



# CURRENT AFFAIRS

## **SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

3<sup>rd</sup> February - 8<sup>th</sup> February





#### 1. Greenbone Report

#### Why in News?

- Greenbone sustainable Resilience, a German cybersecurity firm has recently published a report on leaks in medical data.
- According to this report; medical details of over 120 million Indian patients have been leaked and made freely available on the Internet.

#### **Key Points**

- The report classifies countries in the "good", "bad" and "ugly" categories based on the action taken by their governments after the first report was published in October, 2019.
- India ranks second in the "ugly" category, after the U.S.
- Maharashtra is at the top of the states affected by the global medical data leak followed by Karnataka
- The data which is leaked, includes images of CT scans, X-rays, MRIs and even pictures of the patients.
- The leak was facilitated by the Picture Archiving and Communications Systems (PACS) servers, where medical details of patients are stored.
  - PACS are not secured and linked to the public Internet without any protection.

#### 2. Soil Health Card Scheme

#### Why in News?

A study conducted by the National Productivity Council (NPC) states that the application of Soil Health Card recommendations has led to a decline of 8-10% in use of chemical fertilizers and raised productivity of soil by 5-6%.

#### **Key Points**

- In Phase-I (Years 2015 to 2017) of Soil Health Card scheme 10.74 crore cards were distributed, while under the Phase-II (2017-19) 11.69 crore cards have been distributed.
- As part of pilot project "Development of Model Villages" scheme 13.53 lakh Soil Health Cards have been distributed during the year 2019-20.
  - Under which the sampling and testing of cultivable soil is being encouraged in partnership with the farmers.
- Under the scheme village youth and farmers up to 40 years of age are eligible to set up Soil Health Laboratories and undertake testing. A laboratory costs up to Rupees Five Lakhs, 75% of which can be funded by the Central and State Governments.

#### Soil Health Card (SHC)

• Soil Health Card (SHC) is a printed report which contains nutrient status of soil with respect to 12 nutrients:





#### Physical Parameters

- o pH
- Electrical Conductivity
- Organic Carbon
- Macronutrients
  - Nitrogen
  - Phosphorus
  - Potassium
- Secondary Nutrients
  - Sulphur
- Micronutrients
  - Zinc
  - Boron
  - Iron
  - Manganese
  - Copper
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare launched it in 2015.
- The samples will be collected every 2 years and the soil health card will be issued to farmers once in three years.
- The data will be used to make nutrient maps which can be drilled down to the block/village level.
- Objectives
  - Improve productivity by maintaining soil health.
  - Employment generation for rural youth.
  - To update information on soil analysis.
  - Promote judicious use of fertilisers and thus reduce the cost of cultivation.
  - To provide soil testing facilities to farmers at their doorstep

#### National Productivity Council

- It is an autonomous, non-profit organization established by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in 1958.
- It aims to bring national level organization to promote productivity culture in India.

#### 3. Classical Swine Fever Vaccine

The **live attenuated Classical Swine Fever** (**CSF**) Vaccine technology developed by the Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI) has been released recently.

• Live Attenuated Vaccines (LAV) are vaccines prepared from living microorganisms (viruses, bacteria) that have been weakened under laboratory conditions.





#### **Key Points**

- CSF is one of the **diseases of pigs** causing **high mortality** with annual loss of approxminately Rs.4.299 billion.
- A **lapinized CSF vaccine** (uses Weybridge strain, UK) has been used in India since 1964 for controlling the disease.
  - The vaccine is produced by sacrificing large numbers of rabbits for each batch.
- In order to do away with sacrificing rabbits and increase productivity, IVRI had earlier developed a cell culture CSF vaccine by **adapting the lapinized vaccine virus in cell culture.** 
  - Cell culture refers to the maintenance and growth of the cells of multicellular organisms outside the body in specially designed containers and under precise conditions of **temperature**, **humidity**, **nutrition**, **and freedom from contamination**.
- The country's total requirements is 22 million doses per year.
  - However, hardly 1.2 million doses are produced per year by the lapinized vaccine.
- Since the cell culture vaccine is from a **foreign strain** (Weybridge Strain, UK), IVRI has further developed a new CSF Cell Culture Vaccine by attenuating an indigenous virulent CSF virus in cell culture.
  - Due to the very high titre (concentration) of vaccine virus and lakhs of doses can be produced very easily this vaccine would be the most economical CSF vaccine.
  - This vaccine would be the best choice for use in the CSF Control Programme (CSF-CP) already launched by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying(DAHD).
- The vaccine will be a part of the Government's One Health One Health Initiative.
- Besides, the new vaccine **gives immunity for two years** as compared to 3 to 6 months' protection under the vaccines currently being used.

#### Indian Veterinary Research Institute

- IVRI is the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) institute.
- Established in 1889, IVRI is one of the premier research institutions dedicated to livestock research and development of the region.

#### 4. Vikram Sarabhai Centenary Programme

#### Why in News?

**Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)** and **Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)** are conducting various events at national level in a year-long programme to commemorate the 100th birth anniversary of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.





