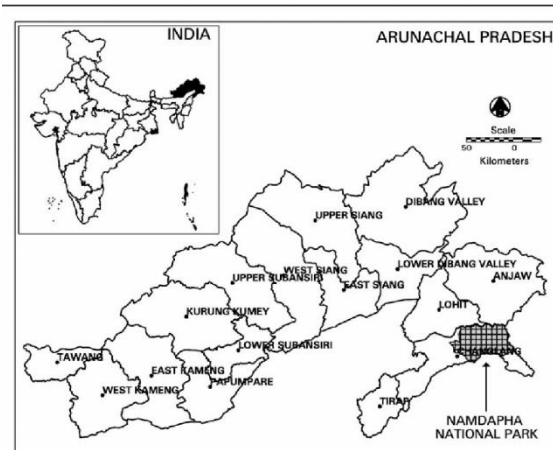


## Namdapha



- Namdapha National Park, Kamlang Wildlife Sanctuary and Jairampur Forest Division are located within India's northeastern frontier state Arunachal Pradesh.
- Among the last great remote wilderness areas of Asia, Namdapha and its adjoining areas, is flanked by the Patkai hills to the south and south-east and by the Himalaya in the north.
- The area lies close to the Indo-Myanmar-China trijunction.
- Forests are contiguous across the international boundary with Myanmar, with several adjoining protected areas, including the huge recently declared Hukawng Valley Tiger Reserve.
- The entire area is mountainous and comprises the catchment of the Noa-Dihing River, a tributary of the great Brahmaputra river which flows westwards through the middle of Namdapha

- Namdapha is the known home of three other large cats tiger, leopard and clouded leopard.

### THE HINDU

## Stubble burning and Torrefaction



- With winter approaching and instances of stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana rising, the Union Environment Ministry announced a ₹50 crore scheme to incentivise industrialists and entrepreneurs to set up paddy straw palletisation and torrefaction plants.
- Paddy straw made into pellets or torrefied can be mixed with coal in thermal power plants.
- This saves coal as well as reduces carbon emissions that would otherwise have been emitted were the straw burnt in the fields.

### What is Torrefaction?

- Torrefaction, a thermal pre-treatment process, is gaining attention as it improves the physical properties and chemical

composition of biomass for recycling.

- During torrefaction, biomass is heated slowly in an inert or oxygen-deficit environment to a maximum temperature of 300°C.
- The torrefaction process creates a solid uniform product with lower moisture and higher energy content than the raw biomass.
- During torrefaction, moisture and some volatile organic compounds volatilize from the biomass.

## THE HINDU

### Interpol General Assembly

- The General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) is meeting in Delhi for four days from October 18.
- This is the second time since 1997 the 195 member-strong body is holding such a large conference in India.



### What is the Interpol?

- Set up in 1923, the Interpol is a secure information-sharing platform that facilitates criminal investigation of police forces across the globe through collection and dissemination of information received from various police forces.
- It keeps track of the movements of criminals and those under the police radar in various regions and tips off police forces which had either sought the Interpol's assistance or which in its opinion will benefit from the particulars available with it.

### How is the Interpol organised?

- The head of Interpol is the President who is elected by the General Assembly.
- He comes from one of the member-nations and holds office for four years.
- The day-to-day activities are overseen by a full-time Secretary General elected by the General Assembly, who holds office for five years.
- The General Assembly lays down the policy for execution by its Secretariat

which has several specialised directorates for cybercrime, terrorism, drug trafficking, financial crime, environmental crime, human trafficking, etc.

- Every member-country is the Interpol's face in that country.
- All contact of a country's law enforcement agency with Interpol is through the highest investigating body of the land.
- The CBI assumes this role in India with one of its senior officers heading its exclusive Interwing (the National Central Bureaus) for collation of information and liaison with the world body.

### What is the Red notice?

- It is a structured communication issued by the Interpol to all member-nations notifying the name(s) of persons against whom an arrest warrant is pending in a particular country.

#### TYPES OF INTERPOL NOTICES

	<b>RED NOTICE:</b> To seek the location and arrest of wanted persons with a view to extradition or similar lawful action.		<b>YELLOW NOTICE:</b> To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.
	<b>BLUE NOTICE:</b> To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a crime.		<b>BLACK NOTICE:</b> To seek information on unidentified bodies.
	<b>GREEN NOTICE:</b> To provide warnings and intelligence about persons who have committed criminal offences and are likely to repeat these crimes in other countries.		<b>ORANGE NOTICE:</b> To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.
	<b>INTERPOL-UN SECURITY COUNCIL SPECIAL NOTICE:</b> Issued for groups and individuals who are the targets of UN Security Council sanctions committees.		<b>PURPLE NOTICE:</b> To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.

