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Q.1) Consider the following statements about 'The Sexual Harassment of Women At Workplace Act, 2013'

- 1. The Act is for any woman who is harassed in any workplace
- 2. Under the Act, the victims can directly approach the court
- 3. It replaced the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishakha case judgment

Select the correct code:

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

The Sexual Harassment of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act, 2013

- It had replaced the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the historic Vishaka case judgment
- This Act makes it illegal to sexually harass women in the workplace.
- It talks about the different ways in which someone can be sexually harassed and how they can complain against this kind of behaviour.
- This Act is only for women who are sexually harassed in workplaces.
- This Act is for any woman who is harassed in any workplace. It is not necessary for the woman to be working at the workplace in which she is harassed. A workplace can be any office, whether government or private.
- Even if there are no cases of sexual harassment at the moment, it is still necessary for the Internal Complaints Committee to be set up (if you employ more than 10 workers) and for all rules to be followed.
- The Act gives a choice between dealing with the offender within the office or approaching a court.
- If a woman wishes, she can file a criminal complaint instead of approaching the Internal/Local Complaints Committee.

Q.2) Consider the following statements

1. Tripuri Kingdom merged with India before Independence

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2. The state of Tripura came into existence in 1972 along with Meghalaya and Manipur

Select the correct statements

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Following the 1971 war, the Indian government reorganised the North East region to ensure effective control of the international borders – three new states came into existence on 21 January 1972 Meghalaya, Manipur, and Tripura.

Tripura fact file

- Princely State of Tripura merged with the Indian Union on October 15, 1949
- Attained full statehood on January 21, 1972
- Fresh communal disturbances in 1950 in East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura lead to the Nehru-Liaquat Agreement on April 8, 1950

- National Register of Citizens prepared in 1951
- Treaty for friendship, co-operation and peace signed between India and Bangladesh on March 19, 1972
- The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Act, 1983 and The Illegal Migrants (Determination by Tribunals) Rules, 1984 are struck down by SC
 - As per the government, the estimated number of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants in India as on 2002 was 1,20,53,950. In Tripura, there were approximately 3,25,400 illegal immigrants

SOURCE: PIL

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/sc-tags-tripura-nrc-plea-with-assam-case/article25162119.ece

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Q.3) India is home to which of the following species of Otters?

- 1. Eurasian Otter
- 2. Smooth-coated Otter
- 3. Small-clawed Otter

Select the correct code:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Otters are found the world over, except in Australia, New Zealand, Madagascar, and other oceanic islands. India is home to 3 of the 13 species of otters found worldwide. These are - Eurasian Otter (Lutra lutra); Smooth-coated Otter (Lutra perspicillata) and Small-clawed otter (Aonyx cinereus). The Smooth-coated Otter is distributed throughout the country from the Himalayas southward. But the Common Otter and the Small-clawed Otter are restricted to the Himalayas, to the north of the Ganges and to southern India. The occurrence of all three species has been reported from northeast India and the Western Ghats. In most of their distribution range, otters occur along with gharial (Gavialis gangeticus), crocodile (Crocodylus palustris), Ganges river dolphin (Platanista gangetica), and several species of turtles.

Source: https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/western-ghats-is-home-to-the-eurasian-otter/article25145259.ece

Q.4) Consider the following statements about 'Solicitor General of India'

- 1. He/She is the Indian government's chief legal advisor.
- 2. He/She is appointed for the period of 3 years.

Select the correct statements

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

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Q.4) Solution (b)

The Solicitor General of India is below the Attorney General for India, who is the Indian government's chief legal advisor, and its primary lawyer in the Supreme Court of India. The Solicitor General of India is appointed for the period of 3 years.

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to India's first ever 'National Environment Survey'

- 1. It will assess carbon sequestration potential of the districts across the country.
- 2. It will be carried through Environmental Information System (ENVIS).

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 first NES will be carried out by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) through Environmental Information System (ENVIS) and its hubs and resource partners across the country. It will be done through grid-based approach, using grids measuring 9×9 km to collect comprehensive data on various environmental parameters.

These parameters will include air, water, soil quality; solid, hazardous and e-waste; emission inventory; forest & wildlife; flora & fauna; wetlands, lakes, rivers and other water bodies. It will also assess carbon sequestration potential of all the districts across the country.

It will also assess carbon sequestration potential of the districts across the country.

It will rank all the districts on their environmental performance and document their best green practices.

Source: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/indias-first-ever-national- environment-survey-to-kick-off-in-24-states-3-uts-in-jan-2019/articleshow/66143528.cms