DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 17-03-2025

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1. Yamuna River

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GS-3

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Yamuna River

Syllabus: GS-1; Geography- Rivers, GS-3; Conservation of Environment

Context

➢ Expressing his government's commitment to keeping the Yamuna river clean, Haryana Chief Minister Nayab Singh Saini has instructed deputy commissioners to ensure no sewage water is discharged into the river.
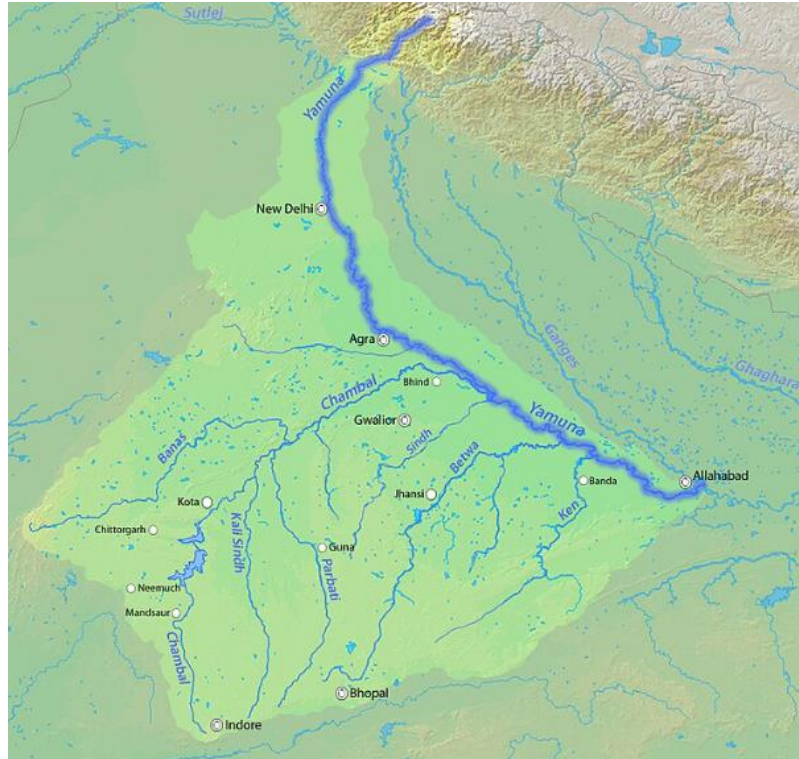
About

➢ The **Yamuna River** is the second-largest tributary of the Ganga and one of the most important rivers in India.

1. Origin and Course

➢ **Source:** Yamunotri Glacier, Bandarpunch Range, Uttarakhand (at an elevation of ~6,387 m).
➢ **Course:** Flows through Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi, and Uttar Pradesh before merging with the Ganga at **Triveni Sangam, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Uttar Pradesh**.
➢ **Total Length:** ~1,376 km
➢ **Major Tributaries:**
  o **Right Bank:** Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken
  o **Left Bank:** Hindon, Rind, Sengar

2. Major Cities Along the Yamuna

➢ Yamunotri (origin)
➢ Dehradun
➢ Paonta Sahib
➢ Yamunanagar
➢ Karnal
➢ Panipat
➢ Sonipat
➢ Delhi
➢ Mathura
➢ Agra
➢ Etawah
➢ Prayagraj

3. Economic & Agricultural Significance

➢ **Irrigation:** Supports agriculture in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh.
➢ **Canals:** Western Yamuna Canal, Eastern Yamuna Canal, Agra Canal, etc.
➢ **Hydroelectric Projects:** Dakpathar Barrage, Hathnikund Barrage.
➢ **Industries:** Many industries, including sugar, textile, and chemicals, depend on the Yamuna's water.

4. Environmental Concerns

➢ **Pollution:** One of the most polluted rivers in India, especially in Delhi, due to industrial waste, sewage, and religious activities.
➢ **Causes of Pollution:**
   o Discharge of untreated sewage from Delhi and other cities.
   o Industrial waste from factories in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
   o Agricultural runoff with pesticides and fertilizers.
   o Encroachments and illegal constructions.

5. Conservation Efforts

- ➢ **Yamuna Action Plan (YAP)** – Launched in 1993 with Japan's aid to reduce pollution.
- ➢ **Namami Gange Programme** – Includes cleaning Yamuna as a part of the larger Ganga rejuvenation project.
- ➢ **Delhi Jal Board Initiatives** – Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) and bioremediation projects.
- ➢ **Supreme Court & NGT Orders** – Various rulings for pollution control.

