

"Relevant UPSC 2023 questions found in our group"

- ❖ The pictures included in this collection were taken directly from our group only
- ❖ Answers to the questions can be obtained through quizzes, newspaper highlights, or PDFs with some basic concept ideas
- ❖ Some questions have a direct connection to the topics discussed.
- ❖ For certain questions, one or two options are clearly mentioned
- ❖ At Bottom - same concepts mentioned(lack in direct qns)
- ❖ If you find this collection useful, feel free to share it with your friends as well.

3. With reference to ancient South India, Korkai, Poompuhar and Muchiri were well known as

(a) capital cities

(b) ports

(c) centres of iron-and-steel making

(d) shrines of Jain Tirthankaras

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu 📰)

Which one of the following was an important Pandya port, celebrated for its pearls in Sangam poems and Greek accounts ?

Anonymous Quiz



12% Muchiri

34% Puhar

34% Arikamedu

20% Korkai

132 answers

457 1:12 PM

Leave a comment

Ports.pdf
809.5 KB PDF

A document mentioning all the important ancient as well as Medieval India Ports along with PYQ's from the same topic

Taken from Upinder Singh, Romila Thapar, NCERT and AL Basham's book

Will Hardly take you 5 minutes, learn and google them for long term retention.



2

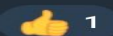
431 9:39 PM



ancient port.docx
298.5 KB DOCX



3



1

506 9:40 PM



Leave a comment



When Roman merchants and soldiers came to Madurai to trade in pepper

These traders used to take advantage of the monsoonal winds blowing in the Arabian Sea to reach Kerala ports. It was a perilous 45-day journey from a port in Egypt to Musiri. From there, they would make the journey by road to cross the Western Ghats

Reshita Rose

Just a furlong away from where three rivers — Vaigai, Marudhanidhi and Manar — meet at Kottamangaludi was built a tall gate by the Pandya king, otherwise known as a **changan chudai**. During the monsoons, the drifting breeze brought rich alluvial soil from the far side of the river. The gate was a rich sign of the Pandya king's power. The Roman traders used to take advantage of the monsoonal winds blowing in the Arabian Sea to reach the ports in Kerala. It was a perilous 45-day journey from a port in Egypt to Musiri in Kerala. From there, they would make the journey by road to cross the Western Ghats.

Historian C. Sankhalingam of Pandya Nadu Research Centre says, their first foray must have been through the Changan chudai, a high wall that stood over a canal engaged with the flow of the river. The gate was a rich sign of the Pandya king's power. The Roman traders used to take advantage of the monsoonal winds blowing in the Arabian Sea to reach the ports in Kerala. It was a perilous 45-day journey from a port in Egypt to Musiri in Kerala. From there, they would make the journey by road to cross the Western Ghats.

Another route those merchants would have taken was the one passing through Thandikkai, located at a distance of about 1,200 metres above sea level. It is 10 km from the changan chudai at Kottamangaludi. Though these routes would have been treacherous as they curved their way



Symbol of prosperity past: The remains of the ancient changan chudai at Kottamangaludi near Dattapada in Tiruppur district is a testament

around the thick shola forests that covered these ghats sections, it was the lure of pepper that kept these traders going. With a climate just perfect for growing pepper, these vines grew in abundance and residents were always on the lookout to sell their excess produce. Cultivation does not always have to flourish on the banks of a river and Thandikkai is a case in point. The region was a flourishing habitation much before the first age and the dwellers still stand to testify to this fact.

Yet another route that saw a heavy flow of commercial traffic was the one that wound itself through the Shanmukhi Pass. According to Mr. Sankhalingam, this route was taken by

traders of precious stones. Wealthy Romans adorned themselves with pearls sourced from Korkai and other precious ornaments from the region. All routes led to Madurai. And all these routes ended in one place: Madurai, the city built in the form of a lotus on the southern bank of the Vaigai. The city was known as **Aravindam**, which means 'land of lotus'. The city was built around the Vaigai river. The city was known as **Aravindam**, which means 'land of lotus'. The city was built around the Vaigai river.

commercial heart of the kingdom rested. Various poems of the Sangam literature talk of how the tall and burly 'varuna' rubbed shoulders with the local inhabitants in the bustling metropolis. The 'varuna' brought with them their rich and glossy pottery known as **Aravindam**, which means 'land of lotus'. The city was built around the Vaigai river. The city was known as **Aravindam**, which means 'land of lotus'. The city was built around the Vaigai river.

Porters, Musicians and Soldiers. These guilds had members who were not only traders but also those who had along with their own sense of soldiers. To buy pepper from the region, a trading centre was established at Thandikkai as early as the 1st Century. Archaeological evidence in the form of a copper inscription in the region speaks of a guild that was operating in the region, says Mr. Sankhalingam.

There were other things made that led one away from Madurai. After trade was done, loaded with precious stones and commodities, these traders took the land routes to reach the ports on the west coast — Arikamedu, Chikamedu, Kaveripattinam, Kappadipattinam, Korkai, Marudhanidhi, Nagapattinam, Pattinam and Thandikkai. Mr. Sankhalingam says that an early form of corporate social responsibility initiative can be traced to the fact that traders constructed tanks and temples during their journey to sell the story in one basin down Changan chudai at Kottamangaludi, which is about 10 km from Madurai. Today, the river is dry and mud but trickles down in silence. The main residence of the changan chudai is on its side, with a fading image of a king and his consort. For the locals, it is a historical relic. The structure on the river is a reminder of the past. The structure is a reminder of the past. The structure is a reminder of the past.

For feedback and suggestions, the reader can write to the editor at editor@thehindu.co.in with the subject 'Tamil Nadu report'.

13. Which one of the following statements best reflects the **Chief** purpose of the 'Constitution' of a country?

- (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- (b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- (c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
- (d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

D. 1, 2 and 3 only



The doctrine of Basic Structure is nothing but a judicial innovation to ensure that the power of amendment is not misused by Parliament

The basic structure theory of the Constitution of India implies that

Anonymous Quiz

- 64% Certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they cannot be abrogated 
- 8% fundamental rights cannot be abridged or taken away 
- 23% the Constitution cannot be amended except in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Art, 368 
- 5% Preamble of the Constitution cannot be amended for it is not a part of the Constitution 

85 answers

386 1:23 PM



Leave a comment



that the Supreme Court prevented the National Judicial Appointments Commission, a body to appoint judges to the superior courts in the country, from coming into existence by striking down the relevant amendment to the Constitution and a parliamentary law to give effect to it. But it is difficult not to see his attack on the basic structure doctrine as part of the current dispensation's tirade against the judiciary and its grievance that it does not have enough say in the appointment of judges.

The idea that the basic structure doctrine undermines parliamentary sovereignty is simply wrong. Parliament is sovereign in its domain, but it is still bound by the limitations imposed by the Constitution. Mr. Dhankhar seems to have a problem with any sort of limitation on Parliament's jurisdiction to amend the Constitution. Surely, he could not have forgotten that the basic structure doctrine had helped save the Constitution from being undermined through the misuse of parliamentary majority. The main purpose of the doctrine is to ensure that some fundamental features of the Constitution are not legislated out of existence. It has been invoked to strike down amendments only in a few cases, but many others have survived basic structure challenges. Parliamentary majority is transient, but essential features of the Constitution such as the rule of law, parliamentary form of government, separation of powers, the idea of equality, and free and fair elections ought to be perennially protected from legislative excess. It may be open to a new Constituent Assembly to come up with another constitution that changes these fundamental concepts, but a legislature formed under the current Constitution cannot be allowed to change its core identity.

49. Consider the following :

1. Demographic performance
2. Forest and ecology
3. Governance reforms
4. Stable government
5. Tax and fiscal efforts

For the horizontal tax devolution, the Fifteenth Finance Commission used how many of the above as criteria other than population area and income distance?

- (a) Only two
- (b) Only three
- (c) Only four
- (d) All five

← 15th finance commission X



Population -15 percentage
Income distance - 45 %
Area - 15% Tax efforts - 2.5%

Based on revenue sharing formula of 15th finance commission Which one of the following has given Higher weightage?

Anonymous Quiz

43% Population



8% Area

24% Income distance



25% Tax efforts

106 answers

332 1:00 PM



Leave a comment



Current affairs

Mar 16 at 1:01 PM

2786 of 3779

Friction over formula: why some States get more from Centre

With population given a higher weightage over performance, the revenue-sharing formula has created friction between States and the Centre

DATA POINT

Jasmin Nihalani

For every one rupee that Tamil Nadu gives the Centre, it gets back 29 paise. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh gets 72.73, and Bihar gets back 77.06, as shown in Chart 1.

The Centre's tax collections are pooled-in from States and a part of it is distributed among them, based on the Finance Commission's (FC) formula. The Fifteenth Finance Commission's (XVFC) formula is skewed in favour of some States, resulting in wide inter-State variations. As population is given a higher weightage, it tips the balance in favour of some northern States. This has been a bone of contention between the Centre and the affected States.

Tamil Nadu's Finance Minister P.T.R. Palanivel Thiagarajan, in a discussion with Congress leader Shashi Tharoor, said, "The notion to allocate funds based on the population, it rewards those who have not been able to achieve population control."

The Centre, on the other hand, has been defensive. In an event in Chennai, Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said, "If every State thinks I am giving so much, I should get so much, it's just not going to work out... Will a country prosper if it constantly draws this artificial line?"

The XVFC had arrived at the States' share in the divisible pool of taxes based on each State's needs (population, area and forest and ecology), equity (per capita income difference) and performance (own tax revenue and lower fertility rate). The weight assigned to needs was 40%, equity 45%, and 15% for performance. This formula meant that Uttar Pradesh and Bihar got 17.9% and 10%, respectively in the XVFC. Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu got 3.65%, 1.93% and 4.08%, respectively. Chart 2 shows that in successive FCs, the

share of southern States has seen a consistent decline.

Notably, the XVFC introduced the fertility rate in the formula to reward States which had reduced the fertility levels. While this does favour the developed States which have pushed their TFR below replacement rate as shown in chart 3, the weightage given to the component is relatively lower than equity and need.

M. Govinda Rao, a member of the 14th Finance Commission, defended the formula. "The objective is not to return the money you get from a State. Transfers enable a State to provide comparable levels of services. The basic rationale is horizontal equity. Taxes accrued to Tamil Nadu are not necessarily from the State. Yes, per capita income levels increased substantially in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Now, the increase need not necessarily have to do only with the States' efforts."

A senior economist from Tamil Nadu differed. "The southern States have grown faster, and contribute larger revenue to the central kitty. We don't say that if U.P. gets one rupee for every 10 paise it contributes, Tamil Nadu should also get the same. We are not against equity but that should not adversely impact our efficiency. So, if developing States are not incentivised to generate more tax revenue, how will the Centre then redistribute it?"

Moreover, in the discussion with Mr. Tharoor, Mr. Thiagarajan argues that he is "concerned about what happens to all the money that goes to poorer States. Why is it not leading to development? It's not the money that we begrudge, it's the lack of progress, it's like throwing money down the well."

Chart 4 (State-wise Human Development Index) and chart 5 (State-wise per capita NSDP) depicts this trend where States which get more money from the Centre show sedate growth, and the progress of those who get less is relatively much superior.

What goes around, comes around?

The data for charts were sourced from Lok Sabha, the Ministry of Finance, the Reserve Bank of India, the National Family Health Survey, Budget documents and the Global Data Lab

Chart 1: The chart shows the amount in ₹ each State got for every rupee they contributed to Central taxes in 2021-22. Customs and union excise duties have not been considered in the calculation as State-wise data is not maintained



Chart 2: The chart shows the share of select States in shareable taxes during the past six Finance Commissions (FC)

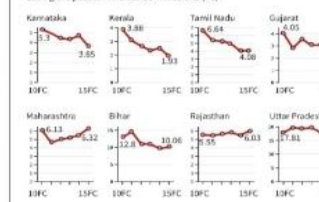


Chart 3: Total fertility rate (avg. number of children per woman) in select States

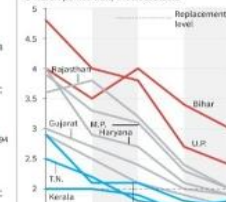


Chart 4: The chart shows the Human Development Index scores of select States in the past three decades

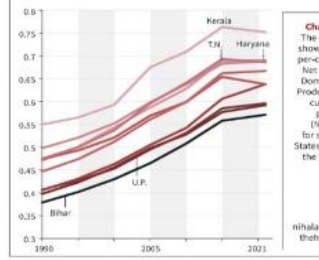
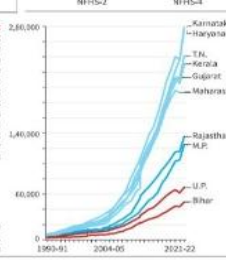


Chart 5: The chart shows the per-capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices (NSDP) for select States over the years



7. Consider the following countries :

1. Bulgaria
2. Czech Republic
3. Hungary
4. Latvia
5. Lithuania
6. Romania

How many of the above-mentioned countries share a land border with Ukraine?

(a) Only two
(b) Only three
(c) Only four
(d) Only five

←

Ukraine

×

10%

124

i

Both r correct

Ukraine

1.land border -rus, Belarus, Poland, sloviaka, Hungary, Romania,.

2.water bodies -sea of Azov, black sea, dineper river

InCorrect

Anonymous Quiz

27%

1

9%

2

46%

Both

18%

None

11 answers

55 1:35 PM

←

irs quiz(The Hin

30.01.22 at 1:35 PM



A massive Russian build-up

25,000 TROOPS

5,000

1,000

TANKS

ARMOURED VEHICLES

ARTILLERY

OTHER MILITARY OR AIR INSTALLATIONS

CRIMEA - ANNEXED BY RUSSIA IN 2014

DONBAS - TERRITORY CONTROLLED BY PRO-RUSSIAN SEPARATISTS

Source: Graphicnews

200km

125 miles

87. Which one of the following countries has its own Satellite Navigation System?

(a) Australia

(b) Canada

(c) Israel

(d) Japan



3. EU.
Jap-QZSS

September 27

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu 🇮🇳)

Statelite navigation system - country

1. GPS - US 2. NAViC - india 3.
GALILEO - Japan 4. GLONASS -
Russia How many pairs are
correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

3% Only 1 pair

18% Only 2 pairs



53% Only 3 pairs



26% All

38 answers



2

156 5:16 PM



58. In the recent years Chad, Guinea, Mali and Sudan caught the international attention for which one of the following reasons common to all of them?

- (a) Discovery of rich deposits of rare earth elements
- (b) Establishment of Chinese military bases
- (c) Southward expansion of Sahara Desert
- (d) Successful coups

zTheHindu would agree to a time-bound transition to democracy
Apr 18 at 4:34 PM

For 30 years, Omar al-Bashir, a former military officer, ruled Sudan with an iron hand and indiscriminate violence. When he was toppled in April 2019 in a mass uprising, many hoped that the resource-rich country in the Horn of Africa would finally get a chance to move towards a freer society with a representative and responsive administration. But the tragedy of Sudan is that the monstrous regime that Mr. Bashir built outlasted his reign. Within two years of his fall, the military was back, and now, a power struggle between the top two generals has pushed Sudan to the brink of a civil war. Dozens of civilians have already been killed in fighting that broke out on Saturday in Khartoum and other parts of the country between the military and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a notorious paramilitary group. Despite international calls for truce, Lt.Gen. Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, the military chief as well as the head of the Sovereignty Council, the transitional administration, and his deputy, Lt.Gen. Mohamed Hamdan Dagalo, who commands the RSF, have refused to negotiate, blaming each other for the attacks. Mr. Dagalo, who has close ties with Russia's Wagner private military company and Saudi Arabia, claims that the RSF has taken control of the presidential palace and has vowed to bring Gen. Burhan to justice, while the military has dismissed such claims and launched air strikes against RSF sites.

Just two years ago, the two generals stood hand in hand when they ousted a civilian transition government and took over the reins of the country. Faced with international isolation and domestic pressure, they agreed to transfer power back to the civilians. But differences emerged on who should control the post-transition military. Gen. Burhan supports the integration of the RSF into the regular military and transition to civilian government to take place in two years, while Gen. Dagalo, who fears that he would lose his clout, wants to delay it by 10 years. Discord grew into mistrust and mistrust led to fighting. And the fighting could drag the country, which has a history of internal strife, into an all-out civil war. Sudan's generals are known for their scant regard for the welfare of their people. The country is struggling with an economic crisis, with rocketing inflation and a burning hunger problem. The last thing Sudan wants now is a civil war. If the priority of the generals is to address Sudan's basic problems, they should pay attention to the call for a truce and dialogue, and commit themselves to

Syria's homecoming

Arab world must help rebuild Syria, while keeping up pressure on Assad

The Arab League's decision to readmit Syria, after over a decade of isolation, signals a growing desire of regional powers to set aside intra-Arab rivalries and work towards establishing a more predictable, stable relationship with one another. Ironically, it is Saudi Arabia, which had rallied the Arab countries to expel Syria in 2011 amid the regime's crackdown on protests, that pushed for Syria's readmission. The move is also recognition that Syria's President Bashar al-Assad has practically won the civil war and signals the weakening influence of the U.S., which still imposes heavy sanctions on the regime and is upset with the League's decision. When protests broke out in Syria in 2011, inspired by similar protests elsewhere in the Arab Street, the regime's response was one of violent repression. But when the protesters took up arms and got support from Mr. Assad's regional rivals such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Jordan and Turkey, the crisis turned into civil war. Over the years, the Assad regime, backed by Russia, Iran and the Hezbollah, managed to stabilise and push back the rebels and jihadists. Today, Mr. Assad controls most of the country, except Idlib in the northwest, which is run by a former al-Qaeda unit, and the northeastern parts ruled by the Kurds, where the U.S. has a military presence.

Though late, the Arab countries realised that their policy of regime change and isolation of Syria had only boomeranged on them. As Syria was expelled from the Arab League and Arab countries backed anti-regime forces in the civil war, Damascus moved closer to Iran. Today, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Jordan and others want to reestablish the lost balance in their ties with Syria. The Arab countries and Turkey, which host millions of Syrian refugees, want to send them back. For that, they need to cooperate with and help sanctions-hit Syria, which was battered by a devastating earthquake in February, sustain itself economically. The changing geopolitical environment in West Asia in which rivals Saudi Arabia and Iran are warming up to each other has also helped the Arab rapprochement with Syria. As a token gesture, Syria has agreed to take back 1,000 refugees from Jordan and cooperate with neighbours to crack down on drug smuggling. But this is only the beginning. Mr. Assad might have won the civil war, but the wounds of the war, in which his regime used brutal methods to crush the opposition, are still festering. The country's infrastructure needs massive investments, the economy needs a reboot and the millions of stranded Syrians have to be allowed to return. The Arab countries could help Syria rebuild itself, while also pushing Mr. Assad to reach out to the opposition to find a permanent solution to the country's religious and political cleavages.

@currentaffairsquiz(the hindu)

Sudan

1. Land locked country bordered by Egypt, Libya, Chad, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Ethiopia & Eritrea
2. It has a tropical climate & Nile river, Nubian & Libyan desert
3. Major minerals, Asbestos, Chromite, Gold, Uranium, Copper, Zinc found ✓ Ans

Anonymous Quiz

☐ 1 and 2 only

8:37

THE GIST
Current affairs
Oct 26 at 7:33 AM

The first of 1475 of 3797
Union-led peace talks between an Ethiopian government team and Tigray forces (since the war of 2020 with Tigray), in South Africa have started from October 24.

The history of conflict in Ethiopia starts from the modern period from around the 1850s to the present. During this time, there was a mix of warfare and nation-building under the reigns of the emperors, notably Menelik and later Haile Selassie, to the regime of Mengistu Haile Mariam, and later the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (TGE) under soldier-politician Meles Zenawi beginning 1991.

While with the term of Abiy Ahmed, the long-drawn conflict over nearly 20 years may have ended, ethnic politics and economic hurdles have not stopped. In 2020, a year after Mr. Ahmed was awarded the Nobel Prize, Tigray in the north erupted in conflict against government forces, triggering charges of Ethiopia's gruesome human rights violations against Tigrayans.

12. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

In India, prisons are managed by State Governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.

Statement-II :

In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

State list

1. "Prison" present in 7th schedule of concurrent list
2. Justice amitava Roy committee constituted by supreme court to recommend jails reform
Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

14% 1 only

45% 2 only

41% Both

0% None

29 answers 165 5:27 PM

Parole is to be granted only on a sufficient cause such as cases of severe illness or death of any member of the prisoner's family. Parole cannot be claimed as a matter of right

1. When a prisoner makes out a sufficient case, parole cannot be denied to such prisoner because it becomes a matter of his/her right
2. state Governments have their own Prisoner Release on Parole Rules
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

Anonymous Quiz

13% 1 only

33% 2 only

48% Both 1 and 2

6% Neither 1 nor 2

104 answers 400 12:09 PM

Leave a comment

3:44

Centre prepares new fair quiz (The H)

Model Prisons Act

May 13 at 8:19 AM

3546 of 3779

with focus on reform

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Ministry of Home Affairs has prepared the 'Model Prisons Act 2023,' that will replace a British-era law to overhaul the prison administration, which will focus on the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, it said on Friday.

Among the salient features of the Act are provisions of punishment for prisoners and jail staff for use of prohibited items such as mobile phones in jails, establishment and management of high security jails, open jail, and provisions for protecting the society from the criminal activities of hardened criminals and habitual offenders. It also contains provisions for providing legal aid to prisoners, parole, furlough and premature release to incentivise good conduct.

130-year-old Act
Prisons in the country and persons detained therein are a State subject and the existing law in this context, the Prisons Act of 1894 is a pre-independence era Act and is almost 130-years-old, it said. Two other related laws – The Prisoners Act, 1900 and The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 are also decades-old. The Model Prisons Act, the Ministry said, might serve as a

The MHA says the Act will serve as a guiding document for States.

The MHA said it found that there were "several lacunae" in the existing Prisons Act and there was "conspicuous omission" of the correctional focus in the existing Act.

The Ministry, hence, directed the Bureau of Police Research and Development, a Union government think tank on policing subjects, to review the laws and prepare a new draft.

"The [existing] Act mainly focuses on keeping the criminals in custody and enforcement of discipline and order in prisons. There is no provision for reform and rehabilitation of prisoners in the existing Act," it said. It said a comprehensive 'Model Prisons Act, 2023' was finalised with the objective of holistically providing guidance and addressing the gaps in the existing Prisons Act.

"The BPR&D after holding wide-ranging discussions with State prison or correctional prepared a try said.

98. Which one of the following countries has been suffering from decades of civil strife and food shortages and was in news in the recent past for its very severe famine?

- (a) Angola
- (b) Costa Rica
- (c) Ecuador
- (d) Somalia

Fight for survival

The international community must back Somalia in its fight against terror

The delicate but peaceful transition of power in Somalia earlier this year after the delayed but successful completion of the legislative and presidential elections had raised hopes that the conflict-stricken country in the Horn of Africa was finally moving towards some political stability. But Friday's siege of an upscale hotel in the capital Mogadishu – at least 20 people were killed – is a grave reminder of the security challenges the country is facing despite the promises made by the new administration of President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud to ideologically, financially, and militarily defeat violent extremists. Armed militants stormed the hotel and took several civilians hostage before security personnel ended the siege about 30 hours later, as claimed by al-Shabab. This al-Qaeda-affiliated terror outfit, which controls much of southern and central parts of Somalia, has repeatedly targeted civilians and security personnel in government-controlled territories. In recent years, despite international counter-terror measures, al-Shabab has grown in strength, cashing in on the humanitarian crisis in Somalia and the security crises in neighbouring countries. According to a 2020 report, it collects more revenue than the government, has built one of the strongest terrorist machineries in the continent, and is now seeking to expand its influence across the Horn of Africa.

Somalia has long been called a failed or fragile state. It has also seen one of the biggest failures of international counter-terror operations. Civil conflicts in Somalia can be traced back to the dictatorship of General Siad Barre. As Barre's regime collapsed in 1991, the country fell into chaos and civil war, with different clan-based armed groups fighting one another. Since then, Somalia has seen several attempts to form a stable state and regional and international interventions to establish security, but none has proved successful. Al-Shabab emerged from this chaos and went on to become what it is today. Part of the problem is that the government's writ does not run in regions beyond the capital. The country is also witnessing a massive humanitarian crisis amid a severe drought. As state institutions remain fragile and dependent on the mercy of international donors, it is easy for the militants to retain their territorial fiefs. There are no magic bullets for Somalia's woes. But to begin with, the federal government in Mogadishu and its regional and international backers should have a comprehensive security and crisis-response approach. The government's focus should be on providing essential services, goods and relief to the people while at the same time establishing an effective and affordable security architecture through a broad-based political consensus. Both state-building and counter-terror operations should be carried out side-by-side and the international community should generously back Somalia in its fight for survival.

Find out the country

1. Known as failed or fragile state
2. Part of horn of Africa
3. Even recent people president elected, capital Mogadishu faces violence attack by Al shabab native terrorism attack

Anonymous Quiz

61% Somalia



4% Eriteria

27% Djibuti

8% Sudan

26 answers

97 1:19 PM

38. Which one of the following is a part of the Congo Basin?

- (a) Cameroon
- (b) Nigeria
- (c) South Sudan
- (d) Uganda



The Hindu



Oct 26 at 7:34 AM



15. Consider the following organizations/bodies in India :

1. The National Commission for Backward Classes
2. The National Human Rights Commission
3. The National Law Commission
4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

How many of the above are constitutional bodies?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

14% 1 and 2 only

3 tiers of Consumer Courts(District, State& national)

2 Supreme Court used its extraordinary powers under Article 142 to reducing the mandatory professional experience from 20 to 10 years

33% All

78 answers 270 11:06 AM

Leave a comment

1 Under Consumer Protection Act there are Four tiers of Consumer Courts(District, State, Regional & national)

2.National consumer dispute redressal commission launched,E-Daakhil Portal for consumers to file complaints online easily Choose incorrect ans

Anonymous Quiz

17% 1 only

33% 2 only

35% Both

constitution bodies

Tenure and salary on the wish of centre govt, I under ministry of social justice

82% All

National commission on backwards class

1. Created as statutory body on the recommendation of I. Swaney case
- 2.Under ,102 AA it gained constitutional status under A338B 3.

The tenure of members is 3 years

Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

31% 1,2

8% 2,3

23% 1,3

38% All

13 answers 35 10:02 PM

Human rights

4.Article 338&A

Which of the following are statutory bodies?

1. National commission of women
2. National commission of minorities
3. National human right commission
4. National commission for SC & ST

Anonymous Quiz

0% 1,3,4

48% 1,2,3

30% 2,3,4

22% All

23 answers 122 8:48 AM

53. Consider the following pairs :

Regions often mentioned in news	Reason for being in news
1. North Kivu and Ituri	: War between Armenia and Azerbaijan
2. Nagorno-Karabakh	: Insurgency in Mozambique
3. Kherson and Zaporizhzhia	: Dispute between Israel and Lebanon

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
 (b) Only two
 (c) All three
 (d) None

Nagorno karabakh is a disputed area between
 Anonymous Quiz

- 7% Russia & ukraine
- 11% China & Taiwan
- 14% Afghan & Pakistan
- 68% Armenia & Azerbaijan

28 answers 92 1:22 PM



← kherson

Recently Russia control region
 34 answers 168 1:00 PM

Kherson oblast, luhansk oblast, melitopol places seen in news located in
 Anonymous Quiz

17% Yeman
 8% Myanmar
 58% Ukraine
 17% Pacific Ocean
 12 answers 33 1:00 PM

← Ukraine

All
 28 answers 192 8:08 AM

Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant present in
 Anonymous Quiz

4% Iran
 15% Russia
 19% North Korea
 62% Ukraine
 26 answers 63 8:08 AM

11. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?

- (a) The principle of natural justice
- (b) The procedure established by law
- (c) Fair application of law
- (d) Equality before law

← due process law

38 7:48 PM

i

A21 - procedure established by law.

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

Due process of law

1. A21 of Indian constitution, protection of life & liberty shall exempted according to due process of law.

2. The concept derived from US constitution 3. Maneka Gandhi's case upheld the concept. Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

7% 1,2

29% 2,3

14% 1,3

50% All

14 answers

37 7:51 PM

Demolitions should not be retaliatory, SC tells U.P. govt.

Any action should be in accordance with law: Bench

KRISHNADAS RAJAGOPAL
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Thursday told the Uttar Pradesh government that demolitions could happen only in accordance with the provisions of law and could not be retaliatory. The court said this after hearing petitions which alleged that State authorities had taken the "appalling" step to wreak

The house of an accused in the Prayagraj violence case, being razed on June 12. •AFP

"vengeance" on the homes of people allegedly linked to violence in the aftermath of the Prophet remarks' row.

"Ultimately, the rule of law should prevail... any ac-

tion by you should be in accordance with the law," Justice A.S. Bopanna, leading a Vacation Bench also comprising Justice Vikram Nath, addressed the Uttar Pradesh government.

Issuing notice to the State and listing the case for hearing next week, the Bench said the question was whether the State had followed due process of law before demolishing the properties in places such as Prayagraj and Kanpur.

CONTINUED ON ► PAGE 14

45. Consider the following markets :

1. Government Bond Market
2. Call Money Market
3. Treasury Bill Market
4. Stock Market

How many of the above are included in capital markets?

(a) Only one
 (b) Only two
 (c) Only three
 (d) All four

Capital Market



- **Poor performance of global capital in FY22:** Global macroeconomic uncertainty, unprecedented inflation, monetary policy tightening, volatile markets, War in Europe etc. dented the investor sentiment.
- **Primary Market**
 - **Indian primary market performed well** during despite the global turmoil.
 - **The number of firms opting to get listed on the Stock market increased by 37%**, but the **total amount raised declined to almost half of what was raised in the previous year.**
 - **Largest IPO ever in the history of India** in the form of **Life Insurance Corporation (LIC)** of India.
- **Secondary Market**
 - **Both Sensex and Nifty 50 rose in 2022 as compared to 2021.**
 - **India VIX (Volatility Index) rose to an all-time high** in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.
 - **Number of demat accounts opened rose sharply.**
 - **Commodity prices saw a sharp correction**, since the Federal Reserve started increasing interest rates in March 2022 to combat rising inflation.
 - **Both the equity segment and the debt segment witnessed a net FPI outflow.**
 - **G-sec secondary market trading:**
 - ✓ **Net sellers:** Foreign banks and primary dealers
 - ✓ **Net buyers:** Public sector banks, cooperative banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, private sector banks and 'others'.

KNOW THE TERM

India Volatility Index (India VIX) : It is a volatility index based on the NIFTY Index Option prices, in which, a volatility figure (%) is calculated which indicates the expected market volatility over the next 30 calendar days. India VIX uses the computation methodology for calculations with suitable amendments to adapt to the NIFTY options order book.

57. Consider the following pairs :

Area of conflict mentioned in news	Country where it is located
1. Donbas	: Syria
2. Kachin	: Ethiopia
3. Tigray	: North Yemen

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

donbas

1. Org security coop of Europe instead US

3. france instead norway

Minsk agreement

1. Signed in 2014, tripartite bw russia, ukraine, US

2. End war in donbas region of ukraine

3. Normandy format as Norway and France mediator

Incorrect

Anonymous Quiz

0% 12

42% 23

33% 123

25% 13

3. Tigray - instead of Djibouti is eriteria

1. Mombasa oil terminal - Kenya

2. Ethiopia - land locked country

3. Tigray region - bordered by Ethiopia, djibuti & Sudan

4. Djibouti - China's first & only military base outside its mainland. Places seen in news, how many pairs are correct

Anonymous Quiz

33% Only 2

33% only 3

17% Only 1

17% all

6 answers

39 10:05 PM

iz(The Hindu)

01.02.22 at 6:59 AM

diplomacy' on Ukraine

It backs 'immediate de-escalation'

SRIRAM LAKSHMAN

India called for quiet diplomacy and the peaceful resolution of the Russia-Ukraine tensions. Speaking at the UN Security Council (UNSC) meeting on Ukraine, India's Permanent Representative to the UN also called for the immediate de-escalation of the situation while taking into account the security interests of all.

"India's interest is in finding a solution that can provide for immediate de-escalation of tensions taking into account the legitimate security interests of all countries and aimed towards securing long term peace," Mr. Tirumurti said.

India was one of three countries (Kenya and Gabon were the others) that abstained from a procedural vote on whether or not Ukraine would be discussed. China and Russia voted against the move. The U.S., which initiated the meeting, and nine other countries

voted to hold the discussion.

Mr. Tirumurti reiterated India's support for a July 2020 ceasefire, the 2014 Minsk Agreement and the Normandy Process. The Normandy Format refers to discussions held between Russia, Ukraine, Germany and France, who have met since 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea. The four countries met in Paris on January 26 and are set to meet in Berlin in two weeks.

India also called for quiet diplomacy as both the West, led by the U.S., and Russia have been talking tough publicly. "Quiet and constructive diplomacy is the need of the hour. Any steps that increase tension may best be avoided by all sides in the larger interest of securing international peace and security," Mr. Tirumurti said

More than 20,000 Indian nationals – including students – live in Ukraine. Mr. Tirumurti told the Council their safety was a priority.

affairs quiz(The Hindu)

Jun 29 at 10:05 PM

830 of 3797

During the COVID-19 pandemic, China donated over 3,00,000 vaccines to Ethiopia and Uganda, and 2,00,000 vaccines to Kenya and Somalia. Sudan and Eritrea have also benefited from China's vaccine diplomacy.

Beijing has also initiated the "2035 vision for China-Africa cooperation"; it aims to transform the health sector, alleviate poverty, promote trade and investments, and expand digital innovation. The vision also focuses on green development, capacity building, improving people-to-people exchanges and facilitating peace and security in the continent.

What are China's primary interests/investments in the Horn of Africa?

China's interests are related to four major areas: infrastructural projects, financial assistance, natural resources and maritime interests. Looking at Chinese investments in infrastructure, one of its landmark projects was fully funding the \$200 million African Union headquarters in Addis Ababa. It has also made significant investments in railways; it is building the Addis-Djibouti railway line connecting the land-locked country with Eritrean ports in the Red Sea. China has also invested in the Mombasa-Nairobi rail link in Kenya, and has already delivered on railway projects in Sudan. It also has a viable military hardware market in Ethiopia and has built over 80 infrastructural projects in Somalia, including hospitals, roads, schools and stadiums. In Djibouti, 14 infrastructural projects are funded by China.

With respect to financial assistance, Ethiopia, is one of the top five African recipients of Chinese investments, and also has a debt of almost \$14 billion. China accounts for 67% of Kenya's bilateral debt. In 2022, China promised to provide \$15.7 million assistance to Eritrea.

The third major Chinese interest in Africa is the presence of natural resources – oil and coal. Beijing has invested \$400 million in Mombasa's oil terminal. China is also

precious stones, chemicals, oil and natural gas in Ethiopia. South Sudan, a source for petroleum products, has had continued Beijing investment in the industry since the latter's initial entry in 1995.

The fourth major area is related to maritime interests. China's first and only military base outside its mainland is in Djibouti. During his visit in early 2022, Wang hinted at China's willingness to develop Eritrea's coast which would connect to China's investments in land-locked Ethiopia. The U.S. has speculated that China wishes to build another military base in Kenya and Tanzania, thereby increasing its military presence in the region.

Has the Horn of Africa been welcoming of China's presence?

Africa has been keen on interacting with China. Despite the wariness surrounding China's projects in Africa, the governments have mostly been welcoming. When conflict broke out in Tigray in November 2020, Addis Ababa appreciated Beijing for respecting Ethiopia's sovereignty. In December 2021, Kenya defended Chinese projects in the country. President Uhuru Kenyatta maintained that China-Africa partnership was mutually beneficial. In November 2021, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni suggested that China give access to its markets, in a fashion similar to the U.S. or Europe.

Similarly, in May 2022, the East African Community (EAC) Secretary General Peter Mathuki said the EAC would welcome Chinese investors to work in East Africa for the prosperity of the people.

Is China's new focus on peace in the Horn a shift from Beijing's principle of non-intervention?

Peace and stability is a mutual requirement for China and Africa. For Africa, Chinese investments could lead to stable environments which could help the countries achieve their peace and development objectives. For China, conflict in the region comes at a heavy cost. In

19. With reference to 'Scheduled Areas' in India, consider the following statements :
1. Within a State, the notification of an area as Scheduled Area takes place through an Order of the President.
 2. The largest administrative unit forming the Scheduled Area is the District and the lowest is the cluster of villages in the Block.
 3. The Chief Ministers of the concerned States are required to submit annual reports to the Union Home Ministry on the administration of Scheduled Areas in the States.
- How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

← schedule area



38% All

★ by president
★ Norms-preponderance of the tribes in the population;
compact and reasonable size;
underdeveloped nature of the area;
and marked disparity in the economic standards of the people



1. Mungekar Committee termed Fifth Schedule as "Constitution within Constitution".

2. It allows for the creation of Scheduled Areas by Parliament

3. Creation of Scheduled Areas, Based on norms of Dhebar Commission Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

12% 1 and 2 only

23% 2 and 3 only

27% 1 and 3 only

38% All

107 answers



1



1

478 3:49 PM

The path to righting historical wrongs in Tamil Nadu

Jan 27 article

The State government needs to set aside its electoral interest to create a self-governed path for tribal development; a clear plan for tribal development should be reflected in the yearly Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

C. Lakshmanan

Two snake catching experts from the Irula community – Yadvivel Gopal and Masi Sadaiyan – were chosen to be honoured with the Padma Shri awards on Wednesday. C. Lakshmanan highlights the plight of the Scheduled Tribe communities in Tamil Nadu and the need for some remedies in the article dated November 18, 2021.

The Tamil movie *Jai Bhim* portrayed the discrimination experienced by the Irula community, the second largest of the 36 tribal communities in Tamil Nadu. They are traditional healers, snake and rat catchers, but now primarily migrate to different places to work in brick kilns, rice mills, etc. Like many Adivasi groups in India, the Irulas also continue to suffer the stigma of criminality due to the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952, which replaced the colonial Criminal Tribes Act, 1871. This law is a "crude colonial construct", which should be repealed at the earliest. The movie exposed the police atrocities, the insensitivity of Government officials and the struggles faced by the community.

The film generated a lot of discussion on the violence and negligence that the Irulas face, but not on the structural issues with governance and the negation of tribal communities' concerns. For instance, a study by Jocelyn I. Lee and Steven A. Wolf in 2018 on the rate of the formal distribution of rights claims under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, commonly known as the Forest Rights Act, found that no title rights were issued in Tamil Nadu because of a ban on the issuance of titles by the High Court till early 2016. The ban was stayed only after the intervention of the Supreme Court.

The "development-induced displacement" trajectory adopted by the

country has often been at the expense of the Scheduled Tribes (STs), either by way of exclusion or forced "inclusion" in a "mainstream" that is completely alien to their "world view" through what the Xaxa Committee in 2014 had called the "ashramisation" of the tribal. Displacement due to the encroachment and appropriation of land inhabited by STs, which are generally rich in forest and mineral resources, has been further intensified in the post-liberalisation period due to corporate interests.

Hence, the makers of the Constitution, even while underlining the importance of sharing the values of modernity with the STs, who have a great deal of heterogeneity among themselves, had been careful enough to provide a certain degree of autonomy to them to have a say in their development pursuit. Nation states have realised that certain elements in the tribal "world view", with respect to ecology, language, democracy, equality, property rights, etc., hold important lessons for human progress and sustainable development. Accordingly, the Fifth and Sixth Schedules, which are governed by Articles 244 (1) and (2) of the Constitution, provides certain rights to tribes in the northeast and across India.

Creation of Scheduled Areas

The Fifth Schedule had been also termed by the Mungekar Committee in 2009 for tribal development as a "Constitution within Constitution". It allows for the creation of Scheduled Areas by the President of India. Though there are no criteria mentioned regarding the creation of Scheduled Areas, it has become the norm to use four factors, following the Dhebar Commission (1960-61), for the creation of these areas: preponderance of the tribes in the population; compact and reasonable size; underdeveloped nature of the area; and marked disparity in the economic standards of the people.

According to the 2011 Census, with a 1.1% ST population in Tamil Nadu, Community Development (CD) blocks like Kalrayan hills in Viluppuram district, Kolli Hills in Namakkal district, Yercaud in Salem district and Jawadhu Hills in Tiruvannamalai district have a ST population of 80%, 96%, 67% and 91%, respectively.

The literacy rate in the four CD blocks range between 44% and 62%, whereas the overall literacy rate in Tamil Nadu as per the Census was around 80%. The proportion of non-agricultural main workers, an important marker of urbanisation, is less than 10% in three out of the four CD blocks, whereas it is 60% in Tamil Nadu overall.

The comparative economic backwardness of the STs living in Tamil Nadu is evident from the fact that as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) in 2015-16, only 55%, 65% and 37% of ST households compared to 75%, 78% and 61% of all the households in Tamil Nadu had access to clean fuel, concrete houses and sanitation facilities, respectively. The primary survey conducted by the Madras Institute of Development Studies in 2014-15 also revealed that the average size of agricultural land among all landowning sample tribal households in Tamil Nadu was a mere 1.42 acres with a landlessness of 52%. The landlessness among the Irula and Paniyan communities was 89% and 68%, respectively.

These four blocks should be declared Scheduled Areas. Till now, areas with more than 50% ST population had been declared Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) areas in Tamil Nadu. With the enforcement of the Fifth Schedule, not only are Panchayat Raj Institutions reserved for STs under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, but three kinds of autonomy are made available to the STs through the gram sabhas: developmental autonomy

pertaining to land alienation, land acquisition, tribal sub-plan, social institutions, etc.; autonomy over resolution of disputes as per tribal customs; and autonomy over ownership and management of natural resources.

Need to be reconfigured

Additionally, compact tribal areas of reasonable size, constituting villages no less than 50% tribal population identified in CD blocks with a significant tribal population to demarcate non-administrative areas, which can be brought under the purview of the Schedule by declaring them Scheduled Areas. This would be only fulfilling a commitment made in 1976 by the Government of India and reiterated Mungekar Committee.

Apart from the Scheduled Areas villages where STs are in minority in sizeable numbers should be brought under already existing ITDP areas are being governed in Tamil Nadu the advice of the Tribes Advisory (TAC). The TAC is an advisory body three-fourth of its members must be ST communities.

The Tamil Nadu Government must show political will and set aside its electoral interest to create a self-governed path for tribal development. Of these measures alone are not the solution to all tribal problems. It should be complemented with clear policies plan for tribal development reflected in the yearly Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The formulation of this plan must include representatives of different tribes in Tamil Nadu. In this context, the promulgation of the Tamil Nadu State Commission Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 2021, is a step in the right direction.

C. Lakshmanan is Associate Professor, Madras Institute of Development Studies, Chennai

88. Consider the following statements :

1. Ballistic missiles are jet-propelled at subsonic speeds throughout their flights, while cruise missiles are rocket-powered only in the initial phase of flight.
2. Agni-V is a medium-range supersonic cruise missile, while BrahMos is a solid-fuelled intercontinental ballistic missile.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. Major successful missile tests:

- **Brahmos Extended Range Version:** In May, India successfully fired the Extended Range Version of BrahMos Air Launched missile from Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft. The launch from the aircraft was as planned and the missile achieved a direct hit on the designated target in the Bay of Bengal region.
- **Prithvi-II:** A successful training launch of a Short-Range Ballistic Missile, Prithvi-II was carried out in June from the Integrated Test Range, Chandipur, Odisha. The missile is a proven system and is capable of striking targets with a very high degree of precision.
- **Agni:** India carried out a successful training launch of Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile, Agni-3 from APJ Abdul Kalam Island, Odisha in November. It was part of routine user training launches carried out under the aegis of the Strategic Forces Command. The launch was carried out for a predetermined range and validated all operational parameters of the system. Earlier, in June, a successful training launch Agni-4 was carried out. It, too, validated all operational parameters as also the reliability of the system. The successful test reaffirms India's policy of having a 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' Capability.
- **Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile:** INS Arihant carried out a successful launch of a Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile in October. The missile was tested to a predetermined range and impacted the target area in the Bay of Bengal with very high accuracy. All operational and technological parameters of the weapon system have been validated.

Agni 3 missile

1. Surface to surface nuclear capable missile
 2. It's a two stage liquid propellant powered by intermediate range ballistic missile
 3. Designed by DRDO & manufactured by Bharat dynamic limited
- Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

25% 1 and 3 only



1. cruise
2. russia and india

Brahmos missile

1. supersonic balastic missile
 2. indigenously devolped.
 3. capable of lauching from air, water and surface and 3 forces hold.
- Choose incorrect

Anonymous Quiz

20% 1, 2 only



← **airs quiz(The Hi**
16.03.22 at 8:23 AM

338 of 3819



...from both Indian and Pakistan officials? Are India's safety protocols compromised?

...and the loss to evade detection is extremely difficult. ...

44. Which one of the following activities of the Reserve Bank of India is considered to be part of 'sterilization'?

- (a) Conducting 'Open Market Operations'
- (b) Oversight of settlement and payment systems
- (c) Debt and cash management for the Central and State Governments
- (d) Regulating the functions of Non-banking Financial Institutions

7:37 📶 🔋 30%

←  **Current affairs quiz(The** 2.7K subscribers

Monetary policy instruments are of two types

- 1. quantitative instruments - Open Market Operations, Bank Rate, Repo Rate, CRR etc
- 2. Qualitative Instruments - change in the margin money and moral suasion.

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

With reference to Indian economy, consider the following

- 1) Bank rate 2) Open market operations 3) Public revenue 4) Public debt

Which of the above is/are component/ components of Monetary Policy?

Anonymous Quiz

- 11% a) 1 only
- 9% b) 2, 3 and 4
- 67% c) 1 and 2
- 13% d) 1, 3 and 4

126 answers 👁 373 8:43 AM

joint exercises - Varuna (navy), Garuda (air force), and Shakti (army) is between India and

Anonymous Quiz

😊 Broadcast 🔔 🔗 📷

100. Consider the following statements in respect of election to the President of India :

1. The members nominated to either House of the Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies of States are also eligible to be included in the Electoral College.
2. Higher the number of elective Assembly seats, higher is the value of vote of each MLA of that State.
3. The value of vote of each MLA of Madhya Pradesh is greater than that of Kerala.
4. The value of vote of each MLA of Puducherry is higher than that of Arunachal Pradesh because the ratio of total population to total number of elective seats in Puducherry is greater as compared to Arunachal Pradesh.



1. Nominated members are no
2. UP 208, Goa 28

March 23, 2022

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

President election

1. Based on electrol college consist all members of parliament & state legislative assembly.
2. MP vote has unique value. 3. MLA value of the vote will vary state to state. Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

18% 1,2

18% 1,3

36% 2,3

28% All



Total population (1971 census) /legislative seats of state *1/1000

1. A53- executive power of union shall vested with president
2. A54 - president elected by electrol college of elected representatives
3. A60-Oath of president - preserve, protect & defend constitution
4. Vote of MLAs vary state to state Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

8% 1,2,3

17% 2,3,4

8% 1,3,4

67% all

12 answers



MP 5,43,200 , MLA 5,43,231
RO - secret general of Raj sabha

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

President election

Choose incorrect

Anonymous Quiz

19% Electrol college consists of elected members from parliament & SLA of states & Delhi, pondichery(UT)

19% 50 members as propose, 50 members second it needed for applicant of president election

43% The total number value of MLA is greater than MP, upcoming election

19% Chief election commissioner act as returning officer for this election

16 answers

45 10:02 PM

42. Consider the following statements :
- Statement-I :
In the post-pandemic recent past, many Central Banks worldwide had carried out interest rate hikes.
- Statement-II :
Central Banks generally assume that they have the ability to counteract the rising consumer prices via monetary policy means.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

18% 1 and 2 only
Indirect taxes high rate causes cost push inflation

29% 2 and 3 only

20% 1 and 3 only

33% All

51 answers

185 4:29 PM

Leave a comment

Which of the following actions can reduce inflation?

1. Easing food prices
2. RBI continue in hiking interest rates
3. Highest rate of indirect taxes

Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

40% 1 and 2 only

What is the target level of retail inflation?

How is the Reserve Bank of India viewing recent trends in retail inflation? Does a drop mark the beginning of a sustainable downtrend in inflation figures?

Prashanth Perumal

The story so far:

India's retail inflation dropped to a three-month low of 6.77% in October when compared to the same month last year. Wholesale price inflation also dropped significantly from rising at double digit rates in earlier months to 8.2% in October. The drop in inflation has led to hopes that the RBI has managed to gain control over price rise.

What caused the drop in inflation?

Economists attribute the drop in inflation in October to a favourable base effect. It should be remembered that retail inflation since the pandemic has been affected by lockdowns which served as a severe shock to the economy. Lockdowns affected the demand and supply sides in different ways, both when they were first

improved and subsequently tilted by the government. This may have led to unusual volatility in inflation figures since the pandemic. Hence, it may be hard to compare inflation figures of the current year, in which normally has largely returned to the economy, with those from previous years marked by stringent lockdowns. Easing food prices have also been cited as a reason for the recent drop in inflation. But it should be remembered that inflation refers to a general rise in the price level regardless of changes in individual prices. So, rise or fall in inflation cannot really be attributed to changes in the prices of individual goods and services.

How will the RBI react to the latest inflation figures?

Retail inflation at 6.77% is still above the RBI's target inflation range, which is

between 2% and 6%. Retail inflation has, in fact, remained above the RBI's target inflation range for ten months now, due to which the RBI has had to write to the government explaining why it failed to meet its inflation mandate. So, despite the slight cooling down of inflation, economists expect the RBI to continue hiking interest rates over the coming months; the RBI may even want inflation to drop to around 4%. They, however, expect the pace of rate hikes to slow down with inflation seeming to ease gradually. It should be noted that the RBI raised rates by 50 basis points in its last three monetary policy committee (MPC) meetings this year. Economists believe that the RBI may opt for a 35 basis points hike during the next MPC meeting scheduled for December. If inflation continues to fall, the challenge for the central bank will be to control the pace at

which it slows down rate hikes. This is because there is usually a time lag between monetary policy and its impact on inflation, which makes the setting of interest rates a tricky affair.

Has inflation peaked yet?

It is unclear whether the drop in retail inflation in October marks the beginning of a sustainable downtrend in inflation figures. In the past, inflation figures have cooled down temporarily only to rise again in subsequent months. So, it may be too soon to conclude that October's inflation figures mark a turning point in inflation trends. Monetary policymakers are likely to be aware of this and may decide to wait and watch before signalling a decisive change in their policy stance. The RBI may also decide to keep the rate hike cycle going due to external pressures, particularly if domestic economic growth does not slump to alarmingly low levels as it raises rates. Although inflation in the U.S. has cooled down a little to 7.7% in October, it is still way above the U.S. Federal Reserve's inflation target of 2%. This means that the U.S. Federal Reserve is likely to continue tightening its monetary policy stance well into next year. If so, the RBI may be forced to raise domestic interest rates as well or dig deeper into its foreign exchange reserves in order to prevent a slide in the rupee against the U.S. dollar.

92. With reference to Central Bank digital currencies, consider the following statements :

1. It is possible to make payments in a digital currency without using US dollar or SWIFT system.
2. A digital currency can be distributed with a condition programmed into it such as a time-frame for spending it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

2. Person to person transfer too
3. No interest

Digital currency by RBI

1. It's recognised as legal tender by RBI everyone accept as medium of exchange
2. It's used only between person to merchant
3. It same as the bank deposits provide interest rate

Choose the incorrect answer

Anonymous Quiz

18% 1 and 2 only

38% 2 and 3 only

27% 1 and 3 only

17% None

102 answers 328 1:46 PM

@dec5

Why has the Reserve Bank of India introduced an e-rupee?

What are central bank digital currencies? Are central banks introducing digital currencies to counter the influence of cryptocurrencies? Will such a move increase the risk of bank runs?

Prashanth Perumal

The story so far:
The Reserve Bank of India this week launched the digital rupee on a pilot basis. The digital currency will be offered by a select group of public and private banks in a few major cities initially, which can be used for both person-to-person and person-to-merchant transactions.

What is the digital rupee?
The digital rupee, or the e-rupee, is a central bank digital currency issued by the RBI. It is similar to the physical cash that you hold in your wallet except that the e-rupee is held electronically in a digital wallet overseen by the RBI. The digital rupee is recognised as legal tender by the RBI, and thus has to be accepted by everyone in the country as a medium of exchange. It is, however, different from deposits that you hold in a bank. Unlike deposits which are paid interest, the digital rupees in your wallet are not paid any interest by the central bank. Deposits held in banks can be converted into digital rupees and vice-versa.

Is there a need for the digital rupee?
The RBI believes that the digital rupee will make the rupee more attractive as a currency to users when compared to cryptocurrencies. Cryptocurrencies have been viewed by many investors as alternatives to fiat currencies which progressively lose value over time due to debasement by central banks. Since such a trend could threaten their sovereignty, central banks have been trying to come up with their own digital currencies. The RBI also believes that the digital rupee will be easier and more economical to produce when compared to physical cash notes. More importantly, transactions carried out using digital rupees, in contrast to physical transactions, are more easily traceable by authorities.

What are the risks?
The introduction of central bank digital currencies internationally has worried many who believe that it could disrupt the banking system. When interest rates offered by banks are low, people may be more prone to converting their bank deposits into digital currencies since they would not lose out much in the way of interest income by making the shift. Such an event could cause the cash holdings of banks to drop and hinder banks' capacity to create loans. It should be noted that the ability of banks to create loans is influenced by the amount of cash they hold in their vaults. This is because the cash position of a bank determines its ability to expand its loan book while keeping the risk of a bank run under control. The digital rupee could also play a crucial role in India's transition towards a cashless society. A rise in the use of the digital rupee could eventually free banks from having to maintain sufficient cash deposits before they expand their loan books. This could happen if digital rupee deposits turn out to be considered equivalent to other forms of virtual money such as deposits created initially as loans by banks. In such case, banks will be freed from the risk of bank runs which have traditionally served as a check on the unrestrained expansion of loan books.

