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#### What is the Uniform Civil Code?

The Uniform Civil Code (UCC) aims to replace personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community in India with a common set governing every citizen. Key Principles: Ensures equality and justice in matters like personal marriage, divorce. inheritance, and adoption. Aims to eliminate discrimination based on gender and religion. Recent Developments Uttarakhand has recently become the first state in India to implement the UCC, paving the way for a unified legal framework across diverse communities. Impacts on Marriage and Family: Clarity on marriage laws, including provisions live-in relationships. Enhanced property rights for daughters and women, ensuring equitable distribution of assets.

Implications for Women and Minorities The UCC is hailed as a progressive step for women's rights, potentially providing them with equal footing in legal matters. Empowerment: Ensures that women are not subjected to outdated customs that favor male dominance. Protection of Minorities: Addresses the complexities faced by minority communities under differing personal laws.

What Lies Ahead? The introduction of the UCC in Uttarakhand has sparked a national debate on its adoption throughout India. Potential Challenges: Resistance from various religious

communities. Legal hurdles in enacting a nationwide UCC. Looking Forward: The government's stance on broadening this initiative to other states. The potential for societal change as public awareness grows.

Social Justice and the UCC The Uniform Civil Code is not just a legal reform; it's a step toward achieving social justice in India by abolishing discriminatory practices. Inclusivity: Aims to create a society where all individuals, regardless of gender or religion, are treated equally. Legal Reforms: Promotes modernization of archaic laws that have historically marginalized certain groups. Community Responses The reception of the UCC varies across different communities, highlighting the complexities of implementing such a law. Support from Feminists: Many advocates see the UCC as an essential tool for women's empowerment. Opposition from Traditionalists: Some communities express concern over losing their personal laws and cultural identity.

Governance and Legal Framework The implementation of the UCC necessitates significant changes in governance and the legal framework of India. Parliamentary Role: The Parliament must play a pivotal role in drafting and enacting the UCC, ensuring it reflects the values of justice and equality. Judicial Oversight: Courts will also be essential in interpreting and

enforcing the UCC, safeguarding individual rights against potential violations.

Challenges Ahead The path to a nationwide UCC is fraught with challenges that could impede its progress. Political Opposition: The potential for political backlash from parties that support traditional personal laws. Public Awareness: Increasing awareness and understanding among citizens about the benefits of the UCC is crucial for its acceptance.

#### Conclusion and Future Outlook

The introduction of the Uniform Civil Code signifies a critical juncture in India's legal landscape, with the power to transform societal norms and individual rights. A Hopeful Future: If implemented nationwide, the UCC could usher in an era of true equality and justice for all citizens. Final Thoughts: The journey ahead requires collaboration and dialogue among all stakeholders to ensure a successful transition.

#### The Hindu

### The BrahMos missile

The BrahMos missile stands as a testament to the ingenuity of Indo-Russian collaboration in defense technology. This supersonic cruise missile, lauded for its remarkable speed and precision, has garnered attention on the global stage. With recent developments, particularly involving Indonesia, the BrahMos missile is not just a weapon; it's a strategic asset reshaping military dynamics.

Recent Developments in BrahMos Deals Recent months have witnessed a flurry of activity surrounding the BrahMos missile, particularly concerning Indonesia's acquisition efforts. Indonesia's Acquisition Negotiations: Reports indicate that Indonesia is in talks to finalize a significant deal involving the BrahMos missile, estimated at \$450 million. This comes as Indonesia seeks to enhance its defense capabilities amid regional tensions. Financial Implications: The deal, valued at ₹3,800 crore, marks a pivotal moment for India-Indonesia defense relations. It reflects a growing recognition of the BrahMos missile's strategic advantages in maritime security, especially in the South China Sea. Strategic Partnerships: The collaborative efforts between India and Indonesia not only strengthen bilateral ties but also pave the way for enhanced security cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.

## Technical Capabilities of BrahMos

The BrahMos missile boasts an array of technical features that set it apart in the realm of missile technology: Speed and Range: Capable of reaching speeds of up to Mach 3, the BrahMos missile can strike targets at a distance of 400 km. This remarkable speed allows it to evade enemy defenses effectively. Versatility: The BrahMos missile can be launched from various platforms, including land, sea, and air, making it an adaptable solution for diverse military operations. Innovative Design: With a unique combination of sonic and supersonic speeds, the BrahMos

missile integrates advanced technology ensuring high accuracy and low radar visibility.