Source: [www.interpol.int](http://www.interpol.int)

NATION GRAPHICS

- What are Interpol's future challenges?

- The rising spectre of transnational, cyber and organised crime requires a globally coordinated law enforcement response.
- Interpol has a legacy of trust and reliability.
- It needs to acquire powers of sanction against a country which refuses to cooperate in implementing a Red notice.



### THE HINDU

#### RBI as custodian of Forex reserve

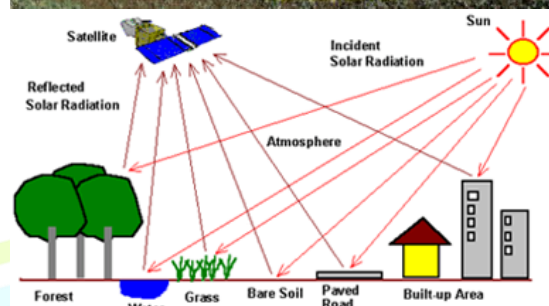
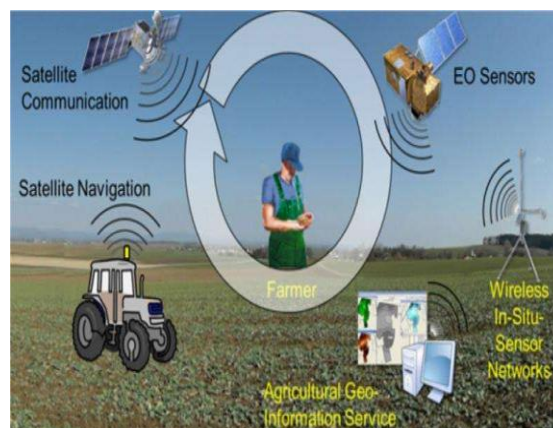
- The RBI is the custodian of India's forex reserves and is responsible for managing their investments economically the dollar/rupee rate is "market determined" and that the RBI has no role in it.
- Section 40 of the RBI Act, 1934 ("Transactions in foreign exchange") stipulates that the Central Government orders the "rate" at which the RBI shall buy or sell forex to banks (authorised persons).
- This "rate", in turn, will be governed by India's "obligations to the International Monetary Fund [IMF]".



- Assume that on a particular day the RBI sells (intervenes) one billion dollars in the market and one bank buys these dollars to remit them abroad for an importer (goods/services) customer.
- If that be so, then the funds would have gone abroad anyway since the importer, holding an import licence, can remit funds abroad as a matter of right
- RBI does not permit a bank to purchase dollars from the RBI and speculate in the interbank market.
- Selling these dollars in the overseas cross currency market is also prohibited by the central bank.
- The RBI's intervention cannot deplete forex reserves. Instead, the cause of forex reserves depletion is an unimaginative import/export policy of the Ministry of Commerce without keeping the RBI in the loop.
- India's twin deficits, trade, and current accounts, are matters of concern.
- It is imperative that trade control regulations (flow of goods/services) and exchange control regulations (flow of funds in exactly an equal and opposite direction) are administered rigorously by enmeshing the two, preferably, by a separate cell within the RBI.

## **THE HINDU**

## **Satellite role in agriculture**



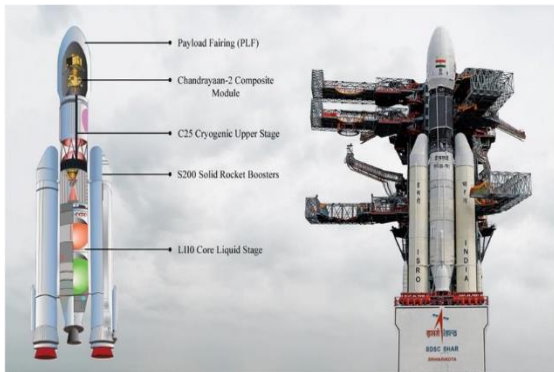
- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has proposed dedicated satellites for supporting the country's agriculture sector
- Proposed Bharat Krishi Satellite programme.
- 'Earth Observation Council' be created for addressing the current deficiencies in earth observation capabilities and data utilisation.
- Such a council can tackle shortcomings in this area in a centralised manner.
- Minimum of two satellites will be needed to guarantee adequate coverage of the entire agricultural area of the country.
- They will aid a gamut of farm-related activities related to crop forecasting, pesticide application, irrigation, soil

data, and generation of critical data related to drought.