What do the critics say?
Critics are not so enthused by the idea of a digital rupee. They point to the power that digital currencies give central banks to supervise economic activity, and believe that this could act as a deterrent to economic growth if legitimate economic activities are deemed illegal by governments. The future of central bank digital currencies as an alternative to private cryptocurrencies may also be overblown. Private cryptocurrencies have found demand among certain investors not simply because they are digital. Rather, they are thought to be better stores of value, exhibiting more stable purchasing power than fiat currencies.

43. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

Carbon markets are likely to be one of the most widespread tools in the fight against climate change.

Statement-II :

Carbon markets transfer resources from the private sector to the State.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct



2. CO2

1. Article 6 of Paris agreement 2015 promotes International carbon Market
 2. Carbon credit equals 1 tonnes of CFC gas removed/reduced From atmosphere
 3. In india already tradable , renewable energy certificate & energy saving certificate present
- Choose

Anonymous Quiz

10% 1 only

23% 2 and 3 only

36% 1 and 3 only

31% All

81 answers

356 1:17 PM



Leave a comment



What are carbon markets and how do they operate?

What are the Opposition's concerns about the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022? What are carbon credits and how will they help reduce the emission of greenhouse gases?

Diksha Munjal

The story so far:

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was passed in Parliament on December 12, despite the Opposition's demands to send it for scrutiny to a parliamentary committee. The Bill empowers the government to establish carbon markets in India and specify a carbon credit trading scheme.

What are carbon markets?

Article six of the 2015 Paris Agreement provides for the use of international carbon markets by countries to fulfil their nationally determined contributions (NDC) to keep global warming within 2°C. Carbon markets are essentially a tool for putting a price on carbon emissions – they establish trading systems where

carbon credits or allowances can be bought and sold. A carbon credit is a kind of tradable permit that, as per UN standards, equals one tonne of carbon dioxide removed, reduced, or sequestered from the atmosphere. A United Nations Development Program (UNDP) release this year noted that interest in carbon markets is growing globally – 83% of NDCs submitted by countries mention their intent to make use of international market mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

There are broadly two types of carbon markets that exist today – compliance markets and voluntary markets. Voluntary markets are those in which emitters – corporations, private individuals, and others – buy carbon credits to offset the emission of one tonne of CO₂ or an equivalent greenhouse gas. Such carbon credits are created by

activities which reduce CO₂ from the air, such as afforestation. In a voluntary market, a corporation looking to compensate for its unavoidable emissions, purchases carbon credits from an entity engaged in projects that reduce, remove, capture, or avoid emissions. For instance, in the aviation sector, airlines may purchase carbon credits to offset the carbon footprint of the flights they operate. Compliance markets on the other hand which are set up by policies at the national, regional, and/or international level are officially regulated.

What are the challenges?

The UNDP points out serious concerns pertaining to carbon markets – ranging from double counting of greenhouse gas reductions, quality and authenticity of climate projects that generate credits to poor market transparency. There are also

concerns about 'greenwashing' – companies may buy credits, simply offsetting carbon footprints instead of reducing their overall emissions.

What are concerns about new Bill?

The Bill empowers the Centre to specify a carbon credits trading scheme. Under the Bill, the central government or an authorised agency will be able to issue carbon credit certificates. These carbon credit certificates will be tradeable in nature. Other persons would be able to buy carbon credit certificates on a voluntary basis. Opposition members pointed out that the Bill does not provide clarity on the mechanism to be used for the trading of carbon credit certificates and about who will regulate such trading. Members also raised questions about the right Ministry to bring in a scheme of this nature, pointing out that while carbon market schemes in other countries are framed by their environment ministries, the Indian Bill was tabled by the Power Ministry.

Another important concern raised is that the Bill does not specify whether certificates under already existing schemes would also be interchangeable and tradeable with carbon credit certificates. Two types of tradeable certificates are already issued in India – Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) and Energy Savings Certificates (ESCs).

90. With reference to green hydrogen, consider the following statements :

1. It can be used directly as a fuel for internal combustion.
2. It can be blended with natural gas and used as fuel for heat or power generation.
3. It can be used in the hydrogen fuel cell to run vehicles.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

India's plan to develop green hydrogen

What are the different types of hydrogen and why is it difficult to produce the green version of the same? What are the objectives of the National Green Hydrogen Mission? What are the two umbrella sub-programmes under the Mission? Why does the country want to be a leading exporter of green hydrogen?

EXPLAINER

Jacob Kishor

The story so far:

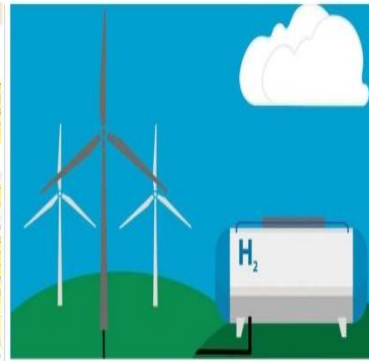
The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved a ₹19,744 crore National Green Hydrogen Mission that aims to make India a global hub for using, producing and exporting green hydrogen.

What is green hydrogen?

Hydrogen is a low molecular fuel that has a variety of applications including the production of ammonia (a key fertiliser), steel, refineries and electricity. However, all of the hydrogen manufactured now is the so-called 'black or lower' hydrogen produced from coal. Grey hydrogen is produced from natural gas while 'blue' hydrogen is from fossil fuel sources where the ensuing carbon emitted is captured via carbon-capture processes. Green hydrogen is when hydrogen is produced via electrolysis, the splitting of water into hydrogen and oxygen with electricity generated from renewable energy sources such as solar or wind. This is the most environmentally sustainable way of producing hydrogen.

What is the caveat?

Green hydrogen currently accounts for less than 1% of global hydrogen production and is being expensive to produce. A kilogram of black hydrogen costs \$0.94 \$1.00



THE GIST

The Union Cabinet approved a ₹19,744 crore National Green Hydrogen Mission that aims to make India a global hub for using, producing and exporting green hydrogen.

Green hydrogen is when hydrogen is produced via electrolysis, the splitting of water into hydrogen and oxygen with electricity generated from renewable energy sources such as solar or wind. This is the most environmentally sustainable way of producing hydrogen.

Green hydrogen development is still in the nascent stages globally and while India can take the lead in being a major producer, it doesn't have the necessary infrastructure yet to export at international prices.

Overall the decarbonisation of the industrial, mobility and energy sectors, reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and building developing industries may manufacturing capabilities, creating employment opportunities, and developing new technologies only as efficient fuel cells.

sions under the programme. The first is the Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition Programme (SIGHT), that will fund the domestic manufacturing of electrolyzers and produce green hydrogen. The second is to support pilot projects in enterprise and use sectors and large

small and medium manufacturing enterprises and developing a transmission network that can supply the hydrogen produced from supply systems to industrial centres across the country. Many advanced economies have also announced plans and policies to develop such as

← **fairs quiz(The H** Jan 05 at 1:28 PM **2125 of 3797**

Centre clears ₹19,744 cr. Green Hydrogen Mission

Plan is to reduce fossil fuel imports, decarbonise major sectors of the economy and turn the country into a global hub of production and export of green hydrogen and its derivatives

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Union Cabinet on Wednesday approved the National Green Hydrogen Mission with an initial outlay of ₹19,744 crore, in a move aimed at making the country a global hub to produce, utilise and export green hydrogen and its derivatives.

The government expects that the initiative will help abate nearly 50 million tonnes (MT) of annual greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and cumulatively reduce fossil fuel imports estimated at over ₹1 lakh crore.

Briefing presspersons about the Cabinet decisions, Union Information and Broadcasting Minister Anurag Thakur

GH2: promises & challenges

Hydrogen produced is said to be 'green' if all its inputs are green. Decarbonisation plans of many countries include green hydrogen (GH2) because combusting hydrogen releases only heat and steam

60% of India's energy comes from fossil fuel sources
The production mode of choice of green hydrogen is through the electrolysis of water
India currently lacks the required electrolyzers and needs cheaper renewable energy

said the mission would be instrumental in making India energy-independent and decarbonising major sectors of the economy. The initial outlay includes ₹17,490 crore for the Strategic Interventions for



Green Hydrogen Transition Programme (SIGHT); ₹1,468 crore for pilot projects; ₹400 crore for research and development; and ₹388 crore for other mission components. Hydrogen is sought after

as a fuel because its combustion releases only steam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is to formulate the scheme guidelines for implementation of the respective components.

Offers incentives

The government has already announced some incentives with a view to cutting the cost of hydrogen by half by 2030. They include priority power supply for manufacturers, concessions and short-term waivers for distributors and transmission costs, respectively; and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is expected to operate a single-window clearance system for proposals.

CONTINUED ON
PAGE 12

Centre clears Green Hydrogen Mission

According to the government, the mission would lead to the development of green hydrogen production capacity of at least 5 MMT per annum with an associated renewable energy capacity addition of about 125 GW by 2030. It is expected to bring in investments of over ₹8 lakh crore, create over six lakh jobs, and help meet international commitments to fight climate change.

"Under the SIGHT programme, two distinct financial incentive mechanisms – targeting domestic manufacturing of electrolyzers and production of green hydrogen – will be provided. The mission will also support pilot projects in emerging end-use sectors and production pathways. Regions capable of supporting large-scale production and/or utilisation of hydrogen will be identified and developed as green hydrogen hubs," it said.

Public-private partnership

While a robust standards and regulations framework is to be developed for the ecosystem, the mission will facilitate a public-private partnership framework for research and development (R&D).

The new policy is in part to green the hydrogen used as fuel in various sectors, to the tune of 6 million tonnes per annum as of 2020, and to replace fuels in other sectors.

Some roadblocks in its implementation are procuring the electrolyzers and electrolytes required to produce 'green' hydrogen and reducing the contribution of fossil fuel sources in India's power generation mix. The former are already in great demand; the latter requires more and cheaper solar and wind power.

The Ministry of Power is expected to raise demand for use of hydrogen as a fuel, which, industry members have noted, could be another issue in the absence of a mandate to transition and technologies to adapt hydrogen fuel cells for use in vehicles.

Storing and moving hydrogen also incurs non-trivial costs because the gas leaks easily. Even small quantities of liquid hydrogen, which is easier to transport, react explosively with air.

99. Consider the following statements :

1. In India, the Biodiversity Management Committees are key to the realization of the objectives of the Nagoya Protocol.
2. The Biodiversity Management Committees have important functions in determining access and benefit sharing, including the power to levy collection fees on the access of biological resources within its jurisdiction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

i 2 nd & 3rd option interchanged

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

UN CBD Goals - Protocols

1.Protect biodiversity - Aichi Targets
2.Safe use of bio-technology - Nagoya Protocol
3.Stop unfair use of Genetic resources- Cartagena Protocol
4. 30 by 30 goal - kuming Montreal protocol
How many pairs are correctly matched

Anonymous Quiz

9% Only one pair

35% Only two pairs



21% Only three pairs

35% All

6. Management of BHS

- a. The Biodiversity Management Committee or other appropriate institution as determined by relevant local body in the absence of BMCs, which in addition to their duties defined in the Act, may also take care of the management of each BHS. Wherever the BHS extends to more than one

local bodies, the management of the BHS shall be the responsibility of the Biodiversity Heritage Site Management Committee constituted by the BMC or other relevant local institutions linked to the local bodies in case BMC does not exist, and approved by the SBB.

- b. The committee responsible for the management of the BHS may include representatives of all sections of local communities, and in particular those most dependent on the natural resources as also those who have been traditionally conserving the area.
- c. It may be the responsibility of the BMC/BHS Management Committee to prepare and implement a management plan for the BHS which should cover a period of five to ten years.
- d. SBBs will then recognize and facilitate the implementation of the final management plan. Such facilitation may include directions to all relevant government departments to assist the communities in implementation, including through appropriate changes in their plans and schemes, to eliminate biodiversity-damaging practices and to fully enable and empower the communities in conserving biodiversity. Where necessary orientation programmes may be organized for such departments and NGOs.
- e. SBBs and concerned government departments will also facilitate the regeneration or revival of degraded or lost ecosystems and taxa, including the reintroduction of threatened/locally extinct wildlife where feasible, and the repatriation of lost/declining domesticated biodiversity from ex-situ collections.
- f. Wherever there are existing conservation related management practices serving the purpose of the BHS may be documented and considered as the BHS Management Plan.
- g. Any project/activity to be implemented by government or any other agency, which is likely to have adverse impact on the BHS may be avoided.
- h. Generally no restriction is likely to be placed on the community on the existing utilization of resources from the proposed BHS.
- i. Restriction in form of regulating the use of the resources may be warranted in some cases and such restriction may be totally voluntary on the part of community.
- j. The management structure and utilization of resources for BHS notified on Government forest areas and other government owned areas will be determined by the concerned departments of the State Government.

7. Components of the management plan of BHS

- a. A map of the BHS with clear administrative boundaries as notified.
- b. The status of ownership

- c. The current land-use pattern, conservation related practices and beliefs, and the dependence of local communities
- d. Major biodiversity in the area and their status as endemic, threatened, endangered or vulnerable
- e. Whether a waterfowl refuge during winter, breeding place for water birds or corridor for any wild animals
- f. The type and quantum of resources being used by the local community and their role/importance in the domestic economy as also the average income from them in situations where they are marketed.
- g. Any shift in the pattern of utilisation during the past 10 years. If so the reason for the same.
- h. Authentic data on the flora, fauna and natural resources in the area

Final BHS guidelines approved in the 1...

42.2 KB PDF

Final BHS guidelines approved in the 19th Authority.pdf



522 8:52 PM

may 23

17. With reference to Finance Bill and Money Bill in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements :

1. When the Lok Sabha transmits Finance Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it can amend or reject the Bill.
2. When the Lok Sabha transmits Money Bill to the Rajya Sabha, it cannot amend or reject the Bill, it can only make recommendations.
3. In the case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, there is no joint sitting for Money Bill, but a joint sitting becomes necessary for Finance Bill.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None



Appropriation Bill is a money bill. In case of money bill, RS has only recommendatory power and need not to be passed by RS

With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct?

