You know the news. but did some terms puzzle

you? On this page, we explain the

terms used in news or by our

newsmakers. Figure out why the

names, places and terms became

# SCIENTISTS SAY THEY'VE FOUND A PLACE ON EARTH WHERE NO LIFE CAN THRIVE

here there's water, there's life, the thinking loosely goes. New evidence suggests starkly otherwise – or at least identifies some harsh new parameters on where life and water may (or may not) be able to co-exist. To find these limits, scientists travelled to one of the most extreme and inhospitable environments on Earth: the Dallol geothermal springs in ETHIOPIA'S DANAKIL DEPRESSION.

This hellish, salty waterworld is generally considered the hottest inhabited place on the planet. The Dallol landscape is punctuated by cratered lakes of hyperacidic, hypersaline water coloured in a vibrant palette of greens, yellows, oranges, and browns.

### **FEATURES**

➤ It is also one of the lowest places on the planet (100 m below sea level), and without rain for most of the year.

➤ Here, the Awash river dries up in a chain of salt lakes such as Lake Afrera,

WHY SCIENTISTS ARE INTERESTED IN DANAKIL

The Danakil Depression, including the Dallol volcanic area, is one of the most remote, inhospitable areas in the world. They are found in the Afar Region of Ethiopia and are part of the East African Rift System - an active tectonic plate boundary that's splitting apart plates at a rate of 7 mm per year. It's an extreme place for research.

never reaching the Indian Ocean. ➤ Mount Ayalu is the westernmost and older of the two volcanoes here.

➤ The other active volcano, Erta Ale, is one of several crater lakes of lava bubbling from the Earth's mantle. The area contains the Dallol sulphur springs.



IN THE NEWS FOR: In October 2019, scientists reported that terrestrial life forms, including extreme forms of archaea micro organisms, were not found to exist in the very hot, acidic and salty conditions present in parts of the Danakil Depression.

#### **HOW WAS THIS HARSH ENVIRONMENT CREATED?**

This harsh environment was created by the splitting apart of the old African Plate into two plates — the Somali and Nubian Plates. In millions of years, these two plates will be separated and a new ocean

WHAT THE CITY DID

In 1956 the UK passed the

Clean Air Act. It regulated

trol areas" where only

air quality improved.

the most famous of these events was the so-called Great

Smog of London in 1952. It was recently dramatised

in the first series of the Netflix drama, The Crown.

smokeless fuels could be

smoke, imposing "smoke con-

burned. According to BBC, the

act was extended in 1968, and

WHAT THE CITY DID

Beijing hasn't entirely fixed

its problem. But China has

been trying to cut vehicle

private businesses, data

economy away from heavy

industry to cut pollutants.

WHAT THE CITY DID

In 1989, the city became the

first in the world to impose

curbs on car usage. It cut

the number of cars on city

roads by 20% from Monday

to Friday, depending on their

number plates. It immediate-

ly helped lower pollutants.

emissions, govt incentives for

transparency, and diversifying



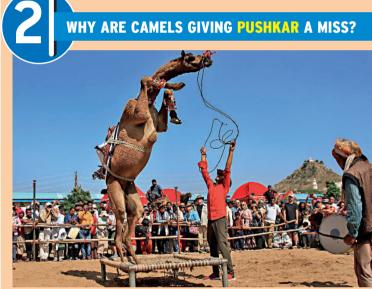
the actual newsmakers this week. basin will form. claim scientists. The Dallol volcano, in the northern part of the Danakil Depression, was formed in 1926 by a phreatic eruption. This is when groundwater is heated by magma essentially, a steam eruption

#### **WHAT RESEARCH HAPPENS HERE?**

without the lava ejection.

These wet environments at the Danakil Depression are being investigated to help understand how life might arise on other planets and moons. Many micro organisms supposedly living here are extremophilic microbes of major interest to astrobiologists.

# IIH #5



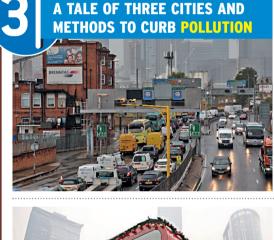
**A CAMEL'S FAIR:** One of the world's largest camel fairs begins in November in Pushkar, Rajasthan, every year. While PUSHKAR has been attracting more tourists, it is slowly losing charm as a cattle fair as the number of animals brought to the Pushkar fair has declined drastically. The fair, among the 10 animal fairs organised in Rajasthan every year, is famous for camels, horses and cattle.

WHERE ARE THEY? There has been a decline in the overall camel population as the utility of the animals to humans has reduced. India, which of camels and brought in restrictions.

had the 7th largest camel population in the world in 1991 with more than 10 lakh animals, is now ranked outside the top 20 with just 2.5 lakh camels left.

