

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to the geological history of India.

1. Panna and Golconda diamonds belong to the vindhyan rock system.
2. Regur soil belongs to the cuddapah rock system.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

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

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Upper Vindhyan Beds enclose two diamond bearing horizons from which Panna and Golconda diamonds have been	Basalt is the main rock of the Deccan Trap. The weathering of this rock has given rise to Regur, known as black cotton soil.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

mined.

Q.2) With respect to Eastern Coastal Plains of India which of the following facts is/are true?

1. They have more natural harbours than western coasts.
2. They have wider and large deltas compared to western coasts.
3. They are examples of emergent coasts.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.2) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Coastal plains in India:

- The Indian coastline is stretched along 7516.6 km long which covers 6100 km of mainland coastline along with the Andaman, Nicobar and the Lakshadweep islands.
- The coastal plains in India are divided into Eastern and Western coastal plains.
- The western coastal plains are along the Arabian Sea whereas the eastern coastal plains are located along the Bay of Bengal.
- The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea came into being during the Cretaceous or early Tertiary period after the disintegration of Gondwanaland.

Eastern Coastal Plains:

- The eastern coastal plains stretch from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south and pass through Andhra Pradesh and Odisha.
- Deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Krishna, Godavari and Kaveri are present in the eastern coastal plain.
- The Eastern coast is again divided into three categories:
 1. Utkal coast: Extending between the Chilika Lake and Kolleru Lake.
 2. Andhra coast: Extending between the Kolleru Lake and Pulicat Lake.
 3. Coromandel coast: The Coromandel coast extends between Pulicat Lake and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu.
- The eastern coastal plain is of emergent type.
- It has less number of natural harbours due to the presence of large deltas.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Western Coastal Plains:

- The west coast strip extends from the Gulf of Cambay (Gulf of Khambhat) in the north to Cape Comorin (Kanyakumari).
- It is divided into
 1. the Konkan coast,
 2. the Karnataka coast and
 3. the Kerala coast.
- The western coasts have fewer deltas than the east coast. Rather, estuaries, creeks and coves are prominent landforms present in the western coast.
- Major portion of the western coast is of submergent type.
- They have more natural harbours.

Q.3) Arrange the following hills/ranges from South to North.

1. Shevaroy hills
2. Nallamala hills
3. Palkonda range
4. Javadi hills.

Select the correct code?

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Correct order (From South to North)

- Shevaroy Hills.
- Javadi Hills
- Palkonda Range
- Nallamala Hills

Refer to figure below



Q.4) The Himalayas are still in their youthful stage and are still rising. Which of the following evidence shows that the Himalayas are still rising?

1. Fossil formations of the Shivalik hills are also found in Tibetan plateau.
2. Occurrence of earthquakes in the Himalayas.
3. Terraces found at the valley sides in the valley regions of the Himalayas.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

Explanation:

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

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- Some fossil formations found in the Shivalik hills and the Tibet plateau are similar indicating similar climate conditions in the past in both areas. Tibetan plateau has since risen to its present elevation.
- Frequent Occurrence of earthquakes indicates that Himalayas have not yet attained Isostatic Equilibrium and they still continue to rise.
- Youthful stage of Himalayan rivers
- Terraces found at the valley sides suggests rejuvenation of the valley region due to the uplift.

Q.5) With respect to the deserts in India, which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

<u>Term</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1. Dhrian	Fertile tract of land
2. Rohi	Shifting sand dunes
3. Bagar	semi-arid plain
4. Thali	sandy plain

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation:

The desert in India is called the Thar desert or the Great Indian desert.

Some of the characteristic features of Rajasthan desert are as follows:

- The desert proper is called the Marusthali. This region has an arid climate with low vegetation cover. In general, the Eastern part of the Marushthali is rocky, while its western part is covered by shifting sand dunes locally known as '**Dhrian**'.
- **Bagar:** It refers to the semi-arid plain desert area which is west of Aravallis. Bagar has a thin layer of sand. It is drained by Luni in the south whereas the northern section has a number of salt lakes.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- The Rajasthan Bagar region has a number of short seasonal streams which originate from the Aravallis. These streams support agriculture in some fertile patches called **Rohi**.
- The most important river 'Luni' is a seasonal stream. The region north of Luni is known as the **Thali** or sandy plain.

Q.6) The drainage pattern in Chotanagpur plateau is an example of which type of drainage pattern?

- a) Trellised drainage pattern
- b) Dendritic drainage pattern
- c) Centripetal drainage pattern.
- d) Radial drainage pattern.

Q.6) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The chotanagpur plateau consists of a series of plateaus standing at different levels of elevation. The highest elevation of about 1100m is in the mid-western portion known as the Patlands - high level laterite plateau. From here, the land descends in all directions in a series of steps which are marked by waterfalls across the rivers. The plateau is drained by numerous rivers and streams in different directions and presents a radial drainage pattern.

Q.7) Harangi, Hemavati and Kabini are tributaries of which of the following rivers in India?

- a) Godavari
- b) Mahanadi
- c) Kaveri
- d) Krishna

Q.7) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Name of the river	Major Tributaries
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IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

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

Q.8) National Waterway 4 is being developed on which of the following two rivers?

- a) Krishna and Mahanadi
- b) Krishna and Godavari
- c) Mahanadi and Brahmani
- d) Kaveri and Godavari

Q.8) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Waterways	Stretch
National Waterway 1	Allahabad - Haldia stretch of Ganga
National Waterway 2	Sadiya Dubri stretch Brahmaputra
National Waterway 3	Kottapuram-Kollam stretch

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

National Waterway 4	1. Kakinada-Puducherry stretch of canals and the Kaluvelly Tank. 'Bhadrachalam-Rajahmundry stretch of Godavari River. 2. The bridge near village Galagali-Wazirabad-Vijayawada stretch of Krishna River.
National Waterway 5	1. Talcher-Dhamra stretch of Brahmani River. 2. Geonkhali-Charbatia stretch of coovum Canal. 3. Harbatia-Dhamra stretch of Matai River and Mahanadi Delta Rivers

Q.9) The 'Norwesters' locally known as 'KalBaisakhi' in Eastern India is known by which name in Assam?

- a) Loo
- b) Bardoli Chheerha
- c) Hwangtu
- d) Blosson showers.

Q.9) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Famous Local Storms of India in Hot Weather Season:

Mango Shower: These are pre-monsoon showers occurring towards the end of summer, which are a common phenomena in Kerala and coastal areas of Karnataka. Locally, they are known as mango showers since they help in the early ripening of mangoes.

Blossom Shower: They are also known as coffee showers in parts of Kerala and nearby areas.

Nor Westers: These are dreaded evening thunderstorms in Bengal and Assam. Their notorious nature can be understood from the local nomenclature of 'Kalbaisakhi', a calamity of the month of Baisakh. These showers are useful for tea, jute and rice cultivation. In Assam, these storms are known as "**Bardoli Chheerha**".

Loo: Hot, dry and oppressing winds blowing in the Northern plains from Punjab to Bihar

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

with higher intensity between Delhi and Patna.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to the Indian Climate.

