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Women, Business and Law Index	 Context: India has improved its ranking to 113 out of 190 countries in the World Bank's Women, Business and Law index. Key points: The index, which measures the enabling environment for women's economic opportunity in 190 economies, assesses how laws and regulations impact women's economic rights on a scale of 0 to 100, where 100 signifies equal legal rights for men and women. The report evaluates eight key areas: Mobility, workplace, pay, marriage, parenthood, entrepreneurship, assets, and pension. This is the 10th edition of the report. Globally, no country achieved a perfect score, indicating a lack of equal rights for women worldwide. Indian women enjoy 60% of the legal rights given to men, which is lower than the global average of 64.2%.
Prototype fast Breeder Reactor - Stalpakkam	 Context: Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the Kalpakkam nuclear power plant and observed the commencement of "core loading" at India's first indigenous Fast Breeder Reactor (500 MWe). Key points: In 2003, the government approved the creation of Bhartiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. (BHAVINI) to operate India's most advanced nuclear reactor, the Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR). The PFBR, fully designed and constructed indigenously by BHAVINI with contributions from 200 Indian industries, is a significant achievement. Once commissioned, India will be the second country, after Russia, to have a commercial operating Fast Breeder Reactor. The PFBR is an advanced third-generation reactor with inherent passive safety features, ensuring high levels of safety. PFBR: The PFBR, which breeds more material for nuclear fission than it consumes, is a key project of India's nuclear power programme. Initially, the reactor will use uranium-plutonium mixed oxide (MOX) fuel.











	 The uranium-238 'blanket' surrounding the fuel core will undergo nuclear transmutation to produce more fuel, earning the name 'Breeder'. The use of Thorium-232 as a blanket is also envisaged. Through transmutation, Thorium will create fissile Uranium-233 for use as fuel in the third stage. FBR is a stepping stone for the third stage, leading to the full utilization of India's abundant thorium reserves. After core loading, the reactor will approach criticality, generating power subsequently. PFBRs are cooled by liquid sodium, with 1,750 tonnes of liquid sodium to be loaded into the reactor. India chose the closed fuel cycle option for this reactor, where spent fuel is reprocessed and converted into indigenously developed unique plutonium-rich mixed carbide fuel.
<image/>	 Context: Russia recently conducted a fire test of its nuclear ballistic Yars missile. Key points: The RS-24 Yars is an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in Russia's Strategic Missile Forces arsenal. It has an operational range of up to 12,000 kilometers, making it one of the longest-range missiles globally. The RS-24 Yars features a Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) system. This allows it to carry multiple nuclear warheads, enhancing its strategic deterrence capability. The RS-24 Yars replaces the older Topol and Topol-M missile systems. It exists in both mobile and silo-based forms to increase flexibility and reliability. ICBM: An intercontinental ballistic missile is a ballistic missile with a range greater than 5,500 kilometres, primarily designed for nuclear weapons delivery. Maximum range varies from 7,000 to 16,000 kilometers,
	 according to the Federation of American Scientists. Compared to other types of ballistic missiles, ICBMs are significantly faster and have a greater range. Agni-V, an Indian ICBM, has a range of over 5,000 kilometers.
Narasapur crochet lace	Context: • The Narasapur crochet lace craft, famous in the Godavari region of Andhra Pradesh, has received the Geographical Indications (GI) tag from DPIIT.













	 The GI tag aims to revive the craft and boost its demand, especially against competition from machine-made lace products from China. Key points: Originated in 1844 when Macrae and his wife from Scotland taught the lace-making technique to local women at Dummugudem, Telangana. The craft is limited to 19 mandals in West Godavari and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Konaseema districts in the Godavari region. Major trade points include Narsapur, Palacole, Razole, and Amalapuram, involving around 15,000 women in production.
	GI Tags in Andhra Pradesh Srikalahasthi Kalamkari Kondapalli Bommallu Machilipatnam Kalamkari Budithi Bell & Brass Metal Craft Andhra Pradesh Leather Puppetry Uppada Jamdani Sarees Tirupathi Laddu Guntur Sannam Chilli Venkatagiri Sarees Bobbili Veena Mangalagiri Sarees and Fabrics Dharmavaram Handloom Pattu Sarres And Paavadas Bandar Laddu Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery Durgi Stone Carvings Etikoppaka Toys Allagadda Stone Carving Atreyapuram Pootharekulu Araku Valley Arabica Coffee Banaganapalle Mangoes
Tripura's traditional tribal attire 'risa' receives GI tag	 Context: After a year of Tripura's queen pineapple receiving the GI tag, 'risa,' a traditional tribal attire, has also been granted GI recognition, as announced by Chief Minister Dr. Manik Saha in Agartala. Historical Significance: The attire is claimed to have originated before the Manikya kings' rule over Tripura, which lasted over 500 years starting from the 15th century. Maharaj Trilochana, also known as Subhrai Raja, is said to have invented nearly 250 designs of 'rignai' during his time for his 250 wives.













Features of Tripura's Traditional Attire:

- The traditional Tripuri female attire consists of three parts: 'risa,' 'rignai,' and 'rikutu.'
- 'Risa' is a handwoven cloth used as a female upper garment, headgear, stole, or a present to express respect. It is wrapped around the torso twice.
- 'Rignai' is primarily worn as the lower garment, similar to the sari of mainland India.
- 'Rikutu' is mainly used as a wrap, 'chunri,' or 'pallu' of the Indian saree, also used to cover the heads of newly married Tripuri women.

Cultural and Religious Significance:

- 'Risa' is worn in religious festivals such as Garia Puja by tribal communities and as a turban by men during weddings and festivals.
- Adolescent Tripuri girls are first given a 'risa' to wear in an event called Risa Sormani, at ages 12 to 14.
- The cloth is also used as a makeshift hanger to hold an infant on mothers' backs and is presented as a mark of honor to distinguished recipients.
- 'Risa' is common in almost all 19 indigenous tribal communities of Tripura, with each community having its own design.

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