

Current Affairs

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October 2016

2016 **G20**
SUMMIT
CONCLUDED
IN CHINA

ISRO LAUNCHED 8
SATELLITES IN
TWO DIFFERENT
ORBITS →



←
**INDIAN ARMY
CONDUCTS SURGICAL STRIKES
ACROSS LOC IN POK**

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Preface

The Current Affairs October 2016 eBook covers the current events that happened in the month of September. Current Affairs is a crucial component of any competitive exams including IAS|PCS, SSC, Banking and MBA.

The lack of preparation for current affairs by the aspirants and candidates often is the main cause of their failure. Even though the candidates know it but they are often confused about how to prepare the current affairs section of the different competitive exams. It is to clear such doubts and confusion, Jagranjosh.com has come up with eBook concept. Although current affairs section per se is very wide to be covered, yet we have tried to cover all the possible current affairs for the month of September 2016.

The Current Affairs October 2016 eBook is divided into different section keeping in mind the need of various exams. The sections covered namely are International, National, Economy, Ecology and Environment, Science & Technology, Corporate, Sports, States, and News Capsule.

It covers stories like G20 summit, ASEAN summit, ISRO's success in launching 8 satellites in 2 different orbits, 200 test wicket haul by Ravichandran Ashwin among others.

Every news item in each section is arranged date wise with the most recent news being covered first and so on. Although there might be some deviations but that is solely to give priority to the most important current affairs in each section.

Presentation of the given current affairs has been planned meticulously. It has been planned in such a way that it remains in the minds of readers for a longer duration. Wherever necessary each news item is presented along with a background and analysis so as to help candidates contemplate all the important current events at the time of exam in an effective way.

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Pick of the Month

2016 G20 Summit concludes in Hangzhou, China

The 2016 G20 Summit was held for two days on 4 September and 5 September 2016 at the Hangzhou International Exhibition Centre, Hangzhou, China.

The theme of 2016 G20 Summit was **Toward an Innovative, Invigorated, Interconnected and Inclusive World Economy**.



It was the first ever G20 summit to be hosted in China and the second Asian country to host the Summit. Before China, Seoul, South Korea, hosted the 2010 G20 Summit.

It was the 11th summit since the inception of G20 in 1999. The summit was attended by all the leaders of the G20 including Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The chair of the summit was Xi Jinping, President of China.

Key highlights of the summit

- On 3 September 2016, Barack Obama and Xi Jinping announced the ratification of the **Paris Agreement** of the 2015 United Nations Climate Change Conference by their countries. The United States and China represent respectively 18 percent and 20 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions.
- The world leaders endorsed free trade and a crowded agenda that included the Koreas, Syria and refugees.

The main themes final communiqué of the summit are:

- Fight against tax evasion
- Favour international trade and investments and opposition to protectionism
- Fiscal stimulus and innovation to boost economic growth
- Combating **populist attacks** against globalization
- Strengthen support for refugee

The guest invitees in the summit were: Egypt, Kazakhstan, Laos, Senegal, Spain, Singapore and Thailand.

The **2017 G20 Summit** will be held in **Hamburg, Germany**, under the leadership of Angela Merkel.

G20 Members: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and European Union.

India in G-20: An Idea whose time has come

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi participated in the eleventh G20 Summit in Hangzhou, China. Before touching base in China, he paid an exceptionally fruitful two day visit to Vietnam, where he consented to 12 arrangements altogether progressing two-sided relations in the Defence, Trade, society, and development cooperation.

In addition to attending the different segments of G20 Summit and making centered interventions, Modi met and held talks on key two-sided issues with the host, President Xi Jinping of China, and the presidents of Russia, Turkey, and Argentina, PMs of the U.K. furthermore, Australia, and representative crown ruler of Saudi Arabia. He likewise casually interacted with U.S. President Barack Obama and French President François Hollande on the edges of authority thoughts.

The significance of G20 has been dynamically expanding over recent years. It was at first settled in 1999 in the wake of the East Asian economic crisis comprised of the finance ministers and heads of national banks of 20 noteworthy economies of the world, who would meet on the margins of the IMF-World Bank gatherings every year to talk about issues identified with worldwide financial architecture and worldwide Economic governance.

These gatherings were moved up to the summit level at the recommendation of the then U.S. president in 2008 to manage the international economic and financial crisis after the fall of Lehman Brothers in September 2008. In 2009 and 2010, the summit was held twice. Since 2011 anyway, it has been held yearly.

The Chinese President Xi Jinping said G20 thus became the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It proves that in a world of deepening economic globalization, cooperation is the sure way for countries to meet challenges and achieve common development. Today, the global economy and international economic cooperation have reached another crucial juncture. Can we strengthen the foundation for global recovery and growth and leave the crisis behind us? Can we seize the historical opportunity presented by

technological breakthroughs and a new industrial revolution and usher in a new round of global growth?

The answer lies in the course of common action that we will take. Now, all eyes are on the G20. As an important forum for cooperation among developed countries, emerging markets and developing countries, the G20 plays a key role in leading and advancing international economic cooperation. It should act with a broad vision and deliver concrete outcomes. It should address critical issues affecting the global economy and endeavor to promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

What is G20?

G20 or Group of Twenty is an international forum of the Heads of States of 19 leading industrialized economies and the EU for international cooperation on global economic and financial issues. The group comprises of two-thirds of world's population and 85 per cent of world's GDP.

G-20 Objectives

- Ensuring international policy cooperation in a comprehensive manner that is in sync with the contextual business cycles of state.
- Strengthening the international financial architecture system in an era of globalization to prevent a global financial crisis or depression to take place.
- Promoting inclusive and equitable economic growth and sustainable development by addressing the ongoing economic and financial issues and initiating reform actions.

The G20 speaks to 85 percent of world GDP, 80 percent of world trade, and 66% of the total populace. It is a discussion in which world's real economies, both developing and developed, are represented. Notwithstanding the summits, the G20 likewise organize meeting between different ministers and national groups and organizations of member nations. With passing of time, the plan of G20 summits has kept on extending so that notwithstanding full scale parts of trade, fund, and economy, the forum likewise debates about political and social issues including including terrorism, terror financing, health, education, water, agriculture, and more. It has progressively turned into a Christmas tree on which all nations hang their most loved plan things and issues.

Maybe obviously, then, the G20's record of actualizing its choices has not been extremely rousing. As indicated by a study directed by a Canadian foundation, just 77 percent of choices

taken at the last summit in Antalya, Turkey in 2015 have been actualized. Regardless of being a to a great degree capable and persuasive discussion, G20 does not have a Secretariat or any perpetual staff. All work is refined by the nation that holds the seat for that year.

The Hangzhou Summit was the principal G20 summit sorted out by China; furthermore the main such abnormal state summit to happen in that nation. As far as logistics, offices, and courses of action, China absolved itself respectably — accepting the disaster at the airplane terminal when Obama was not gave a customary staircase to dive from Air Force One on his landing and the consequent warmed fight between U.S. what's more, Chinese authorities. It is not clear whether the occurrence was unplanned or deliberate, in spite of the fact that Obama rejected the scene with a light joke.

Alongside the East Asia Summit in Vientiane, Laos, the G20 was the last real worldwide summit that Obama will go to before leaving office in January 2017. This was likewise the first summit for U.K. Prime minister Theresa May and Brazilian President Michel Temer. The essentialness of the summit was further upgraded as it was the main G20 gathering after the Brexit vote and occurred just before the U.S. presidential decisions, both of which will significantly affect the global economy and trade the coming years.

China recognized the subject for the summit as the making of ***“innovative, invigorated, interconnected and inclusive” (the “four I’s”)*** world economy. All of these components are widely reflected in the final resolution adopted in summit.

Emerging Role of India

Since introduction of globalization and liberalization policies in 1991, India has increasingly integrated with the rest of the world and plays an important role in maintaining global economic balance. At the same time, adverse developments like global financial crisis and euro zone crisis impact India's growth prospect significantly.

On the forum of G20, India have voiced its concerns regarding rebalancing global governance by reforming Quota system in global financial institutions, reframing of global tax structure to combat money Laundering, widening of G20 agenda to include development issues, and monitoring global economic trade imbalances etc.

