

Details of pacific islands

- The Pacific realm is home to many islands and island groups.
- The largest island is New Guinea, which is home to most of the realm's population
- The many islands can be divided into three main groups based on physical geography, local inhabitants, and location: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia.
- Indigenous cultural heritage remains strong in the South Pacific, but Western culture has made deep inroads into people's lives.
- The globalization process bears heavily on the economic conditions that influence the cultural dynamics of the Pacific.
- The islands were economically self-sufficient. Fishing and growing crops were the main economic activities, and nearby islands often established trade and exchanged natural resources.
- Fishing has been one of the most common ways of supporting the economy.
- There have been changes in the national boundaries to protect offshore fishing rights around each sovereign entity. Many waters have been overfished, consequently reducing the islands' ability to provide food for their people or to gain national wealth.
- An increase in population and the introduction of modern technologies has brought about a dependency on the world's core areas for economic support.
- In recent decades, some national wealth has been gained from the mining of substances such as phosphates on a few of the islands.
- The main resources available are a pleasant climate, beautiful beaches, and tropical island terrain, all of which can be attractive to tourists and people from other places.
- Tourism is a growing sector of the service industry and a major means of gaining wealth for various island groups.

Melanesia

- The region of the Pacific north of Australia that borders Indonesia to the east is called Melanesia.
- The name originally referred to people with darker skin but does not adequately describe the region's current ethnic diversity.
- The main island groups include Fiji, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, and Papua New Guinea.

- All are independent countries except New Caledonia, which is under the French government.

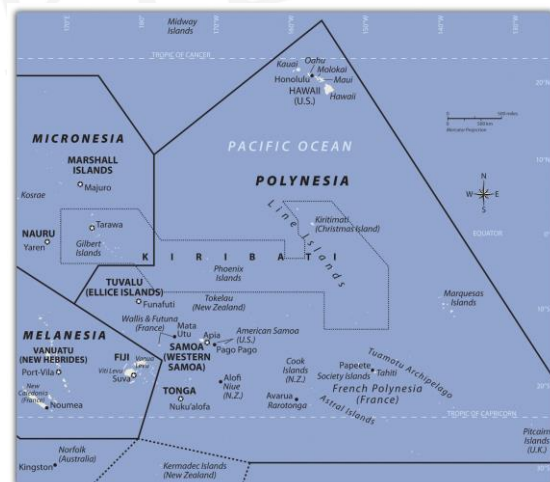
Micronesia

- North of the Solomon Islands and Papua New Guinea is the large region of Micronesia. The “micro” portion of the name refers to the fact that the islands are small in size often only one square mile or so in physical area.
- The region has more than two thousand islands. Most of the islands are composed of coral and do not extend above sea level to any large extent.

Independent Countries of Micronesia

- Federated States of Micronesia
- Kiribati (Western)
- Marshall Islands
- Nauru
- Palau
- Other Island Groups
- Guam (US)
- Gilbert Islands (Kiribati)
- Northern Mariana Islands (US)
- Wake Island (US)
- Polynesia
- The largest region of the Pacific is Polynesia, a land of many island groups with large distances between them.

- The root word poly means “many.” Numerous groups of islands have come together under separate political arrangements.
- The region includes the Hawaiian Islands in the north and the Pitcairn Islands and Easter Island to the east.
- Independent Countries of Polynesia
- Kiribati (eastern)
- Samoa
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
- Main Island Possessions
- American Samoa (US)
- Cook Islands (NZ)
- Hawaiian Islands (US)
- Pitcairn Islands (UK)
- French Polynesia (FR)



THE HINDU

ETIM

- India on addressed the issue of the Uighurs of Xinjiang directly for the first time saying that the

community's human rights should be "respected".

- The Turkistan Islamic Party (TIP) or the Turkistan Islamic Movement (TIM), formerly known as the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM) and other names, is a Uyghur Islamic extremist organization founded in Western China. Its stated goals are to establish an independent state called East Turkestan replacing Xinjiang.
- The UN Security Council Al-Qaeda Sanctions Committee has listed ETIM as a terrorist organization since 2002.
- The United States removed it from its list of Terrorist Organizations in 2020, claiming it ceased to exist.
- In 1989, Zeydin Yusup created the East Turkistan Islamic Party (ETIP), which reportedly developed a network of mosques in Xinjiang.

THE HINDU

Appointment of Supreme Court judges

- Memorandum of procedure of appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under

clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA:

- Appointment to the office of the Chief Justice of India should be of the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court considered fit to hold the office. The Union Minister of Law, Justice, and Company Affairs would, at the appropriate time, seek the recommendation of the outgoing Chief Justice of India for the appointment of the next Chief Justice of India.
- Whenever there is any doubt about the fitness of the senior most Judge to hold the office of the Chief Justice of India, consultation with other Judges as envisaged in Article 124 (2) of the Constitution would be made for appointment of the next Chief Justice of India.
- After receipt of the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India, the Union Minister of Law, Justice, and Company Affairs will put up the recommendation to the Prime Minister who will advise the President in the matter of appointment.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:

- Whenever a vacancy is expected to arise in the office of a Judge of the

Supreme Court, the Chief Justice of India will initiate a proposal and forward his recommendation to the Union Minister of Law, Justice, and Company Affairs to fill up the vacancy.

- The opinion of the Chief Justice of India for appointment of a Judge of the Supreme Court should be formed in consultation with a collegium of the four seniormost puisne Judges of the Supreme Court. If the successor Chief Justice of India is not one of the four seniormost puisne Judges, he would be made part of the collegium as he should have a hand in selection of Judges who will function during his term as Chief Justice of India.
- The Chief Justice of India would ascertain the views of the seniormost Judge in the Supreme Court, who hails from the High Court from where the person recommended comes, but if he does not have any knowledge of his merits and demerits, the next seniormost Judge in the Supreme Court from that High Court should be consulted.
- The requirement of consultation with a Judge of the Supreme Court would not be confined to that Judge only who has that High Court as a parent High Court and, therefore, would not exclude Judges who have, on transfer, occupied the office of a Judge or Chief Justice of that High Court.
- The opinion of members of the collegium in respect of each of the recommendations as well as the seniormost Judge in the Supreme Court from the High Court, from which a prospective candidate comes, would be made in writing and the Chief Justice of India, in all cases, must transmit his opinion as also the opinion of all concerned to the Government of India as part of record.
- If the Chief Justice of India or the other members of the Collegium elicit views, particularly those from the non-Judges, the consultation need not be in writing but he, who elicits the opinion, should make a memorandum thereof and its substance in general terms which should be conveyed to the Government of India.
- After receipt of the final recommendation of the Chief Justice of India, the Union Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs will put up the recommendations to the Prime Minister who will advise the President in the matter of appointment.
- As soon as the appointment is approved, the Secretary to the

Government of India in the Department of Justice will inform the Chief Justice of India and obtain from the person selected a certificate of physical fitness signed by a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer. The Medical Certificate is to be obtained from all persons selected for appointment whether they are at the time of appointment in the service of the State or not. The certificate should be in the form annexed.

- As soon as the warrant of appointment is signed by the President, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Justice will announce the appointment and issue the necessary notification in the Gazette of India.

THE HINDU

Dark reserve

- A part of Changthang Wildlife Sanctuary at Hanle, Ladakh is all set to become India's first Dark Sky Reserve.
- The site will host activities to promote astronomy-tourism, giving a boost to local tourism and economy through science.
- Being a cold desert region, Ladakh holds great potential for undertaking

uninterrupted astronomical observations.

- Dry weather and clear sky conditions prevail during most months of the year, making Hanle a naturally perfect setup for sky gazing and setting up astronomical observatories.
- At a height of 4,500 metres, Hanle is already home to an optical, a gamma ray and an infrared telescope at the Indian Astronomical Observatory complex operated by the IIA.
- These telescopes have been used to study stars, galaxies, exoplanets and the evolution of our Universe.
- The Ladakh government along with the IIA and India's Scientific Ministries is laying the groundwork to have Hanle declared as an International Dark Sky Reserve by the International Dark-Sky Association.
- Since 1988, the U.S.-based non-profit has been advocating the cause of minimising light pollution and certifies places where night skies are least polluted as International Dark Sky Reserves or sanctuaries.
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- The Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), with its headquarters in Bengaluru, is an autonomous Research Institute wholly financed by the department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- IIA conducts research primarily in the areas of astronomy, astrophysics and related fields.

THE HINDU

What is click chemistry?

CLICK CHEMISTRY MECHANISM

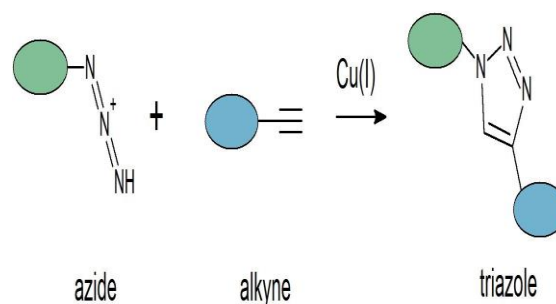
- Click chemistry is a newer approach to the synthesis of drug-like molecules that can accelerate the drug discovery process by utilizing a few practical and reliable reactions. Sharpless and co-workers defined what makes a click reaction as one that is wide in scope and easy to perform, uses only readily available reagents, and is insensitive to oxygen and water.

Click Chemistry Reaction Processes

- Simple to perform
- Wide in scope
- High yielding
- Adhere to the
- Click Chemistry Reaction Characteristics
- Simple reaction conditions
- Readily and easily available starting materials and reagents
- Use of no solvent, a benign solvent (such as water), or one that is easily removed

Simple product isolation

- Product should be stable under physiological conditions
- Click chemistry involves the use of a modular approach and has important applications in the field of drug discovery, combinatorial chemistry, target-templated in situ chemistry, and DNA research.



- The Nobel Prize for Chemistry has been awarded to Carolyn Bertozzi, Morten Meldal and Barry Sharpless, the last of whom features in a group

of only five to have won the Prize twice.

- The three chemists have been awarded for pioneering 'click chemistry' or getting molecules that wouldn't normally bond together to do so in an efficient and uncomplicated manner.
- Often, the number of intermediary steps is so great and complicated that the desired result is usually too expensive to be useful.
- Sharpless began the conversation, almost immediately after winning his first Nobel Prize, of creating molecular building blocks like Lego blocks that could snap together quickly and efficiently.
- The first breakthrough came when Meldal and Sharpless, independently of each other, discovered what has become the foundational stone of click chemistry, namely the copper catalysed azide-alkyne cycloaddition.
- Two kinds of chemicals azides and alkynes react very efficiently when copper ions are added, Meldal discovered in his Copenhagen laboratory, and form a very stable structure called a triazole.
- From then on, if chemists wanted to link two different molecules, all that was required was to introduce an

azide in one molecule and an alkyne in the other.

- They then snapped the molecules together with the help of some copper ions.
- This has now become an industry standard.
- However, Bertozzi took click chemistry to a new dimension and showed that it could be used in living organisms.
- Copper is toxic to living cells, but she figured out a way to produce a copper-free click reaction, called the strain-promoted azide-alkyne cycloaddition, and showed it could be used to treat tumour

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