



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 22-06-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

8th ASEAN Defence Ministers Meeting (ADMM) Plus was held recently It is being hosted by Brunei as it is the chair of the ASEAN grouping this year.

About ADMM- Plus:

Consistent with the ADMM guiding principles of open and outward looking, the 2nd ADMM in Singapore in 2007 adopted the Concept Paper to establish the ADMM-Plus.

The ADMM-Plus is a platform for ASEAN and its eight Dialogue Partners to strengthen security and defence cooperation for peace, stability, and development in the region. Eight Dialogue Partners are Australia, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russia and the USA (collectively referred to as the “Plus Countries”). It aims to promote mutual trust and confidence between defence establishments through greater dialogue and transparency.

Agreed five areas of practical cooperation under this mechanism are:

Maritime security, counter-terrorism, humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, peacekeeping operations and military medicine. In 2013, a new priority area of humanitarian mine action was agreed.

2. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

The Union Cabinet has given the nod to the Inland Vessels Bill, 2021, which will replace the Inland Vessels Act, 1917. The Bill will regulate safety, security and registration of inland vessels.

Key features of the Bill:

It provides for a unified law for the entire country, instead of separate rules framed by the States. The certificate of registration granted under the proposed law will be deemed to be valid in all States and Union Territories, and there will be no need to seek separate permissions from the States. The Bill provides for a central data base for recording the details of vessel, vessel registration, crew on an electronic portal. It requires all mechanically propelled vessels to be mandatorily registered. All non-mechanically propelled vessels will also have to be enrolled at district, taluk or panchayat or village level. Inland Water Transport (IWT) in India:

India has about 14,500 km of navigable waterways which comprise of rivers, canals, backwaters, creeks, etc. IWT is a fuel-efficient and environment-friendly mode.

As per the National Waterways Act 2016, 111 waterways have been declared as National Waterways

(NWs). The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at an estimated cost of ₹5369.18 crores for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of Ganga (part of NW-1) with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank.

3. Ans) (b)

India is the world's leading producer of bananas with a share of around 25% in total output. Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh contribute more than 70% of the country's banana production.

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Ministry of Commerce has announced that India has exported 22 tonnes of Geographical Indications (GI) certified fiber and mineral-rich Jalgaon banana to Dubai. This marks a major boost to exports of Geographical Indications (GI) certified agricultural produce from India. The Jalgaon district of Maharashtra, got GI certification for their Jalgaon banana in 2016.

5. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Manipur is observing the 20th Great June Uprising Unity Day on June 18, 2021. The day is marked since 2002, to pay homage to 18 martyrs who laid down their lives to protect the territorial integrity of Manipur.

6. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

China launched three astronauts as its first crew to its new Tiangong space station, the country's first manned spaceflight in nearly five years. The high-stakes mission, named Shenzhou 12, was launched on the back of the Long March 2F rocket, at Jiuquan in the northwestern Gansu province.

7. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Finnish company Arctic Astronautics is sending the world's first wooden satellite into space by the end of this year.

8. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Recently, India has signed an agreement extending a USD 100 million Line of Credit (LOC) to Sri

Lanka for Solar Energy projects. The LOC is for a period of 20 years, with an interest of 1.75%. It was signed between the Government of Sri Lanka and the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of India. EXIM Bank is a specialized financial institution, wholly owned by the Government of India. LOC will help Financing various projects in Sri Lanka's solar energy sector India's Initiatives for Global Cooperation Solar Energy International Solar Alliance (ISA): Launched by the Indian Prime Minister and the French President in 2015 ISA' vision: To enable One World, One Sun, One Grid (OSOWOG). One Sun, One World, One Grid (OSOWOG):

Focus: A framework for facilitating global cooperation, building a global ecosystem of interconnected renewable energy resources (mainly solar energy) that can be smoothly shared.

Schemes for Promoting Solar Energy in India Recently, India achieved 5th global position in solar power deployment by surpassing Italy. National Solar Mission aims to establish India as a global leader in solar energy by creating the policy conditions for its deployment across the country. Rooftop Solar Scheme: To generate solar power by installing solar panels on the roof of the houses Production-linked Incentive (PLI) scheme to promote manufacturing of high efficiency solar PV modules in India.

9. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$484 million loan to improve transport connectivity and facilitate industrial development in the Chennai–Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor (CKIC) in Tamil Nadu. CKIC is part of India's East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC). It stretches from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu It connects India to the production networks of South, Southeast, and East Asia. ADB is the lead partner of the Government of India in developing ECEC. About the CKIC The project shall provide: seamless road connectivity across industrial clusters transport gateways and consumption centers help reduce logistics and production costs Objective: To accelerate industrial transformation by providing essential transport, energy and urban infrastructure It emphasises sustainability, climate change resilience, and road safety elements.Features of the CKIC Seven-year contracts for long-term maintenance of road projects. Incorporating climate change adaptation measures in highway upgrades such as improved drainage, raised road embankments and resizing of bridges and culverts. Strengthening road safety improvement programs through advanced technologies.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The World Health Organization (WHO) in its recent report "Children and Digital Dumpsites" has highlighted the risk that children working in informal processing are facing due to discarded electronic devices or e-waste. It is the first ever WHO report on electronic waste and child health. E waste refers to

old, end-of-life or discarded electronic items and their parts.

Key highlights of the report

Around 12.9 million women are working in informal waste sector exposing them to toxic e-waste (like Nickel, lead and Mercury) and put them and their unborn children at risk. Children exposed to e waste are particularly vulnerable to the toxic chemicals they contain due to their smaller size, less developed organs and rapid rate of growth and Development.

Suggestions

Environmentally sound disposal of e-waste and safety of workers. Monitor e waste exposure and health outcomes. Facilitate better use of e waste

Do you know?

According to UN Global e waste monitor 2020 53.6 million metric tonnes of e waste was generated worldwide in 2009. Out of this, only 17.4% of e waste was collected and recycled. India is the third largest electronic waste generator after China and USA. In 2016 India enacted E waste (Management) Rules under which e Waste is categorised under two broad categories: Information technology and Telecommunications equipment and consumer electrical and electronic.