#### **Key Points**

- The celebrations began on 12 August, 2019 in Ahmedabad, where Sarabhai was born on the same day in 1919.
- The celebrations would conclude exactly a year later, i.e. on 12 August, 2020 in Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala where he had set up the first rocket launching station of India.
- ISRO has recently announced the <u>'Vikram Sarabhai Journalism</u> Award in Space Science, Technology and Research', as part of the centenary year celebrations of Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

#### Dr. Vikram Sarabhai & His Contribution

- Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai, (born August 12, 1919, Ahmedabad—died December 30, 1971, Kovalam), is an Indian physicist and industrialist who initiated space research and helped develop nuclear power in India.
- He led the establishment of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL) in the city in 1947.
- In 1962, he established Indian National Committee for Space Research, which was restructured and renamed as Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and 1969.
- He is known as the founding father of the Indian space programme.
- After the death of physicist Homi Bhabha in 1966, Sarabhai was appointed the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India.
- Sarabhai was awarded two of India's highest honours, the Padma Bhushan (1966) and the Padma Vibhushan (awarded posthumously in 1972).
- He facilitated the building of India's first satellite, Aryabhatta launched in 1975.

#### Vikram Sarabhai Journalism Award

- The award has been announced to recognize and reward journalists who have actively contributed towards the field of space science, applications, and research.
- The articles published from 2019 to 2020 will be considered for the award.
- The names of the selected candidates will be announced on August 1st, 2020.

#### **Department of Atomic Energy**

- The Indian Atomic Energy Commission was first set up in August 1948 in the Department of Scientific Research.
- The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) was set up on August 3, 1954, under the direct charge of the Prime Minister.





- Subsequently, the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was brought under the Department of Atomic Energy.
- The Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy is ex-officio Chairman of the Commission.
- DAE has been engaged in the development of nuclear power technology, applications of radiation technologies in the fields of agriculture, medicine, industry and basic research.

#### 5. <u>INS KARANJ</u>

#### Why in News?

The third Scorpene submarine, Karanj, will be delivered to the Indian Navy by December and all six submarine deliveries would be completed by 2022.

• INS Karanj is part of Project-75 and was launched in January 2018.

#### Scorpene Class Submarines

- The submarines in the **Project-75** Scorpene Class are powered by conventional diesel-electric propulsion systems.
- Scorpene is one of the most sophisticated submarines
- It is capable of
  - Undertaking multifarious missions including anti-surface ship warfare
  - Anti-submarine warfare
  - Intelligence gathering
  - Mine laying
  - Area surveillance

#### Project-75

- 'Project-75' is a programme by the Indian Navy that entails building six Scorpene Class attack submarines.
- Under it, six new-generation conventional diesel-electric submarines will be constructed.
- They will have advanced Air-independent propulsion (AIP) systems
  - It will enable them to stay submerged for longer duration and substantially increase their operational range.
- They will have a vertical launch system (VLS) to enable them to carry multiple Brahmos supersonic cruise missiles, making them capable of anti-surface and anti-ship warfare missions.
- P75I was first cleared in 2007.
- It is part of a 30-year submarine building plan that ends in 2030.
- The first submarine 'INS Kalvari' under this project was commissioned into the Navy on December 14, 2017.
- The second 'Khanderi' will be commissioned by the end of the year 2018.





- The fourth Scorpene 'Vela' is yet to be launched.
- They will feature advanced stealth capabilities such as a greater ability to suppress noise and acoustic signatures.

#### Air-independent propulsion (AIP)

- AIP is any marine propulsion technology that allows a non-nuclear submarine to operate without access to atmospheric oxygen.
- It can augment or replace the diesel-electric propulsion system of nonnuclear vessels.

#### 6. Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)

#### Why in News?

- The Government has abolished anti-dumping duty on imports of **Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)** in public interest in the recent budget.
  - An **anti-dumping duty** is a protectionist tariff that a domestic government imposes on foreign imports that it believes are priced below fair market value.
- The removal of the anti-dumping duty, would help India enhance its global competitiveness, boost exports and also enable the domestic producers to compete with cheaper imports.

#### **Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA)**

- It is a raw material which is used in the production of high-performance multipurpose plastics like polybutylene terephthalate (PBT), polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polytrimethylene terephthalate (PTT).
- Properties
  - Resistance towards chemicals & stains
  - Hard & Flexible
  - Good glass transition temperature range
  - Efficient powder flow & fluidizing characteristics

#### Applications

- It is used in manufacture of -
  - Polyester fabrics
  - Food and beverages
  - Electronics
  - Apparel

### 7. <u>International Space Station</u>

#### Why in News?

• NASA astronaut Christina Koch **returned to Earth** from the International Space Station, where she set the record of 328 days for the longest single spaceflight in history by a woman.



- Home textiles
- Carpets
  - Industrial fibre



The previous longest single space-flight was by Peggy Whitsonwas of 289 who set a record in 2017.

#### Significance:

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- The mission provided researchers the opportunity to observe the effects of long-duration spaceflight on a woman.
  - It showed how the human body adjusts to weightlessness, isolation, radiation and the stress of long-duration spaceflight.
- One particular research project Christina Koch participated in is the ٠ 'vertebral strength investigation', which better defines the extent of spaceflight-induced bone and muscle degradation of the spine, and the associated risk for broken vertebrae.

It will provide insight into the development of future





