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**Q.1) Acid rain is caused by the pollution of environment by**

- a) Carbon dioxide and nitrogen
- b) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide
- c) Ozone and carbon dioxide
- d) Nitrous oxide and sulphur dioxide

**Q.1) Solution (d)**

Acid rain is a rain or any other form of precipitation that is unusually acidic, meaning that it has elevated levels of hydrogen ions (low pH). It can have harmful effects on plants, aquatic animals and infrastructure. Acid rain is caused by emissions of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide, which react with the water molecules in the atmosphere to produce acids.

**Q.2) Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in**

- a) Federalism
- b) Democratic decentralisation
- c) Administrative delegation
- d) Direct democracy

**Q.2) Solution (b)**

The Local Self-government is an inevitable part of this democratic administrative system. In third world countries the matter of development is considered in the context of people's participation and control over the administration system. The local self-government is the natural consequence of the co-ordination between democracy and democratic decentralization. The local self-government possesses political autonomy. The political ideal that exists in democratic decentralization is reflected in the local self-government. While the democratic decentralization is a political ideal of the local self-government in its institutional form. Or in other words, the theoretical basis of local self-government is democratic decentralization.

**Q.3) In which one of the following is Malta located?**

- a) Baltic Sea
- b) Mediterranean Sea

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- c) West Philippine Sea
- d) North Sea

### Q.3) Solution (b)

Malta is a Southern European island country consisting of an archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea.



### Q.4) Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Project is

- a) An irrigation project involving India and Myanmar
- b) A joint tourism initiative of some Asian countries
- c) A hydroelectric power project involving India, Bangladesh and Myanmar
- d) A defence and security agreement of India with its eastern neighbours

### Q.4) Solution (b)

The Mekong–Ganga Cooperation (MGC) was established on November 10, 2000, at Vientiane at the First MGC Ministerial Meeting. It comprises six member countries, namely India (Look-East connectivity projects), Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The four areas of cooperation are tourism, culture, education, and transportation. The organization takes its name from the Ganga and the Mekong, two large rivers in the region.

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**Q.5) During the freedom struggle, Aruna Asaf Ali was a major woman organizer of underground activity in**

- a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- b) Non-cooperation Movement
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Swadeshi Movement

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

On 8 August 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed the Quit India resolution at the Bombay session. The government responded by arresting the major leaders and all members of the Congress Working Committee and thus tried to pre-empt the movement from success. Young Aruna Asaf Ali presided over the remainder of the session on 9 August and hoisted the Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan. This marked the commencement of the movement. The police fired upon the assembly at the session. Aruna was dubbed the Heroine of the 1942 movement for her bravery in the face of danger and was called Grand Old Lady of the Independence movement in her later years. Despite absence of direct leadership, spontaneous protests and demonstrations were held all over the country, as an expression of desire of India's youth to achieve independence.

