

## IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 18 Environment

### Q.1) Which of the following is/are correct about Solid Wastes Treatment methodologies?

1. Composting is a process where microorganisms decompose degradable waste into humus.
2. Incineration is a process of combustion in absence of oxygen or the material burnt in controlled atmosphere of oxygen.
3. Pyrolysis is a process where huge amount of wastes are burnt in blast furnaces at high temperature.

#### Choose correct option from below:

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

### Q.1) Solution (b)

pyrolysis	Pyrolysis is a process of combustion in absence of oxygen or the material burnt in controlled atmosphere of oxygen. It is better than incineration. Gas and liquid thus produced can be used as fuels
Incineration	Incineration is a waste treatment technology, which includes the combustion of waste for recovering energy, in huge blast furnaces. Incineration coupled with high temperature waste treatments are recognized as thermal treatments
Composting	Composting is a easy and natural bio- degradation process that takes organic wastes i.e. remains of plants and garden and kitchen waste and turns into nutrient rich food for your plants. Composting, normally used for organic farming, occurs by allowing organic materials to sit in one place for months until microbes decompose it.

### Q.2) With reference to keystone species, consider the following statements:

1. A keystone species exhibits disproportionately large effect on its environment relative to its abundance.
2. The Keystone species is always a predator.

#### Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

### Q.2) Solution (a)

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A keystone species is an organism that helps define an entire ecosystem. Without its keystone species, the ecosystem would be dramatically different or cease to exist altogether. A keystone species is often, but not always, a predator. Just a few predators can control the distribution and population of large numbers of prey species. **Herbivores can also be keystone species.** Their consumption of plants helps control the physical and biological aspects of an ecosystem for example elephants.

### Q.3) Consider the following statements about keystone mutualists:

1. Keystone mutualists are two or more species that engage in mutually beneficial interactions
2. A change in one species would not impact the other, and change the entire ecosystem
3. Pollinators are often keystone mutualists

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

### Q.3) Solution (b)

Keystone mutualists are two or more species that engage in mutually beneficial interactions. A change in one species **would impact the other, and change the entire ecosystem.** Keystone mutualists are often pollinators, such as bees. Pollinators often maintain gene flow and dispersal throughout widespread ecosystems.

### Q.4) What is meant by the term foundation species?

- a) It is a single species on which many other species depend
- b) It is a species that plays a major role in creating or maintaining a habitat
- c) It is the organism that is very sensitive to environmental changes in its ecosystem
- d) This are the species that acts as a symbol for an environmental habitat

### Q.4) Solution (b)

Option-A	Umbrella species	Umbrella species are often conflated with keystone species. Both terms describe a single species on which many other species depend. The key distinction between umbrella species and keystone species is that the value of an umbrella species is tied to its geographic species range.
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Option-B	Foundation species	Foundation species are the one which play a major role in creating or maintaining a habitat
Option-C	Indicator species	An indicator species describes an organism that is very sensitive to environmental changes in its ecosystem.
Option-D	Flagship species	A flagship species acts as a symbol for an environmental habitat, movement, campaign, or issue. They can be mascots for entire ecosystems.

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are known as criteria pollutants?**

1. Carbon dioxide
2. Sulphur dioxide
3. Ozone
4. Nitrogen dioxide

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.5) Solution (b)**

The Clean Air Act (CAA) -1970 of U.S.A, identified six common air pollutants of concern, called criteria pollutants. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter, and sulfur dioxide. Criteria pollutants are the only air pollutants with national air quality standards that define allowable concentrations of these substances in ambient air.

