

69. ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಯಾವ ದೇಶಗಳು ಕ್ಷಾದ್ (QUAD) ಘಾಗ್ಲೋ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರಾಚ್ಯ ಕ್ಷಾದ್ (I2U2) ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯತ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ?

- a) ಭಾರತ
- b) ಅಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ
- c) ಯುನಿವೆಸಿ (USA)
- d) ಯುಎಂ (UAE)

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಯ್ದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿ

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

63. ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೊಂದಿದೆ ಬರೆಯಿ.

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಸುಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳು

- a) ರುಸ್ಸ್
- b) ಸ್ವೀಡೆನ್
- c) ಸ್ವೀಡೆನ್ ಮಾರ್ಕೆನ್ ದ್ವಿಪ
- d) ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕ್
- e) ನಾಗ್ರಣ್ಯ - ಕರಾಬಾ

ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ಅಯ್ದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಅರಿಸಿ.

- (1) a - ii, b - i, c - iii, d - iv, e - v
 (2) a - iii, b - ii, c - v, d - i, e - iv
 (3) a - ii, b - iv, c - v, d - i, e - iii
 (4) a - v, b - iv, c - i, d - ii, e - iii

Full page content covered in PSI exam

ಖಾತೆ ೪೦೫

I2U2 ಉಪಕ್ರಮ

ಸ್ವಾಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ? ಹಾಗೂ ನಾಯಕನ ಹಕ್ಕೆಯ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ನಾಯಕ ಹಿಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು I2U2 (ಪಕ್ಕಿಮೆ ವಾಯಾದ ಕ್ಷಾದ್) ಸಂಘರ್ಷ ಕೆಲಸ ಉಪಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ಬೇರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

I2U2 COUNTRIES



I2U2 ಎಂದರೆನು?

- I2U2 ಎಂಬುದು 2021 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಲಾದ ರಾಜಕೂಟಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಉಪಕ್ರಮವಾದಿದ್ದು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ: ಭಾರತ, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಅರಬ್ ಏಮಿರೇಟ್ಸ್ (ಯುಪ್ರಾ), ಮತ್ತು ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್.
- ಗುರು: ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಆಧಾರಿಸಿರುವುದು, ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಂಗಾಲಿದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಾಗಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳುಸುವುದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಅರ್ಥಾತ್ವವನ್ನು ಸೂಧಾರಿಸುವುದು ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳಾಗಿ ಬಾಗಿ ವಲಯದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಯನ್ನು ಸಜ್ಜಗೊಳಿಸುವುದು.
- ಇತರ ಗಮನಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾತ್ಯಾ ಗಂಭೀರ ಯಾವುವು?

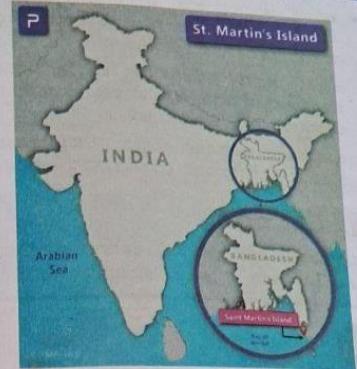
1. QUAD: ಯುನಿವೆಸಿ, ಅಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಜಪಾನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರತ
2. AUKUS: ಅಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಯುನಿವೆಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಕೆ
3. SQUAD: ಯುನಿವೆಸಿ, ಅಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಪ್ರೇನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜಪಾನ್

ಸೇಂಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ದ್ವೀಪ

ಸ್ವಾಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ? ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನಿ ಶೇಖ್ ಹಸನ್‌ನಾ ಅವರು ಸೇಂಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ದ್ವೀಪದ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಅವುರಿಕಾ ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಪದಬ್ಯಾಕ್ ಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥೋಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಸೇಂಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ದ್ವೀಪ

- ಸೇಂಟ್ ಮಾರ್ಟಿನ್ ದ್ವೀಪವು ಬಾಂಗ್ಲಾದೇಶದ ವಿಕ್ರೀಕ ಹವಳಿ ಬಂಡೆಯ ದ್ವಿಪವಾಗಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ಇದನ್ನು "ಫಾರೀಕ್ ಚಂಪರ್" (ತಂಗಿನ ದ್ವೀಪ) ಅಥವಾ "ದಾರಾಚಿನ ದ್ವೀಪ" (ದಾಲ್ಮಿನಿ ದ್ವೀಪ) ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



- ಇದು ಮೂಲತಃ ಪ್ರೀತಿನಾಥ ಪರ್ಯಾಫಿಯ ದ್ವಿಪದ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಂತ್ಯಾಂಗ್ ದ್ವಿಪದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗದ ಮುಳುಗುವಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಇದು ದೇವರಾಜ್ಯಾಕ್ಷಣ.
- 7.3 ಕಿಮೀ ಉದ್ದ್ರೇಷ್ಟ ಈ ದ್ವಿಪ, ಸಮುದ್ರ ಮಟ್ಟದಿಂದ ಸಾರಿ 3.6 ಮೀರಾ ವರ್ತದಿಳಿದ್ದೆ.

ಕುಸ್ಕ್ರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ

ಸ್ವಾಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ? ರಾಜ್ಯ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಉಸ್ಕ್ರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಫೋಂಟಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕುಸ್ಕ್ರ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶ - PSI - ೨೦೨೫

- ಇದು ಪ್ರೌಢ ಯುರೋಪಿಯನ್ ಬಯಲಿನ ಮಧ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ಲ್ಯಾಂಗ್ನ ಗಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ.
- ದ್ವಿಪರ ಮತ್ತು ತ್ರಾ ನದಿಗಳ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದೆಡ್ಡಿದ್ದೆ.
- ಏರಡನೇ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸವಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಕುಸ್ಕ್ರ್ ಕದನದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶವ ಇತಿಹಾಸಿಕ ವಾಪತ್ತಿವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಕದನವು ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿಂದಿಷ್ಟ ಖ್ಯಾತಿ ಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬಾದೆ.

ಅಶೋಕ, ಚಂದ್ರಪೂರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲತರು

ಸ್ವಾಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಏಕೆಂದರೆ? ಭಾರತವು ಹಿಂದು ಮಧ್ಯ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟಾರ್ಡಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ಸ್ವಾಧಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಶೋಕ, ಚಂದ್ರಪೂರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲತರು ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಇದನ್ನು ಅಂತಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜಲಶಾಸ್ವಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಅಂತರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಮುದ್ರಕಾರ್ಣಿಯ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದಿತವೆ.



63. Match the following correctly:

Regions in news recently

- a) Kursk
- b) Tigray
- c) St Martin Island
- d) Kachin
- e) Nagorno-Karabakh

Countries related

- i. Myanmar
- ii. Russia
- iii. Azerbaijan
- iv. Ethiopia
- v. Bangladesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) a – ii, b – i, c – iii, d – iv, e – v
 (3) a – ii, b – iv, c – v, d – i, e – iii

- (2) a – iii, b – ii, c – v, d – i, e – iv
 (4) a – v, b – iv, c – i, d – ii, e – iii

Lachin Corridor

Why in News?

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has warned about deteriorating humanitarian situation in Nagorno-Karabakh due to closure of Lachin Corridor.



Lachin Corridor:

- **Lachin Corridor** is a mountain road that links Armenia and the enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. Being the **only road** between these two territories, it is has been often described as a "lifeline" for the residents of Nagorno-Karabakh.
- The ethnic Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh had been controlled by Armenia since the end of a yearslong war in 1994, even though they were all legally part of Azerbaijan. The region is **internationally recognised as Azerbaijani** but has been run by ethnic Armenians since 1994.
- **Peace treaty:** Armenia, Azerbaijan and Russia have signed an agreement to end military conflict over the disputed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh. Under the deal, Azerbaijan will hold on to areas of Nagorno-Karabakh that it has taken during the conflict.



Do you know?

There is also conflict in the **Tigray, Amhara, and Afar regions of Ethiopia** has had a devastating impact on civilian populations.

Sahul

Why in News? Archaeologists have discovered evidence of Sahul, a lost landscape from ancient times.

What is Sahul?

- Sahul was a **supercontinent** that existed during the **last ice age**. During this period, extensive **glaciation**

Saint Martin Island

Why in News? Former Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has made an accusation against USA for attempting to overthrow her over her refusal to **cede control of Saint Martin island**.

About Saint Martin Island

- Saint Martin Island is the sole **coral reef island** of Bangladesh and lies in the southernmost part of **Bangladesh**.
- It is also known as "**Narikel Zinzira**" (**Coconut island**) or "**Daruchini Dwip**" (**Cinnamon island**).
- It was originally a part of the Teknaf peninsula but was separated due to the submergence of a portion of the peninsula.





RUSSIA UKRAINE WAR

Why in News? Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskiy has proposed holding a summit in India aimed at ending the war with Russia.

What do you know about Ukraine?

- Kyiv:** The capital city of Ukraine, located on the banks of the Dnieper River.
- Ukraine is the second-largest country in Europe by area (after Russia) and is situated in Eastern Europe.



- Bordering Countries:** Russia, Belarus, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova.
- Kerch Strait:** Connects the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It lies between the Crimean Peninsula of Ukraine and the Taman Peninsula of Russia.
- Major important river in Ukraine are **Dnieper** and **Danube**.
- Important Mountains:** Carpathian Mountains and Crimean Mountains.
- Ukraine is known for its fertile plains, rich agriculture (often called the "breadbasket of Europe").
- Chernobyl Disaster (1986):** The site of the world's worst nuclear accident, which has had long-lasting effects on health, environment, and geopolitics.
- Conflict in Eastern Ukraine:** Ongoing conflict since 2014 between Ukrainian forces and Russian-backed separatists in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, leading to the signing of the Minsk Agreements.
- Recent World Cybercrime Index shows Russia tops the list of most cybercrimes in world, followed by Ukraine, China, the USA, Nigeria, and Romania.
- Zaporizhzhia, the largest nuclear plant in Europe, is located in southeast Ukraine, on the banks of the Dnipro or Dnieper river (drains into the Black Sea).
- Operation Ganga (2022) Ukraine:** To evacuate the Indian citizens amidst the 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine, who had crossed over to neighboring countries
- Bali Declaration** which was concluded in G20 2022 stated that the war in Ukraine is causing economic difficulties and insecurity worldwide.

Conflicts regions between Ukraine and Russia?

Kherson Region:

- Kherson, a port city of Ukraine is a strategic location for both Russia and Ukraine. It is the home of a major ship-building industry and is a regional economic centre.
- The province, located northwest of the Dnipro River, shares borders with Crimea and the Black Sea. Isthmus of Perekop connects Kherson region to the Crimean peninsula.

Crimea

- Crimea is a peninsular region of Ukraine, on the northern coast of the Black Sea, that has been owned by Russia since 2014. Since then, Ukraine has started war with Russia. + The peninsula is almost entirely surrounded by the Black Sea and the smaller Sea of Azov.



Why in News? Reports have claimed that the US wants to establish a military base in the Maldives to enhance its

Bangladesh.



