



## **FVF RYDAY CURRENT AFFAIRS - October**

### **TAMIL NADU**

- **On October 10, the state environment department - uploaded the draft Coastal Zone Management Plan and Land Use Map – 2019 on its website for public comments**
  - ✓ The map had indicated 11 categories of locations as 'no development zones'.
  - ✓ They have been classified as ecosystems, geomorphological sites, habitats and heritage sites.
  - ✓ Ecosystems include mangroves, seagrass beds, coral reef colonies and salt marshes.
  - ✓ Geomorphological sites include sand dunes and mud flats.
  - ✓ Sea turtle nesting sites come under habitats, while heritage sites included Mamallapuram.
  - ✓ The government has given the public a month's time to send their feedback on the proposals.
  - ✓ Once the feedback is recorded, the notification will be sent to the Union environment ministry for its approval, upon which the state will notify the same.
  - ✓ The earlier map was prepared in 2011.
  - ✓ The new map was created by the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM) after meetings with various stakeholders.
  - ✓ An important change is the reduction of the buffer zone from the existing 100 metres to 50 metres.
  
- **On October 10, University of Madras - launched its first-ever undergraduate degree programme, B.Sc (Blended) physics/chemistry/maths, a multi-major programme, jointly with University of Melbourne (Australia).**
  - ✓ So far, the university departments offer only PhD and postgraduate programmes.
  - ✓ The curriculum and the resources for the new course were prepared by Melbourne University.

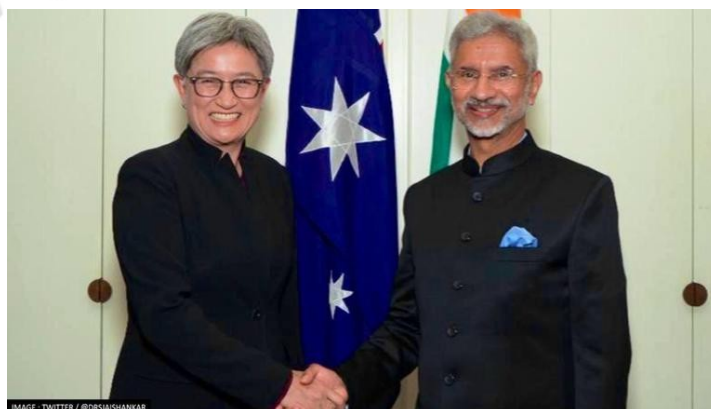
- ✓ The students joining the first batch will have to clear the exam conducted by the Australian University to get the degree
- ✓ They will study physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology and practical courses in the first four semesters.
- ✓ In the final two semesters, they have to choose either physics or chemistry or mathematics.
- ✓ The three-year programme is research-oriented and students may need to publish papers during their thesis work.
- ✓ The curriculum also allows flexible time-table through which the university plans to teach courses such as disaster management.

## STATES

- **Union home minister Amit Shah - will launch medical education in Hindi in Madhya Pradesh by releasing translated MBBS first-year books in Bhopal on October 16.**
- ✓ This is the first time in the country MBBS will be taught in Hindi, according to chief minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan.
- ✓ Medical books on anatomy, biochemistry and physiology in Hindi will be released by Shah.
- ✓ The MP government is also developing books for engineering and technical studies in Hindi

## INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

- **External Affairs Minister Dr S Jaishankar - held the 13th Foreign Ministers' Framework Dialogue with his Australian counterpart Penny Wong in Canberra on October 10, 2022**



- ✓ They discussed the progress of India-Australia Comprehensive Strategic Partnership, including important Ministerial visits in recent months
- ✓ Both Ministers also discussed Economic and Technology Co-operation Agreement ECTA progress, defence, counter terrorism, mobility of talent and skills, education, double taxation avoidance, critical minerals, cyber, clean energy and Sustainable Development Goals.