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are part of MAB (Man and Biosphere) Project in India**

1. Pachmarhi Biosphere reserve
2. Manas resrve
3. Dibru-Saikhowa
4. Nokrek

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 4 ony

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

Biosphere Reserves in UNESCO MAB list	Location	Year
Nilgiri	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka	2000
Gulf of Mannar	Tamil Nadu	2001
Sunderbans	West Bengal	2001
Nanda Devi	Uttarakhand	2004
Nokrek	Meghalaya	2009
Panchmarhi	Madhya Pradesh	2009
Similipal	Orissa	2009
Achnakmar-Amarkantak	Madhya Pradesh	2012
Great Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	
Agasthyamala	Tamil Nadu	2016
Khangchendzonga	Sikkim	2018

**Q.7) Consider the following in regard to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA):**

1. The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a non-statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change
2. NTCA has mandate within the ambit of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
3. 'Project Tiger' is a Central sector Scheme of the under ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change

**Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?**

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

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

The National Tiger Conservation Authority is a statutory body under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change constituted under enabling provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006

'Project Tiger' is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the under ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, providing funding support to tiger range States, for in-situ conservation of tigers in designated tiger reserve

**Q.8) Biodiversity includes all living beings at different levels. Consider the following statements about different levels of Biodiversity.**

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1. Genetic diversity is all the different genes contained in all individual plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms
2. Species diversity is s all the different habitats, biological communities, and ecological processes, as well as variation within individual ecosystems
3. Ecosystem diversity is all the differences within and between populations of species, as well as between different species.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above.

### **Q.8) Solution (a)**

Biodiversity includes all organisms, species, and populations; the genetic variation among these; and all their complex assemblages of communities and ecosystems.

- Genetic diversity is all the different genes contained in all individual plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms. It occurs within a species as well as between species.
- Species diversity is all the differences within and between populations of species, as well as between different species.
- Ecosystem diversity is all the different habitats, biological communities, and ecological processes, as well as variation within individual ecosystems

**Q.9) Just as there are many different ways to define biodiversity, there are many different measures of biodiversity. Consider the following pairs:**

1. Alpha-diversity: Concerned with species richness and involves counting the number of individuals or even families – in a given area.
2. Beta- diversity: Estimates the total biodiversity within an entire region.
3. Gamma- diversity: Describing changes in biodiversity within or between ecosystems

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

### **Q.9) Solution (a)**

**Alpha-diversity-** Measuring the diversity of a species generally incorporates estimates of “richness.” Also referred to as alpha-diversity, species richness is a common way of

measuring biodiversity and involves counting the number of individuals – or even families – in a given area.

**Beta-diversity** - At the ecosystem-level, measures of biodiversity are often used to compare two ecosystems or to determine changes over time in a given region. Describing changes in biodiversity within or between ecosystems is called beta-diversity

**Gamma-diversity** - Gamma-diversity, on the other hand, estimates the total biodiversity within an entire region. To arrive at a total estimate, researchers may set up sample plots around the region and count all species within the plots.

**Q.10) The loss of biodiversity is a significant issue for scientists and policy-makers. What are the threats to Biodiversity?**

1. Habitat loss and destruction
2. Alterations in ecosystem composition
3. Introduction of exotic (non-native) species
4. pollution and contamination
5. Global climate change

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.10) Solution (d)**

Species are becoming extinct at the fastest rate known in geological history and most of these extinctions have been tied to human activity.

1. **Habitat loss and destruction**, usually as a direct result of human activity and population growth, is a major force in the loss of species, populations, and ecosystems.
2. **Alterations in ecosystem composition**, such as the loss or decline of a species, can lead to a loss of biodiversity.
3. **The introduction of exotic (non-native)** species can disrupt entire ecosystems and impact populations of native plants or animals. These invaders can adversely affect native species by eating them, infecting them, competing with them, or mating with them.
4. The **over-exploitation** (over-hunting, over-fishing, or over-collecting) of a species or population can lead to its demise.
5. Human-generated **pollution and contamination** can affect all levels of biodiversity.
6. **Global climate change** can alter environmental conditions. Species and populations may be lost if they are unable to adapt to new conditions or relocate.

**Q.11) Conservation is the protection, preservation, management, or restoration of wildlife and natural resources. With respect to modes of conservation, consider the following pairs:**

1. In-situ Conservation: It is on site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species
2. Ex-Situ Conservation: It is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats

**Which of the above pair is/are correctly matched?**

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

**Q.11) Solution (c)**

**In-situ conservation** is on site conservation or the conservation of genetic resources in natural populations of plant or animal species, such as forest genetic resources in natural populations of tree species. This includes- wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves.

**Ex-situ conservation** is the preservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats. This involves conservation of genetic resources, as well as wild and cultivated or species, and draws on a diverse body of techniques and facilities. Such strategies include establishment of botanical gardens, zoos, conservation strands and gene, pollen seed, seedling, tissue culture and DNA banks.

**Q.12) Which of the following are protected under Schedule I of Wildlife Protection Act, 1972?**

1. Tortoise
2. Snakes
3. Elephants
4. Tigers

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) All of the above.

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

All the above given animals are protected under the act.

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There are 909 entries of taxa (including species, genus, families, orders and classes) of animals, birds and plants in the various Schedules of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. The names of protected species of animals, birds and plants in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 mentioned at Schedule 1 of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 is available on the Ministry's website –www.moef.nic.in.

**Q.13) Consider the following statements about different schedules under wildlife protection act-1972 (WPA)**

1. Animals under schedule-1 and 2 have absolute protection
2. Schedule-3 and 4 animals are equally protected, but penalties are lower
3. Animals in schedule-5 are called as vermin, but cannot be hunted
4. Schedule-6 include protected plants and their derivatives

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.13) Solution (c)**

Statement-1 : correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect	Statement-4: correct
Schedule I and part II of Schedule II provide absolute protection and offences under these are prescribed the highest penalties.	The penalties for Schedule III and Schedule IV are less and these animals are protected.	Schedule V includes the animals which may be hunted. These are Common crow , Fruit bats, Mice & Rats	Schedule VI contains the plants, which are prohibited from cultivation and planting

**Q.14) Which of the following statements is/ are correct about Biosphere Reserve?**

1. The entire Biosphere Reserve prohibits the entry of humans
2. Neither existing National Park nor Wildlife Sanctuary can be part of Biosphere Reserve.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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



d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.14) Solution (d)**

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: incorrect
The transition area is the part of the reserve where the greatest activity is allowed, fostering economic and human development that is socio- culturally and ecologically sustainable	The Indian government has established 18 Biosphere Reserves of India, which protect larger areas of natural habitat (than a National Park or Wildlife Sanctuary). Biosphere Reserves of India often include one or more National Parks or sanctuaries, along with buffer zones that are open to some economic uses

**Q.15) Which of the following is/are correct regarding the radioactive wastes?**

1. Radioactive waste produces only two types of radiation i.e. alpha and beta rays
2. Effects of radioactive pollutants depend upon half-life of the matter, energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion.
3. Alpha rays are the strongest rays and can be blocked only through thick concrete.

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) None of the above.

**Q.15) Solution (b)**

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect
Ionising radiation takes a few forms: Alpha, beta, and neutron particles, and gamma and X-rays.	Effects of radioactive pollutants depend upon half-life of the matter, energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion. Lower the half-life, higher will be the rate of radiation. Energy releasing capacity and rate of diffusion directly increases rate of radiation	Gamma rays are the strongest rays and can be blocked only through thick concrete.

**Q.16) Man-animal conflicts are increasing and leading to loss of animals at rapid pace. The**

**causes for increased conflict are?**

1. Land use change
2. Increased access in natural reserves
3. Habitat fragmentation
4. Livestock grazing and agri activities near conservation reserves

**Choose correct option from below:**

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 and 4 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) All of the above.

**Q.16) Solution (d)**

The human population growth and expansion, habitat degradation and fragmentation, land use transformation and increasing densities of livestock grazing in protected areas are considered as major causes of man-carnivore conflicts.