- A. The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law
- B. No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act
- C. Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no additional Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation.
- D. No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

364 12:35 PM



Leave a comment

Amid protests, Finance Bill approved by both Houses

It was passed with a fresh amendment to rectify an error in the Securities Transaction Tax rates; the Rajya Sabha also returned the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill to the Lok Sabha

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The government on Monday completed its budgetary exercise for 2023-24, with both Houses of Parliament approving the Finance Bill, 2023, along with a fresh amendment introduced by Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman to rectify an error in the Securities Transaction Tax rates on option contracts in the earlier version of the Bill.

The Rajya Sabha was initially adjourned within a minute after it assembled at 11 a.m., without conducting any business, as a stalemate continued with both sides sloganeering



Voicing out: Opposition MPs raising slogans in the Lok Sabha during the second phase of the Budget Session on Monday. ANI

against the other. The Opposition members were dressed in black, as a mark of protest against the disqualification of Congress

leader Rahul Gandhi as an MP. When it reconvened, the Upper House returned the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill and the

Finance Bill to the Lok Sabha on Monday without any discussion.

The Opposition raised slogans to protest against Mr. Gandhi's disqualification and insisted on a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) probe on the irregularities in the Adani Group of companies.

The proceedings lasted for 12 minutes after the House reconvened post-lunch. Rajya Sabha Chairman Jagdeep Dhankhar put the Bills to voice vote and they were approved without any discussion.

Later, the amended Bill was cleared by the Lok Sabha amid heavy sloganeering by members of Opposition parties.

86. Consider the following pairs :

Objects in space	Description
1. Cepheids	: Giant clouds of dust and gas in space
2. Nebulae	: Stars which brighten and dim periodically
3. Pulsars	: Neutron stars that are formed when massive stars run out of fuel and collapse

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None



It's a pulsar

An object that astronomers thought was a distant galaxy has now been discovered as the brightest extra-galactic pulsar ever seen. Pulsars are among the few celestial objects that emit circular polarised light. So, the scientists used a computer programme that filters out other kinds of light. After the filtering process, the team could then spot the 'hidden' pulsar.

May 8, 2022
Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

Celestial objects that emit circular polarized light?

Anonymous Quiz

22% Black hole



21% Asteroids

43% Pulsarers



14% Blue star

14 answers

43 9:18 PM



2nd, 3rd interchanged.
JWST recently took pics .

1. SMACS 0723 - 1st Star born time
 2. Carina nebula - Dying star
 3. Southern ring nebula - birth of new Star
 4. Wasp 96b - exoplanet
- How many pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

8% Only 1

23% only 2



23% only 3

46% All

■ As light travels with a velocity of about 3,00,000 km per second, light from a distant object will take time to reach us on Earth. Hence, when we see a distant stellar object, we see it as if it were far back in time. To collect more light we need giant infrared telescopes. JWST is the biggest infrared telescope ever built.

■ The first five images released are – the deep field image of the SMACS 0723 cluster of galaxies which date back to times when the first stars were born, the Carina Nebula vividly showing the birth of new stars, the Southern Ring Nebula which details a dying star, the Stephan's quintet where we can see the cataclysmic cosmic collision of galaxies and finally the WASP-96 b, an exoplanet (a planet orbiting a distant star).

■ The spectroscopic observation of JWST reveals that there is a considerable amount of water vapour in the WASP-96 b's atmosphere. However due to the blistering heat, WASP-96 is unlikely to host life.

97. Consider the following statements :

1. According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from internal disturbances.
2. The Constitution of India exempts the States from providing legal counsel to a person being held for preventive detention.
3. According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, confession of the accused before the police cannot be used as evidence.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None



A356 Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States A365 Effect of failure to comply with, or to give effect to, directions given by the Union A360 Provisions financial emergency

"Duty of the Union to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance " mentioned in

Anonymous Quiz

52% Article 355



This protection is available to both citizens and aliens

1. Article 22(3)(b): It allows for the preventive detention and puts restriction on personal liberty for ensuring state security and public order.

2. AK Gopalan vs. State of Madras , The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Preventive Detention Act.

3. Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases It is available only to citizens.

342 7:59 PM



Leave a comment



choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

58% 1 and 2 only



Building safeguards

Misuse of detention power renders need to stick to procedure paramount

The Supreme Court's observation that preventive detention laws are a colonial legacy and confer arbitrary powers on the state is one more iteration of the perennial threat to personal liberty that such laws pose. For several decades now, the apex court and High Courts have been denouncing the executive's well-documented failure to adhere to procedural safeguards while dealing with the rights of detainees. While detention orders are routinely set aside on technical grounds, the real relief that detainees gain is quite insubstantial. Often, the quashing of detention orders comes several months after they are detained, and in some cases, including the latest one in which the Court has made its remarks, after the expiry of the full detention period. Yet, it is some consolation to note that the Court continues to be concerned over the misuse of preventive detention. In preventive detention cases, courts essentially examine whether procedural safeguards have been adhered to, and rarely scrutinise whether the person concerned needs to be detained to prevent prejudice to the maintenance of public order. Therefore, it is salutary that the Court has again highlighted that "every procedural rigidity, must be followed in entirety by the Government in cases of preventive detention, and every lapse in procedure must give rise to a benefit to the case of the detenu".

Some facts concerning preventive detention are quite stark: most detentions are ultimately set aside, and the most common reason is that there is an unexplained delay in the disposal of representations that the detainees submit against their detention to the authorities. Failure to provide proper grounds for detention, or delay in furnishing them, and sometimes giving illegible copies of documents are other reasons. In rare instances, courts have been horrified by the invocation of prevention detention laws for trivial reasons – one of the strangest being a man who sold sub-standard chilli seeds being detained as a 'goonda'. An unfortunate facet of this issue is that Tamil Nadu topped the country (2011-21) in preventive detentions. One reason is that its 'Goondas Act' covers offenders who range from bootleggers, slum grabbers, forest offenders to video pirates, sex offenders and cyber-criminals. The law's ambit is rarely restricted to habitual offenders, as it ought to be, but extends to suspects in major cases. Across the country, the tendency to detain suspects for a year to prevent them from obtaining bail is a pervasive phenomenon, leading to widespread misuse. Preventive detention is allowed by the Constitution, but it does not relieve the government of the norm that curbing crime needs efficient policing and speedy trials, and not unfettered power and discretion.

54. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

Israel has established diplomatic relations with some Arab States.

Statement-II :

The 'Arab Peace Initiative' mediated by Saudi Arabia was signed by Israel and Arab League.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Which of first Arab world country recently signed with Israel, Free trade deal?

Anonymous Quiz

0% Saudi

6% Qatar

81% UAE

13% Jordan

16 answers

35 8:44 PM

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu) pinned a quiz

i Cario, Egypt

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

League of Arab states

1. Started 1945 consist of 22 member states from Africa and west asia

2.Hq- saudi Arabia. 3. 2state policy related to Palestine and Israel.

Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

6% 1,2

44% 2,3

19% 1,3

31% All

16 answers

51 5:38 PM



airs quiz(The Hi

Jun 01 at 8:44 PM



722 of 3779

Israel signs UAE free trade deal, its first in Arab world

Duty to be scrapped on 96% of products

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
DUBAI

Israel signed a free trade deal with the United Arab Emirates on Tuesday, its first with an Arab country, building on their U.S.-brokered normalisation of diplomatic relations in 2020.

Israel's Ambassador to the oil-rich UAE, Amir Hayek, tweeted *mabruk* – congratulations in Arabic – with a photo of Emirati and Israeli officials holding documents at a signing ceremony in Dubai.

The Emirati envoy to Israel, Mohamed Al Khaja, hailed as an “unprecedented achievement” the deal that, according to the Israeli side, scraps customs duties on 96% of all products traded.

“Businesses in both countries will benefit from faster access to markets and lower



The Ministers of Israel and the UAE signing the pact on Tuesday. •AFP

tariffs as our nations work together to increase trade, create jobs, promote new skills and deepen cooperation,” Mr. Khaja tweeted.

The 2020 deal was part of the U.S.-brokered Abraham Accords that also saw Israel establish diplomatic ties with Bahrain and Morocco.

Two-way trade between Israel and the UAE last year totalled some \$900 million dollars, according to Israeli figures.

95. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

India's public sector health care system largely focuses on curative care with limited preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care.

Statement-II :

Under India's decentralized approach to health care delivery, the States are primarily responsible for organizing health services.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct



- ★ Out of pocket expenditure is the money paid by households at the point of receiving healthcare
- ★ There was a concomitant decline in out of pocket expenditure from 64.2% in 2013-14 to 48.2% in 2018-19

1. There was a concomitant increase in out of pocket expenditure from 48.2% in 2013-14 to 64.2% in 2018-19

2. The share of government in the total health expenditure was increased from 28.6% 2013-14 to 40.6% by 2018-19 Choose the incorrect answer

Anonymous Quiz

23% 1 only

22% 2 only



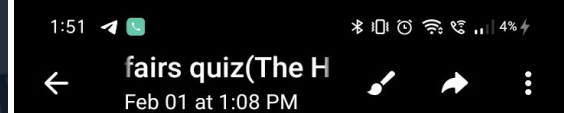
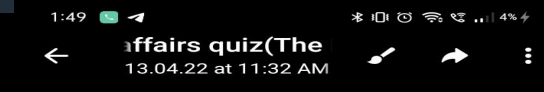
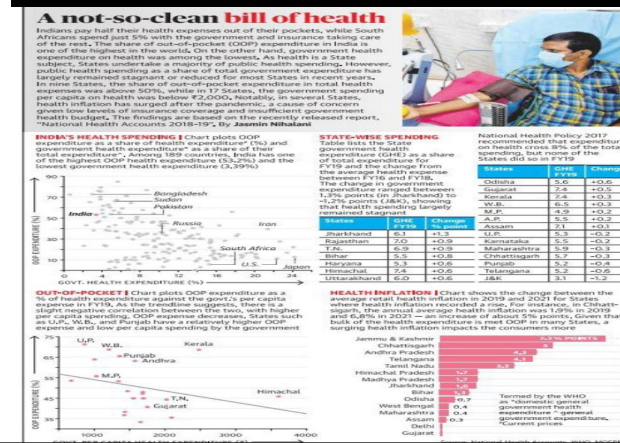
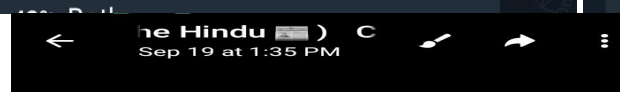
State list

1. National health accounts mentioned highest out of pocket expenditure 53% & lowest govt health expenditure 3% compare to other countries
2. National health policy recommend state expenditure >8%, but no state is achieved yet
3. Health is concurrent list

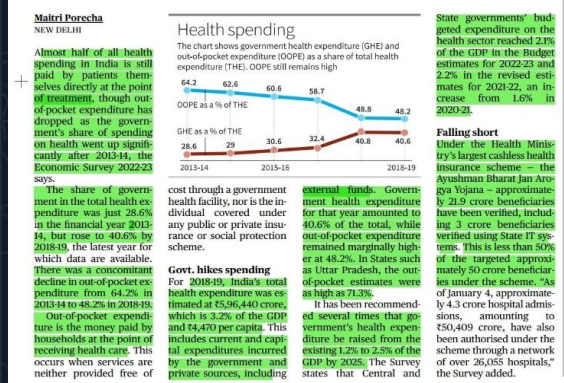
Anonymous Quiz

20% 1 and 2 only

20% 2 and 3 only



'Out-of-pocket health spending still high, despite govt. chipping in'



21. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

India, despite having uranium deposits, depends on coal for most of its electricity production.

Statement-II :

Uranium, enriched to the extent of at least 60%, is required for the production of electricity.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct



★ Private Sector -50.4%, Coal-49.7% Total Non-Fossil Fuel-42.5%

INSTALLED POWER GENERATION CAPACITY

- 1. Private Sector accounts nearly 50%, balance by centre and state government combined
 - 2. Coal alone accounts 50% of power generation
 - 3. Total Non-Fossil Fuel energy production is around 42.5%
- Choose the correct ans

Anonymous Quiz

17% 1 and 2 only

34% 2 only

25% 1 and 3 only

24% All



79 answers

283 1:15 PM

4:48



Current a
Jan 23 at 1:15 PM



Power Sector at a Glance ALL 2256 of 3779

Updated on 13-01-2023
Source: OM SECTION

1. Total Installed Capacity (As on 31.12.2022) - Source : Central Electricity Authority (CEA)

INSTALLED GENERATION CAPACITY (SECTOR WISE) AS ON 31.12.2022

Sector	MW	% of Total
Central Sector	98,795	24.2%
State Sector	1,04,918	25.6%
Private Sector	2,06,627	50.4%
Total	4,10,339	

Installed GENERATION CAPACITY(FUELWISE) AS ON 31.12.2022

CATAGORY	INSTALLED GENERATION CAPACITY(MW)	% of SHARE IN Total
Fossil Fuel		
Coal	203,775	49.7%
Lignite	6,620	1.6%
Gas	24,824	6.1%
Diesel	589	0.1%
Total Fossil Fuel	2,35,809	57.5 %
Non-Fossil Fuel		
RES (Incl. Hydro)	167,750	40.7%
Hydro	46,850	11.4 %
Wind, Solar & Other RE	120,900	29.5 %
Wind	47,930	10.2 %
Solar	63,302	15.1 %
BM Power/Cogen	10,210	2.5 %
Waste to Energy	522	0.1 %
Small Hydro Power	4,936	1.2 %
Nuclear	6,780	1.7%
Total Non-Fossil Fuel	174,530	42.5%
Total Installed Capacity (Fossil Fuel & Non-Fossil Fuel)	410,339	100%

Policy Initiatives / Decision Taken

72. With reference to the Earth's atmosphere, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The total amount of insolation received at the equator is roughly about 10 times of that received at the poles.
- (b) Infrared rays constitute roughly two-thirds of insolation.
- (c) Infrared waves are largely absorbed by water vapour that is concentrated in the lower atmosphere.
- (d) Infrared waves are a part of visible spectrum of electromagnetic waves of solar radiation.



infrared |



★ Carbon dioxide strongly absorbs energy with a wavelength of $15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ (micrometres). This makes carbon dioxide a good absorber of wavelengths falling in the infrared radiation region of the spectrum

The increasing amount of carbon dioxide in the air is slowly raising the temperature of the atmosphere, because it absorbs

Anonymous Quiz

- 28% A. the water vapour of the air and retains its heat
- 21% B. the ultraviolet part of the solar radiation
- 9% C. all the solar radiations
- 42% D. the infrared part of the solar radiation

121 answers

366 8:06 AM



Leave a comment



82. Consider the following statements in the context of interventions being undertaken under Anaemia Mukh Bharat Strategy :

1. It provides prophylactic calcium supplementation for pre-school children, adolescents and pregnant women.
2. It runs a campaign for delayed cord clamping at the time of child-birth.
3. It provides for periodic deworming to children and adolescents.
4. It addresses non-nutritional causes of anaemia in endemic pockets with special focus on malaria, hemoglobinopathies and fluorosis.

