



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 07-07-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

4th July-Death anniversary of Swami Vivekananda

About Swami Vivekananda:

He was a true luminary, credited with enlightening the western world about Hinduism. He was an ardent disciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and a major force in the revival of Hinduism in India. He pushed for national integration in colonial India, and his famous speech remains as the one that he gave in Chicago in 1893 (Parliament of the World Religions). In 1984 the Government of India declared that 12 January, the birthday of Swami Vivekananda, will be celebrated as National Youth Day.

Early life- contributions:

Born in Kolkata on January 12, 1863 in Kolkata, Swami Vivekananda was known as Narendra Nath Datta in his pre-monastic life. He is known to have introduced the Hindu philosophies of Yoga and Vedanta to the West. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had called Vivekananda the “maker of modern India.” In 1893, he took the name ‘Vivekananda’ after Maharaja Ajit Singh of the Khetri State requested him to do so. He formed the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897 “to set in motion a machinery which will bring noblest ideas to the doorstep of even the poorest and the meanest.” In 1899, he established the Belur Math, which became his permanent abode. He preached ‘neo-Vedanta’, an interpretation of Hinduism through a Western lens, and believed in combining spirituality with material progress.

Books written by him:

‘Raja Yoga’, ‘Jnana Yoga’, ‘Karma Yoga’ are some of the books he wrote.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

With the six-month window for him to get elected to the Assembly closing and increasing uncertainties, Uttarakhand Chief Minister Tirath Singh Rawat has resigned.

What are the issues?

The Election Commission (EC) was yet to take a call on holding bypolls for vacant Assembly seats, which would have given Mr. Rawat a way to carry on as Chief Minister. As per the Constitution, he had six months, till September 10, to become a member of the Uttarakhand Assembly in order to continue in the post. Representation of the People Act, 1951, mandates that a byelection for any vacancy should be held within six months of that vacancy arising, provided the remainder of the term is not less than one

year or the EC and the Centre do not certify that holding the bypoll in that time frame is difficult. The term of current assembly elected in 2017 will expire on 23 March 2022- General elections in the State are less than a year away.

Appointment of CM:

The Chief Minister is appointed by the governor. 164 of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at its head to aid and advise the governor.

Who can be a Chief Minister?

After general election to the State Legislative Assembly, the party or coalition group which secures majority in this House, elects its leader and communicates his name to the Governor. The Governor then formally appoints him as the Chief Minister and asks him to form his Council of Ministers. When no party gets a clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly, the Governor normally asks the leader of the single largest party to form the government.

Tenure:

Theoretically, the Chief Minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. However, in actual practice the Chief Minister remains in office so long as he continues to be the leader of the majority in the State Legislative Assembly.

The Governor can dismiss him in case he loses his majority support. The State Legislative Assembly can also remove him by passing a vote of no-confidence against him.

3. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Ministry of Women and Child Welfare has invited suggestions and comments for its Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021.

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) (b)

Explanation:

An Indian Navy warship carried out a military exercise with a South Korean vessel in the East China Sea amid China's growing assertiveness in the region.

5. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Black-bellied Coral snake has been discovered in forests of Uttarakhand for the first time in history, by a group of researchers.

6. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

India has joined Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and G20 Inclusive Framework tax deal.

7. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

It is released by the US State Department. It is world's most comprehensive resource of governmental anti-trafficking efforts. It is also U.S. Government's principal diplomatic tool to engage foreign governments on human trafficking.

What are the key findings of the Report?

According to 2021 report, the Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in an increase in vulnerability to human trafficking and interrupted existing anti-traffic efforts. Human trafficking involves the illegal transport of individuals by force or deception for the purpose of labour, sexual exploitation, or activities in which others benefit financially. India has not met the minimum standards to eliminate trafficking. The efforts made by the government are inadequate. Chinese government is engaged in widespread forced labour.

What are the relevant Laws in India?

Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and begar (forced labour without payment). Article 24 forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines. Indian Penal Code (IPC) Section:

Section 370 and 370A of IPC provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking. Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purpose of prostitution.

8. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Recently, 150 vultures were seen in the Valmiki Tiger Reserve (VTR), Bihar, which has prompted a vulture conservation plan in the protected region. What is the importance of Vultures?

They live in the tropics and subtropics. Nature's garbage collectors: Vultures are the scavengers who do the work of cleaning up, and keeping the ecosystem healthy. Despite feeding on infected carcass, vultures do not get infected. The acids in their stomach are potent enough to kill the pathogen. Thus, the chain of infection is broken. Therefore, vultures invisibly controls the spread of harmful pathogens causing deadly anthrax, cholera, foot and mouth disease, rabies etc. They also prevent the contamination of water sources, especially in the wild. When animals die near watering hole, there is an imminent danger of contamination resulting in a quick spread of infections and mass death. But vultures devour the carcasses in totality thereby preventing a tragic mishap.

Status of vultures in India:

India is home to 9 species of Vulture: Oriental white-backed, Long-billed, Slender-billed, Himalayan, Red-headed, Egyptian, Bearded, Cinereous and the Eurasian Griffon. Most of these 9 species face danger of extinction.

Wildlife Protection Act 1972:

Schedule-1: Bearded, Long-billed, Slender-billed, Oriental white-backed Rest are protected under 'Schedule IV'.

IUCN status:

Critically endangered: Oriental white-backed, Slender-billed, Long-billed, Red-headed Endangered: Egyptian Near threatened: Himalayan, Bearded, Cinereous Least Concerned: Indian Griffon

9. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Turkey quits Istanbul Convention on Violence Against Women.

Background:

On November 24, 2011, Turkey became the first country to ratify the Istanbul convention and, on March 8, 2012, it incorporated the Istanbul Convention into domestic law.

Why its withdrawal is being criticised?

Turkey has received severe criticism from various quarters and has led to protests across the country.

The country has withdrawn from the convention despite the alarmingly high rates of violence and femicide in the country. The country ranks 133 out of 156 countries in the Global Gender Gap report 2021. According to UN women data, 38 per cent of women in Turkey face violence from a partner in their lifetime. The Turkish government does not maintain any official records on femicides.

What are the reasons for Turkey's withdrawal?

It said the convention demeans traditional family structure, promotes divorces and encourages acceptance of LGBTQ in the society. Besides, it said, it has enough local laws to protect women's rights.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The project was launched by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) recently from the tribal village Nichla Mandwa in Udaipur, Rajasthan. 5000 saplings of special bamboo species – Bambusa Tulda and Bambusa Polymorpha specially brought from Assam – have been planted in vacant arid Gram Panchayat land. KVIC has thus created a world record of planting the highest number of bamboo saplings on a single day at one location.

About the Project BOLD:

BOLD stands for Bamboo Oasis on Lands in Drought. Launched by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC). The initiative has been launched as part of KVIC's "Khadi Bamboo Festival" to celebrate 75 years of independence "Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav". Objectives: To create bamboo-based green patches in arid and semi-arid land zones, To reduce desertification and provide livelihood and multi-disciplinary rural industry support.

Why Bamboo was chosen?

Bamboos grow very fast and in about three years' time, they could be harvested. Bamboos are also known for conserving water and reducing evaporation of water from the land surface, which is an important feature in arid and drought-prone regions.