Impact on Global Defense Landscape The emergence of the BrahMos missile has significant implications for the global defense landscape: Military Strategies: The introduction of the BrahMos has compelled nations to reevaluate their military strategies, particularly in the Indo-Pacific region. Its capabilities can shift the balance of power, prompting responses from neighboring countries. Reactions from Other Nations: Countries within the region are closely monitoring the developments surrounding the BrahMos missile, with some considering similar acquisitions to bolster their defense mechanisms. Future Prospects: As defense technology evolves, the BrahMos missile is poised for advancements, including potential upgrades that could enhance its capabilities and broaden its operational scope.

FAQs on BrahMos Missile What is the BrahMos missile? The BrahMos missile is a supersonic cruise missile developed through a collaboration between India and Russia. It is designed for precision strikes against land and sea targets. How fast can the BrahMos missile travel? The BrahMos missile can reach speeds of up to Mach 3, making it one of the fastest cruise missiles in the world. What countries are currently using the BrahMos missile? Currently, India and Russia are the primary users of the BrahMos missile, with Indonesia poised to join the list following recent acquisition discussions. What are the key features of the BrahMos missile? Key features include its

supersonic speed, versatility in launch platforms, and advanced guidance systems. How much does the BrahMos missile cost? The cost can vary; recent deals involving Indonesia are estimated at around \$450 million for substantial quantities. What is the range of the BrahMos missile? The operational range of the BrahMos missile is approximately 400 km, allowing it to strike targets effectively from a distance.

How does BrahMos compare to other missiles globally? The BrahMos missile is distinguished by its supersonic speed and advanced technology, providing an edge over many subsonic counterparts. What are the recent deals involving the BrahMos missile? Recently, Indonesia has been in negotiations to acquire the BrahMos missile, reflecting growing defense ties. Why is the BrahMos missile significant in defense? Its rapid speed, precision, and versatility make it a crucial asset for countries looking to enhance military What their capabilities. future developments are expected for the BrahMos missile? Future enhancements may include increased range, improved guidance systems, and compatibility with advanced platforms.

Understanding Guillain-Barré Syndrome: Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS) is a rare neurological disorder where the body's immune system mistakenly attacks the peripheral nerves, leading to muscle weakness and, in severe cases, paralysis. The recent surge of cases in Pune has garnered significant attention due to the impact on public health. What is GBS? An autoimmune

disorder affecting the nervous system. Common symptoms include weakness, numbness, and tingling in the extremities. Recent Outbreaks Reports from Pune indicate a sharp increase in GBS cases, with over 110 confirmed instances. The first reported death linked to GBS has raised concerns among health authorities.

Treatment and Management: While there is no specific cure for GBS, several treatments can help manage symptoms and expedite recovery. Common Treatments: Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG) therapy. Plasma exchange (plasmapheresis) to filter harmful antibodies. Supportive care including physical therapy. Long-term Outlook: Most patients recover, but some may experience lingering effects, including fatigue and weakness.

The Teesta Dam project The Teesta Dam project was conceived to harness the immense potential of the Teesta River. Initiated in the early 2000s, the construction faced numerous hurdles, including geological challenges and local opposition. Over the years, it has evolved into a crucial part of India's renewable energy strategy. Engineering Marvel The Teesta Dam boasts impressive technical specifications: Hydroelectric Capacity: Generates approximately 510 MW of power. Design Incorporates advanced spillway systems to manage floodwaters effectively. Construction Materials: Utilizes high-grade concrete and steel reinforcement to ensure durability. This engineering feat not only

contributes to energy production but also serves as a vital flood control mechanism for the region,

## **Environmental Impact**

While the Teesta Dam has significantly bolstered renewable energy generation, its environmental consequences cannot be overlooked: Flora and Fauna: The dam's construction has led to habitat displacement for numerous species. Ecosystem Disruption: Alterations in the river's flow have affected aquatic life, raising concerns among environmentalists. Local Climate: Changes in water temperature and quality could impact agriculture and drinking water supplies for nearby communities.

