



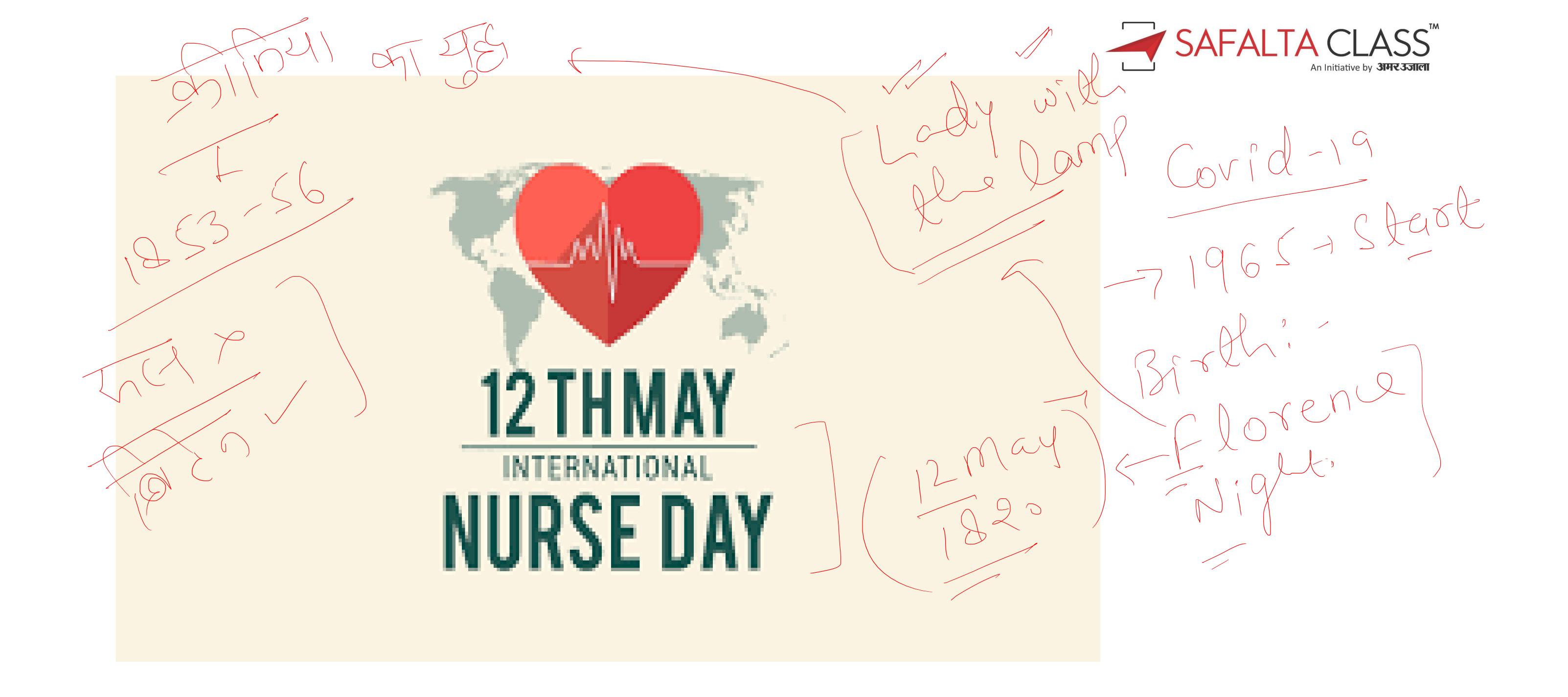
CURRENT AFFAIRS

NEWS OF 11TH & 12TH MAY

12th May 2020 8:30 am to 9:15 am

By Sujeet Sir









Nurses: A voice to lead - Nursing the World to Health



निम्न में से लद्दाख में स्थित कौन सी झील खारे पानी के लिए प्रसिद्ध है?

A.Pangong Tso

B.Tso Moriri

C.Khardung La

D.None

Ans Pangong tso

Salie Water



भारत और चीन के बीच स्थित सीमा रेखा का क्या नाम है?

A.डुरंड रेखा

B. मैक मोहन रेखा

C.रेडलिक्फ रेखा

D.इनमे से कोई नहीं

Ans को मोहन रेखा



निम्न में से भारत और चीन के बीच व्यापारिक बिन्दु कौन सा है?

- A. Nakula sector
- B. Nathula pass
- C. लिपुलेखा दुरी
- D./B&C

Ans/⊋ D



लिपलेख दर्श कहा स्थित है?

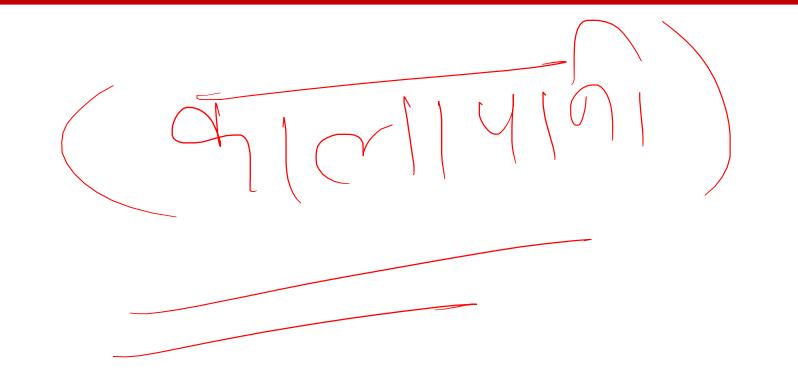
A.जम्मू कश्मीर

B.लद्दाख

<u>८.3</u>तराखंड

D.सिक्किम

Ans∠⊋उत्तराखंड





बॉर्डर्स रोडस आर्गनाइजेशन (BRO) कौन से मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत कार्य करता है?

A.सड़क एव परिवहन मंत्रालय

B.रक्षा मंत्रालय

C.गृह मंत्रालय

D.कृषि मंत्रालय

Ans 👍 रक्षा मंत्रालय



सुगौली की संधि किसके मध्य हुई थी? A.ब्रिटिश इंडिया और नेपाल

B.ब्रिटिश इंडिया और चीन

C.चीन और नेपाल

D.None

Ans किटिश इंडिया और नेपाल



कालापानी क्षेत्र किन किन देशों के मध्य विवादित है?

A.चीन और नेपाल

B.भारत और भूटान

ट.भारत और नेपाल

D.भारत और बांग्लादेश

Ans/ भारत और नेपाल





निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

अभयारण्य

नेत्रावली वन्यजीव अभयारण्य कोटिगाओ वन्यजीव अभयारण्य दलमा वन्यजीव अभयारण्य

A-केवल 1 और 2 C-केवल 2 राज्य

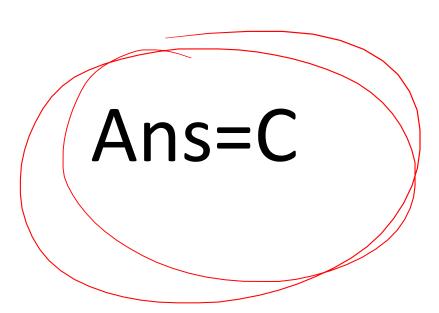
कर्नाटक

गोवा

छतीसगढ़

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा/से सही सुमेलित है/हैं?

B-केवल 1 और 3 D-1, 2 और 3







Finger 5 क्षेत्र कहा स्थित है?

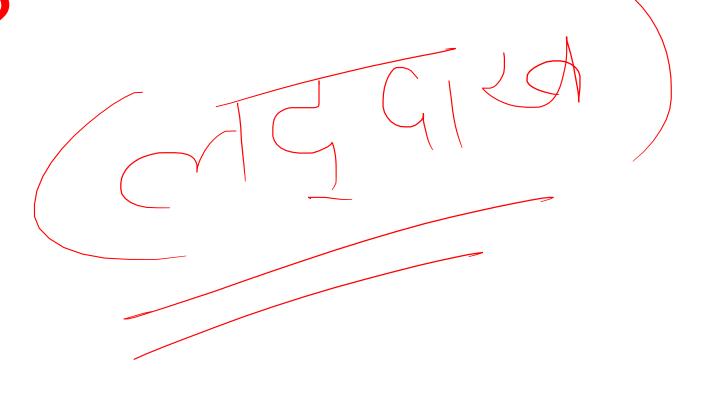
A.तिब्बत

B.चीन

८.भारत

D.नेपाल

Ans∠⊋ भारत

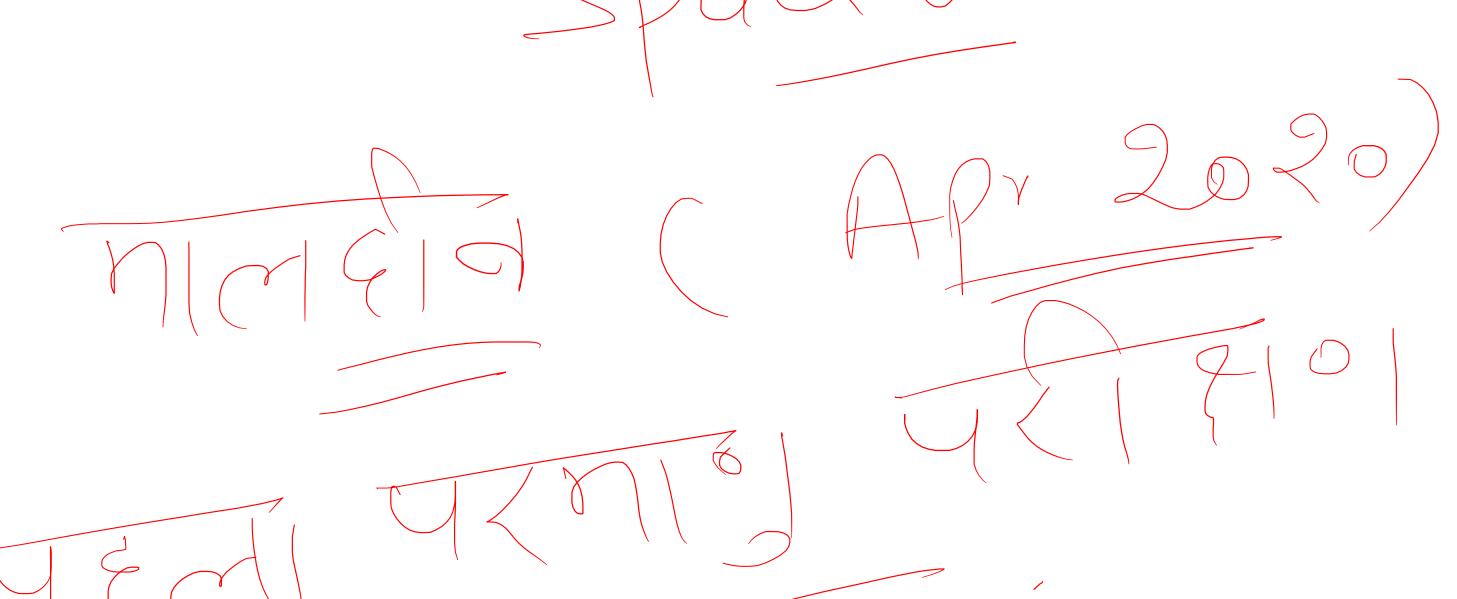




भारत सरकार ने विदेशों से भारतीयों को लाने के लिए किस Operation की शुरुआत की ?

- A. Operation शक्ति
- B. Operation वंदे भारत
- C. Operation Sanjivani
- D. Operation Smiling Buddha

Ans कंदे भारत मिशन



SC sets up panel to look into J&K Internet curbs

Pleas sought restoration of 4G facility

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL

NEW DELHI

The Jammu and Kashmir government's orders do not reveal any reason for making mobile 4G Internet inaccessible across the Union Territory (UT), the Supreme Court said in an order on Monday.

Besides, the government orders snipping the Internet speed to 2G were meant to operate for only a limited time.

"Although the present orders indicate that they have been passed for a limited period of time, they do not provide any reasons to reflect that all the districts of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir require the imposition of such restrictions. At the same time, we do recognise that the Union quired to be taken into consideration," a three-judge Bench led by Justice N.V. Ramana observed in the 19page order.

The order was based on petitions filed separately by media professionals, school associations and private citizens claiming that lack of access to high-speed Internet in J&K had crippled medical efforts to contain the CO-VID-19 contagion and pulled the rug under online education and businesses. The government, on the other hand, maintained that high-speed Internet was a facilitator of terrorism in the UT.

