

Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP-3)

Why in the news?

- The third unit of the **Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP-3)** in Gujarat achieved its **'first criticality'**, which is a landmark event in India's domestic civilian nuclear programme.
- **First Criticality** is a term that **signifies the initiation of a controlled but sustained nuclear fission reaction**



About Kakrapar Atomic Power Plant

- It is the country's **first 700 MWe (megawatt electric) unit**, located in **Gujarat**.
- It is the **biggest indigenously developed variant** of the **Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR)**.
- It is significant in terms of **optimization of its PHWR design**.
- It addresses the **issue of excess thermal margins** and an **improvement in the economies of scale**, without significant changes to the design of the 540 MWe reactors.



Note:

- **'Thermal margin'** refers to the extent to which the **operating temperature** of the reactor is **below its maximum operating temperature**.

Topic- GS Paper 3- Science and Technology

Source- Indian Express

Krishnapatnam port

Why in the news?

- The **Competition Commission of India** has recently **approved the acquisition of Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited** by Adani Ports and **Special Economic Zone Limited**.
- The proposed combination **envisages acquisition of equity shareholding along with management control** of Krishnapatnam Port Company Limited by Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited.



About Krishnapatnam port

- It is a **privately built and owned all weather, deep water port** on the east coast of India, located in the **Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh**.
- KPCL is **engaged as a developer and operator of the deep-water port at Krishnapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**.
- Adani Ports is a **customer-facing integrated port infrastructure services provider** currently present across ten domestic ports in six maritime states of **Gujarat, Goa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Odisha**.

Related Information

About Competition Commission of India

- Competition Commission of India is a **statutory body of the Government of India** responsible for enforcing **The Competition Act, 2002** throughout India.
- It was established on **14 October 2003**.
- It became **fully functional in May 2009** with Dhanendra Kumar as its first Chairman.

Topic- GS Paper 1–Geography (Important port)

Source- AIR

Siddi community

Why in the news?

- The **Siddi community in Karnataka** got its **first lawmaker** as **Governor Vajubhai Vala** nominated **five persons**, including **Shantharama Budna Siddi**, to the **Karnataka Legislative Council**.



About Siddi Community

- The Siddis are an **ethnic group who descended from the Bantu-speaking people of South-East Africa** and were brought to **India by Portuguese merchants 400 years ago.**
- They are included in the list of **Scheduled Tribes (ST) in Karnataka.**
- **Karnataka, Gujarat and Hyderabad** are the main population centres of the Siddi community in India.



Related Information

About the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)

- **PVTGs** are more vulnerable among the tribal groups.
- In **India, tribal population makes up for 8.6%** of the total population.
- In 1973, the **Dhebar Commission** created **Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs)** as a separate category, who are **less developed among the tribal groups.**
- In 2006, the **Government of India renamed the Primitive Tribal Groups as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.**
- The criteria for identifying Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are: -
 - Pre-agricultural level of technology
 - Low level of literacy,
 - Economic backwardness
 - A declining or stagnant population.
- Government of India has identified 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes.
- Among the **75 listed PVTG's the highest number** are found in **Odisha.**

Note:

- In **Karnataka** two **Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups** identified.
- These are Jenu **Kuruba and Koraga**

Topic- GS Paper 1–Art and Culture

Source- The Hindu

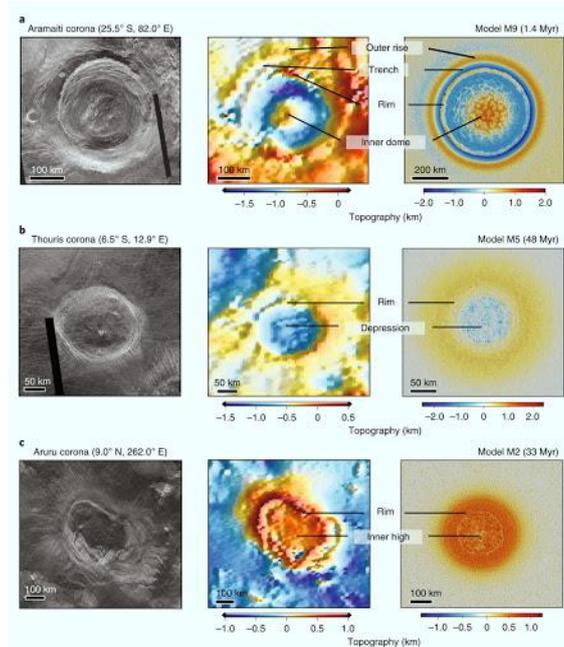
Venus Coronae

Why in the news?

