

**DAILY
CURRENT
AFFAIRS
ANALYSIS**



LAKSHYA ACADEMY®

13 JANUARY 2025

1 - AGNI Initiative:

GS II

Government Policies and Interventions:

- **Important information:**

- Ayus Ministry is the nodal ministry.

- **Objectives and goal:**

- to encourage research aimed at bringing practical Ayurvedic techniques into the mainstream via evidence-based evaluation and scientific confirmation.
- to give Ayurvedic practitioners a forum to share their creative methods and experiences treating a range of medical issues.
- to encourage ayurvedic practitioners to report evidence-based practices.
- For scholarly and educational purposes, to compile a list of the documented effective treatment plans involving single drugs, formulations, or procedures for a range of medical diseases.
- To find Ayurvedic practitioners who are interested in working together to create a database through applications and to enhance their capacity by providing training in effective clinical practices and research approaches.
- to conduct research in order to mainstream pragmatic techniques by means of evidence-based evaluation and scientific confirmation.

- **Who is going to release the information?**

- In conjunction with NCISM (National Commission for Indian System of Medicine), CCRAS will record and disseminate the reported therapeutic regimens and medical practices for educational and scholarly objectives.
- Concerning CCRAS:
- The Ministry of Ayurveda's CCRAS is the premier research organisation dedicated to conducting, organising, planning, developing, and promoting scientific Ayurvedic research.

- **Several CCRAS initiatives include:**

- The Ayurvedic Research Ken Studentship Programme (SPARK) for Undergraduate Scholars,
- Programme for Graduate Students to Learn Ayurvedic Research Techniques (PG-STAR) for PG Scholars and
- The scope of the teacher education programme known as Mainstreaming Ayurveda Research in Teaching Professionals (SMART).

- *Source → The Hindu*

2 – Kambala:

GS I

Indian Culture

- **About Kambala:**

- Karnataka hosts the yearly Kambala buffalo race.
- The Kambala racecourse is a slushy paddy field where buffaloes are led by a farmer who spansks them. It's a sport.
- It is traditionally supported by Tuluva landlords and households in the coastal regions of Kasaragod, Kerala, and Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, together referred to as Tulu Nadu.
- Typically, the Kambala season begins in November and lasts through March.
- Through Kambala Samiti (Kambala Associations), the Kambalas are arranged.
- The word Kambala comes from the Sanskrit phrase "kampa-kala," where "Kampa" refers to a muddy, slushy area.

- **Legal Status:**

- Kambala was banned by the Indian Supreme Court in 2014.
- The hands-on bull-taming sport known as Jallikattu was also prohibited.
- In January 2017, a government order lifted the ban on jallikattu.
- The Kambala celebration was made legal again in Karnataka by the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 2017.

- *Source → The Hindu*

3 - Restoration of a 12th Century Chola temple:

GS I

Indian Culture

- **Important information:**

- The temple was built on a "Adhishtana" (basement), with "Kumbhapanjara" pillars, small shrines, Koshtas, and Makara Thoranas adorning the walls.
- In the traditional Chola style, there are also some sculpted idols of musicians, dwarfs, Venugopala Krishna, and Nataraja.
- Munaipundi or Muniyapundi was the original name of the village Mundlapudi.
- In an inscription by Vikrama Chola (1118–35 CE) etched on the mouldings of the temple basement, it was also known as Sivapadasekharanallur, after the title of King Raja Raja Narendra.
- The inscription also mentions that the village's earnings were given to the nearby Parasareswara Swamy temple at Yogimallavaram, which is less than a km away, in order to light its lamps.
- The villagers worship a simple picture frame of Lord Krishna instead of an idol of him in the temple.
- *Source → The Hindu*

4 - Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary:

GS III

Environmental Conservation:

- **Important information:**

- The State government of Karnataka may think of designating and notifying the entire sanctuary area as Core/Critical Tiger home of Bandipur Tiger Reserve, given the ecological significance of Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary, which is a great home for tigers and elephants and is inviolate.
- Situated in the Mysuru district, Nugu spans 30.32 sq km and was designated as a Wildlife Sanctuary by the State.
- On the western side of the Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary, the backwaters of the Nugu dam make up a portion of the area.

- **The surroundings of the sanctuary comprise:**

- scrub woodlands
- agricultural regions close to the reservoir, and
- dry, deteriorated deciduous woodlands nearby.

- A relatively high density of elephants may be found in the Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary, which is a part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- Two significant kinds of riverine fauna are also present in the sanctuary:
 - otter with a sleek coat, and
 - crocodile in the marshes.
- Due to the volume of commercial tourism operations, Nugu Wildlife Sanctuary has been designated as an eco-sensitive area.

- **About the NTCA:**

- On the advice of the Tiger Task Force, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) was founded in 2005.

- **Goal:**

- It was founded by the Indian Prime Minister in an effort to restructure the administration of Project Tiger and several of the country's Tiger Reserves.

- **1972's WPA:**

- In order to establish the National Tiger Conservation Authority and carry out the Project Tiger plan to safeguard endangered tigers, the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 was revised in 2006.

- **Head of the Committee:**

- The Environment and Forests Minister.

- **Other participants:**

- Eight specialists or experts with training and expertise in both human welfare and wildlife protection.
- There will be three members of parliament: two chosen by the Lok Sabha and one by the Rajya Sabha.
- The project Tiger's inspector general of forests will serve as an ex-officio member secretary.

- **Principal role:**
- With the exception of national parks and sanctuaries, the Authority would establish normative standards and recommendations for the conservation of tigers in the Tiger Reserves.
- *Source → The Hindu*



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