

WEEKLY NEWS

May 11-17, 2025

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HIGHLIGHTS

- World Bank Land Conference 2025
- Solar Flare Event Potential Impact on Earth

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SRS Report 2021

● Why in News?

- ➡ **Sample Registration System (SRS) Report 2021** released by the Office of the Registrar General of India.
- ➡ Provides critical data on fertility, mortality, life expectancy, and other population indicators.

● About SRS

- ➡ An **annual demographic survey** conducted across all States and Union Territories.
- ➡ Monitors **vital statistics** such as birth rate, death rate, and fertility indicators.

● Key Findings

➡ Maternal and Child Mortality

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR):

Dropped from **130 (2014–16)** to **93 (2019–21)**.

SDG 2030 Target: ≤ 70 .

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR):

Reduced from **26 (2014)** to **19 (2021)**.

SDG 2030 Target: ≤ 12 .

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Declined from **39 (2014)** to **27 (2021)**.

Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR):

Fell from **45 (2014)** to **31 (2021)**.

SDG 2030 Target: ≤ 25 .

➡ Fertility Trends

Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

Declined from **2.3 (2014)** to **2.0 (2021)**.

Bihar reported highest TFR at **3.0**.

➡ Sex Ratio at Birth

Improved from **899 (2014)** to **913 (2021)**.

● **Key Findings**

➡ **Life Expectancy**

Overall: 69.8 years (2017–21), down by 0.2 years from 2016–20.

Male: 68.2 years

Female: 71.6 years

➡ **Demographic Dividend**

Working-age population (15–59 years): Now constitutes **66.2%** of total population.

● **Definitions of Key Indicators**

➡ **MMR:** Maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births.

➡ **NMR:** Neonatal deaths (birth to 29 days) per 1,000 live births.

➡ **IMR:** Infant deaths (birth to 1 year) per 1,000 live births.

➡ **U5MR:** Deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births.

➡ **TFR:** Average number of children born per woman during reproductive years.

● **Way Forward**

➡ **Intensify maternal and child health interventions** to meet SDG targets.

➡ **Tackle high fertility states** like Bihar through awareness and healthcare access.

➡ **Invest in adolescent and women's health** to sustain TFR decline.

➡ **Utilize demographic dividend** through skill development and employment generation.

➡ **Enhance life expectancy** via preventive healthcare and improved nutrition.

Psychological Warfare & Disinformation After Operation Sindoor

● Why in News?

- ➡ Following **Operation Sindoor**, India's **Press Information Bureau (PIB)** has intensified efforts to counter **misinformation and disinformation** on social media.
- ➡ Rise in **psychological warfare (PSYWAR)** tactics observed in digital space targeting national morale and public trust.

● Key Definitions

➡ Disinformation vs. Misinformation

Disinformation: Deliberate creation and spread of false or misleading content.

Misinformation: Unintentional spread of inaccurate or false content.

➡ Psychological Warfare (PSYWAR)

Tactical use of propaganda, fear, threats, and manipulation to weaken enemy morale and unity without physical combat.

● Objectives of PSYWAR

- ➡ Undermine public trust and confidence.
- ➡ Reduce enemy morale and willingness to fight.
- ➡ Encourage surrender or compliance.
- ➡ Influence national and international opinion.

● Types of PSYWAR Propaganda

- ➡ **White Propaganda:** Truthful, with minimal bias.
- ➡ **Grey Propaganda:** Mostly truthful, hard to disprove.
- ➡ **Black Propaganda:** Deliberately false, attributed to fake sources.

● ***Tactics Used in PSYWAR***

- ➡ **Propaganda Dissemination:** Flyers, videos, or posts aimed to demoralize.
- ➡ **Threats & Intimidation:** Psychological pressure to induce panic or hesitation.
- ➡ **Exploiting Social Divisions:** Amplifying ethnic, political, or cultural tensions.
- ➡ **Cyber PSYWAR:** Digital manipulation through bots, fake news, deepfakes, and misinformation campaigns.

● ***Impacts of Psychological Warfare***

- ➡ **Public Distrust:** Discredits official communication channels.
- ➡ **National Polarization:** Fuels societal divides and weakens unity.
- ➡ **Military Success:** Helps achieve objectives with minimal physical confrontation.
- ➡ **Panic and Chaos:** Creates confusion, especially during crises.

