





Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia



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National & International News

Rhisotope Project	 Why in the news? South African scientists have injected radioactive material into live rhinoceros horns as part of the Rhisotope Project to help curb poaching.
	 About Rhisotope Project: Initiation: The project started in 2021 in South Africa. Objective: To make rhinoceros horns easier to detect at border posts and render them useless for human consumption. Implementation: Two tiny radioactive chips are inserted into the horns of 20 rhinos. The low-dose radioactive material is detectable by radiation sensors at international borders without harming the animals or the environment. Duration: The radioactive material lasts for five years, offering a cost-effective solution compared to dehorning every 18 months. Context: South Africa, home to the majority of the world's rhinos, is battling a poaching crisis driven by demand from Asia for traditional medicine.
Bhuvan Panchayat (Ver. 4.0) and National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM Ver. 5.0)	 Why in the news? The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science and Technology will launch two geoportals: Bhuvan Panchayat (Ver. 4.0) and the National Database for Emergency Management (NDEM Ver. 5.0).
	 About Bhuvan Panchayat (Ver. 4.0): Platform Purpose: An online geospatial data and services dissemination platform supporting integrating and utilizing space-based information in governance and research initiatives, including spatial planning up to the Gram Panchayat level. Developed By: This WebGIS platform is developed by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO.
	 About NDEM Ver. 5.0: Provides a comprehensive, uniform, multi-scale geospatial database for the entire country for situational assessment and effective decision-making during disasters/emergency situations.











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	 Acts as a national-level geo-portal offering space-based information, combined with DSS tools and services from disaster forecasting organizations, to address all natural disasters in all phases for effective Disaster Risk Reduction. Functions as a Disaster Recovery and Data Provider node for the Integrated Control Room for Emergency Response (ICR-ER) being established by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA).
NASA's Juno probe	 Why in the news? NASA's Juno probe has made new findings about Jupiter's moon lo. These findings provide a more comprehensive view of the distribution of lava lakes on lo. The research highlights the extensive presence of lava lakes across the moon's surface. About NASA's Juno probe: Acronym: JUNO stands for Jupiter Near-Polar Orbiter. Type: NASA spacecraft designed to orbit Jupiter.
	 Launch Details: Launched by Atlas V rocket. Date: August 5, 2011. Main Goal: Understand Jupiter's origins and its changes over time. Mission Details: Probing beneath Jupiter's dense clouds. First orbiter to closely observe Jupiter's poles. Solar-powered spacecraft. Exploring Jupiter's moons: Ganymede, Europa, and Io.
ABHYAS	 Why in the news? The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) recently completed six consecutive developmental trials of the High-Speed Expendable Aerial Target (HEAT) 'ABHYAS' in Chandipur, Odisha.
	 About ABHYAS: Design and Development:
	 Records data during flight for post-flight analysis. Components: Booster designed by Advanced Systems Laboratory.











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	 Navigation system by Research Centre Imarat.
<section-header></section-header>	 Why in the news? A team of scientists recorded a lone mainland serow (Capricornis sumatraensis thar) at an elevation of 96 metres above mean sea level in Raimona National Park, western Assam.
	 About Mainland serow: Mammal Characteristics: Appears between a goat and an antelope. Habitat: Altitudes: 200-3,000 metres. Distribution: Across the India-Bhutan border in Phibsoo Wildlife Sanctuary and the Royal Manas National Park in the Himalayan region. Species: Mainland serow. Japanese serow. Red serow (found in eastern India, Bangladesh, and Myanmar). Taiwan or Formosan serow. Conservation Status: IUCN: Vulnerable. CITES: Appendix I.

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