



# SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

# CURRENT AFFAIRS

**4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>  
OCTOBER**

**Date - 06<sup>th</sup> October 2020**

**Time - 8:30 am to 9:15 am**

**By Sujeet sir**





मुझे दुश्मन को भी  
बुद्धि की उम्मीद रहती है  
किन्हीं का भी हो सब कदमों में  
सब अच्छा नहीं लगता  
जावेद अख्तर



# Question No: 1

QNO-1

New Caledonia is colony of which country?

न्यू कैलेडोनिया किस देश की कॉलोनी है?

A. Australia

B. Britain

☒ C. France

D. China

Pacific Ocean  
East of Aust.



# Question No: 2

A demand for  
Nuclear  
fuel

What is P-8A related to US Navy ?

अमेरिकी नौसेना से संबंधित पी-8ए क्या है?

- A. Ship
- B. Torpedo
- C. Missile
- D. Aircraft

Ind ⊕ USA  
LEMOA Agreement

# Question No: 3

10 degree channel separates Little Andaman with:

10 डिग्री चैनल लिटिल अंडमान को .....के साथ अलग करता है:

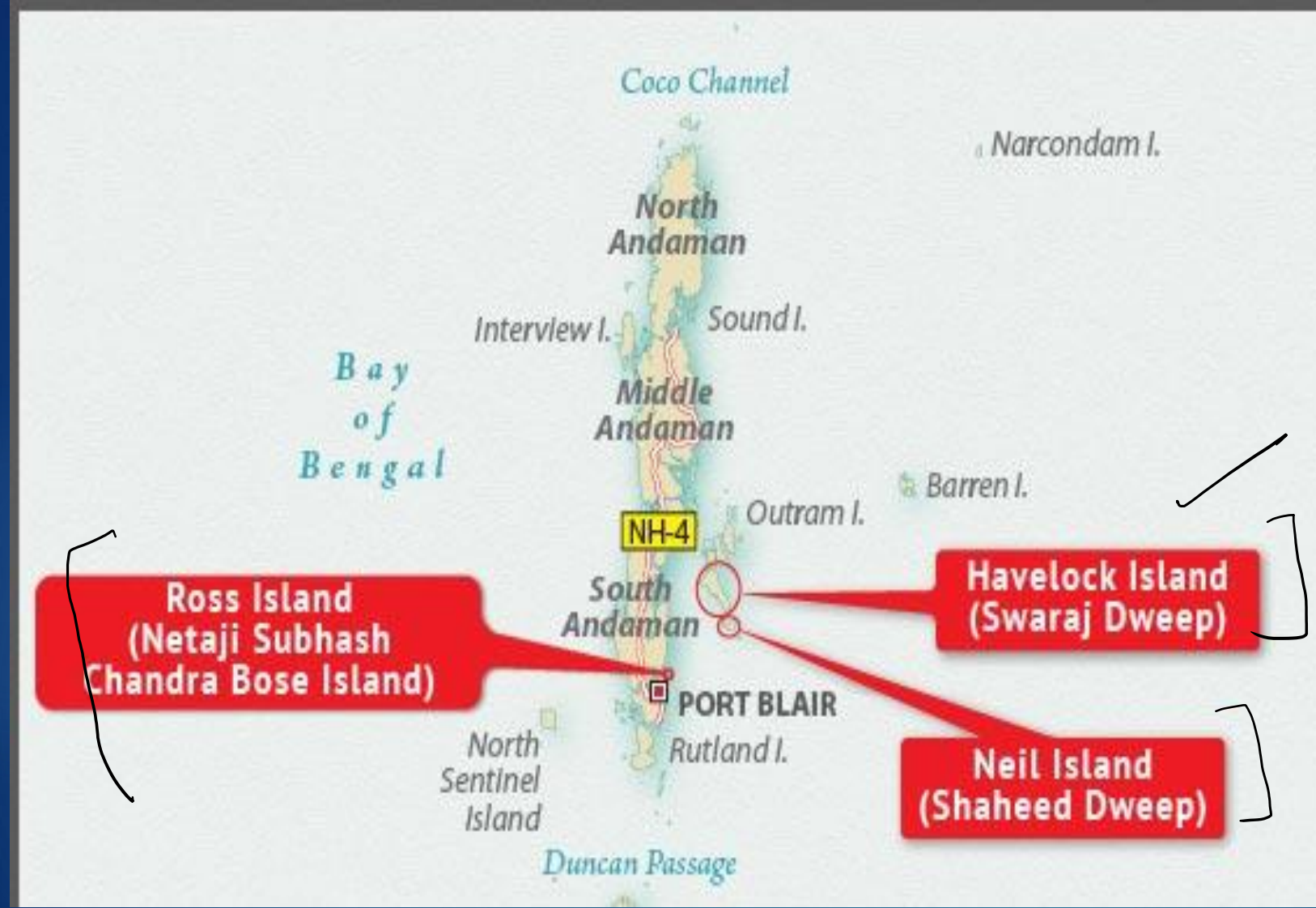
- A. South Andman
- B. Middle Andman
- ☒ C. Nicobar
- D. North Andman

# Question No: 4

At present Neil Island is known as :

वर्तमान में नील द्वीप .....के रूप में जाना जाता है:

- ☒ A. Shaheed Dweep
- ☐ B. Swaraj Dweep
- ☐ C. S.C. Bose Island
- ☐ D. None





# Question No: 5

‘Diffie-Hellman key exchange’ is related to which technology?

‘डिफी-हेलमैन कुंजी एक्सचेंज’ किस तकनीक से संबंधित है?

A. Cyber Fraud

✓ B. Encryption

C. Blockchain

D. None

# Question No: 6

Atal tunnel which is 9.02 km long, connects Manali to ...

अटल सुरंग जो 9.02 किमी लंबी है,.....को मनाली से जोड़ती है ...

- A. Droh
- B. Nubra valley
- ☒ C. Spiti valley
- D. Sri Nagar

# Question No: 7

Name the project which was launched to digitalize Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO).

कोयला खान भविष्य निधि संगठन (सीएमपीएफओ) को डिजिटल बनाने के लिए शुरू की गई परियोजना का नाम।

A. MITRA

☒ B. SUNIDHI

C. LEAD

D. CHAMPIONS

Answer - SUNIDHI

# Question No: 8

TRIFED

Name the tribal minister of India who has launched India's largest tribal products market 'Tribes India E-Marketplace'.

भारत के जनजातीय मंत्री का नाम, जिन्होंने भारत के सबसे बड़े जनजातीय उत्पाद बाजार 'ट्राइब्स इंडिया ई-मार्केटप्लेस' की शुरुआत की है।

A. Arjun Munda

B. Harsimrat Kaur Badal

C. Harsh Vardhan

D. Mahendra Nath Pandey

Answer – Arjun Munda



## Question No: 9

pm + Prez + Vice - Prez

The special purpose \_\_\_\_\_ VVIP aircraft Air India One for President, PM was arrived in Delhi recently.

राष्ट्रपति, पीएम के लिए विशेष उद्देश्य एयर इंडिया वन.....हाल ही में दिल्ली पहुंचा था।

A. B111

B. B666

C. B777

D. B555

Answer – B777

# Question No: 10

Who among the following doesn't got 2020 Right Livelihood Award (alternative Nobel Prize in Stockholm)?

A. Ales Bialiatski

B. Nasrin Sotoudeh

C. Bryan Stevenson

☒ D. Sumaira Abdulali

(Nobelprize.org)

Answer - Sumaira Abdulali

# Virus researchers get Nobel for medicine

They identified the Hepatitis C virus



A screen displaying the winners of the Nobel Prize in Medicine during a press conference in Stockholm. • AFP

## REUTERS

STOCKHOLM/ BERLIN

Two Americans and a Briton won the 2020 Nobel Prize for Medicine on Monday for identifying the Hepatitis C virus, in work spanning decades that has helped to limit the spread of the fatal disease and develop antiviral drugs to cure it.

of blood-borne hepatitis was caused by a virus that came to be known as Hepatitis B.