## **Socio-Political Implications**

The Teesta Dam has stirred tensions not only within local communities but also between India and its neighbors: Local Communities: Many residents have expressed concerns over forced relocations and loss of livelihoods. Water Rights: Disputes have arisen regarding water allocation, especially with Bangladesh, which relies on the Teesta River for its water supply. These sociopolitical dimensions make the Teesta Dam a complex topic that intertwines with human rights environmental iustice Conclusion engineering The Teesta Dam remains a pivotal component of India's energy infrastructure, embodying both promise and peril. discussions about its future unfold, balancing energy needs with environmental stewardship and community rights will be essential.

Impact of Coal Mining on Vegetation in Jharsuguda

Overview of Coal Mining in Jharsuguda Historical Background: Bengal Nagpur Railway established coal mining in 1909.

≺ Jharsuguda produces over 15 million tonnes of coal annually. Coal's Role:

4 75% of India's electricity is generated from coal.

E Critical for iron, steel, cement, and fertilizer industries.

## Environmental Impact Open-Cast Mining:

- © Cost-effective but leads to more pollution.
- ♣ Dust from mining affects air quality and plant life. Dust Pollution:
- Dust clogs stomata on leaves, affecting photosynthesis.
- **1** Impacts vegetation health and carbon dioxide absorption.

Satellite Data Usage: Satellites (Landsat & Sentinel) used to monitor dust effects. Study from the University of Southampton and NIT Rourkela.

Effect on Carbon Absorption: Dust reduces carbon absorption by 2-3 grams per square meter.

♣ Implications for global warming and ecosystem balance. ## Mitigation Measures

Monitoring Strategies: Q Use of remote sensing to identify dust pollution hotspots. • Suggestions for water sprays and dust barriers. Importance of Action: \*\* Need for stringent measures to protect vegetation and ecosystems.

Conclusion Long-term Damage: ⊕ Clogged stomata lead to stunted growth and plant death. △ Ongoing monitoring and action are crucial for sustainable development

WASP-127b: A Study of Extreme Winds and Atmospheric Conditions 🕈 Jet Stream Speed Jet Stream Speed: Earth's upper atmosphere jet streams reach speeds over 442 km/h. Comparison: Not the fastest in the solar system. Neptune's Winds Neptune's Winds: Highaltitude winds can reach about 2,000 km/h. Comparison: Slower than those on WASP-127b. ₩ WASP-127b's Winds Record Winds: Detected winds reaching approximately 33,000 km/h. Significance: Fastest known jet-stream winds on any planet. WASP-127 b is a gas giant exoplanet that orbits a G-type star. Its mass is 0.1647 Jupiter, it takes 4.2 days to complete one orbit of its star and is 0.0484 AU from its star. Its discovery was announced in 2016.

Exoplanet Characteristics Type: WASP-127b is a hot Jupiter. Size: About 30% larger in diameter than Jupiter. Density: Only 16% of Jupiter's mass, making it one of the least dense planets observed.

**▶** Extreme Temperatures Temperature: Atmosphere averages around 2,060°F (1,400 K).

Radiation: One side perpetually faces its star, leading to intense stellar radiation. Atmospheric Composition Primary Elements: Composed mainly of hydrogen and helium. Traces Detected: Carbon monoxide and water.

### Wind dynamics

Driving Forces: Intense winds driven by irradiation from its host star. Influences: Other factors also affect wind patterns in exoplanet atmospheres.

WASP-127b features the fastest winds of any known planet, extreme temperatures, and unique atmospheric characteristics, making it a significant subject of study in exoplanet research.

#### The Hindu

## Quinoa: A Nutritious Superfood Overview 7

Quinoa is a highly nutritious grain known for its edible seeds.

- Tredominantly cultivated in South America, especially in Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador.
- Renowned for its high protein content, making it a popular superfood.
- Thrives in high altitudes and can endure harsh weather conditions.
- \* Increasingly popular due to the demand for gluten-free and health-conscious food options.
- The global market for quinoa has seen significant growth over the past decade.

Emphasis on sustainable farming practices to protect the environment. Summary: Quinoa farming is an expanding agricultural practice focused on producing a nutritious, high-protein grain primarily in South America.

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