- Researchers has recently found young **coronae** in the **imagery of Venus' surface captured by spacecraft like NASA's Magellan probe**, which orbited **Venus from 1990 to 1994.**

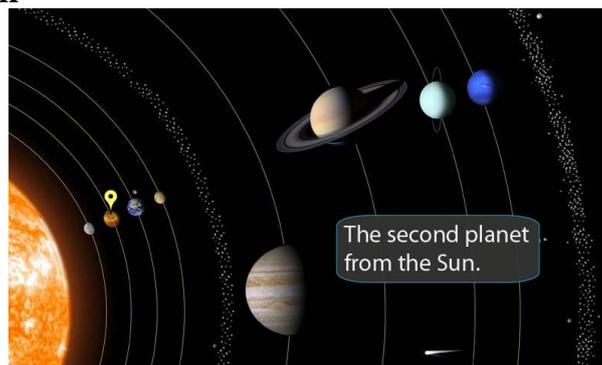
About Coronae

- Coreonae are the **Venus' ring-shaped volcanic structures.**
- They are formed by **plumes of molten rock rising from the mantle up through the crust.**
- This process is similar to how **Earth's volcanos function.**
- Interestingly, **most of Earth's volcanism** occurs along the **boundaries of tectonic plates**, but modern **Venus doesn't seem to possess tectonic plates.**



- They identified **three dozen features on Venus**, which they **state could have been created by volcanism**.
- **Venus** was earlier **determined to be an inactive planet** but now it is **being said that the interior is still churning** and can feed many active volcanoes.

Related Information



About Venus

- **Venus** is the **second planet from the Sun** and is the **brightest planet in the solar system**.
- It is sometimes referred to as the **sister planet to Earth**, because of the **similar mass and size**.

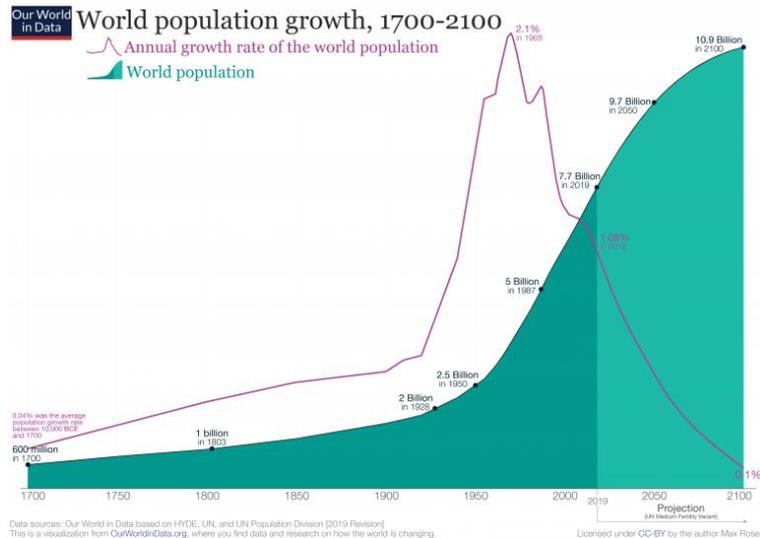
Topic- GS Paper 3–Science and Technology

Source- Indian Express

World Population Projection

Why in the news?

- Recently a **new analysis published in ‘The Lancet’** has projected that the **world population will peak much earlier** than previously estimated.
- The researchers have **analyzed population trends in 195 countries**.
- It used data from the **Global Burden of Disease Study 2017** to **model future population in various scenarios as a function of fertility, migration, and mortality rates**.



