



06 October, 2023

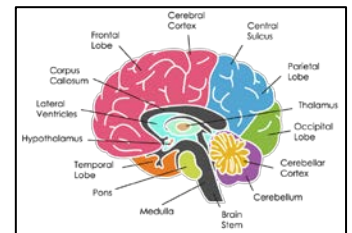
World Cerebral Palsy Day

Context: On October 6th, World Cerebral Palsy Day raises awareness about the worldwide impact of cerebral palsy (CP) on individuals, families, and communities.

- The National Trust for Persons with Disabilities in India is hosting a workshop on World Cerebral Palsy Day, October 6, 2023, in New Delhi.
- The event will include panel discussions, sharing experiences, and discussions on challenges faced by individuals with Cerebral Palsy.
- Mr. Mohit Arora, a person with Cerebral Palsy, will speak about inclusion.
- The theme for World Cerebral Palsy Day 2023 is "Together Stronger," emphasizing unity and support within the Cerebral Palsy community.
- The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is promoting awareness about Cerebral Palsy through events nationwide on this day.

Cerebral Palsy

- Cerebral palsy (CP) is a group of disorders affecting movement, balance, and posture and is the most common motor disability in childhood.
- It results from abnormal brain development or damage to the developing brain, leading to difficulties in muscle control.
- Symptoms of CP vary from person to person, ranging from severe cases requiring special equipment or lifelong care to mild cases where individuals might walk with slight awkwardness.
- CP doesn't worsen over time, but the specific symptoms can change during a person's life.
- Individuals with CP commonly experience movement and posture problems, along with potential related conditions such as intellectual disability, seizures, vision or hearing issues, spine changes (like scoliosis), or joint problems (contractures).
- CP is classified into **four main types** based on the primary movement disorder involved:
 - **Spastic CP**, affecting about 80% of CP cases, involves increased muscle tone, resulting in stiffness and awkward movements. It can affect specific parts of the body, such as legs (spastic diplegia/diparesis), one side of the body (spastic hemiplegia/hemiparesis), or all four limbs and more (spastic quadriplegia/quadruparesis).
 - **Dyskinetic CP** presents with uncontrollable movements affecting hands, arms, feet, legs, face, and tongue, making tasks like sitting, walking, and talking challenging.
 - **Ataxic CP** primarily impacts balance and coordination, making activities like walking, quick movements, or precise actions difficult.
 - **Mixed CP** occurs when individuals exhibit symptoms of more than one CP type, with spastic-dyskinetic CP being the most common subtype of mixed CP.



Cerebral Palsy in India

- Globally, approximately 10% of the population has some form of disability, while in India, this figure stands at 3.8%.
- Cerebral Palsy (CP) affects 15-20% of physically disabled children in India.
- In India, the estimated incidence of CP is approximately 3 out of every 1000 live births, making it the most common motor disability in childhood in the country.
- The development of healthcare services in semi-urban and rural areas of India is still evolving, and limited access to technology in these regions has led to a significant prevalence of CP.
- Topographic classifications of CP in India include monoplegia, hemiplegia, diplegia, and quadriplegia, with diplegia being the most common form (30%-40%). Spastic quadriplegia accounts for 61% of cases, while hemiplegia makes up 20%-30%, and quadriplegia about 10%-15%.
- Spastic CP is the most common type in India, accounting for 70%-75% of cases, followed by dyskinetic CP at 10%-15%, and ataxic CP at less than 5%.
- The Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS) is used to describe the functional characteristics of CP in India, categorizing individuals into five levels (I to V) based on their age group and functional abilities.

PUSA-44 and Kharif Crops in India

Context: Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Singh Mann announced that the state will ban the cultivation of the PUSA-44 paddy variety from next year onwards.

- Punjab farmers started cultivating PUSA-44, a paddy variety, in the 1990s, after it was developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).
- Initially, it gained popularity due to its high yield, covering around 70 to 80% of the state's paddy cultivation area.
- However, concerns about declining groundwater levels led to discouragement of PUSA-44 cultivation by the Agriculture Department and Punjab Agricultural University.
- By 2018, the Punjab government reduced PUSA-44 cultivation to 18% of the total paddy area, but it rebounded to 22% in the following year.
- In the previous year, 7.74 lakh hectares (19.12 lakh acres) of paddy were under PUSA-44 out of a total non-Basmati paddy area of 26.61 lakh hectares.

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Reasons of discouraging its cultivation

- PUSA-44 is a long-duration paddy variety, taking about 160 days to mature, requiring 5-6 extra cycles of irrigation compared to shorter-duration varieties.
- The Punjab government aims to ban PUSA-44 to conserve one month of irrigation water due to severe groundwater depletion in the state and the availability of shorter-duration paddy varieties.
- Paddy cultivation in Punjab is water-intensive, and many areas have been declared 'dark zones' with rapidly depleting groundwater.
- PUSA-44 exacerbates stubble burning, a major issue in Punjab, as it is harvested just before the ideal wheat-sowing time, leaving a limited window for stubble disposal.
- The limited timeframe for stubble management leads to increased incidents of stubble burning, worsened by the fact that PUSA varieties generate about 2% more stubble than shorter varieties.
- Stubble burning incidents are notably high in these districts, with Sangrur recording 73% of its rice cultivation areas burned in 2022.

Kharif Season

- Kharif crops, also known as monsoon crops or autumn crops, are grown in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh during the monsoon season, which typically lasts from June to November, varying by region.
- Major Kharif crops in India include rice, maize, and cotton, and they require substantial rainfall for successful cultivation.
- The term "Kharif" originates from the Arabic language, meaning "autumn," and refers to crops sown during the monsoon season and harvested close to autumn.
- The Kharif season's timing varies across different regions and crops, with sowing starting as early as May in some areas and extending until January in others.
- In India, the Kharif season is generally considered to start in June and end in October, but actual sowing dates depend on the onset of the monsoon.
- Kharif crops are highly dependent on the timing and quantity of rainfall, and improper rain patterns can significantly affect their yield.
- Rice is the most important Kharif crop in India, grown in hot and humid regions, especially in the eastern and southern parts. It requires specific temperature ranges and significant rainfall.
- Other Kharif crops include cereals like jowar, maize, millet, and various fruits, vegetables, seed plants, and cotton.
- Kharif crops are cultivated during the monsoon season and stand in contrast to rabi crops, which are grown during the dry season.

Dynamic Injunction

Context: The Delhi High Court issued a "dynamic injunction" in support of Star India Private Limited, the broadcaster of the cup, before the tournament began.

- The Delhi High Court has issued a restraining order against nine websites for illegally broadcasting ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023 matches.
- The court observed that rogue websites with a history of piracy are likely to continue sharing copyrighted content during the World Cup, potentially causing significant financial harm to Star India.
- This legal action aims to protect the broadcasting rights and revenue of Star India by preventing unauthorized streaming and distribution of World Cup matches.

What is Dynamic Injunction?

- An injunction is a court order that typically stops someone from doing something. However, it's usually granted after the court identifies the copyrighted work and the plaintiff's rights to it.
- To expedite protection for copyrighted works and prevent online piracy, courts sometimes use "dynamic" injunctions.
- Dynamic injunctions are issued to safeguard copyrighted works even before they are publicly released or distributed. They aim to prevent potential losses to creators and owners due to the immediate upload of such works on rogue websites or their newer versions.
- The Delhi High Court has previously issued dynamic injunctions, recognizing the need for such measures in cases of online piracy, where copyrighted content can be rapidly uploaded and cause significant financial losses upon release.
- Dynamic injunctions serve as proactive measures to protect intellectual property rights and deter unauthorized distribution.

Case Laws of Injunction

- **Disney Enterprises, Inc. vs. Rogue Websites (August 2020)** - Delhi High Court granted an ex-parte ad interim injunction against rogue websites enabling unauthorized streaming of Disney's copyrighted content.
- **UTV Software Communication Ltd. vs. Defendant-Websites (2017)** - Delhi High Court issued the first dynamic injunction in India, restraining websites from sharing original content without authorization and directing ISPs to block access to these websites.
- **Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc. vs. Rogue Websites** - Delhi High Court passed similar orders to restrain rogue websites from copyright infringement.
- **Snapdeal Private Limited vs. Rogue Websites** - Delhi High Court granted dynamic injunctions in batch petitions filed by Snapdeal Private Limited.

