

BY 2030, 50% OF POWER CAPACITY WILL BE FROM NON-FOSSIL SOURCES, INDIA TELLS UN

In News:

- India recently submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- NDCs are the climate action targets to the Paris Agreement.
- As per the submitted NDC, India will have approximately 50% of its total installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030.

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs):

Background:

- Countries have agreed to publicly outline their INDCs for post-2020 climate action to meet Paris Agreement targets, as agreed at the end of the 2015 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris.
- INDCs/NDCs are the **voluntary targets** of countries under the Paris Agreement to collectively reach the goal of keeping global warming far below 2°C, preferably 1.5°C, when compared to pre-industry (1850-1900) levels.

India's first pledge:

- India's first pledge had 3 primary targets -

What does earlier (first) NDC of 2015 say:

It has three quantitative targets up to 2030

- Cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil sources to reach 40%
- Reduce emissions intensity of GDP by 33-35% compared

to 2005 levels

- Creation of additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO2 equivalent through additional forest and tree cover
- It was submitted to the UNFCCC on October 2, 2015

- According to the Paris Agreement, countries **must 'update' their pledges every five years** to make larger commitments to reduce GHG emissions.

Revised INDC:


- India at the COP26 to the UNFCCC held in Glasgow, UK in 2021, expressed to intensify its climate action by presenting to the world 5-set of new targets (Panchamrit) of India's climate action.

A STEP TOWARDS 'NET ZERO' BY 2070

Commitments under updated NDC of 2022:

- Achieve about 50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030
- Reduce emissions intensity (emission per unit of GDP) by 45% by 2030 from 2005 levels
- Propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation and moderation, including through a mass movement for 'LIFE'- 'Lifestyle for Environment' – as a key to combat climate change

(citizen-centric approach to combat climate change)



India's 8 Goals: India recently submitted its updated NDC. These are -

- To put forward and further propagate a healthy and sustainable way of living based on traditions and values of conservation through a mass movement for 'LIFE' (Lifestyle for Environment).
- To adopt a **more climate friendly path** than others at corresponding levels of economic development.
- To **reduce Emissions Intensity of its GDP by 45%** by 2030, from 2005 level.
- To achieve about **50% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources** by 2030.
 - This will be achieved with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- To create an **additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes** of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.
- To better adapt to climate change by **enhancing investments in development programmes** in sectors vulnerable to climate change (agriculture, water resources, Himalayan region, coastal regions, health and disaster management).
- In light of the resource gap, **to mobilize domestic as well as new and additional funds** from developed nations to implement the aforementioned mitigation and adaptation initiatives.

8. To build a **domestic framework and an international architecture** for the rapid spread of cutting-edge climate technology in India, as well as cooperative collaborative R&D for such future technologies.
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[ACHIEVING NET ZERO EMISSIONS TARGET CAN BOOST INDIA'S GDP, SAYS REPORT](#)

In News:

- According to the 'Getting India to Net Zero' report, India will require an investment of \$10.1 trillion from now if it is to achieve its net-zero emissions target by 2070.
- Net zero emission refers to achieving an overall balance between greenhouse gas emissions produced and greenhouse gas emissions taken out of the atmosphere.

Getting India to Net Zero Report

- The report is prepared by the High-Level Policy Commission on Getting Asia to Net Zero.
- The High-Level Policy Commission on Getting Asia to Net Zero was constituted by Asia Society Policy Institute, a New York-based think tank.
- The report contains new research and modelling as well as recommendations about the policies necessary for the clean energy transition.
- It also contains insights about how much India could benefit from achieving the Net Zero status.
- This is the first report of the commission.

News Summary

- The 'Getting India to Net Zero' report has been released by the former Australian prime minister Kevin Rudd and others in New Delhi.
- The report acknowledged the significant resources needed for India to transition to a clean economy.

Key highlights of the report

- **Amount of investment needed for making India net zero by 2070**

- Net zero emissions by 2070 would require an economy-wide investment of \$10.1 trillion from now.
- The investment required will be \$13.5 trillion if the target is to be met by 2050.
- **Impact on Indian economy**
- Achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2070 could boost India's economy by as much as 4.7% above the projected baseline growth in GDP terms by 2036.
- It could also create as many as 15 million new jobs by 2047.
- By reaching net zero by 2050, India could boost annual GDP by as much as 7.3% and create nearly 20 million additional jobs by 2032.
- Positive economic impacts are driven in part by an improved trade balance of \$236 billion due to reduced demand for fossil fuels.
- Additional finance would free up existing resources to tackle negative impacts of climate policies such as carbon taxes, and to help reskill and upskill workers.
- **India's energy pathway received appreciation**
- The report appreciated the fact that India is not locked in an energy intensive pathway of growth like China.
- It further said that India needs to embrace a low carbon growth trajectory.
- It also highlighted the fact that global events have potential to shape the path of energy transition.
- The Ukraine war has shown that developed countries such as Germany and Japan are reverting back to fossil use.
- It is also based on what developed countries are doing.
- Significant economic as well as technological resources are needed for India to transition to a clean economy.
- **Recommendations**
- End new coal as soon as possible by 2023 and
- start transitioning from unabated coal power by 2040.

