



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 06-10-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (a)

DeeparBeel is one of the permanent and largest freshwater lakes in Assam, located in Guwahati. It is the State's only Ramsar site and an Important Bird Area. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified the eco-sensitive zone of the DeeparBeel Wildlife Sanctuary on the south-western edge of Guwahati. The wetland expands up to 30 sq. km in summer and reduces to about 10 sq. km in the winter.

2. Ans) (c)

Virachey National Park is one of the two Cambodian ASEAN Heritage Parks located at the northeastern part of the country and spanning across more than 3,000 square kilometers. It overlaps Ratanakiri and Stung Treng Provinces. The national park, under the jurisdiction of the Cambodian Ministry of Environment, consists of semi-evergreen lowlands, montane forests, upland savannah, and several patches of mixed deciduous forests. Illegal logging is a major concern in this national forest since the 2000s, leading to a vast expanse of forest being degraded at an exponential scale. However, this situation has improved over the recent years. The rare sighting of giant muntjac in the recent months is the outcome of this progress.

3. Ans) B

- Recently, Amazon has unveiled its 'Astro' home robot, which is designed to help customers with a range of tasks like home monitoring and keeping in touch with family.
- Astro is primed to be a home security device. It is designed to move around the home and keep a check on pets, and detect something unusual in the absence of the owner.
- It comes with a "periscope" camera that pops up from its head and can be used to keep an eye on the home.
- The device captures live videos, recognises faces, plays music or videos, and delivers a beer across the home.
- It can recognise the faces of people and analyse them until it figures out if it's a family member or an outsider.
- Hence, option B is correct.

4. Ans) d

- Somatosensation is a collective term for the sensations of touch, temperature, body position, and pain recognized through neural receptors in the skin and certain internal organs.
- It includes processes such as mechanoreceptor, thermo reception, proprioception. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.
- Mechanosensitive channels are fascinating proteins, being able to serve both as sensors and effectors.
- Embedded in membranes, they convert mechanical stimuli such as in-plane membrane tension and curvature into electrical or biochemical signals, leading to regulation of a wide repertoire of cellular processes allowing adaptive response. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

5. Explanation: The famous Sun God Temple situated in Arasavalli Village which is at a distance of about 1 K.M. east of Srikakulam Town District headquarters of the North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the ancient and all among two sun God temples in our Country. According to Padma Puranam, Sage Kasyapa installed the Idol of Surya at Arasavalli for the Welfare of mankind. Therefore, the Surya is of Kasyapasa Gotra. He is also termed as planetary King. According to the ' Sthalapuram ' of the temple, Lord Devendra found this temple and installed the existing idol of the sun God commonly known as Lord Suryanarayana Swamy Varu.
6. Explanation: Majnu Shah was a faqir (Sufi saint) of the Madariya Sufi order founded by Syed Badiudin Qutb-ul Shah Madar. His headquarters was at the shrine of Shah Madar in Makanpur near Kanpur. He actively participated in the Fakir-Sannyasi Rebellion, and joined in many battles against the British East India Company with his 'pious team'. He was the founder leader of 'Muslim Faqirs'.
7. exp..Julius has been studying the different compounds in chili peppers and spider venom to understand how our bodies sense heat and chemical irritants. Decoding the neuroscience of pain can help develop new targets for pain therapy.
8. exp..Dare to Dream is DRDO's pan-India contest to promote Indian academicians, individuals and startups to develop emerging defence and aerospace technologies/systems.
9. Ans) (c)
Bay of Pigs invasion, (April 17, 1961), abortive invasion of Cuba at the Bahía de Cochinos (Bay of Pigs), or Playa Girón (Girón Beach) to Cubans, on the southwestern coast by some 1,500 Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed by the U.S. government. Within six months of Castro's overthrow of Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship in Cuba (January 1959), relations between Castro's government and the United States began to deteriorate. The new Cuban government confiscated private property (much of it owned by North American interests), sent agents to initiate revolutions in several Latin American countries, and established diplomatic and economic ties with leading socialist powers. Castro himself often and vociferously accused the United States of trying to undermine his government. Several U.S. congressmen and senators, from early 1960, denounced Castro; and by June the Congress had passed legislation enabling President Dwight D. Eisenhower to take retaliatory steps: the United States cut off sugar purchases from Cuba and soon thereafter placed an embargo on all exports to Cuba except food and medicine. In January 1961, Eisenhower, in one of the final acts of his administration, broke diplomatic ties with Cuba.
10. Ans) (a)
The Cuban Missile Crisis, also known as the October Crisis of 1962 the Missile Scare, was a 1 month, 4 day (16 October – 20 November 1962) confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union which escalated into an international crisis when American deployments of missiles in Italy and Turkey were matched by Soviet deployments of similar ballistic missiles in Cuba. Despite the short time frame, the Cuban Missile Crisis remains a defining moment in U.S. national security and nuclear war preparation. The confrontation is often considered the closest the Cold War came to escalating into a full-scale nuclear war.[3] In response to the presence of American Jupiter ballistic missiles in Italy and Turkey, and the failed Bay of Pigs Invasion of 1961, Soviet First Secretary Nikita Khrushchev agreed to Cuba's request to place nuclear missiles on the island to deter a future invasion. An

agreement was reached during a secret meeting between Khrushchev and Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro in July 1962, and construction of a number of missile launch facilities started later that summer. Meanwhile, the 1962 United States elections were under way, and the White House denied charges for months that it was ignoring dangerous Soviet missiles 90 mi (140 km) from Florida. The missile preparations were confirmed when an Air Force U-2 spy plane produced clear photographic evidence of medium-range R-12 (NATO code name SS-4) and intermediate-range R-14 (NATO code name SS-5) ballistic missile facilities.