About St. Martin's Island

- A small coral island, located in the northeastern part of the Bay of Bengal. It is also referred as 'Narikel Jinjira' or Coconut Island, 'Daruchini Dwip' or Cinnamon Island, etc.
- Island was once an extension of the Teknaf peninsula but was separated due to the submergence of a portion of the peninsula. In 1974, Bangladesh and Myanmar reached an agreement that the island would be a part of Bangladeshi territory.
- Geopolitical significance: Located near to Bangladesh and Myanmar.



LAKE TURKANA

- It is located in northwestern Kenya and south-western Ethiopia.
- It is Africa's 4th largest lake and the largest permanent desert and alkaline lake in the world.
- Over 90% of inflow comes from the Omo River (located in Ethiopia).
- The Lake Turkana National Parks site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1997

MOUNT KILIMANJARO

Why in news? Expedition team under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence unfurled the Indian national flag atop Uhuru Summit of Kilimanjaro.

- About Mount Kilimanjaro**
- It is the highest peak (5,895 meters) of Africa (Located in Tanzania).
- It is the largest free-standing mountain rise in the world, meaning it is not part of a mountain range.
- It is a stratovolcano (a term for a very large volcano made of ash, lava and rock).
- It is made up of 3 cones: Kibo (tallest), Mawenzi, & Shira.
- The highest point on Kibo's crater rim is called Uhuru.
- It is a part of UNESCO's World Heritage Site 'Kilimanjaro National Park'



KURSK REGION

Russia declared emergency in Kursk region. About Kursk Region - It is located in the central part of the Eastern European Plain and borders Ukraine.



18.

Consider the following statements with reference to Moidams – the mound burial system in Assam.

- A) Moidams means home for spirit
- B) Part of Tai-Ahom culture
- C) These mounds were initially built with wood, later with stone and burnt bricks
- D) Tai-Ahom people established Charaldeo as their first city and site for royal Necropolis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A & B are correct
- (2) A, B & C are correct
- (3) A, B & D are correct
- (4) A,



HISTORY, ART & CULTURE



World Heritage Committee (WHC)

Why in News? 1. Recently PM inaugurated the 46th session of World Heritage Committee (WHC) in New Delhi. 2. Charaideo Moidams, a unique 700-year old mound-burial system of the Ahom dynasty from Assam, declared as UNESCO World Heritagsite in the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee holding in New Delhi. It is 43rd site from india

What is the World Heritage Committee (WHC)?

- It is a body responsible for **implementing the UNESCO World Heritage Convention**, which aims to preserve and protect cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value.
- The WHC was established by the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, adopted in **1972**.
- It is **responsible** for managing **all matters of World Heritage** and **deciding** new sites for the World Heritage list.
- This is the **first time India** is hosting the meeting.
- The Committee is **composed of representatives** elected from the States Parties (member countries) to the World Heritage Convention. The **membership** includes **21** elected representatives serving on a rotating basis.

What is UNESCO? It is a **specialized agency** of the **United Nation** founded in **1945**.

- It is Headquartered at Paris, France.
- It aims to promote international collaboration in education, science, culture, and communication.

64. With reference to Government of India budget 2024-2025:

- a) Purvodaya scheme targets the development of Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal**
- b) Plan to develop Amritsar-Kolkata industrial corridor with node at Patna, Bihar**
- c) Additional fund allocation for Hyderabad-Bangalore industrial corridor**
- d) Additional fund allocation to Kosi-Mechi river link**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) a and c are correct

(2) a and b are correct

(3) c and d are correct

(4) a, b, c and d are correct

Priority 3	<p>Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Purvodaya initiative to develop the eastern region of India- including Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh.• Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan covering 63,000 villages in tribal-majority areas and aspirational districts.• 100 branches of India Post Payment Bank in the North East region.
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Priority 7

Infrastructure



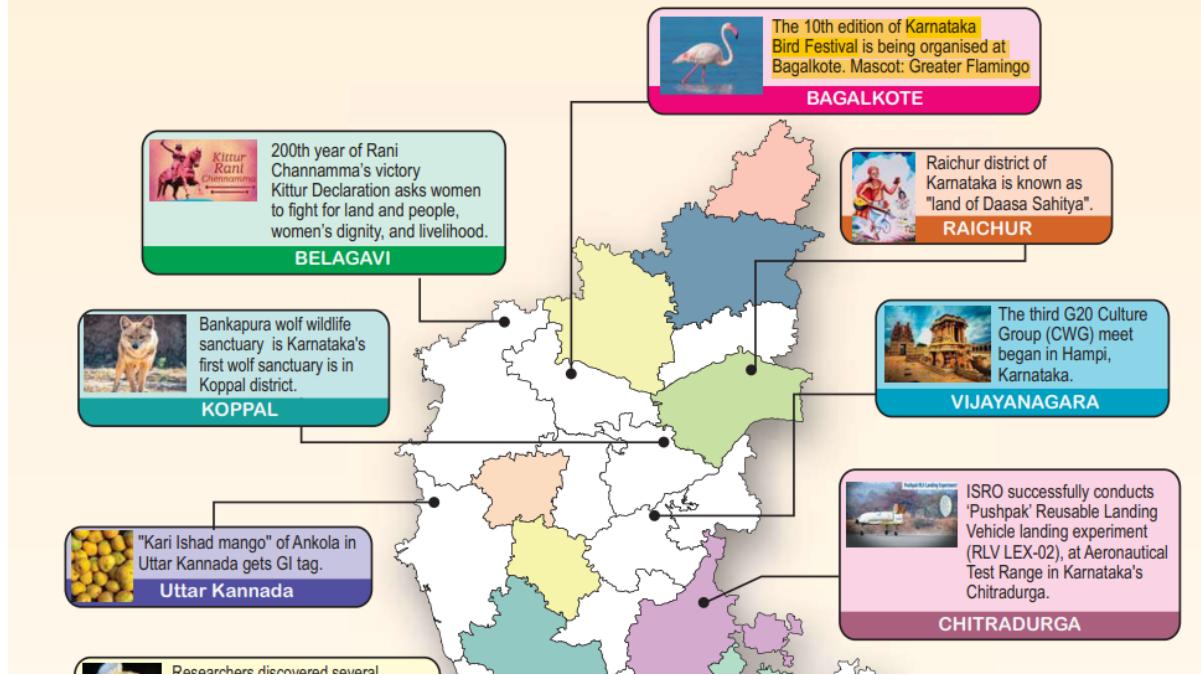
- Rs 11,11,111 crore for capital expenditure has been allocated this year for infrastructure.
- **Phase IV of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** to connect 25,000 rural habitations with all-weather roads.
- **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme** For Bihar and other
- **Kosi-Mechi intra-state link - barrages, river pollution abatement, and irrigation.**
- **Flood management landslides, and related projects**-financial assistance to Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Sikkim.

(4) Missile testing site in Iran

67. Which of the following statements are correct with reference to 10th Karnataka Bird festival held in 2024?
- a) Karnataka Forest Department and Jungle Lodges and Resorts along with the Karnataka Ecotourism Development Board hosted this event
 - b) It was organised along the Krishna River in Bagalkot
 - c) Indian roller, Karnataka state bird, was the mascot of this event
 - d) It was decided to create a separate cell for conducting research on birds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

FACTUAL VIEW OF KARNATAKA STATE DEVELOPMENT



77. Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Honourable President of India, has renamed two halls in Rashtrapati Bhavan. Identify the correctly matched pairs:

Old name	New name
a) Durbar Hall	Ganatantra Mandap
b) Ashok Hall	Ashok Mandap
c) Banquet Hall	Annapurna Mandap
d) Durbar Hall	Swatantrya Mandap

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

-
- ❖ ‘**Ganatantra Mandap**’ And ‘**Ashok Mandap**’ : President Droupadi Murmu has renamed two important halls at Rashtrapati Bhavan, with the Durbar Hall now to be called Ganatantra Mandap — which translates to Republic Hall — and Ashok Hall to be called Ashok Mandap.
 - ❖ **European Council**: Recently, the Prime Minister of India congratulated H.E António Costa on being elected as next President of the European Council+ It was created as an informal forum in 1974 for discussion between heads of state or government of the EU member states.
 - ❖ **New Shepard Spacecraft** : Jeff Bezos-led Blue Origin has partnered with the Space Exploration and Research Agency (SERA) to give common Indian citizens an opportunity to go into space in New Shepard spacecraft+ It is a suborbital space travel vehicle, offering a unique experience for both scientific research and space tourism+ It is named after Alan Shepard, the first American in space, New Shepard is a fully reusable rocket system designed for human spaceflight.
-

82. Match the following initiatives related to transportation infrastructure with their aims:

a) Gati Shakti Plan

i. Efficient logistics network

b) Bharatmala Pariyojana

ii. Development of ropeways

c) Parvatmala Pariyojana

iii. Online processing of land acquisition
to accelerate highway infrastructure

d) Bhoomi Rashi

iv. Connect, improve and decongest
highways and road network in India

(1) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i

(2) a – i, b – iv, c – ii, d – iii

(3) a – iii, b – ii, c – i, d – iv

(4) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv

India's industry sector:

PM GatiShakti launched in to improve logistics efficiency, reduce logistics cost, break interdepartmental silos in the country, which rests on the premise of a ‘whole of government approach.

National Logistics Policy: The National Logistics Policy (NLP) was launched in **2022**. It lays down an overarching interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, multi-jurisdictional and comprehensive policy framework for the logistics sector.

Foreign Direct Investment Policy: DPIIT was the **nodal department** for the formulation of the policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Make in India: The ‘Make in India’ initiative was launched in **2014** to facilitate investment, build best-in-class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation

in **2015** to actualise the vision of developing eco-friendly and green national highways

PM GatiShakti Plan: PM GatiShakti - National Master Plan for Multi- modal Connectivity, 2021 is essentially a digital platform to bring 16 ministries, including Railways and Roadways together, for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects

Sagarmala focuses on transforming India’s Maritime Sector leading to India’s GDP growth.+**Five Pillars of Sagarmala:** Port Modernisation+Port Connectivity+Port-Led Industrialisation+Coastal Community Development+Coastal Shipping & Inland Waterways+ **Parvatmala Pariyojana: National Ropeways Development Programme** is being implemented for development of ropeways to improve accessibility and convenience for passengers and to promote tourism.

62. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to LK-99, which was in news recently?

- (1) It is a lead-based compound supposed to possess superconducting properties as claimed by Korean scientist
- (2) It is a recent variant of Covid virus identified in EU lab
- (3) It is an additive added to petroleum fuels to make it more efficient to work with BS-6 engines
- (4) It is the name of the island which was discovered near the South Pole

LK-99

Why in News?

A group of South Korean scientists have recently claimed the discovery of a material they named LK-99.

- LK-99 is a superconductor at room temperature and pressure.

About LK-99:

- Its material is a copper-doped lead apatite, a type of phosphate mineral.
- The labels 'L' and 'K' are the initials of the three scientists- Sukbae Lee, Ji-Hoon Kim, and Young-Wan Kwon, who have created the material.

What is apatite?

- Apatite are minerals that have a phosphate scaffold with a tetrahedral, or pyramidal, motif.
- One phosphorus atom is surrounded by four oxygen atoms.

Superconductors:

Superconductors are materials that exhibit zero electrical resistance when cooled to extremely low temperatures. This property allows them to conduct electricity with no loss of energy.

- Example: Lanthanum-Barium-Copper Oxide, Yttrium-Barium-Copper Oxide, Niobium-Tin etc.

61. WHO declares Monkeypox (Mpox) outbreak a public health emergency of international concern. In this regard which of the following statements are correct?

- a) Monkeypox virus belongs to the same family of viruses as smallpox virus
- b) This disease spreads through direct skin-to-skin contact
- c) It is a zoonotic disease also
- d) Monkeypox variants are called as clades

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Only a and c are correct
- (2) Only a, b and c are correct
- (3) Only a, c and d are correct
- (4) a, b, c and d are correct

■ Monkeypox

Why in News?

NASA revealed that when the International Space Station (ISS) is retired, it will be sent to a distant underwater location known as Point Nemo.

Democratic Republic of Congo reports the biggest monkeypox (mpox) outbreak with the first sexually transmitted cases worldwide.

- Monkeypox is a rare **viral infection** caused by the **monkeypox virus**.
- Monkeypox virus is an **orthopoxvirus** (a genus of viruses to which **smallpox virus** also belongs).
- It is common in **Central and West Africa** and occasionally showed up elsewhere.
- **Mpox is a zoonotic infection** (infections that spread from animals).
- **First discovered in 1958**, Monkeypox occurs primarily in **tropical rainforest areas** of central and west Africa and is occasionally exported to other regions.
- **Common symptoms:** Fever, muscle ache, rash and swollen lymph nodes, pus filled skin lesions. It may lead to a range of medical complications, causing even death (3-6% cases).
- Monkeypox is usually a **self-limited disease** with the symptoms lasting from 2 to 4 weeks.

■ Monkeypox Outbreak

Why in News? WHO declared Monkeypox outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).



What is Mpox or Monkeypox?

- It is a **viral illness** caused by monkeypox virus which was **first detected in humans in 1970** in Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC.
- **Spreads via close contact** and tends to cause flu-like symptoms and pus-filled skin lesion.
- Occurs mostly in central and western Africa, and affects primarily (but not only) gay, bisexual etc.
- Vaccines and therapeutics developed for smallpox and approved for use in some countries can be used for mpox in some circumstances.
- The primary vaccine used to prevent monkeypox is **JYNNEOS**.
- India **does not have this vaccine** under its **Universal Immunization Programme**.

85. Consider the following statements about "Raitha Sanjeevini":

- a) KSAMB provides compensation of Rs. 50,000 in case of a farmer's death during agricultural operation.
- b) Farmers do not pay any premium under this scheme.
- c) All APMCs should compulsorily contribute to this scheme.
- d) Under this scheme compensation paid to the farmers ranges from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 15,000

Which of the statement / statements given above is / are Incorrect?

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

e) **Raitha Sanjeevini :**

This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board. Under this scheme, farmers who met with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming activities are provided with compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- During 2023-24, upto November, 07 farmers were given compensation of Rs.5.30 lakh.

Area to be brought under Irrigation:

- The net area cultivated under different crops during 2022-23 is 111.61 lakh ha. of which net area Irrigated is 50.37 lakh Ha.
- Hence, the remaining 61.24 lakh ha. area is to be brought under Irrigation in phases based on the dominant crop grown which is prone to higher yield upon irrigation.

Horticulture

The share of Horticultural produce in total GSDP of the state was 4.88%.

23. Raitha Sanjeevini

- This is an insurance scheme for farmers being implemented by the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board.
- Under this scheme, farmers who met with an accidental death or permanently disabled while being involved in farming activities are provided with compensation ranging from Rs.10,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- During 2023-24, upto November, 07 farmers were given compensation of Rs.5.30 lakh.

86. Consider the following statements with reference to PM-PRANAM:

- a) This scheme was announced in the Union Budget 2024-25
- b) It aims to reduce the dependency on chemical fertilizer and promote organic and biofertilizer
- c) Rs. 50,000 crores is earmarked for the implementation of the scheme
- d) This scheme encourages sustainable agricultural practices

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) a, b and d are correct
- (2) a, b and c are correct
- (3) b and d are correct
- (4) a, b, c and d are correct

life skills.

Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes (MISHTI)

- scheme by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ,To take up mangrove

- To ensure the conservation of the existing Ramsar sites through public participation

PM PRANAM (PM Promotion of Alternate Nutrients for Agriculture Management Yojana):

CARe-Competitive Awareness & Review

- To reduce the use of chemical fertilizers by incentivising states.

PM-MITRA Scheme:

- The scheme aims to realize the vision

87. Justice Amitava Roy Committee was in news recently. In this regard consider the following:

- a) This committee was constituted by Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India**
- b) It was constituted to look into the reforms of prisons**
- c) It was a one-member committee**
- d) Telemedicine introduction in prisons is one of the suggestions given by this committee**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) a, b and d are correct**
- (2) a, b and c are correct**
- (3) b and d are correct**
- (4) a, b, c and d are correct**



We CARE Aspirants

Jail Reforms

Why in News?

Report was presented by a SC constituted committee (2018) headed by ex-judge Amitava Roy to look at issues involving jail reforms including overcrowding of jails, condition of women and children in jails, transgender prisoners, death row convicts etc.

Do you know?

- 1) 'Prisons'/'persons detained therein' is a "State-List" subject under Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India.
- 2) The Prisons Act, 1894 & The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022
- 3) **Committees:** Justice A. N. Mulla chaired the All-India Committee on Jail Reforms from 1980 to 1983, Malimath Committee on Reforms in India's Criminal Justice System (CJS), Justice Krishna Iyer Committee in 1987 to study the situation of women prisoners in India.

Key highlights of the report

- 1. **Overcrowding:** Occupancy rate of jails in India stood at 122% (November 2018).
- 2. Existing legal provisions of sentencing, alternative to imprisonment, such as fines, probation and admonition, are not being used to their full potential.

3. Prison authorities of only 13 states and two Union Territories have designated a 'complaint officer' to deal with complaints of violation of rights of transgender inmates in prisons as mentioned under Section 11 of Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

4. **Factors contributing to overcrowding:** Lack of initiative and drive of expansion or improvement in prison infrastructure, avoidable arrests and incarceration for petty offences, delay in investigation and trial etc.

Q. With reference to India, consider the following statements

- 1. When a prisoner makes out a sufficient case, **parole** cannot be denied to such prisoner because it becomes a matter of his/her right.
- 2. State Governments have their own Prisoners Release on Parole Rules. which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - 1. 1 only
 - 2. 2 only
 - 3. Both 1 and 2
 - 4. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: 2 only

88. Consider the following pairs related to GI tag:

- a) Kani shawl – Jammu and Kashmir**
- b) Kotpad handloom fabric – Jharkhand**
- c) Tangaliya shawl – Assam**
- d) Bhavani Jamakkalam – Tamil Nadu**

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

World Craft City (WCC)

The World Crafts Council International (WCCI) has recently picked Srinagar for mapping its craft clusters before its final nomination as the World Craft City (WCC) from India this year.

Kashmir's status - The final announcement about the city's inclusion is likely in the next 2 months. Some popular crafts - Papier mache, walnut wood carving, hand-knotted carpet, **Kani shawl, Khatamband, pashmina, Sozni craft**

World Craft City Programme: It is a groundbreaking initiative launched in 2014 by the World Crafts Council AISBL (WCC-International).

World Crafts Council International (WCCI): It is a Kuwait-based organisation working on recognition and preservation of traditional crafts across the globe.

Note: Jaipur (Rajasthan), Mammalapuram (Tamil Nadu) and Mysore have been added as craft cities from India.

71. Consider the following institutions establishment:

- a) Mysore University**
- b) The Bank of Mysore Ltd (State Bank of Mysore)**
- c) Karnataka Sahitya Parishad**
- d) Mythic Society**

Select the correct chronological order:

- (1) a, b, c, d**
- (2) d, b, a, c**
- (3) d, b, c, a**
- (4) b, d, c, a**

- 10. He became the first chancellor of the Benaras Hindu University in 1916.
- 11. **The Mysore University was established in 1916.** The Mysore Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1916
- 6. Mysore Boy Scouts – This program introduced in 1909 was the first of its kind in India
- 7. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore – In 1911, 371 acres of land and funds were gifted to the Indian Institute of Science to begin running functionally.
- 8. Primary education was made compulsory for everyone and in 1915; public schools were directed to begin admitting Dalit children in an effort to give up caste discrimination.
- 9. **The State Bank of Mysore was established in 1913.** The Bangalore Agricultural University was also established in 1913. **The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was established in 1915.**

- As the state of Mysore is completing 50 years of naming as Karnataka on November 1, it has been decided to give an award named 'Karnataka Celebration-50 Rajyotsava Award-23' to a total of 10 organizations including **Mythic Society of Bangalore**, Karnataka Sangha of Shimoga, Vidyadana Samiti of Gadag.

■ 109th Foundation Day of Kannada Sahitya Parishat

The **109th Foundation Day of Kannada Sahitya Parishat** celebrated recently in Vijaypur.

- **Karnataka Sahitya Parishad** was established in **Sri Krishnaraja Parishanmandir**, Bangalore around **1915**.
- **Rajarshi Nalwadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar**, who was the king of Mysore at that time, initiated the establishment of the Parishad.
- Later in 1935, the name was changed to **Kannada Sahitya Parishad**.
- This organization organizes **Kannada literary conferences across Karnataka**.
- It has made it possible to **spread Kannada literature** in every nook and cranny of the country. Dr. as the current president of this organization.
- Current Head of Kannada Sahitya Parishat is **Mahesh Joshi**.

91. Consider the following areas regarding the guidelines on 'Green Credit Programme' (GCP) of Government of India:

- a) Afforestation
- b) Water conservation
- c) Stemming water pollution
- d) Waste management
- e) Mangrove conservation

Which of the above areas are eligible to receive 'green credits'?

- (1) a, b, c and d
- (2) b, c and e
- (3) a, b, d and e

GREEN CREDIT INITIATIVE (GCI)

Focuses on generating Green Credits through plantation on degraded wasteland, tree plantation, water conservation, sustainable agriculture, and waste management + Green credits are tradable commodities + Involves corporations and private entities + notified through Green Credit Rules, 2023 by the Ministry of Environment under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 + launch of Green Credit Initiative (GCI) platform which would serve as a repository of policies and best practices that incentivize environment-friendly actions.

24

Green Terms

Green washing: This is a deceptive practice of making false or misleading claims about the environmental benefits of a product, service, or organization. For example, a company may claim to be carbon-neutral, but only by purchasing carbon credits from another entity, rather than reducing its own emissions.

Green credit: This is a unit of incentive that is awarded for a specific activity that delivers a positive impact on the environment, such as water conservation or afforestation. For example, India launched the Green Credit Programme in 2023 to encourage voluntary environmental actions across various sectors.

Green accounting: This is a type of accounting that incorporates environmental costs and benefits into the financial results of operations. For example, green accounting can help measure the depletion of scarce resources, the damage caused by pollution, or the value of ecosystem services.

Green budget: This is a process of using the tools of budgetary policy-making to help achieve environmental and climate goals. For example, the OECD has developed a Green Budgeting Framework to help countries integrate environmental considerations into their budgetary processes.

