



## **DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS 08-07-2025**

### **GS-1**

1. Alluri Sitaram Raju

### **GS-2**

2. National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

### **GS-3**

3. Nipah virus (NiV)
4. Australian Bat Lyssavirus
5. Green Climate Fund

## Alluri Sitaram Raju

Syllabus: GS-1; Important Personalities- Modern Indian History

### Context

- Defence Minister pays tribute to Alluri Sitaram Raju on his birth anniversary

### About



### Early Life & Background

- Belonged to a **Telugu-speaking Kshatriya family**.
- Initially worked as a **sanyasi (ascetic)** and gained influence among tribal communities.
- Inspired by **Indian nationalist movements** and angered by the **oppressive British forest laws** that affected tribal livelihoods.

### Role in the Rampa Rebellion (1922–24)

- **Cause of Rebellion:**

- British **Forest Laws (1882)** restricted tribal access to forests for grazing and shifting cultivation (*Podu* agriculture).
- Exploitation by **British officials and contractors** under the **Madras Forest Act, 1882**.
- **Leadership:**
  - Mobilized **tribal communities (Koya, Konda Dora, etc.)** and local peasants.
  - Used **guerilla warfare tactics** against British forces.
  - Attacked police stations, destroyed government property, and disrupted communication lines.
- **Notable Attacks:**
  - **Chintapalli Police Station Raid (August 1922)** – Stole firearms.
  - **Krishnadevipeta Police Station Attack (October 1922)** – Killed a British officer.

### Capture & Death

- **Betrayed by a tribal informant**, Raju was captured by British forces in **May 1924**.
- **Executed without trial** in **Koyyuru village (Visakhapatnam district)** on **7 May 1924**.

### Legacy & Recognition

- Remembered as "**Manyam Veerudu (Hero of the Jungle)**" in Andhra Pradesh.
- **Statue in Andhra Pradesh's Bhimavaram** and a memorial in **Pandurangi**.
- **Government of India issued a commemorative stamp (1986)** in his honor.
- Featured in the 1974 Telugu film "**Alluri Seetharama Raju**" and the 2022 Hindi film "**RRR**" (fictionalized version).

## National Commission for Minorities (NCM)

### Syllabus: GS-2; Statutory Bodies

#### Context

- National Commission for Minorities awaiting appointment of Chairperson, members

## 1. Constitutional & Legal Basis

- Established under the **National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992**.
- Initially, **five religious communities** were notified as minorities: **Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, and Parsis**.
- Later, **Jains** were added in **2014** under Section 2(c) of the NCM Act.

## 2. Functions of NCM

The Commission has the following key roles:

- **Evaluate progress** of minority development under the Union and States.
- **Monitor safeguards** for minorities in the Constitution (Articles 29-30) and laws.
- **Address complaints** regarding deprivation of minority rights.
- **Conduct studies** on socio-economic and educational status of minorities.
- **Recommend measures** for the welfare of minorities.
- **Act as a civil court** (summoning witnesses, demanding records, etc.).

## 3. Composition

- **Chairperson:** Must belong to a minority community.
- **Members:** Five members, including a Vice-Chairperson (all from minority communities).
- **Ex-officio Members:** A nominee each from the **National Commission for SCs, STs, and Backward Classes**.

## 4. Constitutional Safeguards for Minorities

- **Article 29:** Protects the **cultural & educational rights** of minorities.
- **Article 30:** Grants minorities the right to **establish & administer educational institutions**.
- **Article 350(B):** Provides for a **Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities**.

## 5. Recent Developments & Schemes

- **Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme** for minorities (focusing on education, employment, and infrastructure).
- **Nai Roshni Scheme:** Leadership development for minority women.
- **Seekho aur Kamao:** Skill development for minorities.
- **Haj Subsidy Abolished in 2018** (as per Supreme Court directives).

## 6. Challenges & Criticisms

- **Limited enforcement powers** (recommendatory role).

- Delays in resolving grievances.
- Demand for inclusion of other communities (e.g., Lingayats, Jews).

### Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

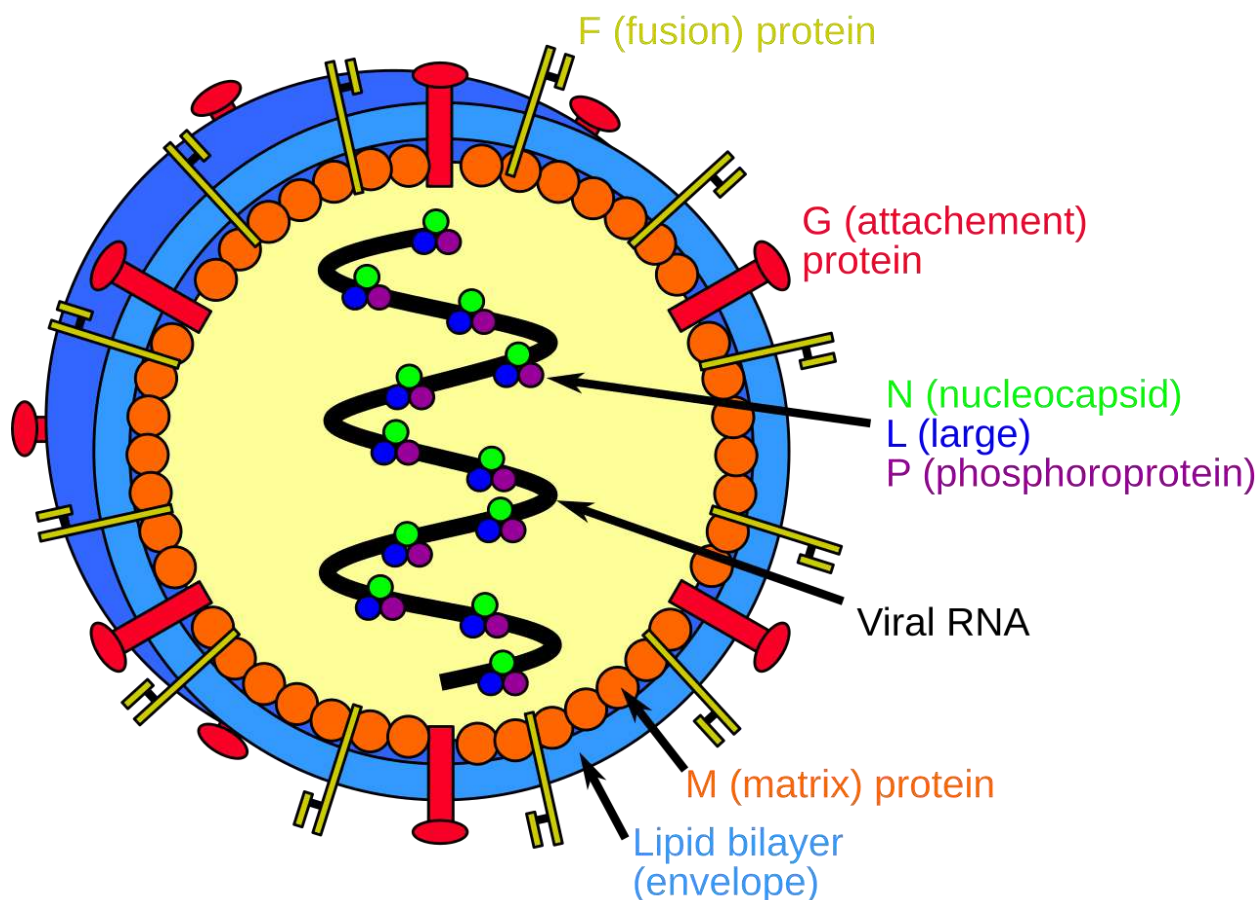
- **UPSC 2019:** "Discuss the role of the National Commission for Minorities in protecting the rights of religious minorities in India."
- **KPSC 2020:** "Explain the constitutional safeguards for minorities in India."

## Nipah virus (NiV)

Syllabus: GS-3; Science & Technology

### Context

- 425 Under Surveillance As Kerala Battles Fresh Nipah Virus Outbreak.



## 1. Overview

- **Virus Type:** Zoonotic virus (transmitted from animals to humans).
- **Family:** *Paramyxoviridae*
- **Genus:** *Henipavirus* (related to Hendra virus).
- **Natural Host:** Fruit bats (*Pteropus* spp., also known as flying foxes).
- **First Identified:** 1998-1999 outbreak in Malaysia (Sungai Nipah village) among pig farmers.
- **High-Risk Regions:** South and Southeast Asia (India, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore).

