



LOREM IPSUM

The GK Book

60 interesting topics on General
Knowledge and Current Affairs



July Current Affairs

1. World Hepatitis Day was celebrated on July 28, which organ is affected by the disease hepatitis?

- [A] Lung
- [B] Liver
- [C] Heart
- [D] Kidney

2. Which country is the largest user of groundwater in the world?

- [A] India
- [B] China
- [C] United States
- [D] Bangladesh

3. Which Ministry has renamed as the Ministry of Education?

- [A] Ministry of Social Justice
- [B] Ministry of External Affairs
- [C] Human Resource Development
- [D] Ministry of Home Affairs

4. AGMARK is a certification mark employed on agricultural products in India, is issued by?

- [A] Food and Agriculture Organization
- [B] Food Corporation of India
- [C] Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
- [D] Ministry of Consumer Affairs

5. India banned in total of how many Chinese apps as on July 31, 2020?

- [A] 59
- [B] 47
- [C] 106
- [D] 112

6. Which authority sets the price caps on medical devices in India?

- [A] National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority
- [B] National Medical Regulatory Authority
- [C] Medical council of India
- [D] Drug Regulatory Authority

7. Which among the following tech giants has announced 10 billion USD worth investment in India?

- [A] Microsoft
- [B] Google
- [C] Facebook
- [D] Apple

8. The Supreme Court recently upheld the rights of Travancore royal family in administration of which Kerala temple?

- [A] Guruvayur
- [B] Vadakkunnathan
- [C] Sree Padmanabhaswamy
- [D] Sabarimala

9. As per a new study, 1 in 3 children worldwide are threatened by high levels of which chemical element in their blood??

- [A] Iron
- [B] Lead
- [C] Sulphur
- [D] Chlorine

10. Which state of India celebrated Harela Festival on July 16?

- [A] Telangana
- [B] Kerala
- [C] Uttarakhand
- [D] Madhya Pradesh

11. Who has become the new chairman of HCL technologies?

- [A] Roshni Nadar
- [B] Shikhar Nadar
- [C] Shiv Nadar
- [D] Kiran Nadar

12. The regions Lipulekh, Kalapani and Limpiyadhura have the border dispute between

- [A] India and China
- [B] Bhutan and China
- [C] India and Myanmar
- [D] India and Nepal

13. The Consumer Protection Act (CPA), 2019 has come into effect from which date?

- [A] July 20, 2020
- [B] July 07, 2020
- [C] July 15, 2020
- [D] July 02, 2020

14. What is theme of gigantic Asteroid that make its closest approach to Earth on July 24?

- [A] NA0222
- [B] 02ND20
- [C] 2020ND
- [D] DN0022

15. Name the Indian climate activist who has become member of António Guterres's new Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change.

- [A] Archana Soreng
- [B] Priya Kangujam
- [C] Vandana Shiva
- [D] Ridhima Pandey

General knowledge

1. Who among the following ancient Indian kings is also called 'the Indian Napoleon'?

- [A] Samudragupta
- [B] Rajaraja Chola
- [C] Chandragupta I
- [D] Chandragupta II

2. Clouds float in the atmosphere because of their low

- [A] Temperature
- [B] Density
- [C] Velocity
- [D] Pressure

3. President of India is a part of which of the following two houses of the parliament?

- [A] Upper House
- [B] Lower House
- [C] Both A and B
- [D] None of the above

4. Who was the first Indian member of British Parliament?

- [A] Dadabhai Naoroji
- [B] Bipin Chandra Pal
- [C] Chittaranjan Das
- [D] Gopal Krishna Gokhale

5. Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India has to be amended to provide for the formation of a new State ?

- [A] First Schedule
- [B] Second Schedule
- [C] Third Schedule
- D] Ninth Schedule

6. Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu are four important dynasties of which Empire?

- [A] Chola Empire
- [B] Vijayanagara Empire
- [C] Chalukya Empire
- [D] Pallava Empire

7. Which of the following are correctly matched?

- 1. Brahmo Samaj – Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- 2. Satyashodhak Samaj – Jyotirao Phule
- 3. Arya Samaj – Tukoji Rao Holkar II

- [A] 1 and 2 only
- [B] 1 and 3 only
- [C] 2 and 3 Only
- [D] All the above are correct

8. Who among the following is credited with discovering oxygen?

- [A] Joseph Priestley
- [B] Michael Faraday
- [C] James Chadwick
- [D] John Dalton

9. In 2008, the Centre formed an exclusive institution to investigate terror and insurgency related cases. Which is the agency?

- [A] National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- [B] National Security Guard (NSG)
- [C] National Counter Terror Centre (NCTC)
- [D] Special Protection Group (SPG)

10. