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## Prelims Marathon

4<sup>th</sup> week August, 2024

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*HISTORY*  
*ECONOMICS*  
*POLITY*  
*SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*  
*GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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## Schemes – III

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana (PMJAY)”:**

1. Its aim is to provide free medical surgeries to people below the poverty line.
2. It is implemented by Indian Medical Association.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' was revamped as 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana' (PMJAY).

- It is launched by the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers to provide quality medicines at affordable prices to the masses.
- Under the scheme, dedicated outlets known as Janaushadhi Kendras are opened to provide generic medicines at affordable prices.
- The Scheme is implemented by a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, which is Pharma & Medical Bureau of India (PMBI).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) The “PM- PRANAM” scheme is often seen in news associated with which of the following?**

- a) Fertilizers
- b) Solar energy
- c) Digital education
- d) Space technology

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** PM-PRANAM was launched in Union Budget 2023–24.

- Its aim is to promote the balanced use of chemical and alternative fertilizers, generating awareness of regenerative agriculture (RA).
- Its objective is to incentivize the States and UTs to promote usage of alternative fertilizers and balanced use of chemical fertilizers.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “nano urea”:**

1. India’s first liquid nano urea plant is inaugurated at Kochi, Kerala.
2. It has a shelf life of one year.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** India’s first liquid nano urea plant is inaugurated at Kalol, Gujarat.

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It has a shelf life of a year, and farmers need not be worried about caking when it comes in contact with moisture.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) Which of the following mineral is coated in urea gold?**

- a) Magnesium
- b) Copper
- c) Lime stone
- d) Sulfur

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Urea Gold – It is a new variety of urea that is coated with sulfur which is expected to address sulfur deficiencies in the soil.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) The “project – TAMARA” is recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Water quality treatment
- b) Supercomputing
- c) Thorium plant
- d) Solar grid

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Development and Commercialization of Intelligent Water Body Management System (IWMS)- TAMARA.

- It is a smart aeration system enhanced with sensors and IoT-based technology to manage water quality.
- This modern approach not only improves existing methods of treating water and wastewater but also ensures that water bodies and aquaculture ponds stay clean and healthy for everyone.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) Which of the following is not achieved successful deep-ocean crewed mission?**

- a) France
- b) Russia
- c) Japan
- d) Israel

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** U.S.A., Russia, China, France, and Japan have achieved successful deep-ocean crewed missions.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “eSARAS”:**

1. It is an online platform for buying handicrafts and handloom items made by rural women registered with Self Help Groups (SHGs).
2. It is launched by ministry of skill development.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** eSARAS is an initiative of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM).

- It aims to collect and organize the authentic handcrafted products from across the country.
- It is an online platform for buying handicrafts and handloom items made by rural women registered with Self Help Groups (SHGs).
- This online platform showcases the products made by self-managed Self Help Groups (SHGs) and federated institutions.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.8) Which of the following ministry launched the “Meri LiFE, Mera Swachh Seher Campaign”?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
- b) Ministry of Consumer affairs
- c) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
- d) Ministry of Cooperatives

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Meri LiFE, Mera Swachh Seher Campaign was launched by ministry of Housing & Urban affairs.

- Its aim is to champion the RRR's of waste management- Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle.
- The RRR Centres will serve as one-stop collection centres to deposit unused or used plastic items, clothes, shoes, footwear, books, and toys.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) The famous “Graphene-Aurora Program” was launched by which of the following ministry?**

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change
- b) Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology
- c) Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
- d) Ministry of Science & technology

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) has launched the ‘Graphene-Aurora program’ at Kerala recently.

It aims to fill the gap between R&D and commercialization by providing a complete facility to startup and industry.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.10) Which of the following state is not part of “e - Cabinet System”?**

- a) Tripura
- b) Karnataka
- c) Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Uttar Pradesh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Tripura has launched an e-cabinet system to promote digitization of government services and information.

- It is a software portal for state governments to conduct Cabinet meetings electronically.
- Tripura has become the 4th state - and 2nd in the Northeast - after Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh, to have introduced an e-cabinet system.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

### Revision

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “International Energy Agency (IEA)”:**

1. It is an autonomous intergovernmental organization.
2. UN member states can become members of the IEA.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** International Energy Agency (IEA) is an autonomous intergovernmental organization established in the framework of the OECD.

- It was initially designed to help countries co-ordinate a collective response to disruptions in the supply of oil.
- Only OECD member states can become members of the IEA. Except for Chile, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Slovenia all OECD member states are members of the IEA.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.2) Which of the following country is not a member of “BIMSTEC”?**

- a) Afghanistan
- b) Bhutan
- c) Nepal
- d) Myanmar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** BIMSTEC – Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation.

- It is a regional organization group of littoral countries encircling the Bay of Bengal with own flag and emblem.
- Members – 7 members (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand).

**Source:** FORUMIAS

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**Q.3) Which of the following is not part of "AUKUS" group?**

- a) ASEAN
- b) Australia
- c) United Kingdom
- d) United States of America

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In September 2021, leaders of Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States announced the creation of an enhanced trilateral security partnership called "AUKUS."

It is intended to strengthen the ability of each government to support security and defense interests, building on longstanding and ongoing bilateral ties.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are member countries of "Collective Security Treaty Organisation"?**

- 1. Armenia
- 2. Azerbaijan
- 3. Belarus

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In 2002, as Central Asia loomed larger in geopolitics, it declared itself the Collective Security Treaty Organisation, a fullblown intergovernmental military alliance.

- Also known as the "Tashkent Pact" or "Tashkent Treaty".
- It has 6 members - Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. Uzbekistan had quit the alliance in 2012.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) Which of the following countries is/are of "NATO PLUS group"?**

- 1. Israel
- 2. Japan
- 3. Australia

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** NATO Plus is a security arrangement that brings together the grouping of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and 5 countries - Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, Japan and Israel.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “G7”:**

1. It is an intergovernmental economic group consisting of 7 largest IMF advanced economies.
2. It has binding impact on policy, and all decisions and commitments made at G7 meetings.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** G7 Grouping is an intergovernmental economic group consisting of 7 largest IMF advanced economies such as Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK, and the US.

EU is also represented within the G7 as an invitee. Formerly called G8 with Russia in it, but due to Crimean crisis, Russia was ejected from the group.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are member countries of “G - 11”?**

1. India
2. Singapore
3. New Zealand

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** G11 will be the expansion of the G7 grouping which will include G7 countries, India, Australia, South Korea, and Russia.

- G7 consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. It is being widely perceived as an “anti-Chinese” platform.
- It has no binding impact on policy, and all decisions and commitments made at G7 meetings need to be ratified independently by governing bodies of member states.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Which of the following treaty/treaties is/are associated with “European Union”?**

1. Maastricht Treaty
2. Treaty of Lisbon
3. Copenhagen treaty

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** European Union is a political and economic union of 27 member states that are located primarily in Europe.



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- The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020.
- The Maastricht Treaty established the European Union in 1993 and introduced European citizenship.
- The latest major amendment to the constitutional basis of the EU, the Treaty of Lisbon, came into force in 2009.
- The Lisbon Treaty contains a clause under Article 50, providing for a member to leave the EU.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.8) Which of the following is/are member countries of “Gulf Cooperation Council”?**

1. Egypt
2. Yemen
3. Iran

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Gulf Cooperation Council is a regional political and economic alliance of 6 Gulf States i.e., Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Its aim is to achieve ever closer union between the energy rich Gulf countries.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) The famous “Ottawa Declaration” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Arctic Council
- b) MERCOSUR group
- c) Commonwealth of Nations
- d) CARICOM Countries

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues, in particular on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.

The Ottawa Declaration lists the following countries as Members of the Arctic Council - Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) Which of the following is/are member countries of “MERCOSUR group”?**

1. Argentina
2. Brazil
3. Chile

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** MERCOSUR is a full customs union and a trading bloc with members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

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Venezuela was suspended from membership in 2016. Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana and Suriname are its associate members. Observer countries are New Zealand and Mexico.

Source: FORUMIAS

### Organization and bodies

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Specialized Agencies”:**

1. These are legally independent international organizations.
2. There are totally 25 specialized agencies under the United Nations (UN).

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Specialized Agencies are legally independent international organizations with their own rules, membership, organs and financial resources, which were brought into relationship with the United Nations through negotiated agreements.

- Some existed before the First World War. Some were associated with the League of Nations. Others were created almost simultaneously with the UN. Others were created by the UN to meet emerging needs.
- There are totally 15 specialized agencies under the United Nations (UN).
- These agencies carry out operations to promote multilateral cooperation from professional and technical viewpoints in an extremely broad range of areas, such as labour, education, science, culture, agriculture and public health.

