



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 08-11-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans. c

The scientific name of leopard is Pantherapardus. The leopard is the smallest of the Big Cats (Of genus Panthera namely the Tiger, Lion, Jaguar, Leopard, and Snow Leopard), and known for its ability to adapt in a variety of habitats. It is a nocturnal animal, the leopard hunts by night. It feeds on smaller species of herbivores found in its range, such as the chital, hog deer and wild boar. Melanism is a common occurrence in leopards, wherein the entire skin of the animal is black in colour, including its spots. A melanistic leopard is often called Black Panther or jaguar, and mistakenly thought to be a different species.

Habitat:

It occurs in a wide range in sub-Saharan Africa, in small parts of Western and Central Asia, on the Indian subcontinent to Southeast and East Asia. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. The Indian leopard (Pantherapardusfusca) is a leopard widely distributed on the Indian subcontinent. As per a recent report 'Status of leopards in India, 2018' released by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, there has been a "60% increase in the population count of leopards in India from 2014 estimates". Hence, statement 3 is correct. The 2014 estimates placed the population of leopards at nearly 8,000 which has increased to 12,852. The largest number of leopards have been estimated in Madhya Pradesh (3,421) followed by Karnataka (1,783) and Maharashtra (1,690). Conservation Status: IUCN Red List: Vulnerable, CITES: Appendix-I, Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Schedule-I, Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

2. Ans. c

Kameng River originates in Tawang district from the glacial lake below snow-capped Gori Chen mountain on the India-Tibet border. Kameng is not a transboundary river. Hence, statement 1 is not correct. It flows through Bhalukpong circle of West Kameng District, Arunachal Pradesh and Sonitpur District of Assam. It becomes a braided river in its lower reaches and is one of the major tributaries of the Brahmaputra River. Hence, statement 2 is correct. It joins Brahmaputra river at Tezpur, just east of the KoliaBhomoraSetu bridge, Assam. Tributaries: Tippi, Tenga, Bichom and Dirang Chu. It forms the boundary between East Kameng District and West Kameng Districts. It also forms the boundary between the Sessa and Eaglenest sanctuaries to its west (Arunachal Pradesh) and the Pakke tiger reserve to the east (Arunachal Pradesh). The Dafla Hills are east and the Aka Hills are located west of the Kameng River. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

3. Ans. c

The Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework enables supervisory intervention of RBI over Banks at an appropriate time and ensures effective market discipline. Hence, statement 1 is correct. The framework applies to all banks operating in India, including foreign banks operating through branches or subsidiaries based on breach of risk thresholds of identified indicators. Hence, statement 2 is correct. However, payments banks and small finance banks (SFBs) have been removed from the list of lenders where prompt corrective action can be initiated.

4. Ans. d

About NCAVES India Forum 2021 In India, the NCAVES project is being implemented by the MoSPI with collaboration of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC). NCAVES India Forum 2021 is being organised in a virtual format. Key Focus area: The Forum aims to build a stronger awareness about the different perspective to Environment and to show a way forward towards realizing the contribution of the natural capital to achieve a “better environment, better tomorrow”.

5. Ans. d

Tiger conservation involves attempts to prevent the animal from becoming extinct and preserving its natural habitat. India is home to 70 per cent of global tiger population. Therefore, the country has an important role to play in tiger conservation. Guru Ghasidas National Park: This will be Chhattisgarh's 4th tiger reserve. Current 3 tiger reserves: Achanakmar, Udanti- Sitanadi and Indravati tiger reserves.

6. Ans. c

7. Ans. a

The Oromo conflict is an armed conflict between the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF) and the Ethiopian government.

8. Ans. a

Explanation: Vanadium:

Promising concentrations of vanadium found in the palaeo-proterozoic carbonaceous phyllite rocks in the Depo and Tamang areas of Papum Pare district in Arunachal Pradesh. This was the first report of a primary deposit of vanadium in India.

Key Points:

Vanadium is a high value metal used in strengthening steel and titanium. India consumed 4% of about

84,000 tonnes of vanadium produced across the globe in 2017. China, which produces 57% of the world's vanadium, consumed 44% of the metal. The largest deposits are in China, followed by Russia and South Africa.

9. Ans. c

10. Ans. c

Kameng is a major tributary of the Brahmaputra River. Nyegi Kangsang is one of the highest mountains in Arunachal Pradesh