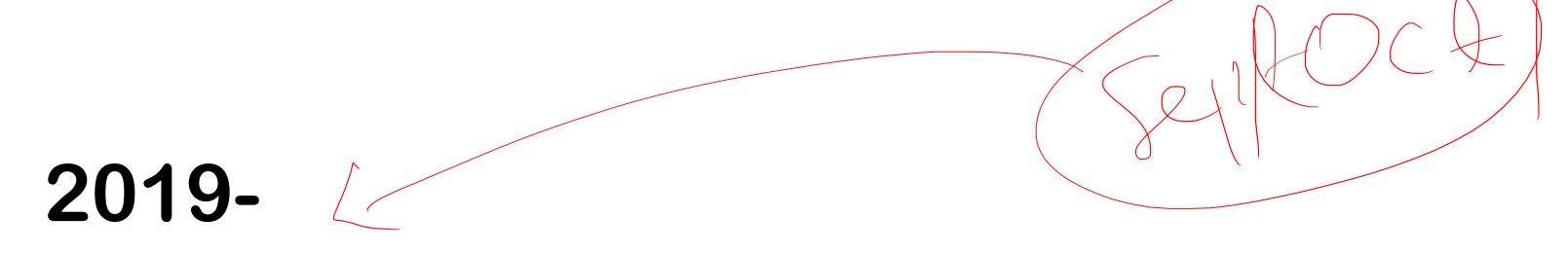
The top court appointed a special committee led by the Union Home Secretary to "immediately" determine the necessity of continuing the restrictions.

SAFALTA CLASS
An Initiative by SHARSSIRIN

AND - 2019

THERE IS NOT THE STORY OF TH





The Kerala High Court, in Faheema Shirin v. the State of Kerala case, declared the right to Internet access as a fundamental right forming a part of the right to privacy and the right to education under Article 21 of the Constitution.

9 10 - 2 1 7 3



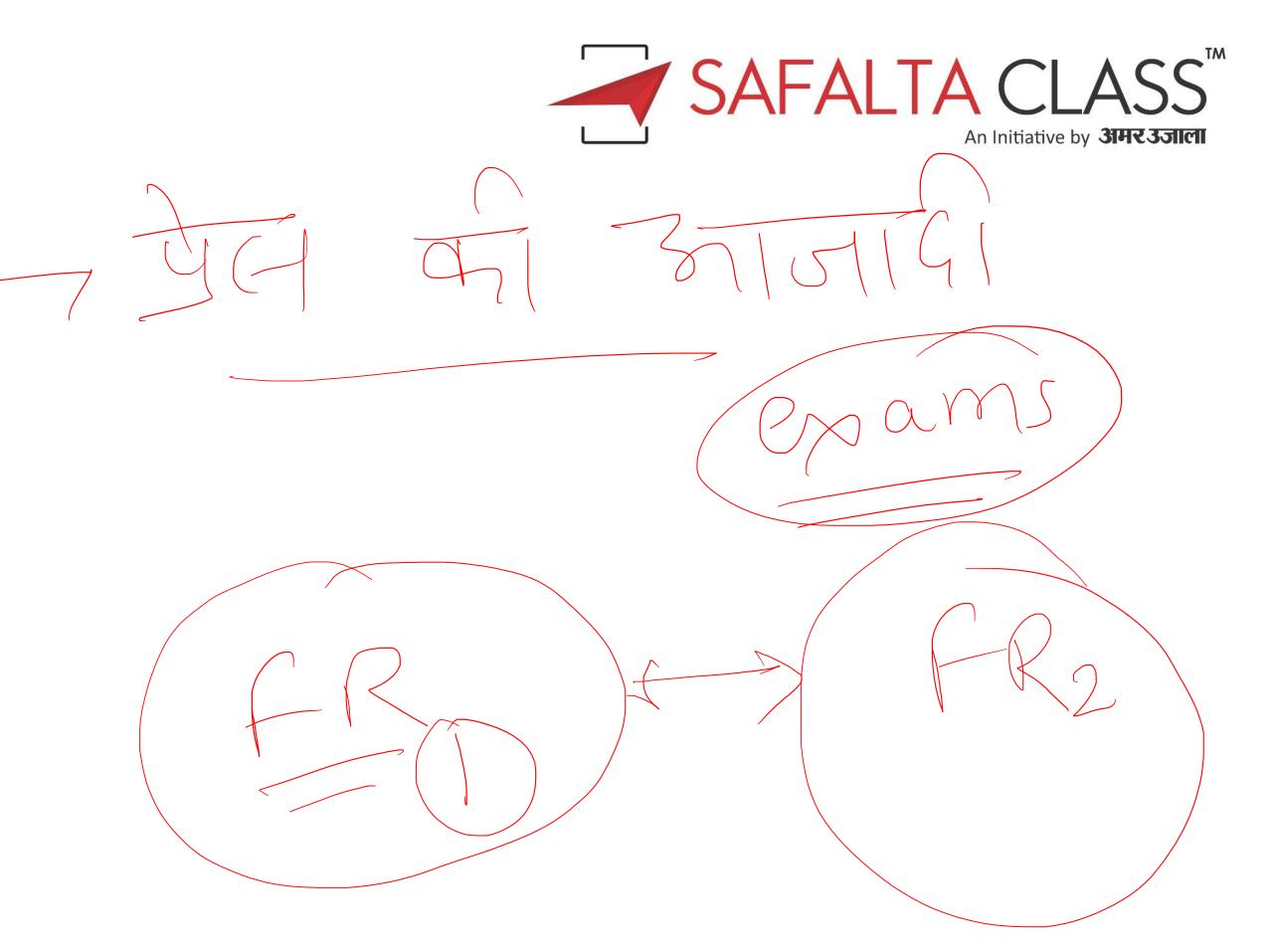
2020-

The Supreme Court refrained from the view on declaring the right to access the Internet as a fundamental right but still went on to make the Internet as an integral part of the freedom of expression guaranteed under Article 19 (1) of the Constitution.

Article 19(1)(a): Freedom of speech and expression, provides every citizen with the right to express one's views, opinions, beliefs, and convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner.

Article 19(2) confers the right on the State to impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of,

- Sovereignty and integrity of India,
- Security of the state,
- Friendly relations with foreign states,
- Public order, decency or morality,
- Contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.





Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens.

Article 21-A states that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State by law may determine.

