

Q.1) Which among the following are considered active factors in soil formation?

1. Parent material
2. Topography
3. Climate
4. Biological activity
5. Time

Choose the correct option.

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- There are five basic factors controlling the formation of soils: (i) parent material; (ii) topography; (iii) climate; (iv) biological activity; (v) time
- Climate and biological activity are considered active agents due to their intensity and influence in soil formation.
- Other factors like topography, parent material and time are passive factors.

NOTE: Only active factors were asked.

Q.2) With respect to the metamorphic rocks consider the following pairs:

Parent rock

Metamorphic rock

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Limestone | Marble |
| 2. Sandstone | Quartzite |
| 3. Granite | Schist |
| 4. Shale | Clay |

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.2) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Parent rock	Metamorphic rock
Clay	Slate
Limestone	Marble
Sandstone	Quartzite
Granite	Gneiss
Shale	Schist and slate
Coal	Graphite

Q.3) Consider the following conditions of climate.

1. Average rainfall of 100 cms mostly from the North-East Monsoons in October-December.
2. Mean Annual temperature about 28 degree centigrade.
3. Mean Humidity about 75 percent.

Which of the following forests types grow well in the above mentioned conditions?

- a) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.
- b) Swamp Forests.
- c) Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.
- d) Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.

Q.3) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

India's vegetation can be divided into 5 main types and 16 sub-types.

Main Type	Sub Type
Moist Tropical Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Tropical Wet Evergreen● Tropical Semi-Evergreen● Tropical Moist Deciduous

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Littoral and Swamp
Dry Tropical Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Tropical Dry Evergreen ● Tropical Dry Deciduous ● Tropical Thorn
Montane Subtropical Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Subtropical Broad Leaved Hill ● Subtropical Moist Hill (Pine) ● Subtropical Dry Evergreen
Montane Temperate Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Montane Wet Temperate ● Himalayan Moist Temperate ● Himalayan Dry Temperate
Alpine Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sub-Alpine ● Moist Alpine Scrub ● Dry Alpine Scrub

- The Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests are found in the coastal parts of Tamilnadu. Here the annual average rainfall is 100 cms mostly received in the month of October-December from the North-East monsoon winds. The annual average temperature is about 28 degree centigrade and the humidity is 75 percent.

Q.4) Oak, Chestnut and Pine are the trees of which type of forests in India?

- Evergreen Forests
- Montane forests
- Tropical thorn forests
- Tropical deciduous forests

Q.4) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Type of Forest	Tree Types
Tropical Evergreen Forests	Rosewood, Mahogany, Aini, Ebony

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Tropical Deciduous Forests	Tendu, mahua, harra, amla, kusum, teak, sal, shisham, sandalwood
Tropical Thorn Forests	Babool, ber, date palm, khair, neem, khejri, palas
Montane forests	Oak, chestnut, chir pine, deodar, chinar, walnut, silver firs, junipers, birch

Q.5) Consider the following statements.

1. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests occupy the highest percentage of the total forest cover in India.
2. Shola forests are found only in Western Ghats of Karnataka and Kerala.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Percentage of forest cover by type of forest.

Sl No	Type of Forest	Percentage of the total area
1	Tropical Wet Evergreen	8.0
2	Tropical Semi-Evergreen	4.1
3	Tropical Moist Deciduous	37.0
4	Littoral and Swamp	0.6
5	Tropical Dry Evergreen	0.2
6	Tropical Dry Deciduous	28.6
7	Tropical Thorn	2.6

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8	Subtropical Broad Leaved	0.4
9	Subtropical moist hill (pine)	6.6
10	Subtropical Dry Evergreen	2.5
11	Montane Wet Temperate	3.6
12	Himalayan Moist Temperate	3.4
13	Himalayan Dry Temperate	0.3
14	Alpine (Including Sub-Alpine, Moist and Dry Alpine Scrub)	2.1

- Sholas are the local name for patches of stunted tropical montane forest found in valleys amid rolling grassland in the higher montane regions of South India. These patches of shola forest are found mainly in the valleys and are usually separated from one another by undulating montane grassland.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest occupies around 37 percent of the total forest area in the country which is the highest compared to all other forest types.	Shola forests are found in the higher elevation hill regions of the Nilgiris, Anaimalai, Munnar, Palni hills, Meghamalai, Agasthyamalai to the south and the Malnad and associated ranges in parts of Wayanad, Coorg, Baba Budangiri and Kudremukh up the north, in the states of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Q.6) Which of the following regions in India have the combination of Mangrove Forests, Evergreen forests and Deciduous forests?

- Saurashtra
- West Bengal.

- c) Coastal Odisha
- d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Q.6) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands have a tropical rainforest canopy, made of a mixed flora with elements from Indian, Myanmar, Malaysian and endemic floral types.
- The South Andaman forests have a profuse growth of epiphytic vegetation, mostly ferns, and orchids.
- The Middle Andamans harbours mostly moist deciduous forests.
- North Andamans is characterised by the wet evergreen type, with plenty of woody climbers. The North Nicobar Islands are marked by the complete absence of evergreen forests, while such forests form the dominant vegetation in the central and southern islands of the Nicobar group.
- Grasslands occur only in the Nicobars, and while deciduous forests are common in the Andamans, they are almost absent in the Nicobars.
- The present forest coverage is claimed to be 86.2% of the total land area.
- The forest coverage is made up of 12 types namely :
 1. Giant evergreen forest
 2. Andamans tropical evergreen forest
 3. Southern hilltop tropical evergreen forest
 4. Canebrakes
 5. Wet bamboo brakes
 6. Andamans semi-evergreen forest
 7. Andamans moist deciduous forest
 8. Andamans secondary moist deciduous forest
 9. Littoral forest
 10. Mangrove forest
 11. Brackish water mixed forest

12. Submontane forest

Q.7) Arrange the following states in descending order in terms of their percentage of forest to the total geographical area of the state.

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Mizoram
3. Meghalaya
4. Manipur

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

As per the Forest Survey of India report, the states and union territories with maximum percentage of forest cover to the geographical area are as follows.

State / Union Territory	Forest cover to the geographical area
Lakshadweep	90.33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	81.73
Mizoram	86.27
Arunachal Pradesh	79.96
Manipur	77.69
Meghalaya	76.76
Nagaland	75.33
Tripura	73.68
Goa	60.21

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Kerala	52.30
Sikkim	47.13
Uttarakhand	45.43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42.16
Chhattisgarh	41.09
Assam	35.83
Odisha	32.98
Jharkhand	29.55

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to the minor forest produce.

1. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of tendu leaves in India.
2. Sabai is the most important raw material for the paper industry.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Tendu Leave:

- Tendu is the most important type of forest leave used as wrappers for bidis. The tendu leaves grow in large numbers in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh.
- Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of tendu leaves in India followed by Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.

Sabai Grass:

- Grasses like Sabai, Bhabar and elephant are used for paper making.

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- Sabai is the most important grass which provides the basic raw material for the paper industry.
- It is a perennial grass which grows on the bare slopes of the sub-himalayan tract and in Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and western parts of Himachal Pradesh.

Q.9) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

<u>Institute Name</u>	<u>Place</u>
1. Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research	Jodhpur
2. Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests	Jorhat
3. Forest Research Institute	Dehradun
4. Tropical Forestry Research Institute	Bengaluru

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Institute Name	Place
Institute of Arid Zone Forestry Research	Jodhpur
Institute of Rain and Moist Deciduous Forests	Jorhat
Forest Research Institute	Dehradun
Tropical Forestry Research Institute	Jabalpur

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Institute of Wood Science and Technology	Bengaluru
Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding	Coimbatore
Temperate Forest Research Centre	Shimla
Centre for Forest Productivity	Ranchi
Centre for Social Forestry and Environment	Allahabad

Q.10) With respect to the sacred groves in India, which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

<u>Sacred Grove Local Name</u>	<u>State</u>
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- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Devarakadu | Karnataka |
| 2. Kavu | Kerala |
| 3. Umang lai | Meghalaya |
| 4. Mandar | Chhattisgarh |

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

State	Local Name of Sacred Grove
Andhra Pradesh	Pavitrakshetralu
Arunachal Pradesh	Gumpa Forests
Assam	Than, Madaico

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Chhattisgarh	Sarna, Mandar, Devlas, Budhadev
Haryana	Bani, Shamlat, Janglat
Himachal Pradesh	Dev Kothi, Devban
Jharkhand	Sarna
Karnataka	Devarakadu, Devkad
Kerala	Kavu
Manipur	Umang Lai
Meghalaya	Law Kyntang, Law lyngdoh
Orissa	Jahera, Thakuramma
Puducherry	Kovil kadu
Uttarakhand	DevBhumi
West bengal	Garamthan, Harithan, Jahera, Sabitrithan, Santalburithan.

Q.11) Consider the following statements with respect to the protected area network in India.

1. Only the Central government can notify the national parks in India.
2. Wildlife sanctuaries boundaries are not fixed by legislation in India.
3. National Parks are primarily focused on a particular species in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

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National Parks:

- An area, whether within a sanctuary or not, can be notified by the state government to be constituted as a National Park, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment.
- No human activity is permitted inside the national park except for the ones permitted by the Chief Wildlife Warden of the state under the conditions given in CHAPTER IV, WPA 1972.
- There are 104 existing national parks in India covering an area of 40501.13 km², which is 1.23% of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, May, 2019).

Wildlife Sanctuary:

- Any area other than an area comprising any reserve forest or the territorial waters can be notified by the State Government to constitute as a sanctuary if such area is of adequate ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, natural. or zoological significance, for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment.
- Some restricted human activities are allowed inside the Sanctuary area details of which are given in CHAPTER IV, WPA 1972.
- There are 551 existing wildlife sanctuaries in India covering an area of 119775.80 km², which is 3.64 % of the geographical area of the country (National Wildlife Database, May, 2019).

Biosphere Reserves:

- Biosphere reserves are sites established by countries and recognized under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme to promote sustainable development based on local community efforts and sound science.
- The programme of Biosphere Reserve was initiated by UNESCO in 1971.
- The purpose of the formation of the biosphere reserve is to conserve in situ all forms of life, along with its support system, in its totality, so that it could serve as a referral system for monitoring and evaluating changes in natural ecosystems.
- Presently, there are 18 notified biosphere reserves in India.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
In India, state governments notify the formation of National parks. Under special circumstances central government too notify the National parks.	Unlike National parks and biosphere reserves, the boundaries of wildlife sanctuary are not sacrosanct or fixed.	National parks are not necessarily focused on the conservation of particular species. Rather wildlife sanctuaries are dedicated for protection and conservation of particular species.

Q.12) Which of the following countries is the largest producer of wood pulp in the world?

- a) USA
- b) Brazil
- c) Canada
- d) Argentina

Q.12) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Wood pulp is the basic raw material for the paper industry.
- The timber resources used to make wood pulp are referred to as pulpwood.
- Coniferous trees are preferred for making wood pulp because the cellulose fibers in the pulp of these species are longer, and therefore make stronger paper.
- Some of the most commonly used softwood trees for paper making include spruce, pine, fir, larch and hemlock, and hardwoods such as eucalyptus, aspen and birch.
- Canada is the largest producer of wood pulp globally due to the presence of large areas of coniferous forests in the country.

Q.13) Arrange the following soil groups in the order of their land area coverage starting from the highest to the lowest in India.

1. Laterite soil
2. Black Soil
3. Alluvial Soil.
4. Red soil.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided soils in India into eight major groups.

Soil groups by percentage of area are provided below.

