

Q.1) Which of the following rivers flows through Nepal to India?

1. Ghaghara
2. Sharda
3. Gandak

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

The rivers flowing from Nepal to India are causing floods in India, mainly in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The major rivers causing such floods are Sarada, Ghaghra, Gandak, Kosi and Rapti.

Ghaghara, also called Karnali is a perennial trans-boundary river originating on the Tibetan Plateau near Lake Mansarovar.

Sharada or Kali Ganga in Uttarakhand where the river demarcates Nepal's western border with India. This boundary was established by the 1816 Sugauli treaty. The name is sometimes written "Sarda"

The Gandaki River (also known as the Narayani in southern Nepal and the Gandak in India) is one of the major rivers of Nepal and a left bank tributary of the Ganges in India. In Nepal the river is notable for its deep gorge through the Himalayas and its enormous hydroelectric potential.

Source: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/mbErel.aspx?relid=169814>

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Treaty of Sugauli

1. It established the boundary line of Nepal
2. The treaty called for territorial concessions in which some of the territories controlled by Nepal would be given to British India

Select the correct statements

- a) Only 1

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

The Treaty of, the treaty that established the boundary line of Nepal, was signed on 2 December 1815 and ratified by 4 March 1816 between the East India Company and King of Nepal following the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-16. The signatory for Nepal was Raj Guru Gajraj Mishra aided by Chandra Sekher Upadhyaya, the signatory for the Company was Lieutenant Colonel Paris Bradshaw. The treaty called for territorial concessions in which some of the territories controlled by Nepal would be given to British India, the establishment of a British representative in Kathmandu, and allowed Britain to recruit Gurkhas for military service. Nepal also lost the right to deploy any American or European employee in its service (earlier several French commanders had been deployed to train the Nepali army).

Under the treaty, about one-third of Nepalese controlled territory was lost including all the territories that the King of Nepal had won in wars in the last 25 years or so such as Sikkim in the east, Kumaon Kingdom and Garhwal Kingdom (also known as Gadhwal) in the west. Some of the Terai lands were restored to Nepal in 1816 and more were restored in 1860 to thank for helping the British to suppress the Indian rebellion of 1857.

Q.3) Sardar Sarovar Dam is a gravity dam on which of the following rivers

- a) Brahmaputra
- b) Narmada
- c) Tapti
- d) Yamuna

Q.3) Solution (b)

The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a gravity dam on the Narmada river near Navagam, Gujarat in India. It is a part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi-purpose dams on the Narmada river. The project took form in 1979 as part of a development scheme to increase irrigation and produce hydroelectricity.

Source: <http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/TgVlpujAvymwN7QKxfMZEM/Human-rights-dialogue-and-the-Sardar-Sarovar-project.html>

Q.4) Consider the following statements about Guam

1. It is located in the Atlantic Ocean
2. It is a sovereign Japanese territory

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

It is an unincorporated United States territory in the western Pacific Ocean. Guamanians are American citizens by birth. Before World War II, Guam and four other territories – American Samoa, Hawaii, Wake Island, and the Philippines – were the only American jurisdictions in the Pacific Ocean. On December 7, 1941, hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Guam was captured by the Japanese, who occupied the island for two and a half years.

Why is North Korea threatening it?

Guam's military significance and the fact that it is close enough to North Korea to be hit by medium and long-range missiles make it a target for Pyongyang.

Source: <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/rest-of-world/north-korea-says-considering-strike-on-guam-after-trump-warns-of-fire-and-fury/articleshow/59979466.cms>

Q.5) Consider the following statements about Securities Appellate Tribunal

1. It is a statutory body established under Banking Regulation Act, 1949
2. It has only one bench that sits at Mumbai and has jurisdiction over all of India
3. It is not bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 and 2

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- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.5) Solution (b)

Securities Appellate Tribunal is a statutory body established under the provisions of Section 15K of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 to hear and dispose of appeals against orders passed by the Securities and Exchange Board of India or by an adjudicating officer under the Act and to exercise jurisdiction, powers and authority conferred on the Tribunal by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

The Securities Appellate Tribunal has only one bench that sits at Mumbai and has jurisdiction over all of India.

The Securities Appellate Tribunal is not be bound by the procedure laid down by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, but is be guided by the principles of natural justice and, subject to the other provisions of Depositories Act, 1996.

The Securities Appellate Tribunal has powers to regulate its own procedure including the places at which it shall have its sittings.

Source: http://www.business-standard.com/article/markets/trading-ban-to-be-lifted-by-sebi-if-firms-prove-credentials-117080901623_1.html