1. Rainfall over the country is primarily orographic.
2. Indian rainfall is generally torrential in nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The chief characteristics of Monsoonal rainfall in India are:

- Southwest monsoons are seasonal in character, the major part of which is received between June and September.
- Monsoonal rainfall is largely orographic.
- The amount of rainfall decreases with increasing distance from the sea.
- The monsoon rains occur in wet spells of a few days interspersed with rainless intervals known as 'Breaks'.
- The rainfall comes in the form of downpour which results in large scale runoff and soil erosion.
- There are large scale spatial variations in the distribution of rainfall. The amount of annual rainfall varies from about 12cms in western Rajasthan to over 250 cms in the west coastal plains.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Monsoonal rainfall in India is largely orographic.	Indian rainfall is basically torrential in nature. Because much of the rainfall is

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Himalayas, Western Ghats and Aravallis act as major relief features controlling the rainfall pattern in India.● The Himalayas obstruct the moisture laden monsoon winds from the Indian ocean and cause rainfall in the North-eastern states and in the Indus-Ganga-Brahmaputra plain.● The windward side of the western ghats receive more than 250 cms annual rainfall whereas most parts of the leeward side receive less than 60 cms annual rainfall.	received in 3-4 months of the rainy season.
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Q.11) The Human Development Index (HDI) prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is an important data to compare the growth of the countries. HDI is the composite index of which of the following factors?

1. Life Expectancy.
2. Gross Domestic product (GDP) of a country.
3. Per capita Income.
4. Health.
5. Education.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.11) Solution (c)

Explanation:

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.
- A country scores a higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the per capita income is higher.
- It was developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq and Indian economist Amartya Sen and was further used to measure a country's development by the United Nations Development Programme.

Q.12) Consider the following statements about a soil group in India.

1. They are mainly found on the summits of western ghats, eastern ghats and Rajmahal hills.
2. They are formed by the process of leaching.
3. This soil group is good raw material for building construction.

The above features best describes which of the following soil groups in India.

- a) Black Soil
- b) Alluvial Soil.
- c) Red Soil.
- d) Laterite soil.

Q.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has divided the Indian Soil into eight major types.

1. Alluvial Soils
2. Black soils
3. Red soils
4. Laterite and lateritic soils
5. Forest and Mountain soils
6. Arid and Desert soils
7. Saline and Alkaline soils
8. Peaty and Marshy soils

Features of Laterite soils in India:

- Laterite soils are formed under the conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternate wet and dry periods.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- Laterite soils cover an area of roughly 2.48 lakh sq kms.
- Due to intensive leaching and low base exchange capacity, the laterite soils generally lack fertility.
- They are mainly found on the summits of western ghats, eastern ghats and rajmahal hills.
- Laterite soils are most favoured in the building construction materials. These soils can be easily cut with a spade and don't weather much. Hence, indefinitely durable.

Q.13) Which of the following are considered as minor industrial regions in India?

1. Hugli region.
2. Visakhapatnam Guntur region.
3. Jaipur-Ajmer region.
4. Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur region.
5. Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram region.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Major Industrial Regions in India:

Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region, The Hugli Industrial Region, Bengaluru-Tamil Nadu Industrial Region, Gujarat Industrial Region, Chotanagpur Industrial Region, Vishakhapatnam-Guntur Industrial Region , Gurgaon-Delhi-Meerut Industrial Region, Kollam-Thiruvananthapuram Industrial Region.

Minor Industrial regions in India:

Ambala-Amritsar , Saharanpur-Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor , Indore-Dewas-Ujjain, Jaipur-Ajmer,, Northern Malabar, Middle Malabar, Adilabad-Nizamabad, Allahabad-Varanasi-Mirzapur, Bhojpur-Munger, Korba-Bilaspur, Durg-Bhilai etc.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Q.14) Sindhi, Odia and Maithili belong to which family of languages in India?

- a) Austric (Nishada)
- b) Dravidian
- c) Indo-European (Aryan)
- d) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)

Q.14) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The speakers of major Indian languages belong to four language families:

Language Family	Languages
Indo-European Family (Aryan)	Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Urdu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Maithili and Odia
Dravidian Family (Dravida),	Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam
Austric Family (Nishada)	Kol, Mundari, Nicobari, Khasi, Santhali, Ho, Birhor.
Sino-Tibetan family (Kirata)	Nepalese, Bodo, Manipuri

Q.15) Consider the following pairs:

- | <u>Term</u> | | <u>Relates to</u> |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Fazendas. | : | Coffee estates |
| 2. Kolkhoz | : | Rubber Plantations |
| 3. Frigorificos | : | Slaughter houses |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Explanation:

- Brazil is the world's largest exporter of coffee, and it used to be one of the largest exporters of cacao. Coffee estates in Brazil are called '**Fazendas**'.
- Rubber plantation is done in Equatorial rainforests of Amazon. **Manaus** in Brazil is the rubber collection center of Brazil.
- Rosario and Buenos Aires have well developed slaughter houses called '**Frigorificos**'.
- A '**Kolkhoz**' was a form of collective farming in the Soviet Union (Russia).

Q.16) Consider the following pairs with respect to water harvesting methods

Water Harvesting method	<u>Place</u>
1. Phad System	Maharashtra
2. Ahar Pynes	Bihar
3. Zabo	Ladakh.

Which of the above are correctly matched ?

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Traditional water harvesting systems in India:

Water harvesting system	Region/State
Khund, Jhalara, Bawari, Khadins, Baolis	Rajasthan
Panam Keni	Wayanad
Kuhls	Himachal Pradesh
Zabo or ruza system	Nagaland

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Ahar pynes	Bihar
Zing	Ladakh
Phad system	Maharashtra

Q.17) Which one of the following is not an approach in human geography?

- a) Spatial Organisation
- b) Areal differentiation
- c) Exploration and description
- d) Socio-political approach.

Q.17) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Approaches	Features
Exploration and description	Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas. An encyclopaedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.
Regional analysis	Elaborate descriptions of all aspects of a region were undertaken. The idea was that all the regions were part of a whole, i.e. (the earth); so, understanding the parts in totality would lead to an understanding of the whole.
Areal differentiation	The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it was different from others.
Spatial organisation	Marked by the use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools. Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse human phenomena. This phase was called the quantitative revolution. The main objective

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

	was to identify mappable patterns for different human activities.
Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools	Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of doing geography led to the emergence of three new schools of thought of human geography in the 1970s. Human geography was made more relevant to the socio-political reality by the emergence of these schools of thought. Consult the box below to know a little bit more about these schools of thought.

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. Palghat gap separates the The western ghats from the main Sahyadri range
2. Gudalur is the place where The Nilgiris join the Sahyadris.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The western ghats of India:

- The Western Ghats or Sahyadris runs north to south along the western edge of the Deccan Plateau and separates the plateau from a narrow coastal plain along the Arabian Sea.
- The range starts near the border of Gujarat and Maharashtra, south of the Tapi River, and runs approximately 1600 km through the states of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala ending at Kanyakumari.
- Western Ghats are known as Sahyadri in northern Maharashtra, Sahya Parvatham in Kerala and Nilagiri Malai in Tamil Nadu. Western Ghats are home to many hill

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

stations like Matheran, Lonavala-Khandala, Mahabaleshwar, Panchgani, Amboli Ghat, Kudremukh and Kodagu.

- The extreme northern parts of Western Ghats falls in the Dangs district of Gujarat, known for Dang (Bamboo) forests.
- Anaimudi is 2,695 metres which is the highest peak in Western Ghats. Mullayanagiri is the highest peak in Karnataka at 1,950 meters. The smaller ranges of the Western Ghats include the Cardamom Hills and the Nilgiri Hills. Cardamom hills are located in southeast Kerala and southwest Tamil Nadu.
- There are many important passes in Western Ghats such as Tamhini Ghat, Palakkad Gap, Naneghat, Kasara ghat etc.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The southern part of the western ghats is separated from the main sahyadris by the palghat gap	Nilgiris joins the Sahyadris near Gudalur. They rise abruptly to over 2000 mts and mark the junction of western ghats and eastern ghats

Q.19) Consider the following pairs with respect to prayags in India:

Prayag

1. Rudra prayag
2. Vishnu Prayag
3. Karna Prayad
4. Dev prayag

Confluence of Rivers

- Alakananda and Mandakini
- Dhaulti ganga and Vishnu ganga
- Alakananda and pindar.
- Alakananda and Bhagirathi

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.19) Solution (d)

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Explanation:

Prayags	Confluence of Rivers
Rudraprayag	Alakananda and Mandakini
DevPrayag	Alakananda and Bhagirathi
Vishnu Prayag	Dhaulti and vishnu ganga
KarnaPrayag	Alakananda and Pindar

Q.20) Which among the following are the characteristic features of plantation agriculture?

1. Multi crop farming
2. Labour intensive.
3. Adoption of modern technology
4. Capital intensive.

Choose the correct option:

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit is called plantation agriculture

The major characteristics of plantation farming:

- It is a single crop farming practised on a large area.
- Crops are mainly grown for the market.
- It is both labour intensive and capital intensive.
- It has an interface of agriculture and Industry.
- Modern technologies are adopted for large scale cultivation.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- Developed networks of transport and communication connecting the plantation processing industries and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

Examples of plantation crops are tea, coffee, rubber, sugar cane and banana etc.

Q.21) Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Jim Corbett National Park?

1. It is the first national park in India.
2. It is named after British hunter Jim Edward Corbett.
3. It is situated in the state of Arunachal Pradesh.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

- Jim Corbett National Park lies in the Nainital district of **Uttarakhand**.
- Vigilance at Dehradun's zoo has also been increased following confirmation of Corona virus positive in tigress in the United States. At the same time, two isolation wards have been made in Jim Corbett National Park.
- The Union government has asked the Chief Wildlife Wardens (CWWs) of all states to be on high alert, after a four-year-old Malayan tiger at Bronx zoo in New York, United States was found to have the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
- Three tier sanitization system have been set up
- The staffs arriving at zoo are first sanitized at the entry gate then after moving closer to animals. Apart from this, entry is being given only after sanitizing the food vehicle of the animals. After this, the meat and green fodder are separately sanitized. At the same time, before feeding the wild animals, it is washed and dried with potassium permanganate.
- **In 1934, the then Governor Sir William Hailey advocated that the area must be protected for wildlife. Eminent hunter and later wildlife observer, Jim Edward Corbett, was assigned the responsibility of determining its limits.**

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- On 8 August 1936, under the United Provinces National Park Act, it became **the first national park in India as Hailey National Park**. It was then named Ramganga National Park. In 1956, the name of the park was changed from Ramanganga National Park to Jim Corbett National Park after Jim Edward Corbett died in 1955, who freed the people of this region from the man-eating tiger.

Q.22) The term *Wormivet* is sometimes seen in the news with reference to:

- a) It is an herbal oral medication which paralyzes the adult tapeworm in human body.
- b) It is a protective suit used to ensure the safety of healthcare workers working round the clock on COVID-19 mitigation.
- c) It is an indigenous herbal medication to treat endoparasite (worm) infestation among livestock.
- d) It is the scientific investigations on plant growth, soil health and providing immunity in plant system.

Q.22) Solution (c)

- National Innovation Foundation India (NIF) has developed "wormivet," an indigenous **herbal medication (dewormer) in the form of commercial products for livestock owners**.
- The product will be an alternative to the chemical method of treatment of worm.
- Wormivet is a medication to treat endoparasite (worm) infestation among livestock.
- Internal parasite is a significant health problem as it causes diarrhoea, loss in body weight, anaemia, reproductive health concern thereby limiting productivity and growth.

National Innovation Foundation (NIF)

- It was set up in March 2000, Ahmedabad, Gujarat with the assistance of Department of Science and Technology, Government of India.
- It is India's national initiative to strengthen the grassroots technological innovations and outstanding traditional knowledge.
- Its mission is to help India become a creative and knowledge-based society by expanding policy and institutional space for grassroots technological innovators.
- Grassroots innovations are essentially solutions generated by people at the grassroots levels to tide over persistent problems, the solutions to which are either not available or not affordable by a large section of the consumer masses in developing countries like India.

Q.23) Which of the following is/are Correctly matched regarding bill of lading (BOL):

1. On-board BOL - denotes that merchandise has been physically loaded onto a shipping vessel.
2. Straight BOL - denotes that merchandise has been received.
3. Order BOL – is used when payment has been made in advance of shipment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

- An **on-board bill of lading** denotes that merchandise has been physically loaded onto a shipping vessel, such as a freighter or cargo plane.
- A **received-for-shipment bill of lading** denotes that merchandise has been received.
- A **straight bill of lading** is used when payment has been made in advance of shipment and requires a carrier to deliver the merchandise to the appropriate party.
- An **order bill of lading** is used when shipping merchandise prior to payment, requiring a carrier to deliver the merchandise to the importer.
- The bill of lading is a required document to move a freight shipment.
- The bill of lading (BOL) works as a receipt of freight services, a contract between a freight carrier and shipper.
- The bill of lading is a legally binding document providing the driver and the carrier all the details needed to process the freight shipment and invoice it correctly.
- A bill of lading is a legal document issued by a carrier to a shipper that details the type, quantity, and destination of the goods being carried.
- A bill of lading is a document of title, a receipt for shipped goods, and a contract between a carrier and shipper.
- If managed and reviewed properly, a bill of lading can help prevent asset theft.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Q.24) With reference to *New Development Bank (NDB)*, Consider the following statements:

1. The bank was established by the SAARC countries.
2. Each member country has an equal share and no country has any veto power.
3. The headquarters of the NBD is located at New Delhi, India.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Q.24) Solution (c)

- Multilateral development banks are essentially global financial institutions backed by governments to provide long-term finance for sustainable infrastructure such as roads, rail, ports, power and telecommunications. This is usually done in the form of loans, equity, guarantees and other financial instruments.
- **New Development Bank (NDB) was established in July 2015 by the BRICS countries** (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa).
- **It is headquartered at Shanghai, China**
- The aim of the bank is to mobilize funding for infrastructure and sustainable development.
- It's ownership structure is unique, as the BRICS countries **each have an equal share and no country has any veto power.**
- Investment in new sustainable infrastructure is falling significantly short of the levels required to keep pace with economic growth. New Development Bank (NDB) was created to help fill this funding gap in the BRICS economies, and was intended to grow its global scope over time.
- The NDB plans to increase the stock of green infrastructure in its portfolio, which involves prioritizing investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable waste management and clean transportation.
- According to the Agreement on the NDB, "the Bank shall support public or private projects through loans, guarantees, equity participation and other financial instruments."

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

Q.25) With reference to plant microneedles, Consider the following statements:

1. It was designed by a team of engineers from IIT Madras.
2. It is made of silk used in human-grade patches.
3. It is used to treat diseases that affect the circulatory systems in plants and cannot be treated with pesticides.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

- The microneedles, which the researchers call phytoinjectors, can be made in a variety of sizes and shapes, and can deliver material specifically to a plant's roots, stems, or leaves, or into its xylem (the vascular tissue involved in water transportation from roots to canopy) or phloem
- **MIT engineers designed** microneedles that can be placed on the stem, leaves, roots or other parts of larger plants, delivering substances such as pesticides directly into their vascular systems.
- Depending on the specific pesticide, taking such an approach can be much more effective than simply spraying a solution onto the leaves and waiting for it to be absorbed.
- When compared to giving the plant a traditional hypodermic injection, using the patches is less fiddly, and not as harmful to the plant.
- Although the plant microneedles are still made of silk, **it's not the same type of silk as that used in human-grade patches.** This is because plants typically have less water inside of them than we do, so the needles need some help in dissolving.
- Phloem can be targeted, the vascular tissue that transports food, to carry the compound into the roots.

Q.26) 'Sanjhi Paper Art' was in news recently. It is primarily associated with which of the following states?

- a) Gujarat
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Rajasthan

Q.26) Solution (c)

Sanjhi Art from Mathura, is a truly unique craft form that features exquisite designs and intricate picture motifs, cut into paper.

The art grew in the 16th and 17th centuries, when the walls and floors of temples were decorated with Sanjhi motifs. The term Sanjhi is derived from the Hindi word sandhya, the period of dusk with which the art form is typically associated. The art depicts Indian mythological stories in numerous forms, with predominant focus on Krishna's Leela.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovations (AGNI)

1. It is spearheaded by a dedicated team under the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India.
2. It provides support to government laboratories for commercialization of their market ready inventions.
3. AGNI only accepts innovations from companies/organizations registered in India.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovations or AGNI is a national initiative under the guidance and support of the Principal Scientific Advisor to the Government of India. It aims to support the ongoing efforts to boost the innovation ecosystem in the country by connecting innovators across industry, individuals and the grassroots to the market and helping commercialize their innovative solutions thereby helping propel India into a new era of inclusive economic growth.

AGNI provides a platform for innovators to scale up their market ready products by creating pathways for licensing, technology transfer and market access. Further, AGNI collaborates closely with other stakeholders in the innovation ecosystem to support and augment their innovation and technology commercialisation initiatives. However, AGNI is not a funding agency and does not provide direct financial support to innovators.

Services

- Identify and provide commercialization support to market-ready indigenous innovations.
- Collaborate with existing innovation programs.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- Support to government laboratories for commercialization of their market ready inventions.
- Capacity building of scientists, innovators and technology transfer offices
- Bridging the gap between industry and academia

AGNI only accepts innovations from companies/organizations registered in India. However foreign companies are welcome to register as buyers and explore the marketplace for potential acquisitions.

Q.28) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)'.

1. It is part of Basel III capital adequacy norms.
2. The CCyB is supposed to be in the form of equity capital.
3. According to RBI, scheduled banks are required to maintain a CCyB of 1%.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

Following Basel-III norms, central banks specify certain capital adequacy norms for banks in a country. The CCyB is a part of such norms and is calculated as a fixed percentage of a bank's risk-weighted loan book.

CCyB works to help a bank counteract the effect of a downturn or distressed economic conditions. With the CCCB, banks are required to set aside a higher portion of their capital during good times when loans are growing rapidly, so that the capital can be released and used during bad times, when there's distress in the economy.

The CCCB is supposed to be in the form of equity capital, and if the minimum buffer requirements are breached, capital distribution constraints such as limits on dividends and share buybacks can be imposed on the bank.

Although the RBI had proposed the CCCB for Indian banks in 2015 as part of its Basel-III requirements, it hasn't actually required the CCCB to be maintained, keeping the ratio at zero per cent ever since. This is based on the RBI's review of the credit-GDP gap, the growth in GNPA, the industry outlook assessment index, interest coverage ratio and other indicators, as part of the first monetary policy of every financial year.

Q.29) 'Hayat Tahrir al-Sham' was in news recently. It primarily operates in

- a) Syria
- b) Yemen

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 56 Geography

- c) Nigeria
- d) Libya

Q.29) Solution (a)

Commonly referred to as Tahrir al-Sham, is an active Sunni Islamist militant group involved in the Syrian Civil War. It primarily operates in Syria.

Q.30) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Milk Tea Alliance'.

1. It is an intergovernmental organization of countries which border the South China Sea.
2. It is aimed at a collective stand against China for violating the territorial rights in the South China Sea.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.30) Solution (d)

The 'Milk Tea Alliance' is an informal term coined by social media users because in the region, tea is consumed in many nations with milk, with the exception of China. Countries active in this – Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan.