





Daily Current Affairs Encyclopedia



Tamil Nadu: 23-05-2024

Appointment of Acting Chief Justice of Madras High Court	 Why in news? President Droupadi Murmu has appointed Justice R. Mahadevan, the seniormost puisne judge of the Madras High Court, to perform the duties of the office of the Chief Justice of the High Court. The incumbent Chief Justice, Sanjay V. Gangapurwala, is set to retire. The Union Ministry of Law and Justice has issued a notification announcing the President's decision.
	 About Appointment of Acting Chief Justice of High Court: Appointment Authority: The President of India appoints the Acting Chief Justice of a High Court. Circumstances for Appointment: When the office of the Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant
	 When the Chief Justice is unable to perform their duties due to absence or any other reason. Eligibility: Typically, the senior-most judge of the High Court is appointed as the Acting Chief Justice. Must meet the qualifications required for a High Court judge as per the Constitution of India. Duties and Responsibilities: Perform all duties and exercise the powers of the Chief Justice of the High Court. Term Duration: The Acting Chief Justice serves until a new Chief Justice is appointed or the current Chief Justice resumes duties. Constitutional Provisions: Governed by Article 223 of the Constitution of India. Procedure: The process is initiated by the Collegium of the Supreme Court, which makes recommendations to the President. The Ministry of Law and Justice is involved in the formalities and issuance of the appointment order.
Chromium contamination	 Why in news? A Public Interest Litigation (PIL) petition has been filed in the Madras High Court, to seek a direction to the Centre and the State government to take immediate remediation steps towards reported chromium contamination at a defunct factory of Tamil Nadu Chromate and Chemicals Limited (TNCCL) in Ranipet.
	About Chromium contamination:











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	 Overview: Chromium contamination refers to the presence of chromium, a toxic heavy metal, in the environment, particularly in soil and water. Types of Chromium: Chromium exists mainly in two forms: trivalent chromium (Cr(III)) and hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)). Cr(III) is an essential nutrient in small amounts, while Cr(VI) is highly toxic and carcinogenic. Sources: Industrial processes such as leather tanning, stainless steel production, textile manufacturing, and electroplating. Improper disposal of industrial waste
	 Natural sources include weathering of chromium-containing rocks. Health Effects:
	 Health Effects: Cr(VI) exposure can cause respiratory problems, skin irritation, and lung cancer. Long-term exposure can lead to kidney and liver damage. Cr(III) is less harmful but can still cause health issues in large amounts. Environmental Impact: Contaminates soil, affecting plant growth and entering the food chain. Pollutes water sources, impacting aquatic life and drinking water quality.
Centre for Energy Research	 Why in news? The Indian Institute of Technology Madras' energy consortium has partnered with Shell India to establish the Shell IIT-M Centre for Energy Research. This collaboration will focus on innovation, research and development, and commercialization of technologies in the energy sector. Initiatives will include the creation of a Shell chair professorship at the institute.
Radiation Metrology and National Standards for Ionising Radiation (RM-NSIR)	 Why in news? The two-day theme meeting on Radiation Metrology and National Standards for Ionising Radiation (RM-NSIR) was organized by the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) and held in Kalpakkam.
	About RM-NSIR: • Overview: • Radiation Metrology involves the measurement of ionizing radiation and its properties.











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	 National Standards for Ionising Radiation (NSIR) ensure the accuracy and consistency of these measurements. Objectives: Establish and maintain national measurement standards for ionizing radiation. Ensure traceability of radiation measurements to international standards. Support regulatory frameworks and safety protocols involving ionizing radiation.
	Applications:
	 Healthcare: Ensuring accurate dosimetry in radiotherapy and diagnostic imaging. Nuclear Industry: Monitoring radiation levels for safety and environmental protection. Research: Supporting scientific studies involving ionizing radiation. Regulatory Compliance: Assisting in the enforcement of radiation protection standards.
Nagamalai Pudukottai hill range	 Why in news? Conservationists demand sanctuary status for Nagamalai range as a reptile.
	 About Nagamalai Pudukottai hill range: Location: Situated in the Madurai district of Tamil Nadu, India. Name Meaning: "Nagamalai" translates to "Snake Hill" in Tamil, reflecting the serpent-like appearance of the hill range. Geology: Composed mainly of granite, the hill range is part of the Eastern Ghats. Flora and Fauna: The region is home to diverse plant species and wildlife, including various types of snakes, birds, and small mammals.

