



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 22-07-2021

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### EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Mysore King Tipu Sultan is at the centre of controversy in the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation over attempts to name a garden after him in Govandi, a suburb in Eastern Mumbai.

What's the controversy?

A local corporator had suggested that a newly developed garden be named after Tipu Sultan as he was a "freedom fighter" and had fought against the British East India Company.

The demand was accepted by the BMC administration in June and sent to the Market and Garden Committee for approval on July 15. The move, however, drew criticism from the opposition who claimed that Tipu Sultan was an anti-Hindu leader and naming a garden after him would hurt religious sentiments of the community.

Who was Tipu Sultan?

He was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore and the eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore. In the wider national narrative, Tipu has so far been seen as a man of imagination and courage, a brilliant military strategist who, in a short reign of 17 years, mounted the most serious challenge the Company faced in India.

Contributions of Tipu Sultan:

Fought the first Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69) at the age of 17 and subsequently, against the Marathas and in the Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84). He fought Company forces four times during 1767-99 and was killed defending his capital Srirangapatnam in the Fourth Anglo Mysore War. Tipu reorganised his army along European lines, using new technology, including what is considered the first war rocket.

Devised a land revenue system based on detailed surveys and classification, in which the tax was imposed directly on the peasant, and collected through salaried agents in cash, widening the state's resource base.

Modernised agriculture, gave tax breaks for developing wasteland, built irrigation infrastructure and repaired old dams, and promoted agricultural manufacturing and sericulture. Built a navy to support trade.

Commissioned a "state commercial corporation" to set up factories.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Supreme Court is expected to begin hearing a fresh challenge to the provision allowing restitution of conjugal rights under Hindu personal laws.

What are conjugal rights?

Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with restitution of conjugal rights.

Conjugal rights are rights created by marriage, i.e. right of the husband or the wife to the society of the other spouse. The law recognises these rights— both in personal laws dealing with marriage, divorce etc, and in criminal law requiring payment of maintenance and alimony to a spouse. Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act recognises one aspect of conjugal rights — the right to consortium and protects it by allowing a spouse to move court to enforce the right.

How can these rights be enforced?

When either the husband or the wife has, without reasonable excuse, withdrawn from the society of the other, the aggrieved party may apply, by petition to the district court. And the court, on being satisfied of the truth of the statements made in such petition and that there is no legal ground why the application should not be granted, may decree restitution of conjugal rights accordingly. Also, if a spouse refuses cohabitation, the other spouse can move the family court seeking a decree for cohabitation. If the order of the court is not complied with, the court can attach property. However, the decision can be appealed before a High Court and the Supreme Court.

3. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021, is likely to be tabled in the upcoming monsoon session of Parliament.

Highlights of the Bill:

The bill proposes stringent punishments for offenders, including hefty fines and seizing of their properties. The Bill also extends beyond the protection of women and children as victims to now include transgenders as well as any person who may be a victim of trafficking. The draft also does away with the provision that a victim necessarily needs to be transported from one place to another to be defined as a victim. Exploitation has been defined to include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation including pornography, any act of physical exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or forced removal of organs etc.

Applicability- The law will extend to:

All citizens inside as well as outside India. Persons on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be or carrying Indian citizens wherever they may be. A foreign national or a stateless person who has his or her residence in India at the time of commission of offence under this Act. Every offence of trafficking in persons with cross-border implications. Defence personnel and government servants, doctors and paramedical staff or anyone in a position of authority.

4. Ans) (c)

Exploitation:

The Centre has given its assurance that Karnataka will not be allowed to carry out any construction on the Mokedatu dam project on the Cauvery river until its Detailed Project Report (DPR) is approved by the Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA).

Background:

Also, there are differences between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the proposed project.

Where is it located?

Mekedatu, meaning goat's leap, is a deep gorge situated at the confluence of the rivers Cauvery and its tributary Arkavathi.

