



11 November 2024

National and International News


<p>Person in news: Justice Sanjiv Khanna</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice Sanjiv Khanna is set to be sworn in as the 51st Chief Justice of India. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Justice of India (CJI) is the head of the Indian judiciary and the Supreme Court of India. Under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution, the President of India appoints all Supreme Court judges, including the Chief Justice of India. Qualifications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He/she must be an Indian citizen. He/she must have served as a judge of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for at least five years, or he/she must have served as an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for at least ten years, or he/she must be a distinguished jurist in the president's judgment. Condition for removal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resignation Impeachment Proven misconduct and incapacity are grounds for dismissal.
<p>Monkeypox virus</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new study suggests that the Mpox clade Ia has evolved to transmit from human to human. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a viral zoonotic disease caused by the monkeypox virus. The first human case of mpox was recorded in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). There are two known types (clades) of mpox virus — one that originated in Central Africa (Clade I) and one that originated in West Africa (Clade II). Symptoms: Common symptoms of mpox are a skin rash or mucosal lesions, which can last 2–4 weeks accompanied by fever, headache, muscle aches, back pain, low energy, and swollen lymph nodes. Transmission: Human-to-human transmission of mpox occurs through direct contact with body fluids, lesions, prolonged face-to-face contact, including sexual contact, and indirect contact with contaminated clothing or bedding. Treatment: There are no specific treatments for monkeypox



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	virus infection. Early and supportive care is important to help manage symptoms and avoid further problems.
<p>Person in news: Abul Kalam Azad</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prime Minister paid homage to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his birth anniversary. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abul Kalam Azad (11 November 1888 – 22 February 1958) was an Indian independence activist, Islamic theologian, writer and a senior leader of the Indian National Congress. Following India's independence, he became the First Minister of Education in the Indian government. His contribution to establishing the education foundation in India is recognised by celebrating his birthday as National Education Day across India. In 1912, he started a weekly journal in Urdu called Al-Hilal which played an important role in forging Hindu-Muslim unity. Azad supported the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) started by Gandhiji and entered the Indian National Congress in 1920. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian honor, Bharat Ratna in 1992.
<p>Person in news: Acharya Kripalani</p> 	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently, the Prime Minister has paid tributes to Acharya Kripalani on his Jayanti. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jivatram Bhagwandas Kripalani, also called Acharya Kripalani was born November 11, 1888, in Hyderabad, India (now in Pakistan). Acharya Kripalani was a prominent Indian educator, social activist, and politician in both pre-and post-independence India. He was prominently involved over a decade in top Congress party affairs, and in the organization of the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement. Kripalani served in the interim government of India (1946–1947) and the Constituent Assembly of India. Acharya Kripalani died on 19 March 1982 in Ahmedabad at the age of 93.
<p>Places in news: Hokersar Wetland</p>	<p>Why in news?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of rainfall has impacted the arrival of migratory birds in the Hokersar wetland in Kashmir Valley. <p>Key Points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location: Hokersar Wetland is situated in the northern part of India, specifically in the union territory of Jammu and

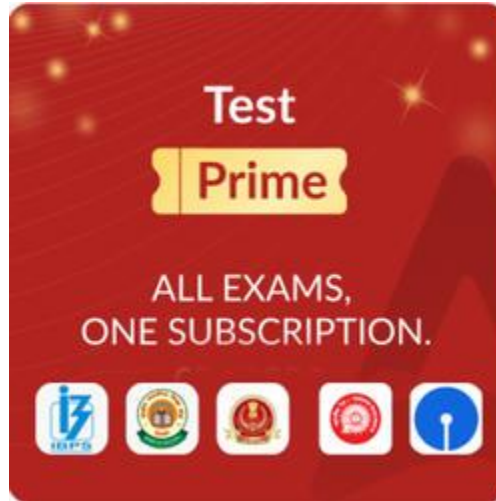


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	<p>Kashmir.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Proximity: The wetland is near the city of Srinagar. The Hokersar wetland, which is the largest bird reserve in the Kashmir Valley, is situated in the Jhelum River basin.● Aquatic Plants: Hokersar supports a variety of aquatic plants, including submerged and emergent species. These plants play a crucial role in providing habitat and food for the diverse fauna.● Marsh Vegetation: The wetland area likely features marshy vegetation adapted to the fluctuating water levels.● Migratory Birds: Many migratory birds, including ducks, geese, and waders, visit Hokersar during their annual migration, making it an important site for birdwatching and conservation.● Fish and Invertebrates: The wetland provides a habitat for fish and invertebrates that form the basis of the food web.● Ramsar Site: Hokersar Wetland has been designated as a Ramsar Site, indicating its international importance for the conservation of wetland ecosystems.
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