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- **Eros International Media Ltd. vs. Bombay High Court** - Bombay High Court took a divergent view on dynamic injunctions, requiring applicants to demonstrate that an entire website contains only illicit and infringing material with no legitimate content and calling for a three-step verification process.
- **Tata Sky Limited vs. Delhi High Court** - Delhi High Court considered the possibility of appointing a Grievance Officer to address grievances related to the registration of objectionable domain names.

Section 37 of Copyrights Act

- Section 37 of the law addresses the "special right" granted to broadcasting organizations.
- Section 37 (2) outlines actions that constitute an infringement of this right. It includes re-broadcasting without the owner's license, making broadcasts available to the public for a fee, recording broadcasts, making reproductions without a license, and selling or renting sound or visual recordings.
- Infringement of this right is subject to the provisions of Section 39.
- Section 39 provides exceptions where the reproduction of such content can be considered as "fair dealing" and not a copyright infringement.

NEWS IN BETWEEN THE LINES

Central Zoo Authority

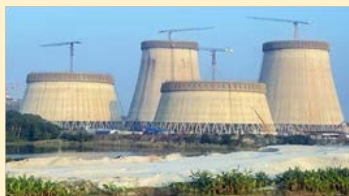


Recently, the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) cancelled the **A. N Jha Deer Park's** recognitions as a 'mini zoo'.

About the Central Zoo Authority (CZA):

- The Central Zoo Authority, a **statutory body** under the **Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**, oversees and regulates zoos and mini zoos in India.
- It was established under the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**.
- Its primary objective is to oversee and **regulate zoos** in India to complement national **wildlife conservation efforts**.
- It **grants recognition** to zoos that meet established standards and provides financial assistance to them.
- The CZA regulates the **exchange of animals** listed under **Schedule-I and II** of the **Wildlife (Protection) Act** among zoos.

Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant

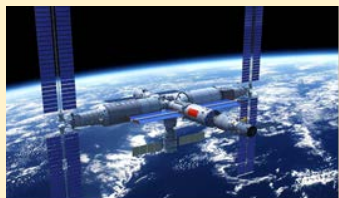


Recently, Bangladesh has received a shipment of **Russian uranium** for its Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant.

About the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant:

- The Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (RNPP) is located in the **Pabna District of Bangladesh**, along the bank of the river **Padma**.
- It is an under-construction nuclear power plant with a total capacity of **2400 MW**.
- It consists of **two units**, each capable of producing **1200 MW** of electricity.
- The plant was under construction, with Unit 1 scheduled for completion in **2022** and Unit 2 in **2024**.
- Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant holds immense significance as it will be **Bangladesh's first-ever nuclear power plant**.
- The project is being built by the **Russian Rosatom State Atomic Energy Corporation**.
- In June **2018**, the contract for the Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant was awarded to **Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. (HCC)**.

Tiangong



China has recently revealed its intention to enlarge the **Tiangong** space station.

About Tiangong:

- Tiangong, known as the **"Sky Palace,"** is China's first long-term self-built space station located in low Earth orbit.
- China **Manned Space Agency (CMSA)** manages and operates the station.
- It has a pressurized volume of **340 m3**, about **one-third** the size of the International Space Station (ISS).
- Tiangong consists of modules like **Tianhe, Wentian** and **Mengtian**, contributing to scientific research and technology development.
- It hosts experiments in space life sciences, **biotechnology, fluid physics, combustion, material science** and **fundamental physics**.

Collaboration: International collaborations like the **Polar-2 mission** showcase China's cooperation in space exploration.

Mont Blanc



Recently, the researchers have found that the tallest mountain of France, **Mont Blanc is shrinking**.

Location: Mont Blanc (**the roof of Europe**) is the **tallest mountain** in France, located in the southeast region of the country.

Height Decline: Mont Blanc's peak, measured in **2023**, stands at **4,805.59 meters**, which is **2.22 meters** shorter than its height in **2021**.

Possible Cause: Chief geometer **Jean des Garetts** suggests that the shrinking may be due to **lower precipitation**, particularly **less rain during the summer**.

Glacier Loss in Alps: The shrinking of Mont Blanc is part of a broader concern about glacier loss in the **Alps**, linked to **global warming**.

Historical Findings: In **2013**, a climber discovered a box of buried treasure on Mont Blanc, including valuable gemstones.

Recorded Height: The highest recorded height of Mont Blanc was **4,810.90 meters** in **2007**.

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Dandeli Forest



Recently, the Dandeli forest has been **losing** its **distinctive grasses & hornbills** to erratic weather
Location: The Dandeli forest is situated in the **Uttara Kannada** district of **Karnataka, India**.

Biodiversity:

- It known for its **forest grasses**, diverse **bird species** and cattle herders, the Dandeli forest is a **rich and diverse ecosystem**.
- This forest is home to approximately **100** different types of grasses in its undergrowth, which serve as the primary food source for herbivores like **barking deer**, **spotted deer (chital)** and **elephants**.

Ecological Changes: The forest ecosystem's fundamental processes, such as flowering and fruiting patterns of **fig trees**, have also changed, affecting bird populations, including the **Malabar pied hornbill** and **migratory birds**.

Honey Collection Decline: Reduced flowering of **figus trees** in the area has resulted in a decline in **honey collection**.

Place in News

United Arab Emirates

Recently, India and the UAE signed an MoU to boost **investment** and **collaboration** in **industry** and **advanced tech**.

United Arab Emirates (Capital: Abu Dhabi)

Geographical Location: The UAE is located in **West Asia**, on the eastern end of the **Arabian Peninsula**.

Political Boundaries: It shares land borders with **Oman** to the southeast and **Saudi Arabia** to the south and west. It has maritime borders in the **Persian Gulf** with **Qatar** to the north and **Iran** to the northeast.

Geographical features:

- **Islands:** Numerous islands are found along the UAE's coast, including **Abu Musa** and the **Greater and Lesser Tunbs**, which have been subjects of territorial disputes with **Iran**.
- **Mountain Ranges:** The **Hajar Mountains** run through the northeastern part of the country, extending into **Oman**.
- **Mountain Peak:** **Jebel Jais**, the highest mountain in the UAE, is located in the **Hajar Mountains** near **Ras Al Khaimah**.



Personality in News

Ramalinga Swamikal

Recently, the Prime Minister (Narendra Modi) addressed the occasion of the **200th birth anniversary** of **Shri Ramalinga Swamikal**.

Ramalinga Swamikal (5 October 1823-30 January 1874)

- Ramalingam was born in **Marudhur**, near **Chidambaram**, **Tamil Nadu**.
- Ramalingam was a prominent **Tamil Saiva Saint** and **poet** of the **19th century**.
- He belonged to the "**Gnana Siddhars**" tradition, emphasizing higher wisdom.

Teachings and Contributions:

- He spread the **Samarasa Suddha Sanmarga Sathiya Sangam**, aimed at eliminating the **caste system** through **love**, **charity** and **divine practice**.
- He opened the "**Sathya Gnana Sabha**" (**Hall of True Knowledge**) in **Vadalur** in **1872.**, emphasizing service to living beings and the fight against death.
- He promoted the teachings of the **Tirukkural**, emphasizing compassion, **non-violence** and a meatless way of life.
- Established "**Sathya Dharma Salai**" for serving free food to the poor in **Vadalur**.
- Opened the "**Sathya Gnana Sabha**" (**Hall of True Knowledge**) in **Vadalur**, emphasizing compassion and mercy as the path to God.
- He advocated for a **casteless society**, **opposed superstitions** and condemned **inequality based on birth**.



POINTS TO PONDER

- ❖ Who have been recently awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for their work on attosecond pulses of light? - Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz and Anne L'Huillier
- ❖ What are the three varieties of Palm oil crops. - Dura, Tenera and Pisifora
- ❖ Which is the 2nd longest river (6,437 km) after the Nile? - Amazon River
- ❖ When did India and Bangladesh start Exercise SAMPRITI XI? - 3rd October 2023
- ❖ Where were over 100 Paleolithic cave paintings recently identified? - Cova Dones, Eastern Spain

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