DAILY pre PARE

Current affairs summary for prelims

28 February 2023

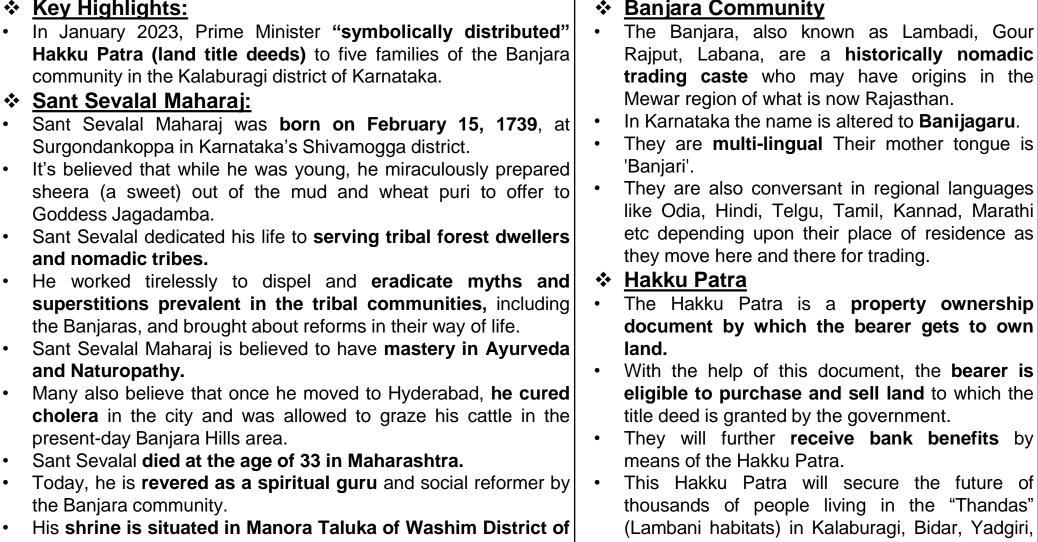
Banjara Communit

<u>Banjara Community</u>

Context

Recently, The Central government kick-started the year-long commemoration of the 284th birth anniversary of Sant Sevalal Maharaj, a spiritual & religious leader of the Banjara community.

Key Highlights: **



Government Securities (G-Secs)

Maharashtra at Pohradevi, also known as Banjara Kashi.

✤ Context

> Recently, RBI released a draft proposing the introduction of securities lending and borrowing in Government **Securities** to facilitate wider participation in the securities lending market.

Key Highlights:

- The move aims to increase the depth and liquidity of the ٠ Government Securities market in India.
- The Draft Norms refer to Government Securities Lending (GSL) transaction guidelines.
- These guidelines stipulate that such transactions should have a minimum duration of one day and a maximum of 90 days.
- **Government Securities (G-Secs)**

They can be short-term, with original maturities of less than one year, or long-term with original maturities of one year or more.

Raichur and Vijayapura districts.

- In India, the Central Government issues both treasury bills and bonds while State Governments issue only bonds, known as State Development Loans.
- There are four types of Government Securities

- Government Securities (G-Secs) tradable debt are instruments issued by the Central or State governments in order to borrow money from the public to finance their fiscal deficit.
- These securities represent a **contractual obligation to pay** the holder a fixed amount of money, called principal or face value, on a specified date.

(G-Secs):

- Treasury Bills (T-bills), Cash Management Bills (CMBs), Dated G-Secs, and State Development Loans (SDLs).
- Open Market Operations (OMOs) of RBI involve the sale or purchase of Government Securities (G-Secs).

<u> Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN)</u>

- Context
 - Recently, Prime Minister of India transferred the 13th installment of about Rs 16,800 crore under the ambitious PM-KISAN scheme of the Government of India.