Highlights of the report

- The **research projects the world population will peak at 9.73 billion in 2064**, which is **36 years earlier than the 11 billion peaks projected for 2100** by last year's UN report **World Population Prospects**.
- For **2100**, the new report projects a **decline to 8.79 billion from the 2064 peak**.
- For India, the **report projects a peak population of 1.6 billion in 2048**, up from **1.38 billion in 2017**.
- By 2100, the **population is projected to decline by 32% to 1.09 billion**.
- The **global TFR is predicted to steadily decline from 2.37 in 2017 to 1.66 in 2100**.
- The **TFR is projected to fall below 2.1 in 183 countries**.
- In **23 countries** including **Japan, Thailand, Italy and Spain**, it is projected to **shrink by more than 50%**.

Reports and India

- **India's TFR was already below 2.1 in 2019**.
- The TFR is projected to have a **continue a steep decline until about 2040, reaching 1.29 in 2100**.
- The **number of working-age adults (20–64 years)** in India is projected to fall from **around 748 million in 2017 to around 578 million in 2100**.
- However, this will be the **largest working-age population in the world by 2100**.
- In the **mid-2020s**, **India is expected to surpass China's workforce population (950 million in 2017, and 357 million in 2100)**.
- From **2017 to 2100**, **India is projected to rise up the list of countries with the largest GDP, from 7th to 3rd**.
- India is projected to have the **second largest net immigration in 2100**, with an **estimated half a million more people immigrating to India in 2100 than emigrating out**.
- Among the **10 countries with the largest populations in 2017 or 2100**, **India is projected to have one of the lowest life expectancies (79.3 years in 2100, up from 69.1 in 2017)**.

Related Information

About Total fertility rate

- The **total fertility rate (TFR)**, sometimes also called the **fertility rate**, **absolute/potential natality**, **period total fertility rate (PTFR)**, or **total period fertility rate (TPFR)** of a population is the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if:

- a. She was to experience the exact current age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) through her lifetime, and
- b. She was to survive from birth to the end of her reproductive life

Topic- GS Paper 3–Important Report

Source- TOI

Tianwen-1 (TW-1)

Why in the news?

- **China** has recently launched its **TIANWEN-1 (TW-1) Mars mission** yet in a bold attempt to **join the United States** in successfully **landing a spacecraft on the red planet.**



About Tianwen-1 (TW-1)

- It is an **interplanetary mission to Mars** by the **China National Space Administration (CNSA)** to send a robotic spacecraft, which consists of an **orbiter, a lander, and a rover.**

Objectives

- It helps to search for **evidence of underground water**, if it's present, as well as evidence of possible ancient life.
- It will also **assess the planet's environment.**

Related Information

CHANDRAYAAN 2 Mission

- **ISRO** has launched **Chandrayaan-2 mission to the Moon** in July, but its **lander failed to reach the lunar surface.**
- It is a **completely indigenous mission**, is **India's second lunar exploration mission** which the following **basic components.**

These are:

- a. **Orbiter**
 - a. It will observe the lunar surface and relay communication between Earth and Chandrayaan 2's Lander.
- b. **Lander (called Vikram)**
 - a. It has designed to execute India's first soft landing on the lunar surface.
- c. **Rover (called Pragyan)**
 - It is a 6-wheeled, AI-powered vehicle, which will move on the lunar surface and perform on-site chemical analysis.

Launcher

- It was launched by Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle GSLV MkIII-M1.
- It is India's most powerful launcher to date, and has been completely designed and fabricated from within the country.

Topic- GS Paper 3–Science and Technology

Source- The Hindu

Operation Legend

Why in the news?

- Recently US President Donald Trump has announced a “surge of federal law enforcement” in cities run by Democrats, including Chicago, as part of an expanded ‘Operation Legend’.



About Operation Legend

- It is a federal law enforcement operation in the U.S. initiated by the administration of President Donald Trump.
- The operation was named after four-year-old LeGend Taliferro, who was shot and killed in Kansas City, Missouri, on June 29, 2020.
- It was implemented after President Trump began deploying federal law enforcement agents to help the local police crack-down on violent crime in the wake of the George Floyd protests.
- Since the killing of George Floyd at the hands of the police in Minneapolis on May 25, anti-racism protesters have been protesting on the streets of the city to seek police reforms.
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- In early July, federal troops were moved into the city “to protect federal property” but have often violently clashed with protesters and detained many in unmarked vehicles.

