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

- 1. It is issued to diesel transport vehicles only for complying with the prescribed emission norms.
- 2. The validity of the test is one year for BS IV vehicles.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

The PUC certificate is a document that any person driving a motor vehicle can be asked to produce by a police officer in uniform authorised by the state government. According to the Transport Department, Delhi-NCR has 388 authorised pollution checking centres for petrol/CNG vehicles and 273 for diesel vehicles. These issue certificates if a vehicle is found complying with the prescribed emission norms.

The fine for PUC violations has now gone up to Rs 10,000; it used to be Rs 1,000 for the first offence and Rs 2,000 for subsequent violations before the amendments came into force. The test costs between Rs 60 and Rs 100. The validity of the test is one year for BS IV vehicles and three months for others. A PUC certificate contains information such as the vehicle's license plate number, PUC test reading, date on which the PUC test was conducted and the expiry date.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-how-vehicles-are-tested-for-pollution-5977592/

Q.2) Which of the following is not a tributary of River Krishna?

- a) Bhima
- b) Hemavathi
- c) Malaprabha
- d) Venna

Q.2) Solution (b)

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Tributaries

- Left Bhima, Dindi, Peddavagu, Musi, Paleru, Munneru
- Right Venna, Koyna, Panchganga, Dudhaganga, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/explained-what-is-the-krishna-water-dispute-and-who-all-are-involved-5975736/

Q.3) 'SLINEX' is bilateral maritime exercise between India and

- a) Singapore
- b) Sri Lanka
- c) Senegal
- d) South Africa

Q.3) Solution (b)

Q.4) Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act, introduced the concept of an 'Arbitration Council of India'. Consider the following statements with respect to it.

- 1. The Chairperson of the Council will be retired Chief Justice of India
- 2. The Chairperson will be appointed by the President of India

Select the correct statements

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act

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- The Amendment Act empowers the Supreme Court (in the case of an international commercial arbitration) and the High Court (in cases other than international commercial arbitration) to designate arbitral institutions for the purpose of appointment of arbitrators.
- Such arbitral institutions will be graded by the Arbitration Council of India

Arbitration Council of India

- The act introduced the concept of an Arbitration Council of India, which will be established by a notification by the Central Government, and will have its headquarters in Delhi.
- The composition of the Council will include a Chairperson who is a Judge of the Supreme Court/ Chief Justice of a High Court/Judge of a High Court or an eminent person, having special knowledge and experience in the conduct or administration of arbitration.
- Chairperson is appointed by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

Source: https://www.prsindia.org/billtrack/arbitration-and-conciliation-amendment-bill-2019

Q.5) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHPC)'

- 1. It is a grant-making initiative which contributes to the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP), a global effort to double tiger numbers in the wild by 2022.
- 2. It is launched by the 'International Union for Conservation of Nature'.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Initiated in 2014, IUCN's Integrated Tiger Habitat Conservation Programme (ITHCP) or 'Tiger Programme' is a grant-making initiative which contributes to the Global Tiger Recovery Programme (GTRP), a global effort to double tiger numbers in the wild by 2022. The

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programme consists of a portfolio of 12 large-scale projects in key Tiger Conservation Landscapes across Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Myanmar.

Source: https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetail.aspx?PRID=1584037