- ✓ They agreed to work closely together in Quad, trilaterals, G20, UN and other important forums.
- ✓ This was the External Affairs Minister's second visit to Australia this year
- ✓ The first was in February 2022 to attend the Quad Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Melbourne.
- ✓ In Australia, Jaishankar will be visiting Canberra and Sydney.
- ✓ The external affairs minister will also be meeting Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Richard Marles.
- ✓ He will also have interactions with the Australian Navy, the media and think tanks, including the Lowy Institute in Sydney.
- ✓ Jaishankar reached Canberra after a successful visit to New Zealand.
- ✓ During his visit, EAM held a bilateral meeting with New Zealand's Minister of Foreign Affairs Nanaia Mahuta in Auckland and called on New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern
- ✓ Furthermore, he interacted with several ministers, including Priyanka Radhakrishnan, the first person of Indian origin to become a Minister in New Zealand.
- ✓ In Wellington, Jaishankar inaugurated the newly constructed building of the High Commission of India.

## AWARDS

- **The Nobel Prize for economic sciences - was awarded to former US Federal Reserve chair Ben Bernanke, University of Chicago professor Douglas Diamond, and Washington University in St. Louis professor Philip Dybvig**



- ✓ The trio were awarded for their research on bank collapses and their impact on the broader economy.
- ✓ The formal award given by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences is called 'Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel.'

- ✓ The work of three US economists has helped governments better regulate the banking sector and manage crises, including the 2007-09 Great Recession and the coronavirus pandemic.
- ✓ Notably, Bernake has served as the 14th chairman of the US Federal Reserve from 2006 to 2014.
- ✓ During his tenure, he oversaw the Federal Reserve's response to the late-2000s financial crisis, for which he was named the 2009 Time Person of the Year.
- ✓ In the early 1980s, Diamond and Dybvig's work described the crucial "intermediary" role banks play in the economy.
- ✓ Through a process called "maturity transformation", they noted that banks serve as intermediaries between depositors and borrowers, and create liquidity.
- ✓ To protect banks from going bankrupt, Diamond and Dybvig proposed several solutions, including government-backed deposit insurance.
- ✓ During the Great Depression of the 1930s, after freezing banking activity failed to reduce the crisis, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was established.
- ✓ Bernanke's research on the causes of the Great Depression provides evidence to support the Diamond-Dybvig model and shows that banks themselves can create and prolong economic crises.
- ✓ Bernanke showed that the main cause of Great Depression was the failing banking sector's inability to convert savings into productive investments.
- ✓ Together, the laureates' research not only highlighted the importance of banks but also their vulnerabilities.
- ✓ Their analyses of the banking sector and financial crises have laid the foundation of modern banking regulations.
- ✓ The prizes carry a cash award of 10 million Swedish kronor (nearly \$900,000) and will be handed out on December 10.
- ✓ Last year, the award was shared by David Card- for his research on how the minimum wage, immigration and education affect the labor market- and Joshua Angrist and Guido Imbens- for proposing how to study issues that don't easily fit traditional scientific methods.
- ✓ Unlike the other prizes, the economics award wasn't established in Alfred Nobel's will of 1895 but by the Swedish central bank in his memory.
- ✓ The first winner of the Economics Nobel prize was selected in 1969.

## OBITUARY

- **Samajwadi Party (SP) founder and former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Mulayam Singh Yadav - passed away at the age of 82 in Gurgaon on October 10, 2022**
- ✓ Yadav was one of the most influential and powerful leaders in Uttar Pradesh who shaped the policies of the largest state of India for decades
- ✓ A disciple of socialist icons Ram Manohar Lohia and Jayaprakash Narayan, he carried forward their legacy till the last



## 10-TIME MLA, 7-TERM MP

➤ Born on Nov 22, 1939, in Saifai village of UP's Etawah district, Mulayam was a **wrestling enthusiast**

➤ Briefly taught at an inter college after getting a political science degree, **first became an MLA in 1967**

➤ Elected MLA 10 times and an MP, mostly from Mainpuri and Azamgarh, seven times

➤ During his second term as MLA, Indira Gandhi declared Emergency and Yadav was jailed

➤ **Samajwadi Party, which he formed in 1992**, came to office four times in UP and is the biggest opposition party after resurgence of BJP in 2017