How many of the statements given above are correct?



★ Can cured this method

1. Sickle-cell anaemia is a type of autosomal recessive genetic disorder
2. SCD even can't be cured by bone marrow or stem cell transplantation
3. Union Budget 2023-24, government has announced a mission to eliminate Sickle cell Anaemia by 2047 Choose ✓ ans



2018, 6*6 strategy

Anaemia

1. low in RBC/ Hemoglobin concentration.
2. Caused by Fe deficiency and affects Oxygen carrying capacity
3. Most vulnerable are women 57%(12g/dL) & children 67%(11g/dL)
4. Anaemia mukh bahart strategies introduced in 2021. Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

53% 1,2,3



South - 18% , eastern 34%

1. Men are considered to have anaemia if haemoglobin concentration is $< 13.0\text{ g/dL}$.
2. prevalence of anaemia was more in rural than urban areas
3. Men in the eastern States had lower prevalence , while prevalence was highest in the southern region ✓

39. Consider the following statements :

1. Amarkantak Hills are at the confluence of Vindhya and Sahyadri Ranges.
2. Biligirirangan Hills constitute the easternmost part of Satpura Range.
3. Seshachalam Hills constitute the southernmost part of Western Ghats.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

1. Connecting western ghat & eastern ghat
2. Famous for tiger & gaur
3. Dodda sampige Mara 2000yrs old tree maintained by soliga tribe
4. Sites - kanakada cave, kanchikote fort. Above described place related to

Anonymous Quiz

33% Mudhumalai wildlife sanctuary

7% Wayanad wildlife sanctuary

47% Silent valley nation park

13% Biligiri rangonath swamy temple

15 answers

34 7:48 PM

Dibru-Saikhowa - Assam
Dehang-Dibang - Arunachal Pradesh
Cold Desert - Himachal Pradesh.
Seshachalam Hills- Andhra Pradesh.

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facts _ prelims and
mains _ May 17.pdf

1.3 MB PDF

facts _ prelims and mains _ May
17.pdf



2

351 8:03 PM



1 comment

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

List of Biosphere Reserves in India

- 1.Dibru-Saikhowa - Arunachal Pradesh
 - 2.Dehang-Dibang - Assam
 - 3.Cold Desert - Ladakh
 - 4.Seshachalam Hills- Andhra Pradesh
- How many pairs is / are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

9% Only one pair

91. Consider the following statements with reference to India :

1. According to the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006', the 'medium enterprises' are those with investments in plant and machinery between ₹ 15 crore and ₹ 25 crore.

2. All bank loans to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises qualify under the priority sector.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

are detailed as follows.



1. UDYAMI BHARAT

Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi launched key initiatives for the MSME sector in the 'Udyami Bharat' programme held on 30.06.2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Minister of MSME, Shri Narayan Rane and Minister of State (MoS) for MSME, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma were present on the occasion.

During the event, Prime Minister conferred 'National MSME Awards, 2022' to MSMEs, States/UTs, Aspirational Districts and Banks to recognize their efforts in the growth and development of MSME sector.

Prime Minister launched the 'Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance' (RAMP) scheme, 'Capacity Building of First-Time MSME Exporters' (CBFTE) scheme and new features of the 'Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme' (PMEGP). He also digitally transferred assistance to beneficiaries of PMEGP for 2022-23; announced the winners of 'MSME Idea Hackathon-22' and issued Digital Equity Certificates to 75 MSME beneficiaries of Self Reliant India (SRI) Fund.

2. POLICY INITIATIVES

Micro Investment less than Rs. 1 crore
Turnover less than Rs. 5 crore

Small Investment less than Rs. 10 crore
Turnover up to Rs. 50 crore

Medium Investment less than Rs. 20 crore
Turnover up to Rs. 100 crore

Following the adoption of the revised definition of MSMEs, which is based on investment in plant & machinery or equipment; and turnover, the Udyam Registration Portal was launched on 01.07.2020. It is fully online, free of cost, hassle free, does not require any documentation, and is a step towards Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs. Landmark of 1 crore registrations on the portal was achieved on 02.08.2022. As on 22.12.2022, more than 1.28 crore registrations have been made on the portal.

During the 18th Meeting of National Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (NBMSME) held on 14.09.2022, Minister for MSME launched the integration of Udyam and National Career Service (NCS) portals, which was announced in Budget 2022. Since 14.09.2022, as many as 4.06 lakh MSMEs registered on Udyam have had access to the National Career Service Portal of Ministry of Labour & Employment. MoU was also signed between the Ministry of MSME and Common Service Centre (CSC) for providing suitable handholding for Udyam Registration to enterprises located in remote areas of the country.

For sharing Udyam Registration data, MoU signed between the Ministry of MSME and Ministry of Tourism on 02.08.2022.



Rahman's live show will light up the inauguration of the sport's biggest team event



**RAKESH RAO
CHENNAI**

A 40-minute live performance by noted composer A.R. Rahman and his troupe appears to be the showpiece of the gala Opening Ceremony of the 44th Chess Olympiad at the Nehru Stadium here on Thursday evening.

The world's biggest team chess championship, featuring players from 187 countries, takes place at Hotel Four Points by Sheraton, Mallapuram, from Friday.

Rahman, also the composer of the Chess Olympiad anthem, is likely to enthral the gathering that will include dignitaries from the chess world. With Prime Minister Narendra Modi making it to the Opening Ceremony, the Tamil Nadu Government is fully geared up for the occasion with all protocols firmly in place. The Ceremony is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m.

Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.K. Stalin, along with some illustrious names from various fields, will be present at the ceremony that is expected to last around two hours.

The ceremony will include performances that highlight the rich cultural heritage of the State. Several artists from Tamil Nadu will perform during the ceremony.

Instead of an elaborate march-past, as seen in various multi-discipline events across the world, placards displaying the names/flags of 187 participating nations will be on view. Players would be free to walk behind the placards.

The Chess Olympiad Torch relay, after touching over 75 cities in the past 40 days, will reach the venue



The Olympiad journey

3 India's best performance at the Olympiad, in 2014 (open section)

6 India's finish at the last Olympiad (open section)

8 The Indian women's placing at Batumi

12 The number of successive times Soviet Union emerged champion (1952-74)

16 Countries that competed in the first Olympiad

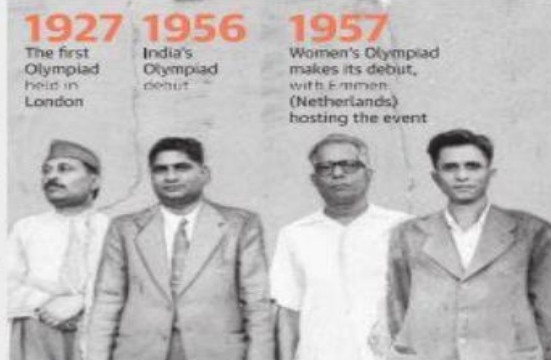
27 The Indian team's placing in its maiden Olympiad among 34 participants

70 Players who part in the first Olympiad

180 Number of nations which lined up at Batumi

187 Countries that will vie for honours at the Chennai Olympiad

1667 Participants at the previous Olympiad in Batumi (Georgia)



The Pioneers: The Indian players who had the honour of making the first move for the country at the Olympiad in 1956.



On the podium: A few members of the Indian squad that scripted history by clinching the bronze in the 2014 edition in Tromsø, Norway. Padmini Rout, centre, won the gold on the reserve board in the women's event.

COMPILED BY P.K. ARTH KUMAR

56. Consider the following statements in respect of the 44th Chess Olympiad, 2022 :

1. It was the first time that Chess Olympiad was held in India.
2. The official mascot was named 'Thambi'.
3. The trophy for the winning team in the open section is the Vera Menchik Cup.
4. The trophy for the winning team in the women's section is the Hamilton-Russell Cup.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

i Binneal, 2yr once

Current affairs quiz(The Hindu)

Chess Olympiad

1. Annual event by FIDE (international chess federation), Hq-lausanne.
 2. 1927 1st event held in London
 3. Team representing nations of world competent, India debuted in 1956
- Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

6% 1 2

23% 2,3

12% 1,3

59% All

17 answers

89 8:23 AM

16. Consider the following statements :

1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits within which he/she has to declare his/her assent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Governors should not sit over Bills: SC

Krishnadas Rajagopal

NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Monday sent a strong message that Governors should return Bills they do not agree to "as soon as possible" and not sit over them, making State Legislative Assemblies wait indefinitely.

A Bench led by Chief Justice of India D.Y. Chandrachud referred to the first proviso to Article 200 of the Constitution, which mandates that Governors should not dally over Bills sent to them for assent after they had been passed

by Legislative Assemblies.

The observation is part of a judicial order of the court in a petition filed by the State of Telangana complaining that Governor Tamilisai Soundararajan has kept pending several important Bills sent to her for assent in September 2022.

Article 200

"Your Lordships must intervene and decide once and for all... This is seen in 'Opposition States'. Legislatures are at the mercy of the Governors... Article 200 says Governors cannot sit over the Bills...", said se-

nior advocate Dushyant Dave, for Telangana.

The court agreed that the proviso to Article 200 clearly mandates that Governors should "as soon as possible" return Bills, other than Money Bills, for reconsideration by the House with a note that the proposed law should be reconsidered.

"The phrase 'as soon as possible' has a significant content and must be borne in mind by constitutional authorities," the Bench noted in the order.

Solicitor General Tushar Mehta said the observation in the order was not neces-

sary, and it was not be to "generalise".

He referred to a communication from Governor Ms. Soundararajan's office on Sunday, which updated that there were no Bills pending with her.

Mr. Mehta said the court's observation in the order concerning Article 200 would give an impression that there was "constitutional compliance" on the part of Telangana Governor.

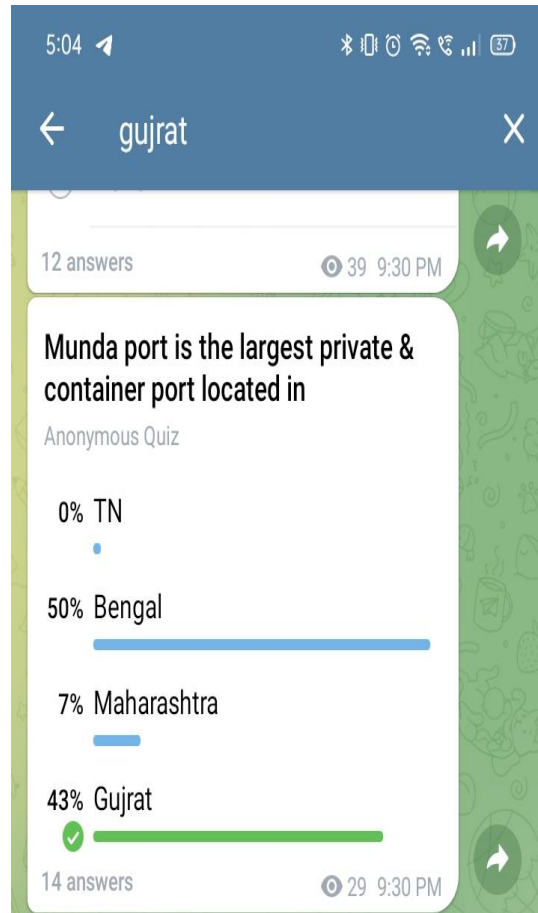
Chief Justice Chandrachud said the observation does not point to anyone but the court had only generally stated the law.

32. Consider the following pairs :

Port	Well known as
1. Kamarajar Port	: First major port in India registered as a company
2. Mundra Port	: Largest privately owned port in India
3. Visakhapatnam Port	: Largest container port in India

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

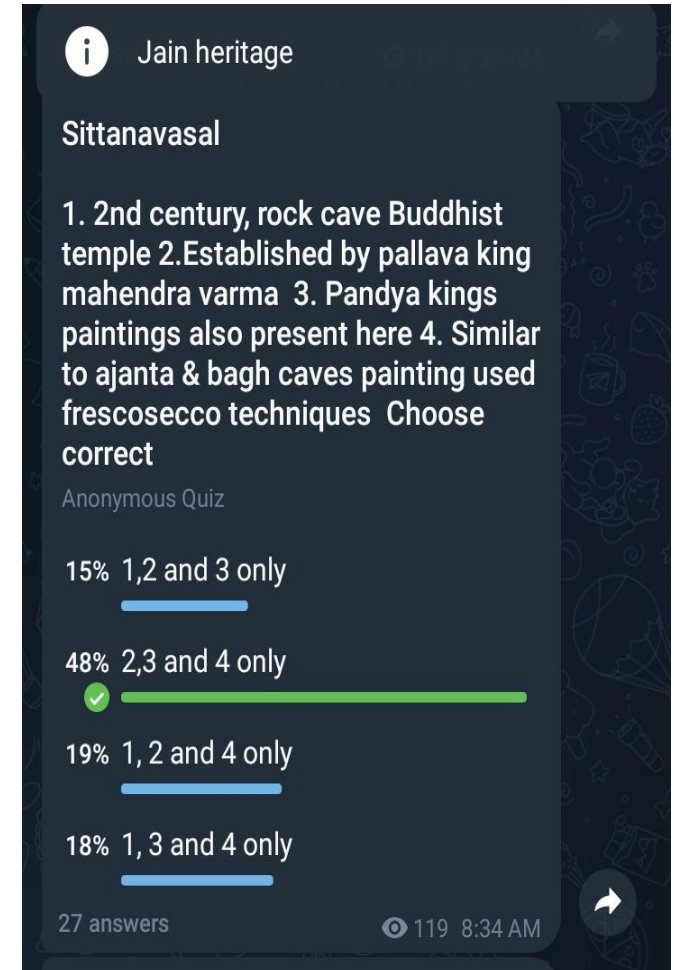


62. Consider the following pairs :

Site	Well known for
1. Besnagar	: Shaivite cave shrine
2. Bhaja	: Buddhist cave shrine
3. Sittanavasal	: Jain cave shrine

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None



47. Consider the following statements :

1. The Government of India provides Minimum Support Price for niger (*Guizotia abyssinica*) seeds.
2. Niger is cultivated as a Kharif crop.
3. Some tribal people in India use niger seed oil for cooking.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

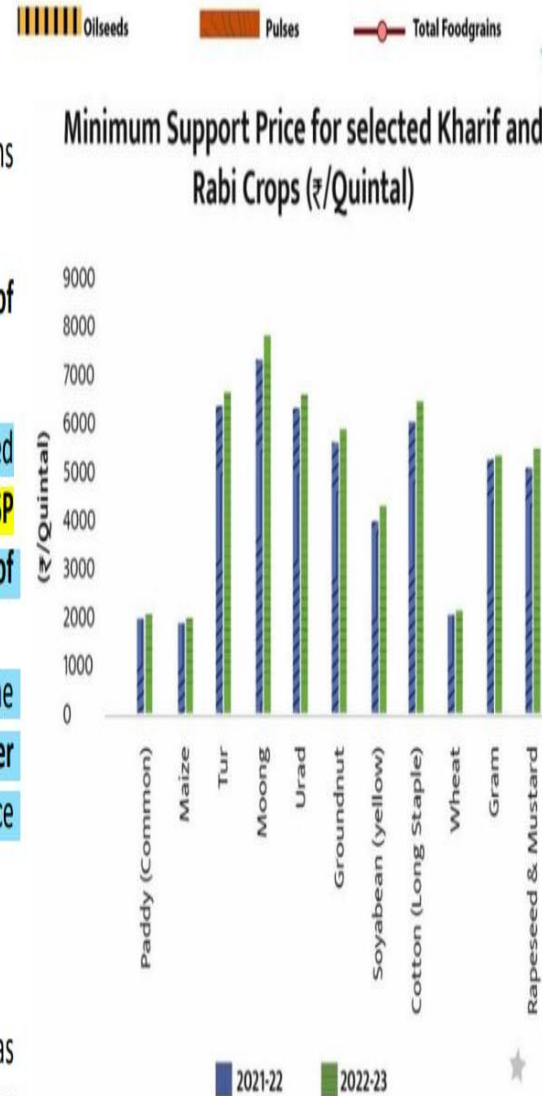
- The year experienced a **decline in the sown area for paddy cultivation** due to delayed monsoons and deficient rainfall.

MSP to Ensure Returns Over the Cost of Production

- The Union Budget for 2018-19 announced that farmers in India would be given an **MSP of at least one and a half times the cost of production.**
- The Government has been increasing the **MSP for all 22 Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops at least 50 per cent since the agricultural year 2018-19.**

Agricultural Credit

- **Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC):** it was introduced in 1998 for farmers to empower



Minimum support price for jute

1. India is the largest producer in world
 2. Msp fixed by CACP on the recommendation of CCEA
 3. Msp at least 1.5 times of cost of production.
- Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

0% 1,2

50% 3 only

20% 1,3

30% All

68. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

India accounts for 3.2% of global export of goods.

Statement-II :

Many local companies and some foreign companies operating in India have taken advantage of India's 'Production-linked Incentive' scheme.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct



Promote manufacturing at home while encouraging investment from within and outside India

Production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes

Objectives:

- 1) Target specific product areas
- 2) Introduce non-tariff measures in order to compete more effectively with cheap imports
- 3) Blend domestic and export sales to make manufacturing competitive and sustainable;
- 4) Promote manufacturing at home while encouraging investment from within India only

366 9:48 PM



Leave a comment



Choose the correct answer

Anonymous Quiz

40% 1,2 and 3 only



Starting hypocentre
Surface epicenter.
6.6 earthquake recorded paktika province
of Afghan

Earthquakes

1. Starting point epicenter & surface near point is hypocentre
 2. Magnitude scale is Richter (0-10)
 3. Intensity scale is mercalli (1-12)
- Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

10% 1,2



20% 2,3



30% 1,3



earthquake



the Richter scale, each whole number demonstrates a ten fold increase in the amount of energy

Consider the following statements regarding the earthquakes :

1. The intensity of earthquake is measured on Mercalli Scale.
2. The magnitude of art earthquake is a measure of energy released.
3. Earthquake magnitudes are based on direct measurements of the amplitude of seismic waves.
4. In the Richter Scale, each whole number demonstrates a hundredfold increase in the amount of energy released.

377 1:24 PM



Leave a comment



76. With reference to coal-based thermal power plants in India, consider the following statements :

1. None of them uses seawater.
2. None of them is set up in water-stressed district.
3. None of them is privately owned.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

89. Consider the following statements regarding mercury pollution :

1. Gold mining activity is a source of mercury pollution in the world.
2. Coal-based thermal power plants cause mercury pollution.
3. There is no known safe level of exposure to mercury.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three

Consider the following statements:

- (1) Coal ash contains arsenic, lead and mercury.
 - (2) Coal-fired power plants release sulphur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen into the environment.
 - (3) High ash content is observed in Indian coal.
- Choose correct

Anonymous Quiz

- 17% 1 and 2 only
- 27% 2 and 3 only
- 10% 1 and 3 only
- 46% All

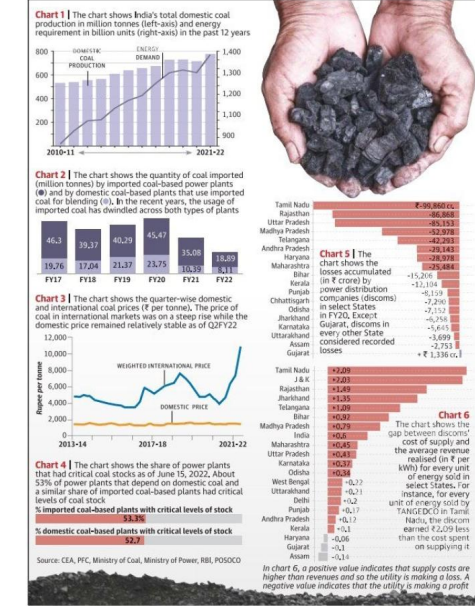
30 answers

131 7:52 PM

Jun 24 at 9:15 PM
808 of 3797

g thermal power generators

prices rising, cash-strapped thermal power generators are left with critical stocks



Manotsav



Year End Review 2022: Ministry of Coal

Achieves Record Coal Production of 780 Million Ton; 64 Coal Mines Auctioned so far Under Commercial Auction

Coal Ministry Ensures Adequate Coal Supply to Thermal Power Plants & Other Sectors

Introduces Innovative Policy Reforms in Coal Sector

Launches 141 Coal Mines' Auction in November 2022

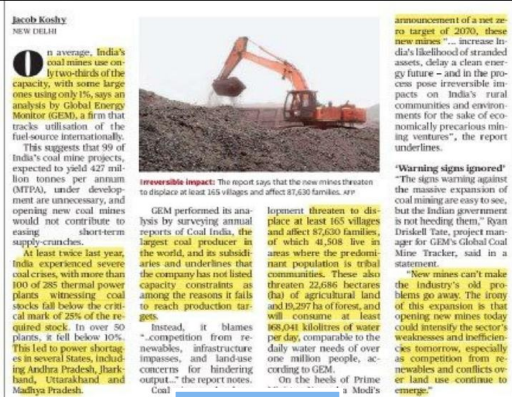
13 Railway Projects Under PM Gati Shakti for Faster Transportation of Coal

Focus on Mission Coking Coal; Aims 140 Million Ton Production by 2030

Coal India Signs Four MoUs for Coal Gasification Projects

Special Focus on Environment & other CSR Initiatives

Source: CEA, PFC, Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, RRI, POSOCO



OCT1

96. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I : According to the United Nations' World Water Development Report, 2022', India extracts more than a quarter of the world's groundwater withdrawal each year.

Statement-II : India needs to extract more than a quarter of the world's groundwater each year to satisfy the drinking water and sanitation needs of almost 18% of world's population living in its territory.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Sep 15 at 9:03 AM

1221 of 3819

India's growing water crisis, the seen and the unseen

Rural-urban water disputes are very likely to occur as scarcity grows, exacerbated by climate change



The worst water crisis in the country, with more than 600 million people facing acute water shortages. The typical response of the state is to build dams and transfer water from the hinterlands to the cities. This triggers a series of cascading effects: depletion of groundwater, drying up of rivers, and a loss of biodiversity. The crisis is not just about water scarcity but also about the quality of water. In many parts of the country, the water is contaminated with pesticides and fertilizers, making it unsafe for drinking. The government's response has been to build more dams and transfer water from the hinterlands to the cities. This has led to a series of cascading effects: depletion of groundwater, drying up of rivers, and a loss of biodiversity. The crisis is not just about water scarcity but also about the quality of water. In many parts of the country, the water is contaminated with pesticides and fertilizers, making it unsafe for drinking. The government's response has been to build more dams and transfer water from the hinterlands to the cities. This has led to a series of cascading effects: depletion of groundwater, drying up of rivers, and a loss of biodiversity.

At present, the rural-urban transfer of water is a low-cost option in India as water is transferred at the expense of rural areas and the agricultural sector. In cities, most of this water is in the form of grey water with little or no treatment. This water is then used for various purposes like irrigation, drinking, and industrial use. The government's response has been to build more dams and transfer water from the hinterlands to the cities. This has led to a series of cascading effects: depletion of groundwater, drying up of rivers, and a loss of biodiversity.

At present, the rural-urban transfer of water is a low-cost option in India as water is transferred at the expense of rural areas and the agricultural sector. In cities, most of this water is in the form of grey water with little or no treatment. This water is then used for various purposes like irrigation, drinking, and industrial use. The government's response has been to build more dams and transfer water from the hinterlands to the cities. This has led to a series of cascading effects: depletion of groundwater, drying up of rivers, and a loss of biodiversity.

1. Composite water management index 2018- Niti aayog

2. Transboundary water system 2016 -status&Trend-UNEP

3. World water development report 2022 - UNESCO

4. World urbanization prospects 2018 - UN DESA

How many reports pairs are correctly matched?

Anonymous Quiz

10% Only one pairs

55% Only two pairs

20% Only three pairs

15% All

20 answers

116 9:02 AM

70. Consider the following statements :

1. Recently, all the countries of the United Nations have adopted the first-ever compact for international migration, the 'Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)'.
2. The objectives and commitments stated in the GCM are binding on the UN member countries.
3. The GCM addresses internal migration or internally displaced people also in its objectives and commitments.

How many of the above statements are correct?

two-thirds of the total migrants are looking for a job.

1. International migration day celebrated on Dec 8 annually

2. World migration report 2022 released by International organization of migration

3. As per report, "two-thirds of the total migrants due to warfare issue" Choose the correct answer

Worker's plight

salaries and dues, are from different nationalities, including Indians.

The recurring problems that migrant labourers face are: irregular payment, poor working conditions, negation of labour rights, the absence of a proper grievance redress mechanisms, and access to a transparent judicial system. Irregular payment and non-payment of wages, and abuse at the workplace have been a long-term problem in the GCC countries. This has been exacerbated during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Countries such as the Philippines which have recorded the wage theft of their migrants are taking up the issue legally.

Focus on women workers

Attention needs to be focussed on the women migrant workforce, largely limited to GCC countries and also to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries to some extent. Interestingly, Indian nurses and care-givers have been working in the most volatile countries such as Iraq, Syria, Libya, Yemen and Israel, and even remote Papua New Guinea.

Women workers venture to these countries using the services of recruiting agencies on account of major domestic problems. Therefore, the Government should comprehensively assess the situation of migrant women and create women-centric, rights-based policies.

Finally, the COVID-19 pandemic has rerouted global migration patterns, restructured migratory corridors, and exposed the untold vulnerabilities and miseries of international migrant labour.

The United Nations, through its non-binding resolution, "Global Compact for Safe, Orderly Migration and Regular Migration", recognises the challenges migrant labour faces across the world. In this context, the Government of India has to revisit its policies in the post-pandemic migratory scenario by engaging all stakeholders and by passing the Emigration Bill 2021.