J. 2



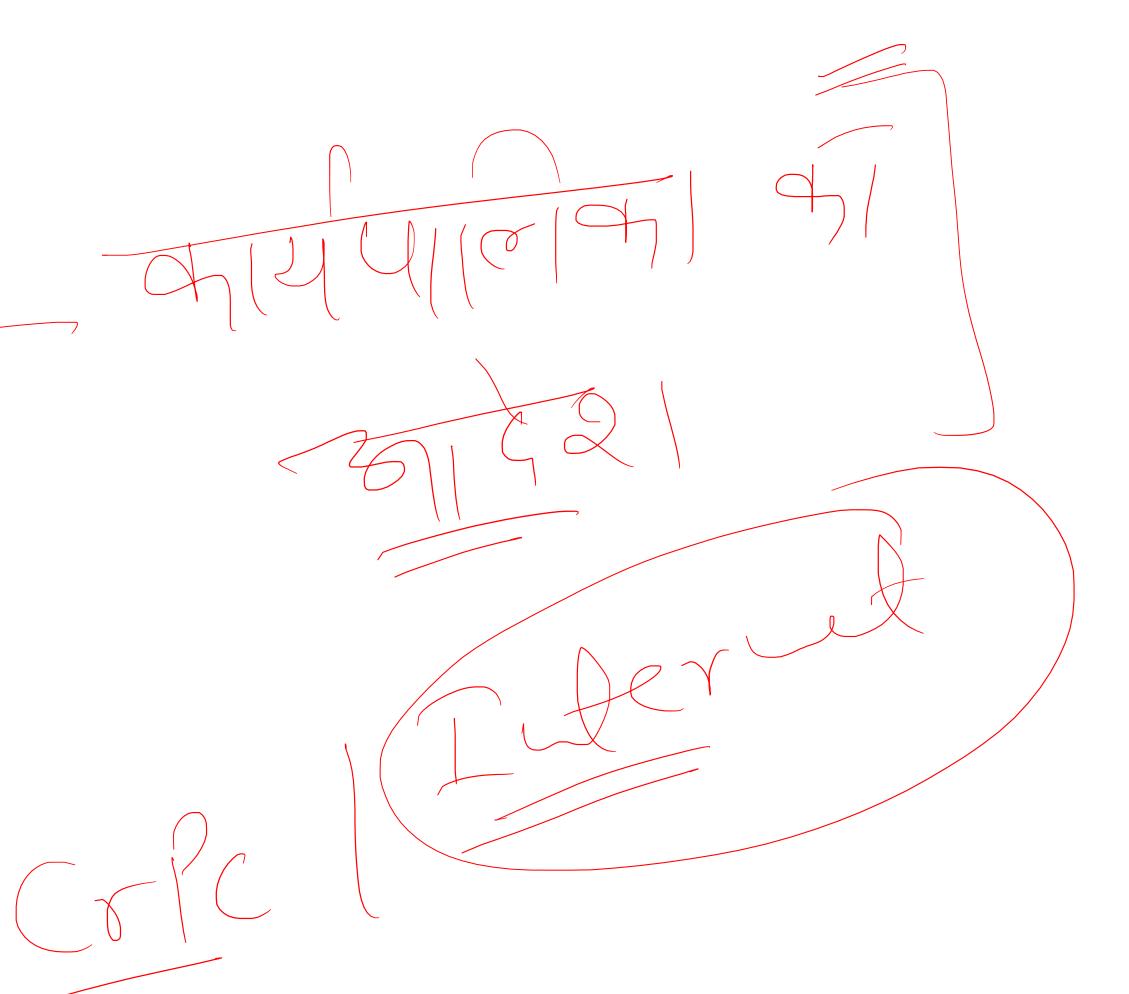
UN view on this:

UN, in 2016, made a series of statements collectively describing that *internet access as* a basic human right.

Laws pertaining to Internet Shutdown

- Home Affairs Departments in the states are mostly the authorities that enforce shutdowns, drawing powers from the Temporary Suspension of Telecom Services (Public Emergency or Public Safety) Rules, 2017.
 - Powers have now been given to the Secretary of the Union Government, Secretary of the state government, to issue orders related to Internet shutdown.
- Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,
 1973 has enabled many of the shutdowns in the
 recent past, especially until the time the telecom
 suspension Rules came into force in 2017.





- The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a llows central and state governments to prevent the transmission of messaging during a "public emergency or in the interest of public safety", or "in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the state".
- The Information Technology Act (India's principal information technology sector law), has provided limited power to the government to issue individual web content blocking orders, instead of a larger suspension of interest itself.



An Initiative by SHR35IICI



Equal freedom and forced labour

The steps being taken by States, under the cover of COVID-19, of removing labour laws are grossly unconstitutional



Coon after Independence, while the Constitution of a free India was being drafted. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the chairperson of the Drafting Committee, was asked to properly a note on the idea of Fundamental Rights. In a terne document, B.B. Anthedkar ofmerved that thus far, the purpose of Constitutions had been to limit state person, in order to preserve the freedom of the indivithad. But this was 500 narrow an understanding of freedom, becurpe it ignored the fact that often. it was private parties - individuals and corporations - that exercised great sway over the economic and social life of the nation. B.R. Ambedfor therefore argued that fundamental rights must also "elimimany that possibility of the more powerful having the power to impose arbitrary restraints on the less powerful by withdrawing from the control he has over the economic life of the people" - or,

ner to the Constitution - expressly placed labour rights on a par with ordinary civil rights such as the freedom of speech and espresston. In its Preumble, it declared that "political livesions insut inclade... wad economic freedom of the... millions". These principles eventually found their way into the Indian Constitution in the form of "Directine Principles of 2 State Policy", while a few of them were retained as fundamental rights. Prominent among these was the right appeared forced labour, guaranteed by Article 23 of the Constitution.

thow do we understand the concepts of "force" and "freedom" in the backdrop of this bistory? A cerrain marrow understanding would have it that I am only "forced" to do something if there is a gun to my head or a knile at my throat. In all other riccumstances, I remain "free". As we all know, however, that is a very impoverished understanding of freedom. It ignores the compulsion that is exerted by sepower, compulsion that may not take a physical form, but instead, have a social or economic character that is nonetheless as severe. Insuch circumstances, people can be placed in positions where they



forced labour included the right to a minimum wage. It noted that often, migrapt and contract labourery had "no choice but to accept any work that came (their) way, even if the remaneration offered ... is less than the minimum wage". Consequently, the Court beld that "the compulation of economic circumutance which leaves no choice of alternatives to a person in want and compels him to provide labester or service," was no less a form of forced labour than any other, and its remedy by in a constitutional guarantee of the mintenum

compulsion that is enemed by sections and enduring differences of power, compulsion that may not take a physical form, but instead, have a social or economic character that is nonetheless as severe. In such circumstances, people can be placed in positions where they

the platform or gig economy, the rise of casualisation and precarious employment, and further fractures within the workdorce, this inequality of power has only grown starker.