Topic- GS Paper 2–International Relation

Source- The Hindu

Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020

Why in the news?

- The government has notified the 'Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020' which will provide regulations for e-commerce companies under the Consumer Protection Act 2019.



Salient features Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020

- The **new rules** will be **applicable to all electronic retailers (e-tailers) registered in India or abroad but offering goods and services to Indian consumers.**
- It **aims to protect the rights of consumer** by establishing authorities for **timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers' disputes.**
- The **violation of the rules** will **attract penal action under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.**
- The **e-commerce players** will have to **display the total price of goods and services offered for sale** along with the **break-up of other charges.**
- They are also **required to mention the 'expiry date' of goods offered for sale** and the **'country of origin' of goods and services** that are necessary for **enabling the consumer** to make an **informed decision at the pre-purchase stage.**
- They **require e-tailers to facilitate easy returns, address customer grievances** and **prevent discriminating against merchants** on their platforms.
- Marketplaces as well as **sellers would be required to have grievance officers** who have to respond in a time-bound manner.
- **E-commerce companies** are not allowed to **"manipulate the price"** of the **goods and services offered** on their **platforms to gain unreasonable profit and discriminate** between consumers of the same class.

Topic- GS Paper II–Governance

Source- TOI

Permanent Commission to Women Officers the Indian Army

Why in the news?

- **Defence Ministry** has recently issued the formal **Government Sanction Letter** for grant of **Permanent Commission (PC) to Women Officers in the Indian Army.**
- This will pave the way for empowering **Women Officers** to shoulder larger roles in the organisation.



About the order

- The order **specifies grant of PC to Short Service Commissioned (SSC) Women Officers** in all 10 streams of the Indian Army namely:
 - Army Aviation
 - Electronics and Mechanical Engineers (EME)
 - Army Service Corps (ASC)
 - Army Ordnance Corps (AOC)

- Intelligence Corps
- Army Air Defence (AAD)
- Signals
- Engineers
- Judge and Advocate General (JAG)
- Army Educational Corps (AEC).

Background

- The order follows a **Supreme Court** verdict in **February 2020** that **directed the government that women officers be granted PC and command postings** in all services other than combat.
- It rejected the **Centre's view on physiological limitations of women** as being based on **"sex stereotypes" and "gender discrimination against women"**.

Note:

- The **countries like USA and Israel women** are allowed in active combating but whereas in **India it is not permitted even after permanent commission**.

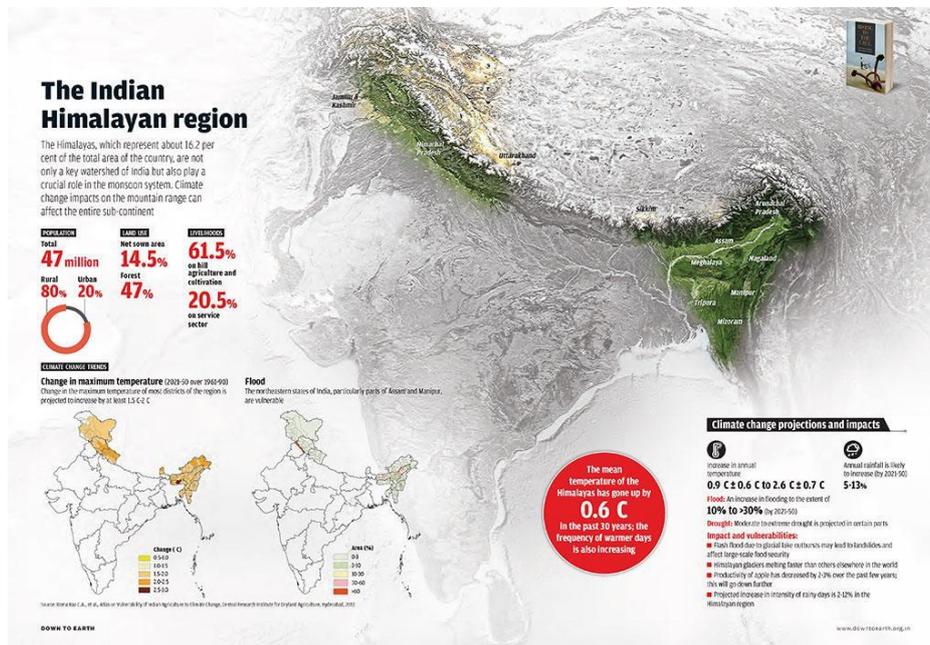
Topic- GS Paper I–Women Empowerment

Source- The Hindu

Report on Climate Change over Indian Region released

Why in the news?

