

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 8 Geography

Q.1) With respect to the geological history of India consider the following statements.

1. Over two-thirds of the peninsular surface is covered by Archaean rock Gneiss.
2. Gondwana rocks contain about 98 percent of coal reserves of India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Geologically Indian rock system can be divided into four major divisions.
 1. The Archaean Rock System (about 4000-1000 million years ago)
 2. The Purana Rock System (1400-600 million year ago)
 3. The Dravidian Rock System (600-300 million years ago)
 4. The Aryan Rock System (300 million years ago to recent times)
- The Archaean system is the oldest and they include two groups 1. Archaean group of Gneiss and Schists and 2. Dharwar system.
- The Purana system includes two major groups 1. The Cuddapah system and 2. The Vindhyan system.
- The Dravidian system is mostly found in extra-peninsular regions and they consist of abundant fossils. The rocks of cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous periods are included in the Dravidian system.
- The Aryan rock system is the newest and includes Gondwana rock system, Triassic system, Jurassic system, tertiary system (Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene and Pleistocene) and Cretaceous system. The Deccan Trap of the peninsular block belongs to this period.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The Archaean system of Gneiss covers about two-thirds of the peninsular block. They are azoic and highly crystalline in	The Gondwana system belongs to the Aryan rock system. It consists of sandstones with some shales and clays. They are continental

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structure.

origin, fluvial and lacustrine deposits laid down in geosynclinal troughs on ancient plateau surface. The main areas of these rocks are in the peninsula along the Damodar valley in Jharkhand, along Mahanadi valley in Chhattisgarh and Orissa, in southern parts of Madhya Pradesh and a series of troughs along the Godavari. Economically they are significant because over 98 percent of the coal reserves of India belong to this rock system.

Q.2) Which of the following are categorised as glacial lakes in India?

1. Roopkund
2. Chandra tal
3. Surajkund
4. Tsongmo
5. Wular.

Choose the correct option:

- a) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- b) 1, 2 and 4
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 5
- d) All of the Above.

Q.2) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

List of Glacial Lakes in India:

Lake	State/region
Roopkund	Uttarakhand
Chandra Tal	Himachal Pradesh
Tsongmo	Sikkim

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Homkund	Uttarakhand
Kedartal	Uttarakhand
Satopanth Tal	Uttarakhand
Suraj Tal	Himachal Pradesh
Kailash Kund	Manasarovar region.
Gurudongmar	Sikkim
Sheshnag	Kashmir
Kaunsarnag	Kashmir

Q.3) Which of the following evidence shows that the Himalayas are still rising?

1. Fossil formations of the Shivalik hills are also found in Tibetan plateau.
2. Dessication of lakes of Tibet.
3. Frequent occurrence of earthquakes in Himalayas.
4. Terraces found at the valley sides in the valley regions of the Himalayas.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.3) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Many geologists have opined that the process of upliftment of the Himalayas is not yet complete and it is still under process. Following evidence can be cited to prove that Himalayas are still rising.

1. Fossil Formations:

Some fossil formations found in the Shivalik hills and the Tibet plateau are similar indicating similar climate conditions in the past in both areas. Tibetan plateau has since risen to its present elevation.

2. Dessication of lakes:

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Dessication of lakes has been observed within the recent past. Surrounding these lakes, the sand and gravel terraces at higher levels above the present water level proves that water stood at much higher level till recent times.

3. Occurrence of earthquakes:

Indicates that Himalayas have not yet attained Isostatic Equilibrium and they still continue to rise.

4. Youthful stage of Himalayan rivers:

Himalayan rivers are still in their youthful stage with proof of rejuvenation.

5. Terraces on valley sides:

Terraces found at the valley sides suggests rejuvenation of the valley region due to the uplift.

Q.4) Consider the following statements.

