



# Civils Cafe

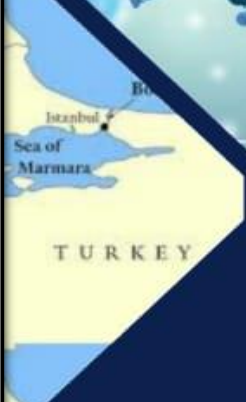
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## IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR PRELIMS VOL 17

- JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL
- TULU LANGUAGE
- FREIGHT SMART CITIES
- DRAFT NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY
- V G KANNAN COMMITTEE
- FLEX FUEL VEHICLES
- INDIA CYCLES FOR CHANGE CHALLENGE
- NEW NATIONAL PARK - DIHING PATKAI AND RAIMONA



SCAN TO EXPLORE





**IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS**  
**FOR PRELIMS VOL - 17**  
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**INDIAN POLITY****1) JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL**

**IN NEWS:** - Recently, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Bill, 2021, was passed in the Rajya Sabha.

**ABOUT JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL**

- The bill seeks to amend the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

**AMENDMENTS**

- The District Magistrates have been further empowered under the Act to ensure its smooth implementation, as well as garner synergized efforts in favour of children in distress conditions.
- It means that DMs and ADMs will monitor the functioning of various agencies under the JJ Act in every district- including the Child Welfare Committees, the Juvenile Justice Boards, the District Child Protection Units and the Special Juvenile Protection Units.
- The DM will also carry out background checks of CWC members, who are usually social welfare activists, including educational qualifications, as there is no such provision currently.
- The DMs are also to check possible criminal backgrounds to ensure that no cases of child abuse or child sexual abuse are found against any member before they are appointed.
- The CWCs are also to report regularly to the DMs on their activities in the districts.
- Serious offences will also include offences for which maximum punishment is imprisonment of more than seven years, and minimum punishment is not prescribed or is less than seven years.

- Instead of the court, the District Magistrate (including Additional District Magistrate) will now issue adoption orders.

### **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

- The Act was introduced and passed in Parliament in 2015 to replace the Juvenile Delinquency Law and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act) 2000.
- It allowed the trial of juveniles in conflict with law in the age group of 16-18 years as adults, in cases where the crimes were to be determined.
- The nature of the crime, and whether the juvenile should be tried as a minor or a child, was to be determined by a Juvenile Justice Board.
- It received impetus after the 2012 Delhi gangrape in which one of the accused was just short of 18 years, and was therefore tried as a juvenile.
- The Act streamlined adoption procedures for orphans, abandoned and surrendered children and the existing Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been given the status of a statutory body to enable it to perform its function more effectively.

### **PRACTICE QUESTION**

Consider the following statements

1. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 allowed the trial of juveniles in conflict with law in the age group of 16-18 years as adults
2. The nature of the crime, and whether the juvenile should be tried as a minor or a child, was to be determined by the State government.

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only

- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - a**

## **2) TULU LANGUAGE - LANGUAGE IN EIGHT SCHEDULE**

**IN NEWS:-** The Tulu speakers, mainly in Karnataka and Kerala, have been requesting the governments to give it official language status and include it in the eighth schedule to the Constitution. In 2020, there was a demand to include Tulu in the new National Education Policy (NEP).

### **ABOUT TULU LANGUAGE**

- Tulu is a Dravidian language spoken mainly in two coastal districts Dakshina Kannada and Udupi of Karnataka and Kasaragod district of Kerala. This region is informally known as Tulu Nadu. There has been a demand for separate statehood for Tulu Nadu.
- As per the 2011 Census report, there are 18,46,427 Tulu-speaking people in India.
- Tulu has a rich oral literature tradition with folk-song forms like paddana, and traditional folk theatre yakshagana.
- Tulu also has an active tradition of cinema with around 5 to 7 Tulu language movies produced a year.
- The oldest available inscriptions in Tulu are from the period between 14th to 15th century AD.
- Tulu was introduced as a language in school by the Karnataka Government a few years ago

## EIGHTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION

Part XVII of the Indian constitution deals with the official languages in Articles 343 to 351. The Constitutional provisions related to the Eighth Schedule are:

- **Article 344:** Article 344(1) provides for the constitution of a Commission by the President on expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution.
- **Article 351:** It provides for the spread of the Hindi language to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.

**Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri** are the 22 languages presently in the eighth schedule to the Constitution.