Face to Face Centres

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* •	Key Highlights: It was transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the bank accounts of more than 8 crore beneficiary farmers across the country. The scheme has also benefited over 3 crore women beneficiaries who have collectively received over ₹ 53,600 crore in funds.			Farmers from both the urban & rural areas. Small and marginal farmers families. usion Categories : Institutional landholders. Present or retired officers & employees of state/central government. as well as
• • • • •	The 11th & 12th instalments under the scheme were given in May and October last year. About PM-KISAN: It was launched in February 2019. It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India. It is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. Features Under the scheme , the Center transfers an amount of Rs 6,000/year, in three equal installments. It goes directly into the bank accounts of all landholding farmers irrespective of the size of their land holdings. The scheme defines family as husband, wife and minor	•	• • • Obje	 PSUs & government autonomous bodies. Beneficiaries with higher economic status are not eligible. Those who pay income tax. Farmer families holding constitutional posts. Professionals like doctors, engineers and lawyers. Retired pensioners with a monthly pension of over Rs 10,000. Ectives: To provide income support to all land holding eligible farmer families.
•	 children. Identification of Beneficiaries : The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments. Beneficiaries : Landholding farmers' families with cultivable landholding in their names can apply under this scheme. 		•	To supplement the financial needs of the Small and Marginal Farmers in procuring various inputs. To protect them from falling in the clutches of money lenders for meeting such expenses and ensure their continuance in the farming activities.

Mad Cow Disease

- * <u>Context</u>
 - According to the country's agriculture and livestock ministry, Brazil has temporarily suspended its beef exports to China following a confirmed case of mad cow disease in the northern state of Para.

	been exports to china following a commed case of mad cow disease in the northern state of r ara.							
*	Mad Cow Disease: About : Mad Cow Disease, also known as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), is a deadly and slowly progressive infection affecting adult cattle's central nervous system.	•	ptoms: The disease leads to neurological symptoms. The cow has difficulty in walking and standing up. The cow may also show signs of nervousness or aggression. These symptoms typically appear when the cow is in the final stages of the disease.					
•	 Route of Transmission It is degenerative and can be transmitted to humans who consume contaminated meat products. 	•	tment: The duration of the disease can range from two weeks to six months. There is no cure for BSE, and infected cows are typically					

- It can be contracted by a cow if it eats feed that has been contaminated with parts of another cow that was infected with BSE.
- euthanized to prevent the spread of the disease to other cows and humans.
- It has no known treatment and there is no vaccine available to prevent it.

Heat Waves

- ✤ <u>Context:</u>
 - India Meteorological Department (IMD) warned that the maximum temperatures over northwest, west, and central India would be 3-5° C higher than the long-term average.

* Key Highlights:

- On February 21 itself, the national capital recorded its third hottest February day (33.6° C) in more than 5 decades.
- Earlier, the IMD had warned of heat waves in the Kutch and Konkan regions, only to withdraw those after a sea breeze came to the rescue.

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* Origin Of Heat Waves:

- Heat waves occur due to one of two reasons: either warmer air is flowing in from another region, or something is producing it locally.
- Local heating can happen in 2 ways: through warmer land surface temperature, which warms the air directly above it, or through compression of the air sinking down from above, which generates hot air close to the surface.
- A study published in Nature Geoscience offers some clues as to how different processes contribute to the formation of a heat wave.
- The following explanation adapts the study's findings to the Indian context.
- 1. In spring, India typically has air flowing in from the west-northwest.
 - In the context of climate change, the Middle East is warming faster than other regions in latitudes similarly close to the equator, and serves as a source of the warm air that blows into India.
- 2. Similarly, when air flows in from the northwest, it passes over the mountains of Afghanistan and Pakistan, causing some compression to occur on the leeward side of these mountains.

3. The air flowing over the oceans is expected to bring cooler air, since land warms faster than the oceans (because the heat capacity of land is much lower).

 However, the Arabian Sea is experiencing a faster rate of warming than most other ocean regions, which means that the air flowing in over it may not provide the expected cooling effect.

4. In spring, the upper atmospheric westerly winds that move from the Atlantic Ocean towards India control the near-surface winds.

- Whenever the winds blow from west to east, they move faster than the planet itself, which rotates from west to east.
- This movement requires energy to run against surface friction, which is provided by descending air from above.
- This compression of air as it descends heats up and generates some heat waves.

5. Lapse Rate: the rate at which temperatures cool from the surface to the upper atmosphere – is declining under global warming.