● ***Way Forward***

- ➡ Strengthen official communication channels like **PIB Fact Check**.
- ➡ Raise public awareness about **media literacy and source verification**.
- ➡ Deploy **cyber-PSYWAR countermeasures** using AI and digital forensics.
- ➡ Promote **inter-agency coordination** to track and contain hostile information campaigns.

BrahMos Aerospace Testing Facility Inaugurated in Lucknow

● **Why in News?**

- ➡ **Defence Minister** inaugurated the BrahMos Aerospace Testing Facility in **Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh**.
- ➡ The facility is a significant addition to the **Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor (UP DIC)**.

● **About BrahMos Missile**

➡ **Development and Naming**

Jointly developed by **DRDO (India)** and **NPOM (Russia)**.

Named after the **Brahmaputra** (India) and **Moskva** (Russia) rivers.

➡ **Type and Features**

A long-range supersonic cruise missile.

Operates on the "**Fire and Forget**" principle with variable flight paths.

Two-stage propulsion:

Stage 1: Solid propellant booster.

Stage 2: Liquid ramjet engine for cruise phase.

Speed: Up to **Mach 3** (3 times the speed of sound).

Range: Approximately **290 km**.

Stealth technology makes it difficult to detect via radar.

Offers **pinpoint accuracy** and **quicker engagement** times.

➡ **Versions**

BrahMos NG (Next Gen): A smaller, lighter, and more lethal version.

● **Strategic Advantages**

- ➡ **Universal Launch Capability:** Can be launched from **land, sea, and air**.
- ➡ **Export Potential:** India delivered BrahMos to the **Philippines** in 2024.
- ➡ Ensures **lower dispersion of targets** and **faster response times**.

● **Defence Industrial Corridors (DICs)**

➡ **Objective**

Promote **indigenous production** of defence and aerospace equipment.
Strengthen India's defence manufacturing ecosystem.

➡ **Uttar Pradesh DIC**

Nodal Points: **Agra, Aligarh, Chitrakoot, Jhansi, Kanpur, Lucknow.**

The BrahMos facility in **Lucknow** is a key part of this corridor.

➡ **Tamil Nadu DIC**

Nodal Points: **Chennai, Coimbatore, Hosur, Salem, Tiruchirappalli.**

● **Way Forward**

➡ Strengthen **public-private collaboration** in defence manufacturing.

➡ Enhance **export competitiveness** of Indian defence technologies.

➡ Leverage DICs to attract **foreign investment and R&D.**

➡ Expand testing, production, and training infrastructure under '**Atmanirbhar Bharat**' in defence.

World Bank Land Conference 2025

● Why in News?

- ➡ India assumed the role of a **Country Champion** at the **World Bank Land Conference 2025**.
- ➡ India showcased key land governance initiatives like **SVAMITVA** and **Gram Manchitra**, gaining global recognition.

● Flagship Initiatives Highlighted

➡ SVAMITVA Scheme

Aim: To establish **clear ownership of rural property** by mapping land parcels using **drone technology**.

Achievements:

Surveyed over **68,000 sq. km**.

Land worth **₹1.16 trillion** monetized.

Significance: Recognized as a **scalable model** for inclusive economic transformation.

➡ Gram Manchitra Platform

A **geospatial planning platform** for **Gram Panchayats**.

Empowers local bodies to create **data-driven, climate-resilient development plans**.

Promotes **convergence of government schemes** and improved infrastructure planning.

Gained praise for its applicability to the **Global South**.

● Broader Significance of Efficient Land Management

➡ Economic Growth and Jobs

Clear property rights enable **entrepreneurship, wealth reinvestment, and diversified livelihoods**.

Supports **private capital formation** by allowing landowners to use property as **collateral**.

➡ Infrastructure and Public Finance

Generates **stable government revenue** for essential public services.

Comparison:

Land/property taxes = **0.6% of GDP** in low-income countries vs **2.2%** in industrialized countries.

● **Broader Significance of Efficient Land Management**

⇒ **Urban Management**

Helps in **urban growth planning**, **public space protection**, and **disaster risk management**.
Supports **identification of development zones**.

⇒ **Food Security and Gender Empowerment**

Improved access to land for women can raise agricultural output by up to **4%**.
Land rights strengthen **food systems** and **climate adaptation**.

● **Way Forward**

- ⇒ **Replicate and scale** successful land governance models across India and the Global South.
- ⇒ Promote **technology-driven, community-led planning tools** like Gram Manchitra.
- ⇒ Strengthen **property rights**, particularly for marginalized groups, including women.
- ⇒ Increase land tax contribution to GDP to support **infrastructure investment**.
- ⇒ Foster **international collaboration** to share learnings on rural land transformation.

E-Methanol: A Green Fuel Breakthrough

● Why in News?

- ➡ Denmark inaugurated the **world's first commercial-scale e-methanol plant**, marking a major milestone in clean fuel development.
- ➡ E-methanol offers emission reduction solutions in **hard-to-abate sectors** like shipping and chemicals.

● What is E-Methanol?

- ➡ **Definition:** A low-carbon fuel made by combining **green hydrogen** (from water electrolysis) and **captured CO₂**.
- ➡ **Key Steps in Production:**
 - Green Hydrogen Generation:** Electrolysis powered by renewable energy.
 - CO₂ Capture:** Captured from industrial flue gases or directly from the air.
 - Methanol Synthesis:** CO₂ and hydrogen are reacted in a catalytic reactor under pressure.

● Key Benefits

- ➡ **Infrastructure Compatibility:** Can be used in existing systems without major upgrades.
- ➡ **Storage & Stability:** Can be stored at room temperature and ambient pressure.
- ➡ **Versatility:** Can be converted to gasoline, kerosene; used in shipping, road and air transport.

● Challenges

- ➡ **High Cost:** More expensive than fossil-based methanol due to high renewable energy and production inefficiencies.

● India's 'Methanol Economy' Programme (NITI Aayog)

➡ Objectives

Reduce oil import bill

Lower GHG emissions

Utilize domestic coal reserves and waste to produce methanol

● India's 'Methanol Economy' Programme (NITI Aayog)

➡ Production Sources

High-ash coal
Agricultural residue
CO₂ from thermal power plants
Natural gas

➡ Benefits

Job Creation: Nearly **5 million jobs** expected in production, application, and distribution.
Cost Savings: Annual savings of ₹6000 crore by **blending 20% DME** (Di-methyl Ether, a methanol derivative) in LPG.

● Way Forward

- ➡ **Scaling Production:** Improve efficiency and reduce costs in e-methanol production.
- ➡ **International Collaboration:** Leverage learnings from Denmark's plant for Indian adaptation.
- ➡ **Policy Support:** Strengthen incentives under Methanol Economy to accelerate domestic manufacturing.
- ➡ **Infrastructure Development:** Upgrade refineries and distribution networks for methanol-based fuels.

Justice BR Gavai to Become 52nd CJI

● Why in News?

- ➡ Justice BR Gavai will take oath as the **52nd Chief Justice of India (CJI)**.
- ➡ The Chief Justice is appointed under the provisions of **Article 124 of the Constitution**.
- ➡ **First CJI:** Harilal J. Kania (1947)

● Constitutional Provisions

- ➡ **Article 124(1):** Establishes the Supreme Court, consisting of the CJI and up to 33 other judges.
- ➡ **Article 124(2):** CJI is appointed by the President after consultation with outgoing CJI.
- ➡ **Tenure:** Serves until the age of **65 years**.
- ➡ **Oath:** Administered by the **President of India**.
- ➡ **RTI Coverage:** The Office of the CJI falls under the **Right to Information Act, 2005**.

● Appointment Process

- ➡ Follows the **convention of seniority** and **consultation** with the outgoing CJI.
- ➡ As per the **Memorandum of Procedure**:
 - Union Law Minister seeks the outgoing CJI's recommendation.
 - Recommendation forwarded to the Prime Minister.
 - PM advises the President for appointment.

● Key Roles and Powers of the CJI

- ➡ **Administrative:** Appoints **Officers and Servants** of the SC under **Article 146**.
- ➡ **Statutory**
 - Chairs the **Search-cum-Selection Committee** for statutory bodies like:
 - National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)
 - National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)
- ➡ **Judicial**
 - Master of Roster:** Allocates cases to benches as per the 2017 Handbook of Practice and Procedure.

- **Key Roles and Powers of the CJI**

- ➡ **Other Powers**

- Administers **oath to the President**.

- Can appoint **ad hoc judges**.

- Requests **retired judges** to rejoin benches.

- Decides on the **seat/location of the SC**.

- **Way Forward**

- ➡ Upholding transparency and independence of the judiciary.

- ➡ Ensuring speedy justice and balanced administrative functioning of the SC.

Ethanol from Foodgrain

● Why in News?

- ➡ Government has allocated an additional **2.8 million tonnes of rice** from **FCI buffer stock** for **ethanol production** under the **Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme**.
- ➡ The move aims to **reduce excess FCI stockpile** and promote **energy security**.

● Significance of the Move

➡ Energy Security

Ethanol is a **renewable and sustainable fuel**, reducing **dependence on imported fossil fuels**.

➡ Buffer Stock Management

FCI holds **61 million tonnes of rice** against a required buffer of **13.58 million tonnes**.

The **economic cost** of rice (including MSP, storage, etc.) projected at **Rs. 4173/quintal** for 2025–26.

➡ Economic Impact

Supports **Make in India**, **doubles farmers' income**, and **generates employment**.

● Concerns and Challenges

➡ Food Security vs. Energy Security

Using **staple food grains** like rice, maize, and sugarcane for ethanol risks **diverting essential food/feed supply**.

Livestock feed systems and poor consumers may be adversely impacted.

➡ Inflation

Increased ethanol-linked demand can **raise food prices** and **reduce availability** for consumers.

➡ About Ethanol

A **biofuel** produced via **fermentation** of sugars or petrochemical processes.

Uses: Fuel blending, industrial solvent, antiseptic.

- **Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme**

- ➡ **Objective:** Ethanol blending in petrol to cut **import bills** and **save foreign exchange**.
- ➡ **Target:** Achieve **20% ethanol blending** by 2025-26.
- ➡ **Progress:** Blending increased from **1.53% in 2014** to **15% in 2024**.

- **Way Forward**

- ➡ Need to **balance food security and energy security** while scaling ethanol production.
- ➡ Promote **non-food-based feedstocks** like agricultural waste or algae.
- ➡ Establish **regulatory safeguards** to prevent over-diversion of food grains.
- ➡ Ensure **transparent buffer stock policies** to manage inflation risks.



PLFS Revamped: Monthly Labour Data from 2025

● Why in News?

- ➡ The **National Statistics Office (NSO)** under the **Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI)** has announced key changes to the **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)** starting **January 2025**.
- ➡ Aimed at enhancing **labour market responsiveness** and aligning with **global standards**.

● Key Changes in PLFS from 2025

➡ Monthly Labour Indicators (All-India Level)

First-ever release of monthly data on:

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)

Worker Population Ratio (WPR)

Unemployment Rate (UR)

Based on **Current Weekly Status (CWS)**.

➡ Quarterly Estimates: Urban + Rural

Expansion of quarterly employment-unemployment estimates to include **rural areas** (earlier only urban).

➡ Annual Reports on Calendar Year Basis

Change in reporting cycle to **January–December** from the earlier **July–June**.

Better alignment with **international statistical systems**.

➡ Enhanced Sample Size

Household sample size increased by **2.65 times**.

Aims to improve **precision and reliability** of data.

➡ Improved Geographical Representation

Districts made the primary geographical unit.

Rural stratification now based on:

Village distance from district HQ.

Proximity to towns/cities with over **5 lakh population**.

● **Key Labour Market Terms**

- ➡ **Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):** % of population either employed or actively seeking work.
- ➡ **Worker Population Ratio (WPR):** % of employed persons in the total population.
- ➡ **Unemployment Rate (UR):** % of unemployed among the labour force.
- ➡ **Current Weekly Status (CWS):** Status based on **activity in the last 7 days** before the survey date.

● **Way Forward**

- ➡ The reform ensures **real-time, high-frequency labour data** to guide policymaking.
- ➡ Aids in **targeted employment schemes** and better **economic planning** across regions.



Presidential Reference on Bill Assent Timelines

● Why in News?

- ➡ President Droupadi Murmu has invoked **Article 143** to seek the Supreme Court's opinion on whether the judiciary can impose **timelines on the President and Governors** for assenting to state legislation.
- ➡ This follows a recent SC ruling in the State of Tamil Nadu vs Governor of Tamil Nadu case where time limits were suggested under **Article 142**.

