



Earthquake in Sikar | Rajasthan | 10 Jun 2024

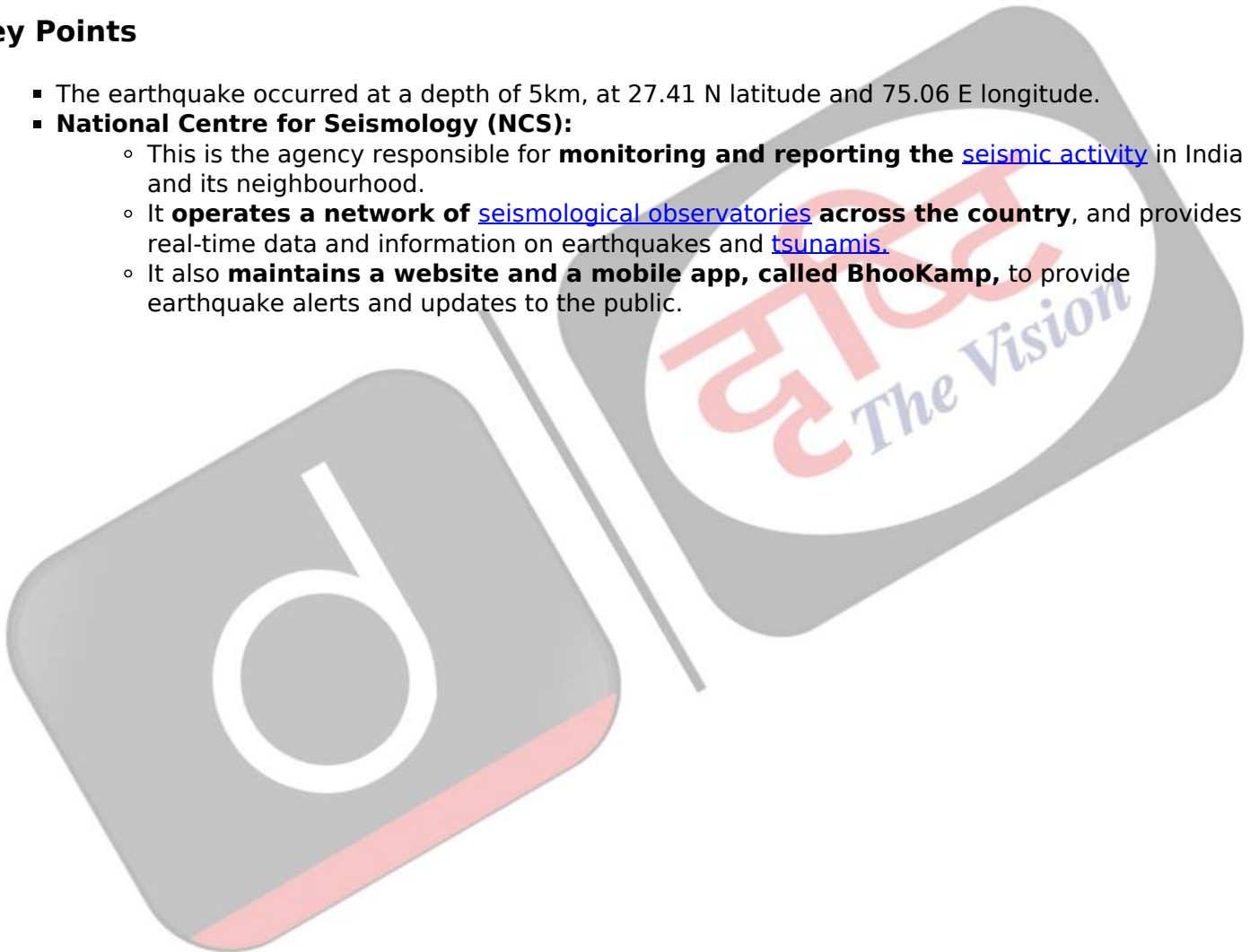
Why in News?

According to the [National Center for Seismology \(NCS\)](#), recently a **3.9 magnitude earthquake** occurred in Rajasthan's Sikar city.

Key Points

- The earthquake occurred at a depth of 5km, at 27.41 N latitude and 75.06 E longitude.
- **National Centre for Seismology (NCS):**
 - This is the agency responsible for **monitoring and reporting the seismic activity** in India and its neighbourhood.
 - It **operates a network of seismological observatories across the country**, and provides real-time data and information on earthquakes and [tsunamis](#).
 - It also **maintains a website and a mobile app, called BhooKamp**, to provide earthquake alerts and updates to the public.

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EARTHQUAKE



ABOUT

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

EARTHQUAKE WAVES

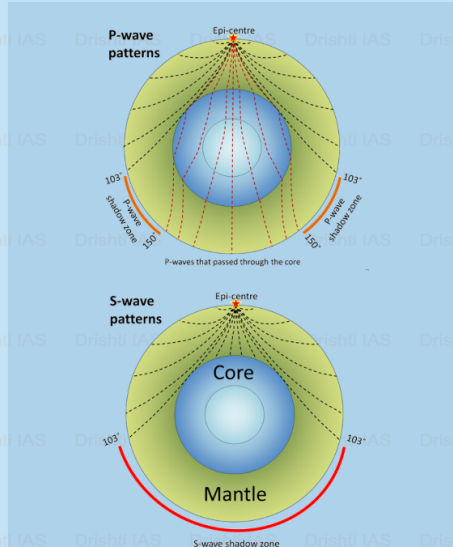
- Body Waves:** Move in all directions travelling through the body of the earth
 - P Waves:** Move faster, First to arrive at surface, Similar to sound waves, Travel through gaseous, liquid and solid materials
 - S Waves:** Arrive at surface with some time lag, Travel only through solid materials
- Surface 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.)

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA

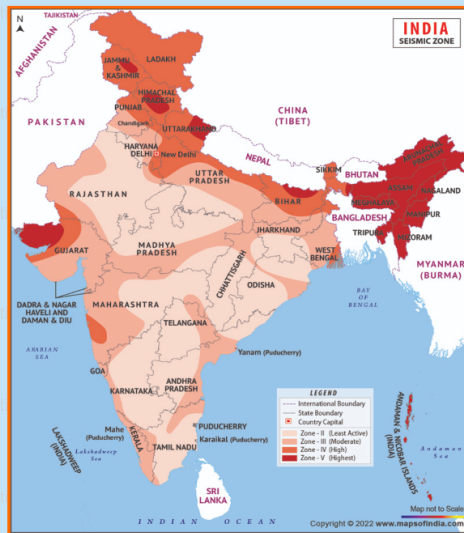
- India is **one of the highly earthquake affected countries** due to the presence of technically active mountains - the Himalayas.
- India has been divided into **4 seismic zones (II, III, IV, and V)**

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



Hike in Kisan Samman Nidhi Assistance to Farmers | Rajasthan | 10 Jun 2024

Why in News?

The **Rajasthan government** announced an **increase in the annual honorarium paid to farmers** under the Union government's [Kisan Samman Nidhi](#).

- The **amount** given to each farm household has been **enhanced from ₹6,000 to ₹8,000 per year**.

Key Points

- Overall, **5.7 million farmers** in **Rajasthan are receiving assistance** through the Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, initiated by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2019**.
- The state's [interim budget](#) has allocated Rs. 1,400 crore to increase the financial aid.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

- **About:**
 - It was launched on 24th February, 2019 to supplement financial needs of land holding farmers.
- **Financial Benefits:**
 - Financial benefit of **Rs 6000/- per year in three equal installments**, every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through [Direct Benefit Transfer \(DBT\) mode](#).
- **Scope of the Scheme:**
 - The scheme was initially meant for **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) having landholding upto 2 hectares** but scope of the scheme was **extended to cover all landholding farmers**.
- **Funding and Implementation:**
 - It is a **Central Sector Scheme** with 100% funding from the Government of India.
 - It is being implemented by the **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare**.
- **Objectives:**
 - To supplement the financial needs of the Small and Marginal Farmers in procuring various inputs to **ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income** at the end of each crop cycle.
 - To protect them from falling in the clutches of moneylenders for meeting such expenses and ensure their continuance in the farming activities.
- **PM-KISAN Mobile App:**
 - It was developed and designed by the [National Informatics Centre](#) in collaboration with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.
- **Physical Verification Module:**
 - A mandatory physical verification of **5% beneficiary every year is being done as per the provisions** laid down in the scheme.

Development of Maharana Pratap Tourist Circuit | Rajasthan | 10 Jun 2024

Why in News?

Rajasthan Chief Minister announced a **Rs100 crore investment** to develop the [Maharana Pratap Tourist Circuit](#) during the inauguration of [Maharana Pratap Jayanti](#) celebrations in Udaipur.

Key Points

- He emphasized the global significance of the **16th century king** as a **source of inspiration for youth worldwide**.
 - The Chief Minister emphasized Maharana Pratap's exceptional bravery, courage, and patriotism, extending beyond his legacy.
- The Rajasthan government is also working to implement **people-friendly innovations in medical science and AI-based technologies** to improve health facilities for locals and tourists.

Maharana Pratap



- **Rana Pratap Singh**, also known as Maharana Pratap, was **born on 9th May 1540 in Kumbhalgarh, Rajasthan**.
 - He was the **13th King of Mewar** and was the **eldest son of Udai Singh II**
 - Maharana Udai Singh II ruled the kingdom of Mewar, with his capital at Chittor.
 - **Udai Singh II** was also a **founder of the city of Udaipur** (Rajasthan).
- **Battle of Haldighati:**
 - The [Battle of Haldighati](#) was **fought in 1576 between Rana Pratap Singh of Mewar and Raja Man Singh of Amber** who was the general of the Mughal emperor Akbar.
 - Maharana Pratap fought a brave war but was **defeated by Mughal forces**.
 - It is said that **Maharana Pratap's loyal horse named Chetak**, gave up his life as the Maharana was leaving the battlefield.
- **Reconquest:**
 - **After 1579**, the Mughal pressure relaxed over Mewar and Pratap recovered Western Mewar including Kumbhalgarh, Udaipur and Gogunda.
 - During this period, he also built **a new capital, Chavand**, near modern Dungarpur.
- **Death:**

- He died on 19th January 1597. He was **succeeded by his son Amar Singh**, who submitted in 1614 to Emperor Jahāngīr, son of Akbar.

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