



DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 01-09-2025

GS-1

1. Typhoon Kajiki

GS-2

2. PM SVANidhi Scheme

GS-3

3. INS Udaygiri and INS Himgiri
4. Rio Earth Summit (1992)
5. National Designated Authority for Carbon Markets

Typhoon Kajiki

Syllabus: GS-1: Physical Geography – Cyclones.

Context:

Typhoon Kajiki lashed both China and Vietnam as it spun westward over the South China Sea.

Typhoon Kajiki

- **Origin:** Formed over the Philippines, intensified over the **South China Sea**.
- **Landfall:** Struck **Vietnam's coastal provinces** and parts of China.
- **Category:** **Category 2 storm** on the **Saffir–Simpson (SS) Scale**.
- **Impact:**
 - Extensive flooding.
 - Significant crop losses.
 - Multiple fatalities.

About Typhoons

- **Definition:** Tropical cyclones originating in the **western Pacific Ocean**, particularly in **Southeast Asia & China**.
- **Terminology:**
 - Cyclone – Indian Ocean & South Pacific.
 - Hurricane – Atlantic & Northeastern Pacific.
 - Typhoon – Northwestern Pacific.

Vietnam – Key Facts

- **Location:** Southeast Asia.
 - **Borders:**
 - North – China.
 - West – Laos & Cambodia.
 - East – South China Sea.
- **Capital:** Hanoi.
- **Physical Features:**
 - **Rivers:**
 - **Mekong River** (south) – forms Mekong Delta.

- **Red River** (north) – forms fertile Red River Delta.
- **Mountains: Annamite Cordillera** (runs along western border).
- **History:**
 - Gained independence from **French colonial rule** on **2 September 1945** (proclaimed by **Ho Chi Minh**).



PM SVANidhi Scheme

Syllabus: GS-2; Government policies and Interventions, GS-3: Inclusive growth – financial inclusion.

Context:

- Union Cabinet approved **restructuring and extension** of scheme till **March 31, 2030**.
- Financial outlay: **₹7,332 crore**.
- Coverage expanded beyond **statutory towns** to include **census towns and peri-urban areas**.
- Target: **1.15 crore beneficiaries**, including **50 lakh new street vendors**.

PM SVANidhi Scheme

Background

- Launched on **1st June 2020** to support street vendors affected by COVID-19.

- Jointly implemented by **Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA)** and **Department of Financial Services (DFS)**.
- Provides collateral-free working capital loans with focus on **credit access, digital inclusion, and welfare convergence**.

Loan Structure (Revised)

- **First tranche:** ₹15,000 (earlier ₹10,000).
- **Second tranche:** ₹25,000 (earlier ₹20,000).
- **Third tranche:** ₹50,000 (unchanged).

Key Features

- **UPI-linked RuPay Credit Card:** Available for timely repayers of second loan; provides immediate credit access.
- **Digital Cashback Incentives:** Up to ₹1,600 on retail and wholesale digital transactions.
- **Capacity Building:** Training in entrepreneurship, financial literacy, digital skills, and marketing.
- **Food Safety and Hygiene Training:** Conducted for street food vendors in partnership with FSSAI.
- **'SVANidhi se Samriddhi':** Strengthened through monthly **Lok Kalyan Melas** to connect vendors and their families with government welfare schemes.

Achievements (till July 2025)

- **96 lakh loans** disbursed worth **₹13,797 crore**.
- **68 lakh street vendors** benefited.
- Nearly **47 lakh digitally active beneficiaries** completed **557 crore transactions** worth over **₹6 lakh crore**.
- Digital cashback of **₹241 crore** disbursed.
- Under *SVANidhi se Samriddhi*: **46 lakh beneficiaries profiled**, leading to **1.38 crore welfare scheme sanctions**.

Significance

- Ensures **sustainable livelihood support** for street vendors.
- Promotes **digital financial inclusion** and formalization of informal sector.
- Strengthens **social security and welfare convergence**.
- Facilitates **inclusive growth** by uplifting urban poor and peri-urban street vendors.

INS Udaygiri and INS Himgiri

Syllabus: GS-3: Science and Technology – Defence Technology.

Context:

- The Indian Navy on Tuesday (August 26, 2025) simultaneously commissioned two Nilgiri-class stealth guided-missile frigates, the INS Udaygiri and INS Himgiri, at Visakhapatnam.

Background

- Successor to **Project 17 (Shivalik-class)** frigates.
- Aim: Strengthen India's **blue-water navy** and enhance **stealth, survivability, and firepower**.
- **7 ships planned:** INS Nilgiri, INS Udaygiri, INS Himgiri, INS Taragiri, INS Mahendragiri, INS Dunagiri, INS Vindhyagiri.