● Background

- ➡ **Article 143** empowers the President to refer questions of legal/public importance to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion.
- ➡ The reference comes amid tensions over perceived **judicial overreach** and **executive discretion** in legislative processes.

● Key Supreme Court Observations (Earlier Case)

- ➡ Court set time limits for:
 - Governors under Article 200** – to act on bills passed by the state legislature.
 - President under Article 201** – to decide on bills reserved by the Governor.

● What the Presidential Reference Seeks

- ➡ Clarification on the legality of a **three-month timeline** imposed for Presidential assent under **Article 201**.
- ➡ Whether **Governors are constitutionally bound** to act as per the **aid and advice** of the Council of Ministers under **Article 200**.
- ➡ Reaffirmation of the roles and limitations under the Constitution for the Executive and Judiciary.

● ***Constitutional Provisions Invoked***

- ⇒ **Article 143:** Presidential reference to SC on legal/public issues.
- ⇒ **Article 200:** Powers of Governor on bills passed by State Legislature.
- ⇒ **Article 201:** Powers of President on bills reserved by Governor.
- ⇒ **Article 361:** Immunity of President and Governors from judicial scrutiny in performance of their duties.
- ⇒ **Article 142:** SC's power to pass orders for "complete justice".
- ⇒ **Article 145(3):** Constitution Bench (minimum 5 judges) for interpreting constitutional questions.
- ⇒ **Article 131:** SC's original jurisdiction in disputes between Centre and States.

● ***Way Forward***

Await the Supreme Court's advisory opinion under Article 143.

Potential review of roles of constitutional authorities in law-making process.

May lead to establishment of **clear constitutional norms** on timelines and accountability of President and Governors in the legislative process.

Samudrayaan Mission and India's Deep Ocean Push

● Why in News?

- ➡ The **Samudrayaan Mission**, India's first manned deep-ocean exploration initiative, will be launched by end of 2026, as announced by the **National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT)**.
- ➡ The mission will deploy '**Matsya-6000**', a human-rated submersible, to explore ocean depths up to **6,000 metres**.

● About Samudrayaan Mission

- ➡ **Component of:** Deep Ocean Mission (DOM).
- ➡ **Objective:**
 - Enable **human deep-sea exploration**.
 - Facilitate assessment of **marine biodiversity** and **oceanic resources**.
 - Promote **ocean observations** and **potential deep-sea tourism**.
- ➡ **Global Context:** Only **USA, Russia, China, France, and Japan** have achieved similar crewed missions.

● Matsya-6000: India's Deep-Sea Submersible

- ➡ **Type:** 4th Generation, self-propelled **manned submersible**.
- ➡ **Developer:** National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT), Chennai.
- ➡ **Testing:** Successfully completed **Wet Testing**.
- ➡ **Endurance:**
 - 12 hours of operation.
 - 96 hours of survival in emergencies.

● **About Deep Ocean Mission (DOM)**

- ➡ **Nodal Ministry:** Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- ➡ **Launch Year:** 2021.
- ➡ **Duration:** 5 years.
- ➡ **Aim:** Develop technologies for sustainable deep-sea resource utilization and support the **Blue Economy**.
- ➡ **Blue Economy:** Sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth and improved livelihoods; contributes **~4% of India's GDP**.

● **Key Components of DOM**

- ➡ Development of **technologies** for deep-sea mining and **manned submersibles**.
- ➡ **Climate advisory services** linked to ocean changes.
- ➡ Exploration and conservation of **deep-sea biodiversity**.
- ➡ Deep ocean **survey and exploration** missions.
- ➡ Harnessing **energy and freshwater** from ocean.
- ➡ Establishment of **Advanced Marine Station for Ocean Biology**.

● **Significance for India**

- ➡ Strengthens India's **scientific capabilities** in oceanography.
- ➡ Expands **resource base** through deep-sea mining and bioprospecting.
- ➡ Supports **strategic interests** and enhances global presence in maritime domains.
- ➡ Encourages growth in **marine innovation, research, and potential tourism sector**.

● **Way Forward**

- ➡ **Timely deployment** of Matsya-6000 and other tech under DOM.
- ➡ Build **global collaborations** for capacity building and knowledge sharing.
- ➡ Integrate ocean initiatives with India's **Blue Economy roadmap**.
- ➡ Ensure **environmental safeguards** during exploration and mining activities.

Solar Flare Event and Its Potential Impact on Earth

● Why in News?

- ➡ NASA satellites have detected a **massive solar flare**, ejecting **superheated plasma** in a dramatic "**bird-wing**" shape.
- ➡ This solar eruption may **potentially impact Earth**, triggering geomagnetic effects.

● What are Solar Flares?

- ➡ **Definition:** Sudden, intense bursts of radiation from the Sun, caused by the release of magnetic energy.
- ➡ **Accompanied by:** Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) – large expulsions of plasma and magnetic fields from the solar corona.

● Classification of Solar Flares

- ➡ Based on intensity of X-ray emissions:
 - A-Class:** Weakest (near background levels)
 - B, C, M-Class:** Moderate strength
 - X-Class:** Strongest solar flares

● Solar Activity Cycle

- ➡ Solar flares are **more frequent during Solar Maximum**, the peak of the Sun's **11-year magnetic cycle**.
- ➡ During this period, the Sun's **magnetic poles reverse polarity**, increasing solar activity.

● Spectrum of Emissions

- ➡ Solar flares emit radiation across the **entire electromagnetic spectrum**:
X-rays, gamma rays, UV light, visible light, radio waves, etc.

● **Implications of Solar Flare Events**

➡ **Geomagnetic Disturbances**

Geomagnetic storms can disrupt Earth's magnetic field.

May lead to:

Radio communication blackouts

Power grid failures

Bright auroras at lower latitudes

➡ **Satellite and Communication Impact**

High-energy particles can:

Damage **satellite electronics**

Affect **GPS accuracy**

Disrupt **telecommunication networks**

➡ **Human Safety**

Earth's magnetic field and atmosphere protect humans on the ground.

However, **astronauts and space missions** face potential **radiation hazards**.

● **Way Forward**

➡ **Enhanced monitoring** of solar activity via satellites and observatories.

➡ **Early-warning systems** for satellite operators and power grid companies.

➡ Strengthen resilience of **space infrastructure** to solar radiation.

➡ Collaborate globally for **space weather preparedness**.

India's Five-Point Global Action Plan to Safeguard Mountain Ecosystems

● Why in News?

- ➡ India outlined a **Five-Point Call for Global Action** to protect mountain ecosystems.
- ➡ Announced during the **first Sagarmatha Sambaad** in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- ➡ Theme of the Sambaad: "**Climate Change, Mountains, and the Future of Humanity**".
- ➡ The dialogue is named after **Sagarmatha (Mount Everest)**, the world's tallest mountain.

● Significance of Mountain Ecosystems

- ➡ Himalayas support livelihoods of 1.3 billion people.
- ➡ Provide **forest cover, glacial water, perennial rivers, and biodiversity conservation**.
- ➡ Key to **climate regulation** and **sustainable development** across South Asia.

● Five-Point Global Call to Action

➡ Enhanced Scientific Cooperation

Promote research collaboration on Cryospheric changes, Hydrological cycles, Biodiversity and ecosystem dynamics

➡ Building Climate Resilience

Invest in:

Early warning systems for **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)**

Climate-resilient infrastructure in fragile mountain zones

➡ Empowering Mountain Communities

Integrate **welfare, aspirations, and participation** of locals in policies

Promote **green livelihoods** and **sustainable tourism**

➡ Providing Green Finance

Ensure climate finance flows per **UNFCCC and Paris Agreement**

Support mountain nations in **adaptation and mitigation strategies**

➡ Recognizing Mountain Perspectives Globally

Include mountain-specific challenges and contributions in:

Global climate negotiations

Sustainable development agendas

● **India's Existing Mountain Protection Initiatives**

➡ **National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE)**

Part of India's **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**

Focuses on understanding **climate impacts** and developing **adaptive strategies** for the Himalayan region

➡ **SECURE Himalaya Project**

Under the **Global Wildlife Program**

Aims at **wildlife conservation, crime prevention, and sustainable development**

➡ **ICIMOD (International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development)**

Regional intergovernmental centre

Works for sustainable development across the **Hindu Kush Himalayan region**

● **Way Forward**

➡ **Mainstream mountain issues** in global climate discourse

➡ Strengthen **transboundary cooperation** for Himalayan protection

➡ Mobilize **scientific, financial, and institutional support**

➡ Foster **community-led, ecosystem-based climate solutions**.



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