

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

September 13, 2016

Q.1) Consider the following statements concerning Polymetallic Nodules (PMN)

1. They are called as manganese nodules
2. It contains nickel, cobalt and copper beside manganese
3. India has contract for exploration of PMN in Central Indian Ocean Basin with the International Seabed Authority (ISA)

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Polymetallic nodules (also known as manganese nodules) are potato-shaped, largely porous nodules found in abundance carpeting the sea floor of world oceans in deep sea. Besides manganese and iron, they contain nickel, copper, cobalt, lead, molybdenum, cadmium, vanadium, titanium, of which nickel, cobalt and copper are considered to be of economic and strategic importance. India signed a 15 year contract for exploration of Polymetallic Nodules (PMN) in Central Indian Ocean Basin with the International Seabed Authority (ISA) (an Institution set up under the Convention on Law of the Sea to which India is a Party) on 25th March, 2002 with the approval of Cabinet. India is presently having an area of 75,000 sq.km., located about 2000 km away from her southern tip for exploration of PMN.

Ministry of Earth Sciences is carrying out Survey & Exploration, Environmental Impact Assessment, Technology Development (Mining and Extractive Metallurgy) under polymetallic nodules program through various national institutes viz. National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), Institute of Minerals and Materials Technology (IMMT), National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), National Centre for Antarctica and Ocean Research (NCAOR), National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) etc., in accordance with the Contract provisions. India is fulfilling all the obligations of the contract.

In News - http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/union-cabinet-approves-extension-of-contract-between-india-international-seabed-authority-for-poly-metallic-nodules-exploration-116091200439_1.html

Q.2) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 provides for which of the following?

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1. National Parks
2. Wildlife Reserves
3. Biosphere Reserves

Select the correct code:

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Biosphere Reserves are not provided for under any act.

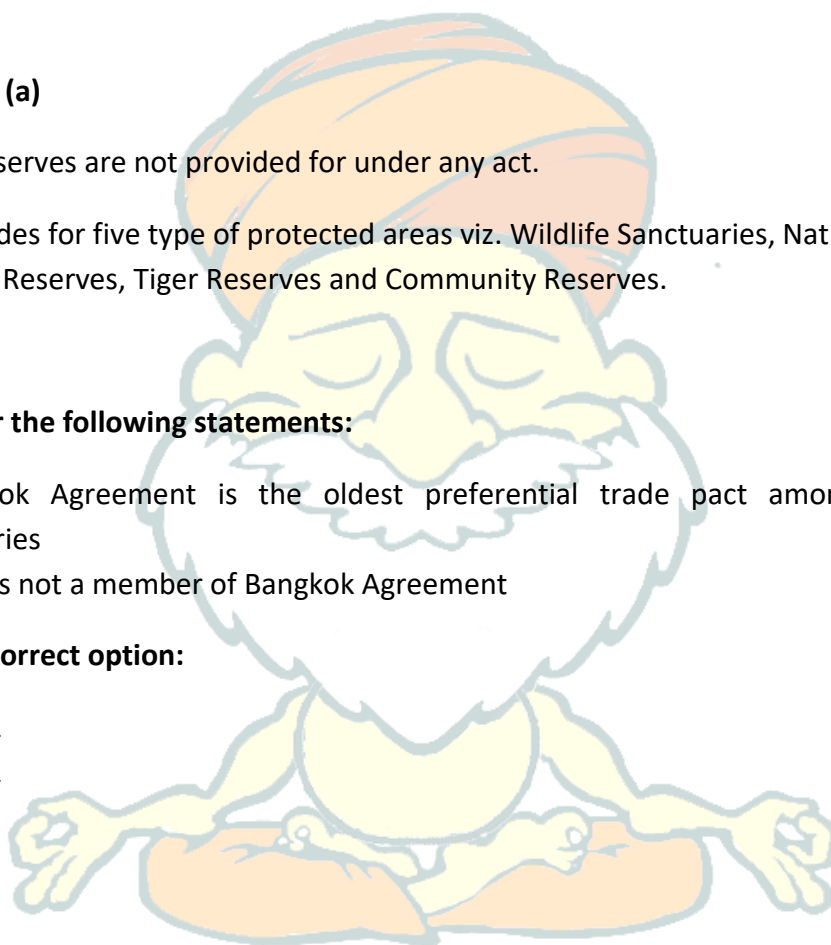
The Act provides for five types of protected areas viz. Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, Conservation Reserves, Tiger Reserves and Community Reserves.

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Bangkok Agreement is the oldest preferential trade pact among Asia-Pacific countries
2. India is not a member of Bangkok Agreement

Select the incorrect option:

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both
- d) None



Q.3) Solution (b)

Bangkok Agreement- Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

- It is the oldest preferential trade pact among Asia-Pacific countries (1975)
- **Initiative by:** United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP)
- **Members:** Bangladesh + China + India + Laos + South Korea + Sri Lanka (Only preferential trade agreement in force between China & India)

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Read more: <http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/Hans-Classroom/2016-09-13/Asia-Pacific-Trade-Agreement/253526>

Q.4) This port has become the first in the country to implement logistics data tagging of containers. Identify the correct port from the following options-

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru Port
- b) Enayam Port
- c) Port of Kolkata
- d) Haldia Port

Q.4) Solution (a)

Jawaharlal Nehru Port, Mumbai-

- Will help importers/exporters track their goods in transit through logistics data bank service.
- An RFID (Radio Frequency Identification Tag) tag would be attached to each container which would be tracked through RFID readers installed at different locations.
- Help in reducing the overall lead time of the container movement across the western corridor and lower the transaction costs incurred by shippers and consignees

Q.5) Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a) The Mughals – Ajanta paintings
- b) The Kushans – Gandhara school of art
- c) The Marathas – Pahari school of painting
- d) Harappan civilisation – Painted grey ware

Q.5) Solution (b)

Pahari paintings belong to Mughal and post-mughal periods.

Red and black pottery was famous during Harappan civilisation. Painted grey ware was during the vedic period.

Ajanta paintings were made during the Gupta period.

The Gandhara school of art was patronised by the Kushan rulers