- This means that the upper atmosphere is warming faster than the air near the surface.
- Thus, sinking air that is warmed due to global warming is producing heat waves as it sinks and compresses.
- Given these processes and how global warming affects them, it is clear **why once-a-decade heat waves** have become more frequent and intense.
- El Niño and La Niña events also affect these heat waves, which have been expanding recently.

News in Between the Lines

Exercise Cobra Warrior



✤ Context

> Indian Air Force to participate in Exercise Cobra Warrior at Waddington in UK.

Key Highlights:

- An Indian Air Force contingent comprising 145 Air Warriors will be participating in Exercise Cobra Warrior at the Waddington Air Force Base of the Royal Air Force in the United Kingdom.
- The Exercise Cobra Warrior is a multilateral Air exercise.
- **Air Forces** from Finland, Sweden, South Africa, United States of America and Singapore would also be participating alongside Royal Air Force and IAF.
- The IAF is participating in the exercise this year with five Mirage 2000 fighters, two C-17 Globe master III and an IL-78 midair refueller aircraft.
- The aim of the exercise is to participate in diverse fighter aircraft engagements and learn from the best practices of various Air Forces

✤ <u>Context</u>

According to officials of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) India has

National Liger Conservation Authority



- already recorded 30 tiger deaths within two months into 2023,
- ✤ About National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):
 - The National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.
 - The NTCA was **established under** the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.
 - The objectives of NTCA are :
 - Providing statutory authority to Project Tiger so that compliance of its directives becomes legal.
 - Fostering accountability of Center-State in management of Tiger Reserves, by providing a basis for MoU with States within our federal structure.
 - Providing for an oversight by Parliament.
 - Addressing livelihood interests of local people in areas surrounding Tiger Reserves.

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Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee	 Context Bio seed Research India, Hyderabad, received approval from the GEAC, India's biotech regulatory body, to conduct a Biosafety Research Level-1 (BRL-1) trial for resistance against Pink Bollworm during the Kharif season at Hisar, Haryana. About GEAC: The Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) functions in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC).
	 As per Rules, 1989, it is responsible for appraisal of activities involving large scale use of hazardous microorganisms and recombinants in research and industrial production from the environmental angle. The committee is also responsible for appraisal of proposals relating to release of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and products into the environment including experimental field trials. GEAC is chaired by the Special Secretary/Additional Secretary of MoEF&CC and co-chaired by a representative from the Department of Biotechnology (DBT). Presently, it has 24 members and meets every month to review the applications in the areas indicated above.
Agnipath Scheme	 Context Delhi HC dismisses petitions challenging Agnipath scheme. Key Highlights: The Delhi High Court bench said the Agnipath scheme was a "policy decision on the basis of national security", and did not find reasons to interfere with it. The Agnipath scheme, unveiled last year, lays down rules for recruitment to the armed forces.
	 Under the scheme, around 46,000 soldiers known as "Agniveers" – will be recruited into the three services (Army, Airforce, and Navy) for a period of four years on a short-term contractual basis. Of the total annual recruits, only 25 per cent will be allowed to continue for another 15 years under a permanent commission. The move aims to reduce the permanent force levels for over 13 lakh armed forces personnel in the country. This will significantly reduce the defense pension bill, which has been a cause of concern for governments over the years.
Mayan Civilization	 Context Recently, Mexican President became the subject of internet jokes when he claimed a blurry, dark photo of a tree at night showed a figure from Mayan mythology, as depicted in a historic sculpture from the Mayan civilization. Key Highlights:
	 The larger Mayan civilisation (which reached its zenith between 300 AD to 900 AD) is recognised as one having significant cultural heft in its time. It is also known for its innovations in farming, stone architecture, the study of mathematics and astronomy, devising calendars, as well as large-scale human sacrifices as part of religious rituals.



- It spanned present-day Mexico, Honduras and Guatemala in Central America.
- **Yucata**, a peninsula in Mexico on the Gulf of Mexico, has important Mayan sites.
- Mayan people, to date, continue inhabiting some of these regions.
- Though the number of people speaking the indigenous languages & following traditional customs has fallen over time with Spanish colonisation or the post-Hispanic period.
- **Aluxes :** According to Mayan mythology, aluxes are small, mischievous creatures that inhabit forests and fields and play tricks on people, like hiding things.
 - It adds that some people leave small offerings to appease them.

Face to Face Centres

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