

August 14, 2019

Q.1) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

1. Kobani – Syria
2. Deir ez-Zor – Yemen
3. Raqqa – Palestine

Select the correct code:

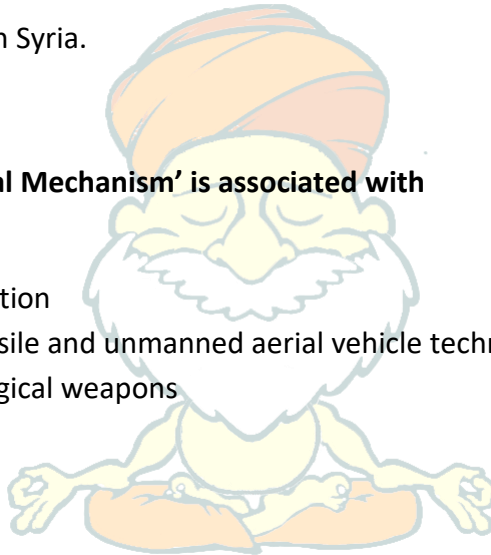
- a) 1 Only
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.1) Solution (a)

All the places are located in Syria.

Q.2) 'Warsaw International Mechanism' is associated with

- a) Climate Change
- b) Disaster Risk Reduction
- c) Proliferation of missile and unmanned aerial vehicle technology
- d) Chemical and biological weapons



Q.2) Solution (a)

At COP19 (November 2013) in Warsaw, Poland, the COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

At the 19th Conference of the Parties meeting of the UNFCCC in 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts was established. At the 20th Conference of the Parties in Lima, Peru (2014), the work plan of the executive committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism was approved.

Read More -

http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/loss_and_damage/items/8134.php

August 14, 2019

Q.3) Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

Water Bodies Country

1. Aral Sea – Turkey
2. Lake Baikal – Hungary
3. Markermeer Lake – Netherlands

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 Only

Q.3) Solution (d)

Markermeer Lake

- It is located in The Netherlands.
- The Markermeer is one of Europe's largest freshwater lakes.

Aral Sea

- It is an endorheic lake (one with no outflow) lying between Kazakhstan (Aktobe and Kyzylorda Regions) in the north and Uzbekistan (Karakalpakstan autonomous region) in the south.

Lake Baikal

- It is a rift lake in Russia, located in southern Siberia, between Irkutsk Oblast to the northwest and the Buryat Republic to the southeast.



Q.4) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Criminal Tribes Act'

1. The term, 'De-notified and Nomadic Tribes', can be traced to this Act
2. It was repealed in 1952 and the Habitual Offenders Act was enacted in its place.

Select the correct statements

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2

- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (c)

Denotified Tribes (DNT)

- The term, 'De-notified and Nomadic Tribes', can be traced to the Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) of 1871.
- The colonial government notified nearly 200 tribal communities to be hereditary criminals, cementing their societal identity as outcasts and subjecting them to constant harassment by the administration.
- After India gained Independence, these tribes were 'de-notified' from the list of Criminal Tribes, and, hence, the term.

Criminal Tribes Act, 1871

- Several reasons can be ascribed to state-sanctioned stigmatisation of the DNTs in India under British rule, including the strategy to identify their allies and at the same time, subdue and monitor activities of rebellious tribal communities in India.
- The CTA allowed for close supervision and control over the mobility of the tribes which were notified by the provincial governments.
- The Act was amended in 1897, 1908 and 1911 to give sweeping powers to the authorities, some as draconian as allowing the state to remove any child of the age of six and above from its 'criminal' parents.
- By 1924, certain provisions were amended, and the Act was finally applicable to the whole of British India.

Habitual Offenders Act, 1952

- After Independence, the Indian government replaced CTA with the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952.
- The National Human Rights Commission has recommended the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952.

Q.5) Mokedatu dam project' which is often seen in news is being built across which of the following rivers?

- a) Cauvery
- b) Mandovi
- c) Krishna

August 14, 2019

d) Godavari

Q.5) Solution (a)

Mekedatu dam project is near Mekedatu, in Ramanagaram district, across the river Cauvery from Tamil Nadu.

Its primary objective is to supply drinking water to Bengaluru and recharge the groundwater table in the region.