Green bond: This is a type of fixed-income instrument that is specifically earmarked to raise money for climate and environmental projects. These projects can include renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution prevention, sustainable transport, and biodiversity conservation. For example, the World Bank has issued over \$13 billion worth of green bonds since 2008 to fund projects that address climate change and environmental challenges.

22. 2024 ಒಷಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ಕ್ರಿಕೆಟ್‌ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಹೇಳಕೆ/ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ / ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ?

- a) ಇದು ಒಷಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವಕಪ್ ನ 9ನೇ ಅವೃತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- b) ಭಾರತವು ಅತಿಥೀಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವಾಗಿತ್ತು.
- c) ಭಾರತವು ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನವನ್ನು ಮೊಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಏರಡನೇ ಬಾರಿ ಟಿ20 ವಿಶ್ವ ಕಪ್ ಜಯಿಸಿತು.
- d) ಜಸ್ಟಿಷ್ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಹಾರವರು ಟೊನ್‌ಸ್ ಮೆಂಟನ್ ಅಟಗಾರ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದರು.

(1) b ಮಾತ್ರ

(3) a ಮತ್ತು d ಮಾತ್ರ

(2) b ಮತ್ತು c ಮಾತ್ರ

(4) a, b, c ಮತ್ತು d



ICC T20 WORLD CUP 2024

Unique Facts about ICC T20 World Cup 2024



SPORTS NEWS

India, 3rd team to win Men's T20 World Cup Twice :

With the victory at the 2024 T20 World Cup, India has joined the West Indies (2012, 2016) and England (2010, 2022) as the only countries to have won the ICC Men's T20 World Cup twice. India had won the Cup in 2007 and again in 2024.

- For the first time, an associate country of the ICC, the USA, was co-hosting the T20 Men's World Cup. The USA hosted the World Cup with the West Indies.

- For the first time, the eventual champion remained unbeaten in the tournament. India did not lose a single match during the whole tournament.
- **South Africa** was playing its first final in any ICC World Cup after being readmitted to International cricket in 1991.
- India posted the highest score in the final of the T20 World Cup with a score of 176 for 7 in 20 Overs.
- Earlier, Australia had scored 172 for 3 (18.5 overs) against New Zealand in 2021.
- India won an ICC World Cup after winning the 2011 ODI World Cup under Mahender Singh Dhoni's leadership.
- Since then, India has played three ICC World Cup finals without success. In 2021, it lost the first ICC Test Championship final to New Zealand, played at Lord Cricket Ground in London, England.
- It lost the final of the second ICC Test Championship to Australia in 2023. The final was played at the Oval Cricket Ground in London, England.
- India lost the final of the 2023 ODI World Cup against Australia at Narendra Modi Stadium, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, in 2023.
- **Highest Run Scorer-** Rahmanullah Gurbaz of Afghanistan with a total of 281 runs followed by Rohit Sharma with 257 runs
- **Highest Wicket Taker -** Fazalhaq Farooqi of Afghanistan and Arshdeep Singh of India, 17 wickets each
- **Maximum catch by a fielder-** South African Captain Aiden Markram, 8 catches in the tournament.
- BCCI (Board of Control for Cricket in India) Secretary Jay Shah, on behalf of the BCCI, announced a bonus of Rs 125 crore for the entire Indian cricket team, including the coach and support staff.
- The International Cricket Council (ICC) total prize money for the 9th ICC T20 World Cup was \$11.25 million. India, the winner, received \$2.45 million (around Rs 20.42 crore), and South Africa, the runners-up, received \$1.28 million (Rs 10.67 crore).



- **Final Match : India vs South Africa :** India won the toss in the final match and was elected to bat first+ India 176 for 7 wickets in 20 overs+South Africa:169 for the loss of 8 wickets in their 20 overs+**Man of the Match -Virat Kohli**
- **Player of the Tournament:** Jasprit Bumrah, who scored 15 wickets at an average of 8.26. He is the best in the tournament.



■ ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024 Official Anthem

Official Anthem for ICC Men's T20 World Cup 2024, 'Out of this World', released

- The International Cricket Council has launched the official anthem of the upcoming T20 World Cup.
- A campaign film featuring 'avatars' of Indian batting maestro Virat Kohli and West Indies skipper Kieron Pollard.
- The song is composed by Bollywood music director Amit Trivedi.



Canada and Uganda qualified for the men's T20 World Cup for the first time, while the United States is participating for the first time by virtue of being co-host.

23. ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಕ್ರೀಡೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊಂದಿಸಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ.

I - ಕ್ರೀಡಾಪಟುಗಳು

II - ಕ್ರೀಡೆ

a) ಮನಿಕಾ ಬತ್ತಾ

i. ವಾಟ್

b) ಘರ್ಮನ್‌ಸ್ಟೀರ್ ಸಿಂಗ್

ii. ಪ್ರೇಯಲ್ ಟಿನಿಸ್

c) ಡಿರಾಗ್ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ

iii. ದೋಧೀಂಗ್

d) ಬಲರಾಜ್ ಚನ್ನಾರ್

iv. ಬ್ರ್ಯಾಡ್‌ಬಿಲ್ಲಿ

v. ಬಾಕಿಗ್

(1) a - v, b - i, c - iii, d - ii

(3) a - ii, b - v, c - iv, d - iii

(2) a - ii, b - i, c - iv, d - iii



We CARE Aspirants

♦ India Men's Hockey Team Wins Bronze at Paris 2024

- India's men's hockey team won the bronze medal at the Paris 2024 Olympics with a 2-1 victory over Spain.
- This achievement is particularly noteworthy, marking their second consecutive Olympic medal.
- Harmanpreet Singh is the captain of the Hockey Team.
- The Indian men's hockey team has a long and successful history. Established in 1925, the team has won eight Olympic gold medals, the most by any nation.
- Their first Olympic gold came in 1928, and they were dominant in the sport during the 1930s and 1940s.
- Dhyan Chand, a legendary player, is famous for his extraordinary skills and is often called 'The Wizard.'
- The Golden Era (1928-1980) For over five decades, the Indian Men's Field Hockey Team was a dominant force in the sport, particularly in the Olympics. Between 1928 and 1980, India secured eleven medals in twelve Olympic Games, including eight gold medals. This period of dominance was marked by six consecutive Olympic gold medals from 1928 to 1956, a feat unparalleled in the sport's history. India's unmatched skill, speed, and strategic prowess on the field made the team a global powerhouse and established Indian hockey as a symbol of national pride.



- Table tennis star Manika Batra expressed her support for the initiative

Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy Record

Indian men's badminton duo of Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy broke the record of Saina Nehwal for most weeks as world No. 1 for an Indian Badminton Player. London 2012 Olympic bronze medalist Saina Nehwal held the previous record for being world no.1 for nine consecutive weeks. Chirag Shetty and Satwiksairaj Rankireddy have been the world No.1 men's doubles



28. Match the List I with List II showing some of the important rivers of Europe and the name of the sea into which they flow.

List I (Name of the River)

- a) The Rhine
 - b) The Rhone
 - c) The Volga
 - d) The Onega
- (1) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv
(2) a – ii, b – iii, c – i, d – iv
(3) a – iv, b – iii, c – ii, d – i
(4) a – i, b – iv, c – iii, d – ii

List II (Name of the Sea to which the river flows)

- i. The North Sea
- ii. The Black Sea
- iii. The Caspian Sea
- iv. The White Sea



About Danube River

- It is the **second-largest river** in Europe after **Russia's Volga**.
- It flows from **Black Forest** in Germany to the **Black Sea**.

- It passes through four capital cities (Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, and Belgrade) and ten countries.
- It is **connected to the North Sea** via the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal.

■ Tungabhadra River

44. Match the following:

List – I (Disease)

- a) Goitre
- b) Acromegaly
- c) *Diabetes insipidus*
- d) *Diabetes mellitus*

(1) a – iv, b – iii, c – i, d – ii

(3) a – iii, b – ii, c – i, d – iv

List – II (Deficiency)

- i. Vasopressin
- ii. Insulin
- iii. Growth hormone
- iv. Iodine

(2) a – i, b – ii, c – iii, d – iv

(4) a – ii, b – iii, c – iv, d – i

45. _____

Iodine deficiency causes **Goitre**.

46. Match the following major rivers and its tributaries from List – I with List – II and choose the correct answer from the given codes.

List – I (Rivers)

- a) Cauvery
- b) Godavari
- c) Narmada
- d) Krishna

List – II (Tributaries)

- i. Manjra – Wardha – Indravati
- ii. Hiran – Barna – Shakkar
- iii. Koyna – Ghataprabha – Bhima
- iv. Harangi – Hemavati – Kabini

(1) a – iii, b – i, c – ii, d – iv

(2) a – iv, b – i, c – ii, d – iii

(3) a – i, b – iii, c – ii, d – iv

(4) a – iv, b – ii, c – iii, d – i

near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra, flows to a length of 1400 km before joining the Bay of Bengal near Divi point (Andhra Pradesh).

The Koyna, Yerla, Panchganga, Dudhganga, Bhima, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Tungabhadra and the Musi are the main tributaries.

Important dams built on the Krishna and its tributaries are Nagarjunasagar, Alamatti (Lal Bahadur Shastri), Narayanpura, Tungabhadra, Koyna etc.

Important reservoirs: 1. Narayanpura dam – Basavasagara 2. Alamatti dam – Shastrisagara 3. Tungabhadra dam – Pampasagara

The Mahanadi: It rises in Sihawa or Simhava region

Major rivers of South India

Eastward flowing rivers:

Krishna, Kaveri, Mahanadi, Godavari, are the major rivers that flow eastwards and join the Bay of Bengal.

The Kaveri (Cauvery): The Kaveri is a sacred river like the Ganga. Therefore, it is also known as 'Ganga of South India'. It rises at Talakaveri in the Brahmagiri hills of Kodagu district, flows to a distance of 805 km and joins the Bay of Bengal near Kaveripattanam. Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala and Pondicherry are benefited by the waters of Kaveri.

Its main tributaries are Arkavathi, Hemavathi, Harangi, Lokapavani, Shimsa, Lakshmanathirtha, Kabini, Suvarnathathi, Bhavani and Amaravathi. Along its course, the river passes through Srirangapattana, Shivanasamudra and Srirangam islands. It also flows through series of rapids, cascades and waterfalls viz, Gaganachukki, Barachukki, Mekedatu, Hogenkal falls etc.,

The first hydroelectric project of Asia was started on the river Kaveri, in 1902 at Shivanasamudra (Shimsha). After Srirangam the river divides into two branches. The Northern branch - 'Coleroon' and the Southern branch – 'Kaveri'.

The Gorur, Harangi, Kabini, Krishnarajasagara (KRS), Mettur and Bhavani are the important dams on the river Kaveri. The other east flowing rivers of Peninsular plateau are Subarnarekha, Palar, Pennar, Vaigai, Tamraparni etc.

The Krishna: The Krishna is the second longest and largest east flowing river of peninsular India. It rises

Musi are the main tributaries.

Important dams built on the Krishna and its tributaries are Nagarjunasagar, Alamatti (Lal Bahadur Shastri), Narayanpura, Tungabhadra, Koyna etc.

Important reservoirs: 1. Narayanpura dam – Basavasagara 2. Alamatti dam – Shastrisagara 3. Tungabhadra dam – Pampasagara

The Mahanadi: It rises in Sihawa or Simhava region of Chhattisgarh and is the most important river of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. The river flows to a length of 885 km and joins the Bay of Bengal near Cuttack. The main tributaries of Mahanadi are Seonath, Hasdeo, Mand and Jonk. The Hirakud (longest dam in India), Naraj and Tikarpura dams are built across this river.

The Godavari: It is the longest and largest river of Peninsular India. It rises at Triambakeshwar in Nasik district of Maharashtra. It flows through Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to a length of 1465 km and joins the Bay of Bengal near Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh).

The main tributaries of Godavari are the Purna, Penganga, Pranhita, Sabri, Indravathi and Manjra. The delta of Godavari is characterised by a number of Channels and Mangrove associated with lagoons. The Kolleru lake is one of the island lagoons.

West flowing rivers: These rivers rise in the peninsular region, flow in western direction and join the Arabian sea. These are short and swift rivers flowing through rugged topography of the Western ghats. The main rivers are the Luni, Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, Tapi (Tapati), Mandovi, Zuari, Kali, Sharavathi, Gangavati, Bedthi, Netravathi, Periyar etc.

54. With reference to the organizations of freedom movement in Karnataka, consider the following:

- a) Mazzini Club: Gangadhar Rao Deshpande
- b) Charka Sangha: Hanumantha Rao Deshpande
- c) Hindustani Sevadal: Hardekar Manjappa

How many of the above pair / pairs is/are correctly matched?

- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) All the three
- (4) None

The Vidyavardhaka Sangha and other organisations :-

The Karnataka Vidyavardhaka Sangha, Dharwad, was established in 1890. It was established by **R. H. Deshpande** with the objective of working for the resurgence of the Kannada language which had been marginalised under the rule of the Bombay Presidency where Marathi was the official language. The Vidyavardhaka Sangha became the aegis under which leaders from all over Karnataka gathered to further their agitation. The influence and success of the Vidyavardhaka Sangha soon lead to more such organisations being set up throughout Karnataka. The most notable of these were the Kannada Sahitya Parishat (Bangalore) that was set up in 1915, the Karnataka Sangha (Shivamogga) that began in 1916.

13

Role of Karnataka in Independence

Karnataka played an active role in the National Movement. The opposition to the British in Karnataka by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan was started as early as the 18 century. This was followed by many more instances and some of the important are Revolts of DhondiaWagha (1800), Queen Channamma of Kittur (1824). Sangolli Rayanna (1830). Halagali Bedas (1857), etc.

But serious struggle started with the establishment of Indian National Congress, Four representatives of Karnataka region participated in the Inaugural Congress Session at Bombay. The Bombay Pradesh Congress held its two sessions in Karnataka 1) at Belgaum - Dinsha Wacha was the President and 2) at Dharwad- Pherozshah Mehta was the President. Tilak's Newspapers Kesari' and 'Maratha' incited nationalistic feelings. Tilak also widely travelled and visited Sankeshwar, Belgaum, Dharwad, Hubli, Sirsi, Siddapura, Mangaluru, Bellary, etc and gathered support for the Home Rule Movement. Alur Venkatrao, Annacharya, Hosakeri, SrinivasraoKaujalgi, GovindraoYalagi, etc led the Nationalistic activities. A Branch of the Home Rule League was established at Dharwad in 1916. The Ganeshotsava and Shivaji Jayanthi celebrations initiated by Tilak became very popular in North Karnataka.

The First Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee (KPCC) Session was held in 1920 at Dharwad. **Gangadharrao Deshpande** was the President of the Session. He was popular as **Karnataka Kesari**. Very soon Pradesh Congress Committees were established at Bengaluru. Mysore, Tumkur and Kaduru. Sarojini Naidu was the president for the Pradesh Congress Session at Mangaluru in 1922. C.Rajagopalachari was the President for the 1923 Bijapur Session and Srinivas Iyengar was the Present for the 1926 Bellary Session.

Karnataka was greatly influenced by Gandhiji. His visit to Bengaluru along with Shaukat Ali and Mohammad greatly influenced the National Movement in Karnataka. Leaders like Dattopant Majali, Krishnarao, HanumantraoKaujalgi. Karnad Sadashivarao, Kaka Kalekar, N.S.Hardikar, R.R.Diwakar, etc led the Non Cooperation Movement in Karnataka. Boycotting Schools, Colleges and Courts, Picketing, Strikes, demonstrations, burning of foreign goods, etc were held at most places in Karnataka.

The people actively participated in the 'Dhwaja Satyagraha defying the orders of the government. **N.S.Hardikar** established the **Hindustan Seva Dal** at Hubli in 1924 to intensify the struggle in Karnataka. Gandhiji was the President of the Congress Session held at Belgaum.

56. With reference to the Hoysala temples, consider the following:

- a) Ekakuta: Channakesava Temple, Belur
- b) Dwikuta: Hoysaleswara Temple, Halebeedu
- c) Trikuta: Lakshmi Temple, Doddagaddavalli
- d) Chatushkuta: Veeranarayana Temple, Belavadi

How many of the above temples are correctly matched?

- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) Only three
- (4) All the four

- 8. The Vimana (Shikara) in a pyramidal shape.
- 9. Garbhagruhas ranging from one to five (Ekakuta, Dwikuta, Thrikuta, Chathushkuta and Panchakuta.)

They have built more than 100 temples. Important among them are.

- ★ Channakeshava (Ekakuta) at Belur,
- ★ Hoysaleshwara (Dwikuta) at Halebeedu,
- ★ Keshava (Thrikuta) at Somanathapura.
- ★ Lakshmi (Chathuskuta) at Doddagaddavalli. Panchalingeswara (Panchakuta) at Govindanahalli. Keerthinarayana at Talakadu,
- ★ Harihareshwara at Harihara.
- ★ Shiva at Bankapura.
- ★ Amrutheshwara at Amruthapura.
- ★ Veeraballala temple at Arasikere etc.

They renovated many JainBasadis and built new ones. Vishnuvardhana's queen built the Savathi Gandhavarana Basadis at Shravanabelagola. Both instrumental and vocal music along with dance developed during the Hoysala period. Many Queens were dancers. Shantala, the Queen of Vishnuvardhana was famous as 'Natya Saraswathi'.

58. Consider the following related to Tribal Rebellions:

- a) The Kol Rebellion
- b) Rampa Rebellion
- c) Santhal Rebellion
- d) Munda Rebellion

Which of the above rebellions took place in Chotanagpur region?

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

■ **Santhali**

Why in News?

Prime Minister wished the people of Santhal tribe on occasion of Hul diwas using Ol Chiki Script of Santhali language.

Key facts:

- 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act added Santali to Schedule VIII to Constitution of India, which lists the official languages of India, along with Bodo, Dogri and Maithili languages.
- Ol Chiki script was created in 1925 by Raghunath Murmu.

Santhali is a Munda language and is spoken mainly in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and also in Bangladesh, eastern Nepal and Bhutan. There are about 7.3 million speakers of Santali in India according to 2011 census.

■ **Birsa Munda**

Why in News?

Recently, PM Modi pays tributes to Birsa Munda on death anniversary.

Bhagwan Birsa Munda

He was an Indian freedom fighter, religious leader and folk hero from the Munda Tribe of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau area.

Born on 15th November 1875 in Ulihatu of the erstwhile Bengal Presidency which is now in the Khunti district of Jharkhand

He learned about Hindu religious teachings from a Vaishnav monk and studied ancient scriptures along with the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

He is the founder of New religion Birsait.

He was referred to as 'Dharti Abba or Father of Earth' by his followers.

2. **Eight-Fold Path (Ashtangika Marga)** –
Right view, Right resolve, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right samadhi (“concentration”).
3. **Three Jewels (Triratnas)** – the Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha.

Buddhist Councils:

1. **First Buddhist Council (486 BC):**

- **Location:** Sattapani caves (Sattaparnaguha) in Rajagriha.
- **King:** Ajatasatru, son of King Bimbisara (Haryanka Dynasty).
- **Presiding Priest:** Venerable Maha Kasyapa with 500 monks.
- Main objective was to preserve the Buddha's teachings.
- At this council, Ananda composed the **Suttapitaka** (Buddha's Teachings) and Mahakassapa composed the **Vinayapitaka** (monastic code).

2. **Second Buddhist Council (383 BC):**

- **Location:** Vaishali.
- **King:** Kalasoka of Sisunaga dynasty.
- **Presiding priest:** Sabakami.
- **Objective:** To discuss ten disputed points under the Vinayapitaka.
- **Outcome:** The first major split happened here – two groups that would later evolve into Theravada and Mahayana.

3. **Third Buddhist Council (250 BC):**

- **Location:** Pataliputra.
- **King:** "Emperor Ashoka of Maurya dynasty."
- **Presiding priest:** Mogaliputta Tissa.

- **Outcomes:**
- **Abhidhamma Pitaka** was composed here making the almost completion of the modern Pali Tipitaka.
- **Buddhist missionaries** were sent to other countries.

4. **Fourth Buddhist Council (72 AD):**

- **Location:** Kundalavana, Kashmir.
- **King:** Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty).
- **Presiding Priest:** Vasumitra; deputed by Asvaghosha.
- **Outcomes:**
- **Abhidhamma texts** were translated from Prakrit to Sanskrit.
- This council resulted in the division of Buddhism into two sects namely, Mahayana (the Greater Vehicle) and Hinayana (the Lesser Vehicle).

5. **Fifth Buddhist Council (1871):**

- **Location:** Burma.
- **King:** Mindon.
- **Presided by** Theravada monks in Mandalay.
- **Objective:** To recite all the teachings of the Buddha and examine whether any of them had been altered, distorted or neglected.

6. **Sixth Buddhist Council (1954):**

- **Location:** Yangon (formerly Rangoon).
- **Sponsored by** the Burmese Government led by the then Prime Minister, the Honourable U Nu.
- **Outcomes:**
- The Prime Minister authorized the construction of the Maha Passana

(4) a, b, c and d

59. With reference to the Buddhist councils and their patronage of the dynasties, consider the following pairs:

a) First Buddhist Council: Shishunaga

b) Second Buddhist Council: Haryanka

c) Third Buddhist Council: Maurya

d) Fourth Buddhist Council: Kushana

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(1) a, b and c

(2) b and d

(3) c and d

(4) b, c and d

75. Which of following are correctly matched?

Incidents	Persons associated with
a) Assassination of Curzon Wyllie	Madan Lal Dhingra
b) Murder of St. Stephen	Shanti and Suniti Chaudhary
c) Throwing of a bomb in the central legislative assembly	Bhagat Singh
d) Seizure of the Chittagong armoury	Rajguru
(1) a and b only	(2) a and c only
(3) a and d only	(4) b and c only

❖ **Shaheed Divas/Balidan Divas:** In April 1929 this Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev threw a bomb at the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi and raised patriotic slogans of Inquilab Zindabad + Bhagat Singh faced two court trials. They were tried in the Central Assembly Bombing Case of 1929 and the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1928 + these three revolutionaries were hanged on 23 March 1931 for this violence. March 23 will be celebrated as Balidan Divas to commemorate this day + the 1928 bombing of the Delhi Central Assembly and the shooting death of a British officer.

