

Q.1) The only land-locked country in South-east Asia is

- a) Laos
- b) Thailand
- c) Malaysia
- d) Cambodia

Q.1) Solution (a)

Laos is a landlocked country in the heart of the Indochinese peninsula of Mainland Southeast Asia, bordered by Myanmar (Burma) and China to the northwest, Vietnam to the east, Cambodia to the southwest, and Thailand to the west and southwest.



Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/chinas-gateway-to-southeast-asia/article19285474.ece>

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)

1. It is the main UN international body concerned with the setting of international food standards

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2. It is jointly funded by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Health Organisation (WHO)

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

The Codex Alimentarius (Latin for "Food Code") is a collection of internationally recognized standards, codes of practice, guidelines, and other recommendations relating to foods, food production, and food safety.

Its name is derived from the Codex Alimentarius Austriacus. Its texts are developed and maintained by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, a body that was established in early November 1961 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), was joined by the World Health Organization (WHO) in June 1962, and held its first session in Rome in October 1963. The Commission's main goals are to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair practices in the international food trade. The Codex Alimentarius is recognized by the World Trade Organization as an international reference point for the resolution of disputes concerning food safety and consumer protection.

The Codex Alimentarius covers all foods, whether processed, semi-processed or raw. In addition to standards for specific foods, the Codex Alimentarius contains general standards covering matters such as food labeling, food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, and procedures for assessing the safety of foods derived from modern biotechnology. It also contains guidelines for the management of official i.e. governmental import and export inspection and certification systems for foods.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/business/cac-adopts-codex-norms-for-three-spices/article19365587.ece>

Q.3) The title given by British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which, he surrendered during the Non-Cooperation Movement, was

- a) Hind Kesari
- b) Kaiser-e-Hind
- c) Rai Bahadur

d) Rt.Honorable

Q.3) Solution (b)

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India was a medal awarded by the British monarch to civilians of any nationality who rendered distinguished service in the advancement of the interests of the British Raj.

Mahatma Gandhi was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind in 1915 by The Lord Hardinge of Penshurst

Gandhi returned the medal in 1920 as part of the national campaign protesting the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Source: <http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-all-you-need-to-know-about-the-horrific-jallianwala-bagh-massacre-2400304>

Q.4) Mekedatu dispute is concerned with

- a) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- b) Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka and Goa
- d) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

Q.4) Solution (a)

Karnataka intends to build a reservoir across river Cauvery near Mekedatu in Kanakapura taluk. It was first proposed along with Shivanasamudra hydro power project at Shimsa in 2003 with an intention to use the water for a hydro power station and supply drinking water to Bengaluru city.

However, Tamil Nadu objected saying Karnataka had not sought prior permission for the project. Its argument was that the project would affect the flow of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu.

Read More - http://www.business-standard.com/article/current-affairs/what-is-the-mekedatu-project-115041800544_1.html

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-karnataka/mekedatu-proposal-karnataka-replies-to-cwc/article19361242.ece>

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Q.5) Montague-Chelmsford reforms or the Councils Act of 1919 was based on which of the following:

- a) Duke memorandum
- b) Nehru Report
- c) Congress Working Committee report
- d) Mueller report

Q.5) Solution (a)

Duke Memorandum is associated with Sir William Duke, a member of the English Round Table Group and he had formulated a scheme which eventually became the basis of Joint Report of Montague and Chelmsford.

Source: <http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Civil-Services/2017-04-14/Historical-background-of-the-Constitution/293518>