## YUELU PROCLAMATION

- The Yuelu Proclamation was adopted at the first international conference on language resources protection in Changsha, Central China's Hunan province in 2018 by UNESCO
- It calls upon the international community, states, governments and non-governmental organizations, among others, to reach a consensus on the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity in the world.

## PRACTICE QUESTION

Consider the following statements

1. The Yuelu Proclamation is related to promotion of linguistic diversity in the world.

2. It was adopted by UNESCO

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - c**

## INDIAN ECONOMY

### 3) FREIGHT SMART CITIES

**IN NEWS:** - Commerce Ministry's Logistics Division unveils plans for 'Freight Smart Cities'.

#### **ABOUT FREIGHT SMART CITIES**

- Freight Smart Cities Initiative aims to improve the efficiency of urban freight and create an opportunity for a reduction in logistics costs.
- Under the initiative, State Governments will identify ten cities, initially, to be developed as Freight Smart Cities.
- In these ten cities, city-level logistics committees would be formed. These committees would have members from the government as well as from the private sector.
- These committees would co-create City Logistics Plans like developing peri-urban freight centres, night-time deliveries, developing truck routes, Promoting electrification of urban freight among others.
- Further, the initiative will be expanded to 75 cities in the next phase before scaling up throughout the country. It will include all state capitals and cities that have more than one million population

#### **4) DRAFT NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY**

**IN NEWS:-** The Union Minister of Commerce and Industry reviewed the draft National Logistics Policy and the proposed action plan for implementation of the policy prepared by the Department of Logistics, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

#### **ABOUT DRAFT NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY**

- The draft National Logistics Policy has been prepared in consultation with the Ministries of Railways, Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Civil Aviation.
- **Objective:** To streamline rules, address supply-side constraints, lower logistics costs and ensure greater competitiveness for Indian products worldwide.
- **National Logistics e-marketplace:** A National Logistics e-marketplace will be created as a one stop marketplace. It will involve simplification of documentation for exports/imports and drive transparency through digitization of processes involving Customs, PGAs etc in regulatory, certification and compliance services.
- **Institutional Framework for policy:** For purpose of the new logistics framework, four committees/councils will be constituted:
  - National Council for Logistics, chaired by the Prime Minister.
  - Apex inter-ministerial Committee, chaired by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.
  - India Logistics Forum chaired by the Commerce Secretary with representation from key industry/business stakeholders and academia.
  - Empowered task force on logistics will be created, as a standing committee chaired by the head of the Logistics Wing.



- **Optimise modal mix:** The draft policy has sought to optimize the modal mix (road-60%, rail-31%, water-9%) to global benchmarks (road - 25-30%, rail - 50-55%, water - 20-25%) and promote the development of multi-modal infrastructure.
- **Logistics Wing:** The policy recommends setting up a Logistics Wing that will be the nodal agency tasked to identify key projects for driving first mile and last mile connectivity and to optimize the modal mix to identify commodity and corridor for the most cost-effective mode of transport.
- **Logistics centre of Excellence:** Encourage industry, academia and government to come together to create a logistics Centre of Excellence, and drive innovation in the logistics sector.

#### 5) **V G KANNAN COMMITTEE**

**IN NEWS:** - The RBI has set up a six-member committee, headed by VG Kannan, Chief Executive, Indian Banks' Association, to review the ATM interchange fee structure. It aims for giving a fillip to ATM deployment in unbanked areas

#### **ABOUT V G KANNAN COMMITTEE**

- The committee will review the existing structures and patterns of costs, charges and interchange fees for ATM transactions.
- It will also review the overall patterns of usage of ATMs by cardholders and assess the impact, if any, on charges and interchange fees.
- It will assess the entire gamut of costs in respect of the ATM ecosystem and make recommendations on the optimal charge/interchange fee structure and pattern.

#### **BANKING INTERCHANGE FEE**

- An interchange fee is a fee that is charged by the banks to the merchant who processes a credit card or debit card payment.
- When a customer transacts at another bank's ATM, his bank has to pay an interchange fee to the other bank.

- The cost of operating ATMs has steadfastly increased.
- Hence, Banks and white-label ATM operators (WLAOs) want the RBI to raise ATM interchange fee from ₹ 15 to ₹ 18 for cash withdrawals and card-to-card fund transfers, and from ₹ 5 to ₹ 8 for other non-financial transactions.