93. Which of the following statements are correct about the Adjournment Motion?

- a) It must be supported by not less than 100 members for introduction
- b) It should raise a matter which is definite, urgent and of public importance
- c) It should not cover more than one matter
- d) It should not deal with any matter that is under adjudication by court

(1) a, b, c and d

(2) a, b and c

(3) a, c and d

(4) b, c and d

Adjournment motion

Why in News?

Recently, MPs from prominent opposition party moved adjournment motions in the Lok Sabha, citing the need for urgent discussions on the ethnic violence in Manipur.

About Adjournment Motion:

Adjournment motion is introduced only in the Lok Sabha to draw the attention of the House to a definite matter of urgent public importance.

- It involves an element of censure against the government, therefore Rajya Sabha is not permitted to make use of this device.
- It is regarded as an extraordinary device as it interrupts the normal business of the House. It needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.
- The discussion on this motion should last for not less than two hours and thirty minutes.

However, right to move a motion for an adjournment of the business of the House is subject to the following restrictions. i.e. It should:

1. Raise a matter which is definite, factual, urgent and of public importance.
2. Not cover more than one matter.
3. Be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence.
4. Not raise a question of privilege.
5. Not revive discussion on a matter that has been discussed in the same session.
6. Not deal with any matter that is under adjudication of court.
7. Not raise any question that can be raised on a distinct motion.

95. Which of the following are the duties of the Prime Minister under the Article 78?

- a) To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers
- b) To take prior Presidential sanction for the Bill with regard to the reorganisation of the state before introducing it in the Parliament
- c) To furnish such information relating to the proposals for legislation as the President may call for
- d) If the President so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council of Ministers before hand

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below

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

and crimes against humanity.

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Article 78- Prime Minister of India to furnish information related to decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President of India

7. The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the House of the people.

Choose the correct answer with respect to the above statement:

- (1) It was inserted to the Constitution of India by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act
- (2) It was inserted to the Constitution of India by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (3) It was inserted to the Constitution of India by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (4) It was inserted to the Constitution of India by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act

- The CoM is the real executive authority in India's parliamentary system of government.
- Similar to Article 74, Article 163 states that there shall be State CoMs headed by the Chief Minister to aid and advise the Governor.
- The President appoints the Prime Minister and other ministers on the PM's advice (Article 75).
- The size of the CoM cannot exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. It is added by 91st CA 2003.
- Article 88 allows ministers to participate in proceedings of both houses of Parliament and joint sessions but does not guarantee them voting rights.

The CoM is divided into three categories:

1. Cabinet Ministers: They head important and strategic ministries like Home Affairs, Finance, Defence, etc.

75. Which of following are correctly matched?

Incidents	Persons associated with
a) Assassination of Curzon Wyllie	Madan Lal Dhingra
b) Murder of St. Stephen	Shanti and Suniti Chaudhary
c) Throwing of a bomb in the central legislative assembly	Bhagat Singh
d) Seizure of the Chittagong armoury	Rajguru

(1) a and b only

(2) a and c only

-
- ❖ **Shaheed Divas/Balidan Divas:** In April 1929 this Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev threw a bomb at the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi and raised patriotic slogans of Inquilab Zindabad + Bhagat Singh faced two court trials. They were tried in the Central Assembly Bombing Case of 1929 and the Lahore Conspiracy Case of 1928 + these three revolutionaries were hanged on 23 March 1931 for this violence. March 23 will be celebrated as Balidan Divas to commemorate this day + the 1928 bombing of the Delhi Central Assembly and the shooting death of a British officer.

99. Consider the following statements with regard to the Chief Minister of State:

- a) He is the Ex-officio chairperson of the State Disaster Management Authority
- b) He is the de jure Executive
- c) He is the ex-officio chairman of State Planning Board
- d) He must be the member of Legislative Council

Which of the following is/are incorrect?

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

DISASTER IN CIVIL

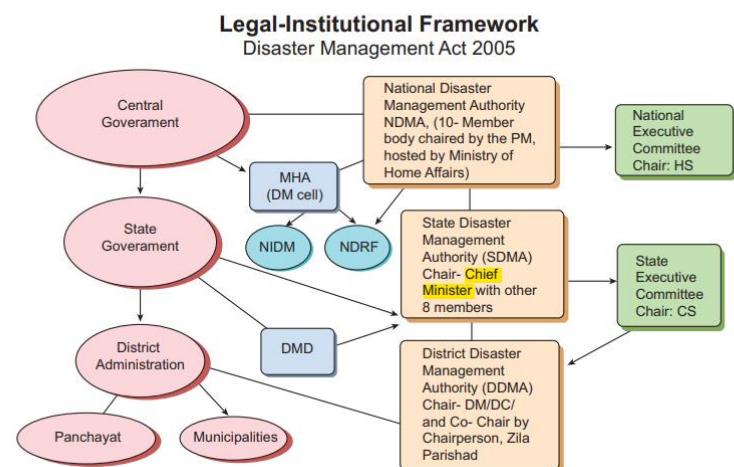
- **Article 163 in Constitution of India:** There shall be a **Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister** at the head **to aid and advise the Governor** in the exercise of his functions.
- **Article 164 in Constitution of India:** The **Chief Minister** shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Note: 1. First Deputy Prime Minister of India: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1947).

Theme of the day: Fighting inequality for a resilient future

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), headed by the Prime Minister of India, is the apex body for Disaster Management in India. Set up under **Disaster Management Act, 2005**. As per provisions in Chapter-III of the DM Act, each State Government shall establish a **State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA)** or its equivalent as notified by the state government with the **Chief Minister as the Chairperson**. As per DM Act, each State Government shall establish a District Disaster Management Authority for every district & **DDMA will be headed by the District Collector**

We CARE Aspirants



53. Consider the following:

- a) Kollegal
- b) Ballary
- c) Dakshina Kannada
- d) Amindivi

How many of the above regions were merged with Unified Karnataka in 1956 from Madras Presidency?

- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) Only three
- (4) All the four

The old Mysore State, Raichur, Bidar and Gulburga districts from erstwhile Hyderabad, Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, and Uttara Kannada districts from Bombay Presidency, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada and Kollegala from Madras and Kodagu together constituted the New United Mysore State on 1st November 1956. It consisted 19 districts. S. Nijalingappa was the First Chief Minister of the Unified Mysore State. This was renamed as 'Karnataka' on 1 November 1973. The Chief Minister then was Devaraja Urs.



HISTORY, ART & CULTURE

51. Consider the following statements regarding the underground activities during the Quit India Movement:
- a) Socialists and Forward Bloc Members were heavily involved in underground activities
 - b) Usha Mehta started an underground radio in Poona
 - c) The underground movement aimed to maintain public morale and provide guidance.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- (1) a and b only
 - (2) b and c only
 - (3) a and c only
 - (4) a, b and c

August Kranti Day

Why in News? The nation celebrated August 8 as the August Kranti Day or **Quit India Movement Day** to commemorate the Quit India Movement, which called for the withdrawal of British forces from India.

QUIT INDIA
MOVEMENT DAY OR AUGUST KRANTI DIN



About Quit India Movement

- The **Quit India Movement**, also known as the **August Kranti** or **Bharat Chhodo Andolan**, was a significant movement in India's struggle for independence from British rule.
- It was launched by **Mahatma Gandhi** on August 8, 1942, during World War II, at the **Bombay** session of the All-India Congress Committee.

The reasons for QIM:

1. Failure of the Cripps Mission to solve the constitutional deadlock exposed Britain's unchanged attitude.
2. Rising prices and shortage of rice, salt, etc.
3. Popular faith in the stability of British rule was so low that people were withdrawing deposits from banks and post offices.
4. The manner in which the British evacuated from South-East Asia leaving the subjects to their fate.

'Quit India' Resolution

- **CWC** met at **Wardha** and resolved that it would authorise **Gandhi** to take charge of the non-violent mass movement.
- The resolution generally referred to as the 'Quit India' resolution. Proposed by **Jawaharlal Nehru** and seconded by **Sardar Patel**. **Gandhi** was named the **leader** of the struggle.
- During his speech, **Gandhiji** called "**Do or Die**" at the Gowalia Tank Maidan (now known as August Kranti Maidan).

Immediate Result by Resolution:

- All the top leaders of the Congress were arrested and the **Congress Working Committee**, the **All-India Congress Committee** and the **Provincial Congress Committees** were declared **unlawful associations** under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908.
- **Aruna Asaf Ali** (the '**Grand Old Lady**' of the Independence Movement) hoisted the Indian flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Mumbai during the Quit India Movement.
- **Yusuf Meherally** (a socialist and trade unionist) coined the **slogan** 'Quit India'. He also served as Mayor of Mumbai.
- **Kanaklata Barua (1924-1942)**- She was one of the youngest martyrs of the Quit India Movement and held an iconic status in Assam. At the age of 17, she led the Mukti Bahini, a group of freedom fighters, in a procession to unfurl the Tricolour at Gohpur police station on September 20, 1942. Tragically, during a procession, she lost her life.
- **Underground Activity:**
 - The main personalities taking up underground activity were Rammanohar Lohia, Jayaprakash Narayan, **Aruna Asaf Ali**, **Usha Mehta**, **Biju Patnaik**, **Chhotubhai Puranik**, **Achyut Patwardhan**, **Sucheta Kripalani** and **R.P. Goenka**.
 - **Usha Mehta** started an underground radio in **Bombay**.
- **Parallel governments** were established at many places:
 - **Ballia UP**: under **Chittu Pandey**. He got many Congress leaders released.
 - **Tamiluk WR**: **Tatya Soobramani** undertook cyclone relief work, sanctioned grants to schools, supplied paddy from the

100. Consider the following provisions:

- a) To secure a living wage for all workers
- b) To promote the welfare of the people
- c) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- d) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

Which of the above provisions are non-justiciable?

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

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Article 37 of the Constitution of India states that the provisions in Part IV of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are not enforceable by any court.

- 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 expanded the protection under Article 31C to cover all DPSPs (Articles 36-51), shielding them from challenges under Articles 14 and 19.
- SC in **Minerva Mills Case (1980)** struck down specific provisions of the 42nd CAA.
- As per present verdict, **Only Article 39 (b) and (c)** can overrule FRs under Article 14 and 19.

Do you know relevant provisions in dpsp?

Article 39 (b): ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.

Article 39 (c): operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.



Article 50

Why in News? A sitting judge of the Calcutta High Court (HC) resigns and announces his decision to join politics.

Article 50 of the Indian Constitution falls under the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), which are outlined in Part IV of the Constitution.

