



Capacity Building Programme | Uttarakhand | 08 May 2024

Why in News?

Recently, a two weeks program on **Capacity Building Programme on Project and Risk Management for Public Works for the officers from Republic of Tanzania** commenced at the **National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG), Mussoorie**.

Key Points

- NCGG is committed to **action research, studies, and capacity building** at both the national and international levels.
 - It's efforts align with the Indian philosophy of '**Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam**' i.e., "The world is one Family" and emphasizes strengthening bilateral ties and fostering cooperation with other countries.
 - The capacity building program focuses on **providing a rich cross country experience and a platform for policy dialogue**, while sharing best practices focusing on project and risk management in various sectors.
 - This will result in the officers **gaining valuable insights into the manner in which projects are planned and executed** and institutions are being transformed and people are getting closer to the government.
- The **core objectives of the two-week training program** is to equip officers with essential skills in **Project and Risk Management for Public Works**, while showcasing several projects and works in several important sectors relevant to the participants.
 - The program incorporates immersive field visits, with officers slated to **visit key project sites** such as **Dakpathar Hydropower and Irrigation Dam**, NHAI in Uttarakhand, **Dwarka Expressway in New Delhi**, Indira Paryavaran Bhawan, **World Trade Centre NBCC in New Delhi**, and the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, culminating with a visit to the iconic Taj Mahal.

The National Centre for Good Governance (NCGG)

- It was **set up in 2014** by the Government of India as an **apex-level autonomous institution** under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
 - The Centre traces its origin to the **National Institute of Administrative Research (NIAR)**, which was **set up in 1995 by the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA)**, the Government of India's topmost training institute for civil services.
 - NIAR was subsequently rechristened and subsumed into NCGG.
 - NCGG **deals with a gamut of governance issues from local, state to national levels, across all sectors**.
 - The Centre is mandated to work in the **areas of governance, policy reforms, capacity building and training of [civil servants](#) and technocrats** of India and other developing countries. It also works as a think tank.
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Abbott Mountain's of Uttarakhand | Uttarakhand | 08 May 2024

Why in News?

Abbott Mountain can be found in the beautiful [Himalayan ranges](#) of Uttarakhand, in the town of Lohaghat in the Champawat district.

Key Points

- Abbott Mountain holds historical significance, named after **British surgeon Dr. James Abbott**, who served as the **Commissioner of Kumaon during the British Raj era**. His contributions to the development of the region are commemorated through this majestic peak.
- Apart from its natural beauty, Abbott Mountain also serves as a paradise for **adventure enthusiasts**.
- The region is home to a diverse array of flora and fauna, including rare Himalayan species such as **musk deer**, [Himalayan black bear](#), and a variety of bird species.

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Indian Himalayan Region

- The IHR covers **ten states and four hill districts of India**, viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, among the states and the hill districts of Dima Hasao, Karbi Anglong in Assam and Darjeeling, Kalimpong in West Bengal.
- The uncontrolled demand-driven economic growth has led to haphazard urbanization, environmental degradation and increased risks and vulnerabilities, seriously compromising the unique values of Himalayan ecosystems.
- In addition to a focus on economic growth, the roadmap for sustainable development of the Indian Himalayas needs to be in sync with the relevant [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#).
- Therefore the development in the Himalayas must be fully embedded in the **environmental**,

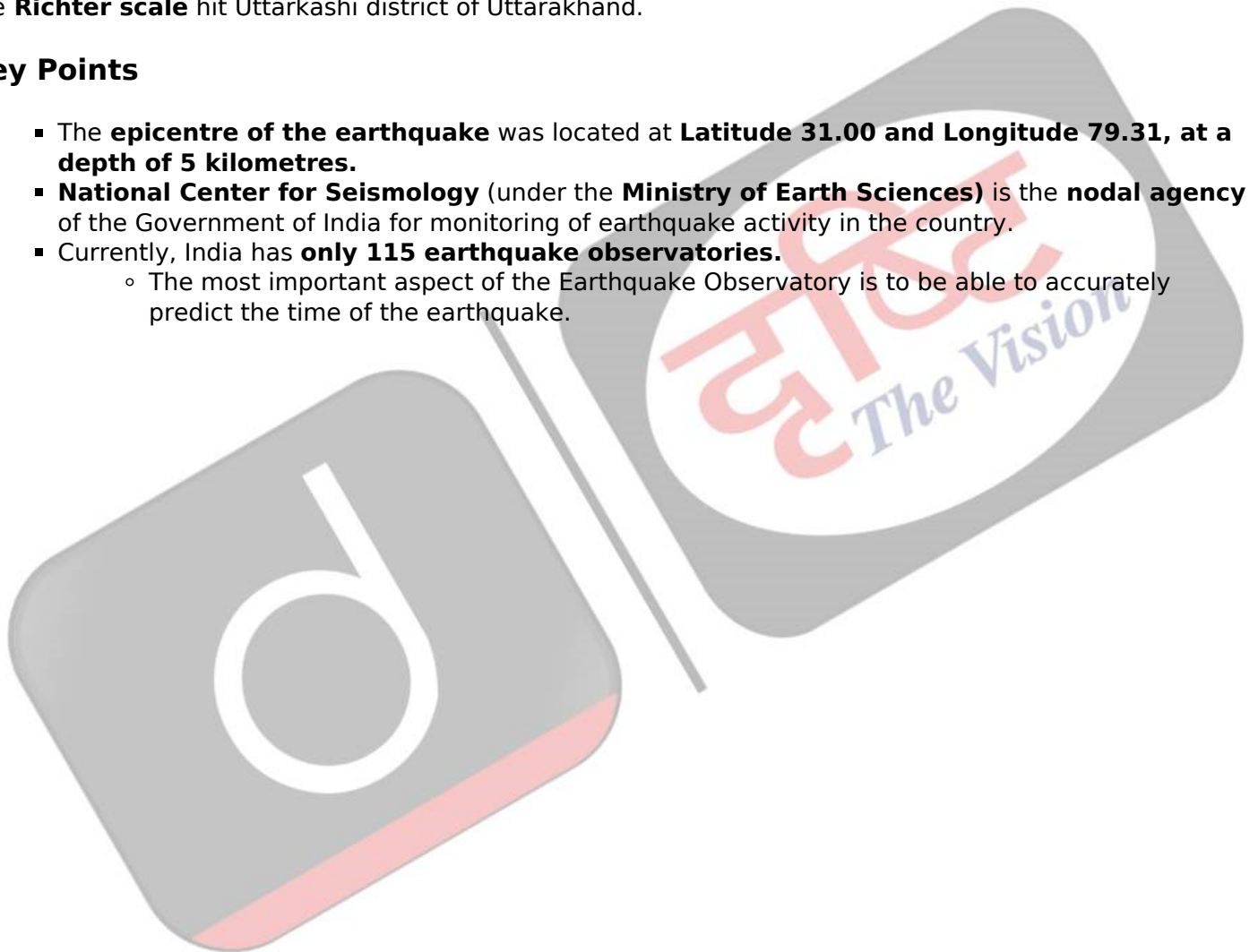
Earthquake in Uttarkashi | Uttarakhand | 08 May 2024

Why in News?

According to the [National Centre for Seismology \(NCS\) data](#), an [earthquake](#) of **2.6 magnitude** on the **Richter scale** hit Uttarkashi district of Uttarakhand.

Key Points

- The **epicentre of the earthquake** was located at **Latitude 31.00 and Longitude 79.31, at a depth of 5 kilometres.**
- **National Center for Seismology** (under the **Ministry of Earth Sciences**) is the **nodal agency** of the Government of India for monitoring of earthquake activity in the country.
- Currently, India has **only 115 earthquake observatories.**
 - The most important aspect of the Earthquake Observatory is to be able to accurately predict the time of the earthquake.



EARTHQUAKE



ABOUT

- Shaking of the earth; caused due to release of energy, generating **seismic waves in all directions**

EARTHQUAKE WAVES

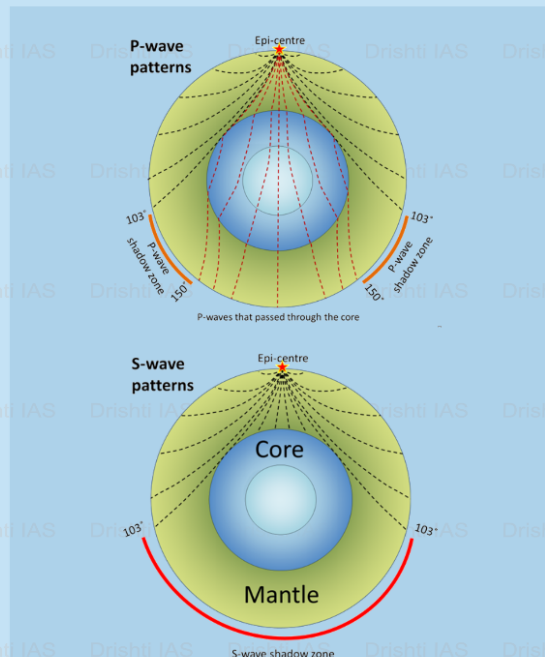
- Body Waves:** Move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth
 - P Waves:** Move faster, First to arrive at surface, Similar to sound waves, Travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials
 - S Waves:** Arrive at surface with some time lag, Travel only through solid materials
- Surface Waves:** Last to report on seismographs, More destructive, Cause displacement of rocks
 - Love Waves:** Same motion as S-waves (horizontal) without vertical displacement, Sideways motion perpendicular to the direction of propagation, Faster than Rayleigh waves
 - Rayleigh Waves:** Cause the ground to shake in an elliptical pattern, Spread out the most of all seismic waves, Move vertically and horizontally in a vertical plane

HYPOCENTER

- Location where the earthquake starts (below earth's surface)

EPICENTER

- Location right above the Hypocenter (on the earth's surface)



CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES

- Release of energy along a Fault/Fault Zones** (break in the crustal rocks)
- Movement of **tectonic plates (most common)**
- Volcanic eruption** (stress changes in rock-injection/withdrawal of magma)
- Human activities** (mining, explosion of chemical/nuclear devices etc.)

MEASURING EARTHQUAKE

- Seismometers** - Measures seismic waves
- Richter Scale** - Measures magnitude (energy released; range: 0-10)
- Mercalli** - Measures intensity (visible damage; range: 1-12)

DISTRIBUTION

- Circum-Pacific Belt** - 81% of earthquakes
- Alpide Earthquake Belt** - 17% of the largest earthquakes
- Mid-Atlantic Ridge** - Mostly submerged underwater

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

- India is **one of the highly earthquake affected countries** due to the presence of technically active mountains - the Himalayas.
- India has been divided into **4 seismic zones (II, III, IV, and V)**

