



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 11-10-2021

### EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (b)

Common law (also known as case law or precedent) is law developed by judges, courts, and similar tribunals, stated in decisions that nominally decide individual cases but that in addition has precedential effect on future cases. Common law can be seen in contrast to statutes which are adopted through the legislative process, and regulations which are promulgated by the executive branch. India, being a common law country, derives most of its modern judicial framework from the British legal system. There exists a uniform system of justice dispensation, with the Supreme Court at the apex and High Courts in the States (provincial units in India), as well as numerous other subordinate courts.

2. Ans) (c)

U.S based not-for-profit organization, Freedom House has published a report titled "Freedom on the Net 2021: The Global Drive to Control Big Tech" recently. Freedom on the Net is an annual report providing analytical reports and numerical ratings regarding the state of Internet freedom for countries worldwide. The report for the year 2021 claimed that the global internet freedom declined for the 11th consecutive year. China and Pakistan are among the bottom 10 countries on the global rankings on internet freedom released by an international freedom advocacy group. Myanmar, Belarus, and Uganda witnessed the greatest deteriorations in internet freedom amid electoral and constitutional crises. On the other hand, Iceland, Canada and Germany were among the top 10 countries with greater internet freedom. Countries with scores between 70 to 100 are designated as 'Free' on internet freedom status while those with points between 40 to 69 are designated as 'Partly-free'. Countries scoring less than 39 are designated as 'Not free'.

3. Ans) (d)

Giloy (*Tinosporacordifolia*) is a climbing shrub that grows on other trees, from the botanical family Menispermaceae. It is an essential herb in Ayurvedic medicine and all its parts are thought to have health benefits. The plant is native to India but also found in China and tropical areas of Australia and Africa.

Properties:

Hepatoprotective: Giloy is an efficient hepatoprotective agent. It increases the glutathione (GSH) level and supports the liver to detoxify toxic waste from the body. Cardioprotective: Giloy modulates lipid metabolism via inhibiting glucuronide and cholesterol and also protects hearts against infarction with

its antioxidant properties. Infarction is tissue death (necrosis) due to inadequate blood supply to the affected area. Neuroprotective: It modulates the antioxidant enzyme system of brain tissue and preserves dopaminergic neurons. Prevent Respiratory Illness: Giloy has been preferred traditionally to treat ailments such as bronchitis and chronic cough. Due to its powerful anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties it pacifies the mucous membrane of the respiratory system thereby making it very effective in respiratory issues like asthma, cough, cold and tonsils.

4. Ans) (a)

The World Bank is an international organization dedicated to providing financing, advice, and research to developing nations to aid their economic advancement. The bank predominantly acts as an organization that attempts to fight poverty by offering developmental assistance to middle- and low-income countries. Major reports released by the World Bank are Human Capital Index and World Development Report. Global Risks Report is released by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Hence, option A is correct.

5. Ans) (a)

Central and State Governments of Haryana, Punjab and U.P. have been taking measures to diversify crops as well as to reduce the use of PUSA-44 variety of paddy.

6. Ans) (a)

Red data book includes a list in which the names of all endangered plants and animals are provided for public information.

7. Ans) (c)

It was founded by C. Purushaottam Mudaliyar in 1862 in London.

8. Ans) (b)

It was fought on November 10, 1659 at 'Fort of Pratapgad' near Satara, Maharashtra. It was fought between Shivaji and the General Afzal Khan from Adilshahi dynasty. Adilshahi forces were defeated by Marathas in spite of more resources and people. The battle was Maratha's first major win against a regional power, leading to final establishment of the Maratha Empire.

9. Ans) (c)

The Palk Bay scheme, also called "The Diversification of Trawl Fishing Boats from Palk Straits into Deep Sea Fishing Boats", was launched in 2017 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is a Tamil Nadu-

specific scheme aimed at providing 2,000 vessels in three years to fishermen of the State and motivating them to abandon bottom trawling. Hence statement 1 is correct. It was launched as part of the umbrella Blue Revolution Scheme. The Blue Revolution is part of the Government's efforts to promote fishing as an allied activity for farmers in order to double their incomes. Hence statement 2 is correct. Another objective of the scheme is to “reduce fishing pressure” around the proximity of the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) so that Tamil Nadu fishermen do not cross the IMBL and fish in Sri Lankan waters.

10. Ans) (d)

Disinvestment means sale or liquidation of assets by the government, usually Central and state public sector enterprises, projects, or other fixed assets. The government undertakes disinvestment to reduce the fiscal burden on the exchequer, or to raise money for meeting specific needs, such as to bridge the revenue shortfall from other regular sources. Strategic disinvestment is the transfer of the ownership and control of a public sector entity to some other entity (mostly to a private sector entity).

Unlike the simple disinvestment, strategic sale implies a kind of privatization. The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) under the Ministry of Finance is the nodal department for the strategic stake sale in the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

Main objectives of Disinvestment in India:

- Reducing the fiscal burden on the exchequer
- Improving public finances
- Encouraging private ownership
- Funding growth and development programmes
- Maintaining and promoting competition in the market.