

CURRENT AFFAIRS= 23-25-10-2020

LIBYA



Rival parties in Libya Friday announced a historic ceasefire followed by five days of the 5+5 Libyan Joint Military Commission (JMC) talks in Geneva, giving way to the possibility that the long-drawn conflict might be coming to an end.

Background:

Libya has been embroiled in a tussle for power between rival militias ever since Muammar Gaddafi was ousted from power by NATO-backed forces and was killed by rebel militia in October 2011. Gaddafi's death marked the end of an eventful 42-year rule by the former Army officer who took over the reins of power from King Idris in a military coup in 1969.

New Ceasefire Agreement:

As per this new agreement facilitated by the UN, all foreign mercenaries and armed forces will have to withdraw within the next 90 days and the parties also agreed that any violations in the ceasefire will be dealt by a joint military force, which will be under a unified command.

The agreement has also established a Joint Police Operations room that will implement and propose special arrangements to secure the areas that are cleared of military units and armed groups.

Further, the 5+5 have also agreed to open the land and air routes that connect the regions and cities of Libya.

Do you know?

Libya is a country in the Maghreb region in North Africa, bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, Egypt to the east, Sudan to the southeast, Chad to the south, Niger to the southwest, Algeria to the west, and Tunisia to the northwest. The largest city and capital, Tripoli, is located in western Libya. The second-largest city is Benghazi, which is located in eastern Libya.

DHAMMACHAKRA PRAVARTAN DAY

In Maharashtra, 64th Dhammachakra Pravartan Day will be celebrated in a limited manner at Nagpur Holy's Dikshabhoomi due to prevailing covid-19 situation.



About:

Dhammachakra Pravartan Day (DhammaChakra Anupravartan Din) is a day to celebrate the Buddhist conversion of B. R. Ambedkar and approximately 600,000 followers in October 1956 at Deekshabhoomi on the occasion of Vijayadashami. It is primarily celebrated at Deeksha Bhoomi every year.

Do you know?

Deekshabhoomi is a sacred monument of Navayana Buddhism located at Nagpur city in Maharashtra; where the B. R. Ambedkar embraced Buddhism.

Deekshabhoomi is one of two places of considered to be of great importance in the life of Ambedkar, the other being Chaitya Bhoomi in Mumbai.

GIRNAR ROPEWAY



Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the world's longest temple ropeway project at Girnar in Junagadh.

About:

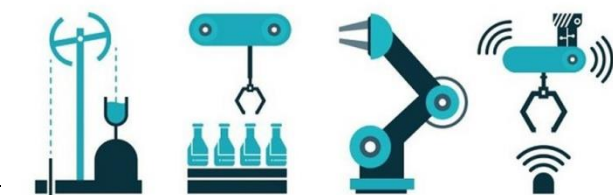
Girnar ropeway project consists a total of 25 cabins and is of 2.3 kilo meters length and 900 meters height. It operates at a capacity of 800 passengers per hour and 8000 per day.

The Rupees 130 crore project will attract more tourists and pilgrims to this historical place which will boost employment opportunities.

In addition to this, the ropeway will also provide a scenic view of the lush green beauty surrounding the Girnar mountain.

Mount Girnar is a major igneous plutonic complex which intruded into the basalts towards the close of the Deccan Trap period.

FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (or INDUSTRY 4.0)



IIT Kharagpur and Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) have jointly developed a novel Industry 4.0 technology for remotely

controlled factory operations and real-time quality correction during industrial production in a bid to deliver quality output at low costs.



About:

- **History:** Klaus Schwab, founder and executive chairman of the Geneva-based WEF, published a book in 2016 titled “The Fourth Industrial Revolution” and coined the term at the Davos meeting that year.

Meaning: The Fourth Industrial Revolution refers to how technologies like artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles and the internet of things are merging with humans’ physical lives.

Examples: Voice-activated assistants, facial ID recognition or digital health-care sensors.

Comparison with earlier industrial revolutions?

There is a common theme among each of the industrial revolutions: the invention of a specific technology that changed society fundamentally.

The First Industrial Revolution started in Britain around 1760. It was powered by a major invention: the steam engine. The steam engine enabled new manufacturing processes, leading to the creation of factories.

The Second Industrial Revolution came roughly one century later and was characterized by mass production in new industries like steel, oil and electricity. The light bulb, telephone and internal combustion engine were some of the key inventions of this era.

The inventions of the semiconductor, personal computer and the internet marked the Third Industrial Revolution starting in the 1960s. This is also referred to as the “**Digital Revolution.**”

The Fourth Industrial Revolution is different from the third for two reasons: the gap between the digital, physical and biological worlds is shrinking, and technology is changing faster than ever.

YELLOW DUST



North Korean authorities have urged citizens to remain indoors to avoid contact with a mysterious cloud of ‘yellow dust’ blowing in from China, which they have warned could bring Covid-19 with it.

About:

- Asian Dust (also known as yellow dust, yellow sand, yellow wind or China dust storms) is actually sand from deserts in

China and Mongolia that high speed surface winds carry into both North and South Korea during specific periods every year.



- The sand particles tend to mix with other toxic substances such as industrial pollutants, as a result of which the ‘yellow dust’ is known to cause a number of respiratory ailments.
- Usually, when the dust reaches unhealthy levels in the atmosphere, authorities urge people to remain indoors and limit physical activity, particularly heavy exercise and sport.

FINANCIAL ACTION TASK FORCE (FATF)



The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) decided to keep Pakistan on its "grey list", saying that the country has failed to act on six key mandates. The FATF urged Pakistan to complete an internationally agreed action plan by February 2021.

About:

The FATF is a global watchdog that was founded to tackle money laundering initially but its role became prominent post the 9/11 terror attacks. Following the attacks, the FATF expanded its operations and included terror financing under its purview.

Its membership includes 39 jurisdictions.

The FATF maintains two lists – a blacklist and a grey list. Countries on its blacklist are those that the watchdog deems non-cooperative in the global effort to curb money laundering and terror-financing.

The grey list are officially referred to as ‘Jurisdictions Under Increased Monitoring.’

It constitutes those nations that present significant risks of money laundering and terror-financing but which have committed to working closely with the FATF in the development and implementation of action plans that address their deficiencies. If the country is not actively tackling money laundering or terror funding, it is then blacklisted. **So far, only two countries have been blacklisted, they are Iran and North Korea.**

WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY



World Development Information Day 2020 is being observed on 24 October with the theme "Information and Communications Technologies — New Solutions to Development Challenges".



The UN General Assembly in 1972 established World Development Information Day to draw the attention of the world to development problems and the need to strengthen international cooperation to solve them.

The Assembly decided that the date for the Day should coincide with United Nations Day, 24 October, which was also the date of the adoption, in 1970, of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

United Nations Day 2020 is being observed on 24 October.



About:

UN Day marks the anniversary of the entry into force in 1945 of the UN Charter. The Charter was signed on 26 June 1945 by the representatives of the 50 countries. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and by a majority of other signatories.

The name "United Nations" was coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt and first used in the Declaration by United Nations of 1 January 1942, during Second World War.

24 October has been celebrated as United Nations Day since 1948. The year 2020 marks the **75th** anniversary of the United Nations and its founding Charter.

APURVA CHANDRA



After 35 years, India has assumed the Chairmanship of the Governing Body of International Labour Organization.

Apurva Chandra, Secretary (Labour and Employment) has been elected as the Chairperson of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) for the period October 2020-

June 2021.

Apurva Chandra belongs to the 1988 batch of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS).

The Governing Body (GB) is the apex executive body of the ILO which decides policies, programmes, agenda, budget and elects the Director-General. At present ILO has 187 members.

