11th September 2017

CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Hurricane vs Typhoon vs Cyclone vs Tornado
- Paris agreement
- Swyam
- Swine Flu
- INSV Tarani
- World Suicide prevention Day
- Navika Sagar Parikrama
- Jammu & Kashmir – Special Status
- Rohingya # Myanmar
- The Golden Lion
Hurricane vs Typhoon vs Cyclone vs Tornado

- Aside from slightly different wind speeds, there is no difference between a hurricane, a typhoon, and a cyclone.
- They are all different names for the same kind of intense low-pressure system.
- Most people are familiar with two different types of weather systems:

  Low pressure systems, also called "cyclones," spin counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere.

  High pressure systems, also called "anticyclones," spin clockwise in the northern hemisphere.

Cyclones

- All low-pressure systems are cyclones, there are two different kinds of cyclones.
  I. Tropical cyclones.
  II. Extratropical cyclones.

Tropical Cyclones

- A tropical cyclone is a warm-core system that has
  I. Warm
  II. Humid
  III. tropical airmass throughout the entire storm.
- Tropical cyclones derive their energy from the intense thunderstorm activity that forms around the eye of the storm.
- Tropical cyclones most often take on
  I. The appearance of a tight.
  II. Spirallling mass of clouds.

Extra-Tropical Cyclones

- An extratropical cyclone, on the other hand, features a process called "temperature advection".
- Think of cold and warm fronts — extratropical cyclones typically transport warm air from the south and cold air down from the northwest.
- Extratropical cyclones also gather their energy from the jet stream in a process called "divergence".
Air has a tendency to rise rapidly near different parts of the jet stream, and these regions favour the formation and strengthening of extratropical cyclones.

**Hurricanes**

Around **North America**, we call tropical cyclones "hurricanes".

**Typhoons**

In the **western Pacific** near Asia, they call tropical cyclones "typhoons".

**Tropical cyclone**

In most of the **southern hemisphere** and the Indian Ocean, they simply call tropical cyclones a "tropical cyclone."

- A hurricane/typhoon/cyclone generally has **winds** stronger than **74 MPH**.
- In North America, we call a **tropical cyclone** with winds **less than 39 MPH** a "**tropical depression"**.
- Once the **tropical cyclone strengthens** and has winds between **39 and 73 MPH**, we call it a "**tropical storm.**"

The dividing line for whether a tropical cyclone is called a hurricane, typhoon, or simply a cyclone is based on latitude and longitude.

**Differences in a Line:**
There is basically no difference between a hurricane, a typhoon, and a tropical cyclone.
Hurricane, typhoon, cyclone. They're all the same type of storm, just called different names.

Cyclone, Typhoon, Hurricane

- Define: A tropical storm that forms over an ocean
- The difference is WHERE they form
- Cyclone: Asia, South of the Equator
- Typhoon: Asia, North of the Equator
- Hurricane: Atlantic Ocean & East Coast of North America

Paris agreement

The world’s first comprehensive climate agreement (The Paris Agreement) is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dealing with

Greenhouse gas emissions

- Mitigation
- Adaptation and
- Finance, starting in the year 2020.

The language of the agreement was negotiated by representatives of 196 parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Paris and adopted by consensus.
on 12 December 2015. Now 195 UNFCCC members have signed the agreement, 160 of which have ratified it.

In the Paris Agreement

- Each country determines, plans and regularly reports its own contribution it should make in order to mitigate global warming.
- There is no mechanism to force a country to set a specific target by a specific date, but each target should go beyond previously set target.

AIM

The aim of the convention is described in Article 2, "enhancing the implementation" of the UNFCCC through:

- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production.
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development." Countries furthermore aim to reach "global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible".
- The agreement has been described as an incentive for and driver of fossil fuel divestment.
**Swyam**

**SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active – Learning for Young Aspiring Minds)**

- It is the programme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Professors of centrally funded institutions like IITs, IIMs, central universities will offer online courses to citizens of India.
- SWAYAM is an instrument for self-actualisation providing opportunities for a life-long learning.
- Here learner can choose from hundreds of courses, virtually every course that is taught at the university / college / school level and these shall be offered by best of the teachers in India and elsewhere.
- If a student is studying in any college, he/she can transfer the credits earned by taking these courses into their academic record.
- If you are, working or not working, in school or out of school, SWAYAM presents a unique educational opportunity to expand the horizons of knowledge

**Swine Flu**

- Because of H1N1 Virus (Influenza – A virus).
- Spreading in a new form as “Michigan Strain” from “California Strain”.

**World Suicide prevention Day**

*World Suicide Prevention Day (WSPD)* is an awareness day observed on 10 September every year.

- Suicide has a number of complex and interrelated and underlying contributing factors, that can contribute to the feelings of pain and hopelessness.
- Having access to means to kill oneself most typically firearms, medicines and poisons is also a risk factor.

**INSV Tarini**

*INSV Tarini* is the second sailboat of the Indian Navy. (First *INSV Mhadei*)

- Contains all women crew.

Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Sunil Lamba

**Navika Sagar Parikrama**
• The crew of the 'Sagar Parikrama' comprises of six-member all women team on board the sailing vessel INSV Tarini.
• This is the first-ever Indian circumnavigation of the globe by an all-women crew, will circumnavigate the globe in approximately 165 days (7 Months).

Jammu & Kashmir – Special Status

Article 35-A

• Article 35A of the Indian Constitution is an article that empowers the Jammu and Kashmir state's legislature to define “permanent residents” of the state and provide special rights and privileges to those permanent residents.
• It is added to the Constitution through a Presidential Order.

Article 370

• Article 370 of the Indian constitution is an article that grants special autonomous status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
• The article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution
  o Temporary
  o Transitional
  o Special Provisions.
• The State's Constituent Assembly was empowered to recommend the articles of the Indian constitution to be applied to the state or to abrogate the Article 370 altogether.
After the state Constituent Assembly has dissolved itself without recommending abrogation.

The Article 370 was deemed to have become a permanent feature of the Indian Constitution.

Current issues

- Current issues regarding special status of Jammu & Kashmir made a hot news in recent politics.
- The regional politics of Jammu & Kashmir was making this issue more complicated.
- LOC and LOA were the most sensitive zones of Kashmir to deal with.
- Shutdowns, protests, bundhs and fear of local regional politics providing fuel to the fire.
- The attorney general (Article 76) was suggesting to have a clear and large debate on article 35-A & its complications to solve in peaceful manner.
- Things to debate on
  - Rights of local peoples
  - Jobs & education
  - Development of backward areas
  - Regional sensitive zones
  - Issues, if the special status was removed.

Rohingya # Myanmar

The recent tensions were a hot topic in world news and the UN-Human rights wing. The migrations of Rohingya’s from Myanmar to Bangladesh and India were still going on as refugees. The Bangladesh govt. was not ready to give permanent shelter to the people. The govt. looking for temporary solution for shelter & security not a permanent one.

Reasons for migrations

1. Clashes between Rohingya salvation army (RSA) and the Myanmar police was the major reason for the suppression of Rohingya’s, which results in migrations.
2. Myanmar govt. unofficially recognized Rohingya salvation army as a terrorist group.
3. Moving on the steps Towards ethnic clenching.
4. Calling them by “Bengali terrorists”.

From 2012 Rohingya’s were started migrating but now it reached to the peak stage.
About Rohingya’s

1. The Rohingya’s are Muslims (Sunni set) who migrated to Barma (Myanmar) at the time of British ruling from Bengal.
2. Living in “Rakhine” state of Myanmar.
3. The most prosecute minority of the world.
4. Even there are living from long back Myanmar people doesn’t mixed with them.
   a. The Burmese Govt is claiming that, they are not original ancestors of this society, they were illegal migrants.
   b. They don’t have rights, still have conflicts on citizenship rights.
5. In Myanmar 90% of Buddhism prevails
6. Because of heavy religious domination, still there was a clear separation between Myanmar and the Rohingya.
7. They were forced to serve as a slave labours, and suppression, harassment, exploitation was a regular part of their life.

India’s Point of view:

• If the migrations are increasing day by day, then it leads to security problem.
• The human ethics and human rights problems occurs.
• Providing Shelter, basic needs, security, habitations are the major issues.
• Before they became illegal immigrants, they are human beings first. Definitely there will be some issues will rise from courts point of view.
• Political strategies, Bureaucracy problems, right to live and etc. are the major issues.
• It’s not clear that, whether they were illegal migrants or refugees.

UN-human rights

⇒ Representative “Jayde al Hussein”.
   ❖ Condemned these suppressions.
   ❖ Fighting for protection of rights of Rohingya’s.

Recent Updates:

• IN a span of 2 weeks over 3lakh Rohingya’s were crossed of Myanmar, enter into Bangladesh territory and Indian land.
• IN search of shelter and basic needs using dangerous over crowded boat

The Golden Lion
The Golden Lion is the highest prize given to a film at the Venice Film Festival. The prize was introduced in 1949 by the organizing committee and is now regarded as one of the film industry's most distinguished prizes.

- Del Toro wins Golden Lion for The Shape of Water