



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 05-06-2021

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### EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Union government has appointed J.B. Mohapatra as the interim chief of the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) for three months.

About CBDT:

It is a statutory body established as per the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. It is India's official financial action task force unit. It is administered by the Department of Revenue under the Ministry of Finance.

2. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Union Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas launched a number of initiatives to provide major fillip to the SATAT initiative in a virtual ceremony. Aim of SATAT scheme: To set up Compressed Bio-Gas (CBG) production plants and make CBG available in the market for use as a green fuel. 'SATAT' aims to target production of 15 MMT of CBG from 5000 plants by 2023. It has the potential to boost availability of affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste. It will also provide an investment of 1.75 lakh crore, an additional revenue source to farmers, and 75,000 direct job opportunities and lakhs of indirect jobs.

3. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Supreme Court is suo motu examining ways to protect children who have suffered personal loss and trauma due to the pandemic. In this regard, On May 28, the Court directed the Centre to state welfare measures for the children orphaned by the pandemic. The NCPCR and the States were also asked to compile data identifying children in need of immediate care. Based on Bal Swaraj, an online tracking portal, NCPCR made the following submissions:

Nearly 10,000 children in the country are in immediate need of care and protection. They include children aged between zero and 17 orphaned or abandoned during the COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020.

These children ran a high risk of being pushed into trafficking and flesh trade.

Need for special attention:

The cataclysmic COVID-19 pandemic devastated the vulnerable sections of society. There are a number

of children who have become orphans due to the demise of either the breadwinner of the family or of both their parents. These children need immediate and special attention from the authorities.

About NCPCR:

Set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development. The Commission's Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Under the RTE Act, 2009, the NCPCR can:

inquire into complaints about violation of the law. summon an individual and demand evidence. seek a magisterial enquiry. file a writ petition in the High Court or Supreme Court. approach the government concerned for prosecution of the offender. recommend interim relief to those affected.

Composition:

This commission has a chairperson and six members of which at least two should be women. All of them are appointed by Central Government for three years. The maximum age to serve in commission is 65 years for Chairman and 60 years for members.

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Recently, a new species of Cricket named 'Indimimus jayanti' was found in the Kurra caves of Chhattisgarh. The new species was named after Professor Jayant Biswas, one of the leading cave explorers in the country.

5. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

A new AI-driven platform called 'XraySetu' has been developed to help in early detection of COVID 19, with the help of Chest X-ray. The solution will be beneficial for early detection especially in rural areas, where RT-PCR tests and CT-Scans are not easily available. XraySetu will operate through WhatsApp. It will identify COVID positive patients even from low-resolution Chest X-Ray images sent over Whatsapp-based Chatbot.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

RDSO (Research Design & Standards Organization) of Indian Railways has become the FIRST Institution to be declared Standard Development Organisation (SDO) under "One Nation One Standard"

mission of BIS ( Bureau of Indian Standards) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), which is the National Standards Body, has launched a scheme which provides for “Recognition of SDO” to attain “One Nation One Standard” vision of Government of India. Aim of the scheme: Aggregating and integrating the existing capabilities and dedicated domain specific expertise of various organizations in India which are engaged in standards development in their specific sectors. It will also enable convergence of all standard development activities resulting in “One National Standard for One Subject”. Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO), Lucknow, is the only Research & Development Wing of Ministry of Railways.

7. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Union Cabinet has approved the ratification of an Agreement on “Cooperation in the field of Mass Media” between all the Member States of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. The Agreement was signed in June, 2019. About the Agreement on “Cooperation in the field of Mass Media” Aim: To promote equal and mutually beneficial cooperation among associations in the field of mass media. It would provide an opportunity to the member states to share best practices and new innovations The main area of cooperation is the creation of favorable conditions for wide and mutual distribution of information through mass media It will provide mutual assistance in training media professionals. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

The SCO is a permanent intergovernmental international organisation. It is a Eurasian political, economic, and security alliance Established in: 2001. Supreme decision-making body: Heads of State Council (HSC) It meets once a Year . Members:China,Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan.

8. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

The Centre has asked the States to split wage payments under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) scheme into separate categories for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others from this financial year. Separate budget heads shall also be provided by the Government for SC and ST categories Funds shall be allocated according to job cards provided for SC and ST beneficiaries.

Issue

This will unnecessarily complicate the payment system,

It may also lead to a reduction in scheme funding.

MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was notified in 2005. Goal – To

improve the livelihood security of people in rural areas. It is a universal scheme guaranteeing 100 days of wage employment in a year to every rural household that expresses a demand. It aims to guarantee the 'Right to Work'. Every registered households receives a Job Card (JC) to track their work completed. The scheme is implemented by the gram panchayat. The failure of provision for employment within 15 days of the receipt of job application will result in the payment of unemployment allowance to the job seekers. Employment is to be provided within 5 km of an applicant's residence Employment under MGNREGA is a legal entitlement.

9. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

A petition was filed in the Supreme Court to invoke the National Security Act (NSA) against hoarding, profiteering, adulteration and black-marketing of COVID-19 essentials, including drugs and equipment.

Background:

Thousands of EWS and BPL citizens are dying on the streets, in vehicles, in hospital compounds and their homes due to hoarding of hospital beds, adulterated COVID medicines, black marketing of medical equipment like oxygen cylinders and huge profiteering in the sale of life-saving injections like Remdesivir, Tocilizumab, etc.” Therefore, these acts should be taken up seriously and the guilty should be punished.

About the National Security Act (NSA):

The NSA is a preventive detention law.

Preventive Detention involves the detainment (containment) of a person in order to keep him/her from committing future crimes and/or from escaping future prosecution. Article 22 (3) (b) of the Constitution allows for preventive detention and restriction on personal liberty for reasons of state security and public order.

Article 22(4)states that:

No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless:

An Advisory Board reports sufficient cause for extended detention. The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board from three to two months. However, this provision has not yet been brought into force, hence, the original period of three months still continues.

Period of Confinement:

The maximum period for which one may be detained is 12 months. But the term can be extended if the government finds fresh evidence. A person can be held for 10 days without being told the charges against them. The person can appeal before a high court advisory board but will not be allowed a lawyer during the trial. Concerns associated with the misuse of this law:

Article 22 (1) of the Indian Constitution says an arrested person cannot be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice. According to Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CRPC), any person arrested has to be informed of the grounds of arrest and has the right to bail. However, under National Security Act, none of these rights are available to the person detained. The government holds the right to conceal information which it considers to be against public interest to disclose.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

AmbiTAG is India's first indigenous temperature data logger for cold chain management. It is an Internet-of-Things (IoT) device that records real-time ambient temperature during the transportation of perishable products, vaccines and even body organs and blood. It is developed by IIT Ropar.