### PRACTICE QUESTION

Consider the following statements

1. The VG Kannan committee will review the existing structures and patterns of costs, charges and interchange fees for ATM transactions.
2. An interchange fee is a fee that is charged by the banks to the merchant who processes a credit card or debit card payment.

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - c**

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

#### 6) EXPERIMENTAL ADVANCED SUPERCONDUCTING TOKAMAK (EAST)

**IN NEWS:-**Recently, China's Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) achieved a peak temperature of 288 million degrees Fahrenheit (160 million degree celsius), which is over ten times hotter than the sun.

#### **ABOUT EXPERIMENTAL ADVANCED SUPERCONDUCTING TOKAMAK (EAST)**

- The EAST reactor is an advanced nuclear fusion experimental research device located at the Institute of Plasma Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (ASIPP) in Hefei, China.
- EAST first became operational in 2006.
- The purpose of the artificial sun is to replicate the process of nuclear fusion, which is the same reaction that powers the sun.
- This is part of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) facility, which will become the world's largest nuclear fusion reactor when it becomes operational in 2035.
- The ITER Members include China, the European Union, India, Japan, Korea, Russia and the United States.
- For nuclear fusion to occur, tremendous heat and pressure are applied on hydrogen atoms so that they fuse together. The nuclei of deuterium and tritium - both found in hydrogen - are made to fuse together to create a helium nucleus, a neutron along with a whole lot of energy.
- The gaseous hydrogen fuel is heated to temperatures of over 150 million degrees Celsius so that it forms a hot plasma (electrically charged gas) of subatomic particles.
- With the help of a strong magnetic field, the plasma is kept away from the walls of the reactor to ensure it does not cool down and lose its potential to generate large amounts of energy. The plasma is confined for long durations for fusion to take place.

**NOTE:-**China is not the only country that has achieved high plasma temperatures. In 2020, South Korea's KSTAR (Korea Superconducting Tokamak Advanced Research) reactor set a new record by maintaining a plasma temperature of over 100 million degrees Celsius for 20 seconds.

**TOKAMAK**

- The tokamak is an experimental machine designed to harness the energy of fusion.
- Inside a tokamak, the energy produced through the fusion of atoms is absorbed as heat in the walls of the vessel.
- Like a conventional power plant, a fusion power plant uses this heat to produce steam and then electricity by way of turbines and generators.

**PRACTICE QUESTION**

With reference to EAST reactor, consider the following statements

1. The EAST reactor is an advanced nuclear fusion experimental research device
2. It is developed by Russia

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - a**

**7) FLEX FUEL VEHICLES**

**IN NEWS:-**The Government has advised the Automobile Manufacturers in India, to start manufacturing Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFV) complying with BS-6 Norms in a time bound manner.

**ABOUT FLEX FUEL VEHICLE**

- An FFV is a modified version of vehicles that could run both on gasoline and doped petrol with different levels of ethanol blends.

- FFVs will allow vehicles to use all the blends and also run on unblended fuel.
- FFVs have compatible engines to run on more than 84 per cent ethanol blended petrol.
- FFVs are aimed at reducing the use of polluting fossil fuels and cutting down harmful emissions.
- For India, FFVs will present a different advantage as they will allow vehicles to use different blends of ethanol mixed petrol available in different parts of the country.
- Also, these vehicles are a logical extension of the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme launched by the Union Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas in January 2003.

#### **FLEX FUEL STRONG HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES (FFV-SHEV):**

- When FFV is integrated along with strong hybrid electric technology, it is referred as FFV-SHEVs.
- Strong hybrid is another term for full hybrid vehicles, which have the capability to run solely on either electric or petrol modes.
- In contrast, mild hybrids cannot run purely on one of these modes and use the secondary mode merely as a supplement to the main mode of propulsion.
- In order to accelerate the introduction of FFVs, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme has included automobile and auto components of flex fuel engines.

