

Q.1) 'Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' is located in

- a) Atlantic Ocean
- b) Pacific Ocean
- c) Arctic Ocean
- d) Indian Ocean

Q.1) Solution (a)

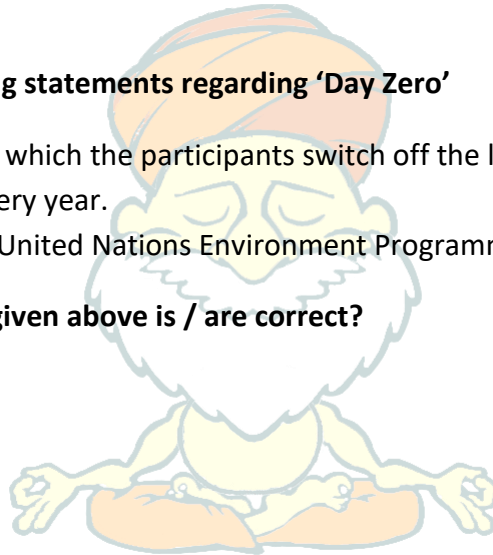
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is an Anglo-Caribbean country in the Lesser Antilles island arc, in the southern portion of the Windward Islands, which lies in the West Indies at the southern end of the eastern border of the Caribbean Sea where the latter meets the Atlantic Ocean. The sovereign state is also frequently known simply as Saint Vincent.

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding 'Day Zero'

- 1. It is a movement in which the participants switch off the lights for twenty four hours on a certain day every year.
- 2. It is an initiative of United Nations Environment Programme

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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



Q.2) Solution (d)

Both the statements are incorrect.

The City of Cape Town has introduced the idea of Day Zero to focus everyone's attention on managing water consumption as tightly as possible by cajoling water consumers into reducing usage.

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

- 1. Hampi - Tungabhadra River
- 2. Pandharpur - Chandrabhaga River

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3. Tryambakeshwar – Godavari River

Select the correct code:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

All the pairs are correctly matched.

Read More –

- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trimbakeshwar_Shiva_Temple
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hampi>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pandharpur>

Q.4) 'Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT)' is a programme created by

- a) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- c) BRICS
- d) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)



Q.4) Solution (a)

Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) is a programme created by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 2004 to build upon the Agency's experience in radiation medicine and technology, and enable developing countries to introduce, expand or improve their cancer care capacity and services in a sustainable manner by integrating radiotherapy into a comprehensive cancer control programme that maximizes its therapeutic effectiveness and impact.

Q.5) 'Navtej Johar' Judgement is associated with

- a) Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code
- b) Article 370 & 35A of Indian Constitution

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- c) Passive Euthanasia
- d) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

Q.5) Solution (a)

Navtej Singh Johar & Ors. v. Union of India thr. Secretary Ministry of Law and Justice is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India in 2018 that decriminalised all consensual sex among adults in private, including homosexual sex.

The court was asked to determine the constitutionality of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, a colonial-era law which, among other things, criminalised homosexual acts as an "unnatural offence". While the statute criminalises all anal sex and oral sex, including between opposite-sex couples, it largely affected same-sex relationships.

On 6 September 2018, the court unanimously declared the law unconstitutional "in so far as it criminalises consensual sexual conduct between adults of the same sex". The verdict was hailed as a landmark decision for LGBT rights in India, with campaigners waiting outside the court cheering after the verdict was pronounced.

Portions of Section 377 relating to sex with minors, non-consensual sexual acts such as rape, and bestiality remain in force.