### Three steps

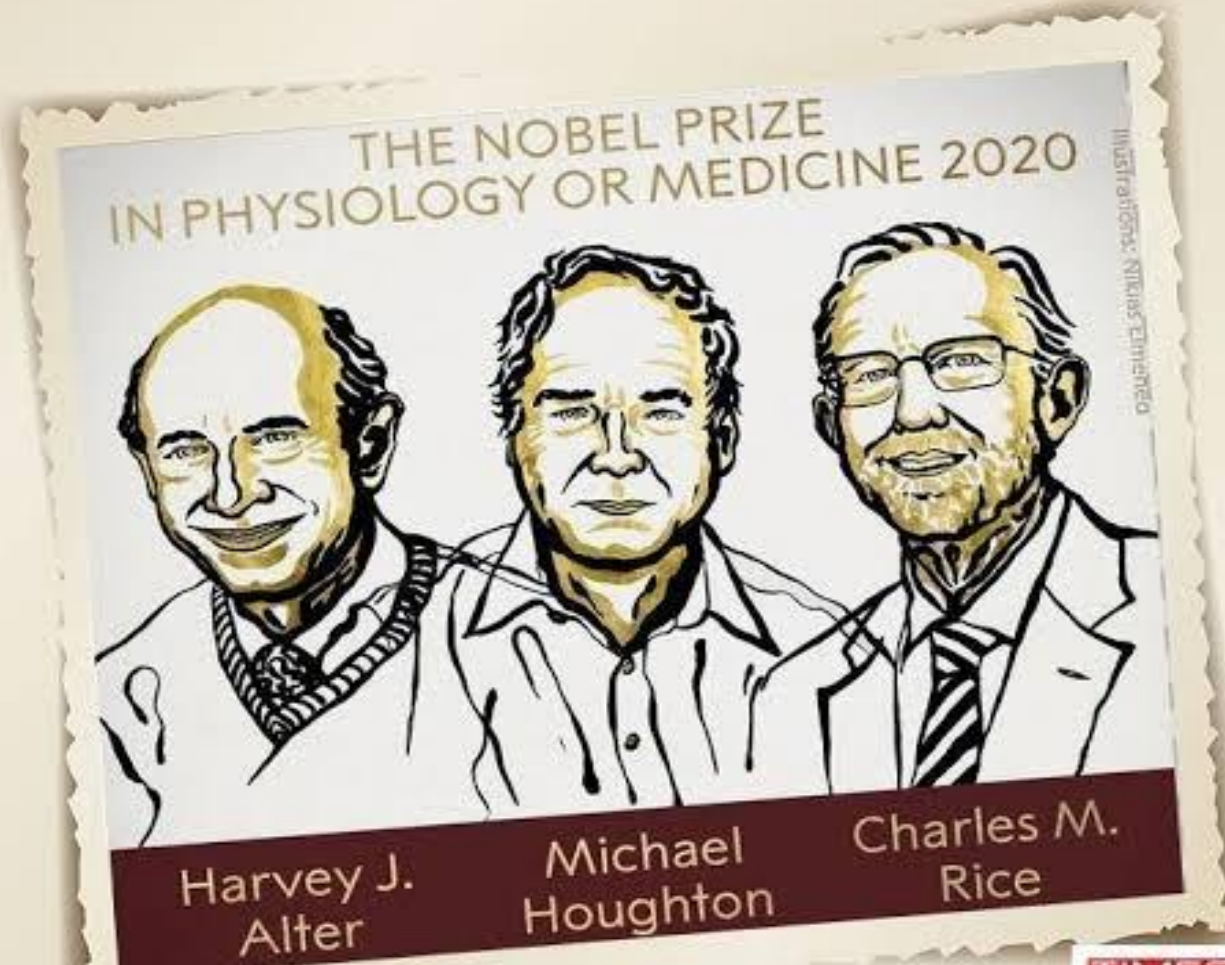
The shared prize recognises research dating back to the 1960s when Dr. Alter, working at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, found liver

- medicine

(5 Oct - 12 Oct)



