



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 01-11-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans. b

Indian women and children are overwhelmingly anaemic, according to the National Family Health Survey 2019-20.

What is anaemia?

The condition of having lower than normal number of red blood cells or quantity of hemoglobin. It can make one feel tired, cold, dizzy, and irritable and short of breath, among other symptoms. A diet which does not contain enough iron, folic acid or vitamin B12 is a common cause of anaemia.

Why is anaemia so high in the country?

Iron-deficiency and vitamin B12-deficiency anaemia are the two common types of anaemia in India. Among women, iron deficiency prevalence is higher than men due to menstrual iron losses and the high iron demands of a growing foetus during pregnancies. Lack of millets in the diet due to overdependence on rice and wheat, insufficient consumption of green and leafy vegetables, and dominance of packaged and processed foods which are low in nutrition could be the reasons behind the high prevalence of anaemia in India

2. Ans. d

Explanation: Argentina's legalisation of abortion:

Argentina's has legalised abortions up to the 14th week of pregnancy. Prior to this, women were forced to turn to illegal and unsafe procedures because abortion was against the law in Argentina. For women from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds, the scope of access to safe medical procedures for abortion was even narrower.

3. Explanation: The British rule in India corresponded with its industrialisation. The British rule used India both as a source of cheap raw materials as well as easily accessible market for their finished products. Thereby, they imposed heavy tariffs (export duties) on India's export of handicraft products, while allowed free export of India's raw material to Britain and free import of British products into India. This made Indian exports costlier and its international demand fell drastically leading to the collapse of handicrafts industries.

4. Ans. d

'Sahel' is a semi-arid region of western and north-central Africa extending from Senegal eastward to Sudan. It forms a transitional zone between the arid Sahara (desert) to the north and the belt of humid savannas to the south. It is now a region flooded with arms, illicit drugs and terrorist groups.

5. Ans. d

Prarambh, a two day Startup India International Summit was organized by the Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry and saw participation of members of BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) countries. Prarambh is expected to bring together top policy makers, industry, academia, investors, startups and all stakeholders from across the globe. In addition to deliberating on good practices from best of the ecosystems across the world, the sessions of the Summit are designed to showcase the spread and depth of entrepreneurship based on innovation in India.

6. Ans. c

South China Sea The South China Sea is a marginal sea of the Western Pacific Ocean. The South China Sea is a region of tremendous economic and geostrategic importance. One-third of the world's maritime shipping passes through it, carrying over US\$3 trillion in trade each year. Huge oil and natural gas reserves are believed to lie beneath its seabed. It also contains lucrative fisheries, which are crucial for the food security of millions in Southeast Asia.

Senkaku islands are associated with East China Sea dispute.

7. Ans. c

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental economic organisation with 37 member countries, founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. It is a forum of countries describing themselves as committed to democracy and the market economy, providing a platform to compare policy experiences, seeking answers to common problems, identify good practices and coordinate domestic and international policies of its members. Most OECD members are high-income economies with a very high Human Development Index (HDI) and are regarded as developed countries. OECD is an official United Nations observer. India is not a member.

The Financial Action Task Force (on Money Laundering) (FATF), is an intergovernmental organization founded in 1989 on the initiative of the G7 to develop policies to combat money laundering. In 2001 its mandate expanded to include terrorism financing. It monitors progress in implementing the FATF Recommendations through "peer reviews" ("mutual evaluations") of member countries. The FATF Secretariat is housed at the OECD headquarters in Paris. India is a member.

India has requested membership in Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and received initial support from the United States, Japan, Australia and Papua New Guinea. Officials have decided not to allow India to join for various reasons, considering that India does not border the Pacific Ocean, which all current members do.

8. Ans. d

Recently, the 8th Edition of joint military exercise between the Indian Army and the Sri Lankan Army, Exercise MITRA SHAKTI was conducted in Sri Lanka. It is based on counter insurgency and counter terrorism operations in semi urban terrain. It is the largest bilateral exercise being undertaken by the Sri Lankan Army and it forms a major part of India and Sri Lanka's growing defence partnership. The joint exercise is designed for incorporating the current dynamics of United Nations' peacekeeping operations through tactical exercises and practical discussions. Other Exercises with Sri Lanka: Naval exercise (SLINEX).

9. Ans. d

Recently, a newly discovered plant *Allium negianum*, in Uttarakhand has been confirmed to belong to the genus that includes many staple foods such as onion and garlic. *Allium* is one of the largest genera in Amaryllidaceae. Amaryllidaceae is a family of herbaceous (connected with plants that have soft stems), mainly perennial and bulbous flowering plants. The genus *Allium* contains about 1,100 species worldwide, including many staple foods like onion, garlic, scallion, shallot and chives. The genus naturally occurs in dry seasons in the northern hemisphere and South Africa but the newly-identified species is restricted to the region of the western Himalaya. The scientific name *Allium negianum* honours the late Dr. Kuldeep Singh Negi, an eminent explorer and *Allium* collector from India. They are useful for various medicinal purposes.

10. Ans. b

Explanation: The rejection of demands put forward by Mahatma Gandhi in Delhi Manifesto led to Lahore Congress session. Later, under the civil disobedience movement, Gandhi put forward 11 demands and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930, to accept or reject. In July 1930 the viceroy, Lord Irwin, suggested a round table conference and reiterated the goal of dominion status. On January 25, 1931, Gandhi and all other members of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) were released from jail unconditionally. The CWC authorised Gandhi to initiate discussions with the viceroy Lord Irwin. Later a pact was signed in Delhi, which came to be known as Delhi-Pact or Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
Terms of Gandhi-Irwin Pact:

- i. The Indian National Congress (INC) agreed to take part in the Round Table Conference.

- ii. The INC would stop the civil disobedience movement.
- iii. Withdrawal of all ordinances that curbed the activities of the Congress.
- iv. Withdrawal of all prosecutions except those involving violent crimes.
- v. Release of those who were arrested for taking part in the civil disobedience movement.
- vi. Removal of the salt tax.