- The first ‘**Assessment of Climate Change over Indian Region**’, released by the **Ministry of Earth Sciences** recently, warns of **tropical cyclones, thunderstorms, heat waves, floods, and droughts in India** unless mitigation measures are adopted soon.
- The projections are for the **decades leading to the end of the 21st century**.



Highlights of the assessment

Temperature

- **Surface air temperature** over India has **risen by 0.6°C per year** during 1901-2018.
- **Regions of North India** have undergone warming more than the **South, where warming has been mainly during winters**.
- Every decade **between 1951-2015** had **7.4 warmer days** and **3.1 warmer nights** than the **annual averages for daily maximum and nightly minimum respectively**.

- The **frequency of warm days** is projected to **increase by 55%** and that of **warm nights by 70%**, both relative to **1976- 2005**.
- **Sea surface temperatures** on the **tropical Indian Ocean** have been rising by an average **1°C annually over 1951-2015**.

Monsoon

- During **1951-2015**, **annual rainfall over India** showed a declining trend.
- The **reduction ranged between 1-5 mm over central India, Kerala and the far Northeast regions**.
- Contrarily, **precipitation increased over J&K and Northwest India**.
- The coming **decades are projected to witness a considerable rise in the mean, extreme and inter-annual variability of rainfall** associated with monsoon.

Droughts and floods

- **Since the 1950s**, the **frequency and intensity** of both heavy **rainfall events and dry days have gone up**.
- These trends are prominent over **Central India and South Peninsular regions** during the **southwest monsoon (June-September)** and **northeast monsoon (October-December)** respectively.
- **Since 1901**, **India has experienced 22 droughts** during monsoon and increase in the area **under drought, frequency and severity too have increased during 1951-2016**.
- Flood risks are **higher over the east coast, West Bengal, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Konkan and cities like Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata**.
- The **Himalayan flood basins** are projected to **greater floods, due to the faster glacial and snow melting**.
- **Major flooding events** are projected over the **Brahmaputra, Ganga and Indus**.

Sea level

- In an **extreme climate scenario**, a risk of inundation looms over **Andhra Pradesh and Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna delta basins**.
- **By 2030**, some **340 million coastal residents** of the **North Indian Ocean** and its **islands would be exposed to coastal hazards**.

Tropical cyclones

- **Storms in the Arabian Sea** are gaining **more strength and the trend is projected to continue**.
- The **number of extremely severe cyclonic storms** formed in the **Arabian Sea has increased in the last 20 years**.

Himalaya snow cover

- By the **end of the century**, the **Hindukush Himalayas** are projected to be **warmer by 2.6-4.6°C**.

Topic- GS Paper 1–Geography

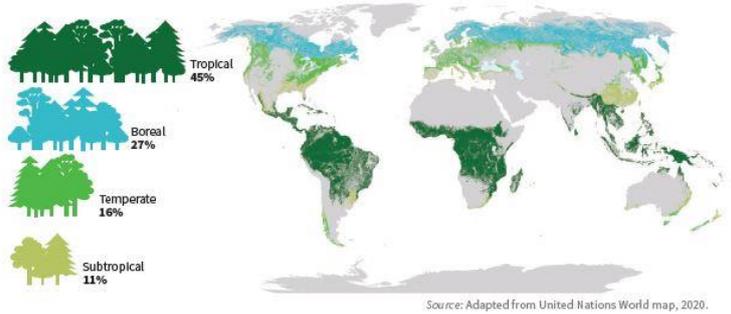
Source- PIB

Global Forest Resources Assessment

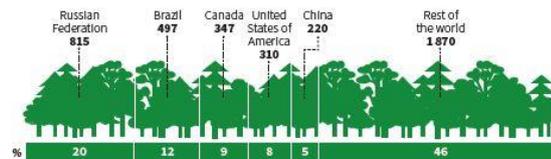
Why in the news?

