

December 3, 2018

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

1. It is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets.
2. The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords."

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

The Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus that (part one) global warming is occurring and (part two) it is extremely likely that human-made CO₂ emissions have predominantly caused it. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. There are currently 192 parties (Canada withdrew from the protocol, effective December 2012) to the Protocol.

The detailed rules for the implementation of the Protocol were adopted at COP 7 in Marrakesh, Morocco, in 2001, and are referred to as the "Marrakesh Accords." Its first commitment period started in 2008 and ended in 2012.

The Kyoto Protocol implemented the objective of the UNFCCC to reduce the onset of global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to "a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" (Article 2). The Kyoto Protocol applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A: Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), Nitrous oxide (N₂O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆).

Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)'

1. It acknowledges the different capabilities and differing responsibilities of individual countries in addressing climate change.

2. The principle of CBDR–RC is enshrined in the 1992 UNFCCC treaty

Select the correct statements

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) was formalized in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, 1992.. It was the first international legal instrument to address climate change and the most comprehensive international attempt to address negative impacts to global environment. CBDR principle acknowledges all states have shared obligation to address environmental destruction but denies equal responsibility of all states with regard to environmental protection.

Q.3) Which of the following cities are listed under UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN)?

- 1. Jaipur
- 2. Chennai
- 3. Lucknow

Select the correct code:

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

Chennai (Music) is the third Indian city on the list of UNESCO Creative Cities list after Varanasi was recognized as City of Music, Jaipur - City of Crafts and Folk Art.

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Q.4) '3C 273', was recently in news. What is it?

- a) A particular strain of rotavirus
- b) A Quasar
- c) A type of Cardiac stem cell therapy
- d) A composite made of phosphorene and silicon nanoparticles

Q.4) Solution (b)

3C 273 is a quasar located in the constellation Virgo. It was the first quasar ever to be identified.

Source: <https://www.pressreader.com/india/the-hindu/20181202/282209421921789>

Q.5) Titu Mir led the

- a) Wahabi Movement
- b) Faraizi Movement
- c) Narkelberia uprising
- d) Mappila uprising

Q.5) Solution (c)

Titu Mir

- Peasant leader who led the Narkelberia Uprising in 1831 against zamindars and British colonial authorities
- The Narkelberia uprising is often considered as the first armed peasant uprising against the British.
- He constructed a fort of bamboo at Narkelberia and declared independence from the British administration.
- He also fought against Hindu landlords who imposed beard-tax on the Farizis.
- The Faraizi Movement was founded in 1818 by Haji Shariatullah to give up un-Islamic practices and act upon their duties as Muslims. The movement protected the rights of tenants.