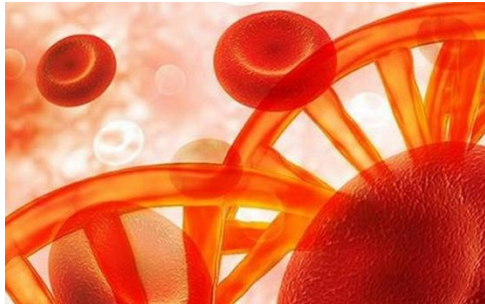


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NBDriver



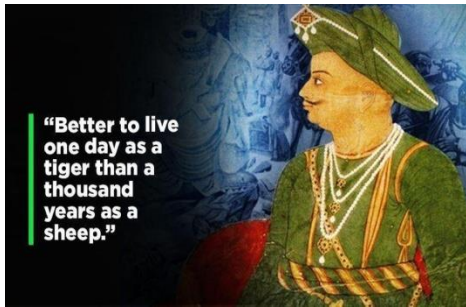
Researchers at IIT Madras have developed an AI tool called NBDriver (neighbourhood driver) for use in analysing cancer-causing mutations in cells.

About:

By looking at the neighbourhood, or context, of a mutation in the genome, it can look at harmful “driver” mutations and distinguish them from neutral “passenger” mutations. This technique of looking at

the genomic neighbourhood to make out the nature of the mutation is a novel and largely unexplored one. The nature of the mutation depends on the neighbourhood, and how this tool may be used to draw the line between driver and passenger mutations. The method of distinguishing between driver and passenger mutations solely by looking at the neighbourhood is novel.

TIPU SULTAN



Nearly 1,000 km from where he once ruled, Mysore King Tipu Sultan is at the centre of controversy in the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation over attempts to name a garden after him in Govandi, a suburb in Eastern Mumbai.

About:

Tipu Sultan (1750 –1799) was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore based in South India and a

pioneer of rocket artillery. He introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule, including a new coinage system and calendar, and a new land revenue system which initiated the growth of the Mysore silk industry.

He expanded the iron-cased Mysorean rockets and commissioned the military manual Fathul Mujahidin.

Tipu's father, Hyder Ali, rose to power and Tipu succeeded him as the ruler of Mysore upon his father's death in 1782.

He won important victories against the British in the Second Anglo-Mysore War and negotiated the 1784 Treaty of Mangalore with them. Tipu's conflicts with his neighbours included the Maratha–Mysore War which ended with the signing of the Treaty of Gajendragad.

In the Third Anglo-Mysore War, he was forced into the Treaty of Seringapatam, losing a number of previously conquered territories.

In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, a combined force of British East India Company troops supported by the Marathas & the Nizam of Hyderabad defeated Tipu. He was killed on 4 May 1799 while defending his stronghold of Seringapatam.

CONJUGAL RIGHTS



In the coming week, the Supreme Court is expected to begin hearing a fresh challenge to the provision allowing restitution of conjugal rights under Hindu personal laws. In 2019, a three-judge Bench of the Supreme Court had agreed to hear the pleas.

About:

Conjugal rights are rights created by marriage, i.e. right of the husband or the wife to the society of the other spouse.

The law recognises these rights— both in personal laws dealing with marriage, divorce etc, and in criminal law requiring payment of maintenance and alimony to a spouse.

Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 recognises one aspect of conjugal rights — the right to consortium and protects it by allowing a spouse to move court to enforce the right.

The concept of restitution of conjugal rights is codified in Hindu personal law now, but has colonial origins and has genesis in ecclesiastical law. Incidentally, in 1970, the United Kingdom repealed the law on restitution of conjugal rights. Similar provisions exist in Muslim personal law as well as the Divorce Act, 1869, which governs Christian family law. The law is being challenged now on the main grounds that it violative of the fundamental right to privacy.

Adjournment motion:

The Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) has decided to move **an adjournment motion** in the Lok Sabha against the government on **the three controversial farm laws**, over which it walked out of the NDA government. **The motion requires the signatures of 50 MPs to be admitted.**

Background:

The laws — the “Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020, the “Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 and the “Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020” were cleared by Parliament last year and have seen sustained protests from farmers groups at the doorstep of Delhi. While the Central government has held several rounds of talks, these have been unsuccessful at breaking the logjam, as the government has firmly refused to take back the Acts.

About Adjournment Motion:

Adjournment motion is **introduced only in the Lok Sabha** to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.

- It involves an **element of censure against the government**, therefore Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device.

Cross & Climb, Rohtak



- It is regarded as an extraordinary device as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
- The discussion on this motion should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.

However, right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions. i.e. It should:

- Raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.
- Not cover more than one matter.
- Be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.
- Not raise a question of privilege.