



23 July 2024

**National and International News**

<p><b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b></p>	<p><b>Why in the news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● India recently concluded its fourth periodic review by the <b>UN Human Rights Committee</b> under the <b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)</b> in Geneva.</li> </ul> <p><b>About International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Adoption and Enforcement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in <b>1966</b>.</li> <li>○ <b>Came into force in 1976</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Significance:</b> Part of the <b>International Bill of Human Rights</b> along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the <b>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</b>.</li> <li>● <b>Obligations for Ratifying Countries:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Protect and preserve basic human rights including:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Right to life and human dignity.</li> <li>■ Equality before the law.</li> <li>■ Freedom of speech, assembly, and association.</li> <li>■ Religious freedom and privacy.</li> <li>■ Freedom from torture, ill-treatment, and arbitrary detention.</li> <li>■ Gender equality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ Implement administrative, judicial, and legislative measures to safeguard these rights.</li> <li>○ Provide effective remedies for violations.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Global Participation:</b> As of 2024, 174 countries are parties to the Covenant.</li> <li>● <b>India's Participation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>India became a party in 1979</b>.</li> <li>○ Underwent three reviews, with the last one in 1997.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>India Maritime Centre (IMC)</b></p>	<p><b>Why in the news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <b>India Maritime Centre (IMC)</b> is advancing towards realization under the <b>Maritime India Vision 2030</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>About India Maritime Centre (IMC):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Initiative of:</b> Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways (MoPSW)</li> <li>● <b>Part of:</b> Maritime India Vision 2030</li> <li>● <b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide a <b>unified platform for the Indian maritime industry</b>.</li> <li>○ Act as a <b>think tank for policy formulation and industry recommendations</b>.</li> <li>○ <b>Advance India's maritime interests</b> domestically and internationally.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Primary Goals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Strengthen India's participation in the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and global maritime forums.</b></li> <li>○ <b>Create a robust domestic maritime sector</b> through a unified and synchronized approach.</li> <li>○ <b>Conduct flagship events</b> to build a strong global brand for the Indian maritime cluster.</li> <li>○ Provide expert analysis and recommendations for sustainable growth.</li> <li>○ <b>Establish platforms for industry stakeholders to collaborate and network.</b></li> <li>○ <b>Create a pool of funds</b> to support the industry, including startups.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Location:</b> Mumbai</li> <li>● <b>Facilities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>IMC Secretariat</b> to be built as a <b>world-class facility.</b></li> <li>○ Equipped with conference areas and meeting rooms.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary	<p><b>Why in the news?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The <b>Madhya Pradesh State Wildlife Board</b> has <b>approved the declaration of Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary</b>, located on the outskirts of Bhopal, <b>as the eighth tiger reserve in the state.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>About Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Location:</b> Raisen and Sehore districts, Madhya Pradesh</li> <li>● <b>Area:</b> 823 sq. km</li> <li>● <b>Geography:</b> Rocky forest with aquatic environment on Vindhya Hills</li> <li>● <b>Boundaries:</b> Runs parallel to the northern side of the <b>Narmada River; Kolar River</b> forms the western boundary</li> <li>● <b>Significant Features:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Bhimbetka:</b> Group of rock shelters and rock paintings, a <b>UNESCO World Heritage Site.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Landscape:</b> Rugged terrain with hills, valleys, plateaus, and plains</li> <li>● <b>Flora:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Forest Types:</b> <b>Dry deciduous and moist deciduous</b></li> <li>○ <b>Teak Coverage:</b> About 55% of the area</li> <li>○ Other Species: Various dry deciduous species</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Fauna:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Apex Predator:</b> <b>Tiger</b>, with an estimated population of 40</li> <li>○ <b>Endangered Species:</b> Chinkara</li> <li>○ <b>Other Wildlife:</b> Panther, Hyena, Jackal, Indian Fox, Wild Dog, Jungle Cat, Small Indian Civet, Blue Bull, Black Buck, Chausingha, Spotted Deer, Barking Deer, and more</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Adam's Bridge or Ram Setu	Why in the news?



# Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia



- ISRO scientists have successfully mapped the submerged structure of Adam's Bridge, also known as Ram Setu.

### About Adam's Bridge:

- Connects Rameswaram Island (southeast coast of India) to Mannar Island (northwest coast of Sri Lanka).
- Separates the Gulf of Mannar from the Palk Strait.
- Geological and Historical Significance:
  - Represents a former land connection between India and Sri Lanka.
  - Mentioned in the epic Ramayana as the bridge constructed by Lord Rama and his vanara (monkey) army to rescue Goddess Sita from the demon king Ravana.
  - Described as Sethubanthan in Valmiki's Ramayana.
- Cultural and Religious Importance:
  - According to Islamic legend, Adam used this bridge to reach Adam's Peak in Sri Lanka.
  - Rameshwaram temple records indicate that Adam's Bridge was above sea level until 1480, after which it was submerged due to natural calamities.

### Brown dwarfs

### Why in the news?

- Researchers used observations from the James Webb Space Telescope to conduct detailed examinations of the atmospheric conditions on pairs of brown dwarfs.

### About Brown dwarfs:

- Celestial Bodies: Bigger than a planet, smaller than a star.
- Size Range: Between giant planets like Jupiter and small stars.
- Formation: Accumulate material like a star, not like a planet.
- Atmospheric Clouds: Can have clouds made of precipitates, likely hot silicate particles, unlike Earth's water clouds.
- Element Retention: Hold onto lighter elements (hydrogen and helium) more effectively than planets, with low metal content.
- Nuclear Fuel: Do not have enough mass for their cores to burn nuclear fuel and radiate starlight.
- Nickname: Sometimes referred to as "failed stars" due to the inability to sustain nuclear fusion.



తెలుగు

ADDAPEDIA

Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

To get free Live Classes,  
Materials Scan this QR Code &  
Download our Adda247 App



**Copyright © by Adda247**

*All rights are reserved. No part of this document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without prior permission of Adda247.*