

November 24, 2017

**Q.1) Nalbana Island and Mangalajodi are known for**

- a) Olive Ridley Turtles
- b) Migratory birds
- c) Vaquita
- d) Kemp's Ridley Turtle

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

Mangalajodi is an olden village under Tangi, Orissa block in Khordha district of Orissa at the northern edge of Chilika Lake. Its vast wetlands attract thousands of migratory birds, journey from as far different places of the world. Its wetland now host more than 1.5 lakhs of birds in the peak season. November to March is a good time to visit for enjoying an amazing experience. Its importance as a significant global wetland habitat and declared as an International Bird Conservation Area.

Nalbana Bird Sanctuary or Nalbana Island is the core area of the Ramsar designated wetlands of Chilika Lake. It was declared a bird sanctuary under the Wildlife Protection Act in 1973. In the heart of the park, one can see thousands of birds descending during the migratory season. The island disappears during monsoon season due to inundation only to emerge again in post-monsoon.

**Source:** <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/migratory-birds-start-arriving-in-chilika/article20670274.ece>

**Q.2) Consider the following statements about**

1. International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP) is a network of Primary Registers, which has been developed by the WHO
2. Trials registered in the Clinical Trials Registry - India (CTRI) are freely searchable from ICTRP

**Select the correct statements**

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

### Q.2) Solution (c)

The Clinical Trials Registry - India (CTRI), set up at the National Institute of Medical Statistics, ICMR, New Delhi is a free and online system for registration all clinical trials being conducted in India ([www.ctri.nic.in](http://www.ctri.nic.in)). Registration of clinical trials in the CTRI is now mandatory, as per notification of the Drugs Controller General (India). Trials registered in the CTRI are freely searchable, both from the CTRI site as well as the International Clinical Trials Registry Platform (ICTRP).

The ICTRP is a network of Primary Registers, which has been developed by the WHO. The mission of the WHO's ICTRP is to ensure that a complete view of research is accessible to all those involved in health care decision making. The ICTRP in itself is not a Registry, but collects data (details of registered trials) from its Primary Registers and displays them from a single search portal. Thus the ICTRP serves as a one-stop search portal for clinical trials that may be registered in diverse Primary Registers of the world.

A Primary Registry in the WHO Registry Network is a clinical trial registry with at least a national remit that meets WHO Registry Criteria for content, quality and validity, accessibility, unique identification, technical capacity and governance and administration (<http://www.who.int/ictrp/en/>). Primary Registries have the support of the ICMJE. There are currently 11 Primary Registries in the WHO Registry Network, including the CTRI.

The International Committee for Medical Journals Editors (ICMJE) released an editorial statement on compulsory registration of clinical trials in 2004. According to this statement, the ICJME proposed comprehensive trial registration as a solution to the problem of selective awareness and announced that all eleven ICJME member journals would adopt a trials-registration policy to promote this goal.

### News:

From April, companies and organisations that have registered for clinical trials in India will have to disclose the outcomes of their tests within a year of completing them

In 2013, the Supreme Court of India forbade fresh applications for clinical trials following a public interest litigation petition due to reports that there had been a high number of deaths among those registered for trials

Proper mechanism: The court asked the government to set in place a proper mechanism to regulate trials. This led to measures which required that compensation be paid to patients affected by trials and that there was audio-visual proof that participants had indeed consented to take part in a trial. However, these requirements were later eased and a streamlined system is in place which, according to clinical-trial companies, is much more conducive to organising trials.

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

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Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/call-to-make-clinical-trial-data-public/article20667337.ece>

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about Warsaw International Mechanism**

1. It was established at COP-21
2. It is associated with the impacts of climate-related stressors that occur despite efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climatic changes

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.3) Solution (b)**

At COP19 (November 2013) in Warsaw, Poland, the COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

At the 19th Conference of the Parties meeting of the UNFCCC in 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was established. At the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima, Peru (2014), the work plan of the executive committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism was approved.

Read More -

[http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss\\_and\\_damage/items/8134.php](http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/8134.php)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/far-from-keeping-the-world-safe/article20663501.ece>

**Q.4) National Mineral Exploration Policy (NMEP) is on the lines of UNCOVER project of**

- a) Canada
- b) Russia

- c) Australia
- d) USA

### Q.4) Solution (c)

Read More - <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=146629>

### Q.5) Eka Movement" was surfaced by

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Madri Passi
- c) Basanti Debi
- d) None of the above

### Q.5) Solution (b)

Eka Movement or Unity Movement is a peasant movement which surfaced in Hardoi, Bahraich and Sitapur during the end of 1921 by Madri Passi. The initial thrust was given by the leaders of Congress and Khilafat movement. The main reason of movement was higher rent, which was generally higher than 50% of recorded rent in some areas. Oppression of thikadhars who were entrusted to collect rent and practice of share rent also contributed to this movement.

The Eka meetings were marked by a religious ritual in which a hole that represented River Ganga was dug in the ground and filled with water, a priest was brought in to preside and assembled peasants vowed that they would pay only recorded rent buy pay it on time, would not leave when ejected, would refuse to do forced labour, would give no help to criminals and abide by the Panchayat decisions, they would not pay the revenue without receipt and would remain united under any circumstance. Small zamindars who were disenchanted with British Government due to heavy land revenue demand were also a part of this movement.

Soon the leadership of Movement changed from Congress to Madari Pasi, a low caste leader who was not inclined to accept non-violence. This led the movement losing contact with nationalist class.

By March 1922, due to severe repression of British the Eka Movement came to an end.