

Current affairs summary for prelims

21 April 2023

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

❖ Context

The Indian government has introduced stricter regulations for **Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)** to curb the money-making industry that carries out unnecessary procedures.



What is Assisted Reproductive Technology?

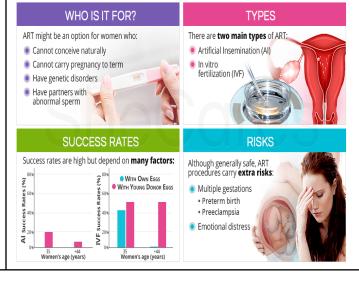
- Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)
 refers to medical procedures or techniques
 that are used to help couples who are
 unable to conceive a child on their own.
- ART involves the manipulation of sperm and eggs, or embryos, in a laboratory setting to establish a pregnancy.
- The most common ART procedure is in vitro fertilization (IVF), which involves combining eggs and sperm outside the body in a laboratory dish and then transferring the resulting embryo(s) into the woman's uterus.
- Other ART procedures include intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI), where a single sperm is injected directly into an egg, and gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT), where the sperm and eggs are placed directly into the woman's fallopian tubes.
- ART can be used in cases of male or female infertility, genetic disorders, or other fertility issues.
- ART can also involve the use of donor eggs or sperm, surrogacy, or preimplantation genetic testing (PGT) to screen embryos for certain genetic conditions before transfer.

What regulations have been brought in?

- The government has limited the number of **oocytes** that can be retrieved in one cycle to prevent **ovarian hyperstimulation**.
- The number of embryos that can be transferred to the female during the treatment cycle is capped at **1-2**, except in exceptional circumstances.
- The move aims to prevent **multiple births** and decrease morbidity in newborns, reducing the pressure on the healthcare system.
- Clinics shall retrieve oocytes from the donor after taking **their consent** and must make efforts to retrieve not more than **seven oocytes during one cycle.**
- The regulations mention that there must be health insurance for the donor.
- One donor should **not be repeated**, and they must give their consent for the same.

Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

With its growing use, ART has helped **millions of infertile couples around the world** achieve pregnancy when all other options have failed.



Significance of These Regulations:

- The regulations will ensure the safety of patients undergoing ART treatments.
- The move will help put an end to unnecessary procedures undertaken by clinics to make money.
- Many IVF clinics in India operate with semi-trained staff, putting patients' lives at risk. Regulations are required to regulate the industry.

Mission 50K-EV4ECO

❖ Context

Recently, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) announced a new scheme to boost the electric vehicle (EV) ecosystem in the country.

Xsidbi

Key Highlights

• Background:

- Financial institutions, in general, are wary of investing in SMEs in the EV sector.
- This is because the nascent sector is perceived to have high asset and operations risks.
- Mission 50K-EV4ECO intends to 'promote the entire EV value chain'.
- The pilot phase of the scheme focuses on increasing the uptake of electric two-wheelers, three-wheelers and four-wheelers through direct and indirect lending support to vehicle aggregators, fleet operators and leasing companies.
- Under Mission 50K-EV4ECO, SIDBI will directly provide loans to eligible small and medium enterprises (SME) for the purchase of EVs and developing charging infrastructure, including battery swapping.
- SIDBI's scheme is a positive step to support the demand-side of EV adoption in India, especially in light of the Government of India's FAME 2 scheme coming to an end by March 2024.

About SIDBI :

- Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) was established under an Act of the Parliament in 1990.
- SIDBI is the Principal Financial Institution engaged in promotion, financing & development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and coordination of the functions of the various institutions engaged in similar activities.
- It is a wholly-owned subsidiary of IDBI (Industrial Development Bank of India).







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National Quantum Mission (NQM)

National Quantum Mission

❖ Context

➤ Recently, the Union Cabinet approved the ₹6,003 crore **National Quantum Mission (NQM)** that will fund research and development of quantum computing technology & associated applications.

About NQM

- Nodal Ministry- Department of Science & Technology (DST) under the Ministry of Science & Technology.
- **Duration** 2023-2031
 - **Cost** the mission was budgeted for ₹8,000 crore in the Union Budget of 2023.
- Features :
 - The plan involves developing "intermediate scale" quantum computers with
 - 20-50 physical 'qubits' in three years,
 - 50-100 physical qubits in five years,
 - 50-1,000 physical qubits in eight years.
 - Just like bits (1 and 0) are the basic units by which computers process information, 'qubits' or 'quantum bits' are the units of process by quantum computers.
 - Other ambitions include developing satellite based secure quantum communications-
 - between ground stations over a range of 2,000 kilometres within India,
 - long distance secure quantum communications with other countries,
 - inter-city quantum key distribution over 2000 km as well as multi-node quantum network with quantum memories are also some of the deliverables of the mission.
 - The mission will help develop magnetometers with high sensitivity in atomic systems, atomic clocks for precision timing, communications and navigation.
- Fabrication of quantum materials such as superconductors, novel semiconductor structures, and topological materials for fabrication of quantum devices.

