

# 1. Shortnews

## 1. Orcas

A new study has found that killer whales may be exploring human behaviour by offering them whole prey and waiting for them to respond.

### About Killer Whales (Orcas)

**Description** - Killer Whales, commonly known as Orcas, are found worldwide. They are the largest members of the dolphin family (Delphinidae).

**Distribution** - Orcas are distributed across all oceans. They are most abundant in cold waters such as Antarctica, Norway, and Alaska, but are also found in tropical and subtropical regions.

**Family** - Belong to the Delphinidae family, which includes all dolphin species. The family also comprises larger species such as the long-finned pilot whale and short-finned pilot whale, though their common names include "whale" rather than "dolphin".

**Behaviour** - Orcas are highly social animals, typically living in groups called pods made up of maternally related individuals seen together frequently. Their curiosity and social nature often lead them to approach fishing vessels, either to check for fish in the nets or to observe human activity. They depend heavily on underwater sound for feeding, communication, and navigation.

**Physical Characteristics** - Adult orcas can grow up to 8 metres in length. They can weigh as much as 6 tonnes.

**Conservation Status** - Listed as Data Deficient on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, meaning their global population status is uncertain.

## 2. Climate Finance

A recent study estimates that India needs \$467 billion by 2030 for significant decarbonization. The focus is on four hard-to-abate sectors — power, steel, cement, and road transport.

### Sector-wise Climate Finance Needs

**1. Steel Sector** - Investment Required (till 2030) - \$251 billion. One of the most difficult sectors to decarbonize. Needs large-scale adoption of Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) and other technologies.

**2. Cement Sector** - Investment Required (till 2030) - \$141 billion. Another hard-to-abate sector. Investment needed to offset both current and future emissions as the industry grows.

**3. Power Sector** - Investment Required - \$47 billion. Already transitioning with renewables deployment. Finance will strengthen grid integration, storage, and efficiency improvements.

**4. Road Transport** - Investment Required - \$18 billion. Focus on electrification and low-carbon mobility solutions.

**5. Comparative Insights** - The \$467 billion estimate is lower than earlier projections (which exceeded \$1 trillion till 2030). Despite covering only four sectors (~50% of India's annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions), the study's methodology makes it a first-of-its-kind granular estimate.

## 3. National E-Governance Division (NEGD)

The National e-Governance Division (NeGD) has successfully achieved Pan-India integration across digital platforms.

### About NeGD

**Establishment** - Established in 2009 by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY).

**Functioning** - Functions as an independent business division within the Digital India Corporation (DIC). Provides strategic support, project development, and implementation assistance for e-Governance initiatives.

### Projects under NeGD

**UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance)** - Provides single-point access to government services through mobile apps, enabling citizens to avail services anytime, anywhere.

**DigiLocker** – Empowers citizens digitally by offering a secure Digital Document Wallet to access and store authentic electronic documents.

**BISAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics)** – Focuses on technology development, research & innovation, capacity building, and facilitates national and international cooperation in the field of Geo-Spatial Technology.

**Rapid Assessment System (RAS)** – Enables instant online feedback for e-governance services to improve service delivery and accountability.

**OpenForge Platform** – Promotes sharing and reuse of open-source e-governance application code, encouraging collaborative development.

**Learning Management System (LMS)** – An application that automates training administration, including the tracking, delivery, and reporting of learning events for capacity building.

#### 4. Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby)

Indian navy warship visits Port Moresby to join Papua New Guinea's 50<sup>th</sup> Independence Day celebrations.

##### Political Features of Papua New Guinea

**Location** – An island nation situated in the Southwestern Pacific Ocean.

##### **Territorial Composition** –

1. Eastern half of the island of New Guinea (the world's 2<sup>nd</sup> largest island).
2. Bismarck Archipelago – includes New Britain, New Ireland, and the Admiralty Islands.
3. Bougainville and Buka Islands – part of the Solomon Islands chain.

**Land Boundary** – Shares its western border with Indonesia.

##### **Geographical Features**

**Highest Peak** – Mount Wilhelm (4,509 m), located in the Bismarck Range.

**Geological History** – Landscape shaped by the collision of the Australian Plate and Pacific Plate, resulting in rugged mountains and volcanic activity.