6. Cultural & Religious Importance

- ➢ Considered a **sacred river in Hinduism**.
- ➢ Associated with **Lord Krishna**, with major temples in **Mathura and Vrindavan**.
- ➢ Yamunotri Temple in Uttarakhand is a part of **Chota Char Dham Yatra**.

7. Inter-State Water Disputes

- ➢ **Haryana-Delhi Water Dispute** – Delhi alleges Haryana does not release its fair share of Yamuna water.
- ➢ **UP-Haryana Water Sharing Issues** – Mainly regarding canals and irrigation projects.

Kuki tribe

Syllabus: GS-1; Geography- Tribes of India, GS-3; Internal Security

Context

- ➢ Kuki group lifts shutdown in Manipur, stranded trucks to start moving again
- ➢ The council had announced the "indefinite shutdown" after clashes between Kuki-Zo protesters and security forces in Kangpokpi district on March 8 2025 left a youth dead and injured many others, including security personnel.

About

- ➢ The **Kuki Tribe** is an indigenous ethnic group primarily found in the northeastern states of India, particularly in **Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam, and Tripura**, as well as parts of Myanmar and Bangladesh.
- ➢ They are one of the many **Tibeto-Burman** ethnic groups in the region.

Key Aspects of the Kuki Tribe

1. Historical Background

➤ The Kukis are part of the larger **Zo/Zomi ethnic group**, which includes the **Chin** in Myanmar and the **Mizo** in Mizoram.

➤ They have historically been **warrior tribes** and played a significant role in resisting colonial rule, notably in the **Kuki Rebellion (1917–1919)** against British rule.

➤ The tribe follows a **clan-based social structure**, with each village led by a chief.

2. Social and Cultural Aspects

➤ **Language:** They speak **various Kuki-Chin languages**, which are part of the Tibeto-Burman family.

➤ **Religion:** A majority have converted to **Christianity**, though some follow traditional animistic beliefs.

➤ **Festivals:** Important festivals include:
   o **Kut Festival** (harvest festival)
   o **Chavang Kut** (celebrated after the harvest)

➤ **Dress:** Traditional attire includes colorful woven fabrics, with women wearing **Puanchei** and men wearing **Jangchawm**.

3. Political and Administrative Status

➤ The Kukis are recognized as a **Scheduled Tribe (ST)** in India, enjoying constitutional safeguards.
➤ They have faced ethnic tensions with **Meitei and Naga communities** in Manipur over land and political representation.
➤ The demand for **separate administrative arrangements** or an autonomous Kuki homeland remains a key political issue.

4. Recent Developments

➤ The **2023 Manipur ethnic violence** saw tensions between the Kuki and Meitei communities over issues like land rights and ST status for the Meiteis.
➤ **Kuki National Organizations (KNO)** and other insurgent groups have historically demanded an autonomous region.
➤ Efforts are ongoing to resolve conflicts through political negotiations and peace talks.

5. Economic Aspects

➤ Primarily engaged in **agriculture and jhum (shifting) cultivation**.
➤ Livelihoods also include **handloom weaving, handicrafts, and small-scale trading**.
➤ Migration to urban centers has increased in recent years due to limited local opportunities.

6. Challenges Faced

➤ **Ethnic conflicts and insurgency** (particularly in Manipur and Mizoram).
➤ **Economic backwardness** due to lack of infrastructure and job opportunities.
➤ **Political marginalization** and demand for greater autonomy.
➤ **Environmental concerns** due to shifting cultivation and deforestation.

Pratibimb Module

Syllabus: GS-3: Internal Security – Cybercrime.

Context:

➤ 6,046 cyber criminals arrested with help of 'Pratibimb' module.

Pratibimb Module

Overview:

➤ **Pratibimb** is a **Geographic Information System (GIS)-based software** launched by the **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)** under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).**

➤ It helps **law enforcement agencies (LEAs), including state police forces,** in mapping cybercriminals in **real time** and dismantling their networks.

Key Features:

➤ Projects **mobile numbers used in cybercrimes** across the country onto a **GIS map.**

➤ Provides a **map-based view** to LEAs and service providers to track the **actual locations of cybercriminals.**

➤ Facilitates **cyber investigation assistance**, leading to **better coordination and efficiency** in tackling cybercrimes.

Latest Achievements (as reported in Lok Sabha):

➤ **6,046 accused arrested** under cybercrime cases.

➤ **17,185 linkages** established between cybercriminal networks.

➤ **36,296 cyber investigation assistance requests** handled.

Samanvaya Platform

Overview:

➤ Launched by the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** as a **coordination platform** for cybercrime data sharing and analytics.

➤ Aims to **enhance interstate cooperation** in tackling cybercrime.

