

Prelim Bits 20-06-2023 | UPSC Daily Current Affairs

Direct Seeding Vs Transplanting

Paddy

- **Origin** - South India.
- **Scientific name** - *Oryza sativa*.
- **Top producing country** - China.
- 2nd largest rice producing country - India.
- **Top producing state in India** - West Bengal.
- Paddy (rice with husk) is a highly water-intensive crop.
- **Temperature** - High temperature above 25-degree Celsius
- **Rainfall** - High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.

Transplanting of Rice

- Transplanting consists of preparing seedlings in nursery and then planting these seedlings in the prepared main field.
- Transplanting ensures a uniform plant stand.
- In transplanting, the flooded fields basically deny oxygen to the weed seeds in the soil, thus acting as a natural herbicide.

Direct Seeding of Rice (DSR)

- Paddy is sown directly in the field without any nursery preparation, puddling or flooding.
- DSR is effective against weeds and saves water compared to transplanting.
- Direct seeding is more cost-effective than transplanting.
- Plants mature faster when grown via direct seeding.
- It is not necessary to disturb root systems when planted via direct seeding.
- **Disadvantages**
 - Higher seed rates
 - Seeds exposed to birds and pests
 - Weed management
 - Higher risk of lodging



Reference

[The Indian Express | Paddy and the price of water](#)

ICMR's Recent Report on Diabetes

ICMR's recent study says that India has 101 million people living with diabetes

- **Published by** - The Madras Diabetes Research Foundation and Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).
- **Findings** - More than a quarter of the population was either diabetic or in pre-diabetic stage.
- 11.4% of India's population or 101 million people are living with diabetes.
- **Hypertension** - Around 35.5% of the population or 315 million people are living with the hypertension or high blood pressure.
- **Obesity** - The study found that 28.6% of the population would be considered to be obese as per the BMI measure, 39.5% of the population had abdominal obesity.
- **BMI (body mass index)** - Generally used as a measure for obesity.
- **Hypercholesterolemia** - 24% of the population were living with hypercholesterolemia (a condition where the bad cholesterol or LDL levels are high).

Diabetes & its Types

- Diabetes is a condition that happens when your blood sugar (glucose) is too high.
- It develops when your pancreas doesn't make enough insulin or any at all, or when your body isn't responding to the effects of insulin properly.
- Diabetes affects people of all ages.
- **Type 1 diabetes** - It is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks and destroys insulin-producing cells in pancreas.
- It's usually diagnosed in children and young adults, but it can develop at any age.
- It is non-curable.
- **Type 2 diabetes** - With this type the body doesn't make enough insulin and body's cells don't respond normally to the insulin (insulin resistance).
- This is the most common type of diabetes.
- It mainly affects adults, but children can have it as well.
- **Other types**
 - Gestational diabetes
 - Type 3c diabetes
 - Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA)
 - Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY)
 - Neonatal diabetes
 - Brittle diabetes

Reference

[The Indian Express | India has 101 million people living with diabetes](#)

Intersex-Inclusive Progress Pride Flag

The new variation of Intersex-Inclusive Progress Pride Flag, a representation of the LGBTQIA+ community is increasingly being accepted by many organizations in India.

- **LGBTQIA+** - Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, asexual, and the + holds space for the expanding and new understanding of different parts of the very diverse gender and sexual identities.

Pride flag

- It represents the pride associated with LGTQIA+ social movements and allies as a symbol of resistance and acceptance.
- In 2021, Intersex Equality Rights (UK) decided to adapt the Pride Progress flag design to incorporate the intersex flag, creating the Intersex-Inclusive Pride flag.
- The recent flag is created by Valentino Vecchietti of Intersex Equality Rights UK in 2021.
- This is a new version of the previous Progress Pride Flag created in 2018 by Daniel Quasar.
- Various color representation and its meanings
 - Red= Life
 - Orange= Healing
 - Yellow= New Ideas
 - Green= Prosperity
 - Blue= Serenity
 - Violet= Spirit
 - Chevron Part
 - Black and brown= people of colour
 - White, blue and pink= transpeople
 - Yellow with purple circle= Intersex people.

India's case

- In India, section 377 in *Navtej Singh Johar vs Union of India* case (gay sex) was decriminalised in 2018.
- India's 2011 Census was the first census in its history to incorporate the number of 'trans' population of the country.
- According to the 2011 Census, the number of persons who do not identify as 'male' or 'female' but as 'other' stands at 4,87,803 (0.04% of the total population).

Yogyakarta Principles recognise that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and can fulfil that precious birthright.

Reference

[The Indian Express | The new Pride flag](#)

Prevalence of Anaemia in India

The 6th round National Family Health Survey (NFHS), is scheduled to begin on July 1.

Anaemia

- Anaemia is linked to insufficient *healthy red cells* (haemoglobin) that carry oxygen in the body.
- Reasons - Iron deficiency, deficiencies in folate, Vitamin B12, Vitamin A, chronic conditions such as diabetes or inherited genetic disorders.
- There are 5 documented types of anaemia:
 - Aplastic anaemia,
 - Iron deficiency anaemia,
 - Sickle cell anaemia,
 - Thalassemia,
 - Vitamin deficiency anaemia.

Anaemia in India

- An estimate shows 1.3% of the GDP for children and 4% of the GDP for children and adults combined are lost due to anaemia-related illnesses in India.
- NFHS-5 showed at least 67% of children having anaemia as compared to 58.6% in the last survey conducted in 2015-16.
- World Bank data shows one in two Indian women is anaemic, 20% higher than the world average.
- India has recognised anaemia as a *public health challenge*.
- Schemes related to Anaemia
 - [Anaemia Mukt Bharat \(AMB\) strategy](#),
 - [Integrated Child Development Services \(ICDS\)](#),
 - National Nutritional Anaemia Prophylaxis Programme (NNAPP) and Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan

WHO standard on Haemoglobin diagnostic cut-off for

- *Men - 14 gm/deciliter,*
- *Women 12 gm/decilitre*
- *Boys and girls - Between 11 and 12 gm/deciliter.*

Reference

[The Hindu | Can the new Diet and Biomarker Survey trace the roots of India's anaemia problem](#)

Curiosity Rover

NASA's Curiosity rover sends a beautiful postcard image from Mars.

- **Launch Year** - 2012.
- It is a part of *Mars Science Laboratory (MSL) mission of NASA*.
- It is the largest and most capable rover ever sent to Mars.

- **Aim** - To climb onto the layered deposit in the center of the Gale Crater to assess its possible origins.
- Gale crater, located just south of the Martian equator was formed by the impact of a large meteorite sometime between 3.5 and 3.8 billion years ago.
- **Findings** - Curiosity's scientific tools found chemical and mineral evidence of past habitable environments on Mars.
- It continues to explore the rock record from a time when Mars could have been home to microbial life.

687 Earth days = One Mars year

Mars Missions	Countries
Mangalyaan	India
Perseverance	U.S.
Hope	UAE
Tianwen-1	China
Mars 2 and Mars 3	Russia
Insights	U.S.

Reference

[The Indian Express](#) | NASA's Curiosity rover sends a beautiful postcard