- Four Thematic Hubs (T-Hubs) would be set up in top academic and National R&D institutes on the domains of: (1) Quantum Computing, (2) Quantum Communication, (3) Quantum Sensing & Metrology and (4) Quantum Materials & Devices.
- Significance: Only six countries so far have some capability in this domain. Presently, R&D works in quantum technologies are underway in the US, Canada, France, Finland, China, and Austria.
 - This mission will bring India to the forefront along with them, and India can be a world leader.
 - The mission's purpose is to nurture and strengthen scientific and industrial research and development of quantum technology.
 - It will have wide-ranging applications from health care and diagnostics to defense and energy.

Quantum Technology

- Quantum technology is a class of technology that works by using the principles of quantum mechanics (the physics of sub-atomic particles), including quantum entanglement and quantum superposition.
- Classical computers today employ a stream of electrical impulses (1 and 0) in a binary manner to encode information in bits.
- This restricts their processing ability compared to quantum computing.
- Quantum computing uses subatomic particles, such as electrons or photons.
- Quantum bits, or qubits, allow these particles to exist in more than one state (i.e., 1 and 0) at the same time.
- Qubits can exploit the interference between their wavelike quantum states to perform calculations that might otherwise take millions of years.

Hakki Pikki

Context

Recently, more than 181 members of the Hakki Pikki tribal community from Karnataka are stuck in violence-hit Sudan.



❖ About Hakki Pikki

- The Hakki Pikki is a tribe that lives in several states in west and south India, especially near forest areas.
- Hakki Pikkis (Hakki in Kannada means 'bird' and Pikki means 'catchers') are a seminomadic tribe, traditionally of bird catchers and hunters.
- According to the 2011 census, the Hakki Pikki population in Karnataka is 11,892, and they live majorly in Davangere, Mysuru, Kolar, Hassan and Shivmogga districts.
- In different regions, they are known by different names, such as **Mel-Shikari in northern Karnataka and Maharashtra.**
- The Hakki Pikki move in groups from place to place in search of livelihood.
- They are divided into four clans, called Gujaratia, Panwar, Kaliwala and Mewaras. These clans can be equated with castes in the traditional Hindu society.
- In the olden days, there was a hierarchy among the clans, with the Gujaratia at the top and the Mewaras at the bottom.
- The forest is the main natural resource of the Hakki Pikki.
 - They have **traditional medical knowledge** that is in demand in several African countries.







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Tripedalia Maipoensis

Context

Scientists from Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) discovered a new species of box jellyfish. in Mai Po Nature Reserve.

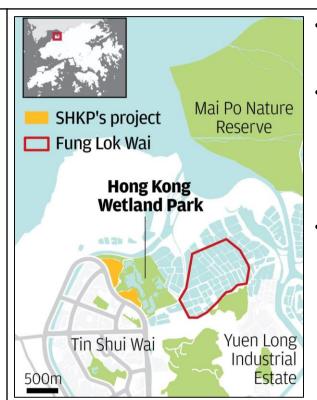


Unique Features of Box Jellyfish:

- Box jellyfish are a small group, with only 49 species reported worldwide.
- Most species of box jellyfish have a transparent, colorless body and three tentacles at each of their four corners.
- Box jellyfish can swim faster than other jellyfish due to the flat pedal-shaped structure at the base of each tentacle that looks like a boat paddle.
- This allows them to produce strong thrusts when contracting their bodies.

Mai Po Nature Reserve:

- Mai Po Nature Reserve is located in northern Hong
- The reserve covers an area of approximately 380 hectares and is an important wetland habitat for migratory birds other wildlife.



- It is also one of the few mangrove remaining swamps in Hong Kong.
- It has been designated as a Ramsar Site, which is an international treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.
- The reserve is home to over 380 species birds, including globally threatened species, as well as a variety of other wildlife such as fish, crabs, and mammals.

News in Between the Lines

Ningaloo Eclipse



Context

> The remarkably rare "hybrid" annular-total solar eclipse was viewed in different parts of the world recently.

What is a hybrid solar eclipse?

- A hybrid solar eclipse is a rare type of eclipse that occurs only a few times per century.
- As per NASA, hybrid eclipses shift from annular to total due to our planet's curve.

