

Current affairs 5th July 2025 by Right IAS**Topic → NIPAH VIRUS (NiV)**

Nipah virus is a zoonotic virus (transmitted from animals to humans) that can cause severe illness in humans, including brain inflammation (encephalitis) and respiratory distress. It belongs to the family Paramyxoviridae, genus Henipavirus. Nipah virus is an RNA virus. Specifically, it is a non-segmented, negative-sense, single-stranded RNA virus.

Origin and History

First Identified: 1998–1999 outbreak in Malaysia and Singapore. Named After: Nipah village in Malaysia where the virus was first isolated. Reservoir Host: Fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family (also called flying foxes). India's First Outbreak: 2001 in Siliguri, West Bengal

Treatment No specific antiviral treatment available. Supportive care is the main approach: Management of symptoms Neurological support Intensive care for severe cases Experimental drugs under research: monoclonal antibodies (e.g., m102.4), antivirals like Ribavirin and Remdesivir. Preventive Measures Avoid consumption of raw date palm sap. Avoid contact with sick pigs or bats. Use of personal protective equipment (PPE) by healthcare workers. Isolation of infected persons. Good hand hygiene and sanitation practices

Topic → 8 Years of GST – Challenges and Reform Needs

July 1, 2025, marked 8 years since the rollout of GST in India. June 2025 GST collections: ₹1.85 lakh crore (lowest in 4 months).

Pending Reforms: Inclusion of fuel under GST: Currently excluded due to State concerns over revenue loss. Inclusion is essential to fulfil "One Nation, One Tax". Centre must consider giving higher share of central taxes to States. States should avoid misusing this for non-targeted freebies.

Rationalisation of GST rates: Too many slabs currently; simplification overdue. GST Council's fitment & rate-setting panels are examining this Abolition of GST Compensation Cess: 1. July 1, 2025, marked 8 years since the rollout of GST in India. June 2025 GST collections: ₹1.85 lakh crore (lowest in 4 months). Pending Reforms: Inclusion of fuel under GST: Currently excluded due to State concerns over revenue loss. Inclusion is essential to fulfil "One Nation, One Tax". Centre must consider giving higher share of central taxes to States. States should avoid misusing this for non-targeted freebies. Initially to compensate States for GST losses (5 years). Extended till March 2026 (to repay COVID loans). Centre must resist folding cess into main GST rates. Removal would boost public trust and urban consumption.

Terms related to Kolhapuri chappal Making . Chunadi → In Kolhapuri chappal making, chunadi refers to a limestone and water solution used in the tanning process to soften the buffalo hide. This process is crucial for preparing the leather for further crafting into the distinctive Kolhapuri chappal. drums contain a liquid with hirada (myrobalan fruits) and babul tree bar

Topic → India's Aluminium & Copper Vision Documents – 2047

Released at: International conference in Hyderabad (July 2025) Released by: Union Coal & Mines Minister G. Kishan Reddy

Aluminium Vision Document – Key Highlights
 Goal: 6-fold increase in aluminium production by 2047
 Current share: India is 2nd largest producer but only 6% of global output
 Plans: Expand bauxite capacity to 150 million tonnes per annum (mtpa)
 Double aluminium recycling rate
 Adopt low-carbon technologies
 Ensure raw material security via policy & institutional reforms
 Role: Critical in clean energy, electric mobility, and infrastructure

Copper Vision Document – Key Highlights
 Released at: International conference in Hyderabad (July 2025) Released by: Union Coal & Mines Minister G. Kishan Reddy
 Goal: Meet 6x increase in demand by 2047
 Plan: Add 5 mtpa of smelting & refining capacity by 2030
 Focus areas: Secondary refining (recycling) Reduce import dependence Secure overseas mineral assets through partnerships
 Importance: Key for energy transition, solar & EV growth, and infrastructure

