



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 11-05-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation

Section 142 of the Social Security Code, 2020 has been notified by Ministry of Labour & Employment covering applicability of Aadhaar. The notification of section will enable the Ministry to collect Aadhaar details for the database of beneficiaries under various social security schemes. National Data Base for unorganised workers (NDUW) is at an advanced stage of development by National Informatics Centre. The portal is aimed at collection of data for unorganised workers including migrant workers for the purpose of giving benefits of the various schemes of the Government. An inter-state migrant worker can register himself on the portal on the basis of submission of Aadhaar alone.

2. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

May 9 marks the birth anniversary of Maharana Pratap, the 13th Rajput king of Mewar. Maharana Pratap was born in 1540 and died at the age of 56 in 1597. He was the eldest son of Udai Singh II (founder of city of Udaipur).

Battle of Haldighati:

He is known for his bravery in the Battle of Haldighati. It was fought in 1576 between Maharana and the forces of Akbar led by Man Singh of Amber. Rana's forces were defeated in 6 hours. But the Mughals failed to capture him. Maharana re-gathered his forces, fought and won against the Mughals after six years in 1582. Having faced a terrible defeat, Akbar stopped his military campaigns against Mewar after the battle.

Legacy:

Rana Pratap's defiance of the mighty Mughal empire, almost alone and unaided by the other Rajput states, constitute a glorious saga of Rajput valour and the spirit of self sacrifice for cherished principles.

Rana Pratap's methods of sporadic warfare was later elaborated further by Malik Ambar, the Deccani general, and by Shivaji Maharaj.

3. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

PM paid tributes to Gopal Krishna Gokhale on his birth anniversary. He was born on 9 May 1866.

Contributions of GK Gokhale in freedom movement of India: He served as Secretary of the Deccan

Education Society. He visited Ireland and arranged for Irish nationalist Alfred Webb to serve as the President of the Indian National Congress in 1894. Gokhale also published a daily newspaper entitled Jnanaprakash, which allowed him to voice his reformist views on politics and society. He was later elected to the Council of India of the Governor-General of India in 1903. He was appointed as the Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1904 New Year's Honours List. In 1905, he founded the Servants of India Society, which trained people to be selfless workers so they could work for the common good of the people. He was also elected as the President of the Indian National Congress. He was instrumental in the formation of the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909, which eventually became law. Gokhale was a mentor to both Mohammed Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi even wrote a book called, 'Gokhale, My Political Guru'. His core beliefs about the importance of political liberty, social reform and economic progress for all Indians are still relevant to our times.

4. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

India is participating in the 3rd Arctic Science Ministerial (ASM3) – the global platform for discussing research and cooperation in the Arctic region.

Key facts:

The first two meetings—ASM1 and ASM2—were held in the USA in 2016 and Germany in 2018, respectively. ASM3, jointly organised by Iceland and Japan, is the first Ministerial meeting being held in Asia. The meeting is designed to provide opportunities to various stakeholders to enhance collective understanding of the Arctic region, emphasize and engage in constant monitoring, and strengthen observations. The theme for this year is 'Knowledge for a Sustainable Arctic'. Need for international collaboration and cooperation in maintaining the Arctic region:

Arctic warming and its ice melt are global concerns as they play a pivotal role in regulating climate, sea levels, and maintaining biodiversity. Moreover, there is growing evidence of connection between the Arctic and the Indian Ocean (which modulates the Indian monsoon). Hence, improving the understanding of physical processes and quantifying the impact of Arctic ice melt on the Indian summer monsoon is very important.

India and the Arctic:

Since 2013, India enjoys 'Observer' status in the Arctic Council with twelve other countries (Japan, China, France, Germany, UK, Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Spain, Netherlands, Singapore, and South Korea). India's engagement with the Arctic dates back to 1920 with the signing of the Svalbard Treaty in Paris. Since July 2008, India has a permanent research station in the Arctic called Himadri at NyAlesund, Svalbard Area in Norway. It has also deployed a multi-sensor moored observatory called IndARC in the Kongsfjorden fjord since July 2014. The research in the Arctic region from India is coordinated, conducted, and promoted by the National Centre for Polar and Ocean Research (NCPOR),

Goa, under the Ministry of Earth Sciences, Government of India.

India's contributions further:

India shared its plans to contribute observing systems in the Arctic, both in-situ and by remote sensing.

The country would deploy open ocean mooring in the Arctic for long-term monitoring of upper ocean variables and marine meteorological parameters. The launch of NISER (NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar) satellite mission, in collaboration with the USA, is underway. NISER aims to conduct global measurements of the cause and consequences of land surface changes using advanced radar imaging.

India's contributions to the Sustained Arctic Observational Network (SAON) are continuing.

5. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Located in Indonesia. The volcano has been active since 2010 when it erupted after nearly 400 years of inactivity.

Background:

Indonesia is home to many active volcanoes owing to its location in the "Ring of Fire" or the Circum-Pacific Belt — an area along the Pacific Ocean characterised by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.

6. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Black Fungus is a disease that is a serious and rare fungal infection caused by molds named mucormycetes.

7. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

China has launched a new remote sensing satellite, Yaogan-34, into space from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwest China.

8. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Union Cabinet has given retrospective approval to the signing of MoU between the Indian Ministry of External Affairs and Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom on Global Innovation Partnership (GIP). Through this MoU, India and UK agree to launch the GIP. GIP will support Indian innovators to scale up their innovations in third countries thereby helping them explore new markets and become self-sustainable. It will also foster the innovative ecosystem in India. GIP innovations will focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) related sectors thereby

assisting recipient countries achieve their SDGs. The innovations shall take place through seed funding, grants, investments and technical assistance. GIP will also develop an open and inclusive e-market place (E-BAAZAR) for cross border innovation transfer and will focus on results based impact assessment thereby promoting transparency and accountability.

9. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Director Control General of India(DCGI) approved anti-COVID drug 2-deoxy-D-glucose for emergency use. Developed by: Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences (INMAS), a lab of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), in collaboration with Dr Reddy's Laboratories (DRL), Hyderabad. Clinical trial results have shown that this molecule helps in faster recovery of hospitalised patients and reduces supplemental oxygen dependence. Higher proportion of patients treated with 2-DG showed RT-PCR negative conversion in COVID patients. The drug will be of immense benefit to the people suffering from COVID-19. The drug comes in powder form in sachet, which is taken orally by dissolving it in water. It accumulates in the virus infected cells and prevents virus growth by stopping viral synthesis and energy production. Its selective accumulation in virally infected cells makes this drug unique.

10. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

SVAMITVA (Survey of villages and mapping with improvised technology in village areas) scheme is a new initiative of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The aim to update rural land records, providing record of rights to village households and issue property cards. SVAMITVA will be implemented across the country in a phased manner over the next four years, covering around 6.62 lakh villages. The scheme focuses on mapping rural-inhabited lands using drones as land records are inaccurate or do not exist for vast areas across India.