

QUIZ KEYS AND EXPLANATIONS DECEMBER - 2021

1	B
2	B
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	B
7	B
8	C
9	B
10	C
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	D
18	D
19	A
20	C
21	C
22	A
23	C
24	A
25	C
26	C
27	D
28	B
29	C
30	D

31	C
32	D
33	D
34	B
35	D
36	C
37	B
38	C
39	C
40	C
41	B
42	D
43	C
44	D
45	A
46	D
47	A
48	A
49	A
50	A
51	C
52	D
53	A
54	C
55	D
56	A
57	C
58	A
59	C
60	A

61	B
62	B
63	C
64	B
65	C
66	C
67	D
68	D
69	C
70	A
71	A
72	A
73	A
74	C
75	B
76	C
77	A
78	D
79	C
80	B
81	C
82	C
83	D
84	A
85	D
86	C
87	D
88	C
89	A
90	C

91	C
92	B
93	D
94	A
95	D
96	C
97	A
98	D
99	C
100	D
101	D
102	A
103	A
104	C
105	A
106	A
107	D
108	A
109	B
110	A
111	C
112	D
113	C
114	B
115	C
116	B
117	C
118	B
119	C
120	B

121	A
122	B
123	C
124	A
125	A
126	D
127	C
128	D
129	D
130	D
131	B
132	D
133	C
134	A
135	A
136	D
137	C
138	C
139	A
140	A
141	B
142	C
143	D
144	D
145	A
146	A
147	D
148	B
149	A
150	A

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<p>1</p>	<p>NOTE: All are examples of volcanic islands except the Marshall Islands. Many of the islands in the oceans are the topmost parts of the cones of volcanoes that rise from the ocean bed. Most of them are extinct, but there are also some active ones. The best known volcanic peak of the Pacific Ocean is Mauna Lao in Hawaii.</p> <p>The volcanic islands are scattered in most of the earth's oceans. In the Pacific Ocean, they occur in several groups such as Hawaii, the Galapagos Islands, and the South Sea Islands.</p> <p>St. Helena - Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Azores islands - Atlantic Ocean</p> <p>Mauritius and Reunion island – Indian Ocean</p> <p>The Marshall Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands of Pacific are Coral islands.</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>U.S.A., and Newfoundland. This may be referred to as the North American region.</p> <p>Eastern coastlands of Asia, including eastern Siberia, North China, Manchuria, Korea and northern Japan or the Asiatic region.</p> <p>It is absent in Southern Hemisphere because only a small section of the southern continents extends south of the of 40°S latitude.</p> <p>Some of these small sections come under the rain-shadow region of Andes (Patagonia) and hence Westerlies hardly ever reach these regions.</p> <p>So these regions are subjected to aridity rather than continentality.</p> <p>In other regions, the oceanic influence is so profound that neither the continental nor the eastern margin type of climate exists.</p>	
<p>2</p>	<p>NOTE: The Laurentian Climate or Cool Temperate Eastern Marine Climate has features of both the maritime and continental climates. Laurentian type of climate is found only in two regions and that too only in the northern hemisphere. They are:</p> <p>North-eastern North America, including eastern Canada, north-east</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>3</p> <p>NOTE: Tide is the periodical rise and fall of the sea levels, once or twice a day, caused by the combined effects of the gravitational forces exerted by the sun, the moon and the rotation of the earth or the centrifugal force of the Earth. Hence, the correct answer is (d).</p> <p>The centrifugal force is the force that</p>	<p>D</p>

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	<p>acts to counter the balance the gravity. Together, the gravitational pull and the centrifugal force are responsible for creating the two major tidal bulges on the earth. On the side of the earth facing the moon, a tidal bulge occurs while on the opposite side through the gravitational attraction of the moon is less as it is farther away, the centrifugal force causes tidal bulge on the other side.</p> <p>The 'tide-generating' force is the difference between these two forces; i.e. the gravitational attraction of the moon and the centrifugal force.</p> <p>On the surface of the earth, nearest the moon, pull or the attractive force of the moon is greater than the centrifugal force, and so there is a net force causing a bulge towards the moon. On the opposite side of the earth, the attractive force is less, as it is farther away from the moon, the centrifugal force is dominant. Hence, there is a net force away from the moon. It creates the second bulge away from the moon. On the surface of the earth, the horizontal tide generating forces are more important than the vertical forces in generating the tidal bulges.</p>	
<p>4</p>	<p>NOTE: Nitrogen-78.08% Oxygen- 20.95%</p>	<p>B</p>
	<p>Argon- 0.93% Carbon Dioxide- 0.036% Neon- 0.002%</p>	
<p>6</p>	<p>NOTE: Equatorial climate and health</p> <p>Excessive heat (sun-stroke) and high humidity create serious physical and mental handicaps. High humidity feeds many tropical diseases such as malaria and yellow fever. Communicable diseases are rampant as germs and bacteria are transmitted through moist air. Insects and pests not only spread diseases but are injurious to crops.</p> <p>Jungle hinders development</p> <p>The construction of roads and railways is a risky business as workers are exposed to wild animals, poisonous snakes, insects and most important tropical diseases. Once completed, they have to be maintained at a high cost.</p> <p>The rapid deterioration of tropical soil</p> <p>The fertility of topsoil in rainforest regions is very poor. Torrential downpours wash out most of the topsoil nutrients [leaching == percolation and draining way of nutrients due to rainwater action].</p> <p>The soil deteriorates rapidly with subsequent soil erosion and soil</p>	<p>B</p>

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	<p>impoverishment.</p> <p>It takes decades to replenish the soil of lost nutrients.</p> <p>So a seed doesn't usually germinate and even if it does, its development is hindered due to little availability of sunlight.</p>	
<p>7</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct. Physical capital implies the non-human assets of the company, such as plant and machinery, tools and equipment, office supplies etc. that help in the process of production. Human capital refers to the stock of knowledge, talent, skills and abilities brought in by the employee, to the organization. Human capital is intangible and Physical capital is tangible. Human capital is not sold in the market whereas Physical capital is. Physical capital is completely mobile across countries but Human capital is not. Both forms of capital depreciate over a period of time but the nature of depreciation differs between the two.</p> <p>Continuous use of machine leads to depreciation along with change in technology makes a machine obsolete. In the case of human capital, depreciation takes place with ageing but can be reduced, to a large extent, through continuous investment in education, health, etc. Hence, statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct. The primary deficits are the government's borrowings exclusive of interest payment. Generally, the loan raised by the government is inclusive of the interest amount, and if that amount is deducted from the principal loan amount, the balance amount is called as the primary deficit. The purpose of measuring such deficit is to know the amount of borrowings that the government can utilize in the expenses other than the interest payments.</p> <p>It can be represented as:</p> $\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Fiscal Deficit} - \text{Interest payments on the previous borrowings}$ <p>Statement 2 is correct. A shrinking primary deficit indicates progress towards fiscal health. The fiscal deficit could be financed only through borrowings and with more and more borrowings the debt obligations increase. The government has to repay the loan amount along with the interest that results into the increase in the revenue expenditure and as a result, the revenue deficit increases. Thus, this compels the government to resort to external borrowings.</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>9</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Total foreign trade (exports + imports)</p>	<p>B</p>

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<p>as a proportion of GDP is a common measure of the degree of openness of an economy. In 2004-2005, this was 38.9 per cent for the Indian economy (imports constituted 17.1 per cent and exports 11.8 per cent of GDP). This is substantially higher than a total of 16 per cent that prevailed in 1985-86. However, in comparison to other countries, India is relatively less open. There are several countries whose foreign trade proportions are above 50 per cent of GDP.</p> <p>An open economy is one that trades with other nations in goods and services and, most often, also in financial assets. Interaction with other economies of the world widens choice in three broad ways</p> <p>Consumers and firms have the opportunity to choose between domestic and foreign goods. This is the product market linkage which occurs through international trade.</p> <p>Investors have the opportunity to choose between domestic and foreign assets. This constitutes the financial market linkage.</p> <p>Firms can choose where to locate production and workers to choose where to work. This is the factor market linkage. Labour market linkages have been relatively less due to various restrictions on the movement of people through</p>	<p>immigration laws. Movement of goods has traditionally been seen as a substitute for the movement of labour.</p> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 512 890 1637"> <p>10</p> </td> <td data-bbox="890 512 1428 1637"> <p>NOTE: Current Account is the record of trade in goods and services and transfer payments. Trade in goods includes exports and imports of goods. Trade in services includes factor income and non-factor income transactions. Transfer payments are the receipts which the residents of a country get for 'free', without having to provide any goods or services in return. They consist of gifts, remittances and grants. They could be given by the government or by private citizens living abroad.</p> <p>Capital Account records all international transactions of assets. An asset is any one of the forms in which wealth can be held, for example money, stocks, bonds, Government debt, etc. The purchase of assets is a debit item on the capital account.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1428 512 1471 1637"> <p>C</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 1637 890 2148"> <p>11</p> </td> <td data-bbox="890 1637 1428 2148"> <p>NOTE: Statement 1 is incorrect. Unlike the Volcanic islands, the coral islands are very much lower and emerge just above the water surface. These islands, built up by coral animals of various species, are found both near the shores of the mainland and in the midst of oceans. Coral islands include the Marshall Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands of the Pacific; Bermuda</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1428 1637 1471 2148"> <p>B</p> </td> </tr>	<p>10</p>	<p>NOTE: Current Account is the record of trade in goods and services and transfer payments. Trade in goods includes exports and imports of goods. Trade in services includes factor income and non-factor income transactions. Transfer payments are the receipts which the residents of a country get for 'free', without having to provide any goods or services in return. They consist of gifts, remittances and grants. They could be given by the government or by private citizens living abroad.</p> <p>Capital Account records all international transactions of assets. An asset is any one of the forms in which wealth can be held, for example money, stocks, bonds, Government debt, etc. The purchase of assets is a debit item on the capital account.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>NOTE: Statement 1 is incorrect. Unlike the Volcanic islands, the coral islands are very much lower and emerge just above the water surface. These islands, built up by coral animals of various species, are found both near the shores of the mainland and in the midst of oceans. Coral islands include the Marshall Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands of the Pacific; Bermuda</p>	<p>B</p>
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	<p>in the Atlantic and the Laccadives and Maldives of the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct. Oceanic islands fall into one of the following groups:</p> <p>Volcanic islands: Mauna Loa in Hawaii</p> <p>Coral islands: Gilbert island in Pacific</p>	
<p>12</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Statement 1 is incorrect. Ocean currents are the continuous flow of huge amounts of water in a definite direction while the waves are the horizontal motion of water. The vertical motion of ocean water is called tide.</p> <p>Statement 2 is incorrect. Water moves ahead from one place to another through ocean currents while the water in the waves does not move, but the wave trains move ahead.</p> <p>Water particles only travel in a small circle as a wave passes. Wind provides energy to the waves. Wind causes waves to travel in the ocean and the energy is released on shorelines. The motion of the surface water seldom affects the stagnant deep bottom water of the oceans. As a wave approaches the beach, it slows down. This is due to the friction occurring between the dynamic water and the seafloor.</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>13</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Statements 1 is incorrect. Red coral is a non-reef building species of coral. Another non-reef building coral species is the precious corals of the Pacific Ocean. Red coral is found in the Mediterranean Sea.</p> <p>They survive in the colder and even the deeper waters. As a rule they thrive well only in warmer tropical seas. Hence, statement 2 is correct.</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>14</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>There is a distinct summer in the Laurentian type of climate. The Laurentian type of climate has cold, dry winters and warm, wet summers, wet winters. Winter temperatures are below freezing-point and snowfall is quite natural.</p> <p>Summers are as warm as the tropics (~25 °C). It receives cooling effects of the off-shore cold currents from the arctic which reduces the summer temperature.</p> <p>In the case of the Savanna type of climate, in the northern hemisphere, the rainy season begins in May and lasts till September. In Laurentian climate, rainfall occurs throughout the year with summer maxima [easterly winds from the oceans bring rains]</p> <p>Annual rainfall ranges from 75 to 150</p>	<p>A</p>

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	cm [two – thirds of rainfall occurs in the summer].		
15	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Temperature of air decline steadily in Troposphere, which is the lowermost layer of the atmosphere. After this, the temperature remains constant for some height and then increases in the stratosphere. Height of the troposphere is moreover the equator due to strong convection currents. It is minimum at the poles. Ionosphere contains electrically charged particles called ions which reflect radio waves and thus makes radio transmission possible on the earth.</p>	A	<p>renouncing Indian citizenship</p> <p>Such a declaration may not be accepted during war.</p> <p>Even the minor children of the person who renounces citizenship stands to lose their Indian citizenship. However, when their children attain the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.</p> <p>2. By termination:</p> <p>If a citizen of India voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, then he loses the citizenship of India However, this provision does not apply during times of war.</p> <p>3. By deprivation:</p> <p>Compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, in the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained the citizenship by fraud. • Citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India. • Citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated during the times of war. • Within 5 years of naturalization, the said citizen is imprisoned for a term of two years.
16	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>http://safar.tropmet.res.in/ABOUT%20SAFAR-1-2-Details</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/share-of-stubble-burning-in-delhispm25-count-146-in-november/article37781255.ece</p>	B	
17	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/6-lakh-indians-renounced-citizenship/article37777526.ece</p> <p>The citizenship act 1955 prescribes three ways of losing citizenship:</p> <p>1. By renunciation:</p> <p>Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration</p>	D	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for a period of 7 years. 		
<p>18</p>	<p>NOTE: The Supreme Court has recently said that the dissident legislators of Karnataka cannot be compelled to participate in the current Assembly session. It is against the previous orders of SC on the anti-defection law.</p> <p>Under the Tenth Schedule (anti-defection law) a political party has a constitutional right to issue a whip to its legislators.</p> <p>SC in <i>Kihoto Holohan vs Zachillhu</i> case, 1992 held that the application of the Tenth Schedule is limited to a vote on “motion of confidence” or “no-confidence” in the government or where the motion under consideration relates to a matter which was an integral policy and programme of the political party.</p> <p>Paragraph 2(1)(b) provides for a lawmaker’s disqualification “if he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by the political party to which he belongs”.</p> <p>Whip</p> <p>The concept of the whip was inherited from colonial British rule. It is used in parliamentary parlance often for floor</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>management by political parties in the legislature.</p> <p>A whip is a written order that political party issue to its members for being present for an important vote, or that they vote only in a particular way. The term is derived from the old British practice of “whipping in” lawmakers to follow the party line.</p> <p>They are vital in maintaining the links between the internal organisation of the party inside the Parliament. A whip is also an important office-bearer of the party in the Parliament.</p> <p>In India, all parties can issue a whip to their members. Parties appoint a senior member from among their House contingents to issue whips. This member is called a Chief Whip, and he/she is assisted by additional Whips.</p> <p>Constitutional status: The office of ‘whip’, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.</p> <p>Non-applicability of Whip: There are some cases such as Presidential elections where whips cannot direct a Member of Parliament (MP) or Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA) on whom to vote.</p>

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<p>Types of Whips</p> <p>The One-line whipto inform the members about a vote. It allows a member to abstain in case they decide not to follow the party line.</p> <p>The Two-line whipsis issued to direct the members to be present in the House at the time of voting. No special instructions are given on the pattern of voting.</p> <p>The Three-line whipsis issued to members directing them to vote as per the party line. It is the strictest of all the whip.</p> <p>Functions of Whip</p> <p>The whip plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth and efficient conduct of business on the floor of the House.</p> <p>He is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the attendance of his party members in large numbers and securing their support in favour of or against a particular issue.</p> <p>He ensures discipline among party members in the House.</p> <p>He identifies the signs of discontent among MPs and informs the respective leaders of their party.</p> <p>He or she acts as a binding force in</p>	<p>the party and responsible for maintaining the internal party organisation in the Parliament and Violation of whip: If an MP violates his party's whip, he faces expulsion from the House under the Anti Defection Act.</p> <p>The only exception is when more than a third of legislators vote against a directive, effectively splitting the party.</p> <p>19 NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/information-not-forthcoming-from-karnataka-on-krishna-water-telangana-andhra-pradesh/article37749800.ece</p> <p>Tributaries of Krishna River</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right bank: Ghatprabha, Malprabha and the Tungabhadra. • Left Bank: River Bhima, the Musi, Munneru. <p>20 NOTE:</p> <p>Rajya Sabha' or the 'Council of States' is the second chamber of the Indian parliament, which traces its origin to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919.</p> <p>Rajya Sabha as the second chamber of the parliament intended to play certain roles as a permanent house (it</p>
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never dissolves like Lok Sabha and one-third of its members retire every two years), revisionary house (reconsidering bills passed by the Lok Sabha) and offers a degree of continuity in the underlying policies of laws passed by parliament.

Along with this, Rajya Sabha also acts as a means to institutionalise the federal principle of power-sharing between the Centre and states.

However, the role and relevance of Rajya Sabha have been a matter of debate which can be traced from discussions in constituent assembly to recent times.

Constituent Assembly Debates
Regarding Rajya Sabha

Against the Rajya Sabha

The section in the constituent assembly who was opposed to the idea of Rajya Sabha held that an Upper House was not essential and opinionated that such a chamber can prove to be a “clog in the wheel of progress” of the nation, by delaying the legislative process.

In favour of Rajya Sabha

Proponents of the Rajya Sabha held that an upper chamber would lend a voice to the states in the legislative scheme of things and check the

legislation passed in haste.

Role of Rajya Sabha

Safety Valve of India's Federal Polity

Bicameralism is necessary for a federal constitution to give representation to the units of the federation.

While checks and balances usually operate between the executive, legislature and judiciary, the Council of States acts as a safety valve within the legislature itself, easing federal tensions.

Rajya Sabha thus represents a crucial component of the constitutional checks and balances scheme, in addition to the commonly identified examples of responsible government and judicial review.

Review and Revaluation Role

Indian constitution framers wanted to create a house that would act as a revisionary house to keep a check on the hasty legislation that could be passed by the lower house under populist pressures.

Also, when the ruling dispensation has a brute majority in the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha can prevent the government of the day exercising

<p>authoritarianism.</p> <p>A Deliberative Body</p> <p>Parliament is not only a legislative body but also a deliberative one which enables the members to debate major issues of public importance.</p> <p>Thus, the role of the Upper House is to be a deliberative body besides balancing the “fickleness and passion” of the Lok Sabha.</p> <p>Representing the Vulnerable Sections</p> <p>Women, religious, ethnic and linguistic minority groups are not adequately represented in the Lok Sabha (due to first past the post-election system).</p> <p>An indirect form of election (through propositional representation) to the Rajya Sabha, therefore, would give them a chance to get involved in the nation’s law-making process.</p> <p>Thus, Rajya Sabha can make a place for people who may not be able to win a popular mandate.</p> <p>Special Powers of Rajya Sabha</p> <p>The Upper House also has some special powers, such as:</p> <p>Power to transfer a subject from the State List to Union List for a specified</p>	<p>period (Article 249).</p> <p>To create additional All-India Services (Article 312).</p> <p>To endorse Emergency under Article 352 for a limited period when the Lok Sabha remains dissolved.</p> <p>Issues Related to Rajya Sabha</p> <p>No equal Representation of states</p> <p>Federal countries like US, Australia, institutionalise the principle of federalism more strongly than India, by providing equal representation to all states in their upper houses.</p> <p>This is in contrast with the Rajya Sabha, where states are represented proportionally to their relative populations.</p> <p>For example, the number of seats allocated in Rajya Sabha to Uttar Pradesh alone is significantly higher than that of combined north-eastern states.</p> <p>Bypassing the Rajya Sabha</p> <p>In some cases, ordinary bills are being passed in the form of a Money Bill, circumventing the Rajya Sabha and giving rise to the question about the very efficacy of the upper house of Parliament.</p>
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<p>This can be seen recently in the controversy related to Aadhar Act.</p> <p>Undermining of Federal character of Rajya Sabha</p> <p>By way of the Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 2003, parliament has removed the word 'domicile' from Section 3 of Representation of People Act, 1951.</p> <p>This essentially means that a person who does not belong to a state can contest the Rajya Sabha elections from that state of which they are neither a resident nor a domicile.</p> <p>After the amendment, the seats in the Rajya Sabha have been used by the ruling party to get their defeated candidate in Lok Sabha, elected in Rajya Sabha.</p> <p>Low Participation of Nominated Members</p> <p>More recently, the sincerity of nominated members has been questioned in multiple instances.</p> <p>Nominations are made by the government to satisfy the sentiments of the followers of certain personalities.</p> <p>Once nominated, they rarely participate in the working of the house. Sachin Tendulkar was</p>	<p>appointed in 2012 and the House has met 374 days since then, but the attendance of Sachin Tendulkar is a meagre 24 days.</p> <p>Steps To Be Taken</p> <p>To preserve the federal character of Rajya Sabha, one step would be to have members of the Rajya Sabha be directly elected by the citizens of a state.</p> <p>This will reduce cronyism and patronage appointments.</p> <p>Also, a federal arrangement can be devised to enable equal representation for each state, so that large states do not dominate the proceedings in the House.</p> <p>There is a need for a better procedure of nomination to improve the quality of discussion in the House.</p> <p>A cue in this regard can be taken from the UK.</p> <p>The House of Lords Act, 1999 has led to the introduction of the Appointments Commission in 2000 with the primary function of making recommendations for the appointment of non-party-political members to the House of Lords.</p> <p>This commission can recommend nomination to Rajya Sabha from</p>
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<p>groups under-represented.</p> <p>Even though the ups and downs of Indian politics, the Rajya Sabha has remained a vanguard for political and social values, a melting pot of cultural diversity. Also, along with Lok Sabha, it is a flag-bearer of the sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic called India.</p> <p>Thus, Rajya Sabha should not be seen as a 'disruptive' wing of the legislation and efforts should be made to enable Rajya Sabha to retain its significant role in Indian democracy.</p>		<p>state. As part of the tribals outreach programme, the state has undertaken the following measures:</p> <p>Implementation of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, which allows self-governance through traditional gram sabhas for people living in scheduled areas.</p> <p>Bhopal's Habibganj station renamed after Gond queen- Rani Kamlapati.</p> <p>Legalising mohua, a staple drink of the tribals, which will be sold as 'heritage liquor'.</p>
<p>21 NOTE:</p> <p>Rani Kamlapati</p> <p>Rani Kamlapati was the widow of Nizam Shah, whose Gond dynasty ruled the then Ginnorgarh, 55 km from Bhopal, in the 18th century.</p> <p>Kamlapati is known to have shown great bravery in facing aggressors during her reign after her husband was killed.</p> <p>Kamlapati was the "last Hindu queen of Bhopal", who did great work in the area of water management and set up parks and temples.</p> <p>Recently, Madhya Pradesh government has initiated a massive tribal outreach programme in the</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The chief minister has also announced that petty cases registered against tribals will also be withdrawn, most of which are for production and sale of mahua-based liquor.</p> <p>Home delivery of foodgrains distributed under public distribution across all 89 tribal blocks has also been announced.</p> <p>University in Chhindwara to be named after Shankar Shah. Shankar Shah, son of Sumer Shah, was the last ruler of Garha Kingdom under Gond rule.</p> <p>Railway station, bus stop to be renamed after Tantya Bhil, a memorial in his name in Khandwa.</p>

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<p>A medical college in Mandla will be named after Raja Hirde Shah Lodhi, who had come from Kashi and settled in MP's Bundelkhand region. His ancestors had established their kingdom in the present-day Damoh which was then under Gond rulers.</p> <p>Raja Sangram Shah award for best work in tribal art and culture. He was the 48th Gond ruler of Garha kingdom.</p>		<p>Mu (B.1.621), which emerged in Colombia in early 2021.</p> <p>Lambda (C.37), which emerged in Peru in late 2020.</p> <p>Recently, The new variant B 1.1. 529, which was designated as a 'Variant of Concern' by World Health Organisation has been assigned the name Omicron.</p> <p>How different it is from the original virus?</p> <p>The B1.1.529 has more than 2 times the number of bad spike mutations than the Delta variant. The new variant has an extremely high 32 worrisome mutations in the spike protein, which is a real concern than the Delta variant.</p> <p>Variant of Interest (VOI) and Variant of Concern (VOC): A SARS-CoV-2 VOI is a SARS-CoV-2 variant:</p> <p>with genetic changes that are predicted or known to affect virus characteristics such as transmissibility, disease severity, immune escape, diagnostic or therapeutic escape; AND that has been identified as causing significant community transmission or multiple COVID-19 clusters, in multiple countries with increasing relative prevalence alongside increasing number of cases over time, or other</p>
<p>22 NOTE: The WHO currently lists 5 variants of concern:</p> <p>1 is correct: Omicron (B.1.1.529), identified in southern Africa in November 2021.</p> <p>2 is correct: Delta (B.1.617.2), which emerged in India in late 2020 and spread around the world.</p> <p>Gamma (P.1), which emerged in Brazil in late 2020.</p> <p>3 is correct: Beta (B.1.351), which emerged in South Africa in early 2020.</p> <p>5 is correct: Alpha (B.1.1.7), which merged in Britain in late 2020.</p> <p>4 is incorrect: Lambda is Variants of Interest</p> <p>VARIANTS OF INTEREST- There are currently two:</p>	<p>A</p>	

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<p>apparent epidemiological impacts to suggest an emerging risk to global public health.</p> <p>A SARS-CoV-2 VOC is a SARS-CoV-2 variant that meets the definition of a VOI and, through a comparative assessment, has been demonstrated to be associated with one or more of the following changes at a degree of global public health significance:</p> <p>increase in transmissibility or detrimental change in COVID-19 epidemiology; OR</p> <p>increase in virulence or change in clinical disease presentation; OR</p> <p>decrease in effectiveness of public health and social measures or available diagnostics, vaccines, therapeutics.</p> <p>How do variants of a virus emerge and why?</p> <p>Variants of a virus have one or more mutations that differentiate it from the other variants that are in circulation.</p> <p>Essentially, the goal of the virus is to reach a stage where it can cohabit with humans because it needs a host to survive.</p> <p>Errors in the viral RNA are called mutations, and viruses with these</p>	<p>mutations are called variants. Variants could differ by a single or many mutations.</p> <p>23 NOTE:</p> <p>The Tribunal is not bound by the procedure laid down under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but shall be guided by principles of natural justice.</p> <p>NGT is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally within 6 months of filing of the same.</p> <p>With the establishment of the NGT, India became the third country in the world to set up a specialised environmental tribunal, only after Australia and New Zealand, and the first developing country to do so.</p> <p>National Green Tribunal</p> <p>Established on 18th October, 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010.</p> <p>Established for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources.</p> <p>New Delhi is the Principal Place of Sitting of the Tribunal and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai shall be the other four places of sitting of the Tribunal.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">C</p>
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<p>Composition:</p> <p>Sanctioned strength: The act allows for up to 40 members (20 expert members and 20 judicial members).</p> <p>Chairman: Is the administrative head of the tribunal, also serves as a judicial member and is required to be a serving or retired Chief Justice of a High Court or a judge of the Supreme Court of India.</p> <p>Selection:</p> <p>Members are chosen by a selection committee (headed by a sitting judge of the Supreme Court of India) that reviews their applications and conducts interviews.</p> <p>The Judicial members are chosen from applicants who are serving or retired judges of High Courts.</p> <p>Expert members are chosen from applicants who are either serving or retired bureaucrats not below the rank of an Additional Secretary to the Government of India (not below the rank of Principal Secretary if serving under a state government) with a minimum administrative experience of five years in dealing with environmental matters. Or, the expert members must have a doctorate in a related field.</p>		<p>Gulf of Aden, also known as the Gulf of Berbera, is a deepwater gulf between Yemen to the north, the Arabian Sea to the east, Djibouti to the west, and the Guardafui Channel, Socotra (Yemen), and Somalia to the south.</p> <p>In the northwest, it connects with the Red Sea through the Bab-el-Mandeb strait, and it connects with the Arabian Sea to the east. To the west, it narrows into the Gulf of Tadjoura in Djibouti.</p>	
<p>24 NOTE:</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>25 NOTE:</p> <p>Rudreswara (Ramappa) Temple:</p> <p>The Rudreswara temple was constructed in 1213 AD during the reign of the Kakatiya Empire by Recherla Rudra, a general of Kakatiya king Ganapati Deva.</p> <p>The presiding deity here is Ramalingeswara Swamy.</p> <p>It is also known as the Ramappa temple, after the sculptor who executed the work in the temple for 40 years.</p> <p>The temple stands on a 6 feet high star-shaped platform with walls, pillars and ceilings adorned with intricate carvings that attest to the unique skill of the Kakatiya sculptors.</p> <p>The foundation is built with the</p>	<p>C</p>

