



EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 28-09-2020

EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

International Day for Universal Access to Information 2020 is being observed on 28 September. On 17 November 2015, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) declared 28 September as International Day for Universal Access to Information. Considering that several civil society organizations and government bodies in the world have adopted and currently celebrate this observance, the UN General Assembly also adopted 28 September 2019 as the International Day for Universal Access to Information. IDUAI 2020 will be focus on to the right to information in times of crisis and on the advantages of having constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information to save lives, build trust and help the formulation of sustainable policies through and beyond the COVID-19 crisis.

2. Ans) (a)

Explanation:

International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons 2020 was observed on 26 September. The UN General Assembly commemorates 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. This Day provides an occasion for the world community to reaffirm its commitment to global nuclear disarmament as a priority. The Day has been observed annually since 2014. This was the latest in a series of efforts by the General Assembly to raise public awareness and to seek deeper engagement on nuclear disarmament matters. In 2009, the General Assembly had declared 29 August as the International Day against Nuclear Tests. On 7 July, 2017 the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was adopted. It is the first multilateral legally binding instrument for nuclear disarmament to have been negotiated in 20 years.

3. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

Union Health Minister Harsh Vardhan said that government is committed to increase the public healthcare spending from the existing 1.15 % of the GDP to 2.5 % by 2025. He added that the 15th Finance Commission's high-level group on health has concurred that healthcare spending must be raised substantially in the next five years in view of the present pandemic. Dr. Harsh Vardhan was answering questions posed by his social media interactors on the third episode of Sunday Samvaad. Besides the

present COVID crisis, these questions covered a multitude of queries concerning the medical infrastructure, the future of Public Health in India, India's contribution to Climate Change Research and advancements in Meteorology.

4. Ans) (a)

Explanation :

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the report of a survey titled 'Health in India', whose main objective was to gather basic quantitative information on India's health sector. Around 7.5 % of Indians reported that they were suffering from ailments. While in rural India only 6.8 % said that they were suffering from an ailment, this number in urban India was 9.1 %. Religion based classification: The Zoroastrian community remains the most susceptible to ailments. Results from the National Sample Survey (NSS)'s 75th Round released in July show that 31.1 % of Zoroastrians reported that they were suffering from an ailment at the time the survey was conducted. This number for other communities is: Jains, 11.2 %; Sikhs 11 %; Christians 10.5 %; Muslims 8.1 %; Buddhists 8 %; and Hindus 7.2 %. Sex based classification: The survey shows that women remain more susceptible to suffering from ailments than men. In rural India 6.1 % of males said that they were suffering from ailments, while 7.6 % of rural women said the same. While 8.2 % of urban males said that they were sick, 10 % urban females said the same. The survey defines ailment as any deviation from a person's state of physical and mental well-being. The 'Proportion of Persons who Responded as Ailing', or PPRA, in a 15-day period when they were approached by the surveyors, were registered as those suffering from ailments.

5. Ans) (d)

Explanation:

Clashes erupted between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the volatile Nagorno-Karabakh region, reigniting concern about instability in the South Caucasus, a corridor for pipelines transporting oil and gas to world markets. Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh, a breakaway region that is inside Azerbaijan but is run by ethnic Armenians, declared martial law and mobilised their male populations. Armenia said Azerbaijan had carried out an air and artillery attack on Nagorno-Karabakh. This is a decades-old conflict between majority Christian Armenia and mainly Muslim Azerbaijan. Nagorno-Karabakh broke away from Azerbaijan in a conflict that broke out as the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Though a ceasefire was agreed in 1994, after thousands of people were killed and many more displaced, Azerbaijan and Armenia frequently accuse each other of attacks around Nagorno-Karabakh and along the separate Azeri-Armenian frontier.

6. Ans) (c)

Explanation:

India's sandalwood trees, the country's pride — particularly of Karnataka — are facing a serious threat with the return of the destructive Sandalwood Spike Disease (SSD). The infection has resurfaced in the aromatic tree's natural habitats in Karnataka and Kerala. The natural population of sandalwood in Marayoor of Kerala and various reserve forests in Karnataka, including MM Hills, are heavily infected with SSD for which there is no cure as of now. Presently, there is no option but to cut down and remove the infected tree to prevent the spread of the disease, caused by phytoplasma — bacterial parasites of plant tissues — which are transmitted by insect vectors. With between 1 and 5% of sandalwood trees lost every year due to the disease, scientists warn that it could wipe out the entire natural population if measures are not taken to prevent its spread. SSD has been one of the major causes for the decline in sandalwood production in the country for over a century. The disease was first reported in Kodagu in 1899. The devastating impact in natural habitats resulted in sandalwood being classified as “vulnerable” by the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 1998.

7. Ans) (c)

Explanation

Brute force acquisition can be performed by 3rd party passcode brute force tools that send a series of passcodes / passwords to the mobile device. This technique uses trial and error in an attempt to create the correct combination of password or PIN to authenticate access to the mobile device.

8. Ans) (a)

Explanation

The Essential Commodities Act is an act of Parliament of India which was established to ensure the delivery of certain commodities or products, the supply of which if obstructed owing to hoarding or blackmarketing would affect the normal life of the people. Additionally, the government can also fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of any packaged product that it declares an “essential commodity”. The Centre can include new commodities as and when the need arises, and take them off the list once the situation improves. The act empowers Central and State Governments concurrently to control production, supply and distribution of certain commodities in view of rising pricing. When difference arise between Centre and States, the act specifies that the Centre will prevail.

9. Ans) (b)

Explanation

The 4th edition of India-Japan Maritime bilateral exercise JIMEX will be held in the North Arabian Sea in September 2020. The annual joint land military exercise named 'Dharma Guardian', and joint air force exercise 'Shinyuu Maitri' is held between India and Japan.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation

National Medical Commission (NMC) is a statutory body that has replaced the Medical council of India (MCI). NMC is constituted under the National Medical Commission Act, 2019. MCI was established in 1934 under the Indian Medical Council (IMC) Act, 1933 with the main function of establishing uniform standards of higher qualifications in medicine and recognition of medical qualifications in India and abroad. The NMC will function as the country's top regulator of medical education. It will have four separate autonomous boards for:

Undergraduate medical education.

Postgraduate medical education.

Medical assessment and rating.

Ethics and medical registration.