➤ Given sobriquet of '**Mullah**



**Mulayam'** after he ordered firing on kar sevaks in Oct 1990 during first tenure as CM

➤ Was held responsible for **stopping Sonia Gandhi from becoming PM in 1998**

➤ Served as defence minister from 1996 to 1998, and as UP CM thrice — 1989-91, 1993-95 and 2003-07

- ✓ The three-time UP CM, seven-time MP, former defence minister and 10-time MLA is survived by sons former UP CM Akhilesh Yadav and Pratik Yadav.
- ✓ Mulayam Singh Yadav was born on 22nd November 1939 in Saifai of Etawah in Uttar Pradesh.
- ✓ He won his first assembly election in 1967 and won a total of eight times there onwards.
- ✓ Incidentally, he became the MLA from six different parties - Samyukta Socialist Party, Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Bharatiya Lok Dal, Lok Dal, Janata Dal, and Janata Party - in the first six times
- ✓ Mulayam was arrested during Emergency in 1975 and spent 19 months in jail
- ✓ He entered the ministry for the first time in 1977 and became the President of the Lok Dal Party in 1980
- ✓ Mulayam became the chief minister of UP for the first time in 1989 and launched Samajwadi Party in 1992
- ✓ He ordered police to fire at kar sevaks marching to the disputed Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in October 1990 during his first term as CM.
- ✓ Mulayam represented Mainpuri in the 11th Lok Sabha and became the Defence Minister in the coalition government in 1996
- ✓ When the BJP-BSP government fell in September 2003, he became the chief minister for the third time with the support of independents and small parties
- ✓ He remained the chief minister until he lost the 2007 elections to the BSP
- **Celebrated Villupaatu exponent, storyteller and cultural icon, Subbu Arumugam passed away at the age of 95 in Chennai on October 10 due to age-related ailments.**
- ✓ The Padma Shri awardee is survived by wife Mahalakshmi, son Gandhi and daughters Bharathi Tirumagan and Subbulakshmi.



- ✓ Chief Minister M K Stalin expressed his heartfelt condolences and sympathies to Arumugam's family members.
- ✓ Villupattu is an ancient form of musical story-telling, which is performed mostly during temple festivals.
- ✓ Arumugam was born in 1928 at Chathiram Pudukulam village of the southern district of Tirunelveli.
- ✓ He became famous by writing the book 'Kumaranpathu' at the age of 16, studied in Madurai Tamil Sangam for 3 years and became fluent in Tamil language
- ✓ In 1948, he wrote the story 'Gandhi Mahaan'.
- ✓ Arumugam did close to 10,000 concerts through his lifetime and was among the first to incorporate social themes such as voting, healthcare and law in his Villupaatu.
- ✓ He had published about 15 books on 'Villupattu' narratives, songs, short stories and novels.
- ✓ Arumugam received several awards in his glittering career, which includes 'Kalaimamani' from Tamil Nadu Government, Sangeetha Natak Akademi Award, Padma Shri Award and 'Tamil Thiru Award' from 'Vektik' daily.
- ✓ Villupaatu is an ancient form of art that traditionally revolves around mythological themes such as 'Valli Kalyanam' and 'Mahabharata'.

## SPORTS

- **The 7<sup>th</sup> edition of FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup – to be held from October 11 to 30, 2022**
- ✓ Union Minister for Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Dharmendra Pradhan, Union Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Youth Affairs and Sports Anurag Singh Thakur and Union Minister for Law and Justice Kiren Rijiju will grace the inaugural ceremony of this historic event at the iconic Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar.
- ✓ Morocco will play against Brazil in the first match of the tournament followed by India taking on the USA in the second match to be held at Kalinga Stadium



- ✓ India is placed in Group A — the only group with each team representing a different continent
- ✓ Coached by Thomas Dennerby and led by Astam Oraon, India are ranked along with the United States of America, Brazil and Morocco in Group A
- ✓ Kalinga stadium will have the honour of hosting all the group stage matches featuring India
- ✓ The tournament, held in every two years, would be played in three venues – the Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in Margao and DY Patil Stadium in Navi Mumbai.
- ✓ It is organized by Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) since its inauguration in 2008 in New Zealand
- ✓ India was to host the 2020 edition, which was cancelled because of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ✓ This is the second time that India hosts a FIFA tournament after the men's 2017 FIFA U-17 World Cup and first time that the country hosts a FIFA women's football tournament.
- ✓ Spain is the defending champion after winning its first title in 2018 during the 6<sup>th</sup> edition that was held in Uruguay.
- ✓ Morocco, Tanzania and India would be making a debut in this tournament.
- ✓ A total of 16 teams are part of this edition of the competition including hosts India, while two teams from each group will qualify for the knockout stage
- ✓ The final will be played on October 30 at the DY Patil Stadium in Navi Mumbai.
- ✓ North Korea is the tournament's most successful nation, having won two titles in 2008 and 2016
- ✓ South Korea won the title in 2010 while France and Japan lifted the trophy in 2012 and 2014 respectively.
- ✓ Germany, Canada, Japan and New Zealand are the four teams to have qualified for all the editions of the U-17 Women's World Cup
- ✓ South Korea's Yeo Minji (2010), North Korea's Ri Un-Sim (2012) and Spain's Lorena Navarro (2016) have scored the most goals - eight - in a single edition of the World Cup.



- ✓ Venezuela forward Deyna Castellanos scored 11 goals in two editions of the U-17 World Cup.
- ✓ India had earlier hosted the U-17 Men's World Cup in 2017, which was won by England after they beat Spain in the final.
- ✓ **Earlier, Education minister Dharmendra Pradhan along with Fifa secretary general Fatima Samoura launched the 'Football for Schools' project**



- ✓ Football for Schools is an ambitious programme run by FIFA, in collaboration with UNESCO, which aims to contribute to the education, development and empowerment of around 700 million children.
  - ✓ Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti will be the nodal agency on behalf of the ministry of education to take this initiative forward to all 700+ districts in India
- **Manchester United and Portugal soccer great, Cristiano Ronaldo – scored his 700<sup>th</sup> club goal in international football during the English Premium League against Everton on October 9**

#### PLAYERS WHO HAVE SCORED 700 GOALS FOR COUNTRY AND CLUB

1	<b>Cristiano Ronaldo</b> (Portugal)	<b>817 goals*</b>
2	Josef Bican (Czechoslovakia)	<b>805 goals</b>
3	Lionel Messi (Argentina)	<b>780 goals</b>
4	Romario (Brazil)	<b>772 goals</b>
5	Pele (Brazil)	<b>757 goals</b>
6	Ferenc Puskas (Hungary)	<b>746 goals</b>
7	Gerd Mueller (West Germany)	<b>734 goals</b>



- ✓ In a glittering career, the five-time Ballon d'Or winner has netted five times for Sporting Lisbon, scored 101 goals for Juventus, 144 goals for United and 450 for Real Madrid.



- ✓ The 37-year old Portugal captain also holds the record for goals at international level with 117, taking his overall tally to 817
- ✓ He is also the top scorer in Champions League history with 140 goals in 183 appearances, 13 ahead of Lionel Messi.
- ✓ Ronaldo has scored 700 goals and assisted 222 times in 943 appearances across club football.
- ✓ In comparison Lionel Messi has scored 691 goals and assisted 236 times in his 825 appearances at the club level.

## INTERNATIONAL DAY

### ➤ International Day of Girl Child - October 11



- ✓ The day is observed every year to raise awareness about the gender inequality and to empower them on their rights
- ✓ The day also focuses on the challenges faced by the girls internationally, such as education, nutrition, forced child marriage, legal rights, and medical rights
- ✓ International Day of the Girl Child was first observed in October 11, 2012 by the United Nations with the theme "Ending child marriage."
- ✓ This year commemorates the 10th anniversary of the International Day of the Girl.
- ✓ Theme 2022 - "Our time is now—our rights, our future".
- ✓ Canada was the first country to formally propose a resolution on observing the day in front of the UN
- ✓ On December 19, 2011, United Nations General Assembly passed resolution 66/170 and declared October 11 as the International Day of the Girl Child
- ✓ The idea to dedicate a day for the empowerment of girls came from an NGO's campaign called "Because I am a Girl".
- ✓ For the first time in history, the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995, proposed an action plan to advance the rights of girls

