



Date - 18 August 2021

Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme **(DTIS)**

The context

1. The Ministry of Defence (MoD) has announced the Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme (DTIS) with a budget of Rs 400 crore to build state-of-the-art testing infrastructure in collaboration with the private sector in order to strengthen domestic defence and aerospace industries.
2. The five-year plan calls for the construction of six to eight greenfield defence testing infrastructure facilities, which are essential for the defence and aerospace industry.
3. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) constituents, who will be Indian commercial organisations and state governments, would be responsible for the remaining 25% of the project cost.
4. Government support in the form of 'Grant-in-Aid' will be provided to up to 75% of the projects under the scheme.
5. The Department of Defense Production/Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DDP/DGQA) has published eight Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for the development of defence testing facilities in diverse sectors in this context.

Source: PIB

Syllabus: GS 3 (Infrastructure); Prelims

Climate Change: Global Warming

The context

1. A working group of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) said in a report released on August 9 that human activities were unequivocally the primary driver of changes in the atmosphere, ocean, cryosphere, and biosphere, or climate change, in one of the most categorical statements from a scientific body in the United Nations system.
2. Since the industrial period, man-made emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs), led by carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, have been modifying the climate system, boosting global average surface temperatures.
3. Working Group I's contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report is one of three such technical reports, the other two being on effects, adaptation, and vulnerability (WG II) and mitigation (WG III), both of which are due later this year and will be followed by a synthesis report next year.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

1. Formed in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
2. It was formed with the objective of delivering scientific information to governments at all levels in order for them to develop climate policy.
3. The IPCC's results are heavily used in international climate change negotiations. The IPCC is a United Nations or World Meteorological Organization-affiliated group of states. The IPCC now has a total of 195 members.

The Inferences from the report

1. The contribution of GHG emissions from various activities is the scientific basis for global warming and climate change, according to the WG I report.
2. These actions include the use of fossil fuels for energy and transportation, agricultural and waste emissions, and building energy profiles. The increase in global surface temperature for the decade 2011-2020, compared to the period 1850-1900, is expected to be 1.09°C, indicating how much the world has warmed.
3. This must be weighed against the United Nations' Paris Agreement's consensus
4. The WG I report focuses on determining the effects of various emissions scenarios on various aspects of the world, including land, oceans, mountains,

polar areas, glaciers, and the water cycle. Even in the best-case scenario, global surface temperatures might rise by 1.0°C to 1.8°C on average between 2081 and 2100, but in a high-emissions scenario, they could rise by a scorching 3.3°C to 5.7°C.

5. Because the Paris Agreement's basic pledges are insufficient to keep global warming well below 2°C, drastic and immediate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are required.

The Effect of this global warming

1. Climate change is expected to have a significant impact on temperature and rainfall extremes, with implications for human health, ecosystem survival, and long-term economic activity.
2. Since the 1950s, hot extremes (including heatwaves) have become more frequent and intense throughout most land regions," while "cold extremes (including cold waves) have become less frequently and less severe says the study
3. The scientific consensus is that human-caused climate change is the primary cause of these changes. There are additional ramifications as well.
4. According to the paper, increased land evapotranspiration has contributed to an increase in agricultural and ecological droughts in some places as a result of climate change.
5. Increased warming is predicted to hasten permafrost thawing (subsurface soil in the polar areas that remains below freezing point all year), as well as the loss of seasonal snow cover, land ice, and Arctic sea ice.
6. Under growing CO2 emissions scenarios, two of the world's largest carbon sinks- the oceans and land- may become less effective at decreasing CO2 accumulation in the atmosphere.

Consequences for India

1. The health of the yearly monsoon, the destiny of Himalayan glaciers, land warming, floods, droughts, and the overall impact on people's well-being, agriculture, and food production are among India's primary issues.
2. The paper predicts that "heatwaves and humid heat stress will become more extreme and frequent during the twenty-first century," and that both yearly and summer monsoon rainfall would increase, with greater unpredictability between years.
3. There is a great deal of uncertainty in such a circumstance. It's worth noting that over the twentieth century, aerosol emissions, primarily from human activity, had a cooling effect over South Asia, among other locations, which countered increases

in monsoon rainfall caused by warming. Persistent warming may overcome the aerosol effect, resulting in future high rainfall amounts.

4. The forecast for snow-covered areas is once again bleak. In most parts of the Hindu Kush Himalaya, snow volumes are expected to diminish in the twenty-first century, with snowline heights rising and glacier volumes declining, with greater mass loss in scenarios with higher CO2 emissions.

Source: The Hindu

Syllabus: GS3 (Environment)

Hunar Haats

The Context

- As part of the “Amrit Mahotsav,” which commemorates India’s 75th anniversary of independence, 75 “Hunar Haats” will be held.
- According to the Minister for Minorities, 75 “Hunar Haat” events will be held across India as part of the “Amrit Mahotsav” commemorating India’s 75th anniversary of independence, with the aim of giving employment to many.
- Around the country, 75 “Hunar Haats” with the theme “Vocal for Local” will be held, with artisans and craftsmen from all regions showcasing and selling their handcrafted indigenous goods.

About Hunar Haat

- In order to preserve minorities’ rich history of traditional arts and crafts, the Ministry of Minority Affairs established the Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts and Crafts for Development (USTAD) plan. In 2016-17, the program’s training component began.
- Hunar Haat is being introduced as part of the USTAD scheme in 2016-17.

- The Hunar Haat is a successful platform that allows artisans/craftsmen and culinary experts from all across the country to display and sell their handcrafted, unusual, and exquisite indigenous items.

Source: PIB

Syllabus: GS 1 (Culture), GS2 (Schemes)

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