Source: FORUMIAS

**Q.2) Which of the following institution/s is/are part of “World Bank Group (WBG)”?**

1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
2. International Finance Corporation
3. International Labor Organization

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The World Bank Group (WBG) is a family of 5 international organizations that make leveraged loans to developing countries. The organizations are

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
- International Development Association (IDA),
- International Finance Corporation (IFC),
- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and
- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).

Source: FORUMIAS

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**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “International Bank for Reconstruction & Development”:**

1. It is the largest development bank in the world.
2. It finances investments across all sectors and provides technical support and expertise at each stage of a project.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** IBRD is a global development cooperative owned by 189-member countries and it is the largest development bank in the world.

- It is headquartered in Washington, D.C. It was established in 1944 to finance the reconstruction of European nations devastated by World War II.
- IBRD finances investments across all sectors and provides technical support and expertise at each stage of a project.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “International Finance Corporation (IFC)”:**

1. It is the private sector arm of the World Bank founded in 1956.
2. It provides financing for private enterprise investments in both developing and developed countries.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** IFC is the private sector arm of The World Bank founded in 1956. IFC provides financing for private enterprise investments in developing countries.

- It also provides advisory services to encourage the development of private enterprise in nations.
- The IFC funds banks and other financial institutions that in turn lend to other projects (financial intermediaries).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “World Health Organization”:**

1. It is the first global health organization with the authority of directing and coordinating matters related to international health.
2. World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body of WHO.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** WHO is the first global health organization with the authority of directing and coordinating matters related to international health.

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It has 194-member countries, and its secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland. World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body of WHO, attended by delegations from all member states.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) Which of the following treaty/convention is not associated with “World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)”?**

- a) Paris convention
- b) Berne convention
- c) Washington convention
- d) Marrakesh Treaty

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** WIPO is the global forum for intellectual property (IP) services, policy, information and cooperation. Established in 1967, WIPO has 193 member states.

WIPO's predecessor was the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIPRI) that administered 2 conventions - Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works. BIRPI is thus transformed to become WIPO.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)”:**

1. It was established by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988.
2. It undertakes scientific assessments and evaluates the state of scientific evidence on various aspects of climate change.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) was established by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1988.

- IPCC, a body of climate experts, is the United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change.
- The IPCC does not undertake scientific assessments but only evaluates the state of scientific evidence on various aspects of climate change.
- It prepares comprehensive Assessment Reports on climate change and Special Reports.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.8) Which of the following report/activity is not associated with “UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)”?**

- a) Global Education Monitoring report
- b) Gender Parity Index
- c) Man and Biosphere Programme
- d) World Migration Report

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** UNESCO aims to promote peace, social justice, human rights and international security through international cooperation on educational, science and cultural programs. It has 194 member states and is based in Paris, France.

- It is known for its World Heritage Mission which encourages world countries to protect Natural and Cultural Heritage sites.
- It publishes the Global Education Monitoring report and Gender Parity Index. It also leads the Man and Biosphere Programme for protecting Biosphere reserves across the world.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Codex Alimentarius Commission”?**

- 1. It is an international food safety and quality standard-setting body.
- 2. It is created by “UNEP and UNDP”.
- 3. India is not a member.

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international food safety and quality standard-setting body established in 1963.

- It is created by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO).
- Presently the Commission has 189 Codex Members - 188 Countries and The European Union.
- Each member of the Commission is responsible for identifying any new scientific and other relevant information, which may warrant revision of any existing Codex standards or related text.
- India became the member of Codex Alimentarius in 1964.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) The “Special Drawing Rights” is often seen in news associated with which of the following?**

- a) IMF
- b) World Bank
- c) UNESCO
- d) IFC

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** IMF was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods in July 1944 to build a framework for economic cooperation in the aftermath of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

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The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

### Organization and bodies – II

**Q.1) Which of the following is not a criterion for allocation of quota system in International Monetary Fund?**

- a) Economic openness
- b) International reserves
- c) Economic variability
- d) Human development

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** IMF was conceived at a UN conference in Bretton Woods in July 1944 to build a framework for economic cooperation in the aftermath of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Quota system - IMF quotas are distributed according to a 4-pronged formula that considers a member country's GDP, its economic openness, economic variability and international reserves.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are source of IMF's financing?**

- 1. Quotas
- 2. New arrangement to borrow
- 3. Standby arrangement

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Source of funding in IMF - Quotas are the IMF's main source of financing.