1. **Separation of Judiciary and Executive:** Article 50 directs the State (government) to take measures to ensure the separation of the judiciary from the executive within the public services of the State. This separation is crucial for upholding the rule of law and safeguarding citizens' rights and liberties.
2. **Not Legally Enforceable:** While these principles are not legally enforceable in courts, they serve as guidelines for the government in formulating policies and laws related to the functioning of the judiciary and the executive. However, there is no specific rule explicitly barring judges from accepting government posts after retirement. However, the SC adopted the "Restatement of values of Judicial Life" in 1997. Some of the values are:



92. Consider the following statements regarding plastic mitigation:

- a) The Global Plastics Treaty involving at least 175 UN member nations convened in 2024
- b) The goal is to finalise a legal document by the end of 2028
- c) India in 2022 brought into effect the Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules
- d) These rules banned 29 categories of 'single-use' plastic

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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



We CARE Aspirants

Government Initiatives Related to Plastic Waste Management:

1. National Dashboard on Elimination of Single Use Plastic and Plastic Waste Management.
2. Plastic Waste Management Amendment Rules, 2022.
3. Project REPLAN.

Need of Global Plastics Treaty

Why in News? Negotiators and observers from 175 countries arrived in Ottawa, Canada, to begin talks regarding the very first global treaty to curb plastics pollution.

Under the **UN Environment Assembly Resolution 5/14**, the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) is responsible for delivering a global plastics treaty by the end of 2024.

Plastic Overshoot Day(as per earth action) : For 2024, Plastic Overshoot Day is projected to occur on **September 5th**, marking the point when plastic waste produced surpasses the planet's waste management systems. In 2024, 220 million tonnes of plastic waste will be created. In 2024, nearly 70 million tons of plastic will end up in nature

Global Efforts In Tackling Plastic Waste

55. Consider the following:

- a) Domingo Paes
- b) Afanasy Nikitin
- c) Fernao Nuniz
- d) Niccolo de' Conti

How many of the above Portuguese travellers visited the Vijayanagara Empire?

- (1) Only one
- (2) Only two
- (3) Only three
- (4) All the four

Vijayanagara and Bahamani Kingdoms.

4. **Durate Barbosa** :- Barbosa visited the court of SriKrishna Devaraya in 1515 AD as a Portugal merchant. According to him, "Vijayanagara was magnificent, rich and prosperous. It was adorned with a vast palace, streets, palaces and temples. Diamonds were very common here. There was a diamond mine here."

5. **Domingo Face** :- Portuguese traveler Domingo Face came to Vijayanagara in 1526 during the time of Krishnadevaraya.

6. **Nuniz** :- Portuguese traveler Nuniz came to Achyutaraya's court in 1535. He composed a magnum opus consisting of 23 chapters. It has helped to know the political, economic and social conditions of Vijayanagara.

7. **Frederick Caesar** :- He was an Italian traveler who visited Hampi in 1567. He wrote about the devastation caused by the jealousy between Rama Raya and the Bahmani Sultans; and the effects of Talikote War.

iii. Kelvin or Absolute scale

Fahrenheit scale

In Fahrenheit scale, 32 °F and 212 °F are the freezing point and boiling point respectively. Interval has been divided into 180 parts.

Celsius temperature scale

In Celsius scale, also called centigrade scale, 0°C and 100 °C are the freezing point and boiling point respectively. Interval has been divided into 100 parts. The formula to convert a Celsius scale to Fahrenheit scale is:

$$F = \frac{9}{5} C + 32$$

The formula for converting a Fahrenheit scale to Celsius scale is:

$$C = \frac{5}{9} (F - 32)$$

Kelvin scale (Absolute scale)

Kelvin scale is known as the absolute scale. On the Kelvin scale 0 K represents absolute zero, the temperature at which the molecules of a substance have their lowest possible energy. The solid, liquid, gaseous phases of water can coexist in equilibrium at 273.16 K. Kelvin is defined as 1/273.16 of the triple point temperature. The formula for converting a Celsius scale to Kelvin scale is: $K = C + 273.15$

Temperatures of important elements

- The normal core body temperature of a healthy,

38. The ice point and boiling point of water in different temperature scales are as shown below:

Temperature Scale	Ice Point	Boiling Point
a) Celsius scale	0°C	100°C
b) Fahrenheit Scale	32°F	222°F
c) Kelvin Scale	273 K	373 K

Temperature scales with correct ice point and boiling point are

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

32. Which one of the following tribes is not correctly matched?

- (1) Birhor – Chhattisgarh
- (2) Apatani – Arunachal Pradesh
- (3) Kadar – Tamil Nadu
- (4) Jaunsari – Maharashtra

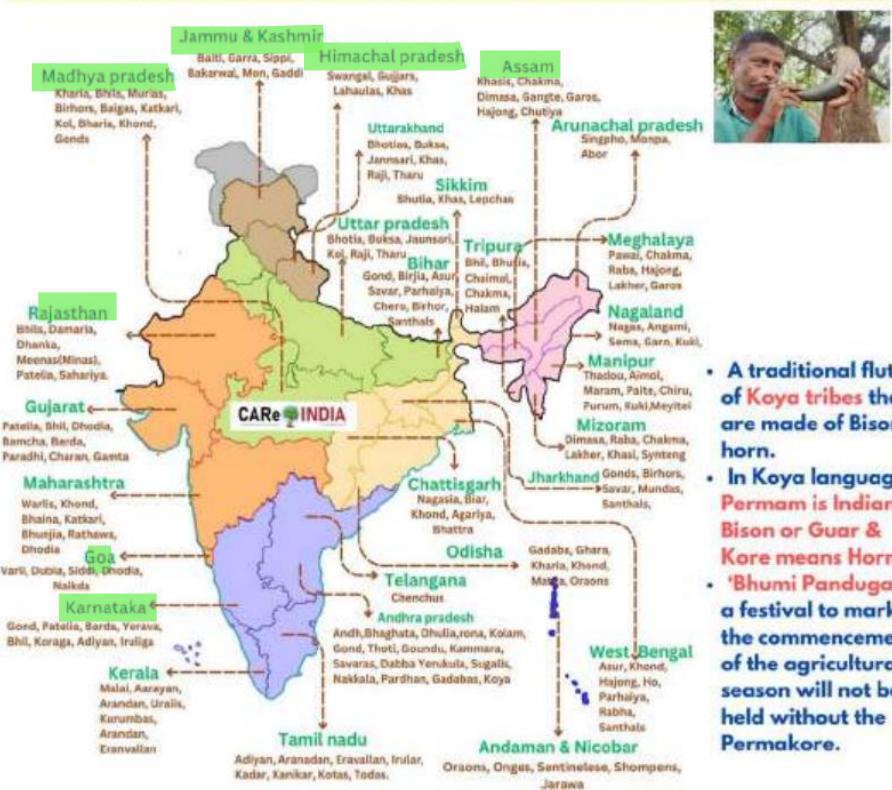
- ☞ Losar festival celebrated in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Ladakh.
- ☞ Myoko festival by Apatani Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.

About:

- Parambikulam Tiger Reserve is a protected area in Kerala.
- The Anamalai Hills and Nelliampathy Hills are prominent ranges within the reserve. The highest peak in the reserve is Karimala Gopuram, which stands at an altitude of 1,443 meters.
- The reserve is also home to four dams, including the Parambikulam Dam, which is built across the Parambikulam River.
- **World Heritage Site:** The Western Ghats, Anamalai Sub-Cluster, including all of Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary, has been declared by the UNESCO World Heritage Committee as a World Heritage Site.
- Tiger Reserve is the home of four different tribes of indigenous peoples including Kadar, Malasar, Muduvar and Mala Malasar.

PERMAKORE

Why in News? The indigenous Koya tribes of AP stopped the use of bison horns to make their traditional flute called **Permakore**.



- A traditional flute of Koya tribes that are made of Bison horn.
- In Koya language, Permam is Indian Bison or Guar & Kore means Horn.
- 'Bhumi Panduga', a festival to mark the commencement of the agricultural season will not be held without the Permakore.

Koya Tribe: Live in Andhra Pradesh but many are in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Most Koya speak either **Gondi** or **Telugu**, in addition to Koyi. Many Koya deities are female, the most important being the "mother earth."

Permakkata, also called the Bison Horn Dance, is practiced during festivals and marriage ceremonies.

Indian Bison: also known as the gaur, is a bovine species native to South & SE Asia. 85% of the population present in India,

Distribution in India: The Western Ghats, The foothills of the Himalayas & Deccan Plateau, including Gir National Park

IUCN Red List - Vulnerable II Wildlife Protection Act 1972 – Schedule I

Note: Papikonda National park, where the Indian Bison is found, lies on the left and right banks of the river Godavari.

26. Consider the following pairs regarding Koppen's climatic classification in India

Region	Koppen Classification Symbol
a) Coromandel	As
b) Western Coast	Amw
c) Hot desert of Rajasthan	BShw

Which of the above pair/s is/are correctly matched?

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

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The Köppen climate classification scheme divides climates into five main climate groups:
A (tropical), B (arid), C (temperate), D (continental), and E (polar).

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According to Koppen's climatic classifications, the Great Northern Plains of India have Cwg climate

(3) A, B & D are correct

(4) A, B, C & D

19. With reference to Indian Martial Art forms, which one of the following is NOT matched correctly?
- (1) Gatka – Punjab
(3) Inbuan wrestling – Mizoram
-

(4) A, B, C & D

- (2) Thoda – Madhya Pradesh
(4) Silambam – Tamil Nadu

44. Which of the following pairs of Desi Martial Arts and their original State is not correct ?

- a) Gatka - Punjab
- b) Kalaripayattu - Kerala
- c) Silambam - Tamil Nadu
- d) Khati Samu - Karnataka

28. Which of the following is not Correctly matched?

Folk Music	State
a) veeragase	Karnataka
b) Jhoori	Himachal Pradesh
c) Chhakri	Manipur
d) Zikir	Assam

20. Match the following folk song with the respective state:

Folk Song	State
a) Sohar	i. Kerala
b) Villupattu	ii. Himachal Pradesh
c) Bhuta Song	iii. Tamil Nadu
d) Jhoori	iv. Bihar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) a – ii, b – i, c – iii, d – iv
- (2) a – iii, b – iv, c – ii, d – i
- (3) a – ii, b – iv, c – iii, d – i
- (4) a – iv, b – iii, c – i, d – ii

47. Identify the correct names of the Temperate grasslands from the following groups:

- a) Savannah, Campos, Llanos
 - b) Pampas, Prairie, Down
 - c) Savannah, Prairie, Veld
 - d) Veld, Savannah, Campos
- (1) Only d is correct
 - (2) a and b are correct
 - (3) Only b is correct
 - (4) c and d are correct

Source: Cambodia submission to the Mekong River Commission

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Grasslands: Veldts are grasslands of Southern Africa , Australia: Downs , America: Prairies (North America), Pampas (South America).
Asia: Steppes (Europe and Asia).

52. With reference to Shyamji Krishna Varma, consider the following:

- a) Founded Ghadar Party
- b) Started 'Indian Sociologist' journal

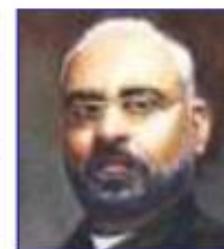
c) Established the Indian Home Rule Society

How many of the above statement/s is/are correct?

- (1) One only
- (2) Two only**
- (3) All the three
- (4) None

Shyamji Krishna Varma

(1857 – 1930)



Prime Minister Narendra Modi pays tribute to freedom fighter Shyamji Krishna Varma on his death anniversary.