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	<p>“sandbox technique”, the flooring is granite and the pillars are basalt.</p> <p>The lower part of the temple is red sandstone while the white gopuram is built with light bricks that reportedly float on water.</p> <p>An inscription dates the temple to 1135 Samvat-Saka on the eight-day of Magha (12th January, 1214).</p> <p>The distinct style of Kakatiyas for the gateways to temple complexes, unique only to this region, confirm the highly evolved proportions of aesthetics in temple and town gateways in South India.</p> <p>European merchants and travellers were mesmerized by the beauty of the temple and one such traveller had remarked that the temple was the "brightest star in the galaxy of medieval temples of the Deccan".</p> <p>Rudreswara Temple, (also known as the Ramappa Temple) at Mulugu district, Telangana has been inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage list.</p>	
<p>26</p>	<p>NOTE: The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to fast-track citizenship for persecuted minority groups in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists,</p>	<p>C</p>
	<p>Christians and Parsis. The Bill aims to change the definition of illegal migrants. However, the Act doesn't have a provision for Muslim sects like Shias and Ahmedis who also face persecution in Pakistan.</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/assam-agitation-touch-to-anti-caa-stir/article37727134.ece#:~:text=The%20anti%2DCitizenship%20(Amendment),illegal%20migrants%E2%80%9D%2040%20years%20ago.&text=The%20day%20is%20marked%20in,Assam%20Agitationhttps://www.business-standard.com/about/what-is-citizenship-bill</p>	
<p>27</p>	<p>NOTE: With over 50% of the population in the State identified as “multidimensionally poor”, Bihar has the maximum percentage of population living in poverty among all the States and the Union Territories, according to Government think-tank NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/bihar-has-most-poor-people-in-india-niti-aayog/article37698673.ece</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/centre-informs-sc-that-it-would-revisit-8-lakh-annual-income-limit-</p>	<p>B</p>

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	for-ews-category-for-neet-pg/article37679900.ece	
29	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The decisions of the Council are taken at its meetings. One-half of the total numbers of members of the Council is the quorum for conducting a meeting. Every decision of the Council is to be taken by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting at the meeting.</p> <p>The decision is taken in accordance with the following principles:</p> <p>(i) The vote of the central government shall have a weightage of one-third of the total votes cast in the meeting.</p> <p>(ii) The votes of all the state governments combined shall have a weightage of two-thirds of the total votes cast in that meeting.</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/business/Economy/bring-in-three-rate-gst-structure-says-finance-ministry-think-tank-study/article37692367.ece</p>	C
30	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>However, sex ratio at birth for children born in the past five years only improved from 919 per 1,000 males in 2015-16 to 929 per 1,000, underscoring those boys, on average, continued to have better odds of survival than girls.</p>	D
	<p>Most Indian States and Union Territories (UTs) had more women than men, the NFHS-5 shows. The States that had fewer women than men included Gujarat, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Union Territories such as Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Ladakh.</p> <p>All of these States and UTs, however, showed improvements in the population increase of women.</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/family-health-survey-suggests-more-women-than-men-in-india/article37678156.ece</p>	
31	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Kyhytysuka sachicarum: An international team of researchers has discovered a new marine reptile. The specimen, a metre-long skull, has been named Kyhytysuka sachicarum. The fossil is one of the last surviving ichthyosaurs – ancient animals that look eerily like living swordfish.</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-is-kyhytysuka-sachicarum-7649998/</p>	C
32	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.deccanherald.com/national/1816-lakh-obcs-among-4578-lakh-beneficiaries-registered-under-</p>	D

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	<p>pm-sym-govt-1058224.html</p> <p>http://www.epfindia.gov.in/site_docs/PDFs/MiscPDFs/Scheme_PM-SYM.pdf</p>				
<p>33</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/15-metre-tree-discovered-in-andaman-nicobar-islands/article34806204.ece</p>	<p>D</p>		<p>Households covered under existing Antyodaya Anna Yojana.</p> <p>Provisions:</p> <p>5 Kgs of foodgrains per person per month at Rs. 3/2/1 per Kg for rice/wheat/coarse grains.</p> <p>The existing AAY household will continue to receive 35 Kgs of foodgrains per household per month.</p>	
<p>34</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013</p> <p>Notified on: 10th September, 2013.</p> <p>Objective: To provide for food and nutritional security in the human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantities of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity.</p> <p>Coverage: 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).</p> <p>Overall, NFSA caters to 67% of the total population.</p> <p>Eligibility:</p> <p>Priority Households to be covered under TPDS, according to guidelines by the State government.</p>	<p>B</p>		<p>Meal and maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000 to pregnant women and lactating mothers during pregnancy and six months after the child birth.</p> <p>Meals for children upto 14 years of age.</p> <p>Food security allowance to beneficiaries in case of non-supply of entitled foodgrains or meals.</p> <p>Setting up of grievance redressal mechanisms at the district and state level.</p>	
			<p>35</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>However, sex ratio at birth for children born in the past five years only improved from 919 per 1,000 males in 2015-16 to 929 per 1,000, underscoring those boys, on average, continued to have better odds of survival than girls.</p>	<p>D</p>

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	<p>Most Indian States and Union Territories (UTs) had more women than men, the NFHS-5 shows. The States that had fewer women than men included Gujarat, Maharashtra, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab and Union Territories such as Jammu & Kashmir, Chandigarh, Delhi, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Ladakh.</p> <p>All of these States and UTs, however, showed improvements in the population increase of women.</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/family-health-survey-suggests-more-women-than-men-in-india/article37678156.ece</p>		m=mdr	<p>The Chagos Archipelago or Chagos Islands are a group of seven atolls comprising more than 60 individual tropical islands in the Indian Ocean about 500 kilometres south of the Maldives archipelago.</p> <p>Socotra, also called Soqotra, located between the Guardafui Channel and the Arabian Sea, is the largest of four islands in the Socotra archipelago. The territory is located near major shipping routes and is officially part of Yemen, and had long been a subdivision of the Aden Governorate.</p> <p>The Seychelles is an archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean, off East Africa. It's home to numerous beaches, coral reefs and nature reserves, as well as rare animals such as giant Aldabra tortoises. Mahe, a hub for visiting the other islands, is home to capital Victoria. It also has the mountain rainforests of Morne Seychellois National Park and beaches, including Beau Vallon and Anse Takamaka.</p> <p>Mauritius, an Indian Ocean island nation, is known for its beaches, lagoons and reefs. The mountainous interior includes Black River Gorges National Park, with rainforests, waterfalls, hiking trails and wildlife like the flying fox. Capital Port Louis has sites such as the Champs de Mars horse track, Eureka plantation house and 18th-century Sir</p>
36	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.epa.gov/ozone-layer-protection/international-treaties-and-cooperation-about-protection-stratospheric-ozone</p>	C		
37	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.livemint.com/news/india/15-states-rolled-out-bh-series-so-far-for-vehicle-registration-road-secy-11637323022787.html</p>	B		
38	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/india-believed-to-be-building-naval-facility-on-mauritian-island-of-agalega-report/articleshow/85017163.cms?from</p>	C		

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	Seewoosagur Ramgoolam Botanical Gardens.			
39	NOTE: https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/india-to-be-the-first-asian-country-to-launch-a-plastics-pact/article36270409.ece	C		stopping its progression to AIDS (a spectrum of conditions caused by infection due to HIV). Stem Cell Transplant: Under this, an infected person is treated with stem cell transplant from donors carrying a genetic mutation that prevents expression of an HIV receptor CCR5. CCR5 is the most commonly used receptor by HIV-1. People who have mutated copies of CCR5 are resistant to HIV-1 virus strain. It has been reported that till now, only two people have been cured of HIV by experts using this method of treatment. The first person is Timothy Ray Brown (Berlin Patient) who was cured in 2007 and the second is known as London Patient, who just got cured of HIV. The difference in the treatment of both patients is that the Berlin Patient was given two transplants and he underwent total body irradiation while the London Patient received just one transplant and also less intensive chemotherapy. Researchers find this method very complicated, expensive and risky.
41	NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/kerala-opens-shutter-of-cheruthoni-dam-in-idukki-after-water-crosses-blue-alert-level/article37884981.ece	B		
42	NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/ec-warns-2-telangana-officers-for-clear-violation-of-model-code-of-conduct/article37884084.ece	D		
43	NOTE: https://www.ausmed.com/cpd/articles/antiretroviral-therapy Treatment for AIDS Anti-Retroviral Therapy: It is a combination of daily medications that stop the virus from reproducing. The therapy helps in protecting CD4 cells thus keeping the immune system strong enough to fight off the disease. It, besides reducing the risk of transmission of HIV, also helps in	C		
44	NOTE: https://www.deccanchronicle.com/op		D	

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	<p>inion/op-ed/160420/revisiting-dr-b-rambedkar-in-contemporary-india.html</p>		
45	<p>NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/survey-records-a-rise-in-butterfly-species/article37791200.ece</p>	A	
46	<p>NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/world-inequality-report-the-rich-poor-gap-in-india-7664916/</p>	D	
47	<p>NOTE: Law commission of India</p> <p>It is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India.</p> <p>Originally formed in 1955, the commission is reconstituted every three years and so far, 277 reports have been submitted to the government.</p> <p>The last Law Commission, under Justice B.S. Chauhan (retd.), had submitted reports and working papers on key issues such as simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies and a uniform civil code.</p> <p>Composition:</p> <p>Apart from having a full-time chairperson, the commission will have four full-time members, including a</p>	A	<p>member-secretary.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: Law and Legislative Secretaries in the Law Ministry will be the ex-officio members of the commission.</p> <p>It will also have not more than five part-time members.</p> <p>A retired Supreme Court judge or Chief Justice of a High Court will head the Commission.</p> <p>Roles and functions:</p> <p>The Law Commission shall, on a reference made to it by the Central Government or suo motu, undertake research in law and review of existing laws in India for making reforms and enacting new legislation.</p> <p>It shall also undertake studies and research for bringing reforms in the justice delivery systems for elimination of delay in procedures, speedy disposal of cases, reduction in cost of litigation, etc.</p>
49	<p>NOTE: https://thewire.in/environment/ken-betwa-interlink-means-bundelkhand-will-suffer-for-decades-to-come</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-the-ken-betwa-link-project-7239885/</p>	A	

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The Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) is the River interlinking project that aims to transfer surplus water from the Ken river in MP to Betwa in UP to irrigate the drought-prone Bundelkhand region.

The region spread across the districts of two states mainly Jhansi, Banda, Lalitpur and Mahoba districts of UP and Tikamgarh, Panna and Chhatarpur districts of MP.

The project involves building a 77-metre tall and a 2-km wide Dhaudhan dam and a 230-km canal.

Ken-Betwa is one of the 30 river interlinking projects conceived across the country.

The project has been delayed due to political and environmental issues.

Advantage of Interlining of Rivers:

Reducing Drought: River linking will be a solution to recurring droughts in Bundelkhand region.

Farmers' Benefit: It will curb the rate of farmers suicide and will ensure them stable livelihood by providing sustainable means of irrigation and reducing excessive dependence on groundwater.

Electricity Production: It will not only accelerate the water conservation by

construction of a multipurpose dam but will also produce 103 MW of hydropower and will supply drinking water to 62 lakh people.

Rejuvenate Biodiversity: Few are of the view that the introduction of dams inside the water scarce regions of panna tiger reserve (MP), will rejuvenate the forests of the reserve that in turn will pave the way for Rich Biodiversity in the region.

Issues:

Environmental: Because of certain environmental and wildlife conservation concerns like passing of the project though critical tiger habitat of panna tiger reserve, the project is stuck in for the approval from National Green Tribunal (NGT), and other higher authorities.

Economic: There is a huge economic cost attached with the project implementation and maintenance, which has been rising due to delays in project implementation.

Social: Reconstruction and rehabilitation caused due to displacement resulting from the implementation of the project will involve social cost as well.

Ken and Betwa Rivers

Ken and Betwa rivers originate in MP

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	<p>and are the tributaries of Yamuna.</p> <p>Ken meets with Yamuna in Banda district of UP and with Betwa in Hamirpur district of UP.</p> <p>Rajghat, Paricha and Matatila dams are over Betwa river.</p> <p>Ken River passes through Panna tiger reserve.</p> <p>National Perspective Plan for interlinking of rivers:</p> <p>The National River Linking Project (NRLP) formally known as the National Perspective Plan, envisages the transfer of water from water 'surplus' basins where there is flooding, to water 'deficit' basins where there is drought/scarcity, through inter-basin water transfer projects.</p> <p>Under the National Perspective Plan (NPP), the National Water Development Agency (NWDA), has identified 30 links (16 under the Peninsular Component and 14 under the Himalayan Component) for the preparation of feasibility reports (FRs).</p> <p>The NPP for transferring water from water-surplus basins to water-deficit basins was prepared in August 1980.</p>	
<p>50</p>	<p>NOTE: https://www.livemint.com/news/india/csirncil-lab-leverages-ayurveda-for-</p>	<p>A</p>
	<p>safe-drinking-water-technology-11622617458721.html</p>	
<p>51</p>	<p>NOTE https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/syria-has-likely-used-chemical-weapons-17-times-international-chemical-weapons-watchdog/article34724203.ece</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>52</p>	<p>NOTE: IDDI is an initiative of the Clean Energy Ministerial. IDDI is co-led by the UK and India and current members include Germany and Canada. It is a global coalition of public and private organizations that are working to stimulate demand for low carbon industrial materials. In collaboration with national governments, IDDI works to standardize carbon assessments, establish ambitious public and private sector procurement targets, incentivize investment into low-carbon product development, and design industry guidelines. Goals: Encouraging governments and the private sector to buy low carbon steel and cement. Sourcing and sharing data for common standards and targets.</p>	<p>D</p>

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<p>53</p>	<p>NOTE: UNIDO is the specialized agency of the United Nations that promotes industrial development for poverty reduction, inclusive globalization and environmental sustainability.</p> <p>As of 1 April 2019, 170 States are Members of UNIDO. They regularly discuss and decide UNIDO's guiding principles and policies in the sessions of the Policymaking Organs.</p> <p>The mission of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), as described in the Lima Declaration adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID) in Member States.</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Later, a provision in this regard was made by the 58th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1987.</p> <p>This amendment inserted a new Article 394 A in the last part of the constitution i.e., Part XXII.</p> <p>This article contains the following provisions -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President shall cause to be published under his authority - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The translation of the constitution in Hindi language. b. The translation in Hindi of every amendment of the constitution made in English. 2. The translation of the constitution and its every amendment published shall be construed to have the same meaning as the original text in English. 3. If any difficulty arises in this matter, the President shall cause the Hindi text to be revised suitably. 4. The translation of the constitution and its every amendment published shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, its authoritative text in Hindi. <p>The reasons for adding the above provisions are -</p>
<p>54</p>	<p>NOTE: https://thediplomat.com/tag/lancang-mekong-cooperation-mechanism/</p>	<p>C</p>	
<p>55</p>	<p>NOTE: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/explained-where-does-india-stand-on-methane-emissions/article37362589.ece</p>	<p>D</p>	
<p>56</p>	<p>NOTE: Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language.</p>	<p>A</p>	

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<p>a. There had been a general demand for the publication of an authoritative text of the constitution in Hindi incorporating in it all the subsequent amendments.</p> <p>b. It has also been imperative to have an authoritative text of the constitution in the Hindi language for facilitating its use in the legal process.</p> <p>c. Further, any Hindi version of the constitution should not only conform to the Hindi translation published by the Constituent Assembly in 1950, but should also be in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of the Central Acts in Hindi.</p>		<p>unofficial committee and it submitted its report in 1975.</p> <p>b) Dinesh Goswami Committee on Electoral Reforms (1990).</p> <p>c) Vohra Committee on the Nexus between Crime and Politics (1993).</p> <p>d) Indrajit Gupta Committee on State Funding of Elections (1998) - It upheld the reasoning for introduction of state funding of elections. It also said that state funding of elections is in public interest and constitutionally and legally justified.</p> <p>e) Law Commission of India Report on Reform of the Electoral Laws (1999).</p> <p>f) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000-2002) - It was headed by M. N. Venkatachaliah.</p> <p>g) Election Commission of India Report on Proposed Electoral Reforms (2004).</p> <p>h) Second Administrative Reforms Commission of India Report on Ethics in Governance (2007) - It was headed by Veerappa Moily.</p> <p>i) Tankha Committee - It was appointed in 2010. It was to look into the whole gamut of the election laws and electoral reforms.</p>
<p>57 NOTE:</p> <p>Committees Related to Electoral Reforms -</p> <p>Various committees and commissions have examined India's electoral system in detail.</p> <p>They have analyzed the working of election machinery as well as election process and suggested reforms.</p> <p>Some of the Committees are -</p> <p>a) Tarkunde Committee - It was appointed in 1974 by Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP). It was during his "Total Revolution" movement. This was an</p>	<p>C</p>	

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<p>59 NOTE:</p> <p>Two exceptions to the Anti-Defection Law -</p> <p>First</p> <p>- If a member goes out of his party due to a merger of his party with another party, he won't be disqualified on grounds of defection.</p> <p>Only when 2/3rd members of the party agree to the merger, a merger takes place.</p> <p>Second</p> <p>- On being elected as the presiding officer of the House, if a member, voluntarily gives up the membership of his party or rejoins it after he ceases to hold that office, he won't be disqualified.</p> <p>This exemption aims to maintain the dignity and impartiality of this office.</p> <p>Exemption from disqualification in case of split by 1/3rd members of legislature party has been deleted by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.</p> <p>Thus, the defectors have no more protection on grounds of splits.</p> <p>Deciding Authority -</p>	C	<p>The presiding officer of the house decides any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection.</p> <p>Originally, the act provided that the decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court.</p> <p>The Supreme Court declared this as unconstitutional on the ground that it seeks to take away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.</p> <p>It held that the presiding officer, while deciding a question under the Tenth Schedule, function as a tribunal.</p> <p>Thus, his decision is subject to judicial review on the grounds of mala fides, perversity etc.</p> <p>Rule-Making Power -</p> <p>The presiding officer of a House can make rules to give effect to the provisions of the 10th Schedule.</p> <p>All such rules must be placed before the House for 30 days in which the House may approve or modify or reject them.</p> <p>Also, he may direct that any willful breaking of such rules by any member</p>
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may be dealt in the same manner as a breach of privilege of the House.

The presiding officer can take up a defection case only when he receives a complaint from a member of the House.

Before taking the final decision, he must give the defecting member a chance to submit his explanation.

He may also refer the matter to the committee of privileges for inquiry.

This shows that defection as such has no immediate and automatic effect.

Merits of the Anti-Defection Law -

It checks mischief of defection by checking tendencies of legislators to change parties.

This brings greater stability in the legislature.

It facilitates democratic realignment of parties in the legislature in the form of merger of parties.

It drastically reduces expenditure incurred on irregular elections as well as corruption at the political level.

For the first time a proper and clear constitutional recognition is provided to political parties.

Criticism of Anti-Defection Law -

It doesn't differentiate between defection and dissent.

It curtails the legislator's right to dissent and freedom of conscience.

Thus, it clearly puts party bossism on a pedestal and sanctions tyranny of the party in the name of the party discipline.

The difference it accords to individual defection and group defection is irrational.

Thus 'it banned only retail defections and legalized wholesale defections'.

It does not consider the expulsion of a legislator from his party for his activities outside the legislature.

The discrimination it undertakes between an independent member and a nominated member is illogical. For both the rules are different.

Giving the decision-making authority to presiding officer is criticized because he may not exercise this authority in an impartial and objective manner.

Also, the officer lacks the legal knowledge and experience to adjudicate upon the cases.

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60	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Articles 324 to 329 in Part 15 of the Constitution deal with provisions with electoral system in India.</p> <p>The Constitution (Article 324) provides for an independent Election Commission in order to ensure free and fair elections in the country.</p> <p>The power of superintendence, direction and conduct of elections to the Parliament, the State Legislatures, the office of the President and the office of the Vice-President is vested in the Commission.</p> <p>There is to be only one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to the Parliament and the State Legislatures.</p> <p>Article 325 - No person is to be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.</p> <p>Article 325 - Further, no person can claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste or sex or any of them.</p> <p>Thus, the Constitution has accorded equality to every citizen in the matter of electoral franchise.</p> <p>Article 326 - The elections to the Lok</p>	A	<p>Sabha and the state assemblies are to be on the basis of adult franchise.</p> <p>Thus, every person who is a citizen of India and who is 18 years of age, is entitled to vote at the election provided he is not disqualified under the provisions of the constitution or any law made by the appropriate legislature (Parliament or State Legislature).</p> <p>Article 327 - Parliament may make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the Parliament and the state legislatures including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing their due constitution.</p> <p>For exercising this power, the Parliament has enacted the following laws -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representation of the People Act of 1950 which provides for the qualifications of voters, preparation of electoral rolls, delimitation of constituencies etc. 2. Representation of the People Act of 1951 which provides for the actual conduct of elections and deals with administrative machinery for conducting elections, the poll, election offences etc.

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<p>3. Delimitation Commission Act of 1952 which provides for the re-adjustment of seats, delimitation and reservation of territorial constituencies and other related matters.</p> <p>Article 328 - The State Legislatures can also make provision with respect to all matters relating to elections to the State Legislatures including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing their due constitution. But, they can make provision for only those matters which are not covered by the Parliament.</p> <p>Article 329 - The constitution declares that the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies cannot be questioned in any court.</p> <p>The orders issued by the Delimitation Commission become final and cannot be challenged in any court.</p> <p>The constitution lays down that no election to the Parliament or the State Legislature is to be questioned except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as provided by the appropriate legislature.</p> <p>Since 1966, the election petitions are</p>	<p>triable by High Courts alone.</p> <p>But, the appellate jurisdiction lies with the Supreme Court alone.</p> <p>Article 323 B empowers the appropriate legislature (Parliament or State Legislature) to establish a tribunal for the adjudication of election disputes.</p> <p>It also provides for the exclusion of the jurisdiction of all courts (except the special leave appeal jurisdiction of the Supreme Court) in such disputes.</p> <p>So far, no such tribunal has been established.</p> <p>The Supreme Court declared this provision as unconstitutional.</p> <p>So, if at any time an election tribunal is established, an appeal from its decision lies to the High Court.</p> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 1543 890 1823">61</td> <td data-bbox="890 1543 1426 1823">NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-nasas-ixpe-mission-that-will-explore-universes-mysterious-objects-7665727/</td> <td data-bbox="1426 1543 1465 1823">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 1823 890 2103">62</td> <td data-bbox="890 1823 1426 2103">NOTE: https://www.indiatoday.in/science/story/james-webb-telescope-launch-science-birth-of-galaxy-stars-black-hole-nasa-esa-1887153-2021-12-13</td> <td data-bbox="1426 1823 1465 2103">B</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="802 2103 890 2143">63</td> <td data-bbox="890 2103 1426 2143">NOTE:</td> <td data-bbox="1426 2103 1465 2143">C</td> </tr>	61	NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-nasas-ixpe-mission-that-will-explore-universes-mysterious-objects-7665727/	B	62	NOTE: https://www.indiatoday.in/science/story/james-webb-telescope-launch-science-birth-of-galaxy-stars-black-hole-nasa-esa-1887153-2021-12-13	B	63	NOTE:	C
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63	NOTE:	C								

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	<p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-nasas-new-communications-system-lcrd-its-importance-7661272/</p>		
<p>65</p>	<p>NOTE: Part XVII of the constitution deals with the official language in Articles 343 to 351.</p> <p>Its provisions are divided into four heads - Language of the Union, Regional languages, Language of the judiciary and texts of laws and Special directives.</p> <p>Hindi written in Devanagari script is to be the official language of the Union.</p> <p>But, the form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union has to be the international form of Indian numerals and not the Devanagari form of numerals.</p> <p>However, for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution (i.e., from 1950 to 1965), the English language would continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used before 1950.</p> <p>Even after fifteen years, the Parliament may provide for the continued use of English language for the specified purposes.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>At the end of five years, and again at the end of ten years, from the commencement of the Constitution, the President should appoint a commission to make recommendations with regard to the progressive use of the Hindi language, restrictions on the use of the English language and other related issues.</p> <p>A committee of Parliament is to be constituted to examine the recommendations of the commission and to report its views on them to the President.</p> <p>Accordingly, in 1955, the President appointed an Official Language Commission under the chairmanship of B.G. Kher.</p> <p>The commission submitted its report to the President in 1956.</p> <p>The report was examined by a committee of Parliament constituted in 1957 under the chairmanship of Gobind Ballabh Pant.</p> <p>However, another Official Language Commission (as envisaged by the constitution) was not appointed in 1960.</p> <p>Subsequently, the Parliament enacted the Official Language Act in 1963.</p> <p>The act provides for the continued use of English (even after 1965), in</p>

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	<p>addition to Hindi, for all official purposes of the Union and also for the transaction of business in Parliament.</p> <p>This act enables the use of English indefinitely (without any time-limit).</p> <p>Further, this act was amended in 1967 to make the use of English, in addition to Hindi, compulsory in certain cases.</p>	
<p>66</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The forms of art found from various sites of the civilization include sculptures, seals, pottery, gold and silver jewellery, terracotta figures, etc.</p> <p>Bronze was used in preparing sculpture. Iron was not known to the people of Indus valley civilization.</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>67</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The rock-cut cave carved at Barabar hills near Gaya in Bihar is known as the Lomus Rishi cave. The cave was patronised by Ashoka for the Ajivika sect. The Ajivikas were an ancient sect of Indian ascetics who believed in fatalism, karma and liberation.</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>68</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The seals discovered from the sites of Indus valley civilization carry beautiful figures of animals such as Rhinoceros, Tiger, Elephant, Bison, Goat, Buffalo etc.</p>	<p>D</p>
<p>69</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Painted Earthen Jar was found in Mohenjodaro.</p> <p>Hoards of jewellery of were found at Mohenjodaro and Lothal. They included necklaces of gold and semi-precious stones, copper bracelets and beads, gold earrings and head ornaments, faience pendants and buttons, and beads of steatite and gemstones.</p> <p>The Great Bath was the most important public place of Mohenjodaro.</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>70</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The statue of Dancing Girl was found in Mohenjodaro. It was made of bronze.</p> <p>Its right-hand rests on the hip, while the left arm, covered with bangles, hangs loosely in a relaxed posture.</p> <p>From the use of bangles, it can be said that bangles were popular ornaments among the women of the Indus Valley civilization.</p>	
<p>71</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>It is an intergovernmental organization that was formed in 1975.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bloc meets annually to discuss issues of common interest like global economic governance, international security and energy policy. • The G7 countries are the UK, 	<p>A</p>