- Each member of the IMF is assigned a quota, based broadly on its relative position in the world economy.
- The New Arrangement to Borrow (NAB) constitutes a second line of defense to supplement IMF resources.
- Bilateral Borrowing Agreements serve as a third line of defense after quotas and the NAB.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “International Labour Organization”:**

1. It is responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards.
2. It is the only tripartite U.N. agency that brings together governments, employers and workers.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** International Labour Organization was created in 1919 by the Versailles Peace Treaty ending World War I.

- After the demise of the League of Nations, the ILO became the 1st specialized agency associated with the UN.
- It is responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards. ILO is the only tripartite U.N. agency that brings together governments, employers and workers.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) Which of the following conventions are ratified by India?**

1. Bunker convention
2. Ballast water management convention
3. Nairobi Convention

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** India has the privilege of being elected to the council of the IMO, ever since it started functioning, except for two years during 1983-1984.

- Ballast water management convention was adopted in IMO in 2004 and came into force in 2017 to prevent the spread of harmful aquatic organisms from one region to another.
- The Bunker convention was adopted in 2001 and came into force in 2008 to ensure that adequate, prompt, and effective compensation is available to persons who suffer damage caused by oil spills, when carried as fuel in ships' bunkers.
- India does not ratify the Bunker as well as Ballast water conventions.
- Nairobi Convention (2007) - It provides the legal basis for States to remove shipwrecks that may have the potential to affect the safety of lives, goods and property at sea, as well as the marine environment.
- India ratifies the Nairobi convention on ship wreck.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.5) Which of the following organization was created by “Chicago Convention”?**

- a) International Maritime Organization (IMO)
- b) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- c) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- d) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) was created after the Chicago convention on International Civil Aviation drafted in 1955.

It sets standards and regulations necessary for aviation safety, security, efficiency as well as for aviation environmental protection.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) Which of the following organization/convention associated with “Long-Term Global Aspirational Goal (LTAG)”?**

- a) Global Environmental Facility
- b) International Civil Aviation Organization
- c) World Bank
- d) International Monetary Fund

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** LTAG - Long-Term Global Aspirational Goal (LTAG) for **international aviation** of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 in support of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement's temperature goal.

India & ICAI - India has stated that it will start participating in the ICAO's CORSIA and the Long-Term Aspirational Goals (LTAG) from 2027.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Which of the following is/are functions of “International Telecommunication Union (ITU)”?**

- 1. Allocation of radio spectrum
- 2. Allocation of satellite orbits
- 3. Standardization and development of ICTs

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is responsible for the allocation of radio spectrum and satellite orbits, and for the standardization and development Of ICTs worldwide.

The ITU has 193-member states that elect representatives to the ITU Council.

**Source: FORUMIAS**



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**Q.8) Which of the following area/s United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) working?**

1. Elimination of poverty
2. Protection of human rights
3. Empowerment of women

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** UNDP was formed in 1965 to help countries eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable human development.

- UNDP is working to strengthen new frameworks for development, disaster risk reduction and climate change.
- It also encourages the protection of human rights and the empowerment of women in all of its programmes.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)”:**

1. It works to reach the most disadvantaged Children and adolescents and aims to protect the rights of every child, everywhere.
2. It doesn’t allow crypto currency donations.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** UNICEF works to reach the most disadvantaged Children and adolescents and aims to protect the rights of every child, everywhere.

- Its work is funded entirely through the voluntary support of millions of people around the world and partners in government, civil society and the private sector.
- CryptoFund - It is a new financial vehicle allowing UNICEF to receive, hold, and disburse crypto-currency.
- UNICEF is the 1st UN organization to hold and make transactions in crypto-currencies.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) Which of the following publishes “The Least Developed Countries Report”?**

- a) UN Conference on Trade & Development (UN CTAD)
- b) United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
- c) United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)
- d) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is a permanent intergovernmental body established by the United Nations General Assembly.

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- It was formed to handle the problems of developing countries dealing with trade, investment and development issues.
- Reports published by UNCTAD - Trade and Development Report, World Investment Report, The Least Developed Countries Report, World Economic Situation and Prospects, Information and Economy Report, Technology and Innovation Report, Commodities and Development Report.

Source: FORUMIAS

### Organization and bodies - III

**Q.1) India Meteorological Department (IMD), the Government of Japan, and which of the following organization announced a new initiative to accelerate climate action in 10 states and Union Territories across the country?**

- a) UNEP
- b) UNSDG
- c) UNDP
- d) World Bank

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** India Meteorological Department (IMD), the Government of Japan, and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) announced a new initiative to accelerate climate action in 10 states and Union Territories across the country.

- To be rolled out in partnership with the IMD at the Ministry of Earth Sciences and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), the initiative will support Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) to achieve net-zero emissions and ensure climate-resilient development.
- The launch comes within a week of the Cabinet approval of India's updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) to be communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Source: <https://www.undp.org/india/press-releases/imd-government-japan-and-undp-launch-project-accelerate-climate-action-india>.

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding "United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG)":**

1. It is a consortium of 36 United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies, departments and offices.
2. It meets every year under the chairmanship of the UNSDG Chair.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** United Nations Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) is a consortium of 36 United Nations funds, programmes, specialized agencies, departments and offices.

- It was previously known as the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).
- It serves as a high-level forum for joint policy formation and decision-making and guides, supports, tracks and oversees the coordination of development operations in 162 countries and territories.

Source: FORUMIAS

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**Q.3) Which of the following organization launched the “Generation Unlimited India (YuWaah)” to facilitate skilling youth in India?**

- a) UNDP
- b) UNSDG
- c) UNICEF
- d) UNESCO

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** To facilitate skilling youth, UNICEF launched Generation Unlimited India (YuWaah) in 2019.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.4) Which of the following institution proposed a Blue Deal for global trade, investment and innovation for the post-COVID-19 economy?**

- a) UNCTAD
- b) UNDP
- c) UNIDO
- d) IMO

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In 2021, the UNCTAD proposed a ‘Blue Deal’ for global trade, investment and innovation for the post-COVID-19 economy.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “United Nations Environment Assembly”:**

1. It is the world’s highest-level decision-making body on the environment.
2. It is hosted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) every two years.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) is the world’s highest-level decision-making body on the environment which brings together representatives to address the world’s most pressing environmental challenges.

- UNEA is hosted by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) every two years. It was created in 2012 as the governing body of the UNEP.
- All the members of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) are members of the UNEA.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

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**Q.6) Which of the following was established as a dedicated financing vehicle for developing countries within the global climate architecture, serving the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement?**

- a) World Bank
- b) Global Environment Facility
- c) Green Climate Fund
- d) New Development Bank

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Green Climate Fund (GCF) was established under the Cancun Agreements in 2010 by 194 countries party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- It was established as a dedicated financing vehicle for developing countries within the global climate architecture, serving the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
- The Fund pays particular attention to the needs of societies that are highly vulnerable to climate change, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and African States.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “UN Habitat”:**

1. Its headquarters is located at Vienna, Austria.
2. United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat conference) is held once in decade cycle.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** UN-Habitat is the United Nations agency for human settlements and sustainable urban development. Its headquarters is located at Nairobi, Kenya. United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat conference) is held once in bi-decennial cycle (1976, 1996 & 2016).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.8) Which of the following organization “aims to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every child birth are safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled”?**

- a) UNESCO
- b) UNICEF
- c) UN Fund for Population Activities (UN FPA)
- d) WHO

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency.

- The organization informally known as ‘United Nations Population Fund’.
- It aims to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every child birth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.9) The “UN Capital Development Fund” is affiliated with which of the following institution?**

- a) UNDP
- b) UNEP
- c) UNESCO
- d) UNCTAD

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The UN Capital Development Fund was created in 1966 by the UN General Assembly.

- It is an autonomous, voluntarily funded UN organization, affiliated with the UN Development Programme.
- It assists developing countries in the development of their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans.
- It makes public and private finance work for the poor in the world’s 46 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) Which of the following organization commenced under the Marrakesh Agreement?**

- a) World Bank
- b) European Bank
- c) World Trade Organization
- d) International Monetary Fund

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** WTO officially commenced under the Marrakesh Agreement, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It operates a global system of trade rules, acts as a forum for negotiating trade agreements, it settles trade disputes between its member countries and it supports the needs of developing countries.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## Laws, Acts and amendments proposed

**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)”:**

1. It was brought immediately after Kargil war.
2. It regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The FCRA was enacted during the Emergency in 1976.

- The FCRA regulates foreign donations and ensures that such contributions do not adversely affect internal security.

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- The FCRA is applicable to all associations, groups and NGOs which intend to receive foreign donations.
- It is mandatory for all such NGOs to register themselves under the FCRA.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are comes under the definition of “foreign contribution” of Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)?**

1. Donation
2. Transfer of any article
3. Securities

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Foreign contribution: A donation, delivery or transfer or any article, currency or foreign security by any person who has received it from any foreign source, either directly or through one or more persons refers to foreign contribution.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “IT Act, 2000”:**

1. It provides a legal framework for electronic governance by giving recognition to electronic records and digital signatures.
2. It doesn't define cyber crimes.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** IT Act, 2000: The Act provides a legal framework for electronic governance by giving recognition to electronic records and digital signatures.