How it is different from a total eclipse?

A total eclipse occurs when the moon completely obscures the sun, whereas an annular eclipse occurs when the moon obscures the sun but appears smaller, leaving the outline of a solar ring and the rare hybrid eclipse takes place when both occur at the same time.

National Civil Services Day



Context

The National Civil Service Day is annually observed in India on April 21 to honour the contribution of civil servants to society.

❖ Key Highlights:

- It was on this day in 1947 the 'Iron Man of India'- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel referred to the civil servants as the 'steel frame of India' who are the executors of the policies of the government of the day - a pillar on which the wheel of governance that churns policies and programs for the country.
- In India, the civil services consists of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Foreign Service (IFS), and a comprehensive list of All India Services and Central Services Group A and Group B.
- The first Civil Services Day function was held in Vigyan Bhawan on April 21, 2006.
- This year theme: "Viksit Bharat' Empowering citizens and reaching the last mile."

Indian Skimmer

Context

Recently, in Satkosia wildlife sanctuary, breeding of Indian Skimmers has been recorded for the first time.

About Indian Skimmer

The Indian skimmer or Indian scissors-bill (Rynchops albicollis) is one of the three **species** that belong to the skimmer genus Rynchops in the family Laridae.

Face to Face Centres



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Characteristics:

 They are very brightly marked in black, white and orange, making them difficult to miss.

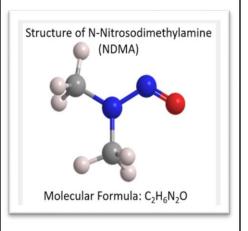
Distribution and Habitat :

- It is found on large rivers and lakes, swamps and coastal wetlands such as estuaries.
- It is most common in freshwater, particularly during the breeding season.
- In India, the **species can be sighted near the Chambal river** in Central India, in a few parts of Odisha and in Andhra Pradesh.

Conservation Status :

- IUCN Red List- Endangered.
- In 2020, Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) has initiated a 'Guardians of the Skimmer' programme, which a community-based conservation initiative.

NDMAN-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE



Context

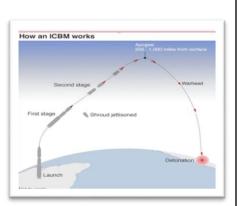
Recently, the Gujarat High Court issued a notice to the Drug Controller General of India (DCGI) and the Gujarat Food and Drugs Control Administration (FDCA), in a public interest litigation (PIL) seeking immediate removal of drugs and medicines containing "cancerous impurities" such as NDMA from the Indian market.

Key Highlights

- N-nitrosodimethylamine, or NDMA, is a yellow, odorless liquid chemical once used to make rocket fuel.
- It is also a byproduct of several manufacturing processes and water chlorination.
- NDMA is also created when the food or drink is processed. Foods such as cured meats (particularly bacon), beer, fish, cheese and even vegetables may contain NDMA.
- Small amounts of NDMA may occur in water, soil and air.
- It's been classified as a probable human carcinogen.
- NDMA overexposure can cause side effects including:
- Headache, Fever, Nausea, Jaundice, Vomiting, Abdominal cramps, Enlarged liver, Dizziness, Reduced liver, kidney and lung function.

M51 Ballistic Missile





MCQ Quiz

Daily Current Affairs

Daily Pre PARE Daily

Context

French submarine Le Terrible has successfully launched an M51 ballistic missile.

Key Highlights:

- The M51 rocket was developed by the Ariane Group, a subsidiary of Airbus and Safran.
- It has a height of 12 meters and a diameter of 2.3 meters.
- The missile is capable of carrying 6-10 **Tête nucléaire océanique (TNO)** nuclear warheads.
- The fusion charge has a yield of 100 kilotons TNT equivalent.
- It has a maximum launch range of 10,000 km.
- It is rumoured that the missile can reach a speed of Mach 26 (over 30,000 km/h) in flight.

Ballistic Missiles:

- Ballistic missiles are missiles that are launched into the atmosphere and follow a ballistic trajectory, meaning they are propelled by an initial force and then follow a path determined by gravity and atmospheric drag until they reach their target.
- These missiles can be armed with conventional or nuclear warheads and are capable of delivering these payloads over long distances.
- There are two main types of ballistic missiles:
 - Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs): ICBMs are designed to travel thousands of kilometers and are typically used as part of a country's strategic nuclear arsenal.
 - Shorter-range ballistic missiles (SRBMs): They have a shorter range and are typically used for tactical purposes, such as attacking enemy military targets or delivering conventional payloads.

Face to Face Centres