



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 03-06-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Manindra Das- the last “foreigner” has walked out of one of the six detention centres in Assam, leaving about 170 more to be released from the other five. Mahindra Das was tagged a ‘D-voter’ in 2015 and later declared a “foreigner” in a one-sided decision by a Foreigners’ Tribunal in 2019.

Who is a D-voter, or doubtful voter?

Those persons whose citizenship was doubtful or was under dispute were categorized as ‘D- Voters’ during the preparation of National Register of Citizens in Assam. They have not been defined in the Citizenship Act, 1955 or the Citizenship Rules of 2003.

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?

The Foreigner tribunals are set up under the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964. The tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies, to determine if a person staying illegally is a “foreigner” or not. 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 set up 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. Who can approach these tribunals?

The amended order (Foreigners (Tribunal) Order, 2019) also empowers individuals to approach the Tribunals. Earlier, only the State administration could move the Tribunal against a suspect.

2. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Cali is the second-largest city in Colombia by area and the third most populous. It is the only major Colombian city with access to the Pacific Coast. Cali is located in the Cauca Valley to the west of the

Cauca River.

Why in the News?

The Colombian Army has tightened its control over Cali following the latest anti-government protests.

Reasons for the protest:

Protests erupted in Cali and other cities in April over a proposed reform that would have lowered the threshold at which salaries are taxed. The government argued that the move was key to mitigating economic difficulties but many Colombians feared they could slip into poverty as a result. The tax plan was withdrawn but anti-government sentiment saw the protests grow to cover police violence, poverty and Colombia's health crisis.

3. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

It is a river in the Chamoli district, Uttarakhand, India. Sources: It springs from the Uttari Nanda Devi Glacier on the Nanda Devi mountain. It is also fed from the Dakshini Nanda Devi Glacier. Continuing through the Nanda Devi National Park, it flows into the Dhauliganga River near the village Rini.

Disaster in 2021:

In February 2021, a flooding disaster occurred all along the river and its gorge following a landslide, avalanche or glacial lake outburst flood.

Why is it in News now?

Following reports that cracks had developed in glaciers at the origin of Rishiganga in Chamoli, a team of scientists carried out an aerial survey and found nothing wrong.

4. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

The Assam government has approved a proposal to increase the firepower of the guards of Kaziranga National Park and Tiger Reserve and provide commando training to them. These measures are aimed at preventing poaching.

It is a national park in Assam. Formed in 1908 on the recommendation of Mary Curzon, the park is located in the edge of the Eastern Himalayan biodiversity hotspots – Golaghat and Nagaon district.

It hosts two-thirds of the world's great one-horned rhinoceroses.

It is a World Heritage Site. It is also recognized as an Important Bird Area by BirdLife International for the conservation of avifaunal species. Much of the focus of conservation efforts in Kaziranga are focused on the 'big four' species— Rhino, Elephant, Royal Bengal tiger and Asiatic water buffalo.

Kaziranga is crisscrossed by four main rivers — Brahmaputra, Diphlu, Mora Diphlu and Mora Dhansiri.

5. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Vitamin D is a fat-soluble vitamin, meaning that it dissolves in fats and oils and can be stored in your body for a long time. It is produced when sunlight (or artificial light, particularly in the ultraviolet region of 190-400 nm wavelength) falls on the skin and triggers a chemical reaction to a cholesterol-based molecule, and converts it into calcidiol in the liver and into calcitriol in the kidney. Its role: It is known to help in having the right amount of calcium in the bones, catalyse the process of protecting cell membranes from damage, preventing the inflammation of tissues and helping stop tissues from forming fibres and weakening bones from becoming brittle, leading to osteoporosis. Vitamin D deficiency can cause rickets in children and osteomalacia in adults.

Why in News?

A study done by the doctors of Nizams Institute of Medical Sciences (NIMS) has revealed that high Vitamin D levels reduce the risk of coronavirus infection, and administration of the vitamin in the infected patients considerably reduce mortality.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Ministry Of Education has launched YUVA To Mentor Young Authors. The scheme seeks to mentor authors under the age of 30 and train them to promote reading, writing and book culture in the country, and project India and Indian writings globally. A consolidated scholarship of Rs50,000 per month for a period of six months per author will be paid under the YUVA Scheme. YUVA is a part of India@75 Project (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav). The National Book Trust, India under the Ministry of Education is the Implementing Agency.

7. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

IIT Ropar, Punjab has developed “AmbiTAG”- India’s first indigenous temperature data logger for cold chain management. AmbiTag is a first-of-its-kind IoT device that records real-time ambient temperature

during the transportation of perishable products, vaccines and even body organs and blood. That recorded temperature further helps to know whether that particular item transported from anywhere in the world is still usable or perished because of temperature variation. This information is particularly critical for vaccines including Covid-19 vaccine, organs and blood transportation. It is Shaped as a USB device.

AmbiTag continuously records the temperature of its immediate surroundings from -40 to +80 degrees in any time zone for a full 90 days on a single charge. The device has been developed under Technology Innovation Hub – AWaDH (Agriculture and Water Technology Development Hub) and its Startup ScratchNest. AWaDH is a Govt of India project.

8. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Horticulture Cluster Development Programme (CDP) was launched recently. Objective: To ensure holistic growth of horticulture, Launched by: Ministry of Agriculture Key takeaways

In a pilot phase, the programme will be implemented in 12 horticulture clusters covering 11 States/UTs.

It is a central sector programme. Implemented by: National Horticulture Board (NHB) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Aim: Growing and developing identified horticulture clusters to make them globally competitive. The programme will benefit about 10 lakh farmers. It is expected to attract an investment of Rs. 10,000 crore when implemented in all the 53 clusters. It will address all major issues including pre-production, production, post-harvest management, logistics, marketing and branding.

Horticultural crops include:

Tree, bush and perennial vine fruits; Perennial bush and tree nuts; Vegetables (roots, tubers, shoots, stems, leaves, fruits and flowers of edible and mainly annual plants); Aromatic and medicinal foliage, seeds and roots (from annual or perennial plants); Cut flowers, potted ornamental plants, and bedding plants (involving both annual or perennial plants); and Trees, shrubs, turf and ornamental grasses propagated and produced in nurseries for use in landscaping or for establishing fruit orchards or other crop production units.

9. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) contracted by 7.3% in 2020-21, as per report released by the Central Statistical Office. GDP growth in 2019-20, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, was 4%. The Gross Value Added (GVA) in the economy also shrank 6.2% in 2020-21, compared to a 4.1% rise in the previous year. Only two sectors showed positive GVA growth — agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.6% positive growth), and electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services (1.9% positive growth).

Sharpest decline: Trade, hotels, transport, communication and broadcasting-related services (-18.2%), followed by construction (-8.6%), mining and quarrying (-8.5%) and manufacturing (-7.2%). Gross domestic product (GDP) is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a specific time period. In economics, gross value added (GVA) is the measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

10. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Aparanta was a geographical region of ancient India. It corresponded to the northern part of the Konkan region on the western coast of India. It was a bone of contention between the sakas and the satavahanas and is mentioned in Nasik inscription of Gautami Balasri. According to Mahavamsa, the third Buddhist council deputed Great elder Dharmarakshita to do missionary work in Aparanta region.