



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 25-06-2021

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### EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Lakshadweep administration has mooted a proposal to shift its legal jurisdiction from the Kerala High Court to the Karnataka High Court.

Background:

The proposal was initiated by the administration after several litigations were moved before the Kerala High Court against the decisions taken by the islands' new Administrator Praful Khoda Patel. These decisions included revising standard operating procedures for COVID- appropriate behaviour, introduction of the "goonda Act" and demolishing huts of fishermen for widening of roads.

Read this to know more about Lakshadweep development related issues.

What is the procedure to shift jurisdiction of a High Court?

The jurisdiction of a High Court can be shifted only through an Act of Parliament. Article 241 states that Parliament may by law constitute a high court for a Union Territory or declare any court in any such territory to be a high court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution. Section 4 of the same article mentions that "nothing in this Article derogates from the power of Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court for a State to, or from, any Union Territory or part thereof".

Challenges ahead:

Lakshadweep is under Kerala High Court jurisdiction now.

Also, Malayalam is the spoken as well as the written language both in Kerala and Lakshadweep. Now, shifting of the jurisdiction of the high court will change the entire judicial system of the islands. It will break the bond of language. Also, the High Court in Kerala is just 400 kms away whereas that of Karnataka is over 1,000 kms with no direct connectivity as well. It would also mean extra-burden on the exchequer as all the cases, at present under trial, would have to be heard again afresh.

2. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Chief of Defence Staff to chair important meeting to sort out issues on theatre command. The meeting is called to iron out the differences on issue of the structure of the Theatre Commands.

Background:

The war fighting structure of the Armed Forces (Army, Air Force and Navy) is being reorganised into theatre commands with an aim to have the assets of all three forces under one commander responsible for

all operations under his theatre. At present, the three armed forces have together 17 commands with Army and Air Force having seven commands each and Navy has three commands.

Read this to know more about theatre commands.

About CDS:

He will be the single-point military adviser to the government as suggested by the Kargil Review Committee in 1999. He will be a Four-star General. CDS acts as the permanent Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which will also have three service chiefs as members. His core function will be to foster greater operational synergy between the three service branches of the Indian military and keep inter-service frictions to a minimum.

3. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Ministry of Tribal Affairs and NCERT come together on a joint mission for NISHTHA Capacity Building Programme for Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) Teachers and Principals.

What is NISHTHA?

National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) is a national mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level. This is done through integrated teacher training. It is the largest teachers' training programme of its kind in the world. It has been launched under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha in 2109-20.

Objective:

To motivate and equip teachers to encourage and foster critical thinking in students and also teachers will get awareness and develop their skills on various aspects.

Implementation:

Training will be conducted directly by 33120 Key Resource Persons (KRPs) and State Resource Persons (SRP) identified by the State and UTs, who will in turn be trained by 120 National Resource Persons identified from National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA).

4. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

It is a freshwater species. International Union for Conservation of Nature had in 2021 listed the turtle as 'critically endangered'. It does not enjoy legal protection under the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972. Until sightings along the Brahmaputra River's drainage in Assam, the black softshell turtle was thought to be 'extinct in the wild' and confined only to ponds of temples in northeastern India and Bangladesh.

Why in News?

Hayagriva Madhava Temple Committee in Assam has signed a memorandum of understanding with two green NGOs, the Assam State Zoo cum Botanical Garden and the Kamrup district administration for long-term conservation of the rare freshwater black softshell turtle (*Nilssonina nigricans*).

5. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Bengaluru has been named as the most liveable city of India, in the Ease of Living Index 2020, released by the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE). Bengaluru is followed by Chennai, Shimla, Bhubaneswar, and Mumbai, as the top five best cities respectively.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

On the occasion of seventh International Yoga Day on June 21, 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has unveiled the mYoga mobile app. The app has been developed in collaboration between the World Health Organisation (WHO) and Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (Ministry of AYUSH), Government of India.

7. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The United States remained the largest recipient of FDI, although, the FDI inflow to the country decreased by 40 percent, to \$156 billion, in 2020. China was the second largest recipient with USD 149 billion FDI. The global FDI flows decreased by 35 percent in 2020 to USD 1 trillion from USD 1.5 trillion in 2019.

8. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Indian Ocean Sea Turtle Agreement (IOSEA) India is a signatory to the Indian Ocean Sea Turtle Agreement (IOSEA) of the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS). It puts in place a framework through which States of the Indian Ocean and South-East Asian region and other concerned States can work together to conserve and replenish depleted marine turtle populations for which they share responsibility.

9. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

21st June is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere, technically this day is referred to as Summer solstice. It is a natural phenomenon that occurs twice every year, once in the summer and again during

winter, in each hemisphere of the earth – Summer and Winter Solstice. It is the longest day and shortest night of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. During this, countries in the Northern Hemisphere are nearest to the Sun and the Sun shines overhead on the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° North). During the solstice, the Earth's axis — around which the planet spins, completing one turn each day — is tilted in a way that the North Pole is tipped towards the sun and the South Pole is away from it. Typically, this imaginary axis passes right through the middle of the Earth from top to bottom and is always tilted at 23.5 degrees with respect to the sun. At the Arctic Circle, the sun never sets during the solstice.

10. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Indian Naval Ship Triakand, mission deployed for Anti-Piracy Operations, participated in the maiden IN – EUNAVFOR Joint Naval Exercise in the Gulf of Aden. Coordinated by: European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR). Along with Indian Navy, other naval forces are from Italy, Spain and France. The naval exercise included advanced air defence and anti-submarine exercises, tactical manoeuvres, Search & Rescue, and other maritime security operations. EUNAVFOR and the Indian Navy converge on multiple issues including counter piracy operations and protection of vessels deployed under the charter of World Food Programme (UN WFP). The two navies also have regular interaction through SHADE (Shared Awareness and Deconfliction) meetings held annually at Bahrain.

ABout Gulf of Aden

The Gulf of Aden is also known as the Gulf of Berbera. It is a deepwater gulf between Yemen to the north, the Arabian Sea to the east, Djibouti to the west, and the Guardafui Channel, Socotra (Yemen), and Somalia to the south. (See the map) In the northwest, it connects with the Red Sea through the Bab-el-Mandeb strait, and it connects with the Arabian Sea to the east. To the west, it narrows into the Gulf of Tadjoura in Djibouti. The waterway is part of the important Suez Canal shipping route between the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Sea in the Indian Ocean.