Don't depend too much on anyone in this world because even your own shadow leaves you when you are in darkness.
GVA + taxes on products - subsidies on products = GDP
- Gross value added is used for measuring gross regional domestic product
- Other measures of the output of entities smaller than a whole economy.
Q-Discuss the consequences of Climate Change on agriculture and food security, and on the Coastal Zones of the world.
FAQ

Earthly matters
A single species, man, is deciding the fate of all others

G. ANANTHAKRISHNAN

How is biodiversity – the vast variety of plants and animals on earth – useful?

At a recent, unique conference organised by the Pontifical Academy of Science at the Vatican involving nature and social scientists, the focus was on the slender thread by which 90% of humanity’s food security hangs – which is, just 103 varieties of plants that are regularly cultivated. At the same time, there is detailed knowledge of only a fifth of all estimated plant species that exist. Yet, vast areas of earth are being deforested before the rest can even be studied. A similar lack of full understanding of how plants, animals and the environment interact, with consequences for humans, underscores the need for restraint, scientists say.

What is the threat to the world’s biodiversity?

The real possibility that half of all wildlife will disappear permanently by the turn of the century worries scientists, who say human beings have not taken into account the irreplaceable services like water, food, medicines, flood control and pollution abatement that nature provides them. This is in contrast to other types of accepted accounting, such as determining poverty lines, direct environmental losses and climate change impact. As the planet’s population continues to grow, and resource consumption rises, the rate of species loss is accelerating.

Major threats to biodiversity are clearing of land for agriculture and urbanisation, spread of alien species, pests, and disease-causing organisms, unsustainable hunting and gathering of animals, and climate change. As scientist Paul R. Ehrlich describes it, a single species is determining the fate of all others.

But have there not been past extinctions? There have been five mass extinctions so far in Earth’s geological history, with a more than 75% loss of estimated species. The earliest, the Ordovician, about 440 million years ago, was followed by the Devonian (365 million years), Permian (245 million), Triassic (210 million), Cretaceous (65 million). What differentiates the current rate of loss of plants and animals from those is the relentless human pressure on nature.

What can be done?

Conservationists like Prof. Ehrlich, who view a surging population coupled with consumption as the primary threat, advocate more women’s education to reduce the birth rate. Sustainable practices like cutting fossil fuel use, accounting for the value of ecological systems, sparing wild areas from resource extraction, expanding urban agriculture, and preserving species in sanctuaries are ways forward.
Food on its own terms-Kerala

The Chief Minister was in the national capital in January seeking a greater allocation of rice to the State.

How is it possible that a State once identified by the wealth of its agriculture has been brought to the sorry state whereby its Chief Minister must travel to Delhi to ensure that his people are properly fed?

Changed agrarian scenario

In the early seventies, following the boom in the Arabian Gulf region, the State saw a new form of emigration.

While Kerala had long witnessed the migration of the educated for want of opportunities domestically, for the first time there was a significant outflow of manual labour—from agriculture.

While it was only the men who migrated, the higher incomes transformed the households socially, and the women too withdrew from the labour market.

This hit paddy cultivation most as women were represented in the planting and harvesting of paddy.
The wage rose and the cultivation of paddy was no longer viable as cheaper rice came in from the rest of India.

In abolishing tenancy the land reforms had extinguished the traditional landlords but did not inevitably transfer land to those who actually laboured on the field.

This is reflected in the current agitation for land by the Adivasi community.

Kerala is rare among the world’s economies, barring Zimbabwe, where agricultural production actually declined after land reforms.

Land reforms in China after Mao led to a surge in food production, which in turn led to its rise to global prominence.

The Green Revolution followed and, despite its negative ecological fallout, India has never looked back.

In a world of creeping(worm) climate change, the global supply of food is set to shrink.

Due to the depletion of groundwater and sand mining of the riverbeds to provide material for luxury house construction.

Land need not be turned into real estate to lose its fertility.
Conclusion

- A Kerala needs a new politics if its economy is to adjust to the emerging scenario of rising food prices and a shrinking Gulf economy which is sure to impact livelihoods.
- Public policy is likely to adapt only if political parties are pressurised by a citizenry.
- Aranmula Puncha (paddy fields), an iconic agricultural landscape in central Kerala, after citizen action prevented its diversion to build an airport.
- The regeneration has been made possible by active support from the government machinery.
- When such synergy is replicated across the State, its future Chief Ministers need not travel to Delhi seeking food.
Gurmehar Kaur, the 20-year-old student from Delhi University who started a social media campaign in opposition to the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthishi Parishad, has been trolled into silence, and has reportedly left Delhi due to rape and death threats.

