



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 16-01-2021

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) Tejas Mk-1A is an indigenously designed, developed and manufactured state-of-the-art modern 4+ generation fighter aircraft. It is equipped with critical operational capabilities of Active Electronically Scanned Array (AESA) Radar, Beyond Visual Range (BVR) Missile, Electronic Warfare (EW) Suite and Air to Air Refuelling (AAR) to meet the operational requirements of Indian Air Force, IAF. It has an indigenous content of 50% which will reach 60% by the end of the programme.

2. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Compulsory licensing is when a government allows someone else to produce a patented product or process without the consent of the patent owner or plans to use the patent-protected invention itself. It is one of the flexibilities in the field of patent protection included in the WTO's agreement on intellectual property — the TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) Agreement. For compulsory licensing, it's when the generic copy is produced mainly for the domestic market, not for export. The patent owner still has rights over the patent, including a right to be paid compensation for copies of the products made under the compulsory licence. The TRIPS Agreement does not specifically list the reasons that might be used to justify compulsory licensing. However, the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health confirms that countries are free to determine the grounds for granting compulsory licences, and to determine what constitutes a national emergency. In March 2012, India granted its first compulsory license ever. The license was granted to Indian generic drug manufacturer Natco Pharma for Sorafenib tosylate, a cancer drug patented by Bayer.

3. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Air Quality is measured using a metric called Air Quality Index (AQI). AQI will display the changes in air pollution in the atmosphere. AQI keeps a tab on 8 major air pollutants in the atmosphere namely,

Particulate Matter (PM10)

Particulate Matter (PM2.5)

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂)

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Ozone (O₃)

Ammonia (NH₃)

Lead (Pb)

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

Asola-Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary covering 32.71 sq km areas on the Southern Delhi Ridge of Aravali hill range on Delhi-Haryana border lies in Southern Delhi as well as northern parts of Faridabad and Gurugram districts of Haryana state. This protected area contains one of the last surviving remnants of Delhi Ridge hill range and its semi-arid forest habitat and its dependent wildlife. Once the whole Delhi Ridge was a forested area, but development has destroyed several parts of it.

5. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The Bangladesh Armed Forces contingent will be participating in India's Republic Day Parade 2021. This is the third time in the history that any foreign military contingent has been invited to participate in the National Parade at Rajpath.

6. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Immunity passport is a certificate which states that the person to whom it is issued is immune to COVID-19. It was issued in 2020. It meant that if a person has been infected with COVID-19 and has been recovered from the deadly virus, he can travel.

To receive an immunity passport several tests will be conducted which will, later on, help the scientists and researchers to study about the virus. The test will identify whether the person who is immune has the specific antibodies to fight off the deadly virus or not. Another test will identify the specific proteins that the immune person's body produces after getting infected with the virus. It must be noted that it takes over a week for our body to produce antibodies against the virus.

7. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted for protection of plants and animal species. The Act provides for the protection of wild animals, birds and plants; and for matters connected there with or ancillary or incidental thereto. It extends to the whole of India. There are six

schedules which give varying degrees of protection. Out of the six schedules, Schedule I and part II of Schedule II provide absolute protection and offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties. The penalties for Schedule III and Schedule IV are less and these animals are protected. Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted. These are Common crow, Fruit bats, Mice & Rats only. Schedule VI contains the plants, which are prohibited from cultivation and planting.

8. Ans) (b)

Explanation:

Arunachal Pradesh borders the states of Assam and Nagaland to the south. It shares international borders with Bhutan in the west, Myanmar in the east, and a disputed border with China in the north at the McMahon Line.

9. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) – is a regional intergovernmental political and economic union consisting of all Arab states of the Persian Gulf – Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates – except Iraq.

10. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

The North-Eastern region of the African continent including the countries of Sudan, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia is known as the Horn of Africa since the group of countries form a horn-like landmass over the peninsula