Rapid Fire Current Affairs

Mushroom Cultivation Transforms Assam’s Kokrajhar District

In Assam's Kokrajhar district, through the launch of the **Mushroom Mission in 2021,** aligning with the **'one district one Product'** initiative and the introduction of mushrooms into the **midday meal scheme** has yielded remarkable results.

The inclusion of **nutrient-rich mushrooms in children's meals** has reduced the number of **underweight**, **wasted**, **and anaemic children** by 56%, 55%, and 76%, respectively. **Maternal mortality** rates in the district also **decreased by 72.37%**, and the **infant mortality rate decreased by 30.56%.**

Mushrooms are highly nutritious and offer several health benefits. They are **low in calories and fat,** making them an ideal choice for **weight management.** Mushrooms are a rich source of vitamins and minerals, including **B vitamins, copper, selenium, and potassium. They also provide dietary fiber and antioxidants, which support digestive health** and strengthen the immune system. Additionally, mushrooms are one of the **few non-animal sources of vitamin D,** which is essential for bone health.

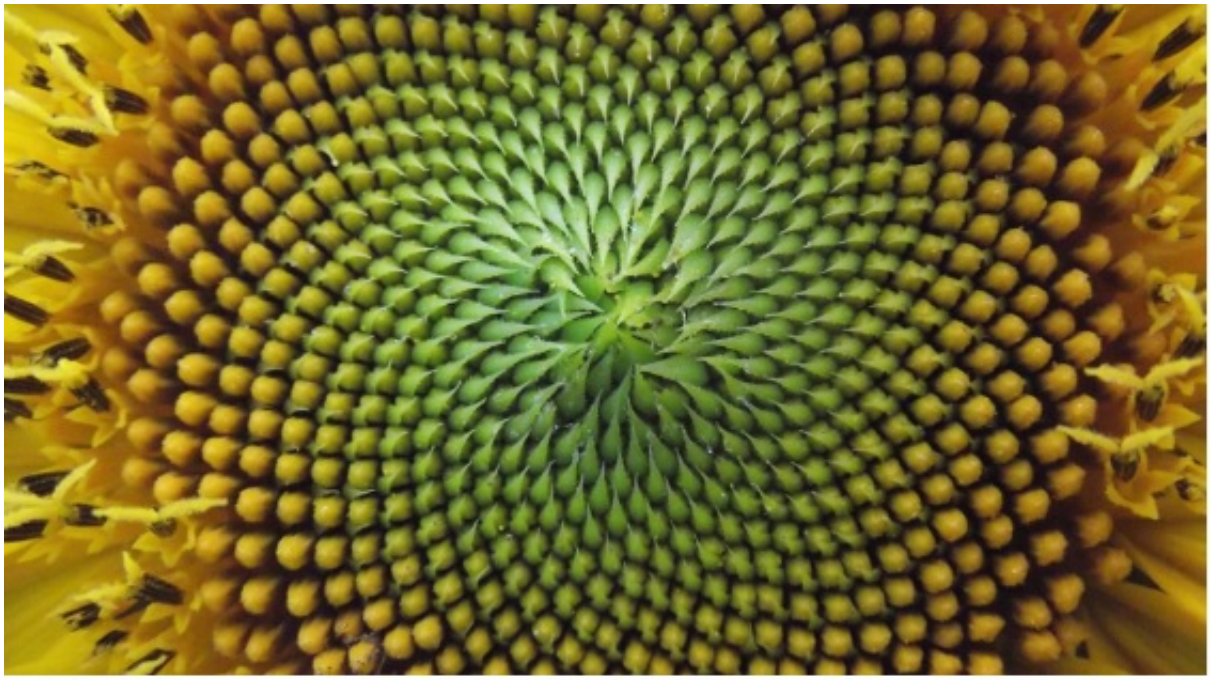
DPCGC Takes Action Against Obscene Content on OTT Platform

Recently, the **Digital Publisher Content Grievances Council (DPCGC)**, a **self-regulatory body** for **online curated content providers (OCCPs) in India**, has taken action against the **Over-the-Top (OTT) platform** **ULLU** for streaming explicit and obscene content. Headed by retired Supreme Court Judge Justice A K Sikri, the council issued an order demanding the removal of such content within 15 days, citing violations of the **Information Technology Rules (2021)** and complaints raised by a dissatisfied viewer.

DPCGC addresses **consumer grievances and content-related issues.** It operates under the **Ministry of Information & Broadcasting** and enforces the **Code of Ethics** and regulations set by the government. The DPCGC consists of an **OCCP Council and a Grievance Redressal Board.**

Read more: Over-the-Top (OTT) platform, **Over-the-Top Challenge**

Fibonacci Spirals in Plants



The characteristic of being arranged in spirals that adhere to a numerical sequence called the Fibonacci sequence. | Photo Credit: The Hindu

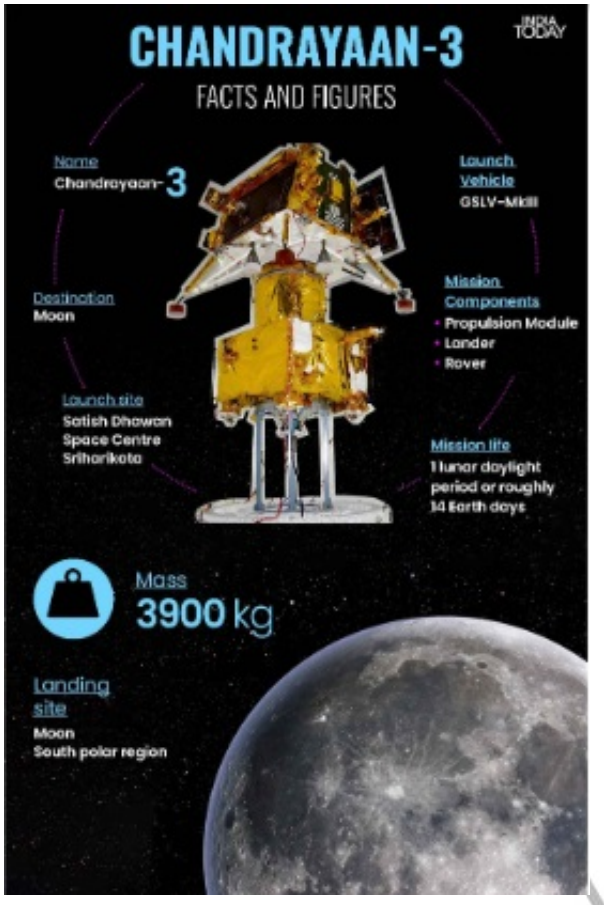
A recent study has **questioned the commonly held belief that plants exhibit ancient and consistent patterns known as Fibonacci spirals.** These spirals can be observed in **various parts of plants, including leaves and reproductive structures.** However, researchers studying fossilised plants dating back 407 million years discovered that the **spirals in this particular species did not conform to the Fibonacci sequence.**

The **Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers in which each number is the sum of the two preceding ones.** The sequence starts with 0 and 1, and each subsequent number is obtained by adding the two numbers immediately before it. The sequence begins as follows: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, and so on.

The new finding suggests that **early plants had a different pattern of spiral arrangement,** with **non-Fibonacci spirals being more prevalent.** It indicates that the **evolution of leaf arrangement and Fibonacci spirals had a distinct history in certain plant groups, such as clubmosses,** which differs from other living plant groups like ferns and **flowering plants.**

This research opens up new avenues of exploration and may help unravel the mystery behind the prevalence of these patterns in nature.

Chandrayaan-3 to Retain Chandrayaan-2 Lander and Rover Names



ISRO has recently announced its decision to use the **same names for the lander and rover of the upcoming Chandrayaan-3 mission**, following the unfortunate outcome of the **Chandrayaan-2 mission,** in which the lander named **Vikram experienced a crash during its attempted soft landing on the lunar surface**

The **lander of Chandrayaan-3 will be named 'Vikram' in honour of Vikram Sarabhai,** a key figure in India's space program, **while the rover will be called 'Pragyan'.** The launch is scheduled for **mid-July 2023**, and the mission will carry out experiments and collect data through various payloads on the lander, rover, and propulsion module.

Read more: Indian Space Research Organisation, **Chandrayaan-3 mission.**