

November 8, 2017

Q.1) The Emissions Gap Report is released by

- a) United Nations Environment Programme
- b) World Economic Forum
- c) Greenpeace
- d) Conservation International

Q.1) Solution (a)

Published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/un-predicts-3c-temperature-rise-by-end-of-the-century/article19961730.ece>

Q.2) Recently, a species of wild banana named '*Musa paramjitiana*' was discovered that grows to a height of nine metres and bears an edible, sweet-and-sour tasting fruit that is boat-shaped and has numerous bulb-shaped seeds. Where was it discovered?

- a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- b) Lakshadweep
- c) Sundarbans
- d) Western Ghats

Q.2) Solution (a)

The latest discovery, published in the Nordic Journal of Botany, is of a species of wild banana named *Musa paramjitiana*, in honour of Paramjit Singh, who happens to be the director of the Botanical Survey of India (BSI). The species was found in North Andaman's Krishnapuri forest, 6 kilometres from any human habitation.

The plant grows to a height of nine metres and bears an edible, sweet-and-sour tasting fruit that is boat-shaped and has numerous bulb-shaped seeds. Its conservation status has been declared as 'Critically Endangered' as it has so far been spotted in only two locations on the islands, each with 6 to 18 plants in a clump.

In 2014, he discovered *Musa indandamanensis*, another wild banana, in a remote tropical rain forest on the Little Andaman island. It has dark green cylindrical flower buds.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/andamans-new-taste-is-sweet-and-sour/article20000504.ece>

IASbaba's Daily Quiz

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Q.3) 'Spot-billed pelican' is found in which of the following countries?

1. India
2. Pakistan
3. Indonesia
4. Nepal

Select the correct code:

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) 1 and 4 Only

Q.3) Solution (c)



Native: Cambodia; India; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Viet Nam

Regionally extinct: Bangladesh; Philippines

Vagrant: Korea, Republic of; Malaysia

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Vijayawada/winged-visitors-call-in-early/article19865176.ece>

Q.4) Consider the following statements

1. The Foreigner's Act, 1946 penalises entry into the country without valid documents thus permitting deportation of refugees.
2. Central Government had decided to allow minority refugees from Bangladesh and Pakistan to stay in the country even after expiry of their visas on humanitarian grounds under Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920 and Foreigners Act, 1946

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

The Foreigners Act, 1946 is an Act of the Central Legislative Assembly enacted to grant the certain powers to Indian government in matters of foreigners in India. The Act was enacted before India became independent.

Under the Foreigners Act, 1946 and Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920, the illegal migrants can be imprisoned or deported. These acts empower the central government to regulate the entry, exit and residence of foreigners within India.

In 2015 and 2016, the central government had issued notifications to exempt certain communities including Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who arrived in India on or before 31-12-2014. The government decided to not to deport or imprison them for being in India without valid documents.

Source: <http://www.thehansindia.com/posts/index/News-Analysis/2017-10-20/Rohingya-crisis-can-turn-serious-threat/334263>

Q.5) Consider the following statements about 'Principle of Non-refoulement'

1. It is a fundamental principle of international law which forbids a country receiving asylum seekers from returning them to a country in which they would be in likely danger of persecution based on "race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion".
2. The principle of non-refoulement is incorporated in 1951 UN Refugee Convention

Select the correct statements

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

The word non-refoulement derives from the French *refouler*, which means to drive back or to repel. Non-refoulement is a principle of customary international law prohibiting the expulsion, deportation, return or extradition of an alien to his state of origin or another state where there is a risk that his life or freedom would be threatened for discriminatory reasons. This law institute is often regarded as one of the most important principles of refugee and immigration law.

The 1951 UN Refugee Convention in its Article 33 incorporated the principle of non-refoulement and states: "No Contracting State shall expel or return (*refouler*) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontier of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion."

India is not a signatory to the Refugee Convention of 1951 or the Protocol of 1967, it is not bound by the principle of 'non-refoulement' or not sending back refugees to a place where they face danger.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-kerala/dyfi-files-plea-in-sc-on-rohingya/article19831604.ece>

