

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about 'Indian bison'**

1. It is native to Western Ghats and North East India only
2. It is listed as 'vulnerable' under IUCN Res List

**Select the correct statements**

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

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

Gaur historically occurred throughout mainland south and Southeast Asia and Sri Lanka. Currently it occurs in scattered areas in the following range states: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia only), Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand, and Viet Nam. However, it is extinct in Sri Lanka and also, as a resident, apparently in Bangladesh. The species is now seriously fragmented within its range, and the mapped distribution is generalised, especially in India, Lao, Myanmar, China and Malaysia. The domesticated form of Gaur, considered by IUCN a separate species occurs in parts of India, China, and Myanmar as feral, semi-feral, and domestic animals. This animal is excluded from the red-listing considerations for Gaur.

**Native:** Bhutan; Cambodia; China; India; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia); Myanmar; Nepal; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Possibly extinct:** Bangladesh

**Regionally extinct:** Sri Lanka

**Q.2) Gilt-edged market means**

- a) Bullion market
- b) Market of guns
- c) Market of pure metals
- d) Market of Government securities

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

## IASbaba's Daily Quiz

December 22, 2017

Government securities are instruments issued by the government to borrow money from the market. They are also known as gilts or gilt edged securities.

Following features of government securities earned them the name of gilt edged securities.

- They have zero income default
- There is high rate of return
- There is cent per cent liquidity

Source: <http://www.financialexpress.com/market/with-interest-rates-near-all-time-lows-the-retail-g-sec-market-could-be-a-hit/882361/>

**Q.3) Ashok Dalwai committee is concerned with**

- a) Allocation of natural resources
- b) National Anti-Profiteering Authority (NAA)
- c) Doubling Farmers' Income
- d) Financial Inclusion

**Q.3) Solution (c)**

The government announced to double farm incomes by 2022 in its Union Budget 2016-17. In line with this it appointed an 8-member inter-ministerial committee headed by Ashok Dalwai, to consider major reforms in agriculture sector. It was tasked to prepare a blueprint for transition of farm policies from being production oriented to based on incomes or value addition.

Source: <http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/agri-business/agrimarketing-should-be-in-the-concurrent-list-dalwai-panel/article9821759.ece>

**Q.4) Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?**

- a) An All-India Federation
- b) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces
- c) A bicameral legislature
- d) Provincial autonomy

**Q.4) Solution (b)**

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### The act

- Detailed document was provided with 321 sections and 10 schedules.
- Gave Indian provinces much less independence.
- Provision for the establishment of an All India Federation at the center, consisting of Provinces of British India and the Princely states.
- For the first time direct elections were introduced. Women were also allowed to vote.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay, Orissa was separated from Bihar, and Burma was separated from India. The number of provinces were increased to eleven by giving NWFP .the status of fully-fledged province and creating two new provinces, Orissa and Sindh.
- The System of Diarchy was dropped at the provincial level but introduced in the central government level
- Two Houses of Parliament at central government level were introduced with Council of State being the Upper House and Assembly being the Lower House.
- Special Responsibilities and Safeguards vested in British Executive power in London
- Introduced the Reserve bank of India to look after the cash flow and printing processes

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/explained/parliament-winter-session-delay-congress-november-december-assembly-elections-4951659/>

### Q.5) 'Manganiyars' are known for

- a) Martial arts in North-East India
- b) Pietra dura tradition in Central India
- c) Musical tradition in North-West India
- d) Classical vocal music in South India

### Q.5) Solution (c)

The Manganiyars are a 25,000 to 30,000-strong Muslim community of hereditary professional singers who have lived for centuries in western Rajasthan's Thar Desert region.

Source: <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/undercurrent-of-conflict-between-folk-singers-and-patrons-in-rajasthan-villages/story-CDgINq5w2AoX2RHgVBwvOL.html>