The purpose of labour lows, which arme out of a long period of struggle (often accompanied by state-sanctioned violency against workers), has always been to mitigate this imbalance of power. The shape and form of these laws has, of course, varied over time and in. different countries, but the basic impulse has always remained the same: in B.R. Ambedkoo's words, to secure the "rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", in heals the public and the private spheres, in come countries, the path chosen has been to give workers a stake in private governance, through strong trade union laws and mandatory seats for labour in the governing boards of firms ("codetermination"). In other countries (cours as tradia), the path has been to create a detailed set of laws, covering different aspects of the workplace, and depend upon State agencies for their enforce-

The Indian situation

To be sure, India's labour law

in a recent interview, it was even pointed out that many prominent labour unions profile to arrive at an accommodation with the management, rather than represent the interview of their constituents.

These problems certainly call for a debate on the future of labour rights, especially in a world where the rapidly changing nature of work is already randering old concepts of jobs and employments obsolete icourty amond the world. for example, are struggling with how to classify glatform workers with as Uber drivers). But this dehate must be guided by B.R.: Ambedley's imaghts that remain relevant even today, the Constitutional guarantee against forced labour, and the understanding of force and freedom that takes into account differences in power. What is very clear, however, is that the steps being taken by various State governments, ostersibly under cover of the COVID-19 pandemic. are grounly amountainsticinal vorious fiture governments are in the process of removing labour laws altragether (for a set period of time). What this means, its practice, is that the economic power execcined by capital will be left unchecked. In his Note on Fundsmental Rights, B.R. Ambodkar



Trade unions may knock at ILO's door

'Changes in labour laws retrograde'

NEW DELHI

Ten central trade unions on Monday said they were considering lodging a complaint with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) against the "anti-worker" changes in the labour laws in some States, which they said was at the "instance of the Central government".

In a joint statement, they said the recent blanket exemption given to establishments from the employer's obligations under several labour laws for three years by the Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh governments was a retrograde and antiworker move. While the U.P. government had brought an ordinance for this, the M.P. government had reportedly said it would also do the same. The Gujarat government was also reportedly working on a similar exemption.

"As the mass of the working people have been subjected to inhuman sufferings owing to loss of jobs,
loss of wages, eviction from
residences etc reducing
them to hungry non-entities
in the process of 45 days
lockdown, the government

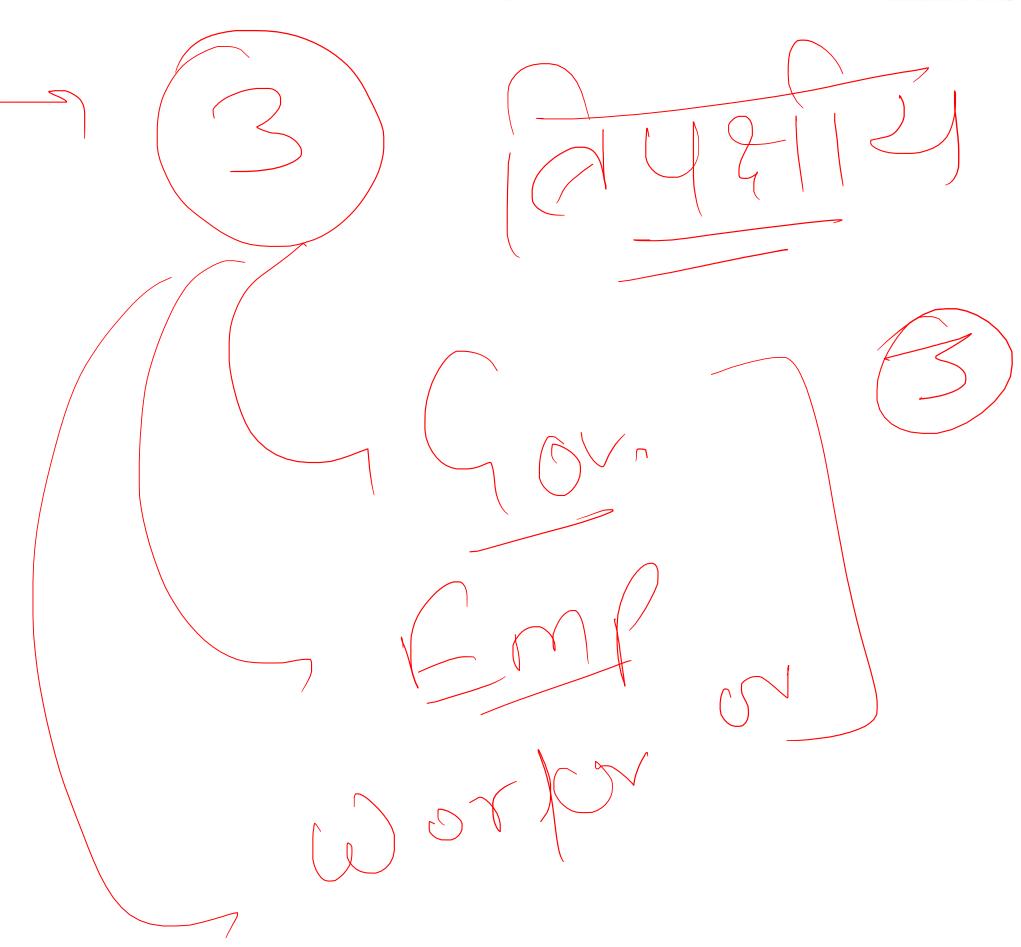


Trade unions call the latest move a second phase of anti-worker policies.

consider these moves as an inhuman crime and brutality on the working people, besides being gross violation of the Right to Freedom of Association [ILO Convention 87], Rights to Collective Bargaining [ILO Convention 98] and also the internationally accepted norm of eight hour working day - espoused by core conventions of ILO. The ILO Convention 144 in regard to tripartism has also been undermined by the government," it said.

The unions added that they were "seriously considering to lodge a complaint to the ILO on these misdeeds of the government for gross violation of labour standards" and that they



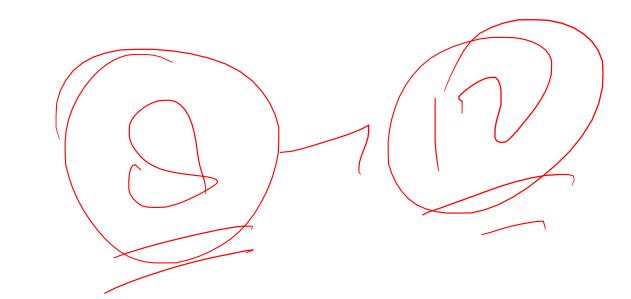


 Trade unions consider these moves as an inhuman crime and brutality on the working people.

This is violation of following:

- 1. The Right to Freedom of Association [ILO Convention 87]
- 2. Rights to Collective Bargaining [ILO Convention 98] and also the internationally accepted norm of eight hour working day espoused by core conventions of ILO.







The ILO Convention 144 in regard to tripartism has also been undermined by the government.

International Labour Organization



· It is the only tripartite U.N. agency.



· It brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.





- Established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League of Nations.
- Became the first affiliated specialized agency of the United Nations in 1946.

- · Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland
- Received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969
- · Head: Guy Ryder



Tying up with Todas to keep the virus at bay

 More than a hundred women and indigenous Toda artisans from the Nilgiris are producing stylish, embroidered cloth masks for local residents, police and sanitary workers.

 Some Toda artisans have been embroidering indigenous designs on bags, shawls and other items.



NIV Develops Test To Detect Antibodies

The National Institute of Virology (NIV), Pune, has developed an immunological assay enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) — to detect antibodies that the body develops in response to infection by the SARS-CoV-2 novel coronavirus.

• ELISA is routinely used for detecting HIV infection.



गेहं की खरीद में बढ़ोतरी

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution) के अनुसार, देश में सभी प्रमुख खरीद वाले राज्यों (Procuring States) में गेहूं की खरीद तेज़ी से हो रही है।





• भारतीय खाद्य निगम (Food Corporation of India- FCI) 'उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय' के खाद्य एवं सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग के अंतर्गत शामिल सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है।



• FCI एक सांविधिक निकाय है जिसे भारतीय खादय निगम अधिनियम, 1964 के तहत वर्ष 1965 में स्थापित किया गया।

• इसका मुख्य कार्य खाद्यान्न एवं अन्य खाद्य पदार्थीं की खरीद, भंडारण, परिवहन, वितरण और बिक्री करना है।



Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana



- इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत के गरीब परिवारों के लिये खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है।
- इस योजना के तहत भारत के लगभग 80 करोड़ व्यक्तियों (भारत की लगभग दो-तिहाई जनसंख्या) को शामिल किया गया है।



• इनमें से प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 3 महीनों के दौरान मौजूदा निर्धारित अनाज के मुकाबले दोगुना अन्न मुफ्त प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

• उपर्युक्त सभी व्यक्तियों को प्रोटीन की पर्याप्त उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के लिये 3 महीनों के दौरान क्षेत्रीय प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार प्रत्येक परिवार को मुफ्त में 1 किलो दाल भी प्रदान की जा रही है।



राजस्थान में टिइडियों का हमला

• उल्लेखनीय है कि टिड्डी चेतावनी संगठन (Locust Warning Organization- LWO) ने राजस्थान के जैसलमेर और श्री गंगानगर ज़िलों में रेगिस्तानी टिड्डियों (Desert Locust) की आबादी में बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की है।

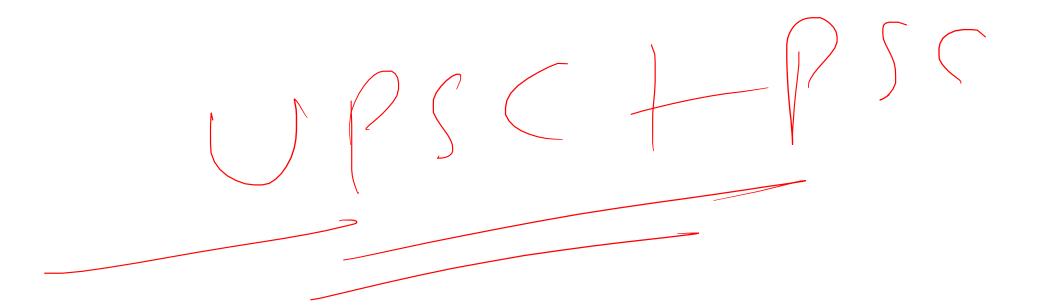


आमतौर पर भारत में टिड्डियाँ केवल जुलाई-अक्तूबर के दौरान देखी जाती है परंतु अप्रैल माह में इन्हें देखा जाना एक चिंता का विषय है।



भारत में टिड्डियों की निम्निखित चार प्रजातियाँ पाई जाती हैं:

- रेगिस्तानी टिड्डी (Desert Locust)
- प्रवासी टिड्डी (Migratory Locust)
- बॉम्बे टिड्डी (Bombay Locust)
- ट्री टिड्डी (Tree Locust)





• मुख्यतः टिड्डी एक प्रकार के उष्णकटिबंधीय कीड़े होते हैं जिनके पास उड़ने की अतुलनीय क्षमता होती है जो विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं।

• टिड्डियों की प्रजाति में रेगिस्तानी टिड्डियाँ सबसे खतरनाक और विनाशकारी मानी जाती हैं।



Locust Warning Organization-LWO:

• कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) के वनस्पति संरक्षण, संगरोध एवं संग्रह निदेशालय (Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage) के अधीन आने वाला टिड्डी चेतावनी संगठन मुख्य रूप से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों राजस्थान और गुजरात जैसे राज्यों में टिड्डियों की निगरानी, सर्वेक्षण और नियंत्रण के लिये ज़िम्मेदार है।

• इसका मुख्यालय फरीदाबाद में स्थित है।



COVID-19 परीक्षण की नवीन तकनीक 'फेलदा'

'वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद' (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research- CSIR) के वैज्ञानिकों ने COVID-19 महामारी परीक्षण के लिये कम लागत वाली 'पेपर स्ट्रिप टेस्ट' (Paper Strip Test) तकनीक 'फेल्दा' (Feluda) को विकसित किया है।



• यह तकनीक में भी प्रारंभिक क्रियाविधि 'रिवर्स ट्रांसक्रिप्शन-पोलीमरेज़ चेन रिएक्शन' (Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction- RT-PCR) के समान है।

• 'मैसाचुसेट्स प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान (MIT) और 'हार्वर्ड यूनिवर्सिटी' द्वारा विकसित की जा रही 'पेपर-स्ट्रिप टेस्ट' का नाम प्रसिद्ध (काल्पनिक) जासूस 'शेरलोक' (Sherlock) के नाम पर रखा गया है।



