



# EXCEL CIVILS ACADEMY

## DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS

Date: 15-09-2020

### EXPLANATION

1. Ans) (a)

Explanation :

Union Minister of Culture informed Lok Sabha about an expert committee which has been set up for conducting holistic study of origin and evolution of Indian culture. An expert committee has been set up for conducting holistic study of origin and evolution of Indian culture to since 12000 years before present and its interface with other cultures of the world. The committee is chaired by K.N. Dikshit (Chairman of Indian Archaeological Society, New Delhi and former Joint Director General, Archaeological Survey of India).

2. Ans) (c)

Explanation :

Parliament has passed the National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020 and the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020 with the Lok Sabha approving them. The National Commission for Homoeopathy Bill, 2020 seeks to repeal the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 and to set up a National Commission for Homoeopathy. The Commission for Homoeopathy will consist of 20 members which will include a Chairperson, the President of the Homoeopathy Education Board, the Director General of National Institute of Homoeopathy, the President of the Medical Assessment and Rating Board for Homoeopathy in addition to other members. The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Bill, 2020 seeks to repeal the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 and set up a National Commission for Indian System of Medicine. The Commission will consist of 29 members including a Chairperson, the President of the Board of Ayurveda, President of the Board of Unani, Siddha, and Sowa-Rigpa, in addition to other members. The two bills also propose constitution of Advisory Councils for Homoeopathy as well as for Indian System of Medicine. These Councils will be the primary platform through which the states and union territories will put forth their views and concerns before the two Commissions.

3. Ans) (a)

Explanation :

Government of India reiterated Mahatma Gandhi's view on sustainable development. In 1909 in his book 'Hind Swaraj', Gandhiji cautioned Indians against unrestricted industrialism and materialism. Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule is a book written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1909. He wrote this book in his

native language, Gujarati. In it he expresses his views on Swaraj, modern civilization, mechanisation etc. The book was banned in 1910 by the British government in India as a seditious text.

4. Ans) (d)

Explanation :

International Day of Democracy is being observed on 15 September. In 2007 the United Nations General Assembly resolved to observe 15 September as the International Day of Democracy with the purpose of promoting and upholding the principles of democracy. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights enshrines a host of political rights and civil liberties underpinning meaningful democracies. The link between democracy and human rights is captured in article 21(3) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. Ans) (a)

Explanation :

International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer will be observed on 16 September. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, which was adopted and signed by 28 countries, on 22 March 1985. In September 1987, this led to the drafting of The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Montreal Protocol: The principal aim of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer by taking measures to control total global production and consumption of substances that deplete it, with the ultimate objective of their elimination on the basis of developments in scientific knowledge and technological information. In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 16 September the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, commemorating the date of the signing, in 1987, of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (resolution 49/114). Universal ratification: On 16th September 2009, the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol became the first treaties in the history of the United Nations to achieve universal ratification. Kigali Amendment: The Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer reached agreement at their 28th Meeting of the Parties on 15 October 2016 in Kigali, Rwanda to phase-down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

6. Ans) (a)

Explanation :

In Japan, Yoshihide Suga was elected as the new head of Japan's ruling, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Suga received 377 votes in the Party election to pick a successor to Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who announced last month that he would resign due to health problems. Once he formally takes over, Suga will serve out Abe's remaining term as party chief until September 2021. Suga is currently the chief Cabinet secretary of Abe's government and he will then be confirmed as Prime Minister by a special

session of the country's parliament on Wednesday.

7. Ans) (c)

Explanation :

An announcement by an international team of astronomers about the discovery of phosphine gas in the atmosphere of Venus triggered global excitement about the possibility of the presence of lifeforms on the neighbouring planet. In a paper published in Nature Astronomy, a team of scientists have reported traces of phosphine in a concentration of approximately 20 parts per billion, thousands to millions of times more than what could otherwise be expected. Apart from being produced in industrial processes, phosphine, a colourless but smelly gas, is known to be made only by some species of bacteria that survive in the absence of oxygen. This is the most credible evidence yet for the possibility of life away from Earth. Scientists say it is more significant, for example, than the discovery of water on the Moon or Mars.

The finding can further ignite interest in space missions to Venus. In fact, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is also planning a mission to Venus, tentatively called Shukrayaan, in the near future. As of now, the plan is still on the drawing board. There are several things that make life unsustainable on that planet. The temperature of Venus is too high, and its atmosphere is highly acidic, just two of the things that would make life impossible. But Scientists also suggest that this phosphine could be remnants from a time when Venus was a much more hospitable place.

8. Ans) (c)

Explanation :

Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports informed Rajya Sabha about steps taken for promotion of the sports of Kabaddi and Kho Kho. Amateur Kabaddi Federation of India and Kho Kho Federation of India have been given government recognition to promote the sports of Kabaddi and Kho Kho in the country. They have been provided with the admissible financial assistance and other support under the various Schemes of the Ministry and the Sports Authority of India. Further, both Kabaddi and Kho Kho are part of the Khelo India Youth Games. Kabaddi and Kho Kho are also included in the list of games/sports which qualify the meritorious sportspersons for recruitment to Group 'C' posts in Central Government offices.

9. Ans) (a)

Explanation

Singapore Convention on Mediation will provide a more effective way of enforcing mediated settlements of corporate disputes involving businesses in India and other signatories. The United Nations General

Assembly adopted the Convention on 20th December 2018 and it was opened for signature on 7th August 2019 in Singapore. The Singapore Convention on Mediation is a United Nations Convention and is also known as the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (the first UN treaty to be named after Singapore). India is a signatory of the convention. As on 1st September 2020, the Convention has 53 signatories, including China and the USA as well.

10. Ans) (c)

Explanation

The President of India is empowered to summon each House of Parliament from time to time. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months. That means the Parliament should meet at least twice a year. A 'session' of Parliament is the period between the first sitting of a House and its prorogation. There are usually three sessions in a year, viz, Budget Session (February to May) Monsoon Session (July to September) Winter Session (November to December) The period between the prorogation of a House and its reassembly in a new session is called 'recess'.