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Q.1) 'Sagarmala project' is

- a) A highway network connecting many of the major industrial, agricultural and cultural centres of India
- b) A port-led development programme
- c) Counter to China's String of Pearls
- d) A defence capability enhancement project of Indian Navy

Q.1) Solution (b)

Sagarmala project is a port-led development programme of Ministry of Shipping.

Objectives –

- Augmenting operational efficiency of ports (more terminals for loading and unloading cargo)
- Optimizing logistics (rails, roads and inland waterways).
- Identify capacity additions (more ports wherever viable).
- Modernize India's Ports so that port-led development can be augmented.

Source: <https://www.financialexpress.com/infrastructure/why-fy19-is-critical-for-modi-governments-ambitious-sagarmala-success/1262520/>

Q.2) 'Sulawesi Island' is a part of

- a) Indonesia
- b) Philippines
- c) Laos
- d) Papua New Guinea

Q.2) Solution (a)

Sulawesi, formerly known as Celebes, is an island in Indonesia. One of the four Greater Sunda Islands, and the world's eleventh-largest island, it is situated between Borneo and the Maluku Islands. Within Indonesia, only Sumatra, Borneo and Papua are larger in territory, and only Java and Sumatra have larger populations.

Q.3) Which of the following are known as 'Bretton woods twins'?

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- a) World Bank and IMF
- b) World Bank and UN
- c) UN and IMF
- d) World Bank and WEF

Q.3) Solution (a)

Bretton woods twins mean the organizations i.e. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) set up along with the World Bank after the Second World War to assist in the reconstruction of war-ravaged countries. Leaders felt that financial stability was best achieved when countries worked in an environment of interdependence.

The two organizations were agreed to be set up at a conference in Bretton Woods in the US. Hence, they are known as the Bretton Woods twins. The Bretton Woods Conference, formally known as the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was the gathering of 730 delegates from all 44 Allied nations at the Mount Washington Hotel, situated in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, United States, to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of World War II. The conference was held from the 1st to 22nd of July, 1944. Agreements were executed that later established the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, which is part of today's (World Bank Group) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/aiib-is-as-much-a-chinese-bank-as-wb-is-american/articleshow/64725282.cms>

Q.80) Dual economies are countries

- a) with double capital and labour
- b) that specialize in labour-intensive products more than capital-intensive products
- c) with foreign-owned and domestically-owned capital
- d) with a modern manufacturing sector as well as traditional agriculture sector

Q.4) Solution (d)

A dual economy refers to the existence of two distinct types of economic segments within an economy. This involves:

- A capitalist based manufacturing sector (geared towards global markets)

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- Labour intensive agricultural sector (low productivity, geared towards subsistence farming or local markets)

Q.5) Turkey is encircled by which of the following seas?

1. Aegean Sea
2. Black Sea
3. Mediterranean Sea

Select the correct statements

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

