



25 January 2025

National and International News

ISRO to launch its 100th mission



Why in news?

- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is preparing for its 100th launch from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre in Sriharikota, set to occur on January 29 with the launch of the GSLV-F15 NVS-02 mission.

Key Points:


- **NVS-02 will be the second satellite in the series of 2nd-generation navigation satellites and the 9th satellite in the Navigation with Indian Constellation (NavIC).**
- NavIC consists of a constellation of **7 satellites (First-generation Satellites)**
 - NVS-01 (the first 2nd generation satellite was launched in May 2023)
- **Launch vehicle: GSLV Mark II**
 - NVS-02 will likely have two kinds of payloads - **navigation payload and ranging payload.**
- **What is NavIC?**
 - NavIC (Navigation with Indian Constellation) is the independent stand-alone navigation satellite system of India. It was earlier known as IRNSS (Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System).
 - **Features:**
 - NavIC consists of a constellation of seven satellites. Three satellites are located in the geostationary orbit and the remaining four are located in geosynchronous orbits around the Earth: **IRNSS-1A, IRNSS-1B, IRNSS-1C, IRNSS-1D, IRNSS-1E, IRNSS-1F, and IRNSS-1G.**
 - The **first satellite of the seven-satellite navigation system was launched in 2013, and the seventh satellite was launched in 2016.**
 - NVS-01 replaced **IRNSS-1G.**
 - NVS-02 is also a replacement satellite for one of the satellites in NavIC.
 - NavIC provides positioning, navigation, and timing services to users across India and the region extending up to 1,500 km around the country, with position accuracy of better than 20 meters, and timing accuracy of better than 50 nanoseconds.
 - **Developed by:** Indian Space Research



	Organisation (ISRO).
Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA), 2010	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Union Home Ministry has approved registration for the renowned Banke Bihari temple in Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh, under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), 2010. This allows the temple to receive foreign donations for "religious" activities. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a law enacted by Parliament to regulate foreign contributions (especially monetary donations) provided by certain individuals or associations to NGOs and others within India. The Act, in its consolidating form, was originally passed in 1976 and majorly modified in 2010. The Act aims to prevent foreign organisations from influencing electoral politics, social, political, economic, or religious discussions in India for wrong purposes and activities detrimental to the public interest. The Act falls under the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Foreign Contribution' means the donation, delivery or transfer made by any foreign source of any: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> article (not being an article given to a person as a gift for his/her personal use, the market value of which is not more than one lakh rupees); currency (whether Indian or foreign); security. Contributions made by a citizen of India living in another country (e.g. a Non-Resident Indian (NRI)) from his/her personal savings through the normal banking channels, will not be treated as foreign contributions. The foreign contribution received has to be utilised only for the purpose for which it has been received, and not more than 20% of the foreign contribution received in a financial year can be utilised to defray administrative expenses. The FCRA requires every person or NGO seeking to receive foreign donations to open a bank account for the receipt of foreign funds in the State Bank of India, Delhi. Any person can receive foreign contribution provided: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The person has a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious, or social programme; The person must have obtained FCRA registration/prior permission from the Central Government and Person includes



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ an individual; ○ a Hindu Undivided Family; ○ an association; ○ a company registered under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013;
<p>Pralay Missile</p> 	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is set to showcase the indigenous short-range quasi-ballistic missile Pralay at this year's Republic Day parade. ● The missile, which is meant for the Army and Air Force, will be the first ballistic missile in India's missile arsenal meant for conventional strikes. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is an indigenously developed short-range, quasi-ballistic surface-to-surface missile. ● It has been developed by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) based on the Prithvi Defence Vehicle from the Indian ballistic missile programme. ● It has been developed for deployment along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) and Line of Control (LoC). ● Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is powered by a solid-propellant rocket motor. ○ The missile has a range of 150-500 km and can be launched from a mobile launcher. ○ It has a payload capacity of 500-1,000 kg. ○ The missile is capable of carrying conventional warheads. ○ It is equipped with guidance systems that provide a Circular Error Probable (CEP) of less than 10 meters. ○ The missile reaches terminal speeds of Mach 6.1 and can engage targets such as radar installations, command centers, and airstrips. ○ It has the ability to change its path after covering a certain range midair.
<p>India -Indonesia Bilateral Relations</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India and Indonesia are set to discuss the Myanmar conflict during upcoming talks. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cultural & Historical Ties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India and Indonesia share over two millennia of close cultural and commercial contacts. ○ Hinduism, Buddhism, and later Islam spread to Indonesia from India. ○ Indian epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata



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	<p>influence Indonesian folk art and dramas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Bali Yatra festival is celebrated in both countries with enthusiasm. ● Political Relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ President Sukarno of Indonesia was the Guest of Honour during India's first Republic Day in 1950. ○ Both nations were instrumental in the independence movements of Asia and Africa, and contributed to the Bandung Conference (1955) and the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement (1961). ○ India's 'Look East Policy' (1991) and 'Act East Policy' (2014) have accelerated bilateral relations, particularly in politics, security, defense, commerce, and culture ● Economic Relations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India is a major buyer of Indonesian coal, crude palm oil, and other resources. India exports refined petroleum, vehicles, agricultural products, and more. ● Digital & Technological Cooperation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Both India and Indonesia are highly digitalized and use technology for public services and e-governance. ○ India's success with Digital Public Infrastructures (DPI) can serve as a model for Indonesia, which is also developing its DPIs. ○ Cybersecurity is a key area for cooperation as both countries face new security risks in digital public services. ● Defence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ India and Indonesia have strong defence and security cooperation. In May 2018, during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit, both nations signed a new Defence Cooperation Agreement, marking the elevation of their relationship to a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. ○ Exercise GARUDA SHAKTI is a joint training exercise between Indian Special Forces and the Indonesian Special Forces.
<p>Project - SANJAY - The Battlefield Surveillance System (BSS)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh launched the 'SANJAY - The Battlefield Surveillance System (BSS)' from South Block, New Delhi. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● SANJAY is an automated system which integrates the inputs from all ground and aerial battlefield sensors, processing them to confirm their veracity, preventing duplication and fusing them to produce a Common Surveillance Picture of the battlefield over secured Army Data



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	<p>Network & Satellite Communication Network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will enhance battlefield transparency and transform the future battlefield through a Centralised Web Application which will provide inputs to Command & Army Headquarters, and the Indian Army Decision Support System. It has been indigenously & jointly developed by the Indian Army and Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) creating a conducive ecosystem towards achieving 'Atma Nirbharta' as a follow up to the Indian Army's 'Year of Technology Absorption'. • It will integrate thousands of sensors which will enable provision of an integrated surveillance picture to commanders and staff at all levels, besides completing the sensor-shooter grid by integrating with the Artillery Combat Command and Control System (ACCCS). • Domains of military operations: • The physical domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is where attack, defence and manoeuvre occur – on ground, sea, air or space. ○ Elements of this domain are easy to measure, like lethality and survivability. • The domain of the mind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is where battles are won and lost. ○ This is the domain of the intangibles: leadership, morale, unit cohesion, level of training and experience, public opinion and so on. • Information Domain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is this domain which is now increasing combat power in a broad range of operations.
<p>Important Days: National Voters' Day (NVD)</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 15th National Voters' Day is being celebrated across the country. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On January 25, 2024, the Election Commission of India celebrated its 75th year of service to the Nation. • It has been celebrated every year since 2011, across the country to mark the foundation day of the Election Commission of India, i.e. 25th January 1950. • Purpose: The main purpose of the NVD celebration is to create electoral awareness amongst citizens and encourage them to participate in the electoral process. • Dedicated to the voters of the country, the National Voters' Day is also used to facilitate enrolment of voters, especially the newly eligible young voters. • NVD 2025 theme - 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote For sure' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is a continuation of last year's theme emphasizing the importance of participation in the electoral process, and encouraging voters to take pride in



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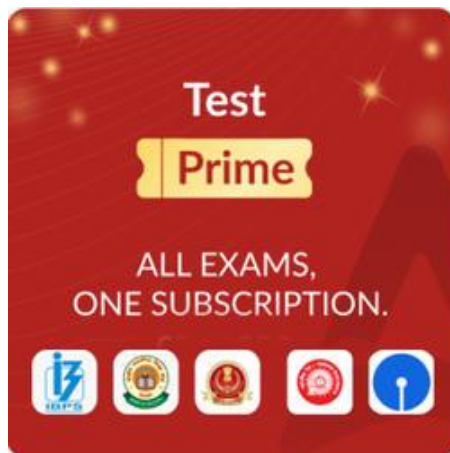
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