Q.1) What type of drainage pattern the Ganga river system forms?

a) Trellis pattern
b) Dendric pattern
c) Rectangular pattern
d) Radial pattern

Q.1) Solution (b)

The dendritic pattern develops where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain. The stream with its tributaries resembles the branches of a tree, thus the name dendritic

Dendritic or tree-shaped drainage pattern is the most common and widespread pattern to be found on the earth's surface. The pattern is called dendritic on the ground that the network of tributaries of various orders and magnitudes of the trunk or master stream resembles the branches and roots and rootlets of a tree.

This pattern develops in a variety of structural and lithological environments such as in the mountainous and hilly areas (e.g., **dendritic pattern is one of the dominant patterns in the Himalayas**), on extensive plateau surfaces (e.g., Deccan plateau), on peneplain surfaces (e.g., the Peninsular peneplains of India, mostly in the basins of the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery, the Domodar etc.), in the alleviated plains (e.g., Great Plains of North India), in the desert plains (e.g., Rajasthan desert), in the glaciated lowland regions (e.g., North European plains and northern lowlands of North America) etc.

Do you know?

- Hazaribagh plateau, Parasnath hill, Panchet hill and Dalma lava upland (all in Jharkhand) have issued radial drainage pattern.

THINK!

- Centripetal drainage pattern.

Q.2) Consider the following statements about Brahmaputra River:

1. It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas.
2. On reaching the Nanga Parbat, it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge.
3. The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands.
4. Teesta river is its right bank tributary.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below.

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) All the above

Q.2) Solution (b)

The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet east of Mansarowar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj. It is slightly longer than the Indus, and most of its course lies outside India. It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching the **Namcha Barwa** (7757m), it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge.

The Brahmaputra has a braided channel in its entire length in Assam and forms many riverine islands.

Right bank tributaries of Brahmaputra are Kameng River, Manasarover, Beki River, Raidak River, Jaldhaka River, Teesta River, Subansiri River.

Do you know?

- Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Tezpur are the main cities developed on the banks of Brahmaputra river.

THINK!

- Indus river system.

Q.3) Consider the following statements about Mahadayi/Mandovi river:

1. The famous Dudhsagar falls is located on this river.
2. Kalasa and Banduri are its tributaries.
3. It is the west flowing river.
4. Mahadayi river water dispute is between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below.

a) 1, 2 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) All the above

Q.3) Solution (a)

The Mahadayi/Mandovi River also known as Mahadayi or Mhadei river, is described as the lifeline of the Indian state of Goa. The river has a length of 77 kilometres (48 miles), 29

kilometres (18 miles) in Karnataka and 52 kilometres (32 miles) in Goa. It originates from a cluster of 30 springs **at Bhimgad in the Western Ghats** in the Belagavi district of Karnataka.

Dudhsagar falls and Vajrpoha falls located on this river. The **Kalasa-Banduri Nala** is a project undertaken by the Government of Karnataka to improve drinking water supply to the Districts of Belagavi, Dharwad and Gadag. It involves building across Kalasa and Banduri, two tributaries of the Mahadayi river to divert 7.56 TMC of water to the Malaprabha river, which supplies the drinking water needs of the said 3 districts, i.e., Dharwad, Belagavi and Gadag. Mahadayi river water dispute is between **Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra**

Do you know?

- Mahadayi river rises in the Western Ghats, from the **Bhimgad Wildlife Sanctuary** in Khanapur taluk of Karnataka's Belagavi district.
- Allahabad city is located at the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati.

THINK!

- Cities located on the banks of Kaveri River.

Q.4) Consider the following rivers and cities located on their banks.

Cities	River
1. Cuttack	Mahanadi
2. Agra	Yamuna
3. Jabalpur	Narmada
4. Lucknow	Gomti

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

a) 1,2 and 3 only
b) 1, 3 and 4 only
c) 2, 3 and 4 only
d) All the above

Q.4) Solution (d)

City	River	State
Agra	**Yamuna**	**Western Uttar Pradesh**
Ahmedabad	Sabarmati	Gujarat

City	River	State
Allahabad	At the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswati	Uttar Pradesh
Ayodhya	Saryu	Uttar Pradesh
Cuttack	**Mahanadi**	**Odisha**
New Delhi	Yamuna	Delhi
Hyderabad	Musi	Telangana
Jabalpur	**Narmada**	**Madhya Pradesh**
Srinagar	Jhelum	Jammu & Kashmir
Surat	Tapi	Gujarat
Varanasi	Ganges	Uttar Pradesh
Vijayawada	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh
Lucknow	**Gomti**	**Uttar Pradesh**

Do you know?

- The Indus Waters Treaty is a water-distribution treaty between India and Pakistan, brokered by the World Bank (then the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) The treaty was signed in Karachi on September 19, 1960 by then Prime Minister of India and then President of Pakistan Ayub Khan.

THINK!

- Sutlej Yamuna link canal

Q.5) West flowing rivers of peninsular India do not form deltas but form only estuaries. Which of the following reasons can be attributed to this phenomenon?

1. Seasonal dependent on monsoon rainfall.
2. Smaller, fixed course with well-adjusted valleys.
3. Old rivers with graded profile and have almost reached their base levels.
4. Passage through hard rocks.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below.

a) 1 and 3 only
b) 1 and 4 only
c) 4 only
d) All the above

Q.5) Solution (c)

Options 1, 2 and 3 are all the features of peninsular rivers in general. The west flowing rivers of India do not form delta because they pass through hard rocks. This means that these are devoid of sediments which are essential for formation of delta.

Do you know?

- Luni is the largest river system of Rajasthan, west of Aravali. It originates near Pushkar in two branches.

THINK!

- The Evolution of Peninsular Drainage System.

Q.6) Mangrove forests are present in which of the following river deltas?

1. Cauvery
2. Krishna-Godavari
3. Mahanadi
4. Ganga-Brahmaputra

Select the correct answers using the codes given below.

a) 1,2 and 3 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) All the above

Q.6) Solution (d)

Mangroves forest comes under littoral and swamp forests. They support saline resistant vegetation like sundari tree. They are found in the deltas of: Ganga-Brahamaputra, Mahanadi, Godavari and Krishna etc. Apart from these deltas, they are found in Andaman and Nicobar and Gujarat.

Do you know?

- The mangroves of Sundarbans are the largest single block of tidal halophytic mangroves of the world.

THINK!

- Catchment areas
- Drainage basin

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding River Regime

1. It represents the pattern of flow of water in a river channel over a year.
2. The river regime of Peninsular rivers witnesses greater fluctuations than Himalayan rivers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 only
b) 2 only
c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.7) Solution (c)

The pattern of flow of water in a river channel over a year is known as its regime. The north Indian rivers originating from the Himalayas are perennial as they are fed by glaciers through snow melt and also receive rainfall water during rainy season. The rivers of South India do not originate from glaciers and their flow pattern witness's fluctuations. The flow increases considerably during monsoon rains. Thus, the regime of the rivers of South India is controlled by rainfall which also varies from one part of the Peninsular plateau to the other.

Do you know?

- Since the upper catchment area receives rainfall during the southwest monsoon season (summer) and the lower part during the northeast monsoon season (winter), **the Cauvery river carries** water throughout the year **with comparatively less fluctuation than the other Peninsular rivers.**

THINK!

- Pattiseema project
- Polavaram project

Q.8) Which of the following rivers in India cuts the Tropic of Cancer twice?

a) Sabarmati
b) Mahi
c) Narmada
d) Tapi

Q.8) Solution (b)

Mahi

Mahi river cut the Tropic of Cancer twice It originates in the Mahi Kanta hills, from the northern slopes of Vindhyas in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Think!

- Rivers which cross Equator twice

Q.9) Arrange the following rivers according to their drainage basin in India from highest to lowest:

1. Indus
2. Godavari
3. Krishna
4. Brahmaputra

Select the code from following:

a) 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
b) 4 – 2 – 3 – 1
c) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1
d) 4 – 3 – 2 – 1

Q.9) Solution (a)

On the basis of the size of catchment area, the river basins of India have been classified into three categories.

I. Large river basins: River basins with a catchment area of more than 20,000 sq km are known as large river basins.
II. Medium River basins: River basins with a catchment area between 20,000 sq km to 2000 sq km are known as medium river basin.
III. Minor river basin: River basins with a catchment area of less than 2000 sq km are known as minor river basin.

Details of Major river basins of India are as follows:

River Basin	Basin Area (km^2)	Percentage area	Annual discharge (m^3/km^2)
Ganga	861404	26.2	468700
Indus	321284	9.8	79500
Godavari	312812	9.5	118000
Krishna	258,948	7.9	62,800
Brahmaputra	258008	7.8	627000
Mahanadi	141589	4.3	66640
Narmada	98795	3.0	54600
Kaveri	87900	2.7	20950
Tapi	65150	2.0	17982
Pennar	55213	1.7	3238
Brahmani	39033	1.2	18310

Mahi	34481	1.0	11800
Subarnarekha	21895	0.7	7940
Sabarmati	19296	0.6	3800
Medium and minor rivers	711833	23.6	-

Q.10) Which of the following statements correctly defines an Endorheic drainage basins?

a) These are underground drainage basins responsible for making Karst topography
b) These are the drainage basins which finally drain in the open sea.
c) These are inland drainage basins which do not drain to an ocean.
d) This is the name given to large drainage basins with area over 20,000 sq km.

Q.10) Solution (c)

Endorheic drainage basins

Endorheic drainage basins are inland basins that do not drain to an ocean. Around 18% of all land drains to endorheic lakes or seas or sinks.

The largest of these consists of much of the interior of Asia, which drains into the Caspian Sea, the Aral Sea, and numerous smaller lakes. Other endorheic regions include the Great Basin in the United States, much of the Sahara Desert, the drainage basin of the Okavango River (Kalahari Basin), highlands near the African Great Lakes, the interiors of Australia and the Arabian Peninsula, and parts in Mexico and the Andes. Some of these, such as the Great Basin, are not single drainage basins but collections of separate, adjacent closed basins.

Endorheic Drainage basin in Central Asia

In endorheic bodies of standing water where evaporation is the primary means of water loss, the water is typically more saline than the oceans. An extreme example of this is the Dead Sea.

In India lakes of Rajasthan, Bhopal, Bangalore acts as inland sink are area around them act as endorheic drainage basin.

Q.11) Which of the following 'Panch Prayag's' are correctly matched?

1. Vishnuprayag – Dhauliganga and Alaknanda
2. Nandaprayag – Nandakini and Alaknanda
3. Karna Prayag – Pindar and Alaknanda
4. Rudraprayag – Mandakini and Alaknanda

Select the code from following:

a) 1 and 3
b) 2 and 4
c) 1,3 and 4
d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (d)

Panch Prayag

The five confluences, known as the Panch Prayag, are all along the Alaknanda. They are, in downstream order,

- Vishnuprayag, where the Dhauliganga joins the Alaknanda;
- Nandprayag, where the Nandakini joins;
- Karnaprayag, where the Pindar joins,
- Rudraprayag, where the Mandakini joins;
- Devprayag, where the Bhagirathi joins the Alaknanda to form the Ganges River proper.

Panch Prayag

Q.12) Which of the following is not a tributary of River Godavari?

a) Wainganga
b) Penganga
c) Panchaganga
d) Wardha

Q.12) Solution (c)

Godavari:

- The Godavari basin is the largest river system in the peninsula and second only to the Ganga system in India.
- It rises in the Nasik district of Maharashtra, and drains and area of 3, 12,812 square kilometres, half of which lies in Maharashtra.

- Besides Maharashtra, the basin is shared by Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
- The Godavari flows for a length of 1,465 km and is often referred to as Vridha Ganga or Dakshina Ganga because of its large size and extent.
- The major tributaries of the Godavari are the Pravara, Purna, Manjra, Penganga, Wainganga, Wardha, Pranhita, Indravati, Maner and Sabari.

Krishna:

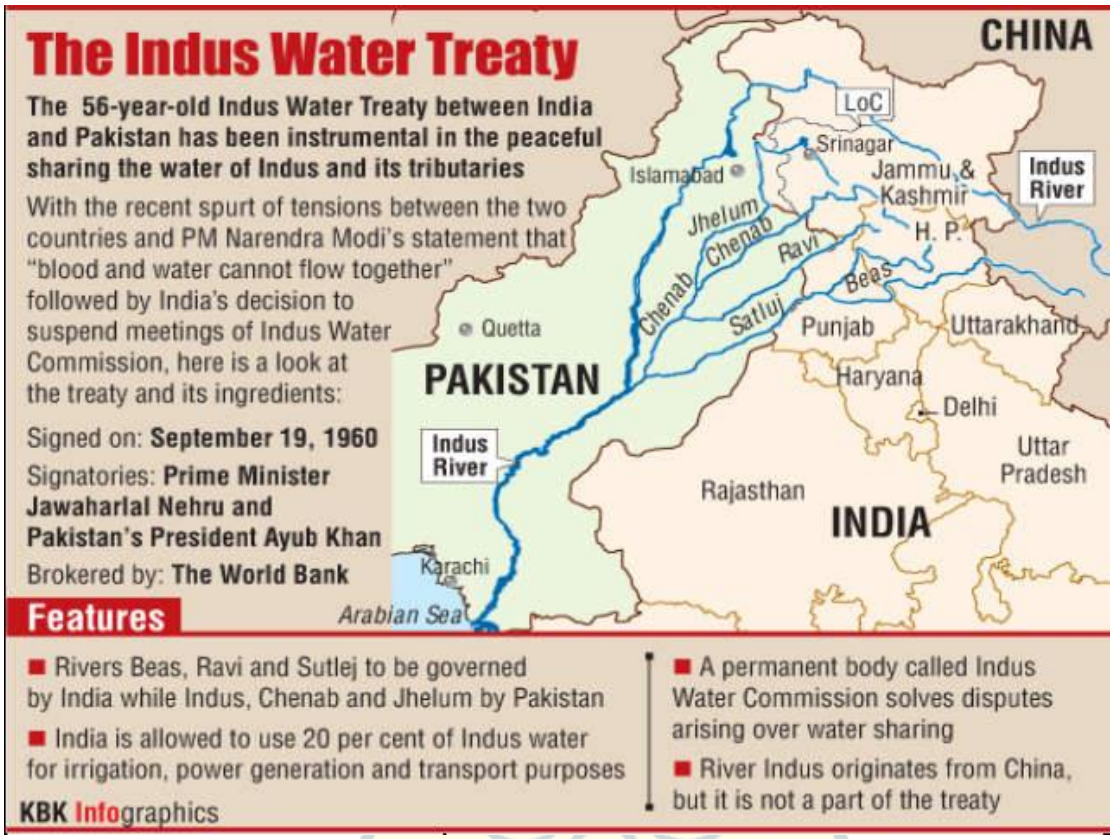
- The Krishna is the second largest east flowing Peninsular River.
- It rises from a spring near Mahabaleshwar. Its total length of 1,400 km and drainage basin area of 2, 58,948 is shared by Maharashtra (27%), Karnataka (44%) and Andhra Pradesh (29%) states.
- The Koyna, Yerla, Varna, Panchaganga, Dudhganga, Ghatprabha, Malprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadraand Musi are the main tributaries of the Krishna.
- The Tungabhadra consists of the Tunga and Bhadra rivers which originate in the western Karnataka and join just below Shimoga. Similarly the Tungabhadra meets the Krishna river near Kurnool town. It has a total length of 640 km with drainage area of 71,417 sq. km. Another tributary Bhima commands a catchment area of 76,614 sq. km.

Q.13) Under Indus Water treaty which of the following rivers are governed by India?

a) Beas, Ravi and Sutlej
b) Indus, Chenab and Jhelum
c) Indus, Chenab and Sutlej
d) Beas Ravi and Chenab

Q.13) Solution (a)

Indus Water Treaty:



The six rivers of the Indus basin originate in Tibet and flow across the Himalayan ranges to end in the Arabian sea south of Karachi. Preceding partition, it was one common network for both India and Pakistan. However, while partition managed to draw terrestrial borders, the question of how to divide the Indus waters was something that needed to be worked out. Since the rivers flowed from India to Pakistan, the latter was unsurprisingly threatened by the prospect of being fed by the former.

In 1960, the two countries reached a decisive step with the intervention of the World Bank wherein precise details were laid out regarding the way in which the waters would be distributed. The components of the treaty were fairly simple.

The three western rivers (Jhelum, Chenab and Indus) were allocated to Pakistan while India was given control over the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas and Sutlej).

While India could use the western rivers for consumption purpose, restrictions were placed on building of storage systems. The treaty states that aside of certain specific cases, no storage and irrigation systems can be built by India on the western rivers.

For more information kindly go through the following link:

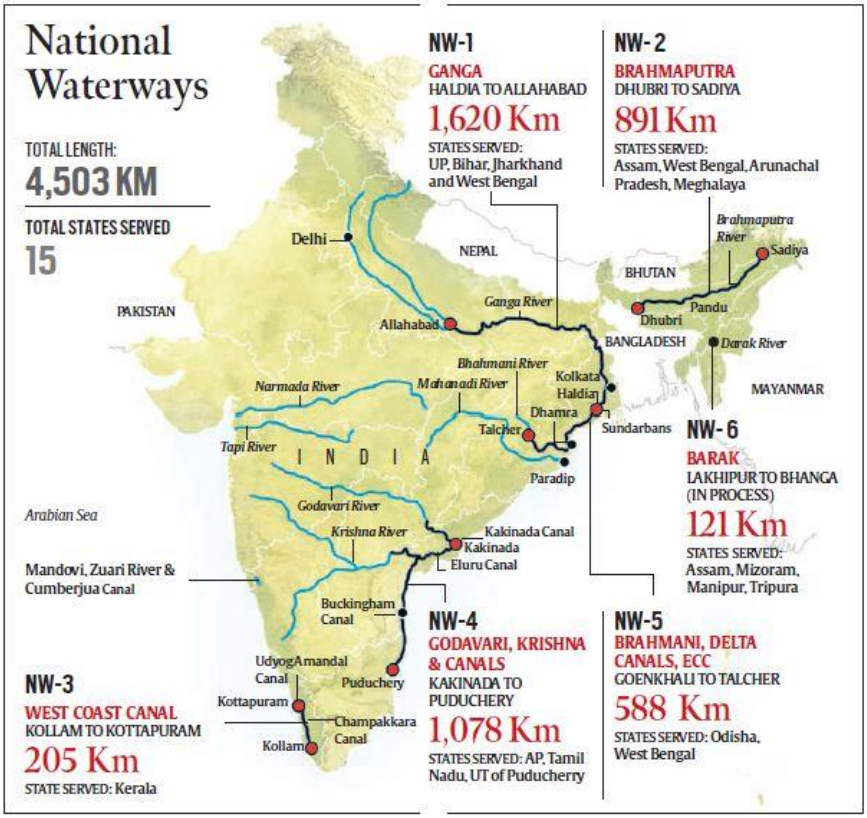
http://mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/6439/Indus

Q.14) National Waterway 6 is being developed on which of the following Rivers?

a) Banas
b) Brahmani
c) Brahmaputra
d) Barak

Q.14) Solution (d)

National Waterways of India:



National Waterways	Extent	Kilometer	River
NW 1	Allahabad-Haldia stretch	1620km	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hoogly
NW 2	Sadiya-Dhubri stretch	891km	Brahmaputra
NW3	Kottapuram-Kollam stretch	205km	West Coast Canal

NW 4	Kakinada Puducherry Canal + Godavari + Krishna	1995km	Krishna, Godavari
NW 5	TalcherDhamra	585km	Brahmani
NW 6 (Proposed)	Lakhipur to Bhanga	121km	Barak

Q.15) Which among the following type of rivers/streams can be classified under Concordant Drainage?

1. Consequent streams
2. Subsequent streams
3. Resequent streams
4. Obsequent streams
5. Superimposed streams

Choose the correct answer:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 1, 2 and 4 only
c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (c)

Concordant drainage pattern

A drainage pattern is described as concordant if it correlates to the topology and geology of the area.

In other words, the pattern of drainage which arises from and closely follows the trends of the underlying strata is called concordant drainage.

Concordant drainage patterns are the most commonly found drainage patterns and are classified into many types.

Consequent Rivers

- The rivers which follow the general direction of slope are known as the consequent rivers.
- Most of the rivers of peninsular India are consequent rivers.

- For example, rivers like Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery, descending from the Western Ghats and flowing into the Bay of Bengal, are some of the consequent rivers of Peninsular India.

Subsequent Rivers

- A tributary stream that is eroded along an underlying belt of non-resistant rock after the main drainage pattern (Consequent River) has been established is known as a subsequent river.
- The Chambal, Sind, Ken, Betwa, Tons and Son meet the Yamuna and the Ganga at right angles. They are the subsequent drainage of the Ganga drainage system.
- These streams have generally developed after the original stream.

Obsequent Rivers

- These flow in opposite direction to the master consequent.

Resequent Rivers

- A resequent river flows in the same direction as that of the initial consequent stream, but which develops in response to a new base level formed due to inversion of relief.

Discordant drainage patterns

Antecedent rivers and super imposed rivers are part of Discordant drainage patterns, as the drainage pattern does not correlate to the topology (surface relief features) and geology (geological features based on both Endogenetic movements and exogenetic movements) of the area.

In other words, in a discordant drainage pattern, the river follows its initial path irrespective of the changes in topography.

Think!

- Examples of antecedent rivers and super imposed rivers and definition of both.

Q.16) Consider the following pairs and identify the correct pair/s from the code given below:

1. Bari Doab : : R. Beas and R. Chenab
2. Bist Doab : : R. Beas and R. Sutlej
3. Gandhi Sagar Dam : : R. Chambal
4. Maithon Dam : : R. Barak

Code:

a) 1, 2 and 3
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 3 and 4 only
d) 2, 3 and 4

Q.16) Solution (b)

Doab is a term used in India and Pakistan for the "tongue," or tract of land lying between two converging, or confluent, rivers. It is similar to an interfluve. In simple words, a region lying between and reaching to the confluence of two rivers.

- Bist Doab is the region of Punjab, India that lies between the Beas River and the Sutlej River.
- The Bari Doab lies between the Ravi and the Beas rivers.

The Maithon Dam located at Maithon, 48 km from Dhanbad, in the state of Jharkhand - is constructed on the Barakar River. **(Not Barak River)**

The Gandhi Sagar Dam is one of the four major dams built on India's Chambal River. The dam is located in the Mandsaur Neemuch district of the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Do you know?

- Gandhi Sagar dam, Rana Pratap Sagar dam, Jawahar Sagar Dam and Kota barrage are the four major dams built on India's Chambal River.
- The Barakar River is the main tributary of the Damodar River in eastern India. Whereas, the Barak River is one of the major rivers of South Assam and is a part of the Surma-Meghna River System. It rises in the hill country of Manipur State, where it is the biggest and the most important of the hill country rivers.

Think!

- Try to identify other important reservoirs, dams and associated rivers.

Q.17) Consider the below statements with regard to Watershed:

1. A watershed is simply the area of land that catches rain and snow and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater.
2. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the water shed.
3. Watersheds are larger in area while the basins cover small areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 2 and 3 only
b) 1 and 2 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.17) Solution (b)

A **watershed** is an area of land that feeds all the water running under it and draining off of it into a body of water. It combines with other watersheds to form a network of rivers and streams that progressively drain into larger water areas.

It is simply the area of land that catches rain and snow and drains or seeps into a marsh, stream, river, lake or groundwater.

Both river basins and watersheds are areas of land that drain to a particular water body, such as a lake, stream, river or estuary. In a river basin, all the water drains to a large river. The term watershed is used to describe **a smaller area of land that drains to a smaller** stream, lake or wetland. There are many smaller watersheds within a river basin.

In other words, watersheds are small in area while the basins cover larger areas. Hence, statement (3) is wrong.

Q.18) Which of the following peninsular rivers flow in the north-easterly direction?

1. Son
2. Betwa
3. Ken
4. Narmada
5. Tapi

Choose the correct answer:

a) 4 and 5 only
b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 1, 4 and 5
d) 3, 4 and 5

Q.18) Solution (b)

Although the general direction of flow of the Peninsular rivers is from west to east, a careful study reveals at least three man directions of flow:

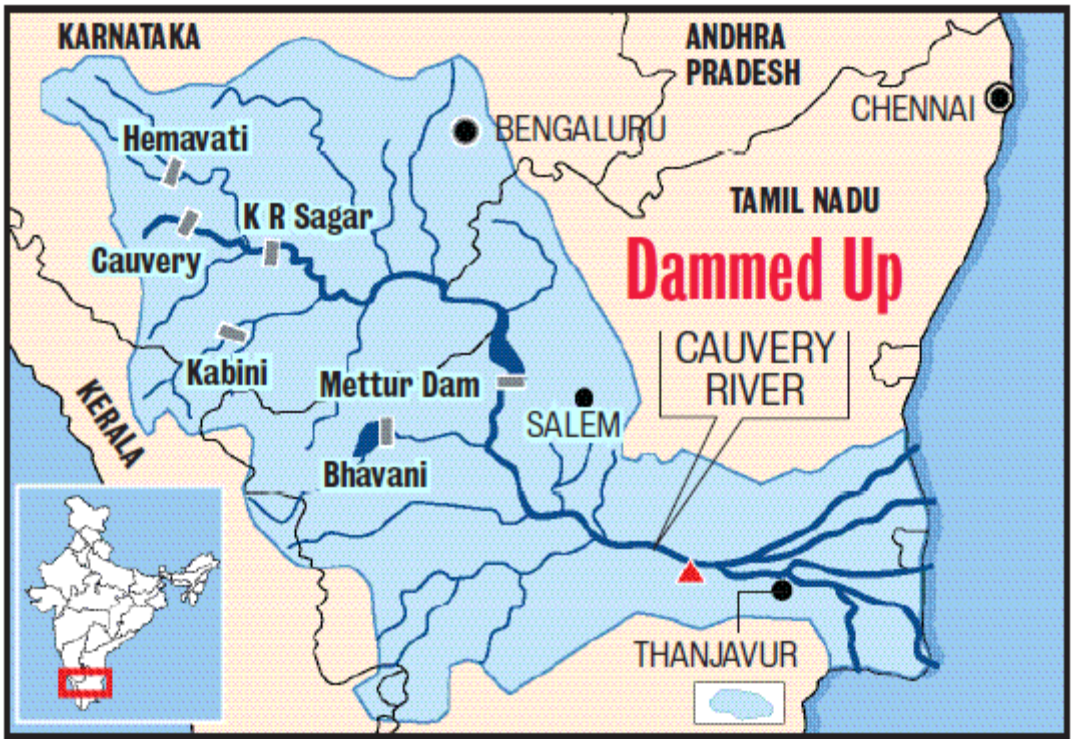
1. The Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery and several smaller rivers drains south-east into the Bay of Bengal.
2. The Narmada and the Tapi flows west and even several other small streams originating from the Western Ghats flow westwards into the Arabian Sea.
3. Tributaries of Ganaga and Yamuna such as Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son and Damodar flow in the north-easterly direction.

Q.19) Shimsha, Hemavati, Arkavati, Bhavani are tributaries of –

a) R. Narmada
b) R. Krishna
c) R. Kaveri
d) R. Godavari

Q.19) Solution (c)

R. Kaveri or Cauvery's major tributaries include - the Shimsha, the Hemavati, the Arkavati, Honnuhole, Lakshmana Tirtha, Kabini, Bhavani River, the Lokapavani, the Noyyal and the Amaravati River.



Q.20) Which of the below given are conditions that favour the formation of deltas?

1. Shallow sea, adjoining the delta
2. Strong current at the river mouth which leads to formation of tides
3. Active vertical and lateral erosion in the lower course of the river to supply large amount of sediments

Choose the correct answer from the code below:

a) 1 only
b) 3 only
c) 2 and 3 only
d) 1 and 2 only

Q.20) Solution (a)

The following conditions favour the formation of deltas:

1. active vertical and lateral erosion in the upper course of the river to supply large amount of sediments;
2. tideless, sheltered coast;
3. shallow sea, adjoining the delta;
4. no strong current at the river mouth which may wash away the sediments.

Q.21) The prerequisite condition for the formation of artesian well are -

1. Layer of permeable rock lying between two impermeable rock layers so that water does not get escape.
2. The permeable rock should be exposed at the ground surface, so that rock can soak rainwater.
3. Structure of rock strata must be synclinal.

Select the correct code:

a) 1 and 2 only
b) 2 and 3 only
c) 1 and 3 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Solution (d)

The geologic conditions necessary for an artesian well are an inclined aquifer sandwiched between impervious rock layers above and below that trap water in it. Water enters the exposed edge of the aquifer at a high elevation and percolates downward through interconnected pore spaces.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about COMMIT programme

1. It is aimed at improving public service delivery
2. It is developed by Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) in collaboration with the World Bank
3. It is targeted at frontline government functionaries

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

The objective of this training programme is to improve the public service delivery mechanism and provide citizen centric administration through capacity building of officials who interact with the citizens on day-to-day basis.

Target Group: For frontline government functionaries who have received no training for professional and personal development, in the last 5 years

Objective:

- To improve public service delivery;
- Promote Good-governance and citizen centric administration;
- Provide induction training to recently recruited frontline functionaries in the States

The COMMIT programme, developed by DoPT in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), will supplement the existing 12-Day ITP launched in 2014-15 for newly recruited state Government officials to develop in them Generic & Domain specific competencies.

Source: http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=166988

Q.23) 'Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement (ETCA)' is sometimes seen in the news in the context of negotiations held between India and

a) New Zealand
b) Sri Lanka
c) Venezuela
d) Jordan

Q.23) Solution (b)

The Economic and Technology Co-operation Agreement (ETCA) is a proposed diplomatic arrangement that seeks to add to the existing free trade agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of Sri Lanka, primarily in relation to trade-in services and the service sector; it seeks to emulate a freedom-of-movement system closer to the TN classification used by Canadian citizens to work in the USA.

Source: http://www.thehindu.com/business/Sri-Lanka-to-seal-trade-pact-with-India-by-mid-2017/article14476471.ece

Q.24) Which of the following statements about 'Veblen Goods' is correct?

a) These are goods where demand rises as price rises
b) It describes cyclical supply and demand in a market where the amount produced must be chosen before prices are observed
c) These are goods which tend to be very scarce and are desired for their ability to show success over other people
d) None of the above statements are correct

Q.24) Solution (a)

A good for which demand increases as the price increases, because of its exclusive nature and appeal as a status symbol. A Veblen good, like a Giffen good, has an upward-sloping demand curve, which runs counter to the typical downward-sloping curve. However, a Veblen good is generally a high-quality, coveted product, in contrast to a Giffen good which is an inferior product that does not have easily available substitutes. As well, the increase in demand for a Veblen good reflects consumer tastes and preferences, unlike a Giffen good, where higher demand is directly attributable to the price increase.

Source: http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/in-economics-what-is-veblen-good/article19265451.ece

Q.25) Consider the following statements about Anti-Profiteering authority under GST

1. It ensures that the benefits that accrue to entities due to reduction in the rate of tax is passed on to consumers
2. The concept was developed by World Customs Organisation

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

National Anti-profiteering Authority (NAA) under GST

The "anti-profiteering" measures enshrined in the GST law provide an institutional mechanism to ensure that the full benefits of input tax credits and reduced GST rates on supply of goods or services flow to the consumers.

Source: http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/five-member-panel-to-pick-anti-profiteering-authority-117070301397_1.html

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Codex Alimentarius Commission

1. It is a joint intergovernmental body of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO
2. The Codex Alimentarius covers processed, semi-processed and raw foods

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

News: Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) has adopted three Codex standards for black, white and green pepper, cumin and thyme

The Codex Alimentarius Commission is a joint intergovernmental body of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WHO with 187 Member States and one Member Organization (EU). Codex has worked since 1963 to create harmonized international food standards to protect the health of consumers and ensure fair trade practices.

WHO works on the provision of independent international scientific advice on microbiological and chemical hazards. Scientific advice is the basis for the development of international Food Standards by Codex.

The Codex Alimentarius covers all foods, whether processed, semi-processed or raw. In addition to standards for specific foods, the Codex Alimentarius contains general standards covering matters such as food labelling, food hygiene, food additives and pesticide residues, and procedures for assessing the safety of foods derived from modern biotechnology. It also contains guidelines for the management of official i.e. governmental import and export inspection and certification systems for foods.

Source: http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=169049