



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 07-08-2021

### EXPLANATION

1. Ans (c)

Explanation:

The Bill was recently passed by Rajya Sabha. The Bill amends the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008.

Basic objectives, key Provisions and focus of the Bill:

The aim is to facilitate the Ease of Doing Business and encourage startups across the country. The current law has 24 penal provisions, 21 compoundable offences and 3 non-compoundable ones. The bill seeks to decriminalise 12 of these offences. Adjudicating Officers: Under the Bill, the central government may appoint adjudicating officers for awarding penalties under the Act. These will be central government officers not below the rank of Registrar. Appeals against orders of the Adjudicating Officers will lie with the Regional Director. Special courts: The Bill allows the central government to establish special courts for ensuring speedy trial of offences under the Act. Appeals to Appellate Tribunal: Under the Act, appeals against orders of the NCLT lie with the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). The Bill adds that appeals cannot be made against an order that has been passed with the consent of the parties. Appeals must be filed within 60 days (extendable by another 60 days) of the order. The Bill provides for formation of a small LLP where: (i) the contribution from partners is up to Rs 25 lakh (may be increased up to five crore rupees), (ii) turnover for the preceding financial year is up to Rs 40 lakh (may be increased up to Rs 50 crore). Start-up LLPs: The central government may also notify certain LLPs as start-up LLPs. Standards of accounting: The central government may prescribe the standards of accounting and auditing for classes of LLPs, in consultation with the National Financial Reporting Authority.

What is an LLP?

A Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is a partnership in which some or all partners have limited liability. It therefore exhibits elements of partnerships and corporations. In an LLP, one partner is not responsible or liable for another partner's misconduct or negligence.

Salient features of an LLP:

An LLP is a body corporate and legal entity separate from its partners. It has perpetual succession. Being the separate legislation (i.e. LLP Act, 2008), the provisions of Indian Partnership Act, 1932 are not applicable to an LLP and it is regulated by the contractual agreement between the partners. Every Limited Liability Partnership shall use the words "Limited Liability Partnership" or its acronym "LLP" as the last words of its name.

2. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Rajya Sabha has passed the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021. The Bill amends the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

Highlights of the Bill:

The Bill removes the Abor tribe from the list of identified STs in Arunachal Pradesh. It replaces certain STs with other tribes. This includes Tai Khamti, Mishmi-Kaman (Miju Mishmi), Idu (Mishmi) and Taraon (Digaru Mishmi).

3. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

The Constitution empowers the President to specify the Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various states and union territories. Further, it permits Parliament to modify this list of notified STs.

Definition of STs:

The Constitution does not define the criteria for recognition of Scheduled Tribes. However, Article 366(25) of the Constitution only provides process to define Scheduled Tribes: "Scheduled Tribes means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution." Article 342(1): The President may with respect to any State or Union Territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with the Governor, by a public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within tribes or tribal communities as Scheduled Tribe in relation to that State or Union Territory.

4. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Tamil Nadu has protested against Karnataka's move to build a reservoir on river Cauvery at Mokedatu. However, the Karnataka Government has asserted that there is no "compromise" on the Mokedatu project and the state wants to undertake the project.

About the Project:

Mokedatu is a multipurpose (drinking and power) project. It involves building a balancing reservoir, near Kanakapura in Ramanagara district in Karnataka. The project once completed is aimed at ensuring drinking water to Bengaluru and neighboring areas (4.75 TMC) and also can generate 400 MW power. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 9,000 crore.

Why Tamil Nadu is against this project?

It says, the CWDT and the SC have found that the existing storage facilities available in the Cauvery

basin were adequate for storing and distributing water so Karnataka's proposal is ex-facie (on the face of it) untenable and should be rejected outright. It has also held that the reservoir is not just for drinking water alone, but to increase the extent of irrigation, which is in clear violation of the Cauvery Water Disputes Award.

Award by the tribunal and the Supreme Court:

The tribunal was set up in 1990 and made its final award in 2007, granting 419 tmcft of water to Tamil Nadu, 270 tmcft to Karnataka, 30 tmcft to Kerala and 7 tmcft to Puducherry. The tribunal ordered that in rain-scarcity years, the allocation for all would stand reduced. However, both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka expressed unhappiness over the allocation and there were protests and violence in both states over water-sharing. That saw the Supreme Court take up the matter and, in a 2018 judgment, it apportioned 14.75 tmcft from Tamil Nadu's earlier share to Karnataka. The new allocation thus stood at 404.25 tmcft for Tamil Nadu while Karnataka's share went up to 284.75 tmcft. The share for Kerala and Puducherry remained unchanged.

5. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award, the highest sporting honour of India, has been renamed as Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award, as per an announcement made by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 06, 2021.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12. The scheme has been prepared with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes.

It subsumes the three Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) and was launched in 2018.

The major objectives of the Scheme are:

Provision of quality education and enhancing learning outcomes of students; Bridging Social and Gender Gaps in School Education; Ensuring equity and inclusion at all levels of school education; Ensuring minimum standards in schooling provisions; Promoting Vocationalisation of education; Support States in implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/State Institutes of Education and DIET as a nodal agencies for teacher training.

7. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Gulf of Florida witnessed the bloom of a red tide organism, *Karenia brevis* recently. About Florida's red tide It is one of the best known Harmful algal blooms, or HABs, in the nation that occurs nearly every summer along Florida's Gulf Coast. This bloom, like many HABs, is caused by microscopic algae that produce toxins that kill fish and make shellfish dangerous to eat. The toxins may also make the surrounding air difficult to breathe.

What is red tide?

Red tides are a phenomenon of discoloration of the sea surface. The red tide is created by the phytoplankton *Karenia brevis*, a species that releases a neurotoxin called brevetoxin that can disrupt the firing of nerve cells. It is a common name for harmful algal blooms occurring along coastal regions, which are resulted from large concentrations of aquatic microorganisms, such as protozoans and unicellular algae (e.g. dinoflagellates and diatoms). Harmful algal blooms, or HABs, occur when colonies of algae simple plants that live in the sea and freshwater grow out of control while producing toxic or harmful effects on people, fish, shellfish, marine mammals, and birds. But not all algal blooms are harmful. Most blooms, in fact, are beneficial because the tiny plants are food for animals in the ocean. In fact, they are the major source of energy that fuels the ocean food web. Certain species of phytoplankton and dinoflagellates like *Gonyaulax* found in red tides contain photosynthetic pigments that vary in color from brown to red. These organisms undergo such rapid multiplication that they make the sea appear red.

8. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Poachers have killed 22 one-horned rhinos in Assam since 2017, The government had set up 10 fast-track sessions courts over the years for speedy trials of wildlife- related crimes.

About Rhino

There are three species of rhino in Asia — Greater one-horned, Javan and Sumatran. India is home to the largest number of Greater One-Horned Rhinoceros in the world Two greatest threats: Poaching for the horns and habitat loss The five rhino range nations: India, Bhutan, Nepal, Indonesia and Malaysia. These Nations have signed a declaration 'The New Delhi Declaration on Asian Rhinos 2019' for the conservation and protection of the species. Protection Status IUCN Red List Javan and Sumatran Rhino: Critically endangered Greater one-horned rhino: vulnerable All three are listed under Appendix I (CITES). Greater one-horned rhino: Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972. In India, rhinos are mainly found in:

Assam: Kaziranga National Park (NP), Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary (WLS), Orang NP and Manas NP, West Bengal: Jaldapara NP and Gorumara NP Uttar Pradesh: Dudhwa Tiger Reserve.

9. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

It is an island in Mauritius. It is located about 1,000 km north of the archipelago's main island. It was in news because some reports said Mauritius has allowed India to build a military base on this island. However, Mauritius has now clarified that no such agreement exists with India.

10. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

It is an island of the British Indian Ocean Territory, an overseas territory of the United Kingdom.

It is the largest of 60 small islands comprising the Chagos Archipelago. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to find it and it was then settled by the French in the 1790s and transferred to British rule after the Napoleonic Wars. In 1965, Britain separated the Chagos Islands from Mauritius and set up a joint military base with the United States on Diego Garcia. Britain insists the islands belong to London and has renewed a lease agreement with the United States to use Diego Garcia until 2036.