

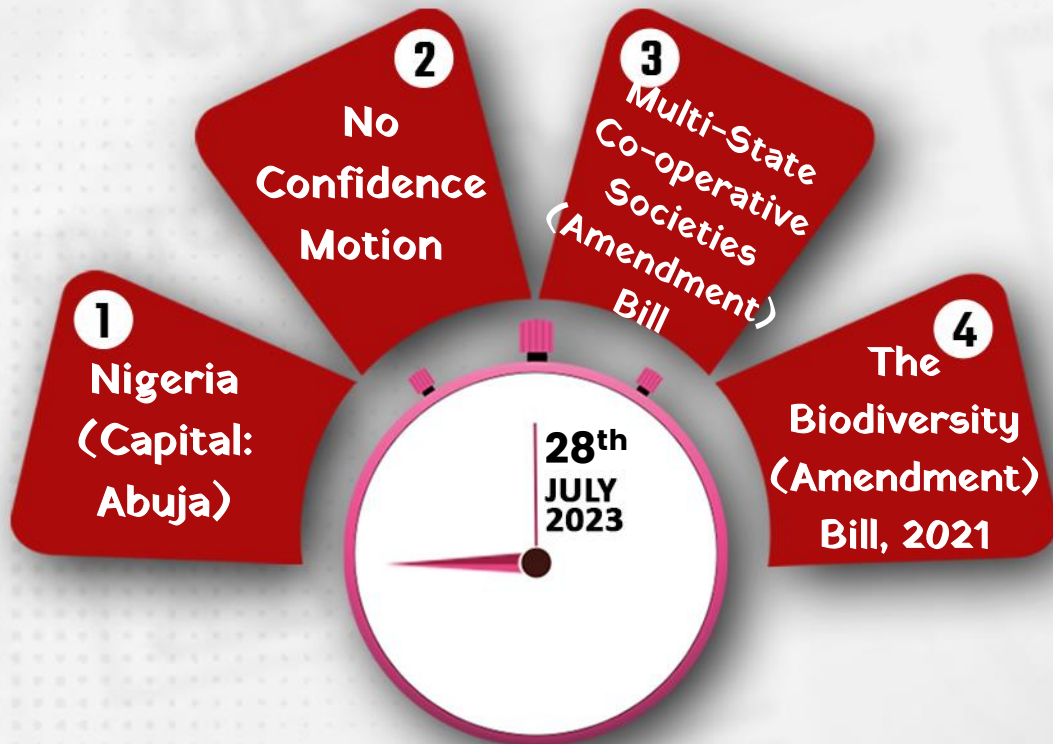


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CURRENT AFFAIRS

PRELIMS+MAINS QUICK REVISION



Nigeria (Capital: Abuja)

- ➔ In the **African country of Niger**, the army claims that they have carried out a coup. He has overthrown the power of **President Mohamed Bazoum**.
- ➔ Hours before the coup claim, members of the Presidential Guard detained **Bazoum** at his residence.



- The troops have announced the dissolution of the constitution, the suspension of institutions and the closure of borders.
- At this time, Niger is also struggling due to Islamic insurgencies. **Niger's President Bazoum** was elected through a democratic process in the year 2021.
- However, **since the 1960s, there have been at least four coups in the country** and several attempted coups.
- Nigeria is a country in West Africa. It has land borders with the Republic of Benin to the west, Chad and Cameroon to the east, and Niger to the north. Its coast lies on the Gulf of Guinea in the south and it is bordered by Lake Chad in the northeast.
- It has **an area of 923,769 square kilometres** (356,669 sq mi), and with a population of over 230 million, it is the most populous country in Africa, and the sixth most populous country in the world.
- **In 2021, Nigeria was the world's sixth-largest exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG).** The country's natural gas exports grew by 14% and accounted for 9.24% of total exports in the first quarter of 2022.

➔ Modern Nigeria has existed since 1914, when the British protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were joined. **The country became independent on October 1, 1960**, and adopted a republican constitution in 1963, but elected to remain a member of the Commonwealth.

➔ **Geographical Feature**

- Notable geographic features in Nigeria include the Adamawa Plateau, the Mambilla Plateau, the Jos Plateau, the Obudu Plateau, the Niger River, the Benue River, and the Niger Delta.
- The Niger Delta is located in the southern part of Nigeria. It is one of the largest arched fan-shaped river deltas in the world. The riverine region of the Niger Delta is a coastal region of marshes bordering the Atlantic.
- Nigeria has two major rivers, the Niger, after which the country is named, and the Benue. They meet at the Lokoja confluence and enter the Gulf of Guinea through a network of creeks and distributaries forming the Niger Delta.

No Confidence Motion

- **The monsoon session of Parliament** is on. Meanwhile, there is a lot of uproar in both Houses regarding the violence in Manipur in the Parliament. Meanwhile, Indian National Congress Lok Sabha Deputy Speaker and North East leader Gaurav Gogoi have moved a no-confidence motion against the central government led by **Prime Minister Narendra Modi**.
- A motion of No Confidence is a parliamentary motion moved by the opposition in the Lok Sabha to bring down or weaken the central government.

अब तक
“ 28 अविश्वास प्रस्ताव ”

- ➔ This motion is passed or rejected by a parliamentary vote. No-confidence motion has been presented **27 times so far**.
- ➔ The basis of this proposal is **Article 75** in the Indian Constitution, which states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- ➔ This means that the **Council of Ministers** remains in power only as long as it enjoys a majority in the Lok Sabha.
- ➔ MPs who bring no-confidence motion are not required to give any reason for this.
- ➔ Rule number 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Lok Sabha lays down the procedure for moving a no-confidence motion.
- ➔ To bring a no-confidence motion, the MP has to present it in writing before 10 am. The Speaker then reads it out to the House.
- ➔ The Lok Sabha Speaker or Speaker accepts the no-confidence motion only if it is signed by at least 50 members of the Lok Sabha.

→ The Speaker of the **Lok Sabha**, after approving the motion, announces the date for discussion on the motion.

किस लोकसभा में कितने अविश्वास प्रस्ताव



तीसरी लोकसभा (1962- 1967)	चौथी लोकसभा (1967- 1971)	पांचवीं लोकसभा (1971- 1977)	छठी लोकसभा (1977- 1980)	सातवीं लोकसभा (1980- 1984)	10वीं लोकसभा (1991- 1996)	13वीं लोकसभा (1999- 2004)	16वीं लोकसभा (2014- 2019)
6	6	4	2	3	3	1	1

- ➔ After the permission of the Speaker of the **Lok Sabha**, it is necessary to discuss it within 10 days from the introduction of the motion. failing which the proposal fails
- ➔ After discussion, the speaker conducts voting in favour of the no-confidence motion.
- ➔ The current government proves the majority of Lok Sabha MPs through a no-confidence motion.
- ➔ If the government fails to prove its majority in the House, then the entire Council of Ministers has to resign.
- ➔ **No-confidence motion** can be brought only in the **Lok Sabha** because the Council of Ministers is responsible only to the **Lok Sabha**.



Multi-State Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill

- The Bill seeks to amend the **Multi-State Co-operative Societies Act, 2002**.
- The bill aims to strengthen governance, enhance transparency, fix accountability and improve electoral processes in multi-state cooperatives.
- **Cooperative Electoral Authority (CEA):** The Central Government will set up the Cooperative Electoral Authority (CEA) to conduct, supervise, direct and control the election process of Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS).
- **Integration of Cooperative Societies:** The introduced bill allows state cooperative societies to be merged with existing MSCS.
- At least two-thirds of the members of the cooperative society present and voting at the general meeting shall pass a resolution allowing such a merger.
- **Fund for Sick Cooperative Societies:** Cooperative Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Development Fund (CRRDF) has been started for the revival of sick cooperative societies.

- ➔ MSCS which are in profit for the last three financial years will fund the fund.
- ➔ Restrictions on redemption of government shareholding: No shares held by the Central and State Governments in MSCS can be redeemed without their prior approval.
- ➔ **Redressal of complaints:** Center will appoint one or more cooperative ombudsmen in the territorial jurisdiction to inquire into complaints made in respect of members of MSCS and complete the process within 3 months.
- ➔ Multi-state cooperatives are cooperatives whose activities are not confined to one state only. They serve the interests of individuals in more than one state.
- ➔ National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO), Amul, British Council etc. are some prominent examples of this.

बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियां (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022

कैबिनेट ने बहु-राज्य सहकारी समितियां (संशोधन)
विधेयक, 2022 को मंजूरी दी

The Biodiversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021

- ➔ The bill was drafted by the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It is designed to address the concerns of practitioners practising traditional Indian systems of medicine.
- ➔ These practitioners have been complaining that they have to face many problems due to the strict regulations of the Biodiversity Act.

**क्या है
जैव विविधता
(संशोधन)
विधेयक 2021**



→ The Bill seeks to amend **the Biological Diversity Act, of 2002**. The amendments will reduce the burden of regulatory compliance on domestic companies related to the traditional system of medicine.

→ **Purpose -**

- conservation of biodiversity and
- To share the benefits derived from the use of biological resources on a fair and equitable basis.

→ **Main provisions -**

- Users of codified traditional knowledge and AYUSH practitioners are exempted from benefit sharing with local communities.
- Research and bio-survey activities have been removed from the purview of profit-sharing requirements.
- Many acts have been decriminalised. In case of violation of the rules, a provision of the fine has been made in place of imprisonment. An officer of the level of Joint Secretary will be appointed to determine the penalty.
- Provisions have been made to attract more foreign investment in several types of biological resources, including research, patents and commercial use.

→ Importance

- Encouraging the cultivation of medicinal plants will help in reducing the pressure on wild medicinal plants.
- Indian medical system will get encouragement.
- This will help in expediting research, patent application process etc. without compromising on the objectives of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol.

→ Issues related to the bill -

- The direct role of local communities in determining benefit-sharing provisions has been eliminated.
- This amendment bill is only aimed at benefiting the Ministry of AYUSH and will pave the way for "biopiracy".
- Government officials will be able to investigate and determine punishment at their discretion.