In Rajasthan, which has the highest number of camels in India, the numbers have declined by 35%.

FALL IN BUSINESS: Ironically, a reason for the decline in trade in camels is its status as Rajasthan's state animal. In 2014, that status came with protocols. For next year, the state passed a law banning unauthorised transportation



## **BEIJING**

**LONDON** 

Thick smog would

frequently blanket

London in the 19th

and 20th centuries,

when people burned coal to warm homes,

and heavy industry in

pumped chemicals

into the air. Referred

to as "pea-soupers",

city centre

China's rapid in**dustrialisation** brought a huge rise in air pollution.

Coal-burning power stations and a boom in car ownership from the 1980s onwards filled Beijing's air with hazardous chemicals.

In 2014, a report by the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences said the city was nearly "uninhabitable for human beings" because of the pollution.



## MEXICO CITY

Mexico's capital was infamous in the 1970s and 1980s for its poor air. Just breathing was the equivalent of smoking dozens of cigarettes a day. The city's position within a high-altitude valley means the poor air is often

 $ar{ ext{trapped}}$  by a ring of mountains. In 1992 the UN gave it the dubious honour of being "the most polluted city on the planet".

kindness is unsurpassable. Wow!

This is really the Tallest I have

ever been," Khan tweeted.

## AND CRITICISE, BE THE **INFORMED READER....**

BEFORE YOU PIN BLAME

Is air pollution in Delhi caused purely

A: Stubble burning in Punjab and Harvana account for 17-44% of Delhi's pollution. Other factors such as industrial pollution, con-

play a role.

Why do they burn residue? A: Earlier, farmers used to harvest their crops manually, which meant the crop residue— stalk left behind on the ground- was low in height. However, with the advent of harvesting machines in the 1980s, the height of the crop residue increased as machines cut the crop at a much higher level than manual harvesting. Also, in 2009, Punjab and Haryana pushed back the dates of sowing, which resulted in delayed harvest. This left the farmers little time between harvesting paddy and sowing the next crop, mainly wheat. Hence, crop burning emerged as cheap method of clearing stubble.

#### Why are the farmers not using chines despite subsidy?

A: Most farmers say even after govt subsidy, the machines are beyond their means. A happy seeder machine sold by a govt empanelled manufacturer costs ₹1,70,000. Post sub-

## sidy, the cost is ₹65-70,000.

IRFAN PATHAN, HARBHAJAN

**SINGH TO MAKE ACTING DEBUT** 

wo Indian cricketers, Irfan Pathan and Harbhajan Singh, are debut in Tamil cinema.

all set to make their acting Pathan will be seen es-

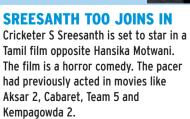
directed by Ajay Gnanamuthu. The seam bowler shared a video announcing his debut on Twitter.

On the other hand, Harbhajan will make his debut in Tamil movie titled saying a prominent role in 'Dikkiloona', and it will be the Tamil film, 'Vikram 58', directed by Karthik Yogi.

## **INNINGS**

Pathan has not played an international match since 2012. Pathan played 29 Test matches and managed to take 100 wickets. He also played 102 ODIs for the side in which he scalped 173 wickets. Harbhajan last played a match for India in 2016. The spinner has played 236 ODIs, 103 Tests and 28 T20Is.







ed to the surface when Brahma dropped a lotus flower on Earth. ■ Pushkar is one of the five dhams or sacred places that are highly revered by Hindus. The four other dhams being Puri, Badrinath, Dwarka, and Rameswaram.

pics say that Pushkar float-

■ It is believed that in a war, Lord Brahma had slained Vajra Nabh, the demon, with a

flower, whose petals drifted down to Earth and were spread in three areas in and around Pushkar where lakes were created. Following the legends, it is said that the Pushkar Lake was bounded by 52 palaces and 500 temples. ■ Pushkar was mentioned in Mahabharata, the 2000-year-old epic of India, as the oldest religious hub in India.

It is mentioned that "Maharaja (Yudhishthir) after entering the Jungles of Sind and crossing rivers on the way bathed in

Pushkara".



appy birthday to the king of Bollywood Shah Rukh Khan, a signage illuminated on Burj Khalifa, was followed by a spectacular fountain show as fans in Dubai captured the moment on their phones.

Humbled by the grand gesture, Khan took to Twitter to express his gratitude. "Thanks for



to the country. **OCT 2019:** On the occasion of the 150 birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Burj Khalifa lit up in Indian colours with an image of 'Bapu' appearing on

the walls of the











