

Current Affairs: 11.06.2021

Atlantic Charter:

President Joe Biden and British Prime Minister Boris Johnson recently inspected documents related to **the Atlantic Charter**, a declaration signed by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt in August 1941. The two leaders plan to sign what they're calling a **new Atlantic Charter**, pledging to defend the principles, values, and institutions of democracy and open societies.”

About Atlantic Charter:

The Atlantic Charter was a **joint declaration issued during World War II (1939-45)** by the United States and Great Britain that set out a vision for the postwar world.

- First announced on August 14, 1941, a group of 26 Allied nations eventually pledged their support by January 1942.
- Among its major points were a nation's right to choose its own government, the easing of trade restrictions and a plea for postwar disarmament.
- The document is considered one of the first key steps toward the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

What Was Included In The Atlantic Charter?

The Atlantic Charter included eight common principles. This includes:

1. The United States and Britain agreed not to seek territorial gains from the war, and they opposed any territorial changes made against the wishes of the people concerned.
2. To support the restoration of self-government to those nations who had lost it during the war.
3. People should have the right to choose their own form of government.

Delhi's Master Plan 2041, its key areas and challenges:

The Delhi Development Authority has given its preliminary approval to **the draft Master Plan for Delhi 2041**. The draft is now in the public domain for objections and suggestions from citizens, after which it will be enforced.

Firstly, what is a master plan?

A master plan of any city is like a **vision document by the planners and the land-owning agency of the city**, which gives a direction to the future development. It includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals keeping in mind the population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.

What is the Master Plan 2041 for Delhi?

1. It seeks to “foster a sustainable, liveable and vibrant Delhi by 2041”.
2. **In the housing sector**, it talks about incentivising rented accommodation by inviting private players and government agencies to invest more, keeping in mind the large migrant population.
3. **‘User pays’ principle**: To address parking problems, it suggests a ‘user pays’ principle, which means users of all personal motor vehicles, except for non-motorised ones, have to pay for authorised parking facilities, spaces and streets.
4. It aims to **minimise vehicular pollution** through key strategies, including a switch to greener fuels for public transport and adoption of mixed-use of **transit-oriented development** (also known as TOD).
5. The draft lays a **clear boundary of the buffer zone near the Yamuna river**– 300-metre width shall be maintained wherever feasible along the entire edge of the river.

Changes proposed in the wake of pandemic:

1. It aims to develop **common community spaces** to provide refuge spots, common kitchens and quarantine space in an emergency.
2. To improve **the nighttime economy**, the plan focuses on cultural festivals, bus entertainment, metro, sports facilities, and retail stores included in Delhi Development Authority (DDA)’s Night Life Circuit plan.
3. It also proposes to **reduce vulnerability to airborne epidemics** through decentralised workspaces, mandatory creation of open areas, better habitat design and green-rated developments to reduce dependence on mechanical ventilation systems.

Odisha forest department announces cash reward for rescuing gharials:



Odisha has announced a cash reward of Rs 1,000 for rescuing gharials, a critically endangered crocodile species, and informing wildlife personnel. It will also provide compensation to fishermen, whose fishing nets are destroyed by gharials.

Key facts: The gharial is listed in schedule 1 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and also

described as critically endangered on the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List of Threatened Species. They are genetically weaker than salt water crocodiles and muggers.

Cabinet approves 5 MHz spectrum for Railways:

The Union Cabinet has approved the allotment of 5 Mhz spectrum in the premium 700 MHz band to the Railways for captive use in areas of public safety and security services.

Benefits:

1. With this spectrum, the Railways will introduce **Long-Term Evolution (LTE)-based Mobile Train Radio Communication (MTRC)** on its routes.
2. This will help prevent train accidents and reduce delays by enabling real-time interaction between the Loco Pilot, Station Master and the Control Centre.
3. This will also enable the Railways to take up **Internet of Things (IoT)-based remote monitoring**, particularly of coaches, wagons and locos, and monitor live feeds of CCTV cameras in the coaches.

LTE (Long-Term Evolution) is a fourth-generation (4G) wireless standard that provides increased network capacity and speed for cellphones and other cellular devices compared with third-generation (3G) technology.

Global Economic Prospects Report by World Bank

Recently, the World Bank has released its June 2021 Global Economic Prospects. It has forecast India's GDP growth to be **8.3% for the year 2021-22**. India's economy is expected to grow at **7.5% for 2022-23** and **6.5% for 2023-24**.

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Key findings of the report

- The world economy is expected to expand at 5.6%, the fastest post-recession growth rate in eighty years.
- However, global output will still be 2% below pre-pandemic projections by year-end.
- India's recovery is being hampered by the largest outbreak of any country since the beginning of the pandemic.
- The forecast for FY22 (8.3%) takes into account expected economic damage from an enormous second Covid-19 wave and localised mobility restrictions since March 2021.
- For 2022-23, growth is expected to slow to 7.5% as a result of the pandemic's effects on the financial position of households, companies and banks.

Dihing Patkai is Assam's 7th National Park

Dihing Patkai as a National Park was recently notified as Assam's national Park. **Raimona National Park** in western Assam's Kokrajhar district was also notified recently.

Key takeaways

Assam now has the **third most National Parks** after the 12 in **Madhya Pradesh** and nine in the **Andaman and Nicobar Islands**. The **five older National Parks in the State**: Kaziranga, Manas, Nameri, Orang and **Dibru-Saikhowa**.

Kaziranga and Manas are **UNESCO World Heritage Sites**. They are also tiger reserves along with Nameri and Orang.

Dihing Patkai is a major elephant habitat. Short stretches of the **Dirak and Buri Dihing rivers** have been included in the park, Raimona adjoins the **Buxa Tiger Reserve** in West Bengal to its west, **Phipsoo Wildlife Sanctuary** in Bhutan to its north and the first addition to **Manas National Park** to the east.

Operation Pangea XIV: Interpol

Recently, the **International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)** through its **Operation Pangea XIV** targeted the sale of fake medicines and products online.

Operation Pangea, is a well-established international effort of Interpol to disrupt the online sale of counterfeit and illicit health products. Pangea works to raise awareness of the risks associated with buying medicines from unregulated websites. The first Operation Pangea was conducted in 2008.

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G-7 and India

At the invitation of UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will participate in the Outreach Sessions of the [G7](#) Summit on June 12 and June 13, in virtual format.

The UK currently holds the presidency of the G7 and has invited India, along with Australia, Republic of Korea and South Africa, as guest countries for the Summit.

About G-7

- The [G7](#) comprises the US, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan.
- It is an intergovernmental organisation that was formed in **1975**.
- The bloc meets annually to discuss issues of common interest like global economic governance, international security and energy policy.
- The [G-7](#) does not have a formal constitution or a fixed headquarters. The decisions taken by leaders during annual summits are non-binding.
- The G7 was known as the 'G8' for several years after the original seven were joined by Russia in 1997. The Group returned to being called G7 after Russia was expelled as a member in 2014 following the latter's annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine

What is on the agenda of G-7 this year?

The theme for the summit is 'Build Back Better' and the UK has outlined four priority areas for its presidency. These are

- Leading the global recovery from coronavirus while strengthening resilience against future pandemics;
- Promoting future prosperity by championing free and fair trade;
- Tackling climate change and preserving the planet's biodiversity;
- Championing shared values and open societies.