




11 Oct 2024

National and International News

<p>National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC)</p>	<p>Why in the news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Union Cabinet has recently approved the development of the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) in Lothal, Gujarat. <p>About NMHC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sagarmala Programme: The Ministry of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways is developing the National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) at Lothal, Gujarat, as part of this initiative. Purpose: The NMHC is designed to become an international tourist destination, showcasing India's maritime heritage from ancient to modern times using an edutainment approach and modern technology. Governance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A separate society will be formed under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, to manage future phases of the project. The society will be governed by a Governing Council headed by the Minister of Ports, Shipping, and Waterways.
<p>Caracal</p>	<p>Why in the news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gujarat government has announced the establishment of a Caracal (Henotaro) Breeding and Conservation Center in the Chadva Rakhhal region of Kutch. <p>About Caracal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Species: Caracal (Elusive, primarily nocturnal animal) Unique Traits: Valued for liveness and ability to catch birds in flight Dens: Use abandoned porcupine burrows, rock crevices, and dense vegetation for maternal dens Habitat: Woodlands, savannahs, scrub forests Distribution in India: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Key regions: Kutch, Malwa Plateau, Aravalli hill range, Bundelkhand region



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Global Distribution: Africa, the Middle East, Central and South Asia ● Threats: Large-scale hunting, illegal trading, loss of natural habitats ● Conservation Status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ IUCN: Least Concern ○ The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule I 			
<p>Rice Fortification</p> <div data-bbox="66 590 444 892"> <p>WHAT IS FORTIFIED RICE?</p> <p>Fortification is the practice of deliberately increasing the content of an essential micronutrient, i.e. vitamins and minerals (including trace elements) in food to improve its nutritional quality and provide a public health benefit with minimal risk to health</p>  <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>► The fortification factor does not last for more than 45 days, so it isn't advisable to store fortified rice for long</p> </td> <td> <p>► According to National Family Health Survey, 78.7% children and 75% in the district are anaemic and suffer from malnutrition</p> </td> <td> <p>► In the first phase, fortified rice will be distributed in Badangi, Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram and Terlam mandals</p> </td> </tr> </table> </div>	<p>► The fortification factor does not last for more than 45 days, so it isn't advisable to store fortified rice for long</p>	<p>► According to National Family Health Survey, 78.7% children and 75% in the district are anaemic and suffer from malnutrition</p>	<p>► In the first phase, fortified rice will be distributed in Badangi, Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram and Terlam mandals</p>	<p>Why in the news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Union Cabinet has extended the universal supply of fortified rice in all central government schemes providing free food grain under the National Food Security Act, 2021. ● This extension will remain in effect until December 2028. <p>About Rice Fortification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fortification Process: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Involves adding Fortified Rice Kernels (FRK) containing micronutrients to regular rice. ○ Micronutrients include Iron, Folic Acid, and Vitamin B12, as prescribed by FSSAI. ○ The ratio for mixing is 1:100 (1 kg FRK with 100 kg regular rice). ● Purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Aims to address micronutrient deficiencies. ○ It is cost-effective and culturally appropriate for countries with high rice consumption. ● FSSAI Norms for 1 kg of Fortified Rice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Iron: 28 mg to 42.5 mg. ○ Folic Acid: 75 to 125 micrograms. ○ Vitamin B12: 0.75 to 1.25 micrograms.
<p>► The fortification factor does not last for more than 45 days, so it isn't advisable to store fortified rice for long</p>	<p>► According to National Family Health Survey, 78.7% children and 75% in the district are anaemic and suffer from malnutrition</p>	<p>► In the first phase, fortified rice will be distributed in Badangi, Bobbili, Ramabhadrapuram and Terlam mandals</p>		
<p>Forex reserves</p>	<p>Why in the news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India's foreign exchange reserves crossed \$700 billion for the first time on record. ● India becomes the fourth economy globally to cross \$700 billion in reserves, after China, Japan, and Switzerland. <p>About Forex reserves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The reserves increased for seven consecutive weeks due to valuation gains and the central bank's dollar purchases. ● Forex reserves stood at \$704.89 billion as of September 27, 2023. 			



Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India's forex reserves have been steadily increasing since 2013, when foreign investors withdrew due to weak macroeconomic fundamentals. ● Foreign exchange reserves (forex reserves) are assets held by a country's central bank in foreign currencies. ● Purpose: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Currency Stability: Reserves help stabilize the country's currency by managing the exchange rate fluctuations. ○ Foreign Trade: They ensure that a country can meet its international payment obligations, such as imports and external debt. ○ Crisis Buffer: Act as a buffer in times of economic crises or balance of payment deficits. ● Components of Forex reserves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foreign Currency Assets (FCA): The largest component of the reserves, which includes major currencies like USD, Euro, Pound Sterling, and Yen. ○ Gold Reserves: India's gold holdings form part of the reserves, providing stability. ○ Special Drawing Rights (SDRs): Allocations from the IMF. ○ Reserve Tranche Position (RTP): India's quota in the IMF.
Humsafar Policy	<p>Why in the news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minister of Road Transport and Highways launches 'Humsafar Policy' to Improve National Highway Travel and Boost Wayside Amenities. <p>About Humsafar Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Humsafar Policy is a comprehensive initiative designed to transform India's highway network by offering a range of essential services and facilities. ● Key objective: To make road travel more comfortable, convenient, and inclusive, ensuring that facilities are available to meet the needs of travellers across all regions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hygienic Toilets ○ Baby Care Facilities ○ Accessibility ○ EV Charging Stations ○ Parking Facilities ○ Increased Fuel Station



తెలుగు

ADDAPEDIA

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



Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia

- Food Courts and Restaurants
- Dormitories for Rest



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.