**Q.17) Consider the following statements about the newly notified Solid Waste Management Rules:**

1. The responsibility of segregation lies on the waste collector.
2. These rules only apply to municipal areas and exclude SEZs and defence establishments

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.17) Solution (d)**

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2: incorrect
The Rules are now applicable beyond Municipal areas and extend to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbase, Port and harbour, defence establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious & historical importance.	The onus of segregation lies on the generators. Responsibilities of Generators have been introduced to segregate waste in to three streams, Wet (Biodegradable), Dry (Plastic, Paper, metal, wood, etc.) and domestic hazardous waste.

**Q.18) Consider the following statements about protected area network (PAN) in India.**

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1. In Sanctuary is Certain rights of people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted
2. In national parks, No rights of people are allowed
3. The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are affected.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.18) Solution (b)**

Sanctuary	National parks	Conservation reserve
The Sanctuary is declared for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment. Certain rights of people living inside the Sanctuary could be permitted.	The difference between a Sanctuary and a National Park mainly lies in the vesting of rights of people living inside. Unlike a Sanctuary, where certain rights can be allowed, in a National Park, no rights are allowed.	Conservation Reserves can be declared by the State Governments in any area owned by the Government, particularly the areas adjacent to National Parks and Sanctuaries. <b>The rights of people living inside a Conservation Reserve are not affected.</b>

**Q.19) The ministry of Environment, forest and climate change is nodal agency of the following:**

1. International centre for integrated mountain development.
2. Global environment facility
3. Economic and social council for Asia and Pacific

**Choose correct option from below:**

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

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

Explanation: The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is the nodal agency in the central government for overseeing the implementation of India's environment and forest policies and programmes relating to conservation of the country's

natural resources.

It is nodal agency for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED). The Ministry also coordinates with multilateral bodies such as the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and regional bodies such as Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP).

**Q.20) India recently conducted elephant census. In this context consider the following statements:**

1. Project elephant was launched in 1991-92 to protect elephants, Habitats and corridors.
2. India agreed on points of action for trans-boundary conservation of elephants with Bangladesh.
3. Elephant population increased by 5% from census-2012 to census-2017

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect
Project Elephant (PE) was launched by the Government of India in 1991-92 as a centrally sponsored scheme with the objectives to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors; to address issues of man-animal conflict; and welfare of domesticated elephants	Indian government also Agreed Points of Action on Trans-Boundary Conservation of Elephants by India and Bangladesh and a document titled 'Right of Passage' on elephant corridors in India. A compilation, 'Glimpses of Initiatives Taken for Elephant Conservation in India (2012-2017) based on Parliamentary Questions and Replies' by ENVIS	The union environment ministry released the result of the Elephant Census 2017, which pegged their population at 27, 312 across 23 states. <b>The population has decreased by about 3,000, compared to last census in 2012.</b>

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	Centre, WWF-India and the Project Elephant Division, MoEF&CC, was also released.	
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**Q.21) Which of the following statement is/are correct about National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED)?**

1. NAFED is the national level marketing agency for agricultural products in the Cooperative Sector.
2. NAFED was founded before the establishment of NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development).
3. NAFED is registered as a society under The Societies Registration Act, 1860.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Q.21) Solution (b)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
<b>Correct</b>	<b>Correct</b>	<b>Incorrect</b>
NAFED is apex organization of marketing cooperatives for agricultural produce in India. Its headquarters is in New Delhi.	NAFED was founded in <b>October 1958</b> to promote trade of agricultural produce and forest resources across the nation. <b>NABARD</b> was established on <b>12 July 1982</b> to implement the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act 1981.	NAFED is registered under the <b>Multi State Co-operative Societies Act.</b>

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- National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) was setup with the object to promote Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit the farmers.
- Agricultural farmers are the main members of NAFED, who have the authority to say in the form of members of the General Body in the working of NAFED.