#### **PRACTICE QUESTION**

With reference to Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFVs), consider the following statements

1. FFVs are aimed at reducing the use of polluting fossil fuels and cutting down harmful emissions.

2. These vehicles are a logical extension of the Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) programme launched by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - a**

## MISCELLANEOUS

### **8) INDIA CYCLES FOR CHANGE CHALLENGE**

**IN NEWS:** - Cities across the country are embarking on the 'India Cycles4Change' movement

#### **ABOUT INDIA CYCLES FOR CHANGE MOVEMENT**

- The India Cycles4Change Challenge launched in June 2020 is an initiative to inspire and support the cities to implement cycling friendly initiative, to encourage cities to experiment cycling and build confidence for a city-level scale-up with the goal to learn, rather than plan to perfection.
- The challenge will prepare cities to implement cycling friendly initiatives in response to the challenges that the COVID-19 pandemic has thrown.
- The challenge was open to all cities with over 5 lakh population, capital cities and all smart cities.
- A total of 107 cities registered for the challenge.
- The India Cycles4Change Challenge will have two stages.
  - Pilot intervention and conceptual scale-up plan – the aim of stage 1 is to encourage cities to initiate and implement quick interventions and

promotional activities to encourage cycling and further develop a conceptual scale-up strategy, and

- Scaling up pilot interventions – the aim of stage 2 is for the shortlisted cities to further develop and commence the implementation of the concept scale-up plan submitted in stage 1 with inputs from National and International experts.
- The India Programme of the Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) will be the knowledge partner of the Smart Cities Mission to assist the Mission in conducting this challenge and guiding cities in developing and implementing their proposal.

### **9) NEW NATIONAL PARK - DIHING PATKAI AND RAIMONA**

**IN NEWS:-** The Assam government upgraded Raimona reserve forest in western Assam's Kokrajhar district to 6th national park on the occasion of World Environment Day (5th June).

#### **ABOUT RAIMONA NATIONAL PARK**

- The Raimona National Park is within the Bodoland Territorial Region.
- It is bounded on the west by the Sonkoshriver and the Saralbhangariver on the east. Both the rivers are tributaries of Brahmaputra.
- The Pekuariver defines Raimona's southern boundary.
- It shares contiguous forest patches of Phipsoo Wildlife Sanctuary and JigmeSingyeWangchuck National Park of Bhutan.
- It is famous for Golden Langur, an endemic species.

**ABOUT DIHING PATKAI NATIONAL PARK**

- It was added as 7th national park after Raimona by Assam Government.
- It has the highest concentration of the rare endangered White Winged Wood Duck.

**(Check current affairs material 5)**

**NATIONAL PARK**

- According to the Indian Ministry of Environment & Forests, a national park is “an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, that can be notified by the state government to be constituted as a National Park, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment.”
- National parks in India are IUCN category II protected areas.

**PRACTICE QUESTION**

Consider the following statements

1. Dihing Patkai National Park is bounded on the west by the Sonkoshriver and the Saralbhangha river on the east.
2. Both these rivers are tributaries of the Ganges

Which among the above statements are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 or 2

**Answer: - d**



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE****➤ Swachh – Nirmal Tat Abhiyaan**

- Mass cleanliness-cum-awareness drive in 50 identified beaches
- The identified beaches are in 10 coastal States/ UTs namely Gujarat, Daman & Diu, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha. The beaches have been identified after the consultation with the States/Uts
- Environment Education Division of the Ministry and Society of Integrated Coastal Management (SICOM) under the aegis of this Ministry will be responsible for the overall coordination for the drive in 50 beaches

**➤ SECURE Himalaya Project**

- Project aims to ensure conservation of locally and globally significant biodiversity, land and forest resources in high Himalayan ecosystem spread over four states viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Sikkim.
- The key focus areas of the project is protection of snow leopard and other endangered species and their habitats and also securing livelihoods of people in region and enhancing enforcement to reduce wildlife crime.

**➤ Green Skill Development Programme (GSPD)**

- GSDP is a recent initiative under the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) scheme for skilling the youth in the country.
- It is an initiative for skill development in the environment and forest region by the Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change (MoEF&CC) to develop India's youth into employable

and/or self-employment, making use of the widespread network and experience of ENVIS Hubs/RPs.

- The programme endeavours to develop green skilled workers having technical knowledge and commitment to sustainable development.
- It will help in the attainment of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), National Biodiversity Targets (NBTs), as well as Waste Management Rules (2016).
- All courses will be National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant.
- The Ministry will give Certificates indicating the skilling levels to all successful candidates.
- Green skills are those skills required to adapt processes, services and products to climate change and the environmental rules and necessities related to it. Green skilling is crucial for making a transition from energy and emissions – intensive economy to cleaner and greener production and service patterns.

#### ➤ Himalayan Research Fellowships Scheme

- The fellowship was started to create a young pool of trained environmental managers, ecologists and socio economists.
- The scheme will be executed through various universities and Institutions working in the Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) and the financial support will be provided under the National Mission on Himalayan Studies (NMHS).
- Fellowships will be awarded for a maximum period of 3 years.
- Areas that are being focused on for research under the NMHS are,

- Water resource management including rejuvenation of springs and catchments
- Hydropower development
- Assessment and prediction of water-induced hazards
- Livelihood options including ecotourism opportunities
- Biodiversity management including recovery of threatened species and skill development.

