

**DAILY
CURRENT
AFFAIRS
ANALYSIS**



LAKSHYA ACADEMY®

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1 – About Rafflesia:

GS III

Environmental Conservation

- **Key information:**

- A genus of parasitic flowering plants in the Rafflesiaceae family is called Rafflesia.
- Huge flowers are produced by the species.
- The world's largest flower belongs to one species.
- Rafflesia is a parasitic plant that does not photosynthesise and has no leaves, stalks, or roots.
- Instead, it harvests food and water from tropical rainforest vines in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand using long filaments that resemble fungal cells.

- Threat and status of conservation:
 - Due to the degradation of forest habitats in southeast Asia, it is under danger.
 - Researchers warn that all 42 Rafflesia species, of which 25 are considered critically endangered and 15 are endangered, are in risk.
 - Current conservation efforts do not safeguard more than two thirds of them.
 - The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) only lists one species as severely endangered (Rafflesia magnifica).

- *Source → The Hindu*

2 – Details of Wollemi pine:

GS III

Environmental Conservation

- **Key information**

- In 1994, a group of hikers rediscovered the Wollemi pine (*Wollemia nobilis*).
- The Wollemi pine, or *Wollemia nobilis*, is sometimes referred to as a "living fossil" because it resembles preserved remains from the Cretaceous period (145 million to 66 million years ago) almost exactly.
- Only 60 of these trees remain in the wild today.
- It is believed to have vanished about 2 million years ago.
- *Wollemia* is a genus of conifers that are native to Australia and members of the Araucariaceae family.
- Despite not being a real pine or a member of the pine family, the tree is nearly generally known as the Wollemi pine.

- **Status of conservation:**

- The Wollemi pine is protected by law in Australia and is included on the IUCN Red List as critically endangered (CR).

- **Threat:**

- Bushfires in the area constitute a hazard to these.

- **Source** → *The Hindu*

3 – About Mohalla Clinic:

GS II

Social issues

- **Key information:**

- The Mohalla Clinic is the government of Delhi's most prominent undertaking.
- These are primary care clinics that provide free basic medical care.
- They provide a minimal set of complimentary basic healthcare services, such as prescription drugs, diagnostic testing, and consultations.
- These clinics act as the patients' initial point of contact, which lowers the state's high referral rates to intermediate and tertiary healthcare facilities.
- The Mohalla Clinics project seeks to lessen the financial strain on low-income households by preventing lost wages and travel expenses.

- **Organisational design:**

- A physician is in charge of each Mohalla Clinic.
- District nodal representatives oversee the Mohalla Clinics' operations in their respective regions.
- The top of the hierarchical structure is occupied by the Secretary of the Department of Health and Family Welfare.

- *Source → The Hindu*

4 – Details of Samvatsari:

GS I

Indian Culture

- **Key information:**

- The final day of Paryushana for the Shwetambar sect of Jainism is called Savatsari.
- Jains ask for and receive forgiveness from all living things on this day for whatever faults they have made, whether intentionally or accidentally.
- On this day, an elaborate annual penitential retreat known as "samvatsari pratikramana" is performed.

- After the pratikramana, Jains use the term Micchami Dukkadam to ask for forgiveness from all living things, including friends and family.
- Samvatsari is a language developed from Sanskrit.
- In ancient books like the Rigveda and other works of Vedic literature, the term "year" or "Samvatsara" is used.
- As a result, Samvatsari literally refers to an annual day.
- **Kshamavaani and Samvatsari:**
- Kshamavaani is connected to the Digambara sect and Samvatsari is connected to the Shwetambar sect.
- Both days are marked as Forgiveness Days, and there are no significant differences between them.
- Despite both Samvatsari and Kshamavaani falling on the final day of Paryushan, there is a significant distinction between them.
- *Source → The Hindu*



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