1. Dafla, Miri, Abor and Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh are part of the Shivalik range.
2. 'Duns' are the seasonal streams found on the Southern side of the Shivaliks.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The Shivalik comprises the outermost range of the Himalayas and is called the outer himalayas.
- It assumes a HogBack appearance due to its steep slopes.
- It runs almost parallel to lesser himalayas for a distance of about 2400 kms from the Potwar Plateau to the Brahmaputra valley.
- The width of the Shivaliks varies from 50 kms in Himachal Pradesh to less than 15 kms in Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Shivaliks have been formed of sands, gravels and conglomerates of the Mid-Pleistocene period.

Statement Analysis:

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Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>Shivaliks are known by different names in different areas. They are called</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jammu Hills in Jammu 2. Dafla, Miri, Abor and Mishmi hills in Arunachal Pradesh. 3. Dhang range 4. Dundwa range of Uttarakhand. 5. Chiria Ghat hills of Nepal. 	<p>The southern slopes of the Shivaliks are completely devoid of the forest cover particularly in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. These are highly dissected by several seasonal streams locally called 'Chos'.</p> <p>'Duns' or 'Duars' are plainal areas formed due to the draining away of the lakes in the himalayan regions. This occurs because the rivers cut their way through the ranges and drains the lakes formed earlier. The Duns are fertile areas.</p>

Q.5) Which of the following is/are correctly matched with respect to the location of the passes of the Himalayas?

Pass	State
1. Aghil Pass	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Chang la	Himachal Pradesh.
3. Bom Di la	Sikkim
4. Shipki la	Himachal Pradesh

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Name of the state	Name of the passes
	Mintaka Pass, Parpik Pass, Khunjerab pass,

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Jammu Kashmir,	Aghil Pass, Banihal pass, Chang La, Khardung La, Lanak La, Pir panjal, Qara Tag La, Imis La, Pensi La, Zoji La
Himachal Pradesh	Bara Lacha La, Debsa Pass, Rohtang pass, Shipki la,
Uttarakhand	Lipu Lekh, Mana Pass, Mangsha Dhura, Niti Pass, Muling La.
Sikkim	Nathu la, Jelep la.
Arunachal Pradesh	Bom Di La, Dihang Pass, Yonggyap Pass, Dipher Pass, Kumjawng Pass, Hpungan Pass, Chankan Pass

Q.6) What does the term 'Tarai' with respect to physiography of Northern plains of India refer to?

- Coarse pebble belt along the foothills of the Shivaliks.
- A marshy tract south of the Bhabar region in the Northern plains.
- Old alluvium belt north of Bhangar region in Northern plains.
- Newer alluvium belt north of Bhangar region in Northern Plains.

Q.6) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- The Tarai is a lowland region in northern India and southern Nepal that lies south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas, the Sivalik Hills, and north of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.
- This lowland belt is characterised by tall grasslands, scrub savannah, sal forests and clay rich swamps.
- It is a 15-30 km wide marshy tract running parallel to the south of the Bhabar region in the Northern plains.
- Rivers reemerge in this region which makes the area wet.
- Most of the area in Punjab, Uttarpradesh and Uttarakhand is converted for agriculture purposes.

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Q.7) With respect to the 'Doabs' of the Punjab Plains, which of the following are correctly matched?

<u>Doab</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. Chaj Doab	Between Chenab and Jhelum rivers.
2. Sind Sagar Doab	Between Jhelum-Chenab and the Indus rivers.
3. Rachna Doab	Between Ravi and Chenab rivers.
4. Bari Boab	Between Beas and the Ravi rivers.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.7) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The land between two rivers is known as 'Doabs'.
- They are predominantly present in the Punjab Plains in Northern India.

Doab	Between the rivers
Bist-Jalandhar Doab	Between Beas and the Sutlej
Bari Doab	Between Beas and the Ravi
Rachna Doab	Between the Ravi and the Chenab
Chaj Doab	Between the Chenab and the Jhelum
Sind Sagar Doab	Between the Jhelum-chenab and Indus.

Q.8) Consider the following Himalayan Mountains.

- 1. Nandadevi
- 2. Kamet
- 3. Makalu
- 4. Dhaulagiri

Arrange the above from west to east direction.

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

Explanation:

- From west to east direction Kamet comes first followed by Nandadevi, Dhaulagiri and Makalu.

Refer to the Map below.



Q.9) Consider the following statements

1. Karewas are thick deposits of glacial clay embedded with moraines.
2. Karewas are significant for the cultivation of Zafran.

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.9) Solution (c)

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Basic Information:

- Karewas are glacio-fluvial lacustrine deposits of the Pliestocene age.
- They are predominant in the Valley of Kashmir and the Bhadarwah of the Jammu division.
- Karewas were formed during the Pleistocene Period (1 million years ago), when the entire Valley of Kashmir was under water. Due to the rise of Pirpanjal, the drainage was impounded and a lake of about 5000 sq. km area was developed and thus a basin was formed. Subsequently, the lake was drained through Bramulla gorge. The deposits left in the process are known as karewas. The thickness of karewas is about 1400 m.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
They are lacustrine deposits of glacial clay embedded with the moraines and other deposits.	The valley of Kashmir is known for Zafran cultivation (local name for Saffron) grown in the Karewa soils.

Q.10) What does the term 'Dhrian' with respect to Rajasthan deserts refer to?

- a) Shifting sand dunes.
- b) Oasis in the middle of the desert.
- c) Dried up lakes.
- d) Small Underground streams.

Q.10) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The sand dunes which are shifted as the windblown sand settlement in the Thar Desert are called the Dhrians.
- This is the local name which is given to the sand dunes of the Rajasthan Thar Desert.
- The depression of the sand which is blown from the Thar Desert of Rajasthan is called the Dhand.
- 'Rohi' is the fertile tract formed due to the drainage of the small streams originating from the Aravallis.

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Q.11) Which of the following are categorised as saline lakes?

1. Sambhar lake.
2. Chilika lake.
3. Kolleru Lake.
4. Pulicat Lake.
5. Loktak lake

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Saline Water Lakes in India	Freshwater Lakes in India
Sambhar lake, Chilika lake, Pulikat lake, Pongong Tso lake, Vembanad lake, Degana lake, Didwana lake, Kuchaman in Rajasthan etc	Kolleru lake, Loktak lake, Sardar Sarovar lake, Indira Sagar lake, Chandratal, suraj tal, Deepor Beel. Sheshnag, Tso Moriri etc.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with respect to the peninsular plateau of India.

1. 'Malnad' refers to the rolling plains with low granitic hills in southern India.
2. The topography of Ranchi Plateau in Chotanagpur division is marked by the rounded hills of massive granite.

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.12) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

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- The peninsular plateau constitutes the largest physiographic division of India facing Bay of Bengal in the east and the Arabian Sea in the west.
- It is like a tableland composed of the old crystalline, igneous and metamorphic rocks
- Its maximum length from Pachmarhi in the North to Cape Camorin in the South is 1600 Km and its maximum width from Sahyadri in the west to the Rajmahal Hills in the east is 1400 Kms.
- The plateau can be divided into five distinct subdivisions. 1. The Western Hills, 2. North Deccan Plateau, 3. South Deccan Plateau, 4. Eastern Plateau and 5. Eastern Hills.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
'Malnad' refers to the hilly area bordering the Sahyadri in the Karnataka plateau (South Deccan Plateau).	The Chotanagpur plateau in Eastern India consists of Ranchi Plateau and the Hazaribagh plateau.
'Maidan' refers to the rolling plains in north Karnataka consisting of the small granitic hills.	Ranchi plateau consists of the rounded granitic hills and slightly elevated terraces of older flood plains.

Q.13) Consider the following statements.

1. The Nilgiris join the Sahyadris near Gudalur.
2. The western ghats is separated from the main Sahyadri range by the palghat gap.

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 (c)

Basic Information:

- The Western Ghats or the Sahyadris form the western edge of the Deccan tableland.

