



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 15-06-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

President Joe Biden and British Prime Minister Boris Johnson recently inspected documents related to the Atlantic Charter, a declaration signed by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in August 1941. The two leaders plan to sign what they're calling a new Atlantic Charter, pledging to "defend the principles, values, and institutions of democracy and open societies."

About Atlantic Charter:

The Atlantic Charter was a joint declaration issued during World War II (1939-45) by the United States and Great Britain that set out a vision for the postwar world. First announced on August 14, 1941, a group of 26 Allied nations eventually pledged their support by January 1942. Among its major points were a nation's right to choose its own government, the easing of trade restrictions and a plea for postwar disarmament. The document is considered one of the first key steps toward the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

What Was Included In The Atlantic Charter?

The Atlantic Charter included eight common principles. This includes:

The United States and Britain agreed not to seek territorial gains from the war, and they opposed any territorial changes made against the wishes of the people concerned. To support the restoration of self-government to those nations who had lost it during the war. People should have the right to choose their own form of government.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Global Liveability Index 2021 is released by the Economist's Intelligence Unit (EIU) to rank 140 cities globally to measure the quality of life of the people, based on the challenges presented to an individual's lifestyle in the past year.

3. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Punjab government became the first state in India start using Electronic Identity Card (EID) equipped with Near Field Communication (NFC) technology for government officials and employees through Punjab Mandi Board.

4. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

In line with the Centre's flagship Digital India programme, the Gujarat government has announced the launch of 'e-Nirman' web portal and a mobile application to facilitate online registration of workers from the unorganized sector to enroll them for various government welfare schemes.

5. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Context:

CPI MP Binoy Viswam has filed a breach of privilege motion against the Lakshadweep Administrator Praful K. Patel for denying him permission to visit the islands. The MP has said that the Right of a parliamentarian to move freely and meet with the people is integral to the privilege of their position itself.

Background:

The district administration has responded saying that the MP was not allowed to visit as per the Covid protocols in place.

What are Parliamentary Privileges?

Parliamentary Privileges are certain rights and immunities enjoyed by members of Parliament, individually and collectively, so that they can "effectively discharge their functions". Article 105 of the Constitution expressly mentions two privileges, that is, freedom of speech in Parliament and right of publication of its proceedings. Apart from the privileges as specified in the Constitution, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, provides for freedom from arrest and detention of members under civil process during the continuance of the meeting of the House or of a committee thereof and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion.

Motion against breaches:

When any of these rights and immunities are disregarded, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable under law of Parliament. A notice is moved in the form of a motion by any member of either House against those being held guilty of breach of privilege.

Role of the Speaker/Rajya Sabha (RS) Chairperson:

The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion. The Speaker/Chair can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.

If the Speaker/Chair gives consent under relevant rules, the member concerned is given an opportunity to make a short statement.

Applicability:

The Constitution also extends the parliamentary privileges to those persons who are entitled to speak and take part in the proceedings of a House of Parliament or any of its committees. These include the

Attorney General of India. The parliamentary privileges do not extend to the President who is also an integral part of the Parliament. Article 361 of the Constitution provides for privileges for the President.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

According to UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) report, 'Melting glaciers; Threatened livelihoods; Confronting climate change to save the Third pole', the Hindu Kush Himalayan (HKH) mountain ranges could lose up to two-third of its ice by 2100. About 2 billion people may face food, water shortages by 2100.

Glacier melting in HKH region is caused by:

larger anthropogenic modifications of the atmosphere disruption in weather patterns and precipitation due to global warming changes in Glacier volume Unplanned urbanization

Impact

Threatens climate as well as monsoon patterns It impacts 10 major river systems which help in agricultural activities, provide drinking water and hydro electricity production in the region socio-economic disruption and human displacement

Recommendation

Shifting away from fossil fuel use in energy transport and other sectors Changing diets and agricultural practices to move to net zero emissions of greenhouse gases Improve data and information capacity building and early warning systems

Important value additions

HKH extends over 8 countries – Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, China, India Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan It contains the world's third largest storage of frozen water after Antarctica and Arctica

It is also referred as the third pole of the world.

7. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Dihing Patkai as a National Park was recently notified as Assam's national Park. Raimona National Park in western Assam's Kokrajhar district was also notified recently.

Key takeaways

Assam now has the third most National Parks after the 12 in Madhya Pradesh and nine in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The five older National Parks in the State: Kaziranga, Manas, Nameri, Orang and Dibru-Saikhowa. Kaziranga and Manas are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. They are also tiger reserves along with Nameri and Orang. Dihing Patkai is a major elephant habitat Short stretches of the Dirak and Buri Dihing rivers have been included in the park, Raimona adjoins the Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal to its west, Phipsoo Wildlife Sanctuary in Bhutan to its north and the first addition to Manas

National Park to the east. Raimona is home to the golden langur, elephant, tiger, clouded leopard and Indian gaur.

8. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

At the invitation of UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will participated in the Outreach Sessions of the G7 Summit in virtual format. The UK currently holds the presidency of the G7 and has invited India, along with Australia, Republic of Korea and South Africa, as guest countries for the Summit.

About G-7

The G7 comprises the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan. It is an intergovernmental organisation that was formed in 1975. The bloc meets annually to discuss issues of common interest like global economic governance, international security and energy policy. The G-7 does not have a formal constitution or a fixed headquarters. The decisions taken by leaders during annual summits are non-binding. The G7 was known as the 'G8' for several years after the original seven were joined by Russia in 1997. The Group returned to being called G7 after Russia was expelled as a member in 2014 following the latter's annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine.

9. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Recently, the Union Cabinet approved the allotment of 5 MHz spectrum in the 700 MHz frequency band to the Indian Railways for improving its communication and signalling systems. Railways has also approved a indigenously developed Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS). Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS) It is a microprocessor based control system, which continuously monitors the speed, direction of travel, and alertness of the motorman. It will help in improving the safety and increasing the line capacity to accommodate more trains using the existing infrastructure. The modern rail network will result in reduced transportation cost and higher efficiency.

10. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Food safety regulator FSSAI has mandated food business operators to mention FSSAI licence or registration number on cash receipts or purchase invoice with effect from October 1.

About FSSAI:

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is an autonomous statutory body established under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (FSS Act). Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India is the administrative Ministry of FSSAI. To pursue any food related business, the owner needs to

get a certificate and license with the permission of FSSAI.