



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 21-08-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Delhi High Court has asked the Centre and search engine giant Google to respond to a petition by two businessmen, who have invoked the “right to be forgotten”, and sought the removal of certain articles relating to a criminal case lodged against them, from various online platforms. The petitioners said they have the “right to be forgotten” or a “right to delink” in the context of the facts and circumstances of the case.

Need for:

The petition argued that they “had been honourably discharged by the competent courts, yet the alleged articles and wrong information available online against petitioners continue to haunt them”.

What is the ‘Right to be Forgotten’ in the Indian context? The Right to be Forgotten falls under the purview of an individual’s right to privacy. In 2017, the Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right (under Article 21) by the Supreme Court in its landmark verdict (Puttuswamy case).

What does the Personal Data Protection Bill say about this? Right to privacy is also governed by the Personal Data Protection Bill that is yet to be passed by Parliament. The bill exclusively talks about the “Right to be Forgotten.” Broadly, under the Right to be forgotten, users can de-link, limit, delete or correct the disclosure of their personal information held by data fiduciaries.

2. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Assam government’s Political Department has issued a notification ordering the State police’s Border wing not to forward any case against Gurkhas to the Foreigners’ Tribunals under the Foreigners’ Act of 1946.

Background:

The Border wing is tasked with identifying people of doubtful citizenship and serving them notices for a Foreigners’ Tribunal — a quasi-judicial establishment — to take over.

Who is a declared foreigner?

A declared foreigner, or DF, is a person marked by Foreigners’ Tribunal (FT) for allegedly failing to prove their citizenship after the State police’s Border wing marks him or her as an illegal immigrant.

What is a Foreigners tribunal?

Foreigners’ Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies established as per the Foreigners’ Tribunal Order, 1964

and the Foreigners' Act, 1946.

Composition: Advocates not below the age of 35 years of age with at least 7 years of practice (or) Retired Judicial Officers from the Assam Judicial Service (or) Retired IAS of ACS Officers (not below the rank of Secretary/Addl. Secretary) having experience in quasi-judicial works.

Who can setup these tribunals?

The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has amended the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964, and has empowered district magistrates in all States and Union Territories to set up tribunals (quasi-judicial bodies) to decide whether a person staying illegally in India is a foreigner or not. Earlier, the powers to constitute tribunals were vested only with the Centre.

3. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Indian Navy and Vietnam People's Navy (VPN) undertook bilateral maritime exercise in the South China Sea, to strengthen the defence ties among the two navies. From India, INS Ranvijay and INS Kora took part in the exercise and from the Vietnam People's Navy (VPN), frigate VPNS Ly Thai To(HQ-012) participated in the drill.

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

In a significant development, the J & K Government issued orders for giving a fresh impetus to the training in handicraft sector in the UT by unveiling the 'KARKHANDAR' scheme which is a unique concept as far the upliftment of artisans and weavers through training is concerned.

5. Ans:B

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh's Ghaziabad was adjudged the second most polluted city out of the 50 'most polluted cities' in the world in 2020 by a report prepared by British company HouseFresh. Ghaziabad reported an average Air Quality Index (AQI) of 2.5 particulate matter (PM) in 106.6µg/m³, the report said. The report stated that China's Hotan province is the most polluted city in the world.

6. Ans:C

Explanation:

INS Tabar is participating in the bilateral Exercise Konkan 2021 between the Indian Navy and Britain's Royal Navy in the UK to enhance military cooperation between the two sides.

7. Ans:B

Explanation:

Although the Indian Constitution does not define the word Minority, it has provided constitutional safeguards and fundamental rights to minorities:

Under Fundamental Rights Part III of Indian Constitution: Right of 'any section of the citizens' to 'conserve' its 'distinct language, script or culture' (Article 29(1)) Right of all Religious and Linguistic Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice (Article 30(1)) Freedom of Minority-managed educational institutions from discrimination in the matter of receiving aid from the State (Article 30(2))

Under Part XVII Official Language of Indian Constitution:

Rights for any section of population for language spoken by them (Article 347) Provision for facilities of instruction in mother tongue (Article 350A) Provisioning a special officer for linguistic minorities and defining his duties (Article 350B) Article 22 of the Indian Constitution provides protection to individual against arrest and detention in certain cases.

8. Ans:C

Explanation:

TAPAS (Training for Augmenting Productivity and Services) is the initiative of National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, to provide access to lectures by subject experts, study material and more, but in a manner that it supplements the physical classroom without compromising on the quality of teaching. The main objective of introducing the course modules is to impart training and enhance the knowledge and skills for the capacity building of the participants. It can be taken up by anyone who wishes to enhance his or her knowledge on the topics and there is no fee for joining. The five basic courses are on Drug (Substance) Abuse Prevention, Geriatric/Elderly Care, Care and Management of Dementia, Transgender Issues and on comprehensive course on Social Defence Issues.

9. Ans:A

Explanation:

Recently, the Delhi High Court directed the Centre to nominate persons to all the vacant positions in the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) by 30th September, 2021. This is to ensure that the commission functions efficiently and the purpose of the commission as envisaged under the National Commission for Minorities Act (NCM), 1992 is also fully given effect to.

What is the background of NCM?

In 1978, setting up of the Minorities Commission (MC) was envisaged in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution. In 1984, the MC was detached from the Ministry of Home Affairs and placed

under the newly created Ministry of Welfare. The MC became a statutory body and was renamed as the NCM in 1992, with the enactment of the NCM Act, 1992. In 1993, the first Statutory National Commission was set up and five religious communities viz. The Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis) were notified as minority communities. In 2014, Jains were also notified as a minority community.

What is the composition of NCM?

NCM consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and five members and all of them shall be from amongst the minority communities. Total of 7 persons to be nominated by the Central Government should be from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity. Tenure: Each Member holds office for a period of three years from the date of assumption of office.

What are the functions of NCM?

Monitoring of the working of the safeguards for minorities provided in the Constitution and in laws enacted by Parliament and the state legislatures. Making recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities by the central or state governments. Ensures that the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities is implemented. Looking into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of minorities and taking up such matters with the appropriate authorities. Investigates matters of communal conflict and riots.

10. Ans:C

Explanation:

The world's second-largest refurbished state-of-the-art National Gene Bank was inaugurated recently at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Pusa, New Delhi.

What are Gene Banks?

People save money in banks, in case of an emergency. Genetic banks serve a similar purpose for farmers and scientists who work to conserve rare plants and animals.

Significance:

Researchers or farmers can withdraw samples from these "gene" banks to help rebuild populations of rare plant varieties and animal breeds or to help increase genetic diversity within species. Gene banks also preserve cells or organisms that host unusual gene variants — genes with special traits. Those genes might later prove useful when some disease epidemic strikes, when the climate changes or when other factors threaten the survival of plants or animals. Farmers could use the banked deposits — stored cells or tissues — to restore genetic diversity or to introduce traits from other breeds or varieties.