



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 27-07-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (a)

2. Ans) (c)

3. Ans) (d)

The US, which was the largest Agri exporter in 1995(22%), was overtaken by the European Union in 2019(16.1%). The US's share fell to 13.8% in 2019. Brazil maintained its ranking as the third-largest exporter increasing its share from 4.8% in 1995 to 7.8% in 2019. China climbed from the sixth spot in 1995 (4%) to fourth in 2019 (5.4%).

4. Ans) (b)

Indian Science Technology and Engineering facilities Map (I-STEM) project:

- It is an initiative of Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Govt. of India (PSA, GOI) under the aegis of Prime Minister Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) mission.
- The goal of I-STEM is to strengthen the R&D ecosystem of the country by connecting researchers with resources, in part by promoting technologies and scientific equipment development indigenously, and providing necessary supplies and supports to researchers by enabling them an access to existing publicly funded R&D facilities in the country through the I-STEM web portal.
- In the first phase, the portal is listed with more than 20,000 pieces of equipment from 1050 institutions across the country and has more than 20,000 Indian researchers.
- Under Phase II (until 2026), the portal will host indigenous technology products listed through a digital catalogue. The portal will also provide a platform for the various City Knowledge and Innovation Clusters supported by the Office of PSA to enhance effective use of R&D infrastructure through leveraging collaboration and partnership built on a shared STI ecosystem.

5. Ans) (c)

A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. The sites are judged to contain "cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to

be of outstanding value to humanity”

For a property to be included on the World Heritage List, the World Heritage Committee must find that it meets one or more of the following criteria:

1. to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
2. to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
3. to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
4. to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
5. to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
6. to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
7. to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
8. to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth’s history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
9. to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
10. to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

6. Ans) (b)

In a gig economy, temporary, flexible jobs are commonplace and companies tend to hire independent contractors and freelancers instead of full-time employees.

A gig economy undermines the traditional economy of full-time workers who often focus on their career development.

The gig economy can benefit workers, businesses, and consumers by making work more adaptable to the needs of the moment and demand for flexible lifestyles.

At the same time, the gig economy can have downsides due to the erosion of traditional economic relationships between workers, businesses, and clients.

7. Ans) (c)

Agarwood is an evergreen tree found in North Eastern India with Assam and Tripura as main region.

Agarwood is an aromatic plant producing highly valued resinous wood commonly used for medicinal, aromatic and religious purposes such as perfume making, agarbatti etc.

Due to rising demand for agarwood, as well as shortcomings in monitoring harvests and an increasing illegal trade, it is on the brink of extinction in the wild and is now considered critically endangered flora on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List.

8. Ans) (b)

European Union's Digital Covid certificate or 'Green Pass' is set to be rolled out on July 1 with an aim to facilitate free movement during the pandemic. Under this framework, persons who have taken vaccines authorised by the European Medicines Agency (EMA) will be exempted from travel restrictions within the EU region.

9. Ans) (c)

India announced the 'Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code' and it came into force from May 2021. As per the rules, all significant social media intermediaries had to publish monthly reports on the details of complaints, actions taken and monitoring details.

Facebook recently launched its first monthly report for the period between May 15 and June 15. As per the report, Facebook took action against about 30 million pieces of content.

10. Ans) (c) Goa, Daman and Diu liberated in 1961, Goa became a separate state in 1987. Pondicherry was acquired in 1954 and later became UT in 1962. Dadra and Nagar Haveli were liberated in 1954 and became UT In 1961. Sikkim became a protectorate after independence and by 36th CAA (1975) Sikkim became a full -fledged state of Indian Union.