India has significant deposits of both aluminum (bauxite) and copper. Bauxite is mainly found in Odisha, Gujarat, Jharkhand, and Madhya Pradesh. Odisha: A major producer of bauxite in India. Copper deposits are concentrated in Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan. Jharkhand: The Singhbhum district is a major copper-producing area

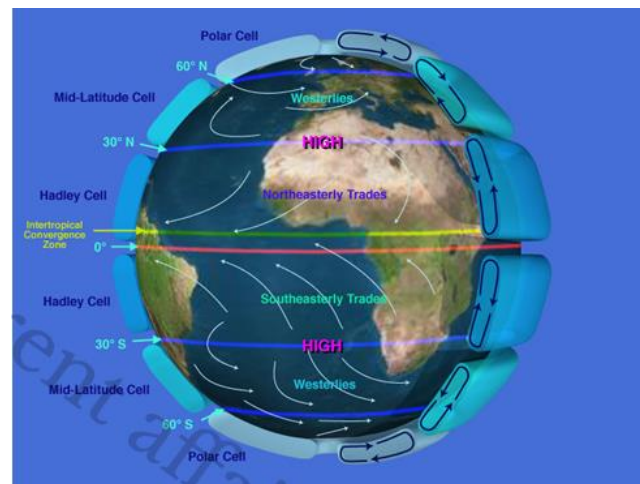
Green finance refers to financial investments that are directed toward environmentally sustainable projects and activities. It includes the funding of initiatives that contribute to: Mitigating climate change Promoting renewable energy Encouraging energy

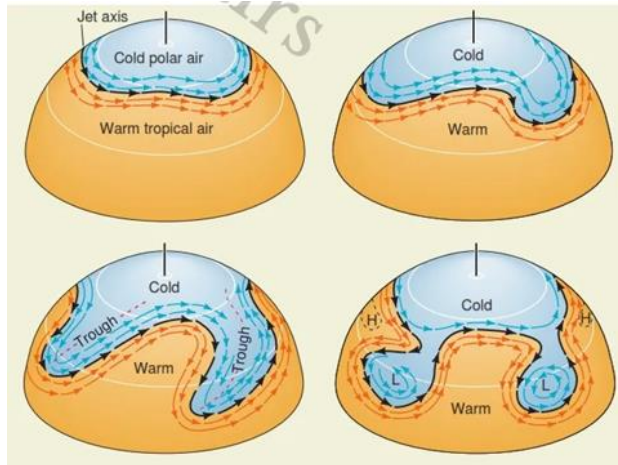
efficiency Supporting biodiversity conservation Reducing pollution Enabling climate-resilient infrastructure

Examples of Green Finance
 A bank issuing a green bond to fund solar energy projects
 An international institution giving a loan for metro rail construction to reduce urban emissions
 Insurance products covering climate related disasters
 Venture capital funding clean-tech startups

Topic → Why very low temperature in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay ??

A polar air mass has recently caused below-zero temperatures in Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, affecting large parts of South America with unseasonably cold weather during the Southern Hemisphere's winter. What's Happening? A polar air mass from Antarctica has moved northward. It brought freezing temperatures, frost, and even snowfall in regions not commonly associated with extreme cold. The cold wave has impacted: Central and southern Argentina Parts of Chile's central valleys Southern Uruguay





Impacts: □ Human and Agricultural Effects

Increased heating demand in urban areas.

Risk of crop damage in agricultural zones, especially vineyards and fruit farms.

Disruptions in transport and energy supply.

❁ Environmental and Climate Implications

Highlight the volatility of climate systems.

May signal extreme weather variability under broader patterns of climate change. What is a

Polar Air Mass? A polar air mass is a large volume of cold, dry air originating from high latitudes, such as Antarctica or the polar regions. When it moves into lower latitudes, it can drastically lower temperatures. Polar vortex shifts may push cold air farther north or south. Such cold snaps are becoming more intense and unpredictable due to global warming's effect on jet streams and pressure patterns.