Key Functions:

➤ **Provides analytical insights** on cybercrime complaints across **different States and Union Territories (UTs).**

➤ Helps in **identifying linkages** between crimes and criminals operating in multiple states.

➤ Strengthens **data-sharing mechanisms** among **law enforcement agencies (LEAs).**

Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C)

Overview:

➤ Established under the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)** to **combat cybercrime** in a **coordinated and comprehensive manner.**

➤ Headquarters: **New Delhi**

Key Functions of I4C:

➢ **Acts as a nodal agency** in cybercrime prevention, detection, and investigation.

➢ **Identifies research needs** for law enforcement agencies and supports **R&D** in **new forensic technologies.**

➢ Prevents the **misuse of cyberspace** by **extremist and terrorist groups.**

➢ **Recommends amendments** in cyber laws to **adapt to evolving technologies** and ensure **international cooperation.**

➢ **Facilitates implementation** of **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs)** with other countries for cybercrime-related investigations.

➢ **Promotes collaboration** between academia, industry, public, and government in tackling cybercrimes.

Cyber Crime Volunteers Program:

➢ Aims to **engage citizens** with a passion for **nation-building** in the fight against cybercrime.

➢ Provides a **platform for volunteers** to assist law enforcement agencies in tackling cyber threats.

Significance of I4C &Pratibimb Module:

➢ **Enhances cybersecurity preparedness** at **national and state levels.**

➢ Strengthens **digital forensics and cybercrime investigation.**

➢ Improves **inter-agency coordination** for effective cybercrime control.

➢ Supports **cybersecurity capacity-building** among law enforcement agencies.

Marburg Virus Disease

Syllabus: GS-3: General Science – Diseases.

Context:

➢ Recently, Tanzanian health authorities declared the end of the country's second Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) outbreak.

Marburg Virus Disease (MVD)

About MVD

➢ **Nature of Disease:** A deadly hemorrhagic fever caused by the *Marburg virus*.

➢ **Fatality Rate:** Extremely high, reaching up to **89%**.

➢ **Treatment:** No approved treatments available.

Symptoms

➢ Severe fever and headache.

➢ Vomiting blood and internal/external bleeding.

➢ Resembles the **Ebola virus** in its clinical presentation.

Transmission

➢ **Primary Source:** Fruit bats (*Rousettus aegyptiacus*).

➢ **Human-to-Human Spread:** Direct contact with bodily fluids of infected individuals.

Diagnosis

➢ Confirmed using **RT-PCR (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction) tests**.

About Tanzania

Geography

➢ **Largest country in East Africa** (formerly **Tanganyika**).

➢ Includes the **islands of Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mafia**.

➢ **Bordered by:** The **Indian Ocean** and **eight countries**.

➢ **Lakes:**

  o **Lake Victoria – World's 2nd largest freshwater lake**.

  o **Lake Tanganyika** – One of the **deepest lakes in the world**.

  o **Lake Nyasa (Malawi)** – Shared with Malawi and Mozambique.

Sajjangarh Wildlife Sanctuary

Syllabus: GS-3; Biodiversity

Context

➢ Over 60 firefighters with 14 fire tenders from at least five fire stations have been working to bring a spreading fire in Udaipur's Sajjangarh wildlife sanctuary under control.

About

➢ **Location**: Udaipur district, Rajasthan
➢ **Area**: Approximately 5.19 sq. km
➢ **Established**: 1987
➢ **Named After**: Maharana Sajjan Singh of Mewar

Key Features

1. **Biodiversity**:
   o **Flora**: Dry deciduous forests, dominated by Dhak, Salar, Babool, and various grass species.
   o **Fauna**:
      ▪ **Mammals**: Leopard, Sambar Deer, Chital, Wild Boar, Jackal, and Hyena.
      ▪ **Birds**: Peacock, Grey Junglefowl, Parakeets, Drongos, and Raptors.
      ▪ **Reptiles**: Monitor Lizards, Cobras, and other snakes.

2. **Monsoon Palace** (Sajjangarh Fort):
   o Built by Maharana Sajjan Singh on a hill within the sanctuary.
   o Originally intended as an astronomical center but later used as a monsoon retreat.
   o Provides a panoramic view of Udaipur city and Fateh Sagar Lake.

3. **Conservation & Tourism**:
   o Declared a wildlife sanctuary to protect the Aravalli ecosystem.
   o A breeding site for various herbivores and carnivores.
   o Eco-tourism activities like nature trails and birdwatching are promoted.

4. **Geographical & Ecological Importance**:
   o Part of the Aravalli range, contributing to the region's ecological stability.
   o Acts as a green buffer zone against urbanization in Udaipur.