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- They run in north-south direction parallel and close to the Arabian Sea coast from Tapi valley (21 degree North latitude) to a little north of Kanniyakumari (11 degree North Latitude) for a distance of 1600 kms.
- Western ghats are steep sided, terraced, flat topped hills or cliffs presenting steppe topography.
- They are subdivided into 1. Northern Section (from 21-16 degree north latitude), 2. Middle Sahyadri (from 16 degree upto Nilgiris) and 3. The Southern section (From Palghat gap upto kanyakumari).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Nilgiris join the Sahyadris near Gudalur. They rise abruptly to over 2000 mts and mark the junction of western ghats and eastern ghats.	Palghat gap presents a sudden break in the continuity of the Sahyadri range. The southern part of the western ghats is separated from the main sahyadris by the palghat gap. The gap is a rift valley formed by the subsidence of the land between two parallel fault lines.

Q.14) Brahmaputra is the longest river in North-eastern India. With reference to this river, consider the following statements.

1. It originates in the Chemayungdung glacier of the Kailash range near Manasarovar lake.
2. It enters India in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh where it is known as the Siang river.

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.14) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

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- The Brahmaputra, called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, Siang River in Arunachal Pradesh and Luit in Assam is a trans-boundary river which flows through China, India and Bangladesh.
- It is the ninth largest river in the world by discharge, and the 15th longest.
- With its origin in the Manasarovar Lake region, near the Mount Kailash, located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet as the Yarlung Tsangpo River, it flows along southern Tibet to break through the Himalayas in great gorges (including the Yarlung Tsangpo Grand Canyon) and into Arunachal Pradesh.
- 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 and from here, it flows as Meghna river before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Brahmaputra originates from the Chemayungdung glacier	It enters India in the Indian State of Arunachal Pradesh and is called Dihang or Siang locally.

Q.15) Which of the following are the tributaries of the Godavari river?

1. Penganga
2. Ib
3. Wardha
4. Wainganga
5. Jonk

Choose the correct option:

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 1, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- d) All of the Above.

Q.15) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

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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, Amravati.

Q.16) Which fault separates Chota Nagpur Plateau from North Eastern Himalayan Mountains?

- a) Bhima fault
- b) Malda fault
- c) Meghalaya fault
- d) None of the above

Q.16) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- In geology, a fault is a planar fracture or discontinuity in a volume of rock across which there has been significant displacement as a result of rock-mass movement. Large faults within the Earth's crust result from the action of plate tectonic forces, with the largest forming the boundaries between the plates.

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- Bhima Fault is in the Bhima basin in the peninsular plateau. It has undergone significant seismic activities.
- Malda Fault is in West Bengal and separates Chotanagpur plateau from North Eastern Himalayan ranges.

Q.17) With respect to the west flowing rivers of India consider the following statements.

1. Although only about 3 percent of the arial extent of the basins of India is drained by these rivers, they contain about 18 percent of the country's water resources.
2. About six hundred small streams originate from the Western Ghats and flow into the Arabian 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.17) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Hundreds of small streams originating in the Western Ghats flow swiftly westwards and join the Arabian Sea.
- But unique is the case of two major west flowing rivers narmada and Tapi. They originate in the Vindhyan mountains and don't form valleys but instead they flow through faults created due to the bending of the northern peninsula during the formation process of Himalayas.
- The Peninsular rivers which fall into the Arabian Sea do not form deltas, but only estuaries.
- Other west flowing rivers include Sabarmati, mahi, mandovi, Zuari, Rachol, Kalinadi, Bedti, Sharavati, Netravati, Beypore, Pannam, Bharatapuzha, Periyar, pamba etc.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The areal extent of west flowing rivers is just about 3 percent but they contain about 18 percent of countrys water resources.	Western ghats is the source of several hundred small streams. All of them flow into the Arabian sea.

Q.18) Arrange the following rivers with decreasing order of the catchment area.

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

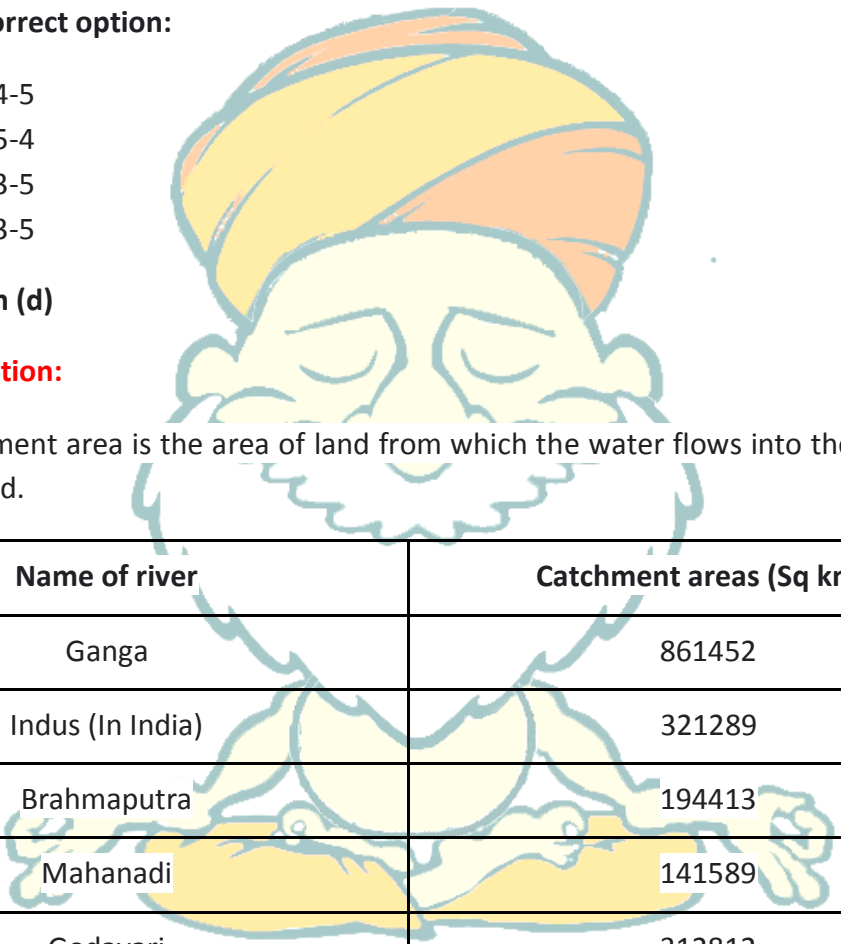
Choose the correct option:

- a) 1-2-3-4-5
- b) 1-2-3-5-4
- c) 1-2-4-3-5
- d) 1-4-2-3-5

Q.18) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Catchment area is the area of land from which the water flows into the river or lake or pond.



Name of river	Catchment areas (Sq kms)
Ganga	861452
Indus (In India)	321289
Brahmaputra	194413
Mahanadi	141589
Godavari	312812
Cauvery	81155
Krishna	258948

Q.19) With respect to Island groups in India consider the following statements.

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1. The great Andaman group of Islands in the North is separated by Ten degree Channel from Nicobar group in the south.
2. Saddle peak in North Andaman is the highest peak in the Andaman and Nicobar.

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.19) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep group of Islands forms the largest group of Islands far away from the Indian Coast.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, a Union territory of India comprising 572 islands of which 37 are inhabited, are a group of islands at the juncture of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea. The territory is about 150 km north of Aceh in Indonesia and separated from Thailand and Myanmar by the Andaman Sea. It comprises two island groups, the Andaman Islands (partly) and the Nicobar Islands, separated by the 150 km wide Ten Degree Channel, with the Andamans to the north of this latitude, and the Nicobars to the south. The Andaman Sea lies to the east and the Bay of Bengal to the west.
- Lakshadweep, formerly known as the Laccadive, is a group of islands in the Laccadive Sea, about 200 to 440 km off the southwestern coast of India. The islands north of 11 degree north latitude are known as Amindivi Island while those south of this latitude are called Cannonore Island. In the extreme south is the Minicoy Island.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Ten degree channel separates Andaman group with the Nicobar group of Islands.	Saddle peak with height measuring 737 mts is the highest peak in the North Andaman.

Q.20) Which is the highest peak in the satpura range of peninsular India?

- a) Dhupgarh

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- b) Astamba Dongar
- c) Amarkantak
- d) Guru Shikhar

Q.20) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Satpura is a series of seven mountains running in an east-west direction south of the Vindhyas and in between the Narmada and Tapi, roughly parallel to the rivers.
- Commencing from the Rajpipla hills in the west, through the Mahadev hills to the Maikala range, it stretches for a distance of about 900kms.
- Dhupgarh (1350 m) near Pachmarhi on Mahadev hills is the highest peak.
- The other peaks are Astamba Dongar (1325 m) and Amarkantak (1127 m).
- Guru Shikhar is the highest peak in the Aravalli range.

Q.21) Which of the following is the India's first Development Finance Institution?

- a) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)
- b) Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd (IIBI)
- c) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI)
- d) Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)

Q.21) Solution (c)

- **Development banks** are financial institutions that provide long-term credit for capital-intensive investments spread over a long period and yielding low rates of return, such as urban infrastructure, mining and heavy industry, and irrigation systems.
- **Development banks are also known as term-lending institutions or development finance institutions (DFIs).**
- Such banks often lend at low and stable rates of interest to promote long-term investments with considerable social benefits.
- Development banks are different from commercial banks which mobilise short- to medium-term deposits and lend for similar maturities to avoid a maturity mismatch—a potential cause for a bank's liquidity and solvency.
- Development banks formed the central piece of growth strategy in India too. Soon after independence, the institutional framework for development banking began—**IFCI (1948), IDBI (1964), IIBI (1972), NABARD and EXIM Bank (1982), SIDBI (1990), etc.**

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- IFCI, previously the **Industrial Finance Corporation of India**, was set up in **1948**. This was probably India's first development bank for financing industrial investments.
- In 1955, the World Bank prompted the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) — the parent of the largest private commercial bank in India today, ICICI Bank — as a collaborative effort between the government with majority equity holding and India's leading industrialists with nominal equity ownership to finance modern and relatively large private corporate enterprises.
- After 1991, following the Narasimham Committee reports on financial sector reforms, development finance institutions were disbanded and got converted to commercial banks. ICICI in 2002 and IDBI in 2004 converted into commercial banks.

Q.22) Consider the following statements about Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019.

1. With the passage of this order, all the provisions of Indian Constitution are applicable to earlier State of Jammu and Kashmir.
2. It repealed Article 370 as well as Article 35A of Indian Constitution.
3. It re-organised Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
President of India in "concurrence" with the "Jammu and Kashmir government" promulgated Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order, 2019 which states that provisions of the Indian Constitution are applicable in the State.	All the provisions that formed the basis of a separate Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir stand abrogated i.e. Article 370 of Indian Constitution. With this, Article 35A is scrapped automatically.	Under Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019 Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) was re-organised into two Union Territories - J&K division with a legislative assembly and the UT of Ladakh without having an assembly.

Q.23) To which of the following, India is a member?

1. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
2. ASEAN Regional Forum
3. East Asia Summit

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 (c)

- **ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)** set up in 1994 is an important platform for security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific.
- ARF consists of 27 member states - 10 ASEAN member states, 10 ASEAN dialogue partners and 7 other members.
- **10 ASEAN members:** Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. **(India is not a member of ASEAN)**
- **10 ASEAN dialogue partners:** Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, **India**, Japan, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Russia and the United States
- Other members: Bangladesh, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Timor-Leste; one ASEAN observer (Papua New Guinea).
- **India is a member of ARF since 1996.**
- The **East Asia Summit (EAS)** is a regional forum held annually by leaders of, initially, 16 countries in the East Asian, Southeast Asian, and South Asian regions, based on the ASEAN Plus Six mechanism. Membership expanded to 18 countries including Russia and the United States at the Sixth EAS in 2011. India is a member of EAS.

Q.24) 'Innovating for Clean Air' is a joint initiative between India and

- a) Netherland
- b) United Kingdom
- c) Switzerland
- d) France

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Q.24) Solution (b)

- **India and United Kingdom** launched two-year joint initiative- **Innovating for Clean Air (IfCA)** in Bengaluru.
- It is aimed at providing unique air quality measurement system by integrating satellite and sensor data and support India's transition to Electric Vehicles (EVs).
- The initiative will identify innovations having potential to improve air quality and contribute to a more detailed localised map of the air quality of Bengaluru.
- It will also facilitate opportunities for Indian and UK innovators to collaborate in developing long-lasting relationships to address these challenges.

Q.25) With reference to recently launched Commando unit “CORAS”, consider the following statements:

1. It is launched by Ministry of Home Affairs to fight against Left Wing Extremism.
2. It's first deployment will be in naxal-hit Chhattisgarh.

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.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Union Ministry of Railways launched CORAS (Commando for Railway Security) of Indian Railways. It is separate Commando Unit of Railway Protection Force (RPF). It has been carved out from motivated and willing young staff of Railway Protection Force (RPF) and Railway Protection Special Force (RPSF).	These CORAS commandos will be posted in Left Wing Extremism (LWE /Insurgency /Terrorism affected Railway areas where providing security to passengers and railway network is of utmost priority. ‘CORAS’ first deployment will be in naxal-hit Chhattisgarh.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Delimitation Commission of India’

1. Delimitation commissions have been set up six times in the past.

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- The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be called in question before any court.

Select the correct statements

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.26) Solution (b)

In India, such Delimitation Commissions have been constituted 4 times – in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002.

The Delimitation Commission in India is a highpower body whose orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court. These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India in this behalf. The copies of its orders are laid before the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Bharat Bill Payment Operating Unit (BBPOU)'

- It can handle payment and aggregation of payment services relating to bills under the scope of Bharat Bill Payment System (BBPS).
- BBPOU can be a Bank or a Non-Bank entity.

Select the correct statements

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.27) Solution (c)

Bharat Bill Payment Operating Unit aka BBPOU is the entity that is authorized by Reserve Bank of India. It can be a Bank or a Non-Bank. BBPOU may choose to integrate either with the customers, (COU: Customer OU) or with the billers (Biller OU) or may wish to participate as both – which means such BBPOU will be integrated with customers as well as billers. Going forward, only authorised BBPOU - both banks and non-banks authorised by RBI - can handle payment and aggregation of payment services relating to bills under the scope of BBPS.

Q.28) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

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Places in News – Country

1. Idlib – Syria
2. Rojava – Jordan
3. Okjokull – Norway

Select the correct code:

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

Q.28) Solution (a)

Idlib – Syria

Rojava – Syria

Okjokull – Iceland

Q.29) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to the U.S. when China manipulates its currency?

1. U.S. exports to China becomes more expensive
2. China's exports to the U.S. have an unearned competitive advantage
3. U.S. exports to all countries become less competitive

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

China's weaker currency increases the cost of U.S. exports, making them less attractive to consumers in China, causing reduced U.S. exports and a loss of U.S. jobs.

China's weaker currency lowers the cost of China's exports, making them more attractive than American-made goods, causing fewer sales of U.S. products and a loss of U.S. jobs.

China's weaker currency increases the cost of U.S. exports in all global markets, making them less attractive to consumers the world over, causing reduced U.S. exports and a loss of U.S. jobs.

Q.30) 'Jaduguda Uranium Mine' is located in

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Odisha

Q.30) Solution (b)

Jaduguda Mine has the distinction of being the first Uranium Mine of the country. It is located in Jaduguda village in the Purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand.

