

## IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 43 Geography

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### Q.1) Consider the following statements.

1. Both North India and South India have distinct cropping seasons with respect to crops grown.
2. The cropping intensity and rural employment are directly related to each other 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.1) Solution (b)

#### Basic Information:

#### Cropping Intensity:

- Cropping intensity in percentage is defined as  $GCA/NSA \times 100$

Where, GCA - Gross Cropped Area and

NSA - Net Sown Area.

#### Cropping seasons in India:

- There are three distinct crop seasons in the northern and interior parts of the country, namely kharif, rabi and zaid.
- The kharif season largely coincides with Southwest Monsoon under which the cultivation of tropical crops such as rice, cotton, jute, jowar, bajra and tur is possible.
- The rabi season begins with the onset of winter in October-November and ends in March-April. The low temperature conditions during this season facilitate the cultivation of temperate and subtropical crops such as wheat, gram and mustard.
- Zaid is a short duration summer cropping season beginning after harvesting of rabi crops. The cultivation of watermelons, cucumbers, vegetables and fodder crops during this season is done on irrigated lands.

#### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Incorrect	Correct
In southern India distinct cropping seasons based on crops grown is difficult to derive. Because, all throughout the year the temperature is high enough to grow tropical crops given the soil moisture is available. Therefore in these regions same crops can be grown thrice in an agriculture year. Hence the statement is incorrect.	For a land scarce and labour abundant country like India higher cropping intensity leads to generation of higher rural employment in the agriculture sector. Therefore there is a direct relation between cropping season and rural employment in India.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to rice production in India.**

1. Rice is grown only in the Kharif and Rabi season in India.
2. 'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are three crops of rice grown in the North Eastern region 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.2) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

- Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of the population in India.
- Though it is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas, it has about 3,000 varieties which are grown in different agro-climatic regions.
- The world's largest rice producers by far are China and India.
- About one-fourth of the total cropped area in the country is under rice cultivation.
- West-Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab states are leading rice producers in India.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect

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Some parts of India grow rice in all three cropping seasons. Hence statement is incorrect

'Aus', 'Aman' and 'Boro' are three crops of rice grown in the state of West-Bengal.

**Q.3) Which among the following are the local names of shifting cultivation practiced in India?**

1. Chena
2. Kumari
3. Jhumming
4. Milpa

**Choose the correct option:**

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

**Basic Information:**

Shifting Cultivation	Country
Ladang	Indonesia
Jhumming, Jhum, Vevar, Dahiyaar, Deepa, Zara, Erka, Batra, Podu, Kumari, Kaman, Vinga and Dhavi	India
Chena	Sri lanka
Roca	Brazil.
Ray	Vietnam
Milpa	Mexico
Conuco	Venezuela
Tamrai	Thailand

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Taungya	Myanmar
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**Q.4) With respect to Coffee production in India consider the following statements.**

1. India mostly grows superior quality coffee called Arabica.
2. Kerala is the leading producer of coffee 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.4) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- Coffee is a tropical plantation crop.
- Its seeds are roasted, ground and are used for preparing a beverage.
- There are three varieties of coffee i.e. arabica, robusta and liberica
- India ranks seventh in the world in coffee production. Brazil is the leading producer of coffee in the world.

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
India produces three varieties of coffee - Arabica, robusta and liberica. Arabica is the superior quality coffee which India grows in large quantities.	Karnataka is the leading producer of Coffee in India.

**Q.5) “This crop requires plenty of heat, plenty of rain, plenty of alluvium and plenty of labour to grow in India”**

To which crop are we referring to here?

- a) Wheat
- b) Cotton
- c) Rice
- d) Sugarcane.

**Q.5) Solution (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Rice is grown under varying climatic conditions in India from 8 degree to 30 degree north latitude and from sea level to about 2500 metre altitude.
- The temperature should be fairly high at a mean monthly of 24 degree centigrade. It should be 20-22 degree at the time of sowing, 23-25 degree during growth and 25-30 degree during harvesting.
- The average rainfall required for rice is 150 cm.
- Rice grows well on a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels. It is dominantly a crop of river valley, flood plains, deltas and coastal plains where alluvium soil is found.

**Q.6) Which among the following are the millets grown in India?**

- 1. Haraka
- 2. Rajgira
- 3. Korra
- 4. Kutki

**Choose the correct option:**

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

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

**Basic Information:**

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- Millets are short duration (3-4 months) warm weather grasses grown in those inferior areas where main food crops like rice and wheat cannot be successfully grown.
- In India jowar, bajra, ragi, korra, kodo, kutki, sanwa, haraka, varagu, bauti and rajgira are few important millets grown.

**Q.7) Consider the following factors influencing industrial locations:**

1. Government Policy
2. Access to Market
3. Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
4. Access to Agglomeration Economies

**Which of the factors given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

**Basic Information:**

Industries maximise profits by reducing costs. Therefore, industries should be located at points where the production costs are minimum. Some of the factors influencing industrial locations are as under:

- Access to Market
- Access to Raw Material
- Access to Labour Supply
- Access to Transportation and Communication Facilities
- Government Policy
- Access to Agglomeration Economies/ Links between Industries

**Q.8) Consider the following statements with regard to footloose industries:**

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1. The product cost varies spatially in footloose industries.
2. They are not dependent on any specific raw material.

**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 (b)**

**Basic Information:**

- Footloose industry is a general term for an industry that can be placed and located at any location without effect from factors such as resources or transport.
- These industries often have spatially fixed costs which means that the costs of the products do not change despite where the product is assembled.
- These industries can be located at a wide variety of places, as these are not weight-losing nor raw-material-specific.
- They produce in relatively small quantities employing smaller workforces and are considered to be more efficient from an ecological point of view.
- These are generally not polluting industries.
- Examples include Diamonds and computer chips

**Statement Analysis:**

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The product cost is fixed. It doesn't vary spatially	They are not raw material specific. Raw materials can be procured from anywhere other than the place of production.

**Q.9) “Cool Climate with moderate rainfall, flat and well drained plain areas, fertile friable loam and heavy inputs in the form of irrigation, high yielding varieties seeds, fertilizers and mechanisation”**

**Above description is most suitable for which kind of crop in India?**

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- a) Rice
- b) Maize
- c) Jowar
- d) Wheat

### Q.9) Solution (d)

#### Basic Information:

- Wheat is the most important foodgrain in India after rice.
- Wheat is a rabi crop sown in the beginning of winter season and is harvested in the beginning of summer.
- The ideal wheat climate has winter temperature 10-15 degree centigrade and summer temperature varying from 21-25 degree centigrade.
- It thrives well in areas receiving annual rainfall of 75 cms.
- Soil should be loamy.
- In parts of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar pradesh high yielding variety seeds are used with adoption of mechanisation.

### Q.10) Which among the following is known as “Black Ore”?

- a) Magnetite
- b) Haematite
- c) Limonite
- d) Siderite

### Q.10) Solution (a)

#### Basic Information:

- Magnetite is a rock mineral and one of the main iron ores, with the chemical formula  $Fe_3O_4$ . It is one of the oxides of iron, and is ferrimagnetic.
- It is attracted to a magnet and can be magnetized to become a permanent magnet itself.
- It is the most magnetic of all the naturally-occurring minerals on Earth.
- It is known as “Black Ore” due to the blackish colour it possesses.

### Q.11) Consider the following descriptions of a mineral found in India:



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1. It forms when laterite soils are severely leached of silica and other soluble materials in a wet tropical or subtropical climate.
2. In India, Odisha is the leading producing state.
3. It is a sedimentary rock with high aluminium content.

**Which of the following minerals is described in the above statements?**

- a) Iron
- b) Copper
- c) Bauxite
- d) Manganese.

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

**Basic Information:**

- Bauxite is a rock formed from a reddish clay material called laterite soil and is most commonly found in tropical or subtropical regions.
- Bauxite consists primarily of aluminum oxide compounds (alumina), silica, iron oxides and titanium dioxide.
- Bauxite is a sedimentary rock with a relatively high aluminium content.
- Bauxite is found mainly in tertiary deposits and is associated with laterite rocks occurring extensively either on the plateau or hill ranges of peninsular India and also in the coastal tracts of the country.
- Odisha is the leading producing state accounting for about 51% of the total production during 2018. The main deposits occur in Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Sambalpur districts. The smelting plants have been developed at Damanjodi and Doragurha.
- Jharkhand ranks second in bauxite deposit where Palamau, Lohardaga, Ranchi and Monghyr districts contain some prestigious bauxite mines.

**Q.12) Consider the following statements:**

1. It is known as 'Abhrak'
2. Its insulating properties have made it a valuable mineral in electrical and electronics industry.
3. Muscovite, Phlogopite and Biotite are three major types found in India.

**Which of the following minerals is described above?**

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- a) Dolomite
- b) Asbestos
- c) Mica
- d) Sillimanite

### Q.12) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

- Mica is a silicate mineral known as sheet silicates because it forms in distinct layers.
- Micas are fairly light and relatively soft and the sheets and flakes of mica are flexible.
- Mica is heat-resistant and does not conduct electricity.
- Mica has been used in India since ancient times as a medicinal item in ayurveda and is known as 'Abhrak'.
- Its insulating properties have made it an invaluable mineral in the electrical and electronics industry. It can withstand high voltage and has low power loss factor.
- In India, Muscovite, Phlogopite and Biotite are the three major types found.

### Q.13) Consider the following statements:

1. Cement industry is the largest consumer of iron ore in India next to the Iron and Steel industry.
2. India is the world's largest producer of sponge iron.

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

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

### Q.13) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

- India is one of the leading producers of iron ore in the world.
- Haematite, Magnetite, Limonite and siderite are the four major varieties of iron ore in India.
- Haematite is the best quality iron ore with about 70 percent of metallic content.
- Orissa is the leading producer of Iron ore in India.

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### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<p>Among the consuming industries, Cement Industry is the second major consumer of iron ore after the Iron &amp; Steel Industry (including Sponge Iron Industry).</p> <p>Generally low grade iron ore is used in the manufacture of cement. Iron ore improves the burning properties of cement. It imparts colour and also balances the composition of cement.</p>	<p>India is the world's largest producer of sponge iron or Direct Induced Iron (DRI) with a host of coal-based units located in the mineral-rich States of the country.</p>

### Q.14) Consider the following statements with respect to coal reserves in India:

1. Gondwana rocks contain about 98 percent of coal reserves of India.
2. Lignite known as brown coal is the lowest quality coal found.

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

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

### Q.14) Solution (a)

#### Basic Information:

- Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock, formed as rock strata called coal seams.
- Coal is mostly carbon with variable amounts of other elements; chiefly hydrogen, sulphur, oxygen, and nitrogen.
- Coal is formed when dead plant matter decays into peat and is converted into coal by the heat and pressure of deep burial over millions of years.

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- Depending upon its grade from highest to lowest coal is divided into Anthracite coal (Best quality), Bituminous coal, Lignite coal and peat.

### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Economically Gondwana rocks are significant because over 98 percent of the coal reserves of India belong to this rock system	Peat is the lowest grade coal found.

### Q.15) Consider the following services:

1. Radio service.
2. Real estate
3. Advisory and Consultant
4. Retail trade
5. Inland water transport.

Which of the above is/are tertiary sector activities?

Choose the correct option:

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

### Q.15) Solution (b)

#### Basic Information:

#### Tertiary Sector Activities:

- Tertiary activities include both production and exchange. The production involves the 'provision' of services that are 'consumed'.

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- Tertiary activities, therefore, involve the commercial output of services rather than the production of tangible goods. They are not directly involved in the processing of physical raw materials.
- Common examples are the work of a plumber, electrician, technician, launderer, barber, shopkeeper, driver, cashier, teacher, doctor, lawyer and publisher etc.

### **Tertiary activities broadly include:**

- Trade and Commerce: Wholesale and retail trade
- Transport: Rail, road, water, airways
- Communication
- Financial and other services: Insurance, Real estate, etc.

Note: Consultant is a Quinary activity. Other such activities are Specialists, Decision makers, Policy formulators.

### **Q.16) Which of the following are the problems faced by the jute industry in India?**

1. Inadequate supply of raw materials.
2. Obsolete machinery
3. Competition from substitutes.

### **Choose the correct option:**

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

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

#### **Basic Information:**

- Jute is the second largest textile industry in India after the cotton textile industry.
- It is one of the major industries in the eastern region particularly West Bengal.
- It is known as golden fibre.
- The main problems being faced by the Jute industry are the following:
  1. Inadequate supply of raw materials- After independence, 70 percent of the jute producing areas went to Bangladesh. Thus, the jute industry suffers from inadequate supply of raw jute.
  2. Competition from substitutes- Paper, plastics, cloth and hemp have emerged as substitutes and are available at cheaper rates in the world market.

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3. Obsolete machinery- Many jute mills are uneconomical because of outdated machinery.

**Q.17) Which of the following crops are considered as Rabi crops in India?**

1. Wheat
2. Rapeseed
3. Cotton
4. Mustard.

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.17) Solution (c)**

**Basic Information:**

Cropping Season	Northern states	Southern States
<b>Kharif</b>	Paddy, Cotton, Bajra, Maize, Jowar, Tur	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Jowar, Groundnut
<b>Rabi</b>	Wheat, Gram, Rapeseed, Mustard	Paddy, Maize, Ragi, Groundnut, Jowar
<b>Zaid</b>	Vegetables, Fruits	Paddy, Vegetables and fruits

**Q.18) Consider the following statements with respect to Silk Industry in India:**

1. India is the largest producer of raw silk in the world.
2. More than two-third of silk produced in India is Mulberry silk.
3. Muga silk is exclusively found in Assam region

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

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

### Q.18) Solution (c)

#### Basic Information:

- India is well known for silk production since ancient times.
- India is the only country in the world producing all five varieties of silk viz. Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga.
- Karnataka is the leading producer of silk in India.

#### Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
China is the largest producer of raw silk in the world. India is the second largest producer.	More than 80 percent of silk produced in India is Mulberry silk.	Muga silk also known as golden silk is found exclusively in Assam region.

### Q. 19) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

#### Steel Plant

1. Rourkela Steel plant
2. Bhilai Steel Plant
3. Durgapur Steel Plant
4. Bokaro Steel Plant

#### Collaboration with

- Germany.
- Russia.
- Russia.
- United Kingdom.

#### Choose the correct option:

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

**19. Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

- After independence, during the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61), new integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration. They include.
  1. Rourkela Steel Plant with Germany Collaboration.
  2. Bhilai Steel Plant with Russian collaboration.
  3. Durgapur Steel Plant with United Kingdom
  4. Bokaro Steel Plant with Russia.

**Q.20) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?**

<u>Rail Factory</u>	<u>Location</u>
1. The Integral Coach Factory	Perambur
2. Bharat Earth Movers	Pune
3. Rail Coach Factory	Bengaluru
4. Rail Wheel Factory	Kapurthala

**Choose the correct option:**

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

**Q.20) Solution (a)**

**Basic Information:**

Major railway equipment manufacturing industries and their location:

Industry	Location
Chittaranjan Locomotives Works	Burdwan district of West Bengal
Diesel Locomotive works	Varanasi
Tata Engineering and Locomotive works	Jamshedpur



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Integral coach factory	Perambur, Chennai
Modern Integral coach factory	Rae Bareli
Bharat Earth Movers Limited	Bengaluru
Rail Coach Factory	Kapurthala
Rail Wheel Factory	Bengaluru.

**Q.21) With reference to National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) Project, Consider the following statements:**

1. NeVA is mission mode project to digitize the functioning of State Legislatures in India.
2. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is the nodal ministry for its implementation.
3. Andhra Pradesh is the first Digital Legislature of the country.

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

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

**Q.21) Solution (a)**

- NeVA aims to make all the Legislatures of the country paperless by making the proceedings of the Houses digital.
- NeVA is a Mission Mode Project (MMP) included in Digital India Programme and **Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (MoPA) is the 'Nodal Ministry'** for its implementation in all the 31 States/ UTs with Legislatures.
- **Himachal Pradesh** is the first Digital Legislature of the country.
- Once implemented, every information of the legislative assembly would be available in e-devices for the members of the assembly.
- In order to provide assistance to the Members, a NeVA Kendra (e-Facilitation Center) will be setup at each location under a Nodal Officer
- Funding of NeVA is on the pattern of Central Sponsored Scheme i.e. 60:40; and 90:10 for North East & hilly States and 100% for UTs.

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- The Secretary (State Legislature) will be the Executing Authority for NeVA in respective State Legislature.

### **Q.22) Consider the following statements about Marine Otter**

1. It is categorised as 'endangered' by the IUCN.
2. It is endemic to South Africa

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

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

### **Q.22) Solution (b)**

Marine Otter is categorised as '**endangered**' by the IUCN. The Marine Otter has a restricted distribution along the Pacific coast from northern Peru along the Chilean coast to Cape Horn and Isla de Los Estados in Argentina.

Marine Otter is endemic to **South America**. It is generally found in the regions of Argentina, Chile and Peru.

- Species of mammals associated with freshwater habitat.
- Hunted for their brush-like, water-resistant fur.
- Unlike the sea otter, which spends its whole life in the ocean, the marine otter lives on land, feeds along rocky shores, and makes only short trips into the water to hunt.

### **Q.23) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Hojagiri?**

1. Hojagiri is a folk dance, performed in the state of Nagaland.
2. The dance is performed only by men.

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

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

**Q.23) Solution (d)**

- Hojagiri is a folk dance, performed in the **state of Tripura** by the Reang (Bru) people.
- The dance is performed **by women and young girls**, about 4 to 6 members in a team, singing, balancing on an earthen pitcher and managing other props such as a bottle on the head and earthen lamp on the hand while only the lower half of the body is moved.
- The dance is performed on the occasion of the Hojagiri festivals and is accompanied by bamboo-made flute, cymbal and khamb.

**Q.24) With reference to Rani ki Vav, Consider the following statements:**

1. It is located in Rajasthan.
2. It is the only stepwell to be declared a UNESCO World Heritage site.
3. It is Located on the banks of Saraswati river

**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.24) Solution (c)**

- Rani-ki-Vav is an exceptional example of a distinctive form of subterranean water architecture of the Indian subcontinent, the stepwell, which is **located on the banks of the Saraswati River in Patan (Gujarat)**.
- Stepwells in Patan, Gujarat , is the only stepwell tagged as a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- Rani (Queen) Udayamati commissioned this vav or stepwell, in 1063 in the memory of her husband King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty. The vav was later flooded by the nearby Saraswati river and silted over until the late 1980s, when it was excavated by the Archeological Survey of India, with the carvings found in pristine condition.

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about Gharials**

1. It is categorised as 'critically endangered' by the IUCN.
2. Gharials live in clear freshwater river systems.

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3. Gharials are now found only in India and Nepal.

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

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

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

- It is categorised as '**critically endangered**' by the IUCN.
- Gharials live in **clear freshwater river systems**.
- The species is now limited to only 14 widely spaced, restricted localities in north **India and lowland Nepal**.
- Madhya Pradesh top in gharial count.
- Reason for increase in number of gharials in the State is the creation of Devri Eco Centre where crocodile eggs are reared.
- India's first gharial breeding center was built in Nandankanan Zoological Park, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- National Chambal Sanctuary is the only place in India where a large wild population of India's special crocodilian Gharial is found.

**Q.26) Consider the following statements**

1. Indian Pangolin is found in India only
2. Chinese Pangolin is found in China only

**Select the correct statements**

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

**Q.26) Solution (d)**

Indian Pangolin (EN) - India; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka

Chinese Pangolin (CR) - Bangladesh; Bhutan; China; Hong Kong; India; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Myanmar; Nepal; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand; Viet Nam

**Q.27) 'UN Human Rights Council Resolution 30/1 and its two successor resolutions, 34/1 and 40/1' were in news recently. It is associated with which of the following countries?**

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- a) Myanmar
- b) China
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Rwanda

### **Q.27) Solution (c)**

Sri Lanka made the ignominious announcement that it does not feel bound by the commitments made in 2015's UN Human Rights Council Resolution 30/1 and its two successor resolutions, 34/1 and 40/1, intended to encourage reform and transitional justice.

### **Q.28) Which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. The essence of Article 30(1) is to ensure equal treatment between the majority and the minority institutions.
2. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice is absolute.

### **Select the correct statements**

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

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

When it comes to the right to appoint teachers, in terms of law laid down in the TMA Pai Foundation case, a regulation framed in the national interest must necessarily apply to all institutions regardless whether they are run by majority or minority as the essence of Article 30(1) is to ensure equal treatment between the majority and minority institutions.

Article 30(1) (right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice) was neither absolute nor above the law.

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<https://www.newindianexpress.com/magazine/voices/2020/jan/12/supreme-court-delivers-judgment-40-2088167.html>

### **Q.29) Consider the following statements with respect to 'International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)'**

1. It is headquartered in Hyderabad.
2. It was founded in 1972 by a consortium of organisations convened by the Ford and the Rockefeller foundations.

### **Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only

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- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

### **Q.29) Solution (c)**

The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is an international organization which conducts agricultural research for rural development, headquartered in Patancheru (Hyderabad, Telangana, India) with several regional centers (Bamako (Mali), Nairobi (Kenya)) and research stations (Niamey (Niger), Kano (Nigeria), Lilongwe (Malawi), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), Bulawayo (Zimbabwe)).

It was founded in 1972 by a consortium of organisations convened by the Ford and the Rockefeller foundations. Its charter was signed by the FAO and the UNDP.

Since its inception, host country India has granted a special status to ICRISAT as a UN Organization operating in the Indian territory making it eligible for special immunities and tax privileges.

### **Q.30) 'TIGR2ESS' is concerned with**

- a) Trafficking of Wild Animals
- b) Land Degradation Neutrality
- c) Food Security
- d) Wetlands Conservation

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

The first General Assembly of TIGR2ESS (Transforming India's Green Revolution by Research and Empowerment for Sustainable Food Supplies), an UK-India research programme, which began in 2018 and brought over 20 research institutions together.

The programme seeks to address four key research questions: What should an Evergreen Revolution deliver? Can crop productivity increase, whilst maintaining yield stability? Can water supplies be shared to match community demand? How can we best engage and educate for local community well-being?

To further strengthen collaboration, specifically in agriculture research, he announced a fellowship programme that will soon be rolled out with India's Department of Biotechnology (DBT) and the National Institute of Plant Genome Research (NIPGR). The fellowship will facilitate 30 Indian researchers to undertake research work at crop science universities in the UK for two years.

