

**DAILY
CURRENT
AFFAIRS
ANALYSIS**



ENGLISH ACADEMY®

06 DECEMBER 2024

1 – ROV Daksh:

GS III

Science and Technology

- **ROV Daksh: What is it?**
- **Daksh, a Remote Operated Vehicle (ROV), is a multipurpose instrument utilised for:**
 - identifying and controlling IEDs (improvised explosive devices),
 - examining chemical and radioactive contaminants and
 - working with potentially dangerous objects.
 - It can work for three hours straight and climb ladders. It can also operate over distances of more than one hundred to five hundred metres.
 - It assists the army, police, and paramilitary forces' bomb disposal units (BDU) in disposing of IEDs and other hazardous materials.
 - With its motorised pan-tilt platform, the ROV Daksh may be operated remotely from a distance of 500 metres.
- **Source → *The Hindu***

2 – Unidentified Flying Objects:

GS III

Science and Technology

- **UFOs: What are they?**
- The word "UFO" refers to any seen aerial event that is difficult or impossible for an observer to determine what caused it.
- Even though the term "UFO" was first used to refer to unidentified flying objects that were being investigated, it is now more colloquially used to refer to any kind of unidentified object.
- These items are just unidentifiable; they don't necessarily have to be space-related. They may be birds, balloons, drone-like objects, the product of ice crystals or moisture in the atmosphere, or even alien enemy systems.
- **UAPs: What are they?**
- Unidentified Aerial Phenomenon, or UAP, is thought to be a more recent and inclusive name that is meant to dispel the ambiguity and conjecture that have come to be associated with UFOs.
- There is a strange occurrence that is occasionally thought to be a spacecraft from another planet, particularly when it comes to unknown aerial phenomena.
- It is specifically used as a substitute for unidentified flying objects, or UFOs.
- Generally speaking, the phrase describes things that are seen by pilots or picked up by sensors but are not readily understood.
- The National Defence Authorization Act (USA) altered the word "unidentified aerial phenomena," which it had previously meant.
- *Source → The Hindu*

3 – Indira Gandhi Peace Prize:

GS II

Government Policies and Interventions

- **About the Award:**

- The Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust bestows the esteemed Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament, and Development on a yearly basis.
- It is awarded to people or organisations in appreciation of their innovative work for global development, peace, and a new international economic system.

- **Goal:**

- ensuring that scientific advancements are applied to the greater benefit of humanity and expanding individual liberties.
- A citation and a cash reward of 2.5 million Indian rupees are included with the prize.

- **Qualifications:**

- A written piece had to have been published in order to be considered.

- **Judges' panel:**

- Renowned national and international figures, including past beneficiaries, make up the panel established by the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust.
- There is a pool of national and international nominees from whom the honorees are selected.

- **Source** → *The Hindu*

4 – Eklavya Model Residential Schools:

GS II

Education related issues

- **About EMRS:**

- A model residential school programme called Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) is intended only for Scheduled Tribes living in India.
- It is among the Ministry of Tribal Affairs' premier interventions.
- EMRS was established in 1997–1998 to provide ST children living in remote places with a high-quality education.

- **Goal:**

- The intention was to provide them the tools they needed to take advantage of professional and advanced educational options and find work in a variety of industries.

- **Important characteristics:**

- In addition to academic instruction, schools prioritise students' overall growth.
- The State Governments received grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution for the establishment of schools and ongoing costs.
- The government provides an initial subsidy of ₹30 lakh for each school, and then up to ₹30 lakh per school per year after that.
- State governments bear additional expenses.
- It has been agreed that by 2022, every block having a population of at least 20,000 tribe members and more than 50% ST will have an EMRS in order to further encourage EMRS.
- Eklavya schools will be comparable to Navodaya Vidyalaya and will offer instruction in sports and skill development in addition to having unique facilities for conserving local art and culture.

- Selection and competition will be used to determine admission to these schools, with appropriate consideration given to first-generation students, children from primitive tribal groups, etc.
- The State Government would provide enough land at no cost for the school, playgrounds, dorms, apartments, etc.
- There will be an equal number of seats for males and girls.
- There will be no cost to education at all.

5 – Kailasa Temple:

GS I

Indian Culture

- **Important information:**
- The megalithic Kailasa Temple is chiselled out of a sheer rock face.
- The impressive temple, the largest of the rock-cut temples of the renowned Ellora Caves, is located in the Aurangabad area.
- It is praised as the pinnacle of Indian architecture during the rock-cut era.
- Of the 34 cave temples at the location—which also include Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain temples—it is also the biggest.
- There are also remnants of paintings from Kailasa Temple, which must have been more elaborate in its heyday.
- Its building is thought to have been commissioned by a former Rashtrakuta ruler and features distinct elements of both Pallava and Chalukya architectural styles.
- Its principal temple has resemblance to the Chalukya-commissioned Virupaksha Temple.
- The main shrine is devoted to the Hindu god Shiva and has a shivalingam inside.
- The shrine also features an impressive Dravidian shikhara, where 16 sturdy pillars support the ceiling.
- *Source → The Hindu*