[WHY THE LUMPY SKIN DISEASE CONTINUES TO SPREAD AMONG CATTLE?](#)

In News:

- Several states, including Gujarat and Rajasthan, have been battling the outbreak of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), a viral infection of cattle.

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)

- LSD is caused by the lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV), which is a virus of the capripoxvirus genus.
 - Sheeppox virus and goatpox virus are the other members of the genus capripoxvirus.
- The LSDV mainly affects cattle — cow and its progeny, and the Asian water buffaloes.
- According to a 2021 report of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, LSD outbreaks occur in epidemics several years apart.
- As per the report, the existence of a specific reservoir for the virus is not known, nor is it known as to how and where the virus survives between epidemics.

Spread of disease

- The LSDV spreads through blood-sucking vectors like ticks and mites like houseflies, mosquitoes, etc.
- It also spreads through contaminated water, fodder and feed.
- Scientists have been advising isolation of infected animals from the healthy ones in an attempt to contain the spread of the virus.
- However, there is a problem of feral cattle in India and scientists say these free-ranging cattle could also be a reason for rapid spread of LSD.

Symptoms

- LSDV attacks the circulatory system of an animal and causes vasculitis or inflammation of blood vessels and lesions in various organs like liver, lungs, spleen, lymph nodes etc.
- In turn, it causes epidermis, outer surface of the skin, to get separated from dermis – the inner layer of the skin.
- This, in turn, leads to formation of lumps or nodules on an animal's body. Fever, increased mucus secretion, loss of appetite etc are among other symptoms.

Prevalence

- **In World**

- According to the FAO report, LSD was long restricted to sub-Saharan Africa. However, over the past decade, it spread to the Middle East and Turkey.
- From 2015 onward, it has impacted the Balkan (southeast Europe) countries, Caucasus (eastern Europe) and Russia.

- **In India**

- LSD entered India, Bangladesh and China in July 2019. Since then, outbreaks of the disease have been reported from 20 Indian states.

Current Spread of Disease in India

- Since the first LSD case was reported in April this year in Kutch, the disease has spread to 26 of Gujarat's 33 districts
- The number of officially reported cases stood at 1.11 lakh and 4281 deaths. Thus, the fatality rate is around 4 percent.
- In Rajasthan, around 27,000 cattle heads have reportedly succumbed to the virus.

'ZORAWAR' LIGHT TANK

With the experience of deploying armour at an altitude of 15,000 ft. to outmanoeuvre the movement of Chinese forces during the stand-off in eastern Ladakh, the Indian Army is prioritising the procurement of the indigenous Indian light tank named 'Zorawar', for deployment in the mountains.



About:

- In addition to the light tank, the Army will induct niche technologies such as loitering munitions, anti-drone capabilities and next generation Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR) capabilities.
- The recent experiences along the northern borders have shown that armour equipment profile is one of the most prominent factors in defining the operational capability of land forces.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY, NARELA

Union Minister of Ayush Shri Sarbananda Sonowal visited the National Institute of Homoeopathy (NIH) at Narela, Delhi.

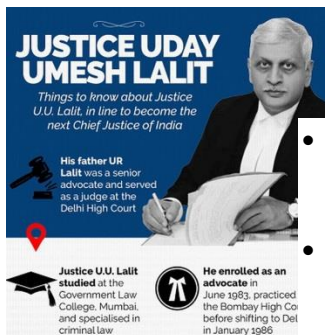


About:

- NIH, Narela is a satellite Institute of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata and will be the first of its kind to be established in Northern India.
- The foundation stone for the National Institute of Homoeopathy at Narela Delhi was laid in 2018. This Institute will produce high quality professionals in various streams of Homoeopathy.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA (CJI)

Justice Uday Umesh Lalit has been sworn-in as Chief Justice of India.



About:

- President Draupadi Murmu will administer him oath as the 49th Chief Justice of India at Rashtrapati Bhawan.
- Justice UU Lalit will be in office for 74 days, a tenure shorter than average.
- Justice Lalit was involved in some landmark judgements in past and will also handle some major cases in his tenure as Chief Justice. In past, he was involved in the landmark judgement in the Triple Talaq case.
- He practised in the Bombay High Court till 1985 and moved to Delhi in 1986.

INDIA'S FIRST EARTHQUAKE MEMORIAL

Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be on a two-day visit to Gujarat. During this visit, Mr Modi will inaugurate several projects in Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar and Kutch.



About:

- On the first day of his visit, Mr Modi will address a gathering at the Khadi Utsav to be held on Sabarmati Riverfront in Ahmedabad. As many as seven thousand five hundred weavers from across the state will participate in this historic event and spin the charkha at a same time throughout the event.
- From the same venue, the PM will inaugurate the pedestrian-only 'Atal Bridge' on the Sabarmati river in Ahmedabad city.
- PM will also inaugurate and lay foundation stone for several projects at Kutch which include country's first earthquake memorial named as smriti van. The memorial has been built as a tribute to more than 13,000 people who had died in the, Gujarat earthquake of 2001.

FIRST “DIVYANG PARK” OF MAHARASHTRA

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has provided all possible support to establish the first “Divyang Park” of Maharashtra in Nagpur and the work towards this endeavor will be started soon.



About:

- “Divyang Park” will have different kind of facilities for Divyangjans like sensory garden, textile Pathway touch and smell garden, skill training facility, rehabilitation facility, Sports & infotainment etc.