Major Soil Group	Percentage of land area
Alluvial Soil	45.6
Red Soil	18.6
Black Soil	16.6
Laterite Soil	7.26
Forest and Mountain soil	8.67
Arid and desert soil	4.32

Q.14) 'Usar', 'Kallar', 'thur' and 'rakar' are local names given to which of the following soil groups?

- a) Saline and Alkaline soil
- b) Peaty and marshy Soil.
- c) Laterite soil
- d) Desert soil

Q.14) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

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- Saline and Alkaline soils are found in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka. These are also found in the drier parts of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and Maharashtra.
- These soils are known by different names locally like 'Reh', 'Kallar', 'Usar', 'Thur', 'Rakar', 'Karl' and 'Chopan'.
- The accumulation of these salts and alkali materials makes soil infertile and renders it unfit for agriculture.

Q.15) The old and new alluvial deposits of the northern plains are called by which names respectively?

- a) Khadar and Bhangar
- b) Bhangar and Khadar
- c) Bhabar and Tarai
- d) Tarai and Khadar

Q.15) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- The northern plains are formed by the alluvial plains brought down by the rivers like Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra.
- The plains are divided into Bhabar, Tarai and alluvial plains. The alluvial plains are further divided into Khadar (New deposits) and Bhangar (Old Deposits).
- Bhabar is a narrow belt ranging between 8-10 kms parallel to the Shiwalik Foothills at the break up of the slope.
- Tarai is a marshy, swampy belt below the Bhabar belt.
- South of Tarai are the alluvial plains consisting of Old deposits (Bhangar) and new deposits (Khadar).

Q.16) Consider the following statements with respect to the composition of soils in India.

1. Red soils are rich in potash but poor in lime and nitrogen.
2. The porosity of alluvial soil helps in good agriculture production.
3. Black soil is highly argillaceous with large clay content.

Which among the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Characteristics of major soils in India:

Alluvial Soils:

- They are immature and have weak profiles due to their recent origin.
- Most of the soil is Sandy and clayey soils are not uncommon.
- The soil is porous because of its loamy (equal proportion of sand and clay) nature.
- Porosity and texture provide good drainage and other conditions favorable for agriculture.
- The proportion of nitrogen is generally low.
- The proportion of Potash, phosphoric acid and alkalis are adequate.

Black Soils:

- Black soil is highly argillaceous [Geology (of rocks or sediment) consisting of or containing clay] with a large clay factor, 62 per cent or more.
- The black soil is highly retentive of moisture.
- 10 percent of alumina,
- 9-10 percent of iron oxide,
- 6-8 percent of lime and magnesium carbonates,
- Potash is variable (less than 0.5 per cent) and
- phosphates, nitrogen and humus are low.

Red Soils:

- The colour is mainly due to the diffusion of the ferric oxide.
- It is deficient in lime, phosphate, manganese, nitrogen, humus.
- Rich in potash.
- Texture is sandy to clay and loamy.

Laterite soils:

- Formed due to the leaching process.
- It is rich in Iron and Aluminum.
- But deficient in Nitrogen, Potash, Potassium, Lime, Humus.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Red soils are rich in potash but poor in lime and magnesia	It is due to the porosity and good texture that makes the alluvial soil good for agriculture	The high argillaceous nature and clay content of the black soil makes it highly water retentive.

Q.17) Consider the following pairs with respect to coal fields in India.

<u>Coal field</u>	<u>State</u>
1. Korba	Jharkhand.
2. Raniganj	Chhattisgarh
3. Bokaro	Jharkhand
4. Talcher	Orissa.

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

State	Coalfield
West Bengal	Raniganj
Chhattisgarh	Korba, Hasdeo-Arand, Sonhat, Jhilmil
Jharkhand	Dhanbad, Ramgarh, Daltonganj, Jharia, Bokaro, Giridih, Karanpura.
Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli, Umaria, Satpura, Johila

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Andhra Pradesh	Singareni, Katanpalli
Tamilnadu	Neyveli
Odisha	Talcher, Himgiri, Rampur
Assam	Makum, Najira, Janji

Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to non-conventional sources of energy.

1. In India, shale gas reserves are found in Krishna-Godavari basin and Cambay basin only.
2. In India, Natural Gas hydrates are found in Krishna-Godavari basin only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Shale Gas:

- Shale gas is found in unconventional reservoirs typically trapped in shale rock, having low permeability, originally deposited as clay and silt.
- The technique used for shale gas production requires first drilling a vertical well to the targeted rock followed by horizontal drilling exposing the well to more of producing shale. This process is called Hydraulic Fracturing or Fracking, in which water, chemicals and sand are pumped at high pressure into the well to unlock the gas trapped in shale rocks by opening cracks or fractures in the rock and allowing gas to flow from shale into the well and onto the surface.
- Shale gas is cleaner burning than coal and crude oil. The combustion of shale gas emits significantly lower levels of key pollutants including carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxide and sulphur dioxide than the combustion of coal and oil.

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- Shale gas resources in India are found in Krishna-Godavari basin, Cambay basin, Cauvery basin, Assam Arakan basin and Gondwana basin.
- The commercial extraction is yet to start.

Natural Gas Hydrate:

- Natural gas hydrates are a mixture of ice-like forms of water and gas in molecular cavities. However, no country in the world has so far developed the technology to produce gas hydrates commercially and economically.
- According to the latest estimates of the US Geological Survey, India has the second largest gas hydrate reserves after America. The Krishna-Godavari (KG), Cauvery and Kerala basins alone contribute 100-130 trillion cubic feet of estimated reserves.

Q.19) Which of the following Nuclear Power Plants are correctly matched with their location?

<u>Nuclear Power Plants</u>	<u>State</u>
1. Kakrapar	Gujarat
2. Kovvada	Kerala
3. Jaitapur	Maharashtra
4. Mithi Viridi	Maharashtra

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

List of Nuclear Power Plants in India

1. Rawatbhata in Rajasthan
2. Kakrapar and Mithi Viridi in Gujarat
3. Tarapur and Jaitapur in Maharashtra
4. Kaiga in Karnataka
5. Kalpakkam and Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu

6. Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh
7. Haripur in West Bengal
8. Narora in Uttar Pradesh

Q.20) With respect to the mangrove forests in India consider the following statements.

1. Mangrove forests are absent eastern coasts of India.
2. After Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands have the highest percentage of mangrove forests in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Mangrove Forests:

- A mangrove is a shrub or small tree that grows in coastal saline or brackish water.
- Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees, also called halophytes, and are adapted to life in harsh coastal conditions.
- They contain a complex salt filtration system and complex root system to cope with salt water immersion and wave action. They are adapted to the low oxygen conditions of waterlogged mud.
- They are typically evergreen land plants growing on sheltered shores, typically on tidal flats, deltas, estuaries, bays and creeks.
- The best locations are where abundant silt is available.
- Their physiological adaptation to salinity stress and to water logged anaerobic mud is high.
- It produces pneumatophores (blind roots) to overcome respiratory problems in anaerobic soil conditions.
- Mangroves enhance the natural recycling of nutrients.

Statement Analysis:

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Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Mangroves are found in eastern coast too. In Gujarat mangroves like Avicennia marine, Avicennia Officinalis and Rhizophora mucronata are found mainly in the Gulf of Kachchh and the Kori Creek.	The mangroves of Bhitarkanika (orissa) are the second largest after the Sunderbans in West - Bengal.

Q.21) With reference to Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product (RoDTEP) scheme, consider the following statements:

1. It is designed to reimburse all taxes and duties paid on inputs consumed in exports in sync with the WTO norms.
2. Under the scheme, affordable testing and certification will be made available to exporters within the country.
3. It will replace the existing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS).

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Remission of Duties or Taxes on Export Product (RoDTEP) scheme is designed to reimburse all taxes and duties paid on inputs consumed in exports in sync with the WTO	Also by adapting to RoDTEP scheme, Indian exporters will be able to meet the international standards for exports as affordable testing and certification will be made available to exporters within the country instead of relying on	RoDTEP scheme will replace the existing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and create a fully automated route for Input Tax Credit (ITC) in the GST to help increase exports in India. MEIS was not WTO rules

norms.

international organizations.

compliant.

Q.22) Which of the following National Park are located in the state of Andhra Pradesh?

1. Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park
2. Papikonda National Park
3. Mrugavani National Park
4. Sri Venkateswara National Park

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

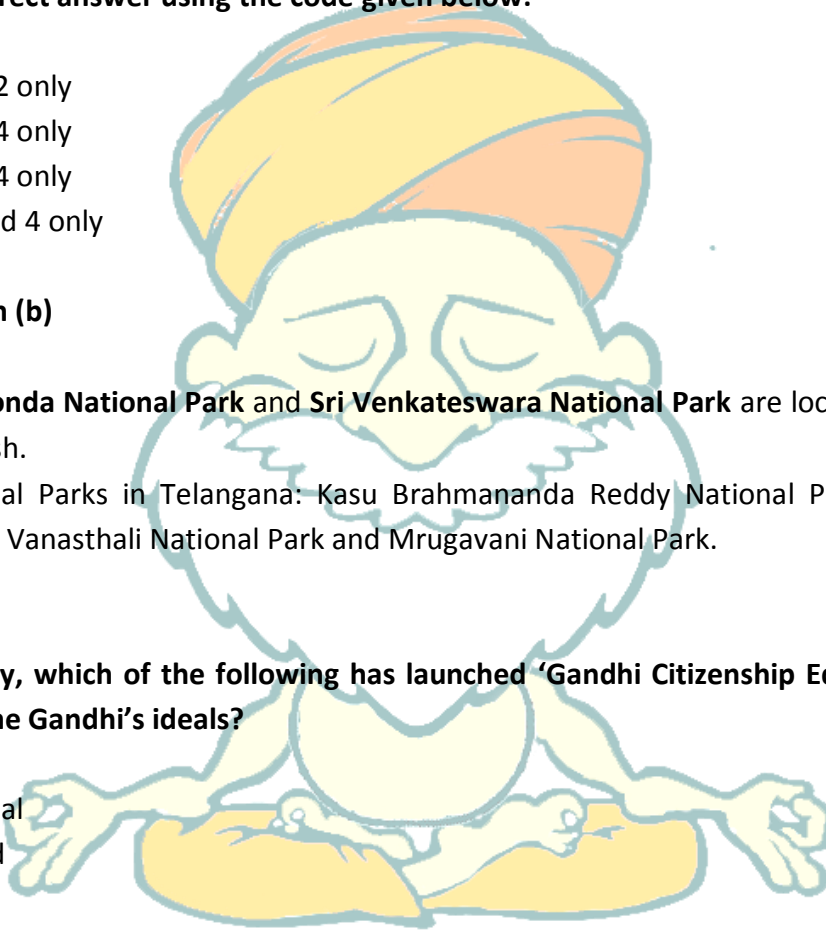
- **Papikonda National Park** and **Sri Venkateswara National Park** are located in Andhra Pradesh.
- National Parks in Telangana: Kasu Brahmananda Reddy National Park, Mahaveer Harina Vanasthali National Park and Mrugavani National Park.

Q.23) Recently, which of the following has launched ‘Gandhi Citizenship Education Prize’ to promote the Gandhi’s ideals?

- a) Portugal
- b) Ireland
- c) Congo
- d) Kenya

Q.23) Solution (a)

- **Portugal** has **launched Gandhi Citizenship Education Prize** in order to promote Gandhi’s ideals.
- Every year, the prize would be inspired by Gandhi’s thoughts and quotes. The first edition of the prize would be dedicated to animal welfare.



Q.24) Which of the following is/are benefits of the Voice over Wi-Fi (VoWiFi) technology?

1. Shorter call connection time
2. Superior call quality
3. No extra charges apply for user

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

- Bharti Airtel has introduced **Voice over Wi-Fi (VoWiFi)**, a first for India. It uses high speed Internet connection, available via broadband, to **make and receive high definition (HD) voice calls**.
- **Benefits of VoWiFi :**
 - Calls made over VoWiFi provides users with a **shorter call connection time** along with **superior call quality** compared to calls made over VoLTE or any existing cellular technology.
 - Users **don't have to pay extra** for these calls as it is using a Wi-Fi network.

Q.25) Recently seen in news, the 'Operation Clean Art' is related with

- a) Cleaning the important monument sites of India
- b) Illegal wildlife trade
- c) Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief
- d) Tax compliance norms

Q.25) Solution (b)

- **Operation Clean Art** is the first pan India operation to **crackdown on Illegal Trade in Mongoose Hair** in the country.
- It was conceived by Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) with the singular aim of ensuring that the mongoose hair brush trade should be closed down across the country.

Brushes made of mongoose hair are preferred because they are superior and hold colour better.

Q.26) 'Tarun Ramadorai committee' was in news recently. It is associated with

- a) Fiscal Slippage
- b) Household finance
- c) Monetary Policy Transmission
- d) Bad Banks

Q.26) Solution (b)

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted Dr. Tarun Ramadorai committee to study various facets of household finance in India.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/savings-with-a-bonus-financial-peace-of-mind/article30300289.ece>

Q.27) India has ratified which of the following ILO Conventions?

- 1. Night Work (Women) Convention, 1919
- 2. Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919
- 3. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention
- 4. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention

Select the correct code:

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

All the conventions mentioned above are ratified by India except for 'Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention'

Read More - <https://labour.gov.in/lcandilasdivision/india-ilo>

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/new-rules-old-problems/article30390884.ece>

Q.28) 'Jarnail Singh vs Lachhmi Narain Gupta Case' is associated with

- a) Reservation in Promotion
- b) Right to Property
- c) Right to Speech
- d) Judicial Activism

Q.28) Solution (a)

IASbaba 60 Day plan 2020 – Day 32 Geography

Jarnail Singh vs Lachhmi Narain Gupta case - Question of whether the concept of 'creamy layer' should apply to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes job promotions following a request from the Union government.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/why-does-government-wants-supreme-court-to-reconsider-stand-on-scst-creamy-layer/article30233041.ece>

Q.29) The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID) is brought out by

- a) International Organization for Migration
- b) Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
- c) World Economic Forum
- d) International Labour Organization

Q.29) Solution (b)

The Global Report on Internal Displacement (GRID). The annual flagship report synthesises the latest statistics, country/situation assessments, thematic and policy analyses. Each year it presents the most up-to-date estimates of new displacements by conflict and disasters, and the total cumulative numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs) worldwide.

Based in Geneva, Switzerland, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) is the world's authoritative source of data and analysis on internal displacement. Since its establishment in 1998 as part of the Norwegian Refugee Council, IDMC offered a rigorous, independent and trusted service to the international community.

It states that of the 30.6 million people displaced in 2017, 18.8 million were disaster-related. The U.S. ranked sixth among the top 10 countries with nearly 1.7 million people moving due to disaster-related displacements in 2017 alone. That year, China topped the list with 4.5 million, followed by the Philippines with 2.5 million people displaced due to climate-related disasters.

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/californias-new-climate-refugees/article30306988.ece>

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

- 1. Chloroquine – Tuberculosis
- 2. Isoniazid – Malaria
- 3. Ivermectin – Strongyloidiasis

Select the correct code:

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Chloroquine – Malaria

Isoniazid – Tuberculosis

Ivermectin – Strongyloidiasis

Source:

- <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/combo-therapy-using-malaria-drug-quickly-clears-tb/article30124928.ece>
- <https://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/science/controlling-tuberculosis-by-sniffing-in-a-vaccine/article29362218.ece>