- **Indian Home Rule Society (IHRS):** It was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma in London (1905) that sought to promote the cause of self-rule in British India. The organisation was founded by Shyamji Krishna Varma, with support from Bhikaji Cama, Dadabhai Naoroji and S.R. Rana.
- He founded India House in London + **Indian Sociologist in London.** The monthly **Indian Sociologist** became an outlet for nationalist ideas.

27. Final award of Bachawat Commission Tribunal (1973) allocated _____ of Krishna river water to Karnataka State.

- (1) 1111 TMC
- (2) 1011 TMC
- (3) 911 TMC
- (4) 811 TMC



ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಉಂಟಾದ ಪ್ರವಾಹದ ಪರಿಕಾಮವಾಗಿ ದೋರಿಗಳು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್‌ನ ಗೇಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ.		
ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು	KWDT 1	KWDT 2
ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ	560 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ	666 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ
ಕನಾಟಕ	700 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ	911 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ
ಅಂದ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ	800 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ	1001 ಟೆಎಂಸಿ

ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಧಾನಗಳು

- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದ ಅತಿದೊಡ್ಡ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು. ಇದು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ, ಕನಾಟಕ ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಿದ್ದು. ಕನಾಟಕವು ಇದರ ಜಲಾನಯನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ತೇ. 43.74ರಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಯೋಂದಿದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ತೇ. 26.81ರಷ್ಟು ಹಾಗೂ ಅಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ ತೇ. 29.45ರಷ್ಟು ಜಲಾನಯನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿದೆ.
- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ 306 ಕೆ.ಮೀ., ಕನಾಟಕ 483 ಕೆ.ಮೀ., ಅಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ತೆಲಂಗಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ 612ಕೆ.ಮೀ. ಉದ್ದ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯು ಒಟ್ಟು 1401 ಕೆ.ಮೀ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೆ.
- ❖ ಈ ನದಿಯು ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮಹಾಬೆಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಗಮಿಸಿ ಮೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಡಹಾಯ್ದು. ಕನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 483 ಕೆ.ಮೀ. ದೂರ ಹರಿದು ನಿರಾಮಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ



ನಮಗಿದು ಗೊತ್ತೆ?

- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಯ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಲೆಶಿರದ ನಗರಗಳು: ಸತಾರಾ, ಕರದ್ರ, ಸಾಂಗಿ, ಬಾಗಲಕೋಟಿ, ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಪುರ, ಅಮರಾವತಿ, ಮತ್ತು ವಿಜಯವಾಡ.
- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿಗೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಲಾಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಅಂಕಟಿಗಳು: ಅಲಮಟ್ಟಿ ಅಂಕಟಿ, ಶ್ರೀಕೃಷ್ಣಪುರ, ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಸಾಗರ ಅಂಕಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಕಾಶ ಬ್ಯಾರೇಜ್.
- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿ ನೀರನ KWDT 1 ಅಯೋಗ: ಬಜಾವ್ತಾ ಅಯೋಗ (1969)
- ❖ ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಟಾ ನದಿ ನೀರನ KWDT 2 ಅಯೋಗ: ಬ್ರಿಜೆರ್ ಅಯೋಗ (2004)

25. Consider the following statements:

- a) Statement – 1: The Railways Budget was separated from the General Budget in 1924 on the recommendations of the Acworth Committee Report (1921).
- b) Statement – 2: The objectives of this separation was to introduce flexibility in Finance.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (1) Both Statement – 1 and Statement – 2 are correct
- (2) Statement – 1 is correct, Statement – 2 is incorrect
- (3) Both Statements 1 and 2 do not reflect the objectives of the subject
- (4) Statement – 1 is incorrect and Statement – 2 is incorrect

Budget of Nirmala Sitharaman



What are the Components of the Budget?

There are three major components—expenditure, receipts and deficit indicators. Depending on the manner in which they are defined, there can be many classifications and indicators of expenditure, receipts and deficits.

Who is involved in budget preparation?

The Annual Budget is prepared by the ministry of finance in consultation with NITI Aayog and other concerned ministries. The Budget division of the department of economic affairs (DEA) in the finance ministry is the nodal body responsible for producing the Budget.



Other important points to remember about budgeting

First Budget: First Budget in pre-independent India presented by James Wilson in 1860. India's First Budget after independence presented by Finance Minister RK Shanmukham Chetty on 26th November 1947.

The first woman to present the budget: For the first time in Parliament, Prime Minister Indira presented the budget when Morarji Desai, who was the finance minister in the cabinet, resigned.

First Woman Finance Minister: Nirmala Sitharaman is the first Finance Minister of the country she presented the budget for the seventh time.



Black budget: 550 crore deficit background budget presented by Yashwant Rao Chauhan in 1973-74 was labeled as black budget.

Budget for the New Age: The budget presented by Manmohan Singh in 1991 amid the financial crisis was labeled a 'New Age' budget.

Changes in Plan & Nonplan Expenditure: Doing away with plan and non-plan expenditure.(2017)

What is Budget?
Budget, financial report of a government/system for a whole year. According to Article 112 of the Constitution Union/State Budget means the estimate of revenue and expenditure of the Government for the current financial year. Budget means a leather bag (Old French bouguette) in French. The root of the word is the Latin bulga.

Economic policies that changed the trajectory of the Indian economy

1950: J. Mathai: Five Year Policy, Planning Commission

1957: T.T. Krishnamachari: Wealth Tax, Voluntary Disclosure

1986: V.P. Singh: Indirect tax process started

1987: Rajiv Gandhi: Minimum Alternative Tax

1991: Manmohan Singh: Liberalization of the Economy

1997: P. Chidambaram: Customs duty reduction, Simplified Scheme of Excise Duty

2000: Yashwant Sinha: Reform in IT Sector

2015: Arun Jaitley: Introduction of GST

2022: Nirmala: Special priority for infrastructure

The Railway Budget was merged with the General Budget from the fiscal year 2017-18 based on the recommendation of the Bibek Debroy Committee.

The Railway Budget was separated from the General Budget by the British in 1924 on the recommendations of the Acworth Committee.

(4) a, b, c only

41. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Acid rain has a pH less than 5.6.

Statement-II: Acid rain consists of acids like nitric acid and sulphuric acid in it.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (1) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- (2) Both Statements-I and II are correct but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- (3) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (4) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Soil Acidification

Why in News? Over 30% of cultivable land in India is said to carry acidic soil, impacting plant growth.

It is a process where the **soil pH decreases over time**.

This process is accelerated by **agricultural production** and can affect both the surface soil and subsoil.

Acidic soils in India are widespread in the **humid southwestern, northeastern and Himalayan regions**.

Causes:

- Weathering of rock and soil minerals.
- Oxidation of soil organic matter and sulfide minerals.
- Acid rain formation due to the release of **sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)** from fossil fuel consumption¹.
- Excessive use of ammonium-based fertilizers.

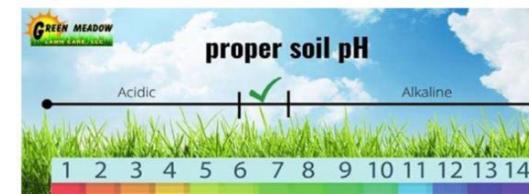
KPSC/UPSC/KEA/GROUP-C EXAM NOTE: Please do know how to decrease acidity of a soil

Decreasing acidity of a soil : Process called as liming

Liming: Traditional treatment involves adding materials like **calcium carbonate (CaCO₃)**, dolomitic lime or **calcium silicate (CaSiO₃)** to neutralize soil acidity.

Increasing acidity of a soil : Natural materials to make **acidic soil**: sulfur, peat, compost, leaf mold, or vinegar.

Soil pH



- Soil pH is the measure of soil acidity or alkalinity on a scale from 0-14.
- Neutral pH is around 7, with 'acids' being below 7 and 'bases' being from 7 to 14.
- Some plants, like blueberries and azaleas, need acidic soil to thrive and produce healthy fruits and flowers.

Do you Know?

- Saline Soils are also known as **Usara soils**. Fertile soils area known as **Urvara soils**.
- **Laterite soil is acidic in nature**
- World Soil Day (5 December), 2023 theme: "Soil and Water, A Source of Life."
- **Arable land in the irrigated zones of India is turning saline due to which of the following reasons?**
(a) Addition of gypsum (c) Over irrigation (b) Over grazing (d) Use of fertilisers



90. Against whom did Carlos Alcaraz win 2024 Men's singles Wimbledon Tennis Title and belongs to which country?

- (1) Novak Djokovic – Spain
- (2) Rafael Nadal – Spain
- (3) Roger Federer – Switzerland
- (4) Novak Djokovic – Serbia

SPORTS
WIMBLEDON 2024

• Carlos Alcaraz of Spain defeated Novak Djokovic of Serbia in the Wimbledon 2024 final.

Category	Winner(s)	Runner(s)-up
• Men's Singles	Carlos Alcaraz	Novak Djokovic
• Women's Singles	Barbora Krejčíková	Jasmine Paolini
• Mixed Doubles	Hsieh Su-Wei & Jan Zieliński	Santiago Gonzalez & Giuliana Olmos
• Women's Doubles	Taylor Townsend & Katerina Siniakova	Gabriela Dabrowski & Erin Routliff
• Men's Doubles	Patten & Heliovaara	Max Purcell & Jordan Thompson

• **Wimbledon 2023:** men's singles final in which Carlos Alcaraz beat four-time defending champion Novak Djokovic.

• Marketa Vondrousova becomes Wimbledon champion, the first unseeded player to do so in the Open Era. She beats Ons Jabeuin in the final.

• The Wimbledon Championships is a Grand Slam tennis tournament that takes place at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club in Wimbledon, London, United Kingdom. The tournament will be played on grass courts

Australian Open 2024 Winner:

- Men's single: Jannik Sinner (Italy) claimed his maiden Grand Slam title, defeating Daniil Medvedev in Melbourne.
- **Women's singles:** Aryna Sabalenka of Belarus secured her second Grand Slam title by defeating Zheng Qinwen(China) in the Australian Open final.
- Men's Doubles : Rohan Bopanna, aged 43, secured his first men's doubles Grand Slam title at the Australian Open with partner Matthew Ebden(Australia). They defeated Italians Simone Bolelli and Andrea Vavassori.

French Open 2024 :

- **Men's singles final:** Carlos Alcaraz from Spain emerged victorious, defeating Germany's Alexander Zverev
- **women's singles final:** Poland's Iga Swiatek defeated Italy's Jasmine Paolini

OLYMPIC ORDER

- The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has honored **Abhinav Bindra**, India's first individual Olympic gold medalist, with the prestigious Olympic Order
- The Olympic Order, the IOC's highest award, acknowledges distinguished contributions to the Olympic Movement.
- The Olympic Order is a symbol of recognition for those who have made significant contributions to the Olympic Movement, promoting the ideals of unity, friendship, and fair play that the Olympics embody

Nita Ambani re-elected as International Olympic Committee member for a second term. In 2016, Nita Ambani, who started the Reliance Foundation, became the first Indian woman to join the IOC.

- About the International Olympic Committee(IOC): In 1894, IOC was set up. Its main office is in Lausanne, Switzerland. The motto of the Olympics is "Citius, Altius, Fortius," which means "Faster, Higher, Stronger.". In 1896, the first modern Olympics were held in Athens.