



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 05-08-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans: C

Explanation: The Supreme Court has observed that the power of Governor under Article 161 of the Constitution to commute sentence or to pardon will override the restrictions imposed under Section 433-A of the Criminal Procedure Code.

What's the case? The Court was considering the feasibility of remission policies in Haryana. It was considering whether a state can frame policy to release a life-term convict prematurely before completing at least 14 years in jail or the government has to strictly go by Section 433 A of CrPC which specifies that remission cannot be granted till he/she has served at least 14 years in jail?

Pardoning Powers of Governor:

Article 161 deals with the Pardoning Power of the Governor. The Governor can grant pardons, reprieves, respites and remissions of punishments or suspend, remit and commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends. Difference Between Pardoning Powers of President and Governor:

The scope of the pardoning power of the President under Article 72 is wider than the pardoning power of the Governor under Article 161 which differs in the following two ways:

Court Martial: The power of the President to grant pardon extends in cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial but Article 161 does not provide any such power to the Governor. Death sentence: The President can grant pardon in all cases where the sentence given is the sentence of death but the pardoning power of the Governor does not extend to death sentence cases.

2. Ans: C

Explanation: The Bill was recently passed by the Lok Sabha.

The Bill aims to prevent the staff of the government-owned ordnance factories from going on a strike.

Highlights of the Bill: It is meant to “provide for the maintenance of essential defence services.

The Bill defines Essential Defence Services: It includes any service in any establishment or undertaking dealing with production of goods or equipment required for defence related purposes or any establishment of the armed forces or connected with them or defence. The Bill also empowers the government to declare services mentioned in it as essential defence services. It prohibits strike and lockouts in “any industrial establishment or unit engaged in essential defence services”. The Bill amends the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to include essential defence services under public utility services.

Besides, the bill has also defined strikes and punishments for violations.

3. Ans: B

Explanation: In a new milestone achievement, Odisha's Bhubaneswar has become the first city in India to achieve 100 percent COVID-19 vaccination.

4. Ans: A

Explanation: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN). Under the United Nations Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are: to maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;

to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;

to recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;

to formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;

to determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;

to call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;

to take military action against an aggressor;

to recommend the admission of new Members;

to exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in "strategic areas";

to recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the Judges of the International Court of Justice. The UNSC is the only UN body with the authority to issue binding resolutions on member states. The Security Council consists of fifteen members, of which five are permanent: the People's Republic of China, the French Republic, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Only permanent members can veto any substantive resolution, including those on the admission of new member states to the United Nations or nominees for the office of Secretary-General. Unlike permanent members of the council, the non-permanent members do not have veto power. However, they have "collective right of veto" — any resolution of the UNSC has to be passed by at least seven non-permanent members even if all the permanent members support it. Since India is a non-permanent member of UNSC for two years it cannot individually veto on resolutions.

5. Ans: A

Explanation: The Halam community are various tribes native to the state of Tripura and Assam, Mizoram in India.

Ethnically Halam communities of Tripura belong to the Kuki-Chin tribes of Tibeto-Burmese ethnic

group. Halams live in typical “Tong Ghar” specially made of bamboos and Changrass (thatch). Apart from plain land cultivation, they still practice Jhum cultivation and depend on both the activities.

As per 2011 Census their total population is 57,210, distributed throughout Tripura.

Hi-Hook dance and Rai Balmani Festival are popular among the Halams.

6. Ans: D

Explanation: IIP is an indicator that measures the changes in the volume of production of industrial products during a given period. It is compiled and published monthly by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Base Year for IIP is 2011-2012.

The Eight Core Industries comprise 40.27 per cent of the weight of items included in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP). Eight core industries are: Coal, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Refinery Products, Fertilizers, Steel, Cement and Electricity.

The factory production data (IIP) is used by various government agencies such as the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), private firms and analysts, among others for analytical purposes. The data is also used to compile the Gross Value Added (GVA) of the manufacturing sector in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on a quarterly basis.

7. Ans: A

Explanation: Strait Island is an island of the Andaman Islands. It belongs to the North and Middle Andaman administrative district, part of the Indian union territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Strait Island is known for its caves of birds' nests and deer. Strait Island is a tribal reservation Island thus entry of outsiders is prohibited. It was recently told in Lok Sabha that this status has prevented tribal population of Strait Island from the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

8. Ans: A

Explanation: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is an apex body under the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is responsible for the export promotion of agricultural products. It was established under the APEDA Act of 1985.

Functions: Promotion of exports of agricultural and processed food products.

Promotion of export oriented production and development of the Scheduled products. To make Improvement in areas such as packaging Setting standards and specifications for the scheduled products Financial assistance, reliefs and subsidies to the related industries. Provide training in the related areas.

9. Ans: B

Explanation: Australia is keen that India join its biggest war games ‘Exercise Talisman Sabre’ in 2023.

Quad group of countries, comprising India, Australia, Japan and the U.S., are also set to hold the annual

Malabar naval exercise 2021 off the coast of Guam towards August-end. Australia was included in the Malabar 2020.

What is Exercise Talisman Sabre?

Exercise Talisman Sabre is a biennial, multinational military exercise led by Australia and the United States. Leadership of the exercise switches between Australia and the US every 2 years.

The exercise focuses on crisis-action planning and contingency response, enhancing both nations' military capabilities to deal with regional contingencies and the War on Terrorism.

The exercise is historically held in odd-numbered years starting from 2005, with the ninth iteration taking place in 2021.

Talisman Sabre 2021 was the largest bilateral combined training activity between the Australian and the USA and saw the participation of approximately 17,000 military personnel from seven nations on land, air and sea. The other countries include Canada, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and U.K.

10. Ans: A

Explanation: The poultry industry is demanding a permit for the import of crushed genetically modified (GM) soy seeds for captive consumption of farmers from the Central government.

A GM or transgenic crop is a plant that has a novel combination of genetic material obtained through the use of modern biotechnology.

For example, a GM crop can contain a gene(s) that has been artificially inserted instead of the plant acquiring it through pollination.

Conventional plant breeding involves crossing of species of the same genus to provide the offspring with the desired traits of both parents.

Bt cotton is the only GM crop that is allowed in India. It has alien genes from the soil bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) that allows the crop to develop a protein toxic to the common pest pink bollworm. Herbicide Tolerant Bt (Ht Bt) cotton, on the other hand is derived with the insertion of an additional gene, from another soil bacterium, which allows the plant to resist the common herbicide glyphosate. In Bt brinjal, a gene allows the plant to resist attacks of fruit and shoot borers. In DMH-11 mustard, genetic modification allows cross-pollination in a crop that self-pollinates in nature.

11. Ans: A

12. Ans: C

Explanation: The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme. ... Under this Scheme, the children in the age group of 9-14 years are withdrawn from work and put into NCLP Special Training Centres, where they are provided with bridge education, vocational training, mid-day meal, stipend, health care etc.

13. Ans: B

Explanation: The Starliner was designed to accommodate seven passengers, or a mix of crew and cargo, for missions to low-Earth orbit. ... The Starliner has an innovative, weldless structure and is reusable up to 10 times with a six-month turnaround time. It also features wireless internet and tablet technology for crew interfaces.

14. Ans: C

Explanation: The clause (2) of Article 22 reads, “Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.”

15. Ans: A

Explanation: The 22 languages in the Eighth Schedule are Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu