







11 May 2024 **National and International News**

Image: Additional problem in the p	 Why in news? The Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA) has adopted a new work plan, which will focus on assessing landscapes of various countries. It includes drafting policy frameworks related to biofuels. The plan also involves conducting workshops on biofuels. About GBA: The Global Biofuel Alliance (GBA) is a multi-stakeholder alliance consisting of Governments, International Organizations, and Industries. It was launched on the sidelines of the 2023 G20 summit in New Delhi. The GBA is an initiative by India. It aims to bring together the biggest consumers and producers of biofuels to drive their development and deployment. It also aims to contribute to jobs and economic growth.
Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary	 Why in news? The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has asked Assam's Chief Secretary to provide details of officers, who allowed the construction of polling stations, schools, and other activities in Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary and the adjoining Charduar Reserve forest. These constructions are in gross violation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. About Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary: The Sonai Rupai Wildlife Sanctuary is a protected area located in Assam. It is located along the foothills of the Great Himalayan Range. Four rivers flow through the sanctuary: Gabharu, Gelgeli, Sonai, and Rupai. The sanctuary is home to a variety of mammals including the tiger, lesser cats, elephant, gaur, wild boar, pygmy hog, swamp deer, and barking deer. It also hosts a variety of birds including the white-winged wood duck, hornbill, pelican, and various migratory birds.











	• Reptiles such as the python and Russell's viper can also be found in the sanctuary.
<section-header>Batagay Crater in SiberiaImage: Signa signa</section-header>	 Why in news? A new study has been conducted on a huge crater in Siberia's permafrost. The study found that the crater is growing by 35 million cubic feet every year. About Batagay Crater in Siberia: The huge crater in Siberia's permafrost is also known as the "gateway to the underworld" by some locals in Russia's Sakha Republic. It is located in Russia's Far East and forms the world's biggest permafrost crater. The crater, also referred to as a megaslump, features a rounded cliff face. Scientists believe that the crater is the result of a melting permafrost land, which was frozen during the Quaternary Ice Age 2.58 million years ago.
U.N. Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund (CTTF)	 Why in news? India has made a contribution of \$500,000 to the U.N. Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund (CTTF). The contribution is a voluntary financial contribution from India towards the CTTF. About CTTF: The U.N. Counter-Terrorism Trust Fund (CTTF) was established in 2009 and transferred to the UN Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) in 2017. The Fund accepts contributions from various entities including Governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, private institutions, and individuals. India's contribution is intended to support UNOCT's global programmes, primarily the Countering Financing of Terrorism (CFT) and Countering Terrorist Travel Programme (CTTP). These programmes aim to build capacities of the member states of eastern and southern Africa to combat the critical issues of financing of terrorism and prevent the movement and travel of terrorists.
Trichoderma asperellum	 Why in news? The Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, has developed a biocontrol agent named Trichoderma asperellum (2% WP). This biocontrol agent has been registered with the Central Insecticides Board and Registration Committee









Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

(CIBRC).

Key points:

- The agent will help farmers in Punjab manage the deadly • 'foot rot' or 'bakanae' disease. • It is a fungal disease.
- This disease affects the crops of Basmati rice. ٠
- The biocontrol agent offers a non-chemical alternative to ٠ traditional pesticides.
- It aids in disease management for crops. •
- It helps in minimizing environmental harm. •

Kerala Regional News

Uniyala multibracteata or Kattupoovamkurunnila	 Why in news? The tree species Uniyala multibracteata, locally known as Kattupoovamkurunnila, has been rediscovered after a gap of 140 years. This rare and endangered species was found in a non-protected area of the Wagamon hills in the Western Ghats. Key points: This species was thought to have become extinct. Kattupoovamkurunnila is endemic to areas such as Wagamon, Memala, and Elappara. The species was originally discovered from Peerumade in 1880 by R.H. Beddome, a pioneer botanist who conducted plant discoveries in south India. About Kattupoovamkurunnila is a small tree or large shrub that grows to a height of 2 to 5 metres. The leaves of this tree are covered with cottony hairs. The habitat of Kattupoovamkurunnila consists of evergreen forests and rocky grasslands situated 1,200 metres above sea level.
Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB)	 Why in news? The Kerala Infrastructure Investment Fund Board (KIIFB) has been linked to 'off-budget borrowings', causing friction in Centre-State fiscal relations. A new study suggests that KIIFB should consider revenue generation avenues to shed its image as a "debt-generating"

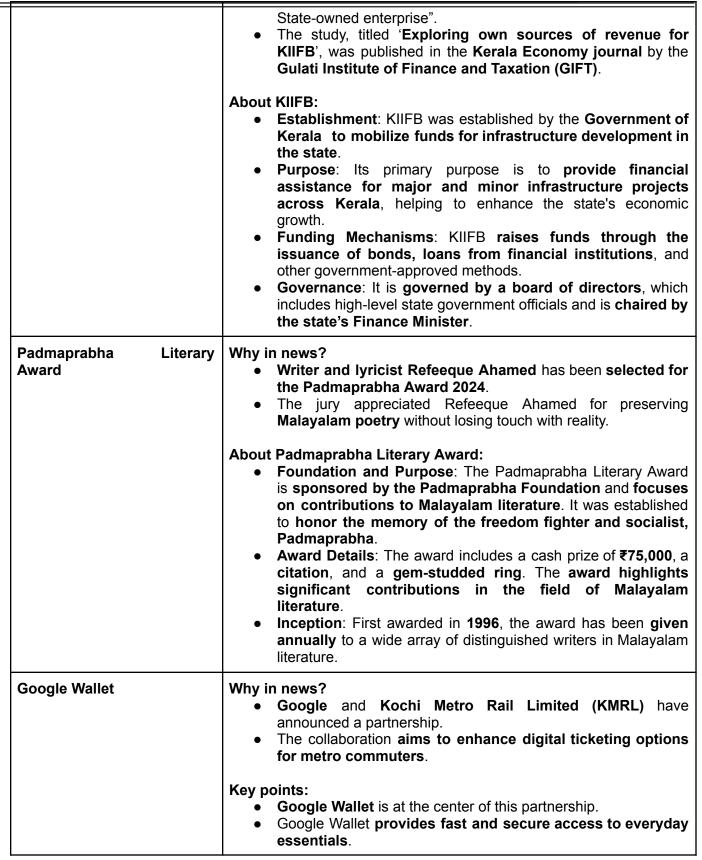
























	 It enables people to conveniently store and retrieve important digital documents. These documents include boarding passes, loyalty cards, movie tickets, and more.
CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing technology	 Why in news? The ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute (CTCRI) in Thiruvananthapuram has embarked on a ₹4 crore research project. The project aims to develop tapioca varieties with waxy or high-amylose starches using CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing technology. About CRISPR-Cas9 genome editing technology: Discovery and Development: CRISPR (Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats) and Cas9 (CRISPR-associated protein 9) were adapted from a naturally occurring genome editing system in bacteria. The technology was developed into a versatile tool by scientists Jennifer Doudna and Emmanuelle Charpentier, who won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2020 for their work. Mechanism: CRISPR-Cas9 works by using a guide RNA (gRNA) to direct the Cas9 enzyme to a specific location in the DNA sequence where an edit is desired. The Cas9 enzyme then cuts the DNA at this location, allowing for genes to be removed or added.

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