- It also defines cybercrimes and prescribes penalties for them.
- The Act directed the formation of a Controller of Certifying Authorities to regulate the issuance of digital signatures.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.4) Under Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), which of the following countries are granted citizenship to avoid religious persecution?**

1. Myanmar
2. Sri Lanka
3. Nepal

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Under Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) citizenship is granted to six minorities (Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian) fleeing religious persecution from Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Bangladesh.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “women reservation bill of 2023”:**

1. It is not applicable to the seats reserved for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and states legislatures.
2. Seats reserved for women will be rotated after every 10 years.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2023 was introduced in Lok Sabha on September 19, 2023.

The Bill seeks to reserve one-third of the total number of seats in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for women.

- **Reservation for women:** The Bill reserves, as nearly as may be, one-third of all seats for women in Lok Sabha, state legislative assemblies, and the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This will also apply to the seats reserved for SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and states legislatures.
- **Commencement of reservation:** The reservation will be effective after the census conducted after the commencement of this Bill has been published. Based on the census, delimitation will be undertaken to reserve seats for women. The reservation will be provided for a period of 15 years. However, it shall continue till such date as determined by a law made by Parliament.
- **Rotation of seats:** Seats reserved for women will be rotated after each delimitation, as determined by a law made by Parliament.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

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**Q.6) Which of the following is/are subsidiary companies of “General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC)”?**

1. National insurance
2. Western insurance
3. Oriental insurance

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 set up the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

The businesses of the companies nationalized under the Act were restructured in four subsidiary companies of GIC:

- National Insurance
- New India Assurance
- Oriental Insurance
- United India Insurance

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) “It is a title that gives its owner the legal right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention for a limited period of years in exchange for publishing an enabling public disclosure of the invention” – related to which of the following?**

- a) Copyright
- b) Patent
- c) Trademark
- d) Trade secrets

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A patent is a title that gives its owner the legal right to exclude others from making, using, or selling an invention for a limited period of years in exchange for publishing an enabling public disclosure of the invention.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.8) Which of the following acts are seeks to replace by the “Telecommunications Act, 2023”?**

1. Post Office Act of 1854
2. Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
3. Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In December, 2023, the Telecommunications Act, 2023 was published in the official gazette, after the Bill was passed by both Houses of the Parliament and received the Presidential assent.



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The Bill seeks to replace the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) Which of the following law enacted by the Government of India for ensuring self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas for people living in the Scheduled Areas of India?**

- a) Seventy third constitutional amendment act, 1992
- b) Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
- c) Forest rights act 2006
- d) National green tribunal act 2010

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA Act is a law enacted by the Government of India for ensuring self-governance through traditional Gram Sabhas for people living in the Scheduled Areas of India.

It was enacted by Parliament in 1996 and came into force on 24th December 1996.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) The “Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Uttarakhand

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Taking pride of place in the district of Uttarkashi, Govind National Park (GNP) and Govind Pashu Vihar Wildlife Sanctuary (GWS) are protected areas covering an area of about 958 sq km.

- A part of the Upper Tones Valley was notified as a Sanctuary in 1955 while GNP was notified in 1991.
- The area also encompasses the Rupin and Supin valleys that form important catchment for the Tons, the main tributary of River Yamuna.
- The region boasts varied climatic zones – sub-tropical, temperate and alpine – that results in diverse flora, including Himalayan cedar, rhododendron, Himalayan spruce, Himalayan yew, beech, spikenard.
- As many as 70 species of butterflies, 20 species of mammals and 100 species of birds have also been recorded here.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

## Laws, Acts and amendments proposed – II

**Q.1) Which of the following constitutional amendment act added the ninth schedule to Indian Constitution?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 12<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 24<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The 1st Amendment Act, 1951: ☐

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- Empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.
- Provided for the saving of laws providing for the acquisition of estates, etc.
- Added Ninth Schedule to protect the land reforms and other laws included in it from judicial review. After Article 31, Articles 31A and 31B were inserted.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) Which of the following tribe is not associated with “Uttarakhand”?**

- a) Tharu
- b) Jaunsari
- c) Raji
- d) Toda

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Uttarakhand have 5 major tribes identified by the Government of India. These are Tharu, Jaunsari, Buksa, Bhotia, and Raji.

As of 2011 India census, Uttarakhand has a tribal population of 2,91,903, with Tharu being the largest tribe, followed by Jaunsari and Buksa.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Which of the following examination/s is/are covered under Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2024?**

1. Exams conducted by UPSC
2. Exams conducted by SPSC's
3. Agniveer recruitment

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Among other authorities, including those that may be notified/added to this list in the future, exams conducted by the below agencies will be covered under the proposed antichecking bill.

1. Union Public Service Commission (i.e., for civil service entrance exams)
2. Staff Selection Commission (i.e., for posts in union ministries and subordinate offices)
3. Railway Recruitment Boards (i.e., for certain kinds of jobs in the Indian Railways)
4. Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (i.e., for all public sector banks, except State Bank of India)
5. National Testing Agency (i.e., for entrance exams for admission to higher educational institutions)

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.4) Which of the following is/are provisions of “Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 2024”?**

1. The Central Government will prescribe the manner of nomination of the chairman of the State Pollution Control Board.
2. The Central government may exempt certain categories of industrial plants from the application of Section 25 relating to restriction on new outlets and new discharges.
3. The amount of penalty imposed is to be credited to the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Fund.

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Bill, 2024, among other things, seeks to provide-

- The Central Government will prescribe the manner of nomination of the chairman of the State Pollution Control Board.
- The Central government may exempt certain categories of industrial plants from the application of Section 25 relating to restriction on new outlets and new discharges.
- The Central government may issue guidelines on the matters relating to the grant, refusal or cancellation of consent by any State Board for establishment of any industry, operation or process or treatment and disposal system or bringing into use of new or altered outlets, etc.
- The amount of penalty imposed is to be credited to the Environmental Protection Fund established under section 16 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding key provisions of “Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023:**

1. The CEC and ECs will be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of a Selection Committee.
2. The salary and conditions of service of the CEC and ECs will be equivalent to that of Supreme Court Judge.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The CEC and Other Election Commissioners Bill, 2023:

- The Bill replaces the Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991. It provides for the appointment, salary, and removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs).
- The CEC and ECs will be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The Selection Committee will consist of the Prime Minister, a Union Cabinet Minister, and Leader of Opposition/leader of the largest opposition party in Lok Sabha.

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- Recommendations of the Selection Committee will be valid even when there is a vacancy in this Committee.
- A Search Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary will propose a panel of names to the Selection Committee. Eligibility for the posts includes holding (or having held) a post equivalent to the Secretary to the central government.
- The salary and conditions of service of the CEC and ECs will be equivalent to that of Cabinet Secretary. Under the 1991 Act, it was equivalent to the salary of a Supreme Court Judge.

**Source:** <https://prsindia.org/billtrack/prs-products/prs-legislative-brief-4256>

**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Godavari River Management Board (GRMB)”:**

1. It is an autonomous body.
2. It was constituted under the administrative control of the Central Government in pursuance of the state reorganization act 1956.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Godavari River Management Board (GRMB) is an autonomous body.

- It was constituted under the administrative control of the Central Government in pursuance of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014.
- Its agenda is administration, regulation, maintenance and operation of such projects, as may be notify by the Central Government from time to time.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Which of the following constitutional amendment added the “Anti - Defection to Constitution”?**

- a) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 35<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 52<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The anti-defection law or the Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 52nd Amendment Act in 1985.

Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the House.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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**Q.8) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Indian Forest Act, 1927”?**

1. The act sought to consolidate and reserve the areas having forest cover, or significant wildlife.
2. It defined the procedure to be followed for declaring an area as Reserved Forest, Protected Forest or a Village Forest.
3. It aimed to regulate movement and transit of forest produce, and duty leviable on timber and other forest produce.

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Indian Forest Act, 1927:

- The act sought to consolidate and reserve the areas having forest cover, or significant wildlife.
- It also aimed to regulate movement and transit of forest produce, and duty leviable on timber and other forest produce.
- It also defined the procedure to be followed for declaring an area as Reserved Forest, Protected Forest or a Village Forest.
- The act has detailed definition of what a forest offence is, what are the acts prohibited inside a Reserved Forest, and penalties leviable on violation of the provisions of the Act.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.9) Which of the following act established the “National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)”?**

- a) Wildlife protection act
- b) Environment protection act
- c) Biological Diversity Act
- d) Forest rights act

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established by the Central Government in 2003 to implement India’s Biological Diversity Act (2002). It is a Statutory Body.

It performs facilitative, regulatory, and advisory functions for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources, and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) Which of the following act is not subsumed under “Code on Wages, 2019”?**

- a) The Payment of Wages Act
- b) The Minimum Wages Act
- c) The Equal Remuneration Act
- d) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Code on Wages, 2019, has been notified on 08 August 2019.

The provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, have been assimilated and subsumed in the Code.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Laws, Acts and amendments proposed – III**

**Q.1) Which of the following country is not part of golden triangle?**

- a) Thailand
- b) Laos
- c) Vietnam
- d) Singapore

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Golden Triangle is an area formed roughly by the upland frontier areas of Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and China.

- This area covers approximately 950,000 square kilometres (367,000 sq mi) of mountainous areas of the three adjacent countries.
- Today, the Golden Triangle is once again flooding regional and global markets with opium, methamphetamines, and other drugs.
- Nearly 95% of the total opium produced in the Golden Triangle region is produced in Myanmar.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Vigilance Commission”:**

- 1. It was set up on the recommendation of second administrative reforms commission.
- 2. It was given statutory status under the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** CVC was set up in 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam.

It was given “statutory status” under the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) The Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954 is applicable to which of the following?**

- 1. Christians
- 2. Muslims
- 3. Jains

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Special Marriage Act (SMA), 1954: The Act is an Indian law that provides a legal framework for the marriage of people belonging to different religions or castes.

- It governs a civil marriage where the state sanctions the marriage rather than the religion.

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- The Indian system, where both civil and religious marriages are recognized, is similar to the laws in the UK's Marriage Act of 1949.
- The applicability of the Act extends to the people of all faiths, including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists, across India.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Stamp Duty":**

1. It is payable under Section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
2. No penalty attracts if there is any delay in payment of stamp duty.

**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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Stamp Duty is a tax, similar to income tax, collected by the government. Stamp duty is payable under Section 3 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

- Stamp Duty must be paid in full and on time. If there is a delay in payment of stamp duty, it attracts penalty.
- A stamp duty paid instrument / document is considered a proper and legal instrument / document and has evidentiary value and is admitted as evidence in courts.
- Document not properly stamped, is not admitted as evidence by the court.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) Which of the following constitutional amendment act "focuses on restoring the authority of state government to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) that are socially and economically backward"?**

- a) 77<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 92<sup>nd</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 97<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 105<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The 105th Amendment Act of 2021 focuses on restoring the authority of state government to identify Other Backward Classes (OBCs) that are socially and economically backward.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) Which of the following article of Indian constitution is/are related to citizenship?**

1. Article 3
2. Article 4
3. Article 5

**Select the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Constitution does not define the term 'citizen' but details of various categories of persons who are entitled to citizenship are given in Part 2 (Articles 5 to 11).

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Source: FORUMIAS

**Q.7) In which of the following year the “Consumer Protection Act” introduced?**

- a) 1959
- b) 1972
- c) 1986
- d) 1992

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Consumer Protection Act is one of the main laws that provide protection to consumers in India. The Act was introduced in the year 1986 and then amended in the year 2002 through the Consumer Protection Amendment Act, 2002.

Source: FORUMIAS

**Q.8) “It is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the exclusive right to make copies of creative work, usually for a limited time” – related to?**

- a) Copy right
- b) Patent
- c) Trade mark
- d) Trade secrets

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Copyright is a type of intellectual property that gives its owner the exclusive right to make copies of creative work, usually for a limited time.

Source: FORUMIAS

**Q.9) Which constitutional amendment act brought a provision of “a Governor can be appointed for more than one state”?**

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 12<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) 24<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Governor is the head of the state, appointed by the President.

- After the 7th Constitutional Amendment, 1956 a Governor can be appointed for more than one state.
- Lieutenant-Governor is the head of a Union Territory. A Lieutenant Governor also has the same powers.

Source: FORUMIAS

**Q.10) The famous “Aghanashini Estuary” is recently seen in news associated with?**

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Goa
- d) Andhra Pradesh

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Aghanashini Estuary is an estuary where the Aghanashini River flows into the Arabian Sea in Karnataka State.



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- In addition to its estuarine and shallow marine waters, it features rocky and pebble shores, intertidal mudflats and some aquaculture ponds and rice fields.
- These diverse environments provide habitats to more than 80 fish, 115 birds and 45 mangroves and mangrove-associated species, including globally threatened species such as halavi guitarfish (*Glaucostegus halavi*), lesser adjutant (*Leptoptilos javanicus*) and Indian river tern (*Sterna aurantia*).

Source: <https://rsis Ramsar.org/ris/2534>