Design & Features

- **Stealth Enhancements:** Improved hull design, reduced radar cross-section.
- **Weapons & Sensors:**
 - BrahMos supersonic cruise missiles (Surface-to-Surface).
 - Barak-8 / LRSAM (Surface-to-Air).
 - Torpedoes & Rocket launchers (Anti-submarine warfare).
 - Rapid-fire CIWS for close-range threats.
 - Advanced radars & Shakti EW suite for detection and countermeasures.
- **Integrated Platform Management System (IPMS):** Automation & crew coordination.
- **Propulsion:** CODOG (Combined Diesel or Gas) – Diesel engines + Gas turbines driving Controllable Pitch Propellers (CPP).
- **Blue-water capability:** Can operate in distant oceans, handle both conventional and asymmetric threats.

Recently Commissioned Ships

- **INS Udaygiri (2024)**
 - Built by **Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd (MDL)**.
 - 100th ship designed by **Navy's Warship Design Bureau**.
 - Name revived from 1976 vessel (participated in **Op Pawan, Op Cactus, Op Sahayata**).

➤ **INS Himgiri (2024)**

- First P-17A frigate built by **Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE)**.
- Name revived from 1974 vessel (similar operational legacy).

Strategic Importance

- Boosts **self-reliance in warship design and construction**.
- Strengthens **sea control and deterrence** in Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- Enhances **multi-mission capability**: Anti-air, Anti-ship, Anti-submarine, and electronic warfare.

Future Developments

- **Project 17 Bravo (P-17B)**:
 - Cleared by **Defence Acquisition Council in 2024**.
 - Next-gen frigates with further stealth and automation upgrades.

Rio Earth Summit (1992)

Syllabus: GS-3: Environment and Ecology – Summits.

Context:

- This year 2025 marks three decades since the landmark Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

Rio Earth Summit, 1992 (UNCED)

What it is

- United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED).
- Held at **Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (June 1992)**.
- Largest global gathering on **environment & sustainable development**.
- Attended by **172 countries, 108 heads of state, 2,400+ NGOs**.

Key Features

- Introduced **Sustainable Development** as guiding global framework.
- Adopted **Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)** principle.
- Recognised **sovereign rights over natural resources**.

- Linked **environment with trade, equity, and development**.
- Strengthened cooperation on **biodiversity, desertification, and climate change**.

Major Outcomes

- **Rio Declaration (1992)**
 - 27 principles forming global environmental law.
 - Stressed precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, CBDR.
- **Agenda 21**
 - Comprehensive global **action plan for sustainable development**.
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**
 - Foundation of global climate governance.
 - Later led to Kyoto Protocol (1997), Paris Agreement (2015).
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
 - First global treaty on **biodiversity conservation**.
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**
 - Cooperation on **land degradation and desertification**.

Importance

- Marked **beginning of multilateral climate cooperation**.
- Mainstreamed **equity and justice** via CBDR principle.
- Elevated **Global South's voice** (India, G77).
- Provided the **blueprint for future treaties** (Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement).
- Symbol of **global environmental solidarity**, though implementation challenges persist.

National Designated Authority for Carbon Markets

Syllabus: GS-3: Environment related organizations

Context:

India has recently established a National Designated Authority (NDA) to manage carbon emissions trading under the 2015 Paris Agreement.

National Designated Authority (NDA) for Carbon Markets

What it is?

- A statutory requirement under **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (2015)**.
- Constituted by the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)**.
- Functions as the **nodal body** to regulate, approve, and monitor India's participation in carbon markets.

Composition

- **21-member body**, chaired by the **Environment Secretary**.
- Members include representatives from:
 - Ministry of External Affairs
 - Ministry of Steel
 - Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
 - Ministry of Power
 - NITI Aayog
- **Multi-sectoral composition** ensures coherence between climate commitments, development priorities, and industrial policies.

Functions of NDA

- **Project Approval**
 - Evaluate and authorise projects generating **Emission Reduction Units (ERUs)**.
- **National Criteria**
 - Recommend types of activities/projects eligible for carbon trading in line with sustainability and NDC targets.
- **Monitoring & Revision**
 - Periodically update eligible activities/projects as per India's national priorities.
- **Carbon Credit Use**
 - Approve use of ERUs for meeting India's **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**.
- **International Role**
 - Represent India in **Article 6 frameworks**.

- Facilitate **bilateral/multilateral credit transfers**.

Significance for India

- **Supports NDCs:** Helps achieve pledge of **45% reduction in emission intensity (2005–2030)**.
- **Attracts Investments:** Boosts renewable, low-carbon, and sustainable projects.
- **Market Integration:** Aligns India with global carbon trading systems.
- **Strategic Leverage:** Strengthens India's role in international climate diplomacy.

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

- **What it is:** Provides the legal basis for **international carbon markets**.
- **Adopted in:** Paris Agreement (2015), detailed rulebook finalised at **COP29 (Baku, 2024)**.
- **Purpose:**
 - Allow countries to **trade emission reduction credits**.
 - Provide **cost-effective pathways** for NDC achievement.
 - Promote **sustainable development** alongside climate action.
- **Mechanisms:**

Bilateral Trading (Article 6.2) – country-to-country credit transfer.

UN-governed Mechanism (Article 6.4) – like a global carbon market.

Non-market Approaches (Article 6.8) – technology transfer, capacity building.