## 2. Transmission

- **Primary Route:** Direct contact with infected bats or their secretions (urine, saliva).
- **Intermediate Hosts:** Pigs (in Malaysia outbreak), contaminated fruits (date palm sap in Bangladesh).
- **Human-to-Human:** Through close contact with bodily fluids (saliva, respiratory droplets).

## 3. Symptoms

- **Incubation Period:** 4–14 days (can extend up to 45 days).
- **Initial Symptoms:** Fever, headache, muscle pain, vomiting, sore throat.
- **Severe Symptoms:** Encephalitis (brain inflammation), seizures, coma, respiratory distress.
- **Fatality Rate:** 40%–75% (varies by outbreak).

## 4. Diagnosis & Treatment

- **Diagnosis:** RT-PCR (from throat/nasal swabs, CSF), ELISA (antibody detection).
- **Treatment:** No specific antiviral drug; supportive care (ventilation, hydration).
- **Vaccine:** None available (research ongoing).

## 5. Prevention & Control

- **Avoid Exposure:** Do not consume raw date palm sap, wash fruits thoroughly.



- **Protective Measures:** Gloves/masks while handling sick animals/humans.
- **Public Health Measures:** Isolation of patients, contact tracing, quarantine.

## **Australian Bat Lyssavirus**

**Syllabus: GS-3; Biodiversity, Science & Technology**

### **Context**

A man from northern New South Wales, Australia, has died after contracting the Australian bat lyssavirus (ABLV), a rare and deadly virus similar to rabies.



### **1. About**

- **Australian Bat Lyssavirus (ABLV)** is a **zoonotic virus** (transmitted from animals to humans) belonging to the **Lyssavirus genus** (same family as **Rabies virus**).
- First identified in **1996** in a **Black Flying Fox** (a type of fruit bat) in Australia.
- **Fatal if untreated:** Causes severe neurological disease in humans, similar to rabies.

## 2. Host & Transmission

- **Primary Host: Fruit bats (Flying Foxes) and insect-eating bats** in Australia.
- **Transmission to Humans:**
  - Through **bites or scratches** from infected bats.
  - Contact with bat **saliva** (through eyes, nose, or open wounds).
- **No known human-to-human transmission.**

## 3. Symptoms in Humans

- **Incubation Period:** Ranges from **days to years** (similar to rabies).
- **Early Symptoms:**
  - Fever, headache, fatigue.
  - Weakness, muscle pain.
- **Advanced Symptoms (Neurological Phase):**
  - Paralysis, delirium, seizures.
  - Difficulty swallowing (**hydrophobia** – fear of water, like rabies).
  - **Almost always fatal** once symptoms appear.

## 4. Prevention & Treatment

- **No cure** after symptoms appear (like rabies).
- **Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP):**
  - Immediate **wound cleaning** with soap and water.
  - **Rabies vaccine + Immunoglobulin** (if exposed).
- **Preventive Measures:**
  - Avoid handling bats.
  - Vaccination for high-risk groups (veterinarians, wildlife workers).

## Green Climate Fund

### Syllabus: GS-3; Environmental Concern- International Institutions

#### Context

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has approved what it says is a 'record volume' of climate finance for developing countries.



## About

- The **Green Climate Fund (GCF)** is a critical international financial mechanism under the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)**.

## Establishment & Purpose

- **Launched in:** 2010 (at COP16 in Cancún, Mexico)
- **Operationalized in:** 2014 (Headquarters: Incheon, South Korea)
- **Objective:** To assist **developing countries** in **adaptation and mitigation** to counter climate change.
- **Governance:** Governed by a **24-member Board** representing developed and developing countries equally.

## Funding & Contributions

- **Initial Target:** Mobilize **\$100 billion per year by 2020** (from developed nations).
- **Key Contributors:** US, EU, Japan, UK, Germany, France, etc.
- **India's Contribution:** India has pledged a **modest amount** despite being a developing nation, showcasing climate leadership.

## Functions & Focus Areas

- **Mitigation Projects:** Renewable energy, sustainable transport, afforestation.
- **Adaptation Projects:** Climate-resilient agriculture, water management, disaster risk reduction.
- **50:50 Balance:** GCF aims for **equal allocation** between mitigation and adaptation.

## India & GCF

- **Major Recipient:** India has received GCF funding for projects like:
  - **Solar Power Expansion** (under International Solar Alliance).
  - **Climate-Resilient Agriculture** in vulnerable regions.
- **National Implementing Agency (NIA):** **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)** is India's accredited entity for GCF projects.