- Current deficiencies include a discontinuity in earth observation missions, low utilisation of available remote sensing data, technology gaps and absence of a streamlined mechanism for data processing and dissemination as required by the industry.

**THE HINDU**

**Next-Gen Launch Vehicle (NGLV)**

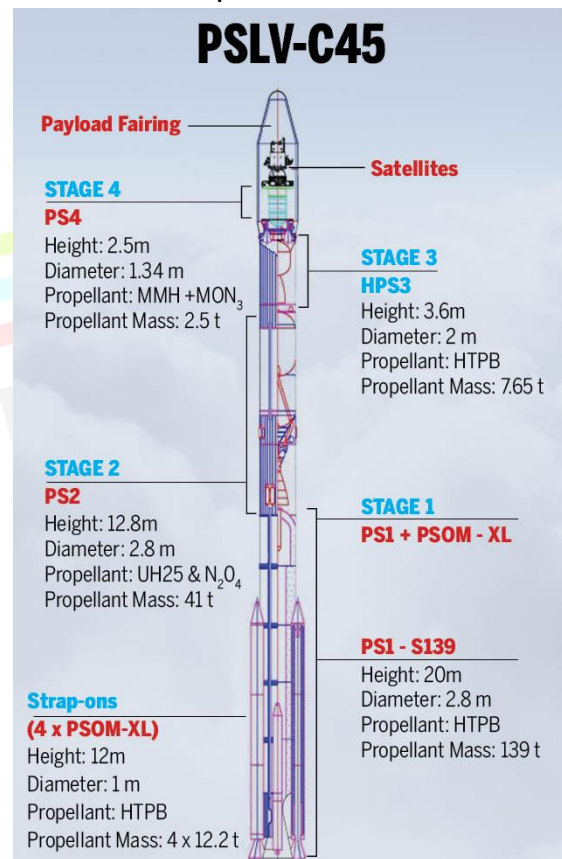


<b>SLV-3</b>	<b>ASLV</b>	<b>PSLV-XL</b>	<b>GSLV Mk II</b>	<b>GSLV Mk III</b>
Height : 22.7m Lift-off weight : 17 t Propulsion : All Solid Payload mass : 400 kg Orbit : Low Earth Orbit	Height : 23.5m Lift-off weight : 39 t Propulsion : All Solid Payload mass : 350 kg Orbit : Low Earth Orbit	Height : 44m Lift-off weight : 220 t Propulsion : Solid & Liquid Payload mass : 3800 kg Orbit : Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit (1300 kg in Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit)	Height : 49m Lift-off weight : 414 t Propulsion : Solid, Liquid & Cryogenic Payload mass : 2200 kg Orbit : Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit	Height : 45.43 m Lift-off weight : 640 t Propulsion : Solid, Liquid & Cryogenic Payload mass : 4000 kg Orbit : Geosynchronous Transfer Orbit

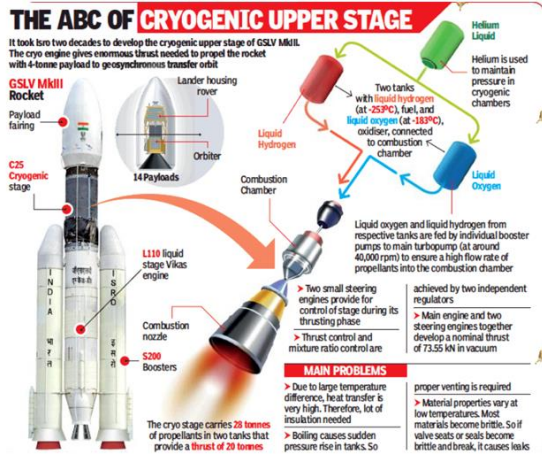
- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is developing a Next-Gen Launch Vehicle (NGLV), which will one day replace

operational systems like the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV),

- In NGLV, ISRO is understood to be looking at a cost-efficient, three-stage, reusable heavy-lift vehicle with a payload capability of 10 tonnes to Geostationary Transfer Orbit.
- NGLV will feature semi-cryogenic propulsion for the booster stages which is cheaper and efficient.



- NGLV will feature a simple, robust design that allows bulk manufacturing, modularity in systems, sub-systems and stages and minimal turnaround time.
- Potential uses will be in the areas of launching communication satellites, deep space missions, future human spaceflight and cargo missions.



## THE HINDU

GES  
REPORTER