeding and foraging ground for water bird species.
- The wetland also helps in **irrigation** and recharge of the ground water of the area.

LONGWOOD SHOLA RESERVE FOREST

- The Site lies near the town of Kothagiri, adjacent to the **eastern slopes of the Nilgiri mountain range**.
- It features **intermittent freshwater marshes and streams nested within a “shola”** (a tropical montane forest of southern India which is usually found in patches separated by grasslands).
- This Site is the only natural shola forest remaining in the vicinity of Kothagiri and has very high species **endemism**.



DHANAURI WETLANDS

- The Dhanauri Wetlands & birdwatching area is located in **Dhanauri village** near Dankaur in Uttar Pradesh, India.
- This 98 hectares under-threat wetland is awaiting the protected status as Ramsar Site.
- Dhanauri is about **15 km north of Noida Airport** in GB Nagar district.
- The Dhanauri Wetlands is home to over **120 Sarus cranes**.
- The **Sarus crane** is the **state bird** of Uttar Pradesh.

Sarus crane



A. a. antigone from India with the distinct white "collar"

Conservation status



Vulnerable (IUCN 3.1)^[1]

CITES Appendix II (CITES)^[2]

BIODIVERSITY HERITAGE SITES

- **Biodiversity heritage sites** are well-defined areas that are unique, ecologically fragile ecosystems with high diversity of wild and domesticated species, presence of rare and threatened species, and keystone species
- The significance and aims of BHS are outlined in **Section 37 of the Biological Diversity Act of 2002.**
- Creation of BHS may not put any restriction on the prevailing practices and usages of the local communities, other than those voluntarily decided by them. The purpose is to enhance the quality of life of the local communities through conservation measures.
- **Nallur Tamarind Grove** in Bengaluru (Karnataka) was the first Biodiversity Heritage Site of India, declared in 2007.
- As on February 2024, there are **45 Biodiversity heritage sites** in India.

WORLD RESTORATION FLAGSHIP

- Namami Ganga was recognized as the **'Top 10 World Restoration Flagships to Revive the Natural World'** in Montreal, Canada by the UN.
- They were selected under the banner of the **United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration**, a global movement coordinated by the *United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)*.
- It is designed to prevent and reverse the degradation of natural spaces across the planet.
- The recognized initiatives, including Namami Gange, will now be **eligible to receive UN support, funding or technical expertise.**
- **Nepal's Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Initiative and Pakistan's Living Indus** has also been recognized as the United Nations World Restoration Flagship.

GLOBAL MASS BLEACHING

- Global mass bleaching of coral reefs is when significant coral bleaching is confirmed in the **Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans**, according to a report published by The Conversation.
- Such events are a relatively new phenomenon.
- The first one occurred in 1998 in which **20% of the world's reef areas suffered bleaching-level heat stress**.
- The **next two global bleaching events occurred in 2010** (35% of reefs affected) and between 2014 and 2017 (56% of reefs affected).
- The **fourth global mass coral bleaching** event has been triggered by extraordinary ocean temperatures, the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) said recently.

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THANK YOU