Issues surrounding Mokedatu project:

The project aims to store and supply water for drinking purposes for the Bengaluru city. Around 400 megawatts (MW) of power is also proposed to be generated through the project. However, Tamil Nadu objected saying that the project would affect the flow of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu also argues that the project is against the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) in which the SC held that no state can claim exclusive ownership or assert rights to deprive other states of the waters of inter-state rivers.

5. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

China's Zhurong rover has driven for 509 meters on the surface of Mars so far. The Zhurong rover has been working on the red planet for 63 Martian days. A Martian day is roughly 40 minutes longer than a day on Earth.

Background:

China's Tianwen-1 mission, consisting of an orbiter, a lander, and a rover, was launched on July 23, 2020. The lander carrying the rover landed in the southern part of Utopia Planitia, a vast plain on the northern hemisphere of Mars, on May 15 this year.

There are five core science objectives of the rover:

- Create a geological map of Mars.
- Explore the characteristics of the Martian soil and potentially locate water-ice deposits.
- Analyze the surface material composition.
- Investigate the Martian atmosphere and climate at the surface.
- Understand the electromagnetic and gravitational fields of the planet.

Other Mars Missions:

- NASA's Perseverance Rover.
- UAE's Hope Mars Mission (UAE's first-ever interplanetary mission).

- India's Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) or Mangalyaan.

6. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The continued use of spyware Pegasus, which an Israeli company sells to governments worldwide, has been confirmed with fresh reports. Like the phones it targets, Pegasus has been apparently updated and now comes with new surveillance capabilities.

What is Pegasus?

It is a spyware tool developed by an Israeli firm, the NSO Group. Spyware spy on people through their phones. Pegasus works by sending an exploit link, and if the target user clicks on the link, the malware or the code that allows the surveillance is installed on the user's phone. Once Pegasus is installed, the attacker has complete access to the target user's phone.

What's the Difference Between Malware, Trojan, Virus, and Worm?

Malware is defined as a software designed to perform an unwanted illegal act via the computer network. It could be also defined as software with malicious intent. Malware can be classified based on how they get executed, how they spread, and/or what they do. Some of them are discussed below. Virus: A program that can infect other programs by modifying them to include a possible evolved copy of itself.

Worms: Disseminated through computer networks, unlike viruses, computer worms are malicious programs that copy themselves from system to system, rather than infiltrating legitimate files.

Trojans: Trojan or trojan horse is a program that generally impairs the security of a system. Trojans are used to create back-doors (a program that allows outside access into a secure network) on computers belonging to a secure network so that a hacker can have access to the secure network.

Hoax: An e-mail that warns the user of a certain system that is harming the computer. The message thereafter instructs the user to run a procedure (most often in the form of a download) to correct the harming system. When this program is run, it invades the system and deletes an important file. Spyware: Invades a computer and, as its name implies, monitors a user's activities without consent. Spywares are usually forwarded through unsuspecting e-mails with bonafide e-mail i.ds. Spyware continues to infect millions of computers globally.

7. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

A virtual trilateral table top exercise, TTX-2021, among the top defence officials from India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives was held .

8. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

The Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Narendra Singh Tomar and Union Minister of Electronics & Information Technology Shri Ashwini Vaishnav jointly launched a digital platform 'Kisan Sarathi' to help farmers in getting 'right information at right time' in their desired language.

9. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Indian Navy accepted the first two of its MH-60R Multi Role Helicopters (MRH) from US Navy in a ceremony held at Naval Air Station North Island, San Diego.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Google on July 18 celebrated Kadambini Ganguly- the country's first woman doctor with a special doodle on her 160th birth anniversary. Born in a Brahmo family on July 18, 1861, Ganguly, along with Chandramukhi Basu, became the first female graduates in India, from Bethune College in Kolkata. A champion of women's rights, Ganguly was among the six members of the first all-women delegation of the 1889 Indian National Congress.