- According to the latest **Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)** released by the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** of the **United Nations**, **India has ranked third among the top 10 countries** that have gained in forest areas in the last decade.

Proportion and distribution of global forest area by climatic domain, 2020



Top five countries for forest area, 2020 (million ha)



About the Global Forest Resources Assessment

- **Food and Agriculture Organization** has brought out this **comprehensive assessment every five years since 1990**.
- This report **assesses the state of forests, their conditions and management** for all member countries.

What is Considered a “Forest?”

FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT (FRA) adopts a common definition of “forest” to monitor global forest area based on biophysical and land use criteria.



GLOBAL FOREST WATCH (GFW) monitors all forms of tree cover to detect loss and gain based on biophysical criteria, and uses the term “tree cover” instead of “forest”.



bit.ly/GFWvsFRA



Key finding Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020

- The **top 10 countries** that have recorded the maximum average annual net gains in forest area during **2010-2020** are **China, Australia, India, Chile, Vietnam, Turkey, the United States, France, Italy and Romania**.
- India accounts for **two percent of the total global forest area**.
- The **Asian continent** reported the **highest net gain in forest area in 2010-2020**.
- It recorded **1.17 million hectares (ha)** per year net increase in forests in the last decade.

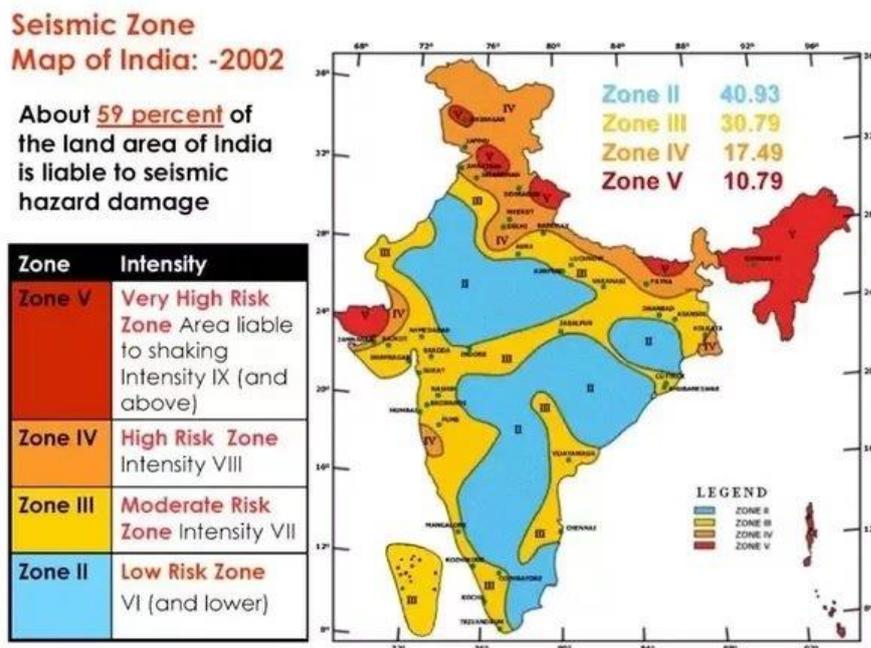
- However, the **South Asia sub-region** reported **net forest losses during 1990-2020**.
- But this decline would have been much higher without the net gain in **India's forest during this period, according to FRA 2020**.
- During the **decade under assessment, India reported 0.38 per cent annual gain in forest, or 266,000 ha of forest increase** every year at an average.
- The **FRA 2020** has credited the **government's Joint Forest Management programme** for the **significant increase in community-managed forest areas** in the Asian continent.

Topic- GS Paper 3–Environment
Source- Down to earth

Tuting-Tidding Suture Zone (TTSZ)

Why in the news?

- Recent study in the **Tuting-Tidding Suture Zone (Arunachal Pradesh)** has revealed that the **area is generating moderate earthquakes at two different depths**.



About Tuting-Tidding Suture Zone (TTSZ)

- It is a **major part of the Eastern Himalaya**, where the **Himalaya takes a sharp southward bend and connects with the Indo-Burma Range**.
- This part of the **Arunachal Himalaya** has **gained significant importance in recent times** due to the **growing need of constructing roads and hydropower projects**, making the need for **understanding the pattern of seismicity in this region critical**.
- The **study aims to explore the elastic properties of rocks and seismicity in this easternmost part of India**.

Key findings of the study

- The **low magnitude earthquakes** are concentrated at **1-15 km depth**, and **slightly higher than 4.0 magnitude earthquakes** are mostly generated from **25-35 km depth**.
- The **intermediate depth is devoid of seismicity and coincides with the zone of fluid/partial melts**.

- **Exhumation and growth of Himalaya** is a continuous process, which is because rocks on the lower surface of a fault plane move under relatively static rocks on the upper surface, a process called under thrusting of the Indian plate beneath its **Eurasian counterpart**.
- This process keeps modifying the **drainage patterns and landforms** and is the **pivotal reason for causing an immense seismic hazard** in the Himalayan mountain belt and adjoining regions.

Topic- GS Paper 1–Geography
Source- The Hindu

RBI signs \$400 mn currency swap with Sri Lanka

Why in the news?

- Recently the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** has signed an agreement for **extending a \$400-million currency swap facility to Sri Lanka** to boost the **foreign reserves and ensure financial stability** of the country.
- This **swap agreement** has been signed under the **SAARC Currency Swap Framework 2019-22**.



About Currency Swap

- The term **Swap means exchange**, under this, a **country provides dollars to a foreign central bank** which at the same time **provides the equivalent funds in its currency** to the former based on the market exchange rate at the time of the transaction.
- The **parties agree to swap back these quantities of their two currencies** at a **specified date in the future which could be the next day or even two years later** using the **same exchange rate** as in the **first transaction**.
- These **swap operations** carry no **exchange rate or other market risks** as **transaction terms** are set in advance.
- Hence, it provides **benefit to the country** which is **getting dollars to use reserves** at any time in order to **maintain an appropriate level of balance of payments or short-term liquidity**.

About SAARC Currency Swap Framework 2019-22

- The **SAARC currency swap framework** came into **operation in 2012**.
- In **2019**, the **RBI revised the framework from 2019-2022**.
- Under the **framework for 2019-22**, RBI will offer swap arrangement **within the overall corpus of USD 2 billion**.

- The draws can be **made in US Dollar, Euro or Indian Rupee.**
- The framework also **provides certain concessions for swap draws in Indian Rupee.**

About South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

- It is a **regional intergovernmental organization** of states in **South Asia.**
- It was **established in 1985.**

Members

- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Note:

- India already has a **\$75 billion bilateral currency swap** line with **Japan**, which has the **second highest dollar reserves after China.**

Topic- GS Paper 3–Economics

Source- The Hindu

Blue poppy

Why in the news?

- A recent study indicated that **Blue poppy or the Queen of Himalayan Flowers** is slowly **depleting at lower altitudes and rocky moraines.**



About the Blue Poppy

- It has been found from **Kumaon to Kashmir** at **elevations of 3,000 to 5,000 meters.**
- The scientific name of this plant is ***Meconopsis aculeate*.**
- It is considered as the **Queen of Himalayan Flowers.**
- These plants have been found **vulnerable to habitat loss and population depletion.**

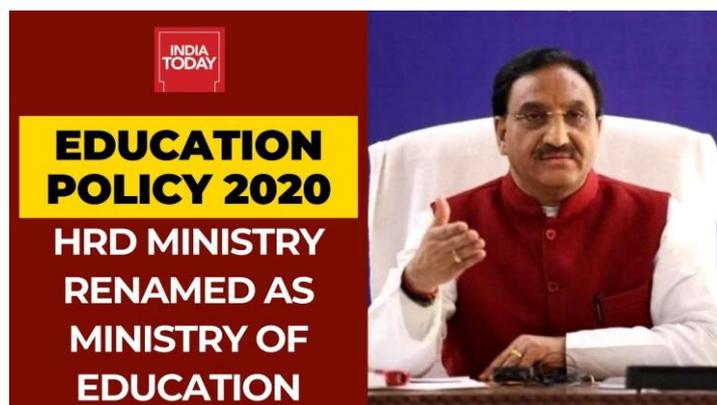
Topic- GS Paper 3–Environment

Source- The Hindu

HRD Ministry renamed as ‘Ministry of Education’

Why in the news?

