



C.A Dated On 27-05-2019

GS-1

UNESCO World heritage Site:

Why in news?

The architectural heritage of Orchha town in [Madhya Pradesh](#) which depict peculiar style of the Bundela dynasty have been included in UNESCO's tentative list of world heritage sites following a proposal sent by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to the U.N. body.

Details:

- The ASI had sent a proposal to the UNESCO on April 15, 2019 to include the sites in its list, an ASI official told *PTI*.
- According to the rules, to be a part of UNESCO's World Heritage sites, the heritage or any historical site first has to be on the tentative list.
- After it makes to the tentative list, another proposal is sent to the UNESCO.

About Orchha Town:

- Orchha is situated on the banks of the Betwa river.
- It is located around 80 km away from Tikamgarh district in Madhya Pradesh and 15 km from Jhansi of Uttar Pradesh.
- Orchha was built by king Rudra Pratap Singh of Bundela dynasty in the 16th century.
- The ancient town is famous for its Chaturbhuj Temple, Orchha fort complex, Raja Mahal among others.

Orchha Architecture:

- The Bundela architecture has Mughal influence since the two dynasties were very close.
- The famous King of Bundela dynasty Veer Singh Dev was a close friend of Mughal emperor Jahangir and fought wars as Akbar's aid.
- Orchha is also famous for its two elevated minaret called Saavan and Bhadon and its four palaces — Jahangir Palace, Raj Mahal, Sheesh Mahal and Rai Praveen Mahal — and for its concept of open bungalows, stone work windows, animal statues depicting the culture of Bundelkhand.



C.A Dated On 27-05-2019

- It is the only place in India where Lord Ram is worshipped as a king with a dedicated temple in his name called Sri Ram Raja Mandir.

GS-2

Salwa Judum:

Why in News?

The Centre will ask the Telangana and [Andhra Pradesh](#) governments to identify tribals who allegedly fled Chhattisgarh due to the Salwa Judum movement around 15 years ago and settled there.

Background:

- The action came on a complaint of an NGO, CGNet Swara Foundation, that wrote to the ministry claiming that over 5,000 families had fled [Chhattisgarh](#) to settle in Andhra Pradesh (which got bifurcated in 2012) due to the controversial militia force.
- The NGO claimed that these families had been living without basic facilities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and could not benefit from the Forest Rights Act, 2006, which provides for giving land rights to those living on forest land for at least three generations before December 31, 2005.

Aboutt Salwa Judum:

- Salwa Judum was a militia that had been deployed as part of anti-Maoist operations in Chhattisgarh.
- It was operational between 2005 and 2011, before it was banned by the Supreme Court
- The Supreme Court banned the militia force in 2011 after it acquired a notorious reputation for burning villages, killing people and sexually assaulting women after terming them Maoist sympathisers.



C.A Dated On 27-05-2019

GS-3

Plastic pollution:

Context:

One million plastic drinking bottles are purchased every minute, while up to five trillion single-use plastic bags are used worldwide every year, according to the UN Environment. In total, half of all plastic produced is designed to be used only once, and thrown away.

As part of the global effort to battle plastic pollution, an all-woman team this month opened an expedition through Padma river in [Bangladesh](#), which will end at the source of the Ganges in the Himalayas.

About Single use Plastic:

- Single-use plastic waste is a global menace.
- Oceans get clogged with an estimated nine million tonnes of plastic every year, and rivers play a significant role in making the problem worse as they act as conveyor belts for plastic debris flowing into the oceans.
- Ten rivers carry more than 90% of the plastic waste. The Meghna, the Brahmaputra and the Ganges carry 72,845 tonnes of plastic waste a year.

Aim of the Expedition:

- The "Sea to Source: Ganges" expedition is the first of several international river expeditions planned as part of the *National Geographic's* initiative, which aims to significantly reduce the amount of single-use plastic reaching oceans.
- The team working on the land will collect data on the use of plastic in communities and how waste is collected and managed, and will quantify the movement and type of plastic in the environment.
- The water team will study plastic pollution in the air, water, sediment and species in and around the river.



C.A Dated On 27-05-2019

- The socioeconomic team will survey local communities along the expedition route to better understand perceptions of plastic pollution, household plastic waste management and local solutions.

Exponential rise in production

- Researchers estimate that more than 8.3 billion tonnes of plastic has been produced since the early 1950s.
- About 60% of that plastic has ended up either in a landfill or the natural environment. Some other worrying trends have emerged.
- Since the 1950s, the rate of plastic production has grown faster than that of any other material.
- There has also been a major shift away from durable plastic towards plastics that are meant to be thrown away after a single use.
- These products have become integral to our daily lives.
- Food and beverage companies are globally derided as bad actors. Coca-Cola, for the first time, has revealed that it used three million tonnes of plastic packaging in one year.

The UN has urged people to beat plastic pollution in their everyday lives and has asked global leaders to act fast. Whether these alterations in business and people's lifestyles will lead to an overall change remains to be seen.

Ice Age Evidence in Indian Ocean:

Context:

In a first, scientists have discovered the remnants of seawater dating back to the Ice Age, tucked inside rock formations in the middle of the Indian Ocean.

Researchers from the University of Chicago in the U.S. made the discovery on a months-long scientific mission exploring the limestone deposits that form the Maldives.

How was Discovery made?



इशोरइशा
I A S A C A D E M Y
Your Dreams, Our Mission!

C.A Dated On 27-05-2019

- The ship, the JOIDES Resolution, is specifically built for ocean science and is equipped with a drill that can extract cores of rock over a mile long from up to three miles beneath the seafloor.
- Further studies showed that the water was not from today's ocean, but the last remnants of a previous era that had migrated slowly through the rock.
- Scientists are interested in reconstructing the last Ice Age because the patterns that drove its circulation, climate and weather were very different from today's.
- Understanding these patterns could shed light on how the planet's climate will react in the future.