

November 20, 2018

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Bacteriophage'

1. It is a type of virus that infects bacteria.
2. It is composed of a nucleic acid molecule that is surrounded by a protein structure.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

It is a virus that infects and replicates within Bacteria and Archaea. Bacteriophages are composed of proteins that encapsulate a DNA or RNA genome, and may have relatively simple or elaborate structures. Their genomes may encode as few as four genes and as many as hundreds of genes. Phages replicate within the bacterium following the injection of their genome into its cytoplasm. Bacteriophages are among the most common and diverse entities in the biosphere. Bacteriophages are ubiquitous viruses, found wherever bacteria exist.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/novel-strategy-to-treat-diabetic-wound-infection/article25526263.ece>

Q.2) The terms 'Letter of comfort' and 'Sovereign Guarantee' were in news recently in the context of

- a) Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Crisis
- b) Punjab National Bank Scam
- c) Extradition Treaty between India and Indonesia
- d) Rafale Deal

Q.2) Solution (d)

A sovereign guarantee is given by a sovereign government (France) to another sovereign government (India), guaranteeing enforcement of the terms and conditions of the contract signed under their auspices. A 'letter of comfort' is definitely not on a par with a sovereign guarantee

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Source: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/letter-of-comfort-gives-little-comfort-no-guarantee-future-govt-will-honour-it-sudhanshu-mohanty/articleshow/66628444.cms>

Q.3) 'Banihal Qazigund Tunnel' is a tunnel in which of the following ranges?

- a) Karakoram Range
- b) Pir Panjal Range
- c) Ladakh Range
- d) Zaskar Range

Q.3) Solution (b)

Banihal Qazigund Road Tunnel is a 8.5 km road tunnel at elevation of 1,790 m in the Pir Panjal range in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir connecting Banihal and Qazigund. It is a double tube tunnel consisting of two parallel tunnels - one for each direction of travel.

Source: https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/jammu-srinagar-national-highway-reopens-for-one-way-traffic-after-heavy-snowfall-118110400232_1.html

Q.4) In economics parlance the term, 'Side Pocket' refers to

- a) Back Series GDP Data
- b) Headline Inflation
- c) Core Inflation
- d) None of the above

Q.4) Solution (d)

A 'side pocket' is a way to segregate quality debt instruments in a debt portfolio, from those that have defaulted on interest or repayments, or are faced with a rating downgrade because of deteriorating financials. So, a fund house carves out the bad bonds from its main portfolio into a 'side pocket'.

Source: <https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/PP0G1odqiTAuROeRGwxd0O/Mutual-fund-The-concept-of-sidepocketing-how-it-matters.html>

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Q.5) 'Mitakshara' and 'Dayabhaga' is associated with

- a) A work on astronomy
- b) A treatise on ancient Hindu law of inheritance
- c) An Agamic text
- d) A compendium on medicine

Q.5) Solution (b)

The Mitākṣarā is a vivṛti (legal commentary) on the Yajnavalkya Smṛiti best known for its theory of "inheritance by birth." It was written by Vijñāneśvara, a scholar in the Western Chalukya court in the late eleventh and early twelfth century. Along with the Dāyabhāga, it was considered one of the main authorities on Hindu Law from the time the British began administering laws in India. The entire Mitākṣarā, along with the text of the Yājñavalkya-smṛiti, is approximately 492 closely printed pages.

The Dāyabhāga is a Hindu law treatise written by Jīmūtavāhana which primarily focuses on inheritance procedure. The Dāyabhāga was the strongest authority in Modern British Indian courts in the Bengal region of India, although this has changed due to the passage of the Hindu Succession Act of 1956 and subsequent revisions to the act. Based on Jīmūtavāhana's criticisms of the Mitākṣarā, it is thought that his work is precluded by the Mitākṣarā. This has led many scholars to conclude that the Mitākṣarā represents the orthodox doctrine of Hindu law, while the Dāyabhāga represents the reformed version.

The central difference between the texts is based upon when one becomes the owner of property. The Dāyabhāga does not give the sons a right to their father's ancestral property until after his death, unlike Mitākṣarā, which gives the sons the right to ancestral property upon their birth. The digest has been commented on more than a dozen times.