While addressing the summit, Modi urged the G20 nations to detach and sanction nations which support fear based oppression, terrorism and not reward them. Without naming Pakistan, he said that a solitary nation in South Asia is spreading operators of fear in India and the entire region. He alluded to the dire need to check black money; to neglect protectionism;

to promote development and interest; to defend climate justice equity and maintain the standards of value and Common But Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR); control careless utilization and support ways of life that are in amicability with nature; advance a straightforward, impartial, non-unfair, open, comprehensive and rule based world trading system which emphatically reacts to requirements and needs of developing and underdeveloped countries; guarantee global and public health security; eliminate "places of refuge" for financial offenders; and secure a "full commitment" from worldwide forces to act against the degenerate and to upset exorbitant banking secrecy.

He underlined that India's need is to move in the direction of a Trade Facilitation Agreement in Services, as free portability of talented experts and service suppliers is key for an information and knowledge driven economy.

Modi's message on terrorism was stern, preventative advice to the international brethren that they must not expect any versatility or adaptability from India if Pakistan proceeds with its odious exercises in doing fear assaults and terrorism in India.

Modi's message at the G20 seems to be directed at China that has proceeded to blindly bolstering Pakistan on this imperative issue. In his one to one meeting with Xi, Modi said that terrorism should not be seen through the crystal of governmental issues as it is a scourge that burdens the entire world.

Modi firmly encouraged the BRICS pioneers at the meeting, which he led to make the most grounded move against terrorism as the world needs a bound together way to deal with menace. He focused that terrorism remains the essential wellspring of unsteadiness and greatest danger to social orders and nations; its inventory network and reach are worldwide.

In his bilateral meeting with Xi, Modi additionally underlined that both India and China should be sensitive to each other's key advantages, concerns, and goals to understand the full potential of their bilateral relationship. He likewise raised the issues of India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), which was obstructed by China at the NSG conference in Seoul in June 2016; the "specialized hold" on assigning JeM Chief Azhar Masood as a terrorist by the UN; and development of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which goes through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, a territory additionally asserted by India. Xi supposedly reacted that he anticipates working with Modi to "keep up their hard-won sound relations and further propel participation."

Background

Before 2008, G20 meetings consisted of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of member states. G20 rose to prominence during the global finance crisis of 2008, and now it is the premier forum for international economic cooperation.

G20 presidency is selected on a rotational basis among the regional groups of member countries and one member from a group is selected as host for a specific year. The grouping is as follows:

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
Australia	India	Argentina	France	China
Canada	Russia	Brazil	Germany	Indonesia
Saudi Arabia	South Africa	Mexico	Italy	Japan
United States	Turkey	—	United Kingdom	South Korea

For example: China is selected from group 5 to be the host for G20 summit 2016. The Presidency of G20 invites non-member countries and institutions to attend the Leaders' summit. Invitation is extended to give voice to certain global concerns and an equitable geographical representation to non-members. Countries presiding over regional forums are invited such as ASEAN, African Union etc.

Brief summary of summits: Evolution of G20 objectives

2008 Washington, D.C, United States	<p>A common understanding of the chronic causes of the global crisis and actions taken to address the immediate crisis was developed.</p> <p>An agreement on common principles for reforming the financial markets was concluded by mutual assessment of all G20 countries.</p>
2009 London, United Kingdom	<p>(a.) Established a new Financial Stability Board (FSB), to collaborate with the IMF to provide early warning of financial risks and the actions needed to address them.</p> <p>(b.) The era of banking secrecy was declared as over, to take action against tax havens and to set a high-quality global accounting</p>

	standards.
2009 Pittsburgh, United States	<p>Theme- “Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth”</p> <p>(a.) A decision to reform the IFIs by changing IMF’s quota share to emerging market economies to under-represented countries.</p> <p>(b.) A dynamic formula for the World Bank to increase at least 3% voting power for developing and transition countries that are under-represented.</p>
2010 Toronto, Canada	<p>Theme- “Recovery and New Beginnings”</p> <p>(a.) An agreement formulated on differentiated approach to consolidating growth and recovery versus exit strategies.</p> <p>(b.) “Development” was introduced for the first time on the G20 objectives and a high Level Development Working Group was created.</p>
2010 Seoul, South Korea	<p>Theme- “Shared Growth Beyond Crisis”</p> <p>Launching of the G20 Development Agenda for the nine development pillars:</p> <p>(i) infrastructure;</p> <p>(ii) human resource development;</p> <p>(iii) Trade;</p> <p>(iv) Private investment and job creation;</p> <p>(v) Food Security;</p> <p>(vi) Growth with resilience;</p> <p>(vii) Domestic resource mobilization;</p> <p>(viii) Knowledge sharing; and</p> <p>(ix) Financial inclusion.</p>

