

Prelim Bits 24-01-2017

Doha amendment to Kyoto protocol:

\n\n

\n

- The Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997, is an international treaty that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

\n

- Under the Kyoto Protocol, industrialized nations agreed to cut their greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels.

\n

- It is operational since 2005.

\n

- A group of rich and industrialized countries were assigned emission reduction targets with the first commitment period of 2005-2012.

\n

- The Doha amendment was made to Kyoto protocol in 2012 to extend the obligations of the developed countries for the second commitment period of 2012-2020.

\n

- It requires ratification from a total of 144 of the 192 parties of the Kyoto Protocol to become operational.

\n

- As only 75 countries have so far ratified the Doha amendments it could not be enforced.

\n

- China, Poland, Australia, Mexico, South Africa, Indonesia are some of the countries that ratified Doha amendments.

\n

- India is expected to ratify it this month.

\n

- US have not ratified the Kyoto Protocol and Canada withdrew from Kyoto protocol in 2012.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

ATM machine on Warship:

\n\n

\n

- INS Vikramaditya is the largest warship and latest aircraft carrier of the Indian Navy.

\n

- INS Vikramaditya has a new ATM machine with other transaction facilities like deposit and transfer, installed onboard by SBI.

\n

- This is to enable 1500 personnel of the ship to manage their domestic financial requirements and money transactions at their own convenience

\n

\n\n

\n\n

New Programme under National Health Mission:

\n\n

\n

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is launching population based prevention, screening and control programme for five common non-communicable diseases i.e Hypertension, Diabetes, and Cancers of oral cavity, breast and cervix.

\n

- There are many prevention strategies.

\n

- Population based prevention strategies target the whole population e.g a mass-media anti-smoking campaign.

\n

- These interventions are a one size fits all type, with no allowance for targeting specific populations.

\n

- While these programs are usually expensive, they are quite economic when calculated on a cost-per-person basis.

\n

- Population-based prevention strategies include:\n

\n

1. legislation

\n

2. media-based strategies (including mass media campaigns and reduction in the advertising and promotion of alcohol and tobacco)

\n
3. drug education (including school drug education)

\n
\n

\n



SHANKAR
IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering