

Q.1) Terrestrial part of biosphere is divided in to many Biomes. In this context consider the following.

1. The most important climatic determinants are temperature, precipitation and soil.
2. No two biomes are alike
3. Savannah has landscape of tall grasses with scattered tress and huge animal diversity

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

The terrestrial part of the biosphere is divisible into enormous regions called biomes, which are characterized, by climate, vegetation, animal life and general soil type.

- No two biomes are alike. The climate determines the boundaries of a biome and abundance of plants and animals found in each one of them.
- The most important climatic factors are temperature and precipitation.

Savannah: Grasses with scattered trees and fire resisting thorny shrubs. The fauna include a **great diversity** of grazers and browsers such as antelopes, buffaloes, zebras, elephants and rhinoceros; the carnivores include lion, cheetah, hyena; and mongoose, and many rodents.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Aquatic systems are not called biomes
2. Estuaries are highly productive as compared to the adjacent river or sea.

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Aquatic systems are not called biomes, however they are divided into distinct life zones, with regions of relatively distinct plant and animal life. The major differences between the various aquatic zones are due to salinity, levels of dissolved nutrients, water temperature, depth of sunlight penetration.

Estuaries: In estuaries, fresh water from rivers meet ocean water and the two are mixed by

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action of tides. **Estuaries are highly productive** as compared to the adjacent river or sea.

Q.3) Biosphere is a part of the earth where life can exist. With reference to this consider the following statements:

1. The energy required for the life within the biosphere comes from the sun.
2. Living organisms are not uniformly distributed throughout the biosphere.
3. Diversity of living organism increases from Temperate to Tundra region

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: incorrect
The energy required for the life within the biosphere comes from the sun. The nutrients necessary for living organisms come from air, water and soil. The same chemicals are recycled over and over again for life to continue.	Living organisms are not uniformly distributed throughout the biosphere. Only a few organisms live in the polar regions, while the tropical rain forests have an exceedingly rich diversity of plants and animals	Biodiversity goes on decreasing from Equator to Temperate to Tundra region

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. A Grazing food chain Always starts with producers
2. The source of energy to ecosystem is Always from Sun

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: incorrect
This energy is captured by plants. Thus the living part of a food chain always starts with plant life and ends with an animal. Plants are	The arrows in a food chain show the flow of energy, from the sun or hydrothermal vent to a top predator.

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called producers because they are able to use light energy from the sun to produce food	
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Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The flow of energy and nutrients in ecosystem is unidirectional
2. The hydrological cycle is driven by solar energy
3. Phosphorus, calcium and magnesium circulate by means of the sedimentary cycle.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Statement-1: incorrect	Statement-2 and 3: correct
The nutrient cycle is a concept that describes how nutrients move from the physical environment to the living organisms, and subsequently recycled back to the physical environment. While energy cycle is unidirectional, nutrition cycle is not	The hydrologic cycle is the continuous circulation of water in the Earth-atmosphere system which is driven by solar energy. Phosphorus, calcium and magnesium circulate by means of the sedimentary cycle.

Q.6) Consider the following

1. Durban Declaration and Program of Action
2. Bali Action Plan
3. Copenhagen Accord
4. Cancun Agreement

Which of the above includes commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions?

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Durban Declaration and Programme of	The DDPA reasserts the principles of equality and non-discrimination as core human rights, thus transforming victims of discrimination into
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Action	rights-holders and States into duty bearers.
Bali Action Plan	The Bali Action Plan did not introduce binding commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions but included the request for developed countries to contribute to the mitigation of global warming in the context of sustainable development . In addition, the Bali Action Plan envisaged enhanced actions on adaptation, technology development and on the provision financial resources, as well as measures against deforestation.
Cancun Agreement	The agreements reached on December 11 in Cancun, Mexico, at the 2010 United Nations Climate Change Conference represent key steps forward in capturing plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to help developing nations protect themselves from climate impacts and build their own sustainable futures.
The Copenhagen Agreement	The Copenhagen Agreement is a document that delegates at the 15th session of the Conference of Parties (COP 15) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Q.7) According to “United Nations Convention on The Law of Seas (UNCLOS)”. Consider the following:

1. Territorial waters are up to 12 nautical miles.
2. Contiguous Zone is up to 35 nautical miles from the shore
3. The coastal nation has sole exploitation rights over all natural resources in Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ).

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

The contiguous zone extends up to **24 nautical** miles from the shore. In a contiguous zone coastal nations can exercise their rights in four areas: customs, taxation, immigration and pollution.

In Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends up to 200 nautical mile, the coastal nations have exclusive right to exploit the resources. International vessels are free to cross these waters without any restriction.

Q.8) TRAFFIC, The Wildlife Trade Monitoring Network is a joint conservation programme

of?

- a) WWF and IUCN
- b) UNEP and IPCC
- c) WWF and UNDP
- d) UNEP and UNCBD

Q.8) Solution (a)

- TRAFFIC, the wildlife trade monitoring network, is a joint program of WWF and IUCN
- TRAFFIC works to ensure that trade in wild plants and animals is not a threat to the conservation of nature.
- TRAFFIC focuses on leveraging resources, expertise and awareness of the latest globally urgent species trade issues such as tiger parts, elephant ivory and rhino horn.

Q.9) The decisions on REDD+ enumerate some "eligible activities" that developing countries may implement to reduce emissions and enhance removals of greenhouse gases.

Identify the activities

1. Reducing emissions from deforestation
2. Reducing emissions from land degradation
3. Conservation of forest carbon stocks
4. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks
5. Sustainable management of non-renewable energy

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (REDD+) encourages developing countries to contribute to climate change mitigation in the forest sector through the following activities:

- Reducing emissions from deforestation
- Reducing emissions from forest degradation
- Conservation of forest carbon stocks
- Sustainable management of forests
- Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

Q.10) Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE) is developed by?

- a) International Energy Agency
- b) International Monetary Fund
- c) United Nations Development Programme
- d) World Bank Group

Q.10) Solution (d)

Readiness for Investment in Sustainable Energy (RISE), developed by the World Bank Group, is a suite of indicators that **assesses the legal and regulatory environment for investment** in sustainable energy. It establishes a framework for better depicting the national enabling environment to attract investment into sustainable energy.

RISE is aimed at policymakers who focus on actions within their control. Creating this environment is directed by policymakers—the primary constituency RISE aims to influence. RISE supports the achievement of the objectives of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative.

Q.11) Consider the following statements regarding National Mission on Sustainable Habitats:

1. It is one of the missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change.
2. It aims to make cities sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency
3. The mission works on development of green corridors to connect protected areas of India.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is one of the missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change and aims to make cities sustainable through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, management of solid waste & shift to public transport.

Q.12) World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is a flagship initiative by

- a) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- b) The Energy and Resources Institute's (TERI)
- c) UNESCO
- d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Q.12) Solution (b)

The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS), TERI's flagship event, has been conceptualized as a single platform to accelerate action towards sustainable development and especially climate change. It is the leading forum for discussing sustainable development issues.

Q.13) The term "Arribada" is related with?

- a) Ecological Niche
- b) Ecosystem efficiency
- c) Pollution Index
- d) Mass nesting of turtles

Q.13) Solution (d)

The Olive Ridley Turtles are one of the smallest and most abundant of all sea turtles found in the world, inhabiting warm waters of the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans.

- These turtles, along with their cousin, Kemp's Ridley turtle, are best known for their unique **mass nesting called Arribada**, where thousands of females come together on the same beach to lay eggs.
- IUCN Red list: Vulnerable; CITES: Appendix 1, CMS: Appendix 1.

Q.14) Consider the following statements:

1. Important Bird Area (IBA) was developed and sites are identified by BirdLife International.
2. Not all animals migrate by choice is launched by UN Environment India and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB)
3. Sambhar is largest inland saltwater lake in India and also important Ramsar site

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: correct	Statement-3: correct
An Important BIRD and Biodiversity Area (IBA) is an area identified using an internationally agreed set of criteria as being	UN Environment India and Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) of India launched an	Sambhar is largest inland saltwater lake situated in Rajasthan. It has been designated as wetland of

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globally important for the conservation of BIRD populations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IBA was developed and sites are identified by BirdLife International. 	awareness campaign 'Not all animals migrate by choice' to be displayed at major airports across the country	international importance under Ramsar Convention
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Q.15) With reference to homeostasis, consider the following statements:

1. It refers to the maintenance of the constancy of an organism's internal environment despite varying external environmental conditions
2. Only mammals are capable of maintaining homeostasis.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

- The maintaining of the constancy of an organism's internal environment despite varying external environmental conditions is called homeostasis.
- An overwhelming majority (99 per cent) of animals and nearly all plants cannot maintain a constant internal environment. Their body temperature changes with the ambient temperature. Hence homeostasis is important for them

Q.16) Consider the following statements:

1. While eurythermal organisms are those organisms which can survive in a wide range of temperatures, stenothermal organisms are restricted to a narrow range of temperatures.
2. While all vertebrates are stenothermal, all invertebrates are eurythermal.

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Statement-1: correct	Statement-2: incorrect
Based on temperature tolerance, different groups of	all stenothermal organisms are

organisms are defined. Among them, eurythermal and stenothermal animals are two categories. Eurythermal animals are able to tolerate a wide range of temperature levels. Stenothermal animals are those which can tolerate a narrow range of temperature levels.

not necessarily vertebrates

- stenothermal animals include a penguin, python, crocodile

Q.17) An Ecological Pyramid is a diagrammatic presentation to describe trophic levels. How does the knowledge of Ecological Pyramid can help us in conservation of an ecosystem?

1. It helps us in recognizing the keystone species.
2. It helps us to identify bioaccumulation
3. It helps us to identify biomagnifications.
4. It helps us recognize Invasive species

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

In order to take appropriate steps to preserve an ecosystem we must know the trophic levels of the ecosystem, by this we will be able to find out the keystone species. Through the study of the trophic levels, we will be able to know the impact of biomagnifications and bioaccumulation in that ecosystem and take corrective measures.

Invasive species are just one of species in trophic levels, which cannot be identified using ecological pyramid

Q.18) Which one of the following is the best description of the term 'standing crop' in ecology?

- a) It is the mass of living material at a particular time in each trophic level
- b) It is the amount of biomass of a forest
- c) It is the number of primary producers in an ecosystem
- d) It is the total amount of energy produced in a food chain.

Q.18) Solution (a)

In an ecosystem, total mass of living matter at a trophic level in an area at any time is called standing crop. It indicates the total biomass of an ecosystem.

Each trophic level has a certain mass of living material at a particular time called as the standing crop. The standing crop is measured as the mass of living organisms (biomass) or the number in a unit area. The biomass of a species is expressed in terms of fresh or dry weight

Q.19) The ecological footprint is a measure of human demand on the Earth's ecosystems. It measures?

1. How much of the biological capacity of the planet is demanded by a given human activity or population
2. Ecological Footprints is calculated for overall activity of a nation or population and activities such as industrialization etc.
3. The disadvantage of Ecological Footprint is that it cannot be calculated for individual people or area

Choose correct option from below:

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

- The Ecological Footprint is a resource accounting tool that measures how much biologically productive land and sea is used by a given population or activity, and compares this to how much land and sea is available. Productive land and sea areas support human demands for food, fibre, timber, energy, and space for infrastructure.
- Ecological Footprint accounts answer a specific research question: how much of the biological capacity of the planet is demanded by a given human activity or population\
- Ecological Footprints can be calculated for individual people, groups of people (such as a nation), and activities (such as manufacturing a product).

Q.20) The Term “Bio-Mining is recently seen in news, it refers to?

- a) Extraction of minerals using enzymes
- b) Use of genetic information of ores to extract minerals from microbes
- c) Use of biomedical devices in the recovery of minerals from ores
- d) Use of microorganisms in the recovery of minerals from ores

Q.20) Solution (d)

Biomining is an approach to the extraction of desired minerals from ores.

Microorganisms are used to leach out the minerals, rather than the traditional methods of

extreme heat or toxic chemicals, which have a deleterious effect on the environment.

In news: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/Bio-mining-helps-in-tackling-garbage-problem/article16438953.ece>

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. The Reserve Bank of India has put in place a central fraud registry, which is a searchable database to help banks detect instances of fraud by borrowers.
2. Frauds of ₹ 5 crore and above will be monitored by the Central Fraud Monitoring Cell (CFMC) of the central bank.

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.21) Solution (c)

- Frauds of ₹ 100,000 and above but below ₹ 5 crore will be monitored by the respective regional office of the RBI under whose jurisdiction the head office of the reporting bank falls, RBI said in its notification.
- **Frauds of ₹ 5 crore and above will be monitored by the Central Fraud Monitoring Cell (CFMC) of the central bank.**
- RBI has asked banks to provide flash reports in fraud cases of ₹ 5 crore and above to the Department of Banking Supervision along with the CFMC.
- Earlier cases involving a sum of ₹ 1 crore and above had required flash reports to be given to RBI.
- The aggregated fraud data will be published to educate customers on emerging risks.

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- The central fraud registry was proposed earlier both in the Nandan Nilekani committee report and RBI's payments vision document 2019 to 2021.
- The registry, apart from improving monitoring standards and analysis of the frauds, would also help the central bank collate periodic data for customer awareness.
- Under RBI's Banking Ombudsman Scheme, customers can lodge a complaint with the Banking Ombudsman against banks, for non-adherence to RBI's instructions regarding mobile/electronic banking services.

Q.22) With reference to Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020, Consider the following statements:

1. The Act provides a mechanism for resolution of pending tax disputes related to both income tax and corporation tax.
2. Every order passed under this act (regarding determining the amount payable under this act) shall be conclusive and no matter covered by such order shall be reopened under any law, including the income tax act.
3. This mechanism will not cover disputes involving undisclosed foreign income or assets.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

- **The Act provides a mechanism for resolution of pending tax disputes related to income tax and corporation tax.**
- Every order passed under sub-section (1), determining the amount payable under this Act, shall be conclusive as to the matters stated therein and no matter covered

by such order shall be reopened in any other proceeding under the Income-tax Act or under any other law for the time being in force or under any agreement, whether for protection of investment or otherwise, entered into by India with any other country or territory outside India.

- This mechanism will not cover disputes involving undisclosed foreign income or assets.

Q.23) With reference to Marakkars, Consider the following statements:

1. The leaders of Marakkar clan were naval chieftains of the Zamorin of Calicut during the 16th and 17th centuries.
2. The Marakkars were mostly muslims.

Which of the statements given above is/are Not Correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (d)

Why was a petition filed against the film in the High Court?

- A petition was filed in the Kerala High Court against the film, Marakkar: The Lion of the Arabian Sea, alleging 'distortion of history' and demanding a stay on the release. It is said to be the most expensive Malayalam film ever made.
- Marakkar clan, whose leaders were naval chieftains of the Zamorin of Calicut during the 16th and 17th centuries.
- The Zamorin, Samoothiri in Malayalam, was the title given to rulers of the Calicut kingdom on the Malabar coast.
- The Marakkars fought against Portuguese invaders for nearly a century.

Who were the Marakkars?

- By some accounts, they were of Arab origin and had migrated from Tunisia to Panthalayani near Koyilandy in present-day Kozhikode, and later moved to the region around present-day Kottakkal and Thikkodi near Payyoli. By other accounts, the Marakkars were descendants of affluent businessman from the Cochin kingdom who migrated later to Calicut.
- ‘Marakkar’ could have originated from maram or marakkalam, meaning ship, as these families lived along the coast and used ships. Alternatively, it could have originated from the Arabic word markaba, meaning those who migrated via ships.
- “**The Marakkars were mostly Muslims**, but in some parts, they have been found to be Hindus as well.

What was the war against the Portuguese about?

- Faced with invading Portuguese ships, the Zamorin reached out to the Marakkars to defend the coast. They were led in succession by four Marakkars, chief admirals who were appointed by the Zamorin with the title of Kunjali.
- Related by bloodline, they were Kuttyali Marakkar (Kunjali Marakkar I, appointed in 1507), Kutty Pokker (Kunjali Marakkar II), Pathu Marakkar (Kunjali Marakkar III) and Muhammad Ali Marakkar (Kunjali Marakkar IV, appointed in 1595).

Q.24) With reference to Epidemic Act 1897, Consider the following statements:

1. Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 195 of the Indian Penal Code.
2. The law also safeguards officials and gives them overarching superintendence of power who acts under the provisions of this law to contain the outbreak.
3. According to Section 4 of the act, no suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything done in good faith under the act.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

- The Centre has decided to invoke Epidemic Act 1897, an act to provide for prevention of the spread of “dangerous epidemic diseases,” to combat novel coronavirus in India.
- All the states and union territories of India are advised to invoke the provisions of Section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Act 1897. The section includes special measures to be taken by the Centre to “prescribe regulations as to dangerous epidemic disease.” It also includes the detention of people or any vessel that come from international shores and are seen potent to spread the epidemic in the country.
- Section 2 of the Act states: “When at any time the State Government (now Centre) is satisfied that the State or any part thereof is visited by, or threatened with, an outbreak of any dangerous epidemic disease, the State Government, if it thinks that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose, may take, or require or empower any person to take, such measures and, by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof, and may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.”
- The Act was formulated pre-independence mainly to control plague in the late 1800s.
- The provisions of the Act state that the government can fine people or imprison them for violating rules and regulations that will be set to contain the outbreak.
- Section 3 of the Act states: "Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under **section 188 of the Indian Penal Code** (45 of 1860).

- The law also safeguards officials and gives them overarching superintendence of power who act under the provisions of this law to contain the outbreak.
- **According to Section 4 of the act, no suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything done in good faith under the act.**
- The Act can be used to restrict the movement of suspected coronavirus patients to prevent further spread of the disease. The officials said the need to invoke the Act was felt to empower the central government to tackle the outbreak.

Q.25) With reference to Disaster Management Act, Consider the following statements:

1. It defines a disaster as a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising only from natural causes, which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering.
2. It also provides for one year's imprisonment for anyone circulating a false alarm.
3. The act allows government to get access to the National Disaster Response Fund, the State Disaster Response Fund and the District Disaster Response Fund.

Which of the statements given above is/are Correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (c)

- The Disaster Management Act provides the administrative framework to take measures to deal with such incidents and allows the government to access funds set up for this purpose.

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- It defines a disaster as "a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising **from natural or man made causes**, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of, property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area."
- This would ordinarily be understood to include incidents such as an earthquake, flood or fire, rather than a disease. However, on 14 March, the home ministry declared the coronavirus outbreak as a "notified disaster", thus bringing into play the provisions of the Disaster Management Act.

Punitive measures

- Sections 51 to 60 of the Act lay down penalties for specific offences. Anyone found obstructing any officer or employee from performing their duty will be imprisoned for a term which may extend to one year or fined, or be both. Further, if such an act of obstruction leads to loss of lives or imminent danger, then the person can be jailed for up to two years.
- The Disaster Management Act is also being used to rein in the circulation of fake news, which has been on an overdrive since the outbreak began. Section 52 of the Act states that people intentionally making false claims to get benefits from the government can be imprisoned for up to two years. **Section 54 provides for one year's imprisonment for anyone circulating a "false alarm."**

Efficacy in context of disease outbreaks

- The Act has been used in tandem with the Epidemic Diseases Act, with the latter providing the basis for containment measures such as restrictions on flights landing in India, and prohibiting gatherings beyond a certain number of people.

Q.26) 'Multi-party Interim Appeal Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA)' was in news recently.

It is associated with?

- a) European Union
- b) World Trade Organisation
- c) World Bank
- d) ASEAN

Q.26) Solution (b)

In a significant breakthrough, 16 Members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), covering a large share of world trade, have announced an arrangement on the settlement of trade disputes between them. Known as the Multiparty Interim Appeal-Arbitration Arrangement (MPIA), the arrangement bridges a crucial gap in the WTO system that results from the WTO Appellate Body's temporary inability to hear appeals. The MPIA uses Article 25 of the WTO Dispute Settlement Undertaking to enable appeals within the existing WTO framework and, in so doing, preserves binding WTO dispute settlement between the MPIA parties.

Read More -

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/international/business/eu-china-propose-in-terim-dispute-settlement-system/articleshow/74878948.cms>

Q.27) Which of the following Acts was amended to bring in the concept of “Significant Economic Presence” for establishing “business connection” in the case of non-resident in India?

- a) Income-tax Act, 1961
- b) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
- c) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018
- d) Companies Act, 2013

Q.27) Solution (a)

The government had introduced the concept of significant economic presence (SEP) in line with its plan to tax digital companies in the Finance Act, 2018. SEP was defined to mean, among other things, systematic and continuous soliciting of business activities or engaging in interaction with such number of users as may be prescribed in India through digital means. Section 9(1)(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Income-tax Act') was amended to bring in the concept of “Significant Economic Presence” for establishing “business connection” in the case of non-resident in India.

Q.28) ‘Guindy National Park’ is located in

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Odisha
- d) Goa

Q.28) Solution (a)

Guindy National Park is a protected area of Tamil Nadu, located in Chennai, India, is the 8th-smallest National Park of India and one of the very few national parks situated inside a city.

Q.29) The 'Gormati Art' which was in news recently is associated with which of the following communities?

- a) Dhangar
- b) Banjara
- c) Gonds
- d) Bhils

Q.29) Solution (b)

It is associated with the Banjara Community.

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

Places in News - Country

- 1. Jizan – Iran
- 2. Wonsan – China
- 3. Latakia – Syria

Select the correct code:

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Jizan – Saudi Arabia

Wonsan – North Korea

Latakia – Syria