# HARVEY J ALTER, MICHAEL HOUGHTON AND CHARLES M RICE WIN NOBEL MEDICINE AWARD



1895

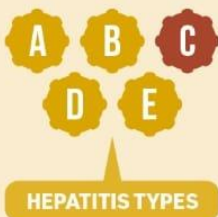
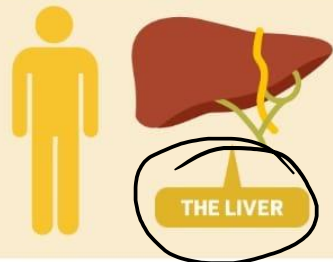
I<sup>st</sup> → 1901



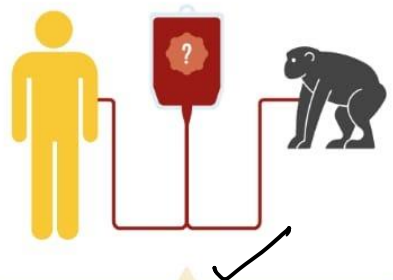
# 2020 NOBEL PRIZE IN PHYSIOLOGY/MEDICINE



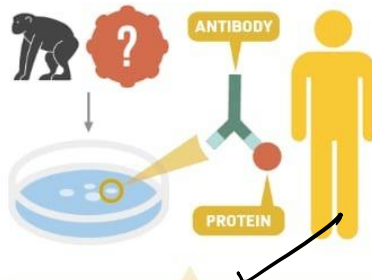
The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2020 was awarded to **Harvey J. Alter**, **Michael Houghton** and **Charles M. Rice** for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus.



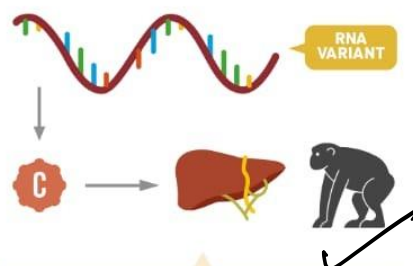
Hepatitis is a viral disease which causes liver inflammation. There are several types of hepatitis – this year's Nobel Prize goes to researchers who discovered the hepatitis C virus. Along with the other blood-borne form of hepatitis, type B, hepatitis C often requires treatment to cure. It can lead to cirrhosis and liver failure, and there is currently no vaccine available.



**Alter** investigated hepatitis in patients who'd received blood transfusions. Blood from these patients transmitted the disease to chimpanzees, and he showed that it was a distinct form of viral hepatitis.



**Houghton** identified DNA fragments from the new virus in chimpanzee blood. He identified virus proteins from the fragments using patient antibodies, allowing classification of the virus as hepatitis C.



**Rice** created an engineered version of the hepatitis C virus and showed it could cause hepatitis in chimpanzees. This proved that hepatitis C virus was the cause of explained hepatitis caused by transfusions.



## WHY DOES THIS RESEARCH MATTER?

The discovery of the hepatitis C virus allowed for the development of tests to detect it, eliminated hepatitis as a result of blood transfusions in many parts of the world. It also allowed development of effective drugs to treat the disease.

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine Press release: <https://www.nobelprize.org/uploads/2020/10/press-medicine2020.pdf>

Bail outPp 9.

# 'Explain action on Kamath panel report'

## SC Bench notes Centre yet to address issues of borrowers

**KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL**

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday asked the Centre and the Reserve Bank of India about the steps taken to implement the K.V. Kamath Committee report on recommendations

to bail out sectors affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

A Bench led by Justice Ashok Bhushan noted that an additional affidavit filed by the government late last week did not address "several issues" raised in writ peti-

tions highlighting the plight of borrowers, small and big, who were being charged compound interest, post the pandemic moratorium which expired on August 31.

**CONTINUED ON** ► PAGE 8



# GST Council split on borrowing options

It extends cess term beyond 2022; to meet on Oct. 12

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**  
NEW DELHI

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council on Monday failed to iron out differences between States ruled by non-NDA parties and the Centre over a plan to get the States to borrow from the market to meet an estimated ₹2.35 lakh crore shortfall in compensation cess collections this year.