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	<p>Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the US.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the G7 countries and India are a part of G20. • The G7 does not have a formal constitution or a fixed headquarters. The decisions taken by leaders during annual summits are non-binding. 		
<p>72</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>On 13 December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the 'Objective Resolution'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Flag of the Union was adopted on 22 July 1947. • On 24 January 1950, 'Jana Gana Mana' was adopted as the national anthem • The constitution came into force on 26 January 1950 (which is celebrated as Republic Day). <p>https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/the-evolution-and-framing-of-the-constitution/article37940684.ece</p>	<p>A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This accord saw the induction of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) in Sri Lanka. • According to the terms of the accord, Sri Lankan forces would withdraw from the north and the Tamil rebels would disarm. Hence Statement 2 is correct. • The accord was expected to resolve the Sri Lankan Civil War by enabling the thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of Sri Lanka and the Provincial Councils Act of 1987. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/sri-lanka-opposition-mps-representing-tamil-speaking-people-underscore-13th-amendment/article37940641.ece</p>
<p>74</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Signed in 1987, Popularly referred to as the Rajiv-Jayewardene Accord, after its architects Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President J.R. Jayewardene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It sought to collectively address all the three contentious issues between India and Sri Lanka: strategic interests, people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka and Tamil minority rights in Sri Lanka. Hence Statement 1 is correct. 	<p>C</p>	<p>75</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unlawful activity refers to any action taken by an individual or association intended to disrupt the territorial integrity and sovereignty of India. • The Act assigns absolute power to the central government, by way of which if the Centre deems an activity as unlawful then it may, by way of an Official Gazette, declare it so.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has death penalty and life imprisonment as highest punishments. Hence Statement 1 is correct. • Under UAPA, both Indian and foreign nationals can be charged. It will be applicable to the offenders in the same manner, even if crime is committed on a foreign land, outside India. Hence Statement 2 is incorrect. • Under the UAPA, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in maximum 180 days after the arrests and the duration can be extended further after intimating the court. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/analysissedition-cjis-observations-in-july-show-sc-has-taken-judicial-notice-of-misuse/article37938911.ece</p>		<p>13-15 million tonnes to bridge the gap between the demand and domestic supply.</p> <p>https://www.financialexpress.com/arket/commodities/vegetable-oil-imports-rise-6-in-nov-at-11-73-lakh-tonnes-sea/2387850/</p>	
<p>76</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>According to Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEA), Vegetable oil imports rise 6% in Nov at 11.73 lakh tonnes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia and Malaysia are major suppliers of palm oil, while Argentina and Brazil export soybean oil to India. Hence • India's dependence on import of edible oils is nearly 65 per cent of the total consumption of about 22-22.5 million tonnes. The country imports 	<p>C</p>	<p>77</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Climate Finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change. • To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has established the financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/home-truths-on-climate-change/article37947048.ece</p>	
			<p>78</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>UNCLOS is also known as the Law of the Sea Convention or the Law of the Sea Treaty that defines the rights and responsibilities of nations towards the use of the world's oceans.</p>	<p>D</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Conference on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS I) was held in the year 1956 at Geneva, Switzerland by the United Nations. This conference resulted in the following four treaties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone ○ Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas ○ Convention on the High Seas ○ Convention on the Continental Shelf <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-committed-to-safeguarding-maritime-interests-and-strengthening-security-in-indian-ocean-region/article37945627.ece</p>	
<p>79</p>	<p>NOTE: India shares maritime boundaries with the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh • Indonesia • Myanmar • Sri Lanka • Thailand • Maldives 	<p>C</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-committed-to-safeguarding-maritime-interests-and-strengthening-security-in-indian-ocean-region/article37945627.ece</p>	
<p>80</p>	<p>NOTE: Collegium System for the Appointment of Judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the system of appointment and transfer of judges that has evolved through judgments of the SC, and not by an Act of Parliament or by a provision of the Constitution. • Judges of the higher judiciary are appointed only through the collegium system and the government has a role only after names have been decided by the collegium. • The government's role is limited to getting an inquiry conducted by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) if a lawyer is to be elevated as a judge in a High Court or the Supreme Court. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/call-from-within-judiciary-to-change-collegium-system-rijju/article37946768.ece</p>	<p>B</p>
<p>81</p>	<p>NOTE: Under UAPA, both Indian and foreign nationals can be charged.</p>	<p>C</p>

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<p>It will be applicable to the offenders in the same manner, even if crime is committed on a foreign land, outside India.</p> <p>Under the UAPA, the investigating agency can file a charge sheet in maximum 180 days after the arrests and the duration can be extended further after intimating the court.</p> <p>About the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act:</p> <p>Passed in 1967, the law aims at effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India.</p> <p>The Act assigns absolute power to the central government, by way of which if the Centre deems an activity as unlawful then it may, by way of an Official Gazette, declare it so.</p> <p>It has death penalty and life imprisonment as highest punishments.</p>		<p>The Anghs/Wangs are their traditional chiefs whom they hold in high esteem.</p> <p>Facial tattoos were earned for taking an enemy's head.</p> <p>Other unique traditional practices that set the Konyaks apart are: gunsmithing, iron-smelting, brass-works, and gunpowder-making. They are also adept in making 'janglaü' (machetes) and wooden sculptures.</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: Festivals: Aoleng, a festival celebrated in the first week of April (1-6) to welcome the spring and also to invoke the Almighty's (Kahwang) blessing upon the land before seed-sowing, is the biggest festival of the Konyaks. Another festival, 'Lao Ong Mo', is the traditional harvest festival celebrated in the months of August/September.</p>	
<p>82 NOTE: Konyak Nagas</p> <p>They are the largest of the Naga tribes.</p> <p>In Nagaland, they inhabit the Mon District—also known as 'The Land of The Anghs'.</p>	C	<p>83 NOTE: The Pinaka, a Multi-Barrel Rocket-Launcher (MBRL) system named after Shiva's bow, can fire a salvo of 12 rockets over a period of 44 seconds.</p> <p>The new version is equipped with advanced technology to enhance its strength. The metal weight is lesser compared to the earlier version.</p> <p>The newly tested system can achieve a range of up to 45km which is a big feat for the Indian Army.</p>	D

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	<p>The existing Pinaka system, which is already in the Army, has a range of up to 35-37km.</p> <p>Significance: The new incarnation of pinaka represents one of the few examples of an evolutionary process being followed with an indigenous Indian weapon system.</p>			<p>Buddha or Karl Marx</p> <p>The Untouchable: Who are They and Why They Have Become Untouchables</p> <p>Buddha and His Dhamma</p> <p>3 is correct: The Rise and Fall of Hindu Women.</p>
<p>84</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Jordan is bounded to the north by Syria, to the east by Iraq, to the southeast and south by Saudi Arabia, and to the west by Israel and the West Bank.</p>	<p>A</p>		<p>Dr B.R. Ambedkar</p> <p>Popularly known as Baba Saheb. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and is called the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'.</p>
<p>85</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Dr. Ambedkar was a social reformer, jurist, economist, author, polyglot (knowing or using several languages) orator, a scholar and thinker of comparative religions.</p> <p>The journals written by BR Ambedkar are:</p> <p>1 is correct: Mooknayak (1920)</p> <p>2 is correct: Bahishkrit Bharat (1927)</p> <p>Samatha (1929)</p> <p>4 is correct: Janata (1930)</p> <p>Books:</p> <p>Annihilation of Caste</p>			<p>He was a jurist and an economist. Born into a caste that was considered untouchable, he faced many injustices and discrimination in society. He was born in Mhow in the Central Provinces (modern-day Madhya Pradesh) to a Marathi family with roots in the Ambadawe town of Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.</p> <p>Ambedkar was against the caste-based discriminations in society and advocated for the Dalits to organise and demand their rights.</p> <p>He promoted the education of Dalits and made representations to the government in various capacities in this regard. He was part of the Bombay Presidency Committee that</p>

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worked with the Simon Commission in 1925.

He established the Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha to promote education and socio-economic improvements among the Dalits. He started magazines like Mooknayak, Equality Janta and Bahishkrit Bharat.

In 1927, he launched active agitation against untouchability. He organised and agitated for the right of Dalits to enter temples and to draw water from public water resources. He condemned Hindu scriptures that he thought propagated caste discrimination.

He advocated separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes', the term with which Dalits were called at that time. He was in disagreement with Mahatma Gandhi at that time since Gandhi was against any sort of reservation in the electorates. When the British government announced the 'Communal Award' in 1932, Gandhi went on a fast in Yerwada Jail. An agreement was signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar in the jail whereby it was agreed to give reserved seats to the depressed classes within the general electorate. This was called the Poona Pact.

Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party (later transformed into

the Scheduled Castes Federation) in 1936 and contested in 1937 from Bombay to the Central Legislative Assembly. He also contested from Bombay (north-central) after independence in the country's first general elections. But he lost both times.

He also worked as Minister of Labour in the Viceroy's Executive Council. After independence, Ambedkar became the first Law Minister in 1947 under the Congress-led government. Later he resigned due to differences with Jawaharlal Nehru on the Hindu Code Bill.

He was appointed to the Rajya Sabha in 1952 and remained a member till his death.

He advocated a free economy with a stable Rupee. He also mooted birth control for economic development. He also emphasised equal rights for women.

A few months before he died, he converted to Buddhism in a public ceremony in Nagpur and with him, lakhs of Dalits converted to Buddhism.

He authored several books and essays. Some of them are The Annihilation of Caste, Pakistan or the Partition of India, The Buddha and his Dhamma, The Evolution of Provincial

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	<p>Finance in British India, Administration and Finance of the East India Company, etc.</p> <p>Ambedkar considered the Right to Constitutional Remedy as the soul of the Constitution.</p> <p>Ambedkar died of ill health in 1956 in Delhi. He was cremated according to Buddhist rites in Dadar and a memorial is constructed there. The place is called Chaitya Bhoomi. His death anniversary is observed as Mahaparinirvan Din. His birth anniversary is celebrated as Ambedkar Jayanti or Bhim Jayanti on 14 April every year.</p>		<p>An open source API, also called public API, is an application programming interface made publicly available to software developers.</p> <p>Open APIs are published on the internet and shared freely, allowing the owner of a network-accessible service to give universal access to consumers. Hence, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>APIs vs Web Services:</p> <p>APIs and web services are not mutually exclusive. In fact, one is a subset of the other: every web service is an API — since it exposes an application's data and/or functionality — but not every API is a web service. Hence, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>APIs are protocol agnostic. While APIs can use any protocols or design styles, web services usually use specific protocols. Hence, statement 3 is correct.</p> <p>https://www.businessinsider.in/tech/how-to/a-guide-to-apis-software-that-helps-different-apps-work-together-and/articleshow/82620822.cms</p>
<p>86</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The Personal Data Protection Bill 2019 aims to provide for protection of privacy of individuals relating to their Personal Data and to establish a Data Protection Authority of India for the said purposes and the matters concerning the personal data of an individual.</p> <p>It was framed on the recommendations of B N Srikrishna Committee (2018).</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/road-to-data-protection-law-7638088/</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>88</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>The end of the Neolithic period saw the use of metals. Several cultures were based on the use of copper and stone implements.</p> <p>Such a culture is called Chalcolithic and as the name indicates, during the Chalcolithic (Chalco = Copper and</p>
<p>87</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>An 'Application Programming Interface' (API) is an interface that can be used to program software that interacts with an existing application.</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>C</p>

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<p>Lithic = Stone) period, both metal and stone were utilised for the manufacture of the equipment in day-to-day life.</p> <p>It is the first metal age, copper and its alloy bronze which melted at low temperature were used for the manufacture of various objects during this period.</p> <p>The specialty of the Chalcolithic culture was wheel made pottery mostly of red and orange colour.</p> <p>The Malwa culture was a Chalcolithic archaeological culture which existed in the Malwa region of Central India and parts of Maharashtra in the Deccan Peninsula.</p> <p>Sites of the Malwa Culture include Daimabad, Inamgaon, Kayatha, Nagda, Vidisha, Eran, Mandsaur, and Navdatoli (near Maheshwar).</p> <p>https://www.financialexpress.com/lifestyle/science/prehistoric-cave-paintings-discovered-near-delhi-ncr-a-look-at-indias-ancient-cave-arts/2294167/</p>		<p>international legally binding protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.</p> <p>https://www.financialexpress.com/opinion/need-clarity-on-biological-diversity-act/2364402/</p>	
<p>89 NOTE:</p> <p>The Nagoya Protocol applies to genetic resources that are covered by the CBD, and to the benefits arising from their utilization. The Nagoya Protocol also covers traditional knowledge (TK) associated with genetic resources that are covered by the CBD and the benefits arising from its utilization.</p> <p>The CBD's 10th Conference of the Parties, in Nagoya 2010 adopted an</p>	A	<p>90 NOTE:</p> <p>Recently, India and Vietnam signed a letter of intent (LOI) to collaborate in the field of digital media, paving the way for further strengthening the partnership between the two countries.</p> <p>Cooperation at Multiple Fora:</p> <p>At the UN Security Council, both India and Vietnam are serving concurrently as non-permanent members in 2021. Hence, statement 1 is correct.</p> <p>India and Vietnam closely cooperate in various regional forums such as East Asia Summit, Mekong Ganga Cooperation, Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM).</p> <p>The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) is an initiative by six countries – India and five ASEAN countries, namely, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam for cooperation in tourism, culture, education, as well as transport and communications. Hence, statement 2 is correct.</p> <p>http://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/34500/IndiaVietnam+Political+Consultations+and+Strategic+Dialogue</p>	C

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<p>91 NOTE: Enacted in 2001, the law sought to regularise unauthorised land.</p> <p>Statement 1 is correct: The Act envisaged the transfer of ownership rights of state land to its occupants, subject to the payment of a cost, as determined by the government.</p> <p>Statement 2 is correct: The government said the revenue generated would be spent on commissioning hydroelectric power projects, hence the name "Roshni".</p> <p>Further, through amendments, the government also gave ownership rights of agricultural land to farmers occupying it for free, charging them only Rs 100 per kanal as documentation fee.</p> <p>Why it was scrapped?</p> <p>In 2009, the State Vigilance Organisation registered an FIR against several government officials for alleged criminal conspiracy to illegally possess and vest ownership of state land to occupants who did not satisfy criteria under the Roshni Act.</p> <p>In 2014, a report by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) estimated that against the targeted Rs 25,000 crore, only Rs 76 crore had been realised from the transfer of encroached land between 2007 and</p>	C	<p>2013, thus defeating the purpose of the legislation.</p> <p>The report blamed irregularities including arbitrary reduction in prices fixed by a standing committee, and said this was done to benefit politicians and affluent people.</p> <p>92 NOTE: https://www.firstpost.com/india/cabinet-gives-nod-to-continue-across-scheme-for-atmospheric-science-programmes-for-5-years-10161671.html</p> <p>ACROSS Scheme</p> <p>It is related to the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) atmospheric science programmes and covers different elements of weather and climate services.</p> <p>Under the umbrella scheme "ACROSS," each of these aspects is divided into eight sub-schemes.</p> <p>Commissioning of Polarimetric Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs)</p> <p>Weather & Climate Services</p> <p>Atmospheric Observations Network, Numerical Modelling of Weather and Climate</p> <p>Monsoon Mission III</p>	B
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<p>Upgradation of Forecast System</p> <p>Monsoon Convection</p> <p>Clouds, and Climate Change (MC4) and</p> <p>High-Performance Computing systems are the sub-schemes (HPCS).</p> <p>Implementation</p> <p>The Ministry of Earth Sciences will implement it through its institutes, which include the India Meteorological Department (IMD), the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM), the National Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), and the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Service (INCOIS).</p> <p>Each institute has a certain role to play in completing the following tasks using eight different schemes.</p> <p>Significance</p> <p>Weather, climate, ocean forecasting and services will be improved as a result of the scheme. This would include cyclone warnings, storm surge warnings, heatwave warnings, and thunderstorm warnings.</p> <p>The entire process, from forecast development through delivery, necessitates a significant number of</p>	<p>staff at each stage, creating job chances for a large number of people.</p> <tr> <td data-bbox="804 421 890 450">93</td> <td data-bbox="900 421 1426 1079"> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/transportation/shipping/-transport/what-is-hydrogen-enriched-compressed-natural-gas-and-why-are-delhi-buses-using-it/what-is-hcng/slideshow/78804886.cms</p> <p>https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/explained-what-is-hcng-and-what-are-its-benefits/articleshow/78745048.cms</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1426 421 1458 1079">D</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="804 1079 890 1108">94</td> <td data-bbox="900 1079 1426 2107"> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Cultivated cotton obtained from four species of Gossypium genus. Gossypium arboreum, G. herbaceum (2n), G. hirsutum, G. barbadense (4n). Gossypium hirsutum upland cotton, native to Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and southern Florida (90% of world production). Gossypium barbadense known as extra-long staple cotton, native to tropical South America (8% of world production). Gossypium arboreum tree cotton, native to India and Pakistan (less than 2%). Gossypium herbaceum Levant cotton, native to southern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula (less than 2%).</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/sale-of-illegal-htbt-cotton-seeds-doubles/article34852355.ece</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1426 1079 1458 2107">A</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="804 2107 890 2136">96</td> <td data-bbox="900 2107 1426 2136">NOTE:</td> <td data-bbox="1426 2107 1458 2136">C</td> </tr>	93	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/transportation/shipping/-transport/what-is-hydrogen-enriched-compressed-natural-gas-and-why-are-delhi-buses-using-it/what-is-hcng/slideshow/78804886.cms</p> <p>https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/explained-what-is-hcng-and-what-are-its-benefits/articleshow/78745048.cms</p>	D	94	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Cultivated cotton obtained from four species of Gossypium genus. Gossypium arboreum, G. herbaceum (2n), G. hirsutum, G. barbadense (4n). Gossypium hirsutum upland cotton, native to Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and southern Florida (90% of world production). Gossypium barbadense known as extra-long staple cotton, native to tropical South America (8% of world production). Gossypium arboreum tree cotton, native to India and Pakistan (less than 2%). Gossypium herbaceum Levant cotton, native to southern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula (less than 2%).</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/sale-of-illegal-htbt-cotton-seeds-doubles/article34852355.ece</p>	A	96	NOTE:	C
93	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/transportation/shipping/-transport/what-is-hydrogen-enriched-compressed-natural-gas-and-why-are-delhi-buses-using-it/what-is-hcng/slideshow/78804886.cms</p> <p>https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/explained-what-is-hcng-and-what-are-its-benefits/articleshow/78745048.cms</p>	D								
94	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Cultivated cotton obtained from four species of Gossypium genus. Gossypium arboreum, G. herbaceum (2n), G. hirsutum, G. barbadense (4n). Gossypium hirsutum upland cotton, native to Central America, Mexico, the Caribbean and southern Florida (90% of world production). Gossypium barbadense known as extra-long staple cotton, native to tropical South America (8% of world production). Gossypium arboreum tree cotton, native to India and Pakistan (less than 2%). Gossypium herbaceum Levant cotton, native to southern Africa and the Arabian Peninsula (less than 2%).</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/sale-of-illegal-htbt-cotton-seeds-doubles/article34852355.ece</p>	A								
96	NOTE:	C								

<p>Rani Gaidinliu was a Naga spiritual leader.</p> <p>Gaidinliu belonged to the Rongmei clan of the Zeliangrong tribe in the Tamenglong district of western Manipur.</p> <p>Born on January 26, 1915.</p> <p>At 13, she became associated with freedom fighter and religious leader, Haipou Jadonang, and became his lieutenant in his social, religious and political movement.</p> <p>Jadonang, who was also a Rongmei, started the 'Heraka movement', based on ancestral Naga religion, and envisioned an independent Naga kingdom (or Naga-Raja).</p> <p>Rani Gandiliu's association with Jadonang prepared her to fight the British. After the execution of Jadonang, she took up the leadership of the movement — which slowly turned political from religious.</p> <p>Rani started a serious revolt against the British and was eventually imprisoned for life. She was released after 14 years, in 1947.</p> <p>Legacy:</p> <p>Acknowledging her role in the struggle against the British, Jawaharlal Nehru called her the "Daughter of the Hills"</p>	<p>and gave her the title "Rani" or queen.</p> <p>Rani Gaidiliu was one of the few women political leaders who exhibited outstanding courage during the colonial period, despite limitations.</p> <p>Unlike Jadonang, whose approach was inclined to be "millenarian", Rani orchestrated for the need of an armed movement against colonial rule.</p> <p>The 'Rani Gaidinliu Tribal Freedom Fighters Museum' is being built in Manipur's Tamenglong district (Rani Gaidinliu's birthplace).</p> <p>The museum would help preserve and exhibit artefacts related to the tribal freedom fighters, involved in different stages of the fight against the British colonial rule like Anglo-Manipuri War, Kuki-Rebellion, Naga-Raj movements, among others.</p> <p>97 NOTE:</p> <p>In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined the National College, Lahore which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand.</p> <p>In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), started by Sachindranath Sanyal a year earlier.</p> <p>In 1925-26 Bhagat Singh and his colleagues started a militant youth</p>
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organization called the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.

Bhagat Singh

Bhagat Singh was born in 1907 in Lyallpur district (now in Pakistan), and grew up in a Sikh family deeply involved in political activities.

In 1923, Bhagat Singh joined the National College, Lahore which was founded and managed by Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhai Parmanand.

In 1924 in Kanpur, he became a member of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), started by Sachindranath Sanyal a year earlier.

In 1928, HRA was renamed from Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA).

In 1925-26 Bhagat Singh and his colleagues started a militant youth organization called the Naujawan Bharat Sabha.

In 1927, he was first arrested on charges of association with the Kakori Case accused for an article written under the pseudonym Vidrohi (Rebel).

In 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai had led a procession to protest against the arrival of the Simon Commission. The police resorted to a brutal lathi

charge, in which Lala Lajpat Rai was severely injured and later succumbed to his injuries.

To take revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh and his associates plotted the assassination of James A. Scott, the Superintendent of Police.

However, the revolutionaries mistakenly killed J.P. Saunders. The incident is famously known as Lahore Conspiracy case (1929).

Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt threw a bomb on 8 April, 1929 in the Central Legislative Assembly, in protest against the passing of two repressive bills, the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.

The aim was not to kill but to make the deaf hear, and to remind the foreign government of its callous exploitation.

Trial:

Both Bhagat Singh and B.K. Dutt surrendered thereafter and faced trial so they could further promote their cause. They were awarded life imprisonment for this incident.

However, Bhagat Singh was re-arrested for the murder of J.P. Saunders and bomb manufacturing in the Lahore Conspiracy case.

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<p>He was found guilty in this case and was hanged on 23rd March, 1931 in Lahore along with Sukhdev and Rajguru.</p> <p>Every year, March 23 is observed as Martyrs' Day as a tribute to freedom fighters Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru.</p>		<p>In 1914, during World War I, Mahendra Pratap left India and led the German-backed first Provisional Government of India in Kabul, Afghanistan and declared himself its President while waging a war against colonial rule.</p> <p>It was around this time (1917) that Mahendra Pratap was received by Lenin and Leon Trotsky in Petrograd, in Russia.</p>	
<p>98 NOTE:</p> <p>Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh established Prem Maha Vidyalaya, a polytechnic college, in Vrindavan, which offered various courses, including carpentry, pottery and textiles under one roof.</p> <p>In 1913 he took part in Gandhi's campaign in South Africa. He travelled around the world to create awareness about the situation in Afghanistan and India.</p> <p>In 1932, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.</p> <p>Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh</p> <p>Born in a royal family on December 1, 1886 in Hathras, Raja Mahendra Pratap Singh was a freedom fighter, social reformer and a figure representing the Jat community, predominant in Western Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>His legacy:</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>The British announced a bounty on his head and he fled to Japan to continue his movement.</p> <p>In 1911-12, he went off to fight in the looming Balkan War in Turkey, on the side of the Ottoman empire, along with fellow students from the Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College (MAO)</p> <p>In 1932, he was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.</p> <p>His Contributions in the field of education:</p> <p>Established Prem Maha Vidyalaya, a polytechnic college, in Vrindavan, which offered various courses, including carpentry, pottery and textiles under one roof.</p> <p>He gave his own residence to establish the first technical school of the</p>	

<p>country.</p> <p>He founded the world federation.</p> <p>Political career:</p> <p>In 1957, Mahendra Pratap contested elections as an independent and defeated former Prime Minister and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) stalwart Atal Bihari Vajpayee, then a Jan Sangh candidate, from Mathura in western Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>In 1913 he took part in Gandhi's campaign in South Africa.</p> <p>He travelled around the world to create awareness about the situation in Afghanistan and India.</p> <p>In 1925 he went on a mission to Tibet and met the Dalai Lama.</p> <p>In free India, he diligently pursued his ideal of panchayati raj.</p>		<p>India.</p> <p>The construction of the Strategic Crude Oil Storage facilities is being managed by Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited (ISPRL), a Special Purpose Vehicle, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB) under the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.</p> <p>Phase 1 and phase 2:</p> <p>Under Phase I of strategic petroleum reserves (SPR) programme, Government of India, through its Special Purpose Vehicle, Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL), has established petroleum storage facilities with total capacity of 5.33 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) at 3 locations, namely (i) Vishakhapatnam (ii) Mangaluru and (iii) Padur.</p> <p>Under Phase II of the petroleum reserve program, the Government has approved two additional commercial-cum-strategic facilities at Chandikhol (Odisha) and Padur (TN) on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model.</p> <p>Need for strategic oil reserves:</p> <p>In 1990, as the Gulf war engulfed West Asia, India was in the throes of a major energy crisis. By all accounts India's oil reserves at the time were</p>
<p>99 NOTE:</p> <p>Strategic petroleum reserves are huge stockpiles of crude oil to deal with any crude oil-related crisis like the risk of supply disruption from natural disasters, war or other calamities.</p> <p>The petroleum reserves are strategic in nature and the crude oil stored in these reserves will be used during an oil shortage event, as and when declared so by the Government of</p>	<p>C</p>	

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	<p>adequate for only three days. While India managed to avert the crisis then, the threat of energy disruption continues to present a real danger even today.</p> <p>To address energy insecurity, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee government mooted the concept of strategic petroleum reserves in 1998. Today, with Indian Consumption increasing, the case for creating such reserves grows stronger.</p>			<p>Usually, the Government borrows through the issue of government securities called G-secs and Treasury Bills.</p> <p>How does increased government borrowing affect government finances?</p> <p>Bulk of the government's fiscal deficit comes from its interest obligation on past debt.</p> <p>If the government resorts to larger borrowings, more than what it has projected, then its interest costs also go up risking higher fiscal deficit. That hurts government's finances.</p> <p>Larger borrowing programme means that the public debt will go up and especially at a time when the GDP growth is subdued, it will lead to a higher debt-to-GDP ratio.</p>
<p>100</p>	<p>NOTE: Off-budget borrowings</p> <p>Off-budget borrowings are loans that are taken not by the Centre directly, but by another public institution which borrows on the directions of the central government.</p> <p>Such borrowings are used to fulfil the government's expenditure needs.</p> <p>But since the liability of the loan is not formally on the Centre, the loan is not included in the national fiscal deficit.</p> <p>This helps keep the country's fiscal deficit within acceptable limits.</p> <p>What is government borrowing?</p> <p>Borrowing is a loan taken by the government and falls under capital receipts in the Budget document.</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>NOTE: Under what circumstances is the AG's consent not needed?</p> <p>The AG's consent is mandatory when a private citizen wants to initiate a case of contempt of court against a person.</p> <p>However, when the court itself initiates a contempt of court case the AG's consent is not required.</p> <p>The objective behind requiring the consent of the Attorney General before</p>

taking cognizance of a complaint is to save the time of the court.

Consent has been given under Section 15 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 read with Rule 3(c) of the Rules to Regulate Proceedings for Contempt of the Supreme Court, 1975.

The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 defines civil and criminal contempt, and lays down the powers and procedures by which courts can penalise contempt, as well as the penalties that can be given for the offence of contempt.

Contempt of court is the offense of being disobedient to or disrespectful toward a court of law and its officers in the form of behavior that opposes or defies the authority, justice and dignity of the court.

The objective behind requiring the consent of the Attorney General before taking cognizance of a complaint is to save the time of the court.

This is necessary because judicial time is squandered if frivolous petitions are made and the court is the first forum for bringing them in.

The AG's consent is meant to be a safeguard against frivolous petitions, as it is deemed that the AG, as an officer of the court, will independently ascertain whether the complaint is

indeed valid.

Under what circumstances is the AG's consent not needed?

The AG's consent is mandatory when a private citizen wants to initiate a case of contempt of court against a person.

However, when the court itself initiates a contempt of court case the AG's consent is not required.

This is because the court is exercising its inherent powers under the Constitution to punish for contempt and such Constitutional powers cannot be restricted because the AG declined to grant consent.

What happens if the AG denies consent?

If the AG denies consent, the matter all but ends.

The complainant can, however, separately bring the issue to the notice of the court and urge the court to take suo motu cognizance.

Article 129 of the Constitution gives the Supreme Court the power to initiate contempt cases on its own, independent of the motion brought before it by the AG or with the consent of the AG.