### ➤ **Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats**

- The plan has the following three segments:
  - Support to Protected Zones(National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, and Community Reserves).
  - Protection of Wildlife outside Protected Areas.
  - Recovery Programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitat.

### ➤ **HaritMarubhumi Campaign**

- 100 women in each of the 33 village panchayats of Rajasthan's Churu district planted **5,100 saplings simultaneously** to mark the World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought (June 17).
- The women pledged to treat the plants as **“green members”** of their families as part of a unique **HaritMarubhumi (green desert) campaign.**
- **Shyam Sunder Jyani**, recipient of this year's **Land for Life Award of the U.N.**, guided the volunteers in preparing the soil, selecting the saplings, and planting them with care.

### → **Integrated Coastal Zone Management**

- ICZM is a process for the management of the coast using an integrated approach, regarding all aspects of the coastal zone, including geographical and political boundaries, in an attempt to achieve sustainability.

- The concept was born in 1992 during the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro.
- The specifics regarding ICZM is set out in the proceedings of the summit within Agenda 21.
- It is a World Bank assisted project.
- The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai, is providing scientific and technical inputs.
- Objective:
  - Formulation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan for the State
  - Lessen the coastal erosion
  - Reduce vulnerability to disaster
  - Biodiversity conservation
  - Livelihood security
  - Pollution/ environmental quality management
  - Improvement and conservation of cultural/ archaeological assets
- Till now three coastal states namely West Bengal, Gujarat and Orissa have been selected under the ICZM plan.

→ **Combating the Land Degradation, Desertification and Drought**

- "Restoration. Land. Recovery. We build back better with healthy land" is the theme for 2021 Desertification and Drought Day.
- At the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties (COP) 2015 in Paris, India joined the voluntary Bonn Challenge as a global effort to bring 150 million hectares of the world's deforested and degraded land into restoration by 2020, and 350 million hectares by 2030.

→ **National Clean Air Program**

- It is the first-ever effort in the country to frame a national framework for air quality management with a time-bound reduction target.

- It seeks to cut the concentration of coarse (particulate matter of diameter 10 micrometer or less, or PM10) and fine particles (particulate matter of diameter 2.5 micrometer or less, or PM2.5) by at least 20% in the next five years, with 2017 as the base year for comparison.
- Recently, The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has directed the MoEFCC to modify the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) which proposes a 20-30% reduction of air pollution by 2024.
  - Right to Clean Air stood recognised as part of Right to Life and failure to address air pollution was denial of Right to Life.
  - The enforcement of 'Sustainable Development' principle and 'Public Trust Doctrine' required stern measures to be adopted to give effect to the mandate of international obligations for which the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other laws had been enacted.
  - **Public Trust Doctrine:** It states that the sovereign, or state, holds the trust of people to manage the designated resources for the benefit of the people.

**BY 2024, POLLUTION CUT BY 30%**

<b>NATIONAL CLEAN AIR PROGRAMME (NCAP)</b>	<b>BUILD CAPACITY BY SETTING UP:</b>
<b>Cities to be covered: 102</b>	1 National emission inventory
<b>GOAL:</b> To meet annual average ambient air quality standards	2 Air Information Centre for data analysis
<b>MID-TERM (5 YEARS) TARGET:</b> Reducing air pollution by 20-30% by 2024, taking 2017 as base year	3 Source apportionment studies
<b>HOW:</b> Through city-specific air pollution abatement action plan	4 Guidelines for indoor air pollution
	5 Rural monitoring stations
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT AGENCIES:</b> World Bank, German development agency (GIZ), AFD (French funding agency), Swiss Development Corporation, Bloomberg Philanthropies	

## → Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol to Protection of Ozone

### Vienna Convention

- In 2020, the world community celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Vienna Convention along with the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer (also known as the Ozone Day.)
- The theme of Ozone Day 2020 – “Ozone for life: 35 years of ozone layer protection
- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer was signed in 1985 under which UN member countries recognized the importance of curbing damage to the ozone layer. As per the Convention’s provisions, countries agreed to adopt the Montreal Protocol to further the goals of the Vienna Convention.
- India is a member of the Vienna Convention