Following a “long-drawn”, fractious seven-hour meeting, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman asserted that she did not take “anybody for granted” as alleged by some State representatives in the Council during Monday’s discussions.

## Money matters

A look at some of the decisions taken at the GST Council meet

- Estimate of cess inflow shortfall for the year due to GST implementation raised from ₹97,000 crore to ₹1,10,000 crore
- GST compensation cess collection period extended beyond 2022 to repay proposed borrowings

States to get ₹45,000 crore of cess collections and IGST dues by the end of next week

### Deadlock continues

No consensus reached on plan to get States to borrow to meet GST compensation cess shortfall



**So far 20-21 States are ready to borrow... we won't deny dues to any State**

**NIRMALA SITHARAMAN,**  
UNION FINANCE MINISTER

“We will not deny compensation dues to any State... Borrowings have to be done and it has to be decided how much,” Ms. Sitharaman said, dismissing suggestions that the States that don’t pick either of the two borrowing options offered

by the Centre could have to wait till next year to get any compensation.

The Council did agree to extend the levy of compensation cess under the GST regime beyond the five-year period up to June 2022 as originally envisaged. The

cess collections will be used to repay borrowings to be made this year for meeting the compensation shortfall, and will remain “for such period as may be required to meet the revenue gap”.

## Immediate funds

While the Council will meet again on October 12 to resolve the impasse, the Centre decided to release ₹45,000 crore of GST dues to the States by next week to help them meet immediate spending needs amid the pandemic.

This includes ₹20,000 crore of GST compensation cess collected so far in 2020-21, which Ms. Sitharaman said would be disbursed to the States by late Monday night itself.

**CONTINUED ON ► PAGE 8**

~~RR~~

# Indirect Tax

20

## VOTING STRENGTH

Centre

**1/3 VOTE IN COUNCIL**

States

**2/3 WEIGHT IN COUNCIL**

**DECISIONS NEED  
75% VOTE SUPPORT**

## GST COUNCIL

Chairperson

**Union finance minister**

Other Member From Centre

**Minister of state for finance**

Vice-chairperson

**One of the state finance ministers**

Members

**State finance ministers**

Art-279A

Consti.  
Body



Art - 20

## SC against involuntary narco tests

A Supreme Court judgment of 2010 has held that involuntary administration of narco or lie detector tests is an intrusion into a person's mental privacy

२०१० के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक फैसले में कहा गया है कि नार्को या लाई डिटेक्टर परीक्षण एक व्यक्ति की मानसिक गोपनीयता में एक घुसपैठ है

FR

Accused

## Article 20

Article 20 deals with the protection of citizens in respect of conviction for offences.

This provides for three types of protection of the individual against the State.

अनुच्छेद 20 अपराधों के लिए दोषसिद्धि के संबंध में नागरिकों के संरक्षण से संबंधित है। इसमें राज्य के खिलाफ व्यक्ति की तीन प्रकार की सुरक्षा का प्रावधान है।



1. Retrospective criminal legislation
2. Double jeopardy
3. Prohibition against self-incrimination

1. भूतलक्षी आपराधिक कानून

2. दोहरा दंड

3. [आत्म-अपराध के खिलाफ निषेध]

NARCO

Test

- ❖ The right against self-incrimination is not guaranteed under the Constitution only but also in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC).
- ❖ S.161 (2) of the CrPC says that every person “is bound to answer truthfully all questions, put to him by a police officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose that person to a criminal charge, penalty or forfeiture”.



आत्म-अपराध के खिलाफ अधिकार केवल संविधान के तहत नहीं बल्कि दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता (सीआरपीसी) में भी गारंटी है ।

सीआरपीसी के S.161 (2) का कहना है कि हर व्यक्ति "सच्चाई से सभी सवालों का जवाब देने के लिए बाध्य है, एक पुलिस अधिकारी द्वारा , सवालों के अलावा, जिसके जवाब के लिए एक आपराधिक आरोप, दंड या जब्ती के लिए उस व्यक्ति को बेनकाब करने की प्रवृत्ति होगी" ।