<p>102 NOTE:</p> <p>The Delhi High Court upheld the view that the “Right to Privacy” includes the “Right to be Forgotten” and the “Right to be Left Alone”.</p> <p>The court said this in an order passed in response to a suit filed by an unnamed Bengali actor.</p> <p>The Right to be Forgotten falls under the purview of an individual’s right to privacy, which is governed by the Personal Data Protection Bill that is yet to be passed by Parliament.</p> <p>In 2017, the Right to Privacy was declared a fundamental right (under Article 21) by the Supreme Court in its landmark verdict (Puttuswamy case).</p> <p>The court said at the time that “the right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution”.</p> <p>Right to privacy is also governed by the Personal Data Protection Bill that is yet to be passed by Parliament.</p> <p>The bill exclusively talks about the “Right to be Forgotten.”</p> <p>Broadly, under the Right to be forgotten, users can de-link, limit,</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>delete or correct the disclosure of their personal information held by data fiduciaries.</p> <p>But, what are the issues associated with this provision in the Bill?</p> <p>The main issue with the provision is that the sensitivity of the personal data and information cannot be determined independently by the person concerned, but will be overseen by the Data Protection Authority (DPA).</p> <p>This means that while the draft bill gives some provisions under which a user can seek that his data be removed, but his or her rights are subject to authorisation by the Adjudicating Officer who works for the DPA.</p>
		<p>103 NOTE:</p> <p>The Census provides a portrait of the Indian population, while the SECC is a tool to identify beneficiaries of state support.</p> <p>Since the Census falls under the Census Act of 1948, all data are considered confidential, whereas all the personal information given in the SECC is open for use by Government departments to grant and/or restrict benefits to households.</p> <p>The precise number of the population</p>

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<p>of each caste would help tailor the reservation policy to ensure equitable representation of all of them.</p> <p>SECC 2011</p> <p>The Socio-Economic Caste Census of 2011 was a major exercise to obtain data about the socio-economic status of various communities.</p> <p>It had two components: a survey of the rural and urban households and ranking of these households based on pre-set parameters, and a caste census.</p> <p>However, only the details of the economic conditions of the people in rural and urban households were released. The caste data has not been released till now.</p> <p>While SC/ST details are collected as part of the census, details of other castes are not collected by the enumerators. The main method is by self-declaration to the enumerator.</p> <p>So far, backward classes commissions in various States have been conducting their own counts to ascertain the population of backward castes.</p> <p>Every Census in independent India from 1951 to 2011 has published data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled</p>	<p>Tribes, but not on other castes. Before that, every Census until 1931 had data on caste.</p> <p>104 NOTE:</p> <p>Recently, the Prime Minister of India has been conferred by Bhutan's highest civilian award, 'Order of the Druk Gyalpo' also known as "Ngadag Pel gi Khorlo".</p> <p>Other Awards Won by the Indian PM</p> <p>Order of Abdulaziz Al Saud (2016): The highest honour of Saudi Arabia awarded to non-muslim dignitaries.</p> <p>State Order of Ghazi Amir Amanullah Khan (2016): The highest civilian honour of Afghanistan.</p> <p>Grand Collar of the State of Palestine Award (2018): The highest honour of Palestine awarded to foreign dignitaries.</p> <p>Order of Zayed Award (2019): The highest civilian honour of the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>Order of St. Andrew award (2019): The highest civilian honour of Russia</p> <p>Order of the Distinguished Rule of Nishan Izzuddin (2019): The highest honour of the Maldives awarded to foreign dignitaries.</p>
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	King Hamad Order of the Renaissance - First Class (2019): Bahrain's top honour.	
105	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>The item “Cooperative Societies” is a State Subject in the 7th Schedule (entry 32) of the State List in the Constitution of India.</p> <p>There are many Cooperative Societies such as those for sugar and milk, banks, milk unions etc whose members and areas of operation are spread across more than one state.</p> <p>The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 governs such cooperatives.</p> <p>According to MSCS Act, Administrative and financial control of these societies is with the central registrar, with the law making it clear that no state government official can wield any control on them.</p>	A
106	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/business/logistics-ease-rankings-gujarat-retains-top-spot-7613878/</p>	A
107	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://indianexpress.com/article/north-east-india/assam/assam-govt-encroachers-reserve-forest-officials-7613458/</p>	D
108	<p>NOTE:</p>	A
	https://badrinath-kedarnath.gov.in/about-char-dham/shri-kedarnath/	
109	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/unesco-picks-srinagar-as-creative-city/article37387229.ece</p>	B
110	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/ramgarh-wildlife-sanctuary-know-all-about-indias-52nd-and-newest-tiger-reserve-in-rajasthan-2469480</p>	A
111	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/opinion/afghan-economy-could-take-a-beating/article36047243.ece</p>	C
112	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/world/india-in-collaboration-with-un-launches-tech-platform-for-peacekeepers/article35990423.ece</p>	D
113	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/two-indian-naval-ships-arrive-in-guam-to-take-part-in-malabar-exercise/article36044432.ece</p>	C
114	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/negotiating_groups_maps_e.htm?group_selected=GRP017</p>	B
115	<p>NOTE:</p>	C

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	https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2021/dec/15/bengaluru-based-stand-up-comedian-shravan-booked-for-making-offensive-comments-against-musical-pil-2395849.html		
116	NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/spotted-butterfly-species-never-seen-before-in-delhi-7603273/	B	
117	NOTE: https://scroll.in/latest/1013070/recording-number-of-488-journalists-detained-in-2021-says-media-watchdog-reporters-without-borders	C	
118	NOTE: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1781080	B	
119	NOTE: https://www.hindustantimes.com/science/scientists-who-created-world-s-first-living-robots-now-say-they-can-reproduce-101638247804470.html	C	
120	NOTE: https://www.nasa.gov/feature/goddard/2021/nasa-enters-the-solar-atmosphere-for-the-first-time-bringing-new-discoveries	B	
121	NOTE: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1745479 It is India's first Cattle Genomic Chip	A	
			<p>conservation</p> <p>varieties of indigenous cattle breeds and helps towards doubling farmers' income by 2022.</p> <p>o It is the largest cattle chip in the world with 11,496 markers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Till now India's dairy development program has been referring to chips which are developed for foreign western breeds of cattle. • This indigenous chip was developed by the National Institute of Animal Biotechnology (Hyderabad), an autonomous institution under the aegis of the Department of Biotechnology.
122	NOTE: https://www.gavi.org/vaccineswork/what-are-nucleic-acid-vaccines-and-how-could-they-be-used-against-covid-19 Recently, Zydus Cadilla, a pharmaceutical company, got approval for ZyCov-D, its plasmid DNA vaccine against COVID-19. It is the world's first DNA vaccine against COVID-19. Vaccine was developed in partnership with Department of Biotechnology under 'Mission COVID	B	

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<p>Suraksha' (launched under Atma Nirbhar Bharat package 3.0).</p> <p>Both DNA and RNA are types of Nucleic acid vaccines (also known as gene-based vaccines).</p> <p>Nucleic Acid vaccines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instead of injecting a weakened form of a virus or bacteria into the body, Nucleic acid vaccines use genetic material from a disease-causing virus or bacterium (a pathogen) to stimulate an immune response against it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o That immune response, which produces antibodies, is what protects us from getting infected if the real virus enters our bodies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the vaccine, the genetic material could be DNA or RNA. <p>Advantages of Nucleic acid vaccines</p> <p>Safe and non-infectious as they are not made with pathogen particles or inactivated pathogen.</p> <p>Can generate a stronger type of immunity and are well tolerated as compared to traditional vaccines.</p> <p>Can be produced more rapidly as they do not require a host for growth, e.g., eggs or bacteria.</p>	<p>C</p>
<p>123 NOTE:</p>	
<p>https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/life-style/health-fitness/health-news/marburg-virus-outbreak-all-you-need-to-know-about-the-ebola-like-disease/articleshow/85267145.cms</p> <p>Guinea, in western Africa, have confirmed a case of the Marburg disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It is highly virulent disease that causes haemorrhagic fever, with a fatality ratio of up to 88%. o Belongs to same family as Ebola virus. o First outbreak was in 1967 in Germany and Serbia simultaneously. o Humans catch this infection through prolonged exposure to mines or caves inhabited by Rousettus bats. o It can spread through human-to-human transmission via direct contact of infected people, and with contaminated surfaces and materials. 	
<p>124 NOTE:</p> <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/puducherry/puducherry-govt-to-raise-125-cr-through-securities/article37131311.ece</p> <p>Dated G-Secs are securities which carry a fixed or floating coupon (interest rate) which is paid on the face value, on half-yearly basis.</p>	<p>A</p>

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	<p>Generally, the tenor of dated securities ranges from 5 years to 40 years.</p>			<p>Institute of Social Defence.</p>	
<p>125</p>	<p>NOTE: The Constitution of India states that, until Parliament provides otherwise, all proceedings in the Supreme Court are to be in the English language only. The Parliament has not made any provision for the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court. Hence, the Supreme Court hears only those who petition or appeal in English.</p> <p>The Constitution of India states that, until Parliament provides otherwise, all proceedings in high courts are to be in the English language only. Later the parliament passed the Official Languages Act of 1963, which enables the governor of a state, with the previous consent of the president, to authorise the use of Hindi or any other official language of the state for judgements, decrees and orders passed by the high court of the state. But these should be accompanied by an English translation.</p>	<p>A</p>		<p>The idea of TAPAS was conceptualized at a time when exploring the online medium for work and education had become imperative due to the outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic.</p> <p>It was fuelled by the Ministry's vision of ensuring maximum participation of stakeholders and volunteers working in the field of social defence for better training and capacity building.</p> <p>TAPAS is the initiative of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, to provide access to lectures by subject experts, study material, and more, but in a manner that it supplements the physical classroom without compromising on the quality of teaching.</p> <p>The main objective of introducing the course modules is to impart training and enhance the knowledge and skills for the capacity building of the participants.</p>	
<p>126</p>	<p>NOTE: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=1745781 Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment launched an online portal TAPAS (Training for Augmenting Productivity and Services), developed by the National</p>	<p>D</p>		<p>127 NOTE: http://eptrienviis.nic.in/All%20PDF%20Files/7.Seshachalam%20Biosphere%20Reserve%20Article.pdf</p> <p>The Seshachalam Hills are hilly ranges part of the Eastern Ghats in southern Andhra Pradesh state, in southeastern India.</p>	<p>C</p>

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<p>In 2010 it was designated as a Biosphere Reserve. Some of the rare and endemic plant species like Red Sanders and Slender Loris are found in this region. Red sanders are used in medicines, soaps, spiritual rituals.</p> <p>Tirupati Balaji Temple, a major Hindu pilgrimage town is located in the hills. The hills contain seven peaks namely, Anjanadri, Garudadri, Narayanadri, Neeladri, Seshadri, Venkatadri and Vrishabhadri.</p> <p>The Sri Venkateshwara National Park is also located in the Biosphere Reserve. The famous Natural Arch, Tirumala Hills is also a part of it.</p> <p>The vegetation in the Seshachalam Biosphere Reserve mainly consists of Dry deciduous mixed forests with patches of moist deciduous forests in the valleys.</p> <p>The globally threatened Yellow-throated Bulbul is seen here. The critically endangered Oriental White-backed Vulture is found in the Sri Venkateshwara National Park.</p>		<p>Swamitva Yojana Launched by the Panchayati Raj ministry on Panchayati Raj Diwas (April 24th, 2020).</p> <p>The scheme seeks to map residential land ownership in the rural sector using modern technology like the use of drones.</p> <p>The scheme aims to revolutionise property record maintenance in India. Under the scheme, residential land in villages will be measured using drones to create a non-disputable record. Property cards for every property in the village will be prepared by states using accurate measurements delivered by drone mapping. These cards will be given to property owners and will be recognised by the land revenue records department.</p> <p>The delivery of property rights through an official document will enable villagers to access bank finance using their property as collateral.</p> <p>The property records for a village will also be maintained at the Panchayat level, allowing for the collection of associated taxes from the owners. The money generated from these local taxes will be used to build rural infrastructure and facilities.</p> <p>Freeing the residential properties including the land of title disputes and the creation of an official record is likely to result in appreciation in the market value of the properties.</p> <p>The accurate property records can be used for facilitating tax collection, new</p>
<p>128 NOTE: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/what-is-swamitva-yojana-launched-by-pm-narendra-modi-all-you-need-to-know/story-UpshkST02eW59ZGsF9jxLK.html</p>	<p>D</p>	

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	<p>building and structure plans, issuing of permits and thwarting attempts at property grabbing.</p>		
<p>129</p>	<p>NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-is-carbon-watch-indias-1st-app-to-assess-ones-carbon-footprint-7198710/</p> <p>Chandigarh became the first state or Union Territory in India to launch Carbon Watch, a mobile application to assess the carbon footprint of an individual. Although the app can be accessed by everyone, it has specific options for the residents of Chandigarh to compile a detailed study.</p> <p>The application can be downloaded through a QR code in Android supported smart cell phones.</p> <p>Carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases especially carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by particular human activity.</p> <p>Making the people Climate-Smart Citizens while making them capable of accessing their carbon footprint, along with providing them with steps to reduce it, is the motive behind the application.</p>	D	
<p>130</p>	<p>NOTE: https://www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/plastic-bag-bans-can-</p>	D	
	<p>help-reduce-toxic-fumes#:~:text=The%20burning%20of%20plastics%20releases,and%20human%20and%20animal%20health.&text=Burning%20plastic%20also%20releases%20black,climate%20change%20and%20air%20pollution.http://nfunario.ca/upload/files/userfiles/Burning%20Plastic.pdf</p> <p>Incineration of plastic waste in an open field is a major source of air pollution. Most of the times, the municipal solid waste containing about 12% of plastics is burnt, releasing toxic gases like Dioxins, Furans, Mercury and Polychlorinated Biphenyls into the atmosphere.</p> <p>Dioxin is a general term that describes a group of hundreds of chemicals that are highly persistent in the environment.</p> <p>The most toxic compound is 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin or TCDD.</p> <p>Furan is a heterocyclic organic compound, it is a colorless, flammable, highly volatile liquid with a boiling point close to room temperature.</p>		
<p>131</p>	<p>NOTE: The mission is to test the new technology to be prepared in case an asteroid head towards Earth in the future.</p> <p>The aim is to test the newly developed technology that would allow a spacecraft to crash into an asteroid</p>	B	

