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**02<sup>nd</sup> AUGUST – 2023**



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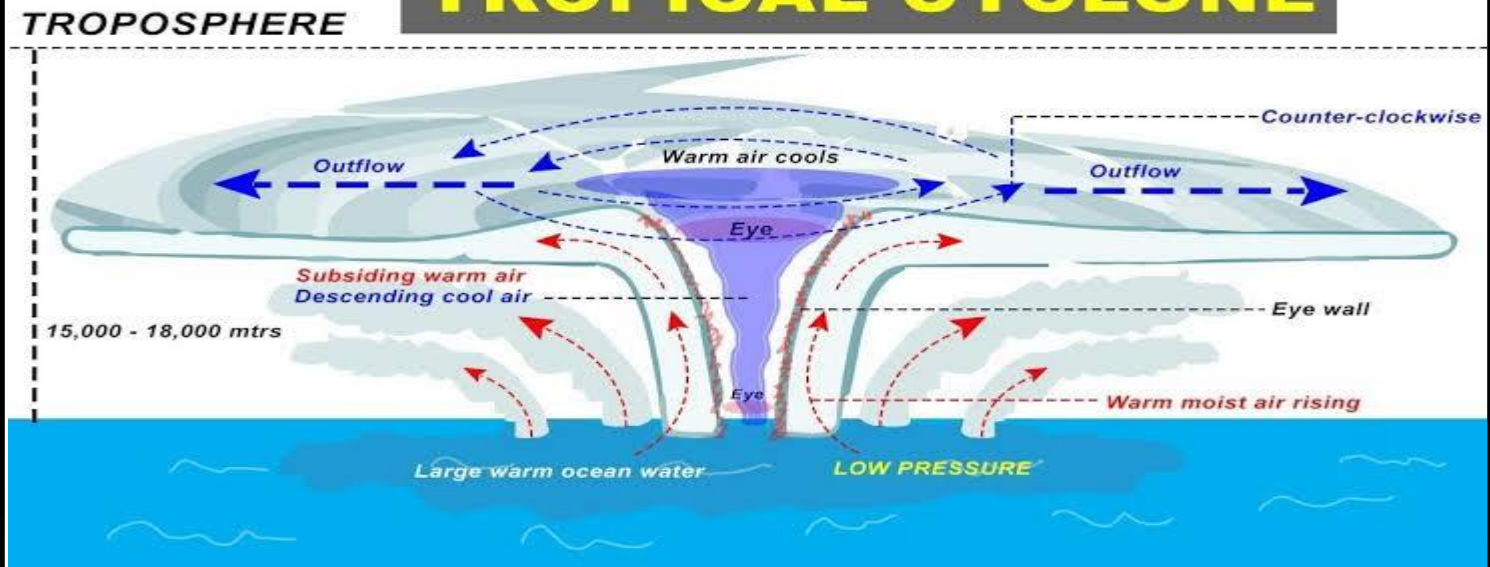
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## Doxuri Storm