• भारतीय वैज्ञानिक इस तकनीक के भारतीय संस्करण को भारतीय नाम देना चाहते थे।

• वैज्ञानिकों ने भारतीय फिल्म निर्माता सत्यजीत रे द्वारा विकसित प्रसिद्ध जास्सी चरित्र फेलुदा के नाम पर इस तकनीक का नाम रखा है।



• इस परीक्षण तकनीक का वैज्ञानिक नाम 'Fncas9 एडिटर लिंक्ड यूनिफॉर्म डिटेक्शन एस' (Fncas9 Editor Linked Uniform Detection Assay) है जिसे संक्षेप में 'फेलुदा' (FELUDA) लिखा जाता है।(Prodosh Chandra Mitter)



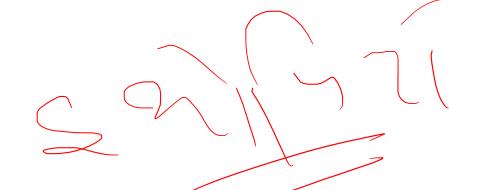
MISSION SAGAR

- COVID-19 महामारी के दौरान भारतीय नौसेना ने मालदीव, मॉरीशस, सेशल्स, मेडागास्कर एवं कोमोरोस देशों को सहायता पहुँचाने के लिये 'मिशन सागर' (MISSION SAGAR) प्रारंभ किया।
- इस मिशन के तहत भारतीय नौसेना के जहाज़ 'केसरी' को हिन्द महासागरीय देशों में खाद्य वस्तुएँ, COVID-19 से संबंधित दवाएँ, विशेष आयुर्वेदिक दवाएँ एवं चिकित्सा सहायता दलों के साथ भेजा गया है।



• यह अभियान भारत सरकार के रक्षा मंत्रालय, विदेश मंत्रालय एवं अन्य एजेंसियों के साथ नज़दीकी समन्वय के साथ शुरू किया गया है।

• यह मिशन प्रधानमंत्री की 'सागर' (Security and Growth for All in the Region -SAGAR) पहल के अनुरूप है जो भारत द्वारा उसके पड़ोसी देशों के साथ संबंधों के महत्त्व को रेखांकित करता है एवं मौजूदा संबंधों को और मज़बूत करता है





अबिय अहमद अली को किस क्षेत्र में 2019 का नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला ?

- A अर्थशास्त्र
- B भौतिकी
- ८ शांति
- D रसायन

Ans ∠ु शांति

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Question No: 2

2019 रसायन के क्षेत्र में किसे नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला ?

A-अबिय अहमद अली

B – पीटर हैण्डके

८-अकिरा यशिनो

D – इनमे से कोई नहीं

Ans / अकिरा यशिनो



2019 भौतिकी का नोबल पुरस्कार किसे दिया गया ?

A - पीटर हैण्डके

8 - जेम्स पीबल्स

C-अकिरा यशिनो

D-अबिय अहमद अली

Ans ्रिजेम्स पीबल्स



जॉन गुडएनफ को किस क्षेत्र में 2019 का नोबेल पुरस्कार मिला ?

- A भौतिकी
- B अर्थशास्त्र
- C साहित्य
- 0-रसायन

Ans ∠्रिसायन



मिशेल मेयर" को किस क्षेत्र में 2019 का नोबेल प्राइज दिया गया ?

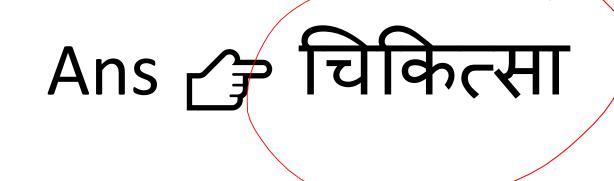
- A चिकित्सा
- B शांति
- ८-भोतिकी
- D रसायन

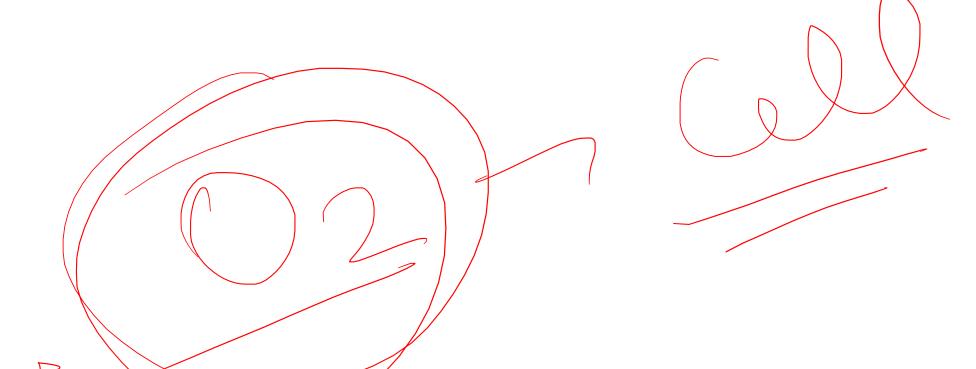
Ans क्रिभौतिकी



ग्रेग सेमेंजा को किस क्षेत्र में 2019 का निबेल पुरस्कार मिला

- A भौतिकी
- B साहित्य
- C रसायन
- D चिकित्सा







पहली बार Nobel Prize कब दिया गया ?

