



Date – 10 May 2022

Rabindranath Tagore Jayanti

Rabindranath Tagore Jayanti – Today Current Affairs

- Prime Minister paid tributes to Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore on his birth anniversary on May 9, 2022.
- According to the Bengali calendar, Tagore Jayanti is celebrated on the 25th day of the month of Boishakh.

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Introduction:

- He was born on May 7, 1861 in Calcutta.
- He is also known as 'Gurudev', 'Kabiguru' and 'Biswakabi'.
- WB Yeats was called by Rabindranath Tagore Yeats (W.B Yeats) as an outstanding and creative artist of modern India. He was a Bengali poet, novelist and painter who introduced Indian culture to the West in a very impressive manner. The Hindu Analysis
- He was an extraordinary and famous litterateur who significantly influenced literature and music.
- He was a good friend of Mahatma Gandhi and it is believed that he gave Mahatma Gandhi the title of 'Mahatma'. Today Current Affairs
- He always emphasized that unity in diversity is the only possible way of national integration of India.
- In the year 1929 and in the year 1937, he gave a speech in the World Parliament for Religions.
- He died on 7 August 1941 in Calcutta.

Contribution : The Hindu Analysis

- He is believed to have composed more than 2000 songs and his songs and music are called 'Rabindra Sangeet'.
- He is considered responsible for the modernization of Bengali prose and poetry.
- His notable works include Gitanjali, Ghare-Bair, Gora, Mansi, Balka, Sonar Tori etc. He is also remembered for his song 'Ekla Chalo Re'.
- He published his first poems under the name 'Bhanusimha' at the age of 16. The Hindu Analysis
- He not only composed the national anthems for India and Bangladesh but also inspired a Sri Lankan student to pen and compose the national anthem of Sri Lanka.
- Apart from his literary achievements, he was also a philosopher and educationist who founded the Visva-Bharati University in the year 1921 which challenged traditional education.

Prize : The Hindu Analysis

- Rabindranath Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in the year 1913 for his poetic composition Gitanjali.
- He was the first non-European to win this award.

- In the year 1915, he was awarded the title of Knighthood by the British King George V. He renounced the title of knighthood after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in the year 1919.

Quote by him : The Hindu Analysis

- "You cannot cross the sea just by standing and looking at the sea."
- "Do not limit a child to his education, because he was born at some other time."
- "I have become my version of an optimist. If I can't make it through one door, I'll go through another—or I'll build a door. No matter how bleak the present may be, something great will come."
- "Facts are many, but truth is one."

Yojna IAS

Cyclone Asani

Cyclone Asani – Today Current Affairs

- The India Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted Cyclone Asani to intensify into a 'severe cyclone' over southeast Bay of Bengal areas.
- Cyclone Asani has been named by Sri Lanka. It means 'anger' in Sinhala.
- Cyclones to hit India in 2020-21 were: Taucaate, Yas, Nisarga, Amphan.

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Occurrence of cyclone in India:

- India has a biennial cyclone season which is from March to May and October to December but on rare occasions cyclones occur in the months of June and September as well.
- Cyclone Gulab became the third cyclone of the 21st century to reach the East Coast in September, after Tropical Cyclone 'DAYE' in 2018 and Cyclone 'Pyaar' of 2005. The Hindu Analysis
- Generally, tropical cyclones develop during the pre-monsoon (April to June) and post-monsoon (October to December) periods in the north Indian Ocean region (Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea).
- The months of May-June and October-November are known to generate severe severe cyclones that affect the Indian coast.

Classification : The Hindu Analysis

- The India Meteorological Department (IMD) classifies cyclones on the basis of their maximum sustained surface wind speed (MSW).
- Cyclones are classified as Severe (MSW of 48-63 nautical miles), Very Severe (MSW of 64-89 nautical miles), Very Severe (MSW of 90-119 NM) and Super Cyclonic Storms (MSW of 120 nautical miles). One knot is 1.8 km equals per hour.

Tropical cyclone : The Hindu Analysis

- A tropical cyclone is a strong circular storm that originates in warm tropical oceans and is characterized by low atmospheric pressure, high winds and heavy rain.
- Typical characteristics of tropical cyclones are an area of clear skies, warm temperatures and low atmospheric pressure in the eye or center of a cyclone. The Hindu Analysis
- Such storms are called hurricanes in the North Atlantic and East Pacific, and typhoons in Southeast Asia and China. They are called Tropical Cyclones in the southwest Pacific and Indian Ocean region and Willy-Willies in northwestern Australia.
- The movement of these storms or cyclones is counter-clockwise in the Northern Hemisphere, that is, counter-clockwise and in the Southern Hemisphere, clockwise.

The following are favorable conditions for the formation and intensification of tropical storms:

- A large sea surface with temperatures exceeding 27 °C.
- Presence of the Coriolis force.
- Small variation in vertical/vertical wind speed.
- Pre-existing weak low-pressure area or low-level cyclone circulation.
- Divergence above sea level system

Monkey pox

Monkey pox – Today Current Affairs

- Recently health officials in the United Kingdom have confirmed a case of 'monkeypox', a rare viral infection similar to smallpox, in a person who had recently traveled to Nigeria.
- Monkeypox is a viral zoonosis (virus transmitted from animals to humans) with symptoms similar to those seen in the past in patients with smallpox, although it is less clinically severe.
- It has emerged as the most important orthopoxvirus with the eradication of smallpox in the year 1980 and later the end of smallpox vaccination.
- The 'Genus Orthopoxvirus' has four species that infect humans: Variola (smallpox), monkeypox, vaccinia (Buffalo pox) and cow pox.

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Monkeypox:

- It is a viral zoonotic disease (a disease transmitted from animals to humans) and is recognized as a disease similar to smallpox in monkeys, hence the name monkeypox. It is an endemic disease of Nigeria.
- Animals identified as sources of monkeypox virus include monkeys and apes, a variety of rodents (including rats, squirrels and prairie dogs) and rabbits.
- The disease is caused by the monkeypox virus, which is a member of the Orthopoxvirus genus in the Poxviridae family.

Background : The Hindu Analysis

- Infection of monkeypox was first discovered in 1958 after two outbreaks of smallpox-like disease in the colonies of monkeys kept for research, which was named 'monkeypox'.

Symptom : The Hindu Analysis

- A chickenpox-like rash develops in infected people, but the fever, malaise, and headache caused by monkeypox are usually more severe than those caused by chickenpox.
- Monkeypox can be distinguished from chickenpox in the early stages of the disease because it has an enlarged lymph gland.

Transmission : The Hindu Analysis

- Monkeypox virus is mostly transmitted between people from wild animals such as rodents and primates, but human-to-human transmission also occurs.

Human to Human Transmission : The Hindu Analysis

- The first case of human transmission was reported in 1970 in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) during a vigorous effort to eradicate smallpox.
- Human-to-human transmission can be caused by infected respiratory tract secretions, skin wounds of an infected person, or fluids secreted from the patient or wound, and by close contact with contaminated objects.

Healing Period : The Hindu Analysis

- The incubation period (time from infection to symptoms) for monkeypox is usually 7–14 days, but this period can also be as long as 5–21 days.

Death rate : The Hindu Analysis

- It spreads rapidly and can cause the death of one in ten people if infected. Most deaths occur in the younger age group.

The treatment : The Hindu Analysis

- The clinical presentation of monkeypox is similar to that of an orthopoxvirus infection related to smallpox, which was declared worldwide in 1980.
- The vaccinia vaccine used during the smallpox eradication program is also a protective treatment against monkeypox.
- A new third generation vaccinia vaccine has now been approved for the prevention of smallpox and monkeypox, and antiviral agents are also being developed.

SWADEEP KUMAR

Yojna IAS