2011 Cannes, France	<p>Theme-“Building our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All”</p> <p>(a.) Regulation of commodity derivative markets,</p> <p>(b.) Increasing transparency of energy markets, and</p> <p>(c.) Supporting the recommendations of the High Level Panel on infrastructure.</p>
2012 San José del Cabo, Los Cabos, Mexico	<p>(a.) Adoption of the Los Cabos Growth and Jobs Action Plan and measures that will contribute to strong, sustainable and balanced growth.</p> <p>(b.) Other key issues of discussion were development policy, green growth, and trade and employment.</p>
2013 Strelina, Saint Petersburg, Russia	<p>A balanced growth, coupled with an Accountability Assessment describing progress made on past commitments of G20.</p> <p>(a.) Expanding the G20's commitment not to introduce new trade protectionist measures until the end of 2016.</p> <p>(b.) Promotion of the OECD-created Action Plan aimed at addressing tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS).</p> <p>(c.) A review of commitment to implement financial regulatory reforms and International Monetary Fund reform.</p>
2014 Brisbane, Australia	<p>(a.) Target of increasing the G20's GDP by an additional 2 percent by 2018.</p> <p>(b.) Target to reduce unemployment, mainly youth unemployment and the employment by 25% by 2025.</p> <p>(c.) To establish a Global Infrastructure Hub with knowledge-sharing platform and network between governments.</p> <p>(d.) To review long pending governance and new quota reforms of multilateral financial intuitions.</p>

	<p>(e.) To reduce cost of transferring remittances to enhance financial stability.</p> <p>(f.) It called for increased collaboration on energy efficiency and formulating effective action plan to address climate change .</p>
<p>2015</p> <p>Belek, Antalya,</p> <p>Turkey</p>	<p>(a.) Target to lift the G20's collective GDP by at least 2% and emphasis inclusive and job-rich growth.</p> <p>(b.) Targets were made related to investment strategies and guidelines for public-private partnership models, and supporting SMEs through best practices.</p> <p>(c.) To improve financial system stability, the G20 leaders finalized the international standard on total loss-absorbing capacity of financial institutions.</p> <p>(d.) To modernize the international tax system, more reforms to be done for recovery planning and resolvability along with the measures developed under base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS).</p> <p>(e.) A crucial issue emphasized was of climate change action and cooperation.</p> <p>(f.) A Separate statement on combating global terrorism menace was released.</p> <p>(g) The leaders called on all states to strengthen their response to contribute to refugee crisis in Middle East and migration issues in southern Europe.</p> <p>(h) An immediate need to bridge the digital divide was acknowledged.</p>

Key Issues of G20 summit 2016 and India's perceptions:

Theme: "TOWARDS AN INNOVATIVE, INVIGORATED, INTERCONNECTED AND INCLUSIVE WORLD ECONOMY"

1. Excess capacity in industrial sector (especially steel industry) was recognized as a global issue. It imposes trade related problems, one of them being faulty practice of dumping cheap steel imports into domestic markets of growing economies.

Indian economy was also hampered by excess steel capacity in China resulting in a flood of cheap imports in market. So, India strongly voiced in favor of anti-dumping duties.

2. Support for modern and integrated tax system was reiterated. Leaders called for a widespread implementation of base erosion and profit sharing framework formed by joined efforts of G20 and OECD.

3. Efforts to promote international cooperation to combat corruption in relation with G20 two year action plan was India's top agenda. G20 is the right global forum to recommend transparency standards for the purpose of combating money laundering, tax evasion and terrorist financing.

India being one of the pioneers in anti-corruption campaign strongly welcomed this move and called for a more effective and efficient global financial and monetary governance. It also proposes elimination of safe heavens for tax evasion offenders.

4. To stimulate trade growth, all member countries will make efforts to rectify the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement by the given deadline of December 2016. To accelerate efforts to reduce carbon emissions, strong momentum on climate action was maintained. With US and China ratifying the Paris agreement, the fight against global warming was strengthened.

India's role in climate change fight has been instrumental. India is the founding member to International Solar Alliance to support clean energy efficiency and it is one of the first countries to integrate the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions in its global agenda.

5. Additional efforts to achieve the common goal of strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth were to be made:

- To encourage integrated digital economic system by emphasizing on free flow of data, internet access and cyber security
- Promotion to sustainable development by advancing global health security & food security agendas and mobilizing domestic resources for developments

Way ahead for India

India being an emerging transitional economy has a proactive role to play in all the international forums including G20. India is an important partner in global cooperation to eliminate issues plaguing the world economy today.

Using the platform of G20, India can easily give voice to its most critical global concerns like

- Repatriation of black money and combating money laundering.
- To end excessive bank secrecy and protectionist measures against tax invaders.
- Equitable quota reforms in multinational financial institutions like IMF.
- Growing forces of global terrorism and radical ideologies.

India has always emphasized on innovation-driven development coupled with inclusive growth and G20 has forged major concrete actions to reduce imbalances in global development. This summit concluded with India integrating its concerns with world's view seeking greater dynamism in global cooperation.

In the initial couple of years of its foundation, G20 examinations had delivered substantial results in composed policymaking and follow up activity, however the discussion has since wandered and lost core interest. Its importance has however kept on developing due to the open door it gives to world pioneers to meet reciprocally with their real accomplices to talk about and resolve dire issues of concern and intrigue.

Indian Army conducts surgical strikes across Line of Control

Indian Army conducted surgical strikes on terror launch pads across the Line of Control in Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) on 28 September 2016. Director General of Military Operations Lieutenant General Ranbir Singh said the motive of the operation was to hit out at the terrorists who were planning to infiltrate into the Indian Territory.

Lt General Singh informed that significant casualty was caused to terrorists during the operation. He said that it is a matter of serious concern that there have been many infiltration bids by terrorists at LoC and it was reflected in the terror attacks in Poonch and Uri on 11 September and 18 September 2016.



As per DGMO, nothing was done despite India's persistent request to Pakistan not to allow territory under its control to be used for terror activities. He said Pakistan gave a commitment to India in 2004 that it will not allow its soil to be used for anti India terror activities.

Besides, he also informed that almost 20 infiltration attempts have been successfully foiled by Indian Army in 2016. India has also offered consular access to apprehended terrorists from Pakistan and finger prints and DNA samples of the terrorists killed in Uri and Poonch attacks can also be made available to the neighbouring country.

Lieutenant General Singh spoke to his Pakistani counterpart to share India's concerns and told him about the surgical strikes. He said, India cannot allow terrorists to operate across the LoC.

What is Surgical Strike?

A surgical strike is a military attack that results in only damage to the intended legitimate military target, and no or minimal collateral damage to surrounding structures, vehicles, buildings, or the general public infrastructure and utilities.

A swift and targeted attack with the aim of minimum collateral damage to the nearby areas and civilians is a surgical strike.

Surgical strikes that require not just detailed and exhaustive planning but also needs precision in execution are undertaken by forces across the world.

India's surgical operation across LoC

Indian Army performed a four hour surgical strike across the Line of Control (LoC) in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (PoK). As per the Army, the strike was conducted to prevent terrorists who were prepping to infiltrate and attack the Kashmir region and metros.

The strike, which resulted in heavy casualties on terrorists, also indicated a change of stand on the rules of engagement on the disputed LoC. As per reports, first-of-its-kind strike across the Pakistani border was based on specific intelligence reports.



Details of the Surgical Strike

As per reports, the operation in which paratroopers from Special Forces and Ghatak platoons of the local units were involved began on 28 September 2016 around 12.30 am. The commandos were airdropped at the LoC from where they crossed over the Pakistani side. They entered about three kilometers to conduct the surgical strikes in Bhimber, Hotspring, Kel & Lipa sectors,

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