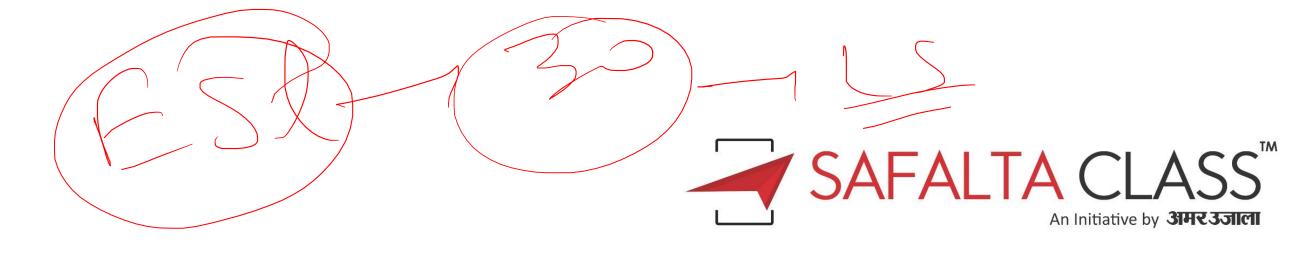
A - 1802

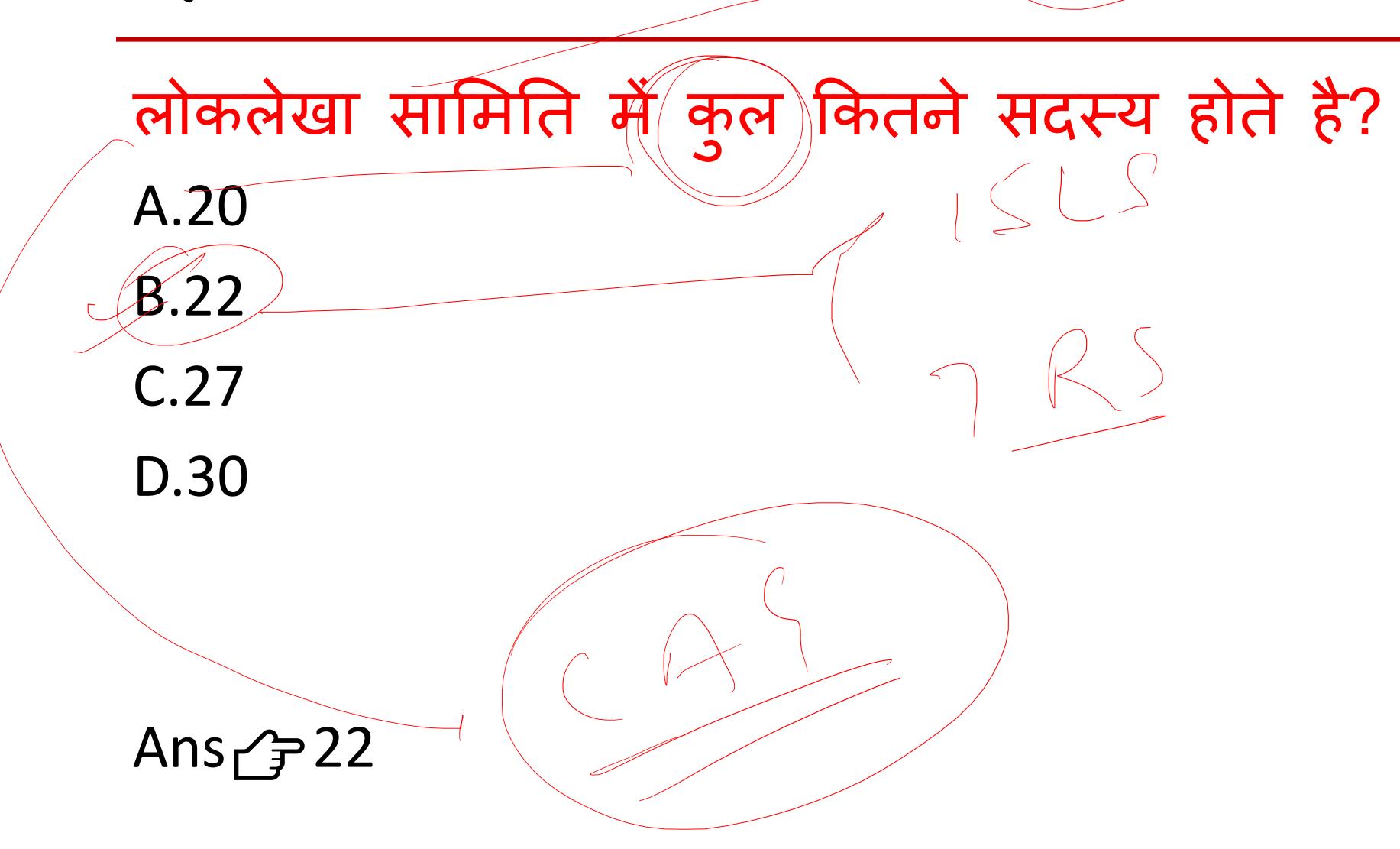
B - 1801

C - 1902

D-1901

Ans ∠ 1901







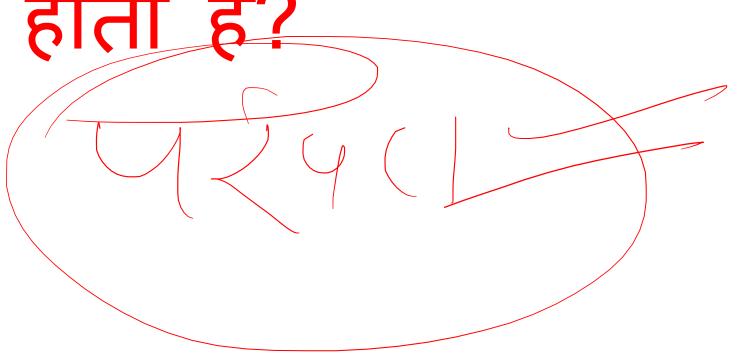
लोकलेखा सामिति जा अध्यक्ष कौन होता है?

अ.लोकसभा का नेता विपक्ष

B.राज्यसभा के नेता विपक्ष

C.लोकसभा का नेता

D.राज्यसभा के नेता



Ans (A)



आयुष्मान भारत योजना कब लांच की गई है?

A.25 Sep 2017

B.23 Sep 2018

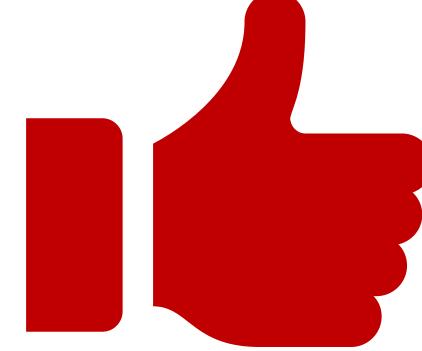
C.27 Sep 2019

D.None

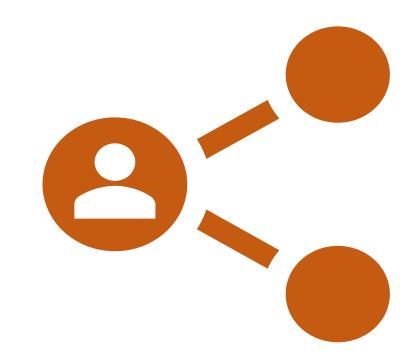
Ans <u>23</u> sep 2018







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