Progressive politics

Ms. Kaur's politics, similar to vast sections of the student community across the country, is aimed at questioning the narrowing of freedom of speech and expression. Rohith Vemula of the University of Hyderabad could be demeaned for being a Dalit. Umar Khalid and Shehla Rashid of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)- follower of left-wing ideology.

Ms. Kaur has disrupted the narrative of the dying soldier that is brought out by the right wing at the drop of a hat to shut down dissent. The fact that sections of the Army veterans and relatives of those who died on the battlefield in Kargil have come out in her support. Cricketer Virender Sehwag and actor Randeep Hooda jumped into the fray.
I am a student from Delhi University.
I am not afraid of ABVP,
I am not alone.
Every student of India is with me.
#StudentsAgainstABVP
The incident has also stoked regional identity politics, with some prominent voices supporting Ms. Kaur remarking with condescension on the brawny, sexist Haryanvi in the context of Sehwag and Hooda, and wrestlers Geeta Phogat, Babita Kumari and Yogeshwar Dutt, all belonging to Haryana, reacting with hostility.

The space of social media is admittedly a free-for-all.

But progressive-minded people using stereotypes constitutes a weak defence and poor strategy. By that logic, the harassment of Ms. Kaur would also end up constituting ‘free speech’, which it is not.

Nonetheless, she has been vilified for lacking courage for withdrawing herself from the campaign, regardless of the actual धैर्य she has displayed till this point.
Amnesty International’s latest annual report, that “2016 saw the idea of human dignity and equality.

The report identifies three most troubling manifestations of the erosion of human rights values. These are

1) The systematic suppression of dissenting voices,
2) Arise in xenophobic and divisive means of political mobilisation and
3) The substitution of an ‘us versus them’ nationalist narrative for multilateralism.

All the defining economic and political challenges of the day.

The very notion of a human family, coming under vigorous and relentless assault from powerful narratives of blame, fear and scapegoating, propagated by those who sought to take or cling on to power almost at any cost”, could not have captured in starker terms the current worldwide repudiation of the core ideals enshrined in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

State repression, torture and extrajudicial executions of guerrilla insurgents in parts of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Explorable global human rights scenario, which in its view is comparable to the 1930s, on the U.S. and Europe—Domino effect—chain reaction.
The erosion of human rights leadership, the report says, mature democracies in pursuit of a narrow nationalist agenda have no locus standi to promote global cooperation. Where basic human dignity and equality are bartered away, that would be the end of individual and collective rights as the world has known them for a little over seven decades.
The Central Statistics Organisation (CSO) of India is responsible for co-ordination of statistical activities in India, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards.

The CSO was set up in the cabinet secretariat on 2 May 1951.

It has a well-equipped Graphical Unit.

The CSO is located in Delhi.

Some portion of Industrial Statistics work pertaining to Annual Survey of industries is carried out in Calcutta.

The Central Statistical office (CSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSP & I) is responsible for the compilation of National Accounts Statistics.
The **India Meteorological Department (IMD)**, also referred to as the *Met Department*, is an agency of the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Government of India.

It is the principal agency responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology.

IMD is headquartered in New Delhi and operates hundreds of observation stations across India and Antarctica.

IMD is also one of the six Regional Specialised Meteorological Centres of the World Meteorological Organization.

It has the responsibility for forecasting, naming and distribution of warnings for tropical cyclones in the Northern Indian Ocean region, including the Malacca Straits, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

In 1686, Edmond Halley published his treatise on the Indian summer monsoon.

IMD is headed by the *Director General of Meteorology*. Dr. K. J. Ramesh is Director General of Meteorology since August 1 2016.
Amnesty International (commonly known as Amnesty and AI) is a non-governmental organisation focused on human rights that claims to have over 7 million members and supporters around the world.

The stated objective of the organisation is "to conduct research and generate action to prevent and end grave abuses of human rights, and to demand justice for those whose rights have been violated."

Amnesty International was founded in London in 1961, following the publication of the article "The Forgotten Prisoners" in The Observer on 28 May 1961, by the lawyer Peter Benenson.

Amnesty draws attention to human rights abuses and campaigns for compliance with international laws and standards.

It works to mobilise public opinion to put pressure on governments that let abuse take place.

Amnesty considers capital punishment to be "the ultimate, irreversible denial of human rights".

The organisation was awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its "campaign against torture," and the United Nations Prize in the Field of Human Rights in 1978.
Be Happy & Help Each Other