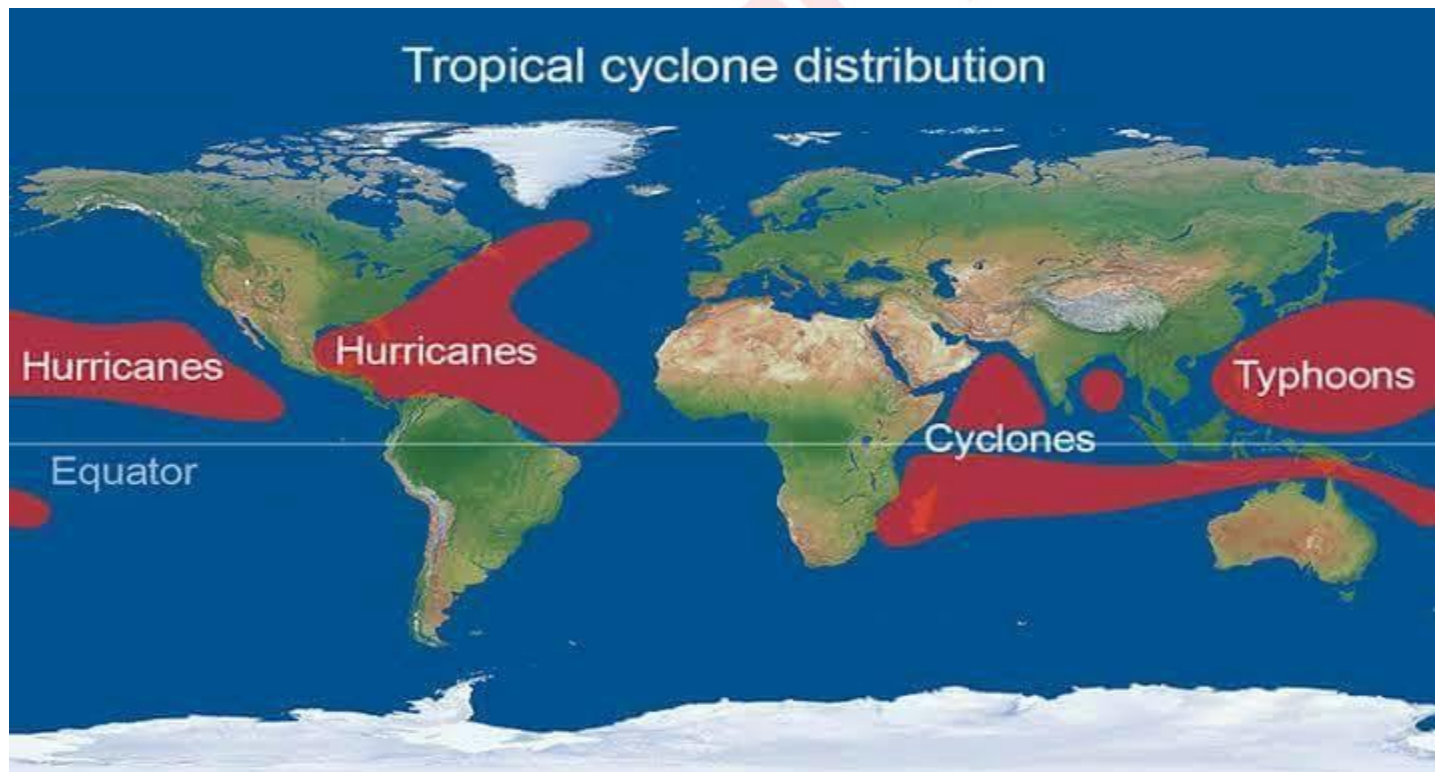
- ➔ Typhoon Doxuri, which hit the Pacific Ocean last week and wreaked havoc in parts of China, recently subsided.
- ➔ It caused heavy rains and storms in southern China, affecting more than one million people. Landslides in southern Fujian province affected about 400,000 people.
- ➔ The Japanese Meteorological Agency officially named the storm Doxuri, which is a Korean word.
- ➔ Tropical cyclones are known by different names in different places, such as typhoons (Western Pacific), Hurricane (North Atlantic and central and eastern North Pacific), or Cyclone (South Pacific and Indian Ocean).
- ➔ **Tropical Cyclone:-**
  - The centre of low air pressure surrounded by circular isobaric lines generated between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn is known as a tropical cyclone.
  - There is a considerable difference in their size, because their diameter ranges from 50 km to 300 km.

- The air pressure in the centre of a cyclone is less than 650 millibars. With the intensification of the isobar lines, the wind speed becomes more than 120 kilometres/hr.
- Generally, cyclones move from east to west with the trade winds.
- Based on the wind speed, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) classifies the low pressure center surrounding the isobar as a tropical depression (less than 16 m/s) to a tropical storm (16 m/s to 32 m/s) and Classifies as a tropical cyclone (speed greater than 32 m/s).