### Montreal Protocol (1987)

- Montreal Protocol is related to the regulation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS).
- Developing and developed countries have equal but differentiated responsibilities.
- The ODSs regulated by the Protocol are listed in:
  - Annex A: CFCs, halons
  - Annex B: other fully halogenated CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, methyl chloroform
  - Annex C: HCFCs
  - Annex E: Methyl bromide
  - Annex F: HFCs
- The Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are regulated by:
  - UNEP

- UN Development Programme (UNDP)
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
- World Bank

→ **Kigali Amendment**

- It enables the gradual phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons, or HFCs, a family of chemicals used extensively in the air-conditioning, refrigeration and furnishing foam industry.
- Before the middle of this century, current HFC use has to be curtailed by at least 85 per cent. Countries have different timelines to do this.
- India has to achieve this target by 2047 while the developed countries have to do it by 2036. China and some other countries have a target of 2045.
- While the reductions for the rich countries have to begin immediately, India, and some other countries, have to begin cutting their HFC use only from 2031.
- If implemented successfully, the Kigali Amendment is expected to prevent about 0.5°C rise in global warming by the end of this century.

→ **Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)**

- Compensatory afforestation means that every time forest land is diverted for non-forest purposes such as mining or industry, the user agency pays for planting forests over an equal area of non-forest land, or when such land is not available, twice the area of degraded forest land.

- As per the rules, 90% of the CAF money is to be given to the states while 10% is to be retained by the Center.
- The funds can be used for treatment of catchment areas, assisted natural generation, forest management, wildlife protection and management, relocation of villages from protected areas, managing human-wildlife conflicts, training and awareness generation, supply of wood saving devices and allied activities.

→ **Nagar Van Scheme(Urban Forests)**

- It aims to develop 200 Urban Forests across the country in the next five years. Warje Urban Forest in Pune (Maharashtra) will be considered as a role model for the Scheme.
- The Scheme enforces people's participation and collaboration between the Forest Department, Municipal bodies, NGOs, Corporates and local citizens.
- These urban forests will primarily be on the existing forest land in the City or any other vacant land offered by local urban local bodies.
- The finances for the scheme will be paid for by the CAMPA (Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act, 2016) funds

→ **PARIVESH**

- Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub
- PARIVESH is a Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System, developed in pursuance of the spirit of Digital India launched by the Indian Prime Minister on the occasion of World Biofuel Day.



- It has been developed for the online submission and monitoring of the proposals submitted by the proponents for seeking Environment, Forest, Wildlife and Coastal Regulation Zone Clearances.
- It provides single registration and sign-in facility for all types of clearances (i.e. Environmental Clearance, Forest Clearance, Wildlife Clearance, and Coastal Regulatory Zone Clearance).
- It can be used for seeking clearances from all three, Central, State and district level authorities.
- Technical support is being provided from the National Informatics Center (NIC).

→ **Blue Flag certification**

- Blue Flag Certification is an internationally recognized eco-label awarded by a non-profit organization called the Foundation for Environment Education (FEE), Denmark.
- The Blue Flag recognition is awarded by a jury comprising members from the IUCN, UNWTO, UNEP, and UNESCO after considering 33 parameters.
- Parameters used: The certification is based on 33 parameters which are then divided into 4 major categories. They are-
  - Environmental education and information
  - Bathing water quality
  - Environmental management
  - Conservation and safety services on the beaches
- Chandrabhaga beach on the Konark coast of Odisha became the 1st Indian as well as 1st Asian beach to get Blue Flag Certification.

- Kovalam beach in Tamil Nadu and Eden beach in Puducherry are the two new beaches to receive the Blue Flag International
- Now a total of 10 beaches from India have received the 'Blue Flag Certification' tag.
- Other Eight Blue Flag Certified Beaches in India:
  - Shivarajpur in Gujarat,
  - Ghoghla in Diu,
  - Kasaragod in Karnataka
  - Kappad in Kerala
  - Padubidri in Karnataka
  - Rushikonda in Andhra Pradesh
  - Golden beach in Odisha, and
  - Radhanagar in Andaman and Nicobar

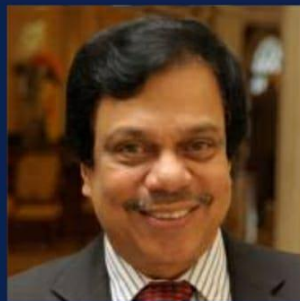
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