**Q.22) With reference to 'Forest-PLUS 2.0', consider the following statements:**

1. It is a joint of programme of India and United States of America.
2. It is a 2 year programme focused on forest landscape management.

**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.22) Solution (a)**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<b>Forest-PLUS 2.0</b> launched by <b>US Agency for International Development (USAID)</b> and <b>Ministry of Environment of India</b> . It was initiated in December, 2018 after Forest-PLUS completed its five years in 2017.	It is a <b>five-year programme</b> that focuses on developing tools and techniques to bolster ecosystem management and harnessing ecosystem services in <b>forest landscape management</b> . It helps India participate in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus (REDD+).

- The targets of Forest-PLUS 2.0 are
  1. 1,20,000 hectares of land under improved management.

2. New, inclusive economic activity worth \$12 million.
3. Measurable benefits accrued to 8 lakh households.

**Q.23) Global Carbon Project is a research project of which of the following?**

- a) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
- b) Centre for International Climate and Environmental Research
- c) Future Earth
- d) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat

**Q.23) Solution (c)**

- **Global Carbon Project** is a Global Research **Project of 'Future Earth'** and a research partner of the 'World Climate Research Programme'.
- Formed in 2001 to help the international science community to establish a common, mutually agreed knowledge base that supports policy debate and action to slow the rate of increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- It integrates knowledge of greenhouse gases for human activities and the Earth system.

**Q.24) With reference to Measles-Rubella, which of the following statement is NOT correct?**

- a) Measles is a highly contagious (airborne) infectious disease caused by the measles virus.
- b) Rubella is also known as 'German measles' or 'three-day measles' is an infection caused by the rubella virus.
- c) Rubella has serious consequences if infection occurs in children below 5 years, causing Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS).
- d) Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine is covered under Universal Immunisation Programme of Ministry of Health.

**Q.24) Solution (c)**

- India has resolved to eliminate Measles and control CRS by 2020.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has initiated Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccination campaign in the in a phased manner across the nation. Measles-Rubella (MR) vaccine is covered under Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP).
- Measles is a highly contagious (airborne) infectious disease caused by the measles virus.
- Rubella is also known as 'German measles' or 'three-day measles' is an infection caused by the rubella virus.
- Rubella is not the same as measles, though the two illnesses do share some characteristics, including the red rash. However, rubella is neither as infectious nor usually as severe as measles.
- But Rubella has serious consequences if infection occurs in pregnant women, causing Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS), which is a cause of public health concern. Hence statement (c) is incorrect.
- CRS is characterized by congenital anomalies in the foetus and newborns affecting the eyes (glaucoma, cataract), ears (hearing loss), brain (microcephaly, mental retardation) and heart defects.

**Q.25) The Stockholm Peace Agreement aims end the conflict in which of the following?**

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Syria
- c) Palestine
- d) Yemen

**Q.25) Solution (d)**

- The **Stockholm Peace Agreement** is a voluntary accord between the parties of the **conflict in Yemen**. It was agreed in Stockholm, Sweden, on 13 December 2018.



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- The Security Council endorsed the Stockholm agreement under resolution 2451 (2018).

**Q.26) The Munich Agreement was signed among which of the following countries?**

1. Germany
2. Russia
3. United States of America
4. Great Britain

**Select the correct code:**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 3 and 4

**Q.26) Solution (c)**

The Munich Agreement was signed among Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain on September 29-30, 1938.

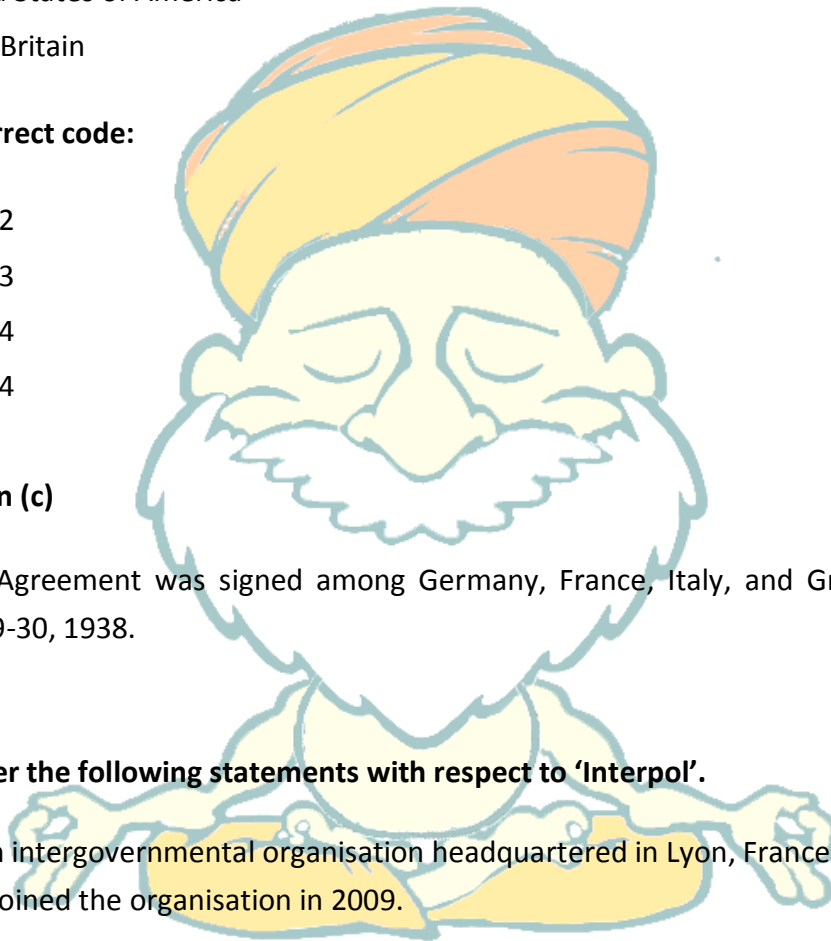
**Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Interpol'.**

1. It is an intergovernmental organisation headquartered in Lyon, France.
2. India joined the organisation in 2009.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.27) Solution (a)**



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The Interpol The International Criminal Police Organisation, or Interpol, is a 194-member intergovernmental organisation headquartered in Lyon, France. It was formed in 1923 as the International Criminal Police Commission, and started calling itself Interpol in 1956. India joined the organisation in 1949, and is one of its oldest members.

**Q.28) Which of the following statements with respect to ‘Dadabhai Naoroji’ is/are correct?**

1. He helped found the London Indian Society and the East India Association.
2. He first ran for the British Parliament in 1892.

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.28) Solution (a)**

In 1865 and 1866, Naoroji helped found the London Indian Society and the East India Association respectively. The two organisations sought to bring nationalist Indians and sympathetic Britons on one platform.

Naoroji first ran for the British Parliament in 1886, but did not get elected. His second bid in 1892 was successful, when he won the Central Finsbury seat on a Liberal Party ticket.

**Q.29) The ‘Travel & Tourism Competitiveness’ Report is released by**

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) Economist Intelligence Unit
- c) The Lonely Planet
- d) Airbnb

**Q.29) Solution (a)**

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The biennial “Travel and Tourism Competitive Report” is released by the World Economic Forum (WEF).

The study scored countries on four indicators — enabling environment; travel and tourism policy and enabling conditions; infrastructure; natural and cultural rankings.

**Q.30) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?**

**Refineries – State**

1. Numaligarh Refinery - Assam
2. Barauni Refinery - Rajasthan
3. Manali Refinery – Tamil Nadu

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.30) Solution (c)**

Numaligarh Refinery - Assam

Barauni Refinery - Bihar

Manali Refinery – Tamil Nadu