## TROPICAL CYCLONE



- They occur in summer when the sea surface temperature is at least 27°C.
- It is necessary to have high-value Coriolis force for their generation.
- It does not originate near the equator, but during the summer season, when the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone is displaced on the surface of the tropical ocean, then areas suitable for the origin of the cyclone develop.





- Tropical cyclones are formed in the absence of jet stream in barotropic atmospheric conditions during summer.
- The eye of the cyclone represents the centre of the cyclone, where the temperature is maximum and air pressure is minimum and the sky is almost cloudless.
- Eye Wall is an area with the highest wind velocity, where there is heavy rainfall accompanied by lightning.
- Rain Spiral Band extends around the wall of the eye. The region receives relatively little rainfall.
- With relative humidity being relatively low in the Annular Zone, adverse conditions remain for rain.
- Due to the regional effect in the Outer Convective Belt, rapid convective rain occurs with lightning.

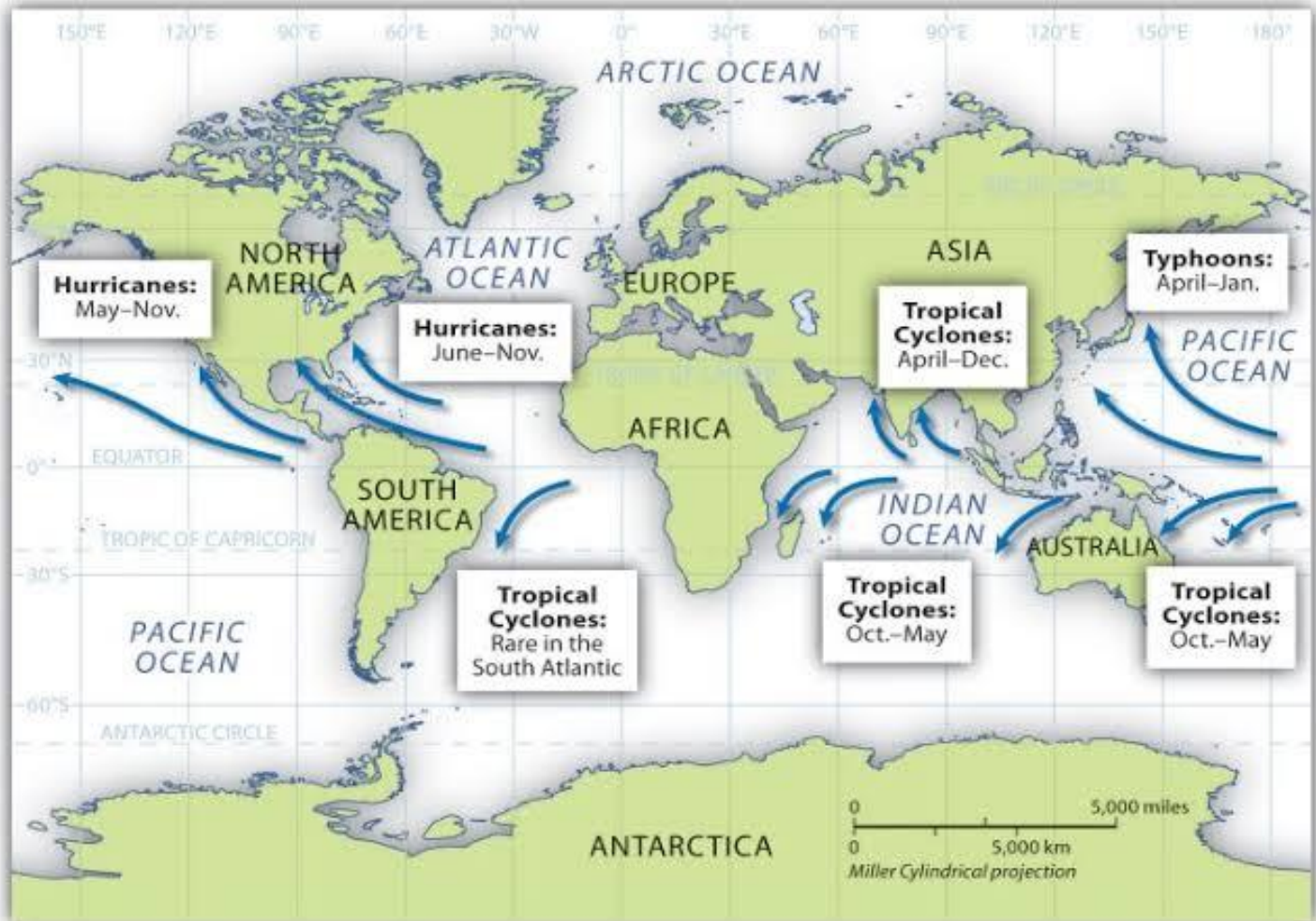
→ **Temperate cyclone;-**

- Temperate tropical cyclone is formed by the convergence of cold and warm air of two opposite natures. That's why it is called the 'Frontal Cyclone'. Their area is found in both hemispheres between 35-65° latitude.

- Temperate cyclones are circular, semi-circular or oval in shape, with low pressure in the middle. Sometimes its shape becomes like the letter 'V'.
- The winds moving from the periphery towards the centre of the cyclone, instead of reaching the centre directly, cut the isobaric lines at an angle of  $20^\circ$  to  $40^\circ$  due to Coriolis force and frictional force.
- Generally these cyclones move from west to east but they do not have any fixed path.
- In the temperate cyclones that originate on the Mediterranean Sea, some cyclones pass through Pakistan and reach North West India. Here they are called Western Disturbances.



- Due to the cyclone coming from the west, the velocity of the wind slows down. Due to this, there is an increase in temperature and specific humidity with a decrease in air pressure. Also, the wind direction starts changing from east to southeast.