- The **Union Cabinet** has recently **approved to rename the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (HRD)** as the **Ministry of Education.**



Background

- The name change was a **key recommendation of the draft New Education Policy** proposed by the **former ISRO chief K Kasturirangan**.
- The **HRD ministry** name was **adopted in 1985**, during the tenure of former **Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi**, as it was changed from **ministry of education**.

Related Information

Ministry of Education (India)

- The **Ministry of Education (MoE)**, previously the **Ministry of Human Resource Development (1985-2020)**.
- It is **responsible for the implementation and formulation of the National Policy on Education** approved by Union cabinet of India and to ensure that it is **implemented in letter and spirit**.
- The **Ministry** is held currently by **Ramesh Pokhriyal** and is divided into two departments
 - a. The **Department of School Education and Literacy**, which deals with primary, secondary and higher secondary education, adult education and literacy.
 - b. The **Department of Higher Education**, which deals with a university education, technical education, scholarship, etc.

Topic- GS Paper III –Education

Source- PIB

Green-Ag Project in Mizoram

Why in the news?

- The **Union government** has recently launched the **Green-Ag Project in Mizoram**, to **reduce emissions from agriculture** and ensure **sustainable agricultural practices**.
- **Mizoram** is one of the **five states** where the project will be **implemented other states include Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttarakhand**.



About the Project

- The **project is designed to achieve multiple global environmental benefits** in at least **1.8 million hectares (ha)** of land in **five landscapes, with mixed land use systems.**
- It aims to bring at **least 104,070 ha** of farms under **sustainable land and water management.**
- The **project** will also ensure **49 million Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq)** sequestered or **reduced through sustainable land use and agricultural practices.**



Funding

- The **Green-Ag Project** is funded by the **Global Environment Facility**, while the **Department of Agriculture, Cooperation, and Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW)** is the **national executing agency.**
- Other key players involved in its implementation are **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** and the **Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.**
- The **pilot project** is supposed to end on **March 31, 2026**, in all states, including **Mizoram**, where the **project covers 145,670 ha** of land in two districts – **Lunglei and Mamit.**
- It aims to **cover 35 villages** and includes **two protected areas** – the **Dampa Tiger Reserve** and the **Thorangtlang Wildlife Sanctuary.**

Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS) Framework

Why in the news?

- **National Tiger Conservation Authority of India** has announced the **adoption of the Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards [CA|TS]** across all the **country's 50 Tiger Reserves.**



About Conservation Assured | Tiger Standards (CA|TS) Framework

- It was **launched in 2013**; the tool was **developed in collaboration with field managers, tiger experts and government agencies** engaged in **tiger conservation**.
- **CA|TS is a partnership** of **tiger range governments, inter-governmental agencies, institutions, NGOs and conservation organizations**.
- Tigers are the **first species selected for the initiative**.

What does it mean for India?

- The announcement means **India is the first among the 13 tiger range countries to nationally adopt CA|TS**, which are a **set of minimum standards setting the benchmark** for managing conservation sites.
- This brings **India's total number of registered sites to 94** (which include sites outside the Tiger Reserves).
- CA|TS is a **conservation tool** that sets **best practice and standards to manage target species** and encourages assessments to benchmark progress.

Related Information

About National Tiger Conservation Authority

- It is a **statutory body** under the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change**.
- It was **established in 2005** following the **recommendations of the Tiger Task Force**.
- It was constituted under **enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972**, as amended in 2006, for **strengthening tiger conservation**, as per **powers and functions assigned** to it.

About Project Tiger

- Project Tiger is a **tiger conservation programme** launched in **April 1973**.
- It is **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** of the **Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change** providing **central assistance to the tiger States for tiger conservation** in designated tiger reserves.
- The **population of tigers has increased by 33%** since the **last census in 2014** when the **total estimate was 2,226**.
- **Madhya Pradesh** has the **highest number of tigers at 526**, closely followed by **Karnataka (524) and Uttarakhand (442)**.

Topic- GS Paper III –Environment

Source- WWF