



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 07-10-2021

1. Ans) (c)

Panchmuli lake, situated near the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 'Statue of Unity' in Kevadia, Gujarat. It was seen in the news because as many as 194 crocodiles have been relocated from the lake in the last two years for the safety of tourists. As per the officials, 143 crocodiles were relocated in 2019-20 and 51 crocodiles were shifted to two rescue centres in 2020-21.

2. Ans) (a)

According to the first aerial survey in two years, the number of Saiga in Kazakhstan has increased from 334,000 to 842,000. Saiga is a rare type of antelope, which was considered to be at the brink of extinction following a mass die-off in 2015. After a series of conservation measures, the population of the rare antelope has more than doubled since 2019. The Saigas give birth to twins every year.

3. Explanation: Towards the end of 1930, the then Government of India wrote to various State (then provincial) Governments, Scientific Departments, Learned Societies, Universities and the ISCA seeking their opinion on the desirability of forming a National Research Council which would adhere to and cooperate with the International Research Council and its affiliated Unions. A special meeting of ISCA was held in Mumbai in January 1934 to consider the scheme. The name of the National Institute of Sciences of India was changed to the Indian National Science Academy (INSA) in February 1970.

4. Explanation: On 23 January 1912, the International Opium Convention was signed in the Hague by representatives from China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Persia (Iran), Portugal, Russia, Siam (Thailand), the UK and the British Overseas Territories (including British India). Three years later, it entered into force in five countries. The Convention gained, however, near-universal adherence after 1919 when all the countries signing the Peace Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain-en-Laye etc. Also became party to the International Opium Convention. Thus, by the mid-1920s close to 60 countries had - de jure - signed and ratified the Hague treaty and this number increased to 67 by 1949. In addition to opium and morphine, which were already under extensive international discussion, the Hague Convention also included two new substances that had become problematic: cocaine and heroin.

5. Ans) (c)

The 2021 Nobel Prize in Physics is awarded with one half jointly to Syukuro Manabe, Klaus Hasselmann and the other half to Giorgio Parisi “for groundbreaking contributions to our understanding of complex physical systems.”

Manabe and Hasselmann:

Awarded for work in physical modelling of Earth’s climate, quantifying variability and reliably predicting global warming. Demonstrated how increases in the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would increase global temperatures, laying the foundations for current climate models.

Parisi: Awarded for “the discovery of the interplay of disorder and fluctuations in physical systems from atomic to planetary scales.” He “built a deep physical and mathematical model” that made it possible to understand complex systems in fields such as mathematics, biology, neuroscience and machine learning.

6. Ans) (c)

exp..India’s decreasing current account deficits and historically high foreign exchange reserves have reduced the country’s vulnerabilities to external shocks

7. Ans) (b)

The anti-defection law punishes individual Members of Parliament (MPs)/MLAs for leaving one party for another. The Tenth Schedule (popularly known as the Anti-Defection Act) was included in the Constitution via the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985. It sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party. Hence, statement 1 is correct. However, it allows a group of MP/MLAs to join (i.e. merge with) another political party without inviting the penalty for defection. And it does not penalise political parties for encouraging or accepting defecting legislators. As per the 1985 Act, a 'defection' by one-third of the elected members of a political party was considered a 'merger'. But the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, changed this and now at least two-thirds of the members of a party have to be in favour of a "merger" for it to have validity in the eyes of the law. Hence, statement 3 is not correct. The members disqualified under the law can stand for elections from any political party for a seat in the same House. Hence, statement 2 is not correct. The decision on questions as to disqualification on ground of defection are referred to the Chairman or the Speaker of such House, which is subject to ‘Judicial review’.

8. Ans) (c)

Aadhaar-enabled Payment System (AePS) is a bank led model which allows online interoperable financial transactions at PoS (Point of Sale/Micro ATM) through the Business Correspondent (BC)/Bank Mitra of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication. This system adds another layer of

security to financial transactions as bank details would no longer be required to be furnished while carrying out these transactions. □ It was taken up by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) - a joint initiative of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Hence, statement 2 is correct.

9. Ans) (d)

Arsenic, consumed in large amounts, can kill a person rapidly. Consumed in smaller amounts over a long period, it can cause serious illness or a prolonged death. The main cause of arsenic poisoning worldwide is the drinking of groundwater that contains high levels of the toxin.

10. Ans) (a)

The G20 is the international forum that brings together the world's major economies. Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the population of the planet. The forum has met every year since 1999 and includes, since 2008, a yearly Summit, with the participation of the respective Heads of State and Government. Its headquarters is in Cancun, Mexico.