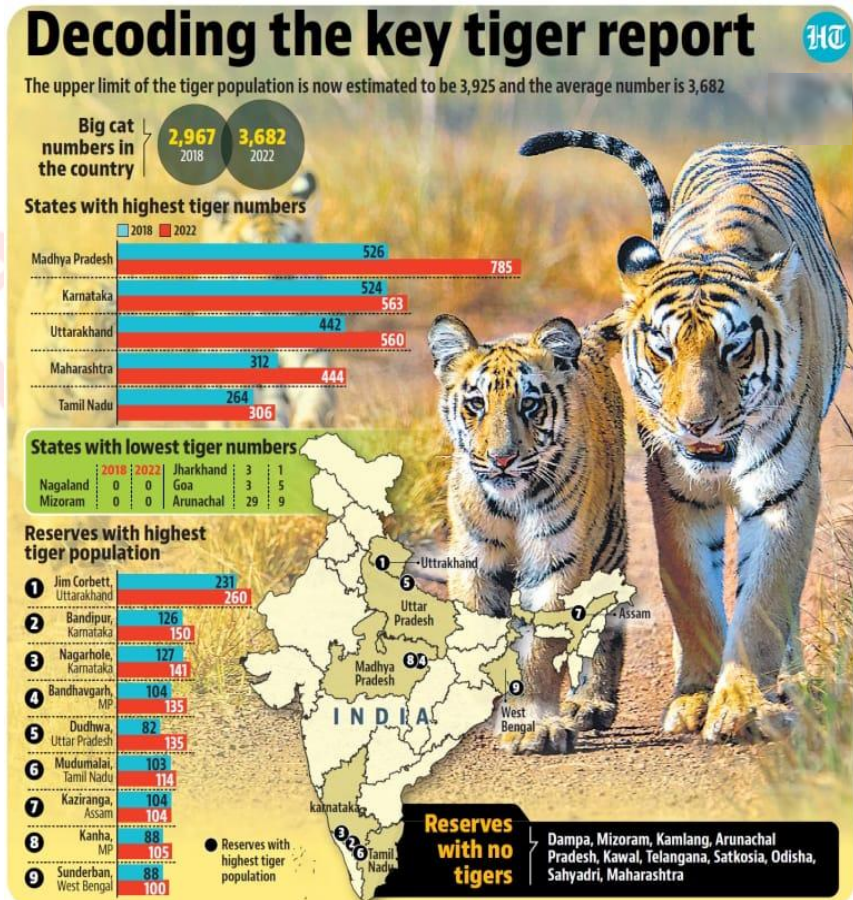


- On the arrival of the warm front, rainfall occurs at a slow rate over a wide area for a long period of time.
- Warm Sector arrives when the warm front advances. With the change in wind direction, the temperature and specific humidity increase. Also, the sky becomes clear without clouds.
- After the passing of the warm zone, with the arrival of the cold front, not only does the temperature decrease, but the cloud cover starts again. On the cold front, it usually rains with lightning-thunder in a limited area for a short period of time.
- After the passing of the cold front, the cold zone arrives soon. With a rapid decrease in temperature, not only does the air pressure increase, but the sky becomes cloudless and clear.
- When a cold front meets a warm front, the development of an opposing front eventually leads to the disintegration of the front.

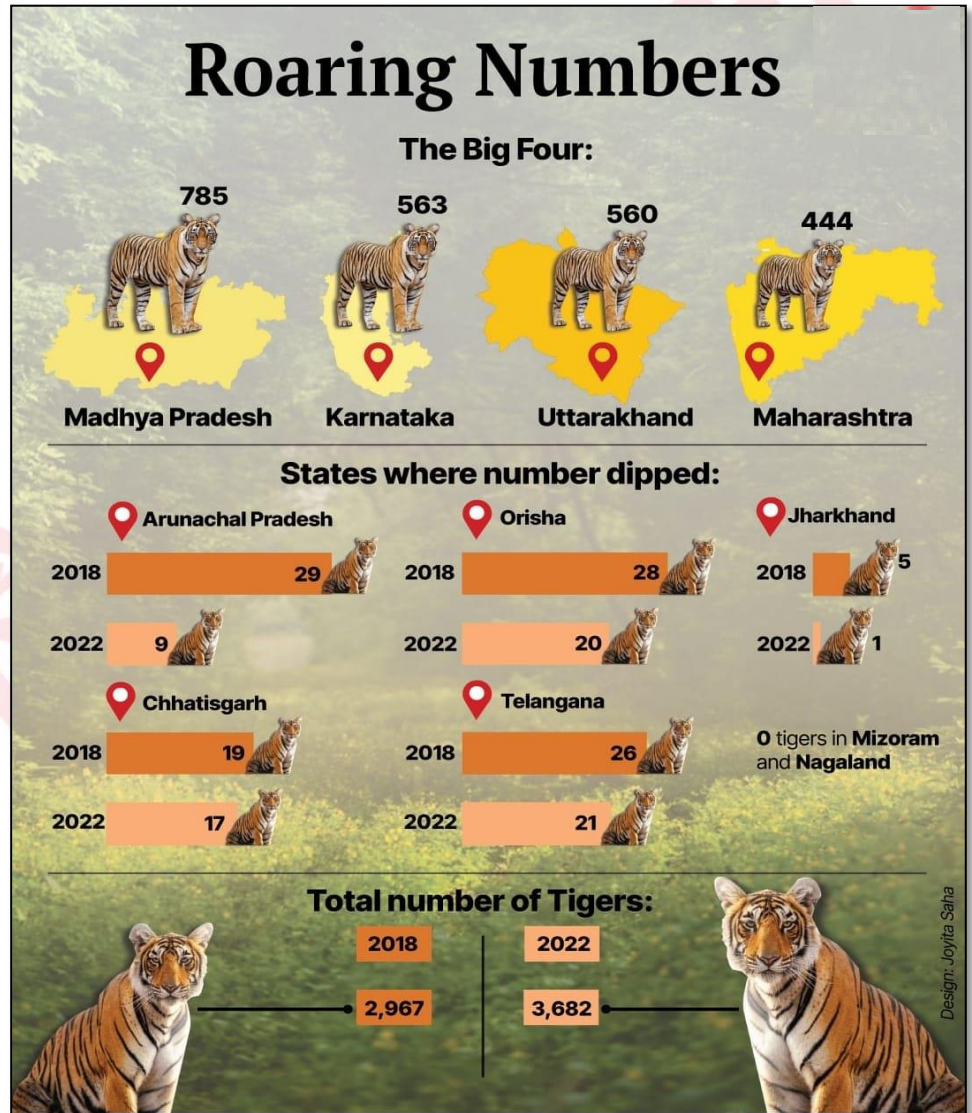


## All India Tiger Estimation -2022

- ➔ Recently on the occasion of Global Tiger Day celebrated in Corbett Tiger Reserve, the Government of India has released the "Status of Tiger Report 2022".
- ➔ This report is based on the number of tigers in all 53 tiger reserves spread across 18 states of the country.
- ➔ The number of tigers in India has increased from 2,967 in 2018 to 3,982 in 2022 (average). An annual increase of about 6 per cent has been recorded in the number of tigers.
- ➔ Presently India is home to about 75 per cent of the world's wild tiger population.



- ➔ A significant increase in the population of tigers has been recorded in central India, the Shivalik hills and the Gangetic plains. This increase has been particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Maharashtra.
- ➔ However, their numbers have declined locally in some areas such as the Western Ghats.
- ➔ The states with the highest tiger population are Madhya Pradesh (785), Karnataka (563) and Uttarakhand (560).





- ➔ The Tiger Reserves with highest tiger population are Jim Corbett (260), Bandipur (150) and Nagarhole (141).
- ➔ Tiger reserves that do not have any tigers: Dampa (Mizoram), Kamlang (Arunachal Pradesh), Kaval (Telangana), Satkosia (Odisha) and Sahyadri (Maharashtra).
- ➔ About 35 per cent of the tiger reserves need immediate protection measures, habitat restoration and tiger resettlement.
- ➔ In addition, a report on the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) (5th cycle) of Tiger Reserves was also released.
- ➔ Based on the MEE, the 51 tiger reserves have been classified into four categories: excellent (12), very good (21), good (13) and satisfactory (5).
- ➔ **Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE):-**
  - Under MEE, it is assessed how protected areas such as National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves and Tiger Reserves are being managed.

- MEE has been adopted on the basis of the "Framework of IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas".
- MEE was started in 2006. Since then it is being operated jointly by the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) and the Wildlife Institute of India (WII).

## International Tiger Day

### No. of tiger reserves in India



Project Tiger began in 1973 at the Corbett national park.