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<p>and change its course.</p> <p>After the mission has collided with the asteroid, scientists will study its impact on the trajectory of the asteroid with a range of telescopes deployed on different regions of the planet.</p> <p>DART will be the first demonstration of the kinetic impactor technique to change the motion of an asteroid in space.</p> <p>The target of the spacecraft is a small moonlet called Dimorphos (Greek for “two forms”).</p> <p>Dimorphos orbits a larger asteroid named Didymos (Greek for “twin”).</p> <p>Statement 3 is correct: It is a suicide mission and the spacecraft will be completely destroyed.</p> <p>The collision is expected to take place between 26th September and 1st October, 2022.</p> <p>DART is a low-cost spacecraft.</p> <p>It has two solar arrays and uses hydrazine propellant for maneuvering the spacecraft.</p> <p>It also carries about 10 kg of xenon which will be used to demonstrate the agency’s new thrusters called NASA Evolutionary Xenon Thruster–</p>	<p>Commercial (NEXT-C) in space.</p> <p>NEXT-C gridded ion thruster system provides a combination of performance and spacecraft integration capabilities that make it uniquely suited for deep space robotic missions.</p> <p>The spacecraft carries a high-resolution imager called Didymos Reconnaissance and Asteroid Camera for Optical Navigation (DRACO).</p> <p>Images from DRACO will be sent to Earth in real-time and will help study the impact site and surface of Dimorphos (the target asteroid).</p> <p>DART will also carry a small satellite or CubeSat named LICIACube (Light Italian CubeSat for Imaging of Asteroids).</p> <p>LICIACube is expected to capture images of the impact and the impact crater formed as a result of the collision.</p> <p>Didymos is a perfect system for the test mission because it is an eclipsing binary which means it has a moonlet that regularly orbits the asteroid and which can be seen when it passes in front of the main asteroid.</p> <p>Earth-based telescopes can study this variation in brightness to understand how long it takes Dimorphos to orbit</p>
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	Didymos.			officer in charge of the nearest police station along with a report detailing the circumstances that led to the arrest.	
132	<p>NOTE: A disturbed area is one which is declared by notification under Section 3 of the AFSPA.</p> <p>An area can be disturbed due to differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities.</p> <p>The Central Government, or the Governor of the State or administrator of the Union Territory can declare the whole or part of the State or Union Territory as a disturbed area.</p> <p>In simple terms, AFSPA gives armed forces the power to maintain public order in “disturbed areas”.</p> <p>Powers given to armed forces:</p> <p>They have the authority to prohibit a gathering of five or more persons in an area, can use force or even open fire after giving due warning if they feel a person is in contravention of the law.</p> <p>If reasonable suspicion exists, the army can also arrest a person without a warrant; enter or search premises without a warrant; and ban the possession of firearms.</p> <p>Any person arrested or taken into custody may be handed over to the</p>	D	133	<p>NOTE: The Golan Heights is a rocky plateau with an area of 1,800km²; on the border between Israel and Syria in south-western Syria.</p> <p>India has not recognized Golan heights as Israel territory and has called for the return of Golan Heights to Syria.</p> <p>The Golan Heights were captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 conflict and annexed in 1981 — a move not recognized internationally.</p> <p>International Recognition of Golan Heights:</p> <p>The European Union said its position on the status of the Golan Heights was unchanged and it did not recognize Israeli sovereignty over the area.</p> <p>The Arab League, which suspended Syria in 2011 after the start of its civil war has said the move is “completely beyond international law”.</p> <p>Egypt, which made peace with Israel in 1979, said it still considers the Golan as occupied Syrian territory.</p>	C

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	<p>India has also not recognized Golan heights as Israel territory and has called for the return of Golan Heights to Syria.</p> <p>In 2019, U.S. President Donald Trump has announced that the US may recognize Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights.</p>		
<p>134</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <p>Anti-dumping duty is a protectionist tariff that a domestic government imposes on foreign imports that it believes are priced below fair market value.</p> <p>In the long-term, anti-dumping duties can reduce the international competition of domestic companies producing similar goods.</p> <p>The use of anti-dumping measures as an instrument of fair competition is not permitted by the World Trade Organisation.</p> <p>Dumping:</p> <p>Dumping is said to occur when the goods are exported by a country to another country at a price lower than the price it normally charges in its own home market.</p> <p>This is an unfair trade practice which can have a distortive effect on international trade.</p> <p>Objective of Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD):</p> <p>Imposition of Anti-dumping duty is a measure to rectify the situation arising out of the dumping of goods</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>and its trade distortive effect.</p> <p>In the long-term, anti-dumping duties can reduce the international competition of domestic companies producing similar goods.</p> <p>It is a protectionist tariff that a domestic government imposes on foreign imports that it believes are priced below fair market value.</p> <p>The use of anti-dumping measures as an instrument of fair competition is permitted by the World Trade Organisation.</p> <p>Different from Countervailing Duties: ADD is a customs duty on imports providing a protection against the dumping of goods at prices substantially lower than the normal value whereas Countervailing duty is a customs duty on goods that have received government subsidies in the originating or exporting country.</p> <p>WTO's Provisions Related to Anti-Dumping Duty:</p> <p>Validity: An anti-dumping duty is valid for a period of five years from the date of imposition unless revoked earlier.</p> <p>Sunset Review: It can be extended for a further period of five years through a sunset or expiry review investigation.</p> <p>A Sunset review/ expiry review is an evaluation of the need for the continued existence of a program or an agency. It allows for an assessment of the effectiveness and performance of the program or agency.</p>

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	Such a review can be initiated suo moto or on the basis of a duly substantiated request received from or on behalf of the domestic industry.				
135	<p>NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/who-was-pandit-madan-mohan-malaviya-freedom-fighter-and-educationist-6184723</p> <p>https://therealkashmir.com/mahama-na-malviya-was-the-conductor-of-social-harmony/</p>	A		<p>After returning to India he took up various civil service works under the Maharaja of the Princely state of Baroda and became increasingly involved in nationalist politics in the Indian National Congress and the nascent revolutionary movement in Bengal with the Anushilan Samiti.</p> <p>He was arrested in the aftermath of a number of bombings linked to his organization in a public trial where he faced charges of treason for Alipore Conspiracy. However Sri Aurobindo could only be convicted and imprisoned for writing articles against British colonial rule in India. He was released when no evidence could be provided, following the murder of a prosecution witness, Narendranath Goswami, during the trial. During his stay in the jail, he had mystical and spiritual experiences, after which he moved to Pondicherry, leaving politics for spiritual work.</p> <p>At Pondicherry, Sri Aurobindo developed a spiritual practice he called Integral Yoga.</p> <p>The central theme of his vision was the evolution of human life into a divine life in divine body.</p> <p>He believed in a spiritual realisation that not only liberated but transformed human nature, enabling a divine life on earth. In 1926, with</p>	
136	<p>NOTE: Sri Aurobindo Ghose born 15 August 1872 in Calcutta and died 5 December 1950 in Pondicherry.</p> <p>He was an Indian social political and spiritual philosopher, yoga guru, maharishi, poet, revolutionary leader and Indian nationalist ideologue.</p> <p>He was also a journalist, editing newspapers such as Bande Mataram.</p> <p>He joined the Indian movement for independence from British colonial rule, until 1910 was one of its influential leaders and then became a spiritual reformer, introducing his visions on human progress and spiritual evolution.</p> <p>Aurobindo studied for the Indian Civil Service at King's College, Cambridge, England.</p>	D			

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<p>the help of his spiritual collaborator, Mirra Alfassa (referred to as “The Mother”), Sri Aurobindo Ashram was founded.</p> <p>His main literary works are</p> <p>The Life Divine, which deals with the philosophical aspect of Integral Yoga;</p> <p>Synthesis of Yoga, which deals with the principles and methods of Integral Yoga; and</p> <p>Savitri: A Legend and a Symbol, an epic poem.</p>		<p>imposing sanctions and other tough actions.</p> <p>Iran responded by intensifying its enrichment of uranium and building of centrifuges, while maintaining its insistence that its nuclear development was for civilian and not military purposes.</p> <p>Again, In January 2020, following the drone strike on Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps commander Gen. Qasem Soleiman, Iran announced that it would no longer observe the JCPOA’s restraints.</p>	
<p>137 NOTE:</p> <p>Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).</p> <p>The JCPOA was the result of prolonged negotiations from 2013 and 2015 between Iran and P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union, or the EU).</p> <p>Under the deal, Tehran agreed to significantly cut its stores of centrifuges, enriched uranium and heavy-water, all key components for nuclear weapons.</p> <p>What’s the concern now?</p> <p>Trump pulled the U.S. out of the accord in 2018. Besides, he opted for a “maximum pressure” campaign by</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The collapse of the JCPOA drags Iran towards nuclear brinkmanship, like North Korea, which has created major geopolitical instability in the region and beyond.</p> <p>Significance of the deal for India:</p> <p>Removing sanctions may revive India’s interest in the Chabahar port, Bandar Abbas port, and other plans for regional connectivity.</p> <p>This would further help India to neutralize the Chinese presence in Gwadar port, Pakistan.</p> <p>Restoration of ties between the US and Iran will help India to procure cheap Iranian oil and aid in energy security.</p>	

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<p>138 NOTE:</p> <p>The artificial Sun experiment is being developed through a reactor, with the help of nuclear fusion.</p> <p>The mission mimics the energy generation process of the sun.</p> <p>The reactor consists of an advanced nuclear fusion experimental research device located in Hefei, China.</p> <p>It is one of three major domestic tokamaks that are presently being operated across the country.</p> <p>The EAST project is part of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) facility, which will become the world's largest nuclear fusion reactor when it becomes operational in 2035.</p> <p>The ITER project includes the contributions of several countries, including India, South Korea, Japan, Russia and the United States.</p> <p>How does the 'artificial sun' EAST work?</p> <p>It replicates the nuclear fusion process carried out by the sun and stars.</p> <p>For nuclear fusion to occur, tremendous heat and pressure are applied on hydrogen atoms so that they fuse together.</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>The nuclei of deuterium and tritium — both found in hydrogen — are made to fuse together to create a helium nucleus, a neutron along with a whole lot of energy.</p> <p>Here, fuel is heated to temperatures of over 150 million degrees C so that it forms a hot plasma “soup” of subatomic particles.</p> <p>With the help of a strong magnetic field, the plasma is kept away from the walls of the reactor to ensure it does not cool down and lose its potential to generate large amounts of energy. The plasma is confined for long durations for fusion to take place.</p>	
		<p>139 NOTE:</p> <p>The autonomous district created under sixth schedule fall under the executive authority of state.</p> <p>The Governor is empowered to increase or decrease area of autonomous district.</p> <p>The district and regional councils are empowered to assess and collect land revenue and to impose certain specified taxes.</p> <p>Sixth Schedule</p> <p>The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the</p>	<p>A</p>

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<p>administration of the tribal areas in the four north-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram as per Article 244.</p> <p>The Governor is empowered to increase or decrease the areas or change the names of the autonomous districts. While executive powers of the Union extend in Scheduled areas with respect to their administration in Vth schedule, the VIth schedule areas remain within executive authority of the state.</p> <p>The acts of Parliament or the state legislature do not apply to autonomous districts and autonomous regions or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.</p> <p>The Councils have also been endowed with wide civil and criminal judicial powers, for example establishing village courts etc. However, the jurisdiction of these councils is subject to the jurisdiction of the concerned High Court.</p> <p>The sixth schedule to the Constitution includes 10 autonomous district councils in 4 states. These are:</p> <p>Assam: Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Autonomous Council and Dima Hasao Autonomous District Council.</p>	<p>Meghalaya: Garo Hills Autonomous District Council, Jaintia Hills Autonomous District Council and Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council.</p> <p>Tripura: Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council.</p> <p>Mizoram: Chakma Autonomous District Council, Lai Autonomous District Council, Mara Autonomous District Council.</p>
	<p>140 NOTE:</p> <p>Variyankunna Kunjahammed Haji</p> <p>He was one of the leaders of the Malabar Rebellion of 1921.</p> <p>He raised 75000 natives, seized control of large territory from the British rule and set up a parallel government.</p> <p>In January 1922, under the guise of a treaty, the British betrayed Haji through his close friend Unyan Musaliyar, arresting him from his hideout and producing him before a British judge.</p> <p>He was sentenced to death along with his compatriots.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A</p>
	<p>141 NOTE:</p> <p>National Commodities and Derivatives Exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCDEX is an online commodities <p style="text-align: right;">B</p>

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	<p>exchange dealing primarily in agricultural commodities in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a public limited company, established on 23 April 2003 under the Companies Act, 1956. • The exchange was founded by some of India's leading financial institutions such as ICICI Bank Limited, the National Stock Exchange of India and the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, among others. • NCDEX is located in Mumbai but has offices across the country to facilitate trade. Trading is done on 27 commodity contracts as of March 2018. These include 25 contracts for agricultural products. NCDEX is run by an independent board of directors with no direct interest in agriculture. https://www.thehindu.com/business/markets/sebi-suspends-futures-trading-in-key-farm-crops/article37999345.ece 	
<p>142</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan laid the foundation stone of the Red Fort in 1618 and held its inauguration in 1647. • Red fort is the fusion of the Timurids and the Persians architectural styles. • Ustad Ahmad Lahauri was the architect of the Red Fort. • Indo-Islamic and Mughal architectural styles are present in the Red Fort Complex. • It is on the list of UNESCO World Heritage sites. 	<p>C</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is situated on the Banks of River Yamuna. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/delhi-hc-rejects-plea-seeking-possession-of-red-fort/article38000999.ece</p>	
<p>143</p>	<p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kodavali Buddhist site comes from the golden era of Buddhism in coastal Andhra Pradesh. Hence option (d) is correct. • The three centuries preceding and after CE witnessed a phenomenal rise and growth of Buddhist institutions in Andhra Pradesh. • Kodavali is one of the 50 sites so far discovered in the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh. • Historian Robert Sewell and archaeologist Alexander Rea are credited with discovering the site at Kodavali in the 1880s where the first Buddhist rock edict in Brahmi script was also found. • The inscription has a reference to a local king called Chandasati who offered gifts to the monastery and constructed wells for the monks. • The inscription can be dated to the 2nd Century CE. Some claim the site came into existence between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/stop-mining-near-buddhist-site-asi-urges-state-govt/article38000655.ece</p>	<p>D</p>
	<p>144</p>	<p>D</p>

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	<p>Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It seeks to confiscate properties of economic offenders who have left the country to avoid facing criminal prosecution or refuse to return to the country to face prosecution. • Fugitive Economic Offender (FEO) is a person against whom an arrest warrant has been issued for committing an offence listed in the Act and the value of the offence is at least Rs. 100 crore. • Some of the offences listed in the act are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Counterfeiting government stamps or currency. ○ Cheque dishonour ○ Money laundering ○ Transactions defrauding creditors. <p>https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/13109-cr-recovered-from-economic-fugitives-finmin/article37998911.ece</p>	
<p>145 NOTE:</p> <p>Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)</p> <p>Out of the 7 members,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five are from South Asia – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bangladesh ○ Bhutan ○ India 	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nepal ○ Sri Lanka • Two are from Southeast Asia – ○ Myanmar ○ Thailand <p>https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/bimstec-working-on-joint-disaster-relief-plans/article38001276.ece</p>	
<p>146 NOTE:</p>	<p>PTAs or Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is a special status given in trade by various countries. In this type of agreement, two or more partners give preferential right of entry to certain products by reducing duties on an agreed number of tariff lines.</p> <p>Tariffs may even be reduced to zero for some products even in a PTA. India signed a PTA with Afghanistan.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A</p>
<p>147 NOTE:</p>	<p>https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/what-are-the-minsk-agreements-on-the-ukraine-conflict-7659646/</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">D</p>
<p>148 NOTE:</p>	<p>https://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/bollywood/the-real-story-behind-shyam-benegal-bose-the-</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">B</p>

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	forgotten-hero-7624036/	
149	NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-valneva-vaccine-covid-19-effectively-7579891/	A
150	NOTE: https://indianexpress.com/article/india/added-by-british-for-stability-sand-inside-sun-temple-may-be-cleared-7695485/	A