



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 16-04-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Experts have pointed out that the Places of Worship Act, 1991, prohibited inquiry into religious places such as Kashi and Mathura.

What's the issue?

This comes after a Varanasi court recently ordered an ASI enquiry at the Kashi Vishwanath Temple-Gyanvapi Mosque premises. Experts have also questioned if a civil court judge was competent to give such a direction against a law upheld by a Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court. About the Places of Worship Act, 1991: The Act declares that the religious character of a place of worship shall continue to be the same as it was on August 15, 1947. It says no person shall convert any place of worship of any religious denomination into one of a different denomination or section. It declares that all suits, appeals or any other proceedings regarding converting the character of a place of worship, which are pending before any court or authority on August 15, 1947, will abate as soon as the law comes into force. No further legal proceedings can be instituted.

Exceptions:

These provisions will not apply to: Ancient and historical monuments and archaeological sites and remains that are covered by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. A suit that has been finally settled or disposed of; and any dispute that has been settled by the parties or conversion of any place that took place by acquiescence before the Act commenced. The Act also does not apply to the place of worship commonly referred to as Ram Janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. This law will have overriding effect over any other law in force.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Supreme Court has said the Rohingya illegal migrants, detained in Jammu, will not be deported to Myanmar without following law. Centre assured court that law will be scrupulously followed in deporting Rohingya migrants. What's the case? A plea was filed in the court to "release the detained Rohingya refugees immediately and direct the Union Territory government and the Ministry of Home Affairs to expeditiously grant refugee identification cards for the Rohingyas in the informal camps". What has the court said? Though Article 14 and Article 21 enshrined in the Constitution are available to both citizens and foreigners, the right "not to be deported" is ancillary to citizenship. The right not to be deported, is

ancillary or concomitant to the right to reside or settle in any part of the territory of India guaranteed under Article 19(1)(e). Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution guarantees to every citizen of India, the right “to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India”.

Fundamental Rights available only to citizens of India :

Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Article 19 – Protection of six rights related to freedom – (a) of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions; (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India; (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and (f) to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.

Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

3. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Bhutan and China have agreed to hold boundary talks between them “as soon as possible” and discuss a roadmap for expediting the boundary resolution. The upcoming talks, the 25th round of the boundary talks mechanism, will be the first since the Doklam standoff in 2017, and the first since China made new claims on Bhutan’s eastern boundary bordering Arunachal Pradesh in June 2020.

Disputed areas:

The talks have thus far focused on two areas of dispute: Pasamlung and Jakarlung valleys to the North of Bhutan and Doklam to the West of Bhutan, along the tri-junction with India. However, at a UN environmental meeting in June 2020, China raised an objection to a grant for Bhutan’s Sakteng Sanctuary to the East frontier as well, saying that it was disputed as well.

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Government has launched Aahaar Kranti, a mission dedicated to spread awareness about nutrition. Aahaar Kranti has been launched with the motto of Uttam Aahaar- Uttam Vichar or Good Diet-Good Cognition.

5. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Minister for Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal inaugurated e-SANTA. e-SANTA is an electronic marketplace providing a platform to connect aqua farmers and buyers.

6. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

India's first Floating Storage and Regasification Unit (FSRU) has arrived at H-Energy's Jaigarh Terminal in Maharashtra. The FSRU Höegh Giant, which sailed from Keppel Shipyard, Singapore, was berthed at Jaigarh terminal in Maharashtra.

7. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

It is a microsensor based explosive trace detector. It is the world's first microsensor based Explosive Trace Detector (ETD) developed by NanoSniff Technologies, an IIT Bombay incubated startup. NanoSniffer is a 100% 'Made in India' product in terms of research, development & manufacturing. The core technology of NanoSniffer is protected by patents in the U.S. & Europe. NanoSniffer can detect explosives in less than 10 seconds and it also identifies and categorizes explosives into different classes.

8. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Whitsun Reef, also known as Whitson Reef, Whitsum Reef, and Julian Felipe Reef It is a reef at the northeast extreme limit of the Union Banks in the Spratly Islands of the West Philippine Sea. It is the largest reef of the Union Banks.

9. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Access to justice for the poor is a constitutional mandate to ensure fair treatment under our legal system. Hence, Lok Adalats (literally, 'People's Court') were established to make justice accessible and affordable to all. It was a forum to address the problems of crowded case dockets outside the formal adjudicatory system. The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, inserted Article 39A to ensure "equal justice and free legal aid". To this end, the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, was enacted by Parliament and it came into force in 1995 "to provide free and competent legal services to weaker sections of the society" and to "organise Lok Adalats to secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity". As an alternative dispute resolution tool, Lok Adalats are regularly organised to help parties reach a compromise. Motor-accident claims, disputes related to public-utility services, cases related to dishonour of cheques, and land, labour and matrimonial disputes (except divorce) are usually taken up by Lok Adalats. The State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs) have been organising Lok Adalats on a daily, fortnightly and monthly basis. Litigants are forced to approach Lok Adalats mainly because it is a party-driven process, allowing them to reach an amicable settlement. Lok Adalats offer parties speed of settlement, as cases are disposed of in a single day;

procedural flexibility, as there is no strict application of procedural laws such as the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872; economic affordability, as there are no court fees for placing matters before the Lok Adalat; finality of awards, as no further appeal is allowed. Supreme Court, in *State of Punjab vs Jalour Singh* (2008), held that a Lok Adalat is purely conciliatory and it has no adjudicatory or judicial function.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

He was born on April 11, 1827, and his birth anniversary is celebrated as Jyotiba Phule Jayanti every year. About Jyotirao Phule: Born in 1827 in Satara district of Maharashtra. Phule was given the title of Mahatma on May 11, 1888, by Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, a Maharashtrian social activist. Social reforms and key contributions: His work is related mainly to eradication of untouchability and caste system, emancipation and empowerment of women, reform of Hindu family life. Along with his wife, Savitribai Phule, he is regarded as pioneers of women's education in India. The couples were the first native Indians to open the first indigenously-run school for girls in India in August 1848 at Pune in Maharashtra. Later, the Phules started schools for children from the then untouchable castes such as Mahar and Mang. In 1863, he opened a home for pregnant Brahmin widows to give birth in a safe and secure place. He opened an orphanage home to avoid infanticide. In this regard, he is believed to be the first Hindu to start an orphanage for the unfortunate children. In 1868, Jyotirao decided to construct a common bathing tank outside his house to exhibit his embracing attitude towards all human beings and wished to dine with everyone, regardless of their caste. In 1873, Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, or the Society of Seekers of Truth, for the rights of depressed classes, to denounce the caste system and to spread rational thinking. His famous works: *Tritiya Ratna* (1855), *Gulamgiri* (1873), *Shetkarayacha Aasud*, or *Cultivator's Whipcord* (1881), *Satyashodhak Samajokt Mangalashtakasah Sarva Puja-vidhi* (1887).