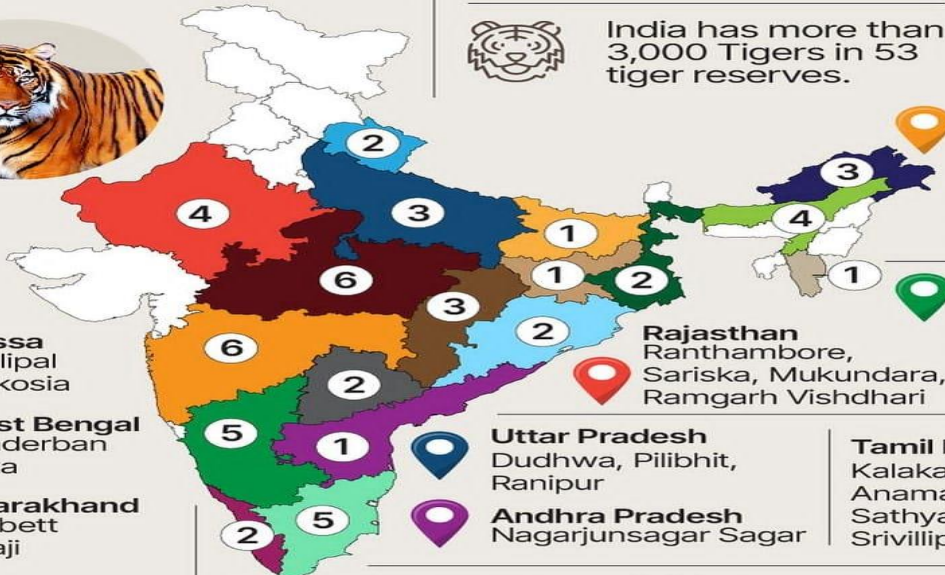


Tiger reserves spread over 75,000 sq km area.



India has more than 3,000 Tigers in 53 tiger reserves.

India accounts for 70% of the world's wild tiger population.



**Orissa**  
Simlipal  
Satkosia

**West Bengal**  
Sunderban  
Buxa

**Uttarakhand**  
Corbett  
Rajaji

**Bihar**  
Valmiki

**Assam**  
Manas, Nameri  
Kaziranga  
Orang

**Madhya Pradesh**  
Pench, Bandhavgarh,  
Panna, Satpura,  
Sanjay Dhubri, Kanha

**Arunachal Pradesh**  
Namdapha  
Pakke, Kamlang

**Uttar Pradesh**  
Dudhwa, Pilibhit,  
Ranipur

**Andhra Pradesh**  
Nagarjunsagar Sagar

**Chattisgarh**  
Indravati, Udanti  
Sitanadi, Achanakmar

**Telangana**  
Kawal, Amrabad

**Kerala**  
Periyar, Parambikulam

**Maharashtra**  
Melghat,  
Tadobha Andhari  
Pench, Sahyadri  
Navegaon Nagzira,  
Bor

**Karnataka**  
Bandipur  
Bhadra, Kali  
Nagarhole  
Biligiri Ranganatha  
Temple

**Tamil Nadu**  
Kalakad Mundanthurai  
Anamalai, Mudumalai  
Sathyamangalam  
Srivilliputhur Megamalai

**Jharkhand**  
Palamau

**Mizoram**  
Dampa



## ULLAS App

- ➔ Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the ULLAS (Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society) mobile app at Bharat Mandapam at a function organized by Delhi's Pragati under the National Education Policy.

**ULLAS MOBILE APP  
TO FACILITATE WIDESPREAD  
ACCESS TO BASIC LITERACY**



- ➔ On the occasion of this event, Union Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan gave a new slogan (Jan Jan Sakshar) after which he launched the Ullas mobile app.
- ➔ ULLAS mobile application facilitates basic literacy access and plays a vital role in harnessing technology potential to all.
- ➔ ULLAS, which stands for “Understanding Lifelong Learning for All in Society”, is not just an app; It is a transformative tool that aims to bridge the educational gap in society.
- ➔ Its primary objective is to reach out to more than 12 lakh drop-out students and individuals who could not access formal education and bring them back into the field of learning.
- ➔ Basically, ULLAS App is committed to promoting adult education and literacy across the country. It aims to provide basic education, digital literacy, financial literacy and important life skills to citizens aged 15 years and above.

- ➔ By providing a user-friendly and interactive platform, ULLAS enables learners to acquire knowledge at their own pace and convenience.
- ➔ The Government of India has approved the New India Literacy Program to run from FY 2022 to 2027, which will cover all aspects of "Education for All", formerly known as Adult Education.
- ➔ The scheme is in line with the National Education Policy 2020 and aims to increase access to resources and online modules covering various adult education subjects.
- ➔ The ULLAS App acts as a virtual portal for the learners, providing them access to a wide range of educational materials accessible through the DIKSHA portal of NCERT.
- ➔ This seamless access empowers individuals to expand their knowledge and skills, breaking the barriers of traditional education.

## **OBC Sub-Categorization**

- ➔ OBC Sub-categorization Commission has submitted its report. Now the government will again have to define the reservation framework for the backward classes.
- ➔ The idea behind the sub-categorisation is to ensure equitable distribution of reservation benefits among various OBC communities. This exercise has been done to give the appropriate amount to each sub-group of 27 per cent reservation fixed for backward classes.
- ➔ The four-member commission, headed by retired Chief Justice of Delhi High Court Justice G Rohini, was appointed on October 2, 2017, whose tenure has been extended 14 times.
- ➔ Other members of the four-member commission are- (1) Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Center for Policy Studies, New Delhi (2) Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata (Ex-officio Member) (3) Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (Ex-Officio Member).



- ➔ The chairman of the commission, Justice G Rohini, is from the OBC community. The commission was constituted under Article 340 of the Constitution.
- ➔ The commission was asked to examine the extent to which reservation and other benefits enjoyed by OBCs are concentrated among a few dominant caste groups.

# OBC आरक्षण



- ➔ The commission was tasked with suggesting the bifurcation of over 2,600 caste groups in the central OBC list so that these benefits can be redistributed equitably.
- ➔ The commission also had to recognize distortions in which certain castes cornered a major portion of the benefits available under the 27% quota for OBCs. In addition, it was tasked to suggest corrective actions.
- ➔ Examine the extent of unequal distribution of benefits of reservation among castes or communities included in the broad category of OBCs in the Central List.
- ➔ Work out a scientific approach to formulating mechanisms and criteria for sub-categorization within such OBCs.
- ➔ Undertake the task of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes in the Central List of OBCs and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.
- ➔ To study the various entries in the Central List of OBCs and recommend correction of any duplication, ambiguities, inconsistencies and errors of spelling or transcription.

## → Commission's suggestions-

- The report of the commission has not yet been made public.
- According to sources, the commission has suggested dividing caste groups into broad categories, with dominant castes (with the most access to benefits) getting the smallest share of the 27% reservation and historically backward caste groups the largest.
- Apart from the recommendations to sub-categorize the OBC caste groups, the commission also recommended to scrutinize the entries in the OBC list and suggest corrections in the spelling of entries to rationalize the list of castes.

## → Need for sub-categorization of OBC -

- OBCs get 27% reservation in central government jobs and admission in educational institutions.
- The central list of OBCs has over 2,600 entries, but over the years a perception has taken root that only a few of the affluent communities among them have benefited from reservation.

- Therefore "sub-categorization" of OBCs under the 27% quota is necessary to ensure "equal distribution" of the benefits of reservation.
- In August 2020, a five-judge constitution bench of the Supreme Court intervened in the sub-categorisation debate and ruled that the 2005 case 'EV Chinnaiah vs State Government' should be reviewed.
- 'Chinnaiah' held that no special sub-reservations could be introduced within the reservation for SCs and STs for the benefit of more backward castes or tribes in these lists than others.
- Supreme Court's 2020 verdict challenged in a larger bench, which had examined the validity of a 2006 Punjab law that created sub-categorization within SCs and sought reservation, in the case 'State of Punjab Vs Davinder Singh' Was.

### → Review-

- First of all, in the year 2015, the 'National Commission for Backward Classes' (NCBC) recommended the classification of OBCs into three categories as Extremely Backward Classes, More Backward Classes and Backward Classes.



- Relatively backward communities of OBCs complain that OBC groups with relatively better economic and educational status grab the benefits of reservation from most deprived communities.
- Many are of the view that sub-grouping will lead to equitable distribution of reserved profits among the constituent groups.
- In 2018, the Rohini Commission analyzed data on 1.3 lakh central government jobs under OBC quota in the last five years and OBC admissions in central higher education institutions including universities, IITs, NITs, IIMs and AIIMS in the last three years.
- The analysis found 983 OBC communities, which constitute 37% of the total OBCs, had zero representation in jobs and educational institutions, and 994 OBC sub-castes had only 2.68% representation in recruitments and admissions. However, this analysis had its own limitation due to the absence of updated population data.