Q.1) Arrange the following in ascending order based on the annual yield of water in the river system.

1. Ganga
2. Mahanadi
3. Godavari
4. Brahmaputra

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

According to an estimate made by S.P.Dasgupta the annual yield of water in the rivers of the country is 1,858,100 million cubic metre (calculated for basin area in Indian territory only).

The percentage contribution of each river system is as follows.

River	Percentage contribution
Brahmaputra	33.8
Ganga	25.2
Godavari	6.4
Indus	4.3
Mahanadi	3.6
Krishna	3.4
Narmada.	2.9

Q.2) Consider the following statements.

1. The Himalayan rivers are examples of the antecedent drainage.
2. Over 90 percent of the water carried by the Indian rivers is housed into the Arabian sea.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Antecedent rivers:

The Rivers that existed before the upheaval of the Himalayas and cut their courses southward by making gorges in the mountains are known as the antecedent rivers.

Drainage pattern:

- The Indian Drainage is divided into two major drainage systems based on the orientation of the sea. These include 1. The Bay of Bengal drainage and 2. Arabian Sea drainage.
- About 77 percent of the drainage area of the country is oriented towards the Bay of Bengal. And over 23 percent of the country's drainage area is oriented towards the Arabian Sea.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	**Incorrect**
The gorges of the Indus, the Satluj, the Alaknanda, the Gandak, the Kosi, Brahmaputra clearly indicate that these rivers are older than the mountains themselves. Hence they are called antecedent rivers.	Over 90 percent of the water carried by the Indian rivers is housed into the Bay of Bengal not the Arabian sea.

Q.3) "Singge Khabab" is the name of the following river?

a) Jhelum
b) Beas.
c) Indus
d) Ravi

Q.3) Solution (c)

Indus river:

The Indus river rises near the Mansarovar Lake from the glaciers of the Kailash range in western Tibet at an elevation of 5,182 mts. It flows for a distance of 257 kms in North west direction in the trans-himalaya region under the name of Singge Khabab. Further it enters India and continues its flow in the same direction between the Ladakh and Zanskar ranges. The major tributaries include the Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej and Chenab.

Q.4) Arrange the following in ascending order based on their catchment areas.

1. Mahanadi
2. Krishna
3. Cauvery
4. Godavari

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Name of river	Catchment areas (Sq kms)
Ganga	861452
Indus (In India)	321289
Brahmaputra	194413
Mahanadi	141589

Godavari	312812
Cauvery	81155
Krishna	258948
Narmada	98795
Tapi	65145
Penneru	55213
Mahi	34481
Subarnarekha	19296
Sabarmati	21895

Q.5) Consider following statements with respect to the peninsular rivers.

1. The Narmada and Tapi flow in the valleys created by themselves.
2. The peninsular rivers which fall into the Arabian sea do not form deltas but only estuaries.
3. The peninsular drainage system is older than the Himalayan drainage.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 and 3
b) 2 and 3
c) 1 and 2
d) 1, 2 and 3.

Q.5) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Peninsula rivers are much older than the Himalayan rivers.
- They are non-perennial/seasonal rivers with a maximum discharge in the rainy season.
- The main water divide in peninsular rivers is formed by the Western Ghats.
- The peninsular rivers have reached mature stage and have almost reached their base level.
- The rivers are characterized by broad and shallow valleys.
- The river banks have gentle slopes except for a limited tract where faulting forms steep sides.

- The east flowing rivers like the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauvery draining into the Bay of Bengal make deltas at their mouths. But the west flowing rivers of Narmada and Tapi as well as those originating from the Western Ghats and falling in the Arabian Sea form estuaries in place of deltas.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	**Correct**	**Correct**
Narmada and Tapi do not flow in the valleys created by themselves but instead flow in the two fault planes running parallel to the Vindhyas.	The peninsular rivers like Narmada and Tapi flow through the hard rocks in the fault planes are not able to form distributaries before they enter the sea. Hence they cannot form deltas but only estuaries are formed.	Peninsular drainage is older than the Himalayan drainage system which is evident by the broad and shallow valleys.

Q.6) Which among the following are the major features of Monsoon Winds in India?

1. Shifting of prevailing wind direction by 120 degree.
2. Frequency of prevailing winds exceeding 40 percent.
3. The wind velocity in one of the months exceeding 3 miles per second.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Monsoons are large scale seasonal wind systems flowing over vast areas of the globe, persistently in the same direction, only to be reversed with the change of season.
- Reversal of the wind system is the key note of the monsoonal climate.
- C S Ramage has suggested the following four features of monsoon winds in India.

1. The prevailing wind direction should shift by at least 120 degrees between January and July.
2. The average frequency of prevailing wind direction in January and July should exceed 40 percent.
3. The mean resultant wind velocity in at least one of the months should exceed 3 miles per second.
4. There should be fewer than one cyclone - anticyclone alternation every two years, in either month, over a five degree latitude/longitude grid.

Q.7) Consider the following statements.

1. Monsoonal rainfall in India is largely Orographic.
2. Indian rainfall is basically torrential in nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

- Monsoonal rainfall is largely orographic in its mode of occurrence and is governed by relief. The Himalayan and the Western Ghats are the main rainfall controlling relief features. The Himalayas obstruct the moisture laden monsoon winds from the Indian Ocean and cause rainfall in the North eastern states and in the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain. Also, the western ghats obstruct the rain bearing clouds from the arabian sea causing heavy rainfall on its windward side and rain shadow area on its leeward side.

  Hence statement 1 is correct.

- Indian rainfall is torrential in nature. Much of the rainfall is received in 3-4 months of the rainy season. The actual rainy days are even less.

  Hence, statement 2 is correct.

Q.8) The drainage of south Koel and subarnarekha are examples of which drainage pattern?

a) Dendritic
b) Trellised
c) Centripetal
d) Radial.

Q.8) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The flow of water through a particular channel is called drainage.
- Drainage pattern means spatial arrangement and form of drainage system in terms of geometrical shapes in the areas of different rock types, geologic structure, climatic conditions and denudational history.
- Various drainage patterns include.
    1. **Trellised Drainage pattern**: In this form the primary tributaries flow in parallel and secondary tributaries join them at right angles. Majorly found in higher altitudes of Himalayas.
    2. **Dendritic Drainage pattern**: In this form, the network of tributaries of various orders and magnitudes of the trunk or the master stream resembles the branches and roots of a tree. Best examples include the basins of river Cauvery, Mahanadi etc.
    3. **Radial Drainage pattern**: In this form, the streams diverge from the central higher point. examples include the drainage pattern formed by South Koel, Subarnarekha in the Ranchi Plateau.
    4. **Centripetal Drainage pattern**: In this form, the streams converge at a point which is generally a depression or a basin. Best example is the Kathmandu Valley of Nepal.
    5. **Annular Drainage pattern**: In this form, the tributaries of the master stream are developed in the form of a circle. The sonapet dome of Uttaranchal presents the best example of this type of pattern.

Q.9) Hiran, Banjar, Tawa are tributaries of which of the following rivers?

a) Krishna.
b) Mahanadi.
c) Narmada.
d) Chambal.

Q.9) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Name of the river	Tributary
Ganga	Alaknanda, Pindar, Mandakini, Dhauliganga, Ramganga, Ghagra, Gandak, Kosi.
Yamuna	Chambal, Ken, Sind, Betwa.
Indus	Ravi, Chenab, Beas, Jhelum, Satluj.
Mahanadi	Ib, Mand, Hasdo, Sheonath, Ong, Jonk, Tel
Godavari	Manjra, Penganga, Wainganga, Wardha, Indravati, Sabari
Krishna	Koyna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Musi
Cauvery	Harangi, Hemavati, Shimsha, Arkavati, Lakshmana thirtha, Kabani
Narmada	Hiran, Barna, Kolar, Burher, Banjar, Shar, Tawa, Kundi
Tapi	Purna, Betul, Patki, Ganjal, Dathranj, Bokad.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to winter weather in India.

1. The peninsular India has distinct winter weather.
2. The intense cold conditions in the north during the months of December and January is the result of western disturbances originating in Mediterranean Sea.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Seasons in India:

The Indian Meteorological department (IMD) has recognised four distinct seasons in India.

1. Cold Weather season or the winter season.
2. The hot weather season of the summer season.
3. The south-west monsoon season or the rainy season.
4. The season of retreating monsoons or the cool season.

The cold weather season commences in November and continues till March. Clear sky, pleasant weather, low temperature and humidity, cool and slow northern winds are the chief characteristics of this season.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	**Correct**
The isotherm of 20 degree centigrade runs in east west direction,roughly parallel to the tropic of cancer and divides India climatically in northern and southern parts. To the south of this isotherm the temperatures are sometimes above 20 degree centigrades during the winter season. In the extreme south the temperatures may well be above 25 degree centigrades. Hence, the peninsular india don't have distinct winter weather.	During the winter season the weather is often broken due to the inflow of depressions called western depressions. They originate in the Mediterranean sea and enter India after crossing over Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan. They sometimes lower the temperature below 5 degree centigrade in Northern India.

Q.11) Which among the following factors are related to the origin and onset of Monsoons in India?

1. Intense heating of Tibetan plateau.
2. Movement of westerly jet stream to south of Himalayas.
3. Presence of a high pressure area to the south of Madagascar.
4. Cyclonic formations in temperate zones.

Choose the correct option:

a) 1 and 3
b) 1, 2 and 3
c) 1, 3 and 4

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q. 11) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The origin and onset of Monsoons in India is the combination of several factors. Prominent among them include.

- The differential heating and cooling of land and water leading to creating of low pressure on the landmass and high pressure on the seas.
- Intense heating of tibetan plateau causes vertical air movements and creation of low pressure areas.
- The movement of westerly jet stream to the north of Himalayas and appearance of easterly jet stream over the peninsular plateau (15 degree north latitude).
- The shift of Inter-tropical convergence zone over the Ganga plain during the summer and to the south of the peninsular during winter.
- The presence of a high pressure area, east of Madagascar, approximately at 20 degree south latitude has greater influence over the onset of monsoons over Indian subcontinent.

Q.12) Which of the following are correctly matched?

	River	**Origin**
1.	Jhelum	verinag
2.	Chenab	Near Rohtang pass.
3.	Ravi	Near Bara lacha la.
4.	Satluj	Manasarovar-rakas lakes.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.12) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Major rivers and their origins.

RIvers	Origin

Indus	Manasarovar
Chenab	Near Bara lacha la pass.
Ravi	Near Rohtang pass.
Beas	Near rohtang pass
Satluj	Manasarovar-Rakas lake
Ganga	Gangotri
Yamuna	Yamnotri glacier on Bandarpunch peak
Chambal	15 kms SW of Mhow (Janapao Hills of Vindhya)
Son	Amarkantak plateau
Damodar	Chotanagpur plateau
Ghagra	Gurla Mandhata peak
Brahmaputra	Chemayungdang glacier
Godavari	Trimbak plateau
Krishna	Mahabaleshwar
Bhima	Matheron hills
Cauvery	Taal Cauvery in Kodagu district of Karnataka
Narmada	Amarkantak plateau
Tapi	Multai in Betul district of Madhya Pradesh

Q.13) Consider the following statements.

1. Brahmaputra has braided channels for most of its passage in Assam.
2. Brahmaputra has a steep slope while passing eastwards at the high altitudes in the Tibet region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

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

Q.13) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Brahmaputra river

- The Brahmaputra, called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, Siang/Dihang River in Arunachal Pradesh and Luit or Dilao in Assam, is a trans-boundary river which flows through Tibet, India and Bangladesh.
- With its origin in the chemayungdung glacier near the Manasarovar Lake region, located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet, it flows along southern Tibet to break through the Himalayas in great gorges (including the Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon) and into Arunachal Pradesh (India). It flows southwest through the Assam Valley as Brahmaputra and south through Bangladesh as the Jamuna. In the vast Ganges Delta, it merges with the Padma, the popular name of the river Ganges in Bangladesh, and finally, after merging with Padma, it becomes the Meghna.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	**Incorrect**
Brahmaputra has a braided channel for most of its passage in Assam. There is a constant shifting of the river channels and the sandy shoals. It carries lots of silt and has excessive meandering.	Brahmaputra flows in southern Tibet and for most part of this journey it passes through the depression formed by the Indus-Tsangpo structure zone between the great Himalayas in the south and the Kailas range in the North. The river has a gentle slope (Not steep slope) despite flowing at high altitude.

Q.14) What does the term "October Heat" refer to in Indian climatic context?

a) Increase in temperature in North India due to stubble burning in Haryana.
b) Increase in temperature in North India due to hot winds from rajasthan.
c) Warm and humid conditions in North India during retreating monsoons.

d) Excessive heat due to Temperature inversion in north India.

Q. 14) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The weather in the month of October in the Indian subcontinent is called 'October heat'. During October and November with the apparent movement of the sun towards the south, the monsoon trough or the low-pressure trough over the northern plains becomes weaker. This is gradually replaced by a high-pressure system. The south-west monsoon winds weaken and start withdrawing gradually. By the beginning of October, the monsoon withdraws from the northern plains. The months of October and November form the period of transition from hot rainy season to the dry winter conditions. The retreat of the monsoon is marked by clear skies and a rise in temperature. While day temperatures are high, nights are cool and pleasant. The land is still moist and the weather becomes rather oppressive during the day and is commonly known as October heat.

Q.15) Which of the following is the reason for the Breaks in the Indian Monsoons?

a) Southward shift of the Monsoon trough.
b) Northward shift of the Monsoon trough.
c) Disappearance of easterly jet stream from the peninsular plateau.
d) Appearance of a westerly jet stream in the Northern plains.

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

During the rainy season, in the months of July and August, there are certain periods when the monsoons become weak. The cloud formation decreases and rainfall practically ceases over the country outside the Himalaya belt and southern peninsula. This is known as break in the monsoon. The breaks are believed to be brought about by the collapse of the Tibetan high which results in the Northward shift of the Monsoon trough. The axis of the trough lies at the foothills during the break period.

Q.16) Which of the following best describes the "Southern Oscillation"?

a) Fluctuation in pressure over northern and southern Indian Ocean.
b) Fluctuation in pressure over Northern and Southern Pacific Ocean.
c) Fluctuation in pressure over western and eastern Indian Ocean.

d) Fluctuation in pressure over equatorial Indian and pacific oceans.

Q. 16) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Southern Oscillation refers to the sea-saw pattern of pressure changes observed between the Pacific and Indian oceans. When the pressure is high over the equatorial south pacific, it is low over the equatorial south Indian ocean and vice versa. The pattern of high and low pressures over the Indian and Pacific Oceans gives rise to vertical circulation along the equator with its rising limb over the low pressure area and descending limb over the high pressure area. This is known as Walker circulation. The location of low pressure over the Indian ocean during winter is considered conducive for monsoons development. But its shifting eastwards brings lesser rainfall or weaker monsoons.

Q.17) Which of the following are correctly matched?

	Pre-Monsoon showers	Local names
1.	Kal baisakhi	Assam
2.	Blossom Showers	Karnataka
3.	Bordoisila	West-Bengal.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Mango showers is a colloquial term to describe the occurrence of pre-monsoon rainfall. Sometimes these rains are referred to generically as ‘April rains’ or ‘Summer showers’.
- These rains normally occur from March to April, although their arrival is often difficult to predict. Their intensity can range from light showers to heavy and persistent thunderstorms.

- In India, the mango showers occur as the result of thunderstorm development over the Bay of Bengal.
- They are also known as 'Kaal Baisakhi' in Bengal, as ‘Bordoisila’ in Assam and as ‘Cherry Blossom shower’ or ‘Coffee Shower’ in Karnataka and Kerala.

Q.18) With respect to the Easterly Jet Streams consider the following statements.

1. Easterly jet streams steer the tropical depressions into India.
2. Easterly Jet Streams shift southward during the south west monsoon season.

Choose the correct statement.

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The Easterly Jet stream is the meteorological term referring to an upper level easterly wind that starts in late June and continues until early September.
- This strong flow of air that develops in the upper atmosphere during the monsoon is centered on 15 degree north and extends from South-East Asia to Africa.
- Tropical Easterly Jet comes into existence quickly after the tropical westerly Jet has shifted to the north of the Himalayas.
- Easterly jet flows from east to west over peninsular India at 6 – 9 km and over the Northern African region.
- The formation of the Jet stream results in the reversal of upper air circulation patterns and leads to the quick onset of monsoon.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	**Incorrect**
The easterly jet streams tropical depressions into India during the month of August and September.	There is no shift of the easterly jet stream. But the westerly jet stream shifts towards the north before the onset of the

	monsoons.

Q.19) Which of the following rivers are west flowing in India?

1. Mandovi.
2. Netravati
3. Krishna
4. Bedti.

Choose the correct option.

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

List of West Flowing rivers in India:

Narmada, Tapi, Sabarmati, Mahi, Luni, Mandovi, Zuari, Rachol, Kalinadi, Netravati, Bedti, Sharavati, Tadri, Pannam, Bharatpuzha, Periyar, Pamba etc.

Q.20) The chambal ravines have acquired geological significance in India. Which of the following kinds of topography is created by the chambal river?

a) Senile topography.
b) Badland topography.
c) Karst Topography.
d) Riverine topography.

Q.20) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Badlands are a type of dry terrain where softer sedimentary rocks and clay-rich soils have been extensively eroded by wind and water.
- They are characterized by steep slopes, minimal vegetation, lack of a substantial regolith, and high drainage density.

- Canyons, ravines, gullies, buttes, mesas, hoodoos and other such geologic forms are common in badlands. They are often difficult to navigate by foot.
- Chambal River has created extensive ravines and badland topography along its course.

Q.21) In the context of the affairs of which of the following is the phrase "Special and differential treatment (S&DT)" mentioned in the news frequently?

a) Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
b) Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement
c) Financial Action Task Force
d) World Trade Organization

Q.21) Solution (d)

- **Special and differential treatment (S&DT)** are provisions which give developing countries special rights and which give developed countries the possibility to treat developing countries more favourably than other **World Trade Organization (WTO)** Members. These special provisions include, for example, longer time periods for implementing Agreements and commitments or measures to increase trading opportunities for developing countries.
- S&DT is given to all developing members due to the uneven level of development between developed and developing Members.

Q.22) Shirui lily Festival is celebrated in the State of

a) Tripura
b) Manipur
c) Mizoram
d) Meghalaya

Q.22) Solution (b)

- **Shirui lily Festival** is being hosted in the Ukhrul district of **Manipur**, where flowers are in full bloom during October.
- Shirui Lily grows at a height of about 8,500 ft above sea level. It was declared as the **State Flower of Manipur** in 1989. The flower is today considered an endangered species.

- The rare, pink-white flower is only found in this area, and is also known as Siroy Lily, or Lilium Macklinae.

Q.23) Gagan Enabled Mariner's Instrument for Navigation and Information (GEMINI) device provides which of the following information to fisherman?

1. Disaster warnings
2. Forecasts on winds, waves, ocean currents, water temperature
3. Probable locations on fish aggregation in the seas

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

- **Gagan Enabled Mariner's Instrument for Navigation and Information (GEMINI) System** to aid fishermen. The device is developed for effective dissemination of emergency information and communication on disaster warnings, Ocean States Forecast (OSF) and mapping of Potential Fishing Zones (PFZ) to fishermen.
- PFZ Advisories provide information on the **probable locations on fish aggregation** in the seas, OSF provide the accurate state of the ocean. Ocean State Forecasts include the **forecasts on winds, waves, ocean currents, water temperature**, etc.
- Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS) with Airports Authority of India (AAI) is utilizing the GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) satellite system to transmit the PFZ, OSF and disaster warnings to fishermen with GAGAN system consisting of three geosynchronous satellites (GSAT-8, GSAT-10 and GSAT-15).
- Drawback of this device - it only allows one-way communication i.e. fisherman can't make a call.

Q.24) Recently seen in news 'FASTER Principles for Successful Carbon Pricing' is jointly developed by

a) World Bank and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

b) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UN Environment
c) UN Environment and UNFCCC Secretariat
d) UNFCCC Secretariat and World Bank

Q.24) Solution (a)

- The **FASTER Principles for Successful Carbon Pricing**, a guide jointly developed by the **World Bank** and the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**, distils six key characteristics of successful carbon pricing.
- Following are the Six characteristics
    1) Fairness
    2) Alignment of policies and objectives
    3) Stability and predictability
    4) Transparency
    5) Efficiency and cost-effectiveness
    6) Reliability and environmental integrity

Q.25) Consider the following statements about Universal Postal Union (UPU):

1. It is a specialized agency of UN (United Nation).
2. It is the oldest international organization worldwide, established in 1874 by the Treaty of Bern.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1	**Statement 2**
Correct	**Incorrect**
Universal Postal Union (UPU) is a specialized agency of UN. India joined the UPU in 1876. UPU's headquarter is located in Bern, Switzerland, and consists of 192 member countries. It frames rules for international mail exchange and performs advisory, mediating and liaison	UPU was established by the **Treaty of Bern**. It was established in **1874** and is the **second oldest international organization worldwide** after

role between postal sector players. It sets the rules for international mail exchanges and makes recommendation to stimulate growth of the sector.	International Telecommunication Union (1865).

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY):

1. PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service.
2. Entire family irrespective of its size is the beneficiary unit under the scheme.
3. At the national level it is implemented by National Health Authority, an attached office of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with full functional autonomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (d)

- **Ayushman Bharat**, a flagship scheme of Government of India to achieve the vision of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) comprising of two inter-related components, which are -
    1. Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
    2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
- **Key Features of PM-JAY**
    - PM-JAY is the world's largest health insurance/ assurance scheme fully financed by the government.
    - It **provides a cover of Rs. 5 lakhs per family per year** for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization across public and private empanelled hospitals in India.
    - Over 10.74 crore poor and vulnerable entitled families (approximately 50 crore beneficiaries) are eligible for these benefits.
    - **PM-JAY provides cashless access to health care services for the beneficiary at the point of service**, that is, the hospital.
    - PM-JAY envisions to help mitigate catastrophic expenditure on medical treatment which pushes nearly 6 crore Indians into poverty each year.

- It covers up to 3 days of pre-hospitalization and 15 days post-hospitalization expenses such as diagnostics and medicines.
- **There is no restriction on the family size, age or gender**.
- All pre–existing conditions are covered from day one.
- Benefits of the scheme are portable across the country i.e. a beneficiary can visit any empanelled public or private hospital in India to avail cashless treatment.
- Services include approximately 1,393 procedures covering all the costs related to treatment, including but not limited to drugs, supplies, diagnostic services, physician's fees, room charges, surgeon charges, OT and ICU charges etc.
- Public hospitals are reimbursed for the healthcare services at par with the private hospitals.

- **National Health Authority (NHA)** is the apex body responsible for implementing Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY. An **attached office of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with full functional autonomy**, NHA is governed by a Governing Board chaired by the Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare. It is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO), an officer of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, who manages its affairs.

Q.27) The High Mountain Summit 2019 was organized by

a) World Meteorological Organization
b) Mountain Research Initiative
c) International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
d) Mountain Partnership

Q.27) Solution (a)

- The **World Meteorological Organization** (WMO) convened the **High Mountain Summit** from 29 to 31 October 2019 at its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.
- It aims to foster high-level dialogue and engage decision makers and local actors to develop a roadmap to science-based, user-driven knowledge and information systems supporting sustainable development and risk reduction in mountain and downstream regions.

Q.28) Moscow Declaration sometimes seen in news aims to end

a) Neglected Tropical diseases

b) Tuberculosis
c) Cardiovascular diseases
d) Mental disorders

Q.28) Solution (b)

- **Moscow declaration** emphasis need for fixing multi-sectoral responsibility towards ending **Tuberculosis** (TB) by 2035, the global target. It recognizes need for multi-sectoral accountability framework to end TB, which is both political and technical.
- Moscow Declaration to End TB is the outcome of first global ministerial conference on ending TB, in 2017.

Q.29) Which of the following are architectural heritage of Mamallapuram?

1. Descent of the Ganges
2. Olakkanneshvara Temple
3. Brihadeeswara Temple
4. Varaha Cave
5. Pancha Rathas

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

a) 1 and 5 only
b) 2, 3 and 4 only
c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.29) Solution (c)

- The **Pallavas** ruled from Kanchipuram and built **Mamallapuram** into a 'paradise city' in the 7th century under the rule of Narasimhavarman (630-688 CE), also known as Mamalla.
- The town has a collection of 7th and 8th century religious monuments that has been declared as a **UNESCO World Heritage site**.
- Some of important structures include: **Olakkanneshvara Temple**, **Descent of the Ganges** or Arjuna's Penance, **Varaha Cave Temple** and **Pancha Rathas** (Five Chariots).
- Brihadeeswara Temple is in Thanjavur.

Q.30) A new trapdoor spider species has been discovered and named 'Idiops nilagiri' after Nilagiri town, is found in which of the following?

a) Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary
b) Mudumalai Wildlife Sanctuary
c) Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary
d) Kuldhia Wildlife Sanctuary

Q.30) Solution (d)

- A new trapdoor spider species has been discovered in a deciduous forest near Nilagiri town in Odisha. It was found in **Kuldhia Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- This is a medium-size spider that measures about 8-13 mm in length.
- New mygalomorph species has been described based on female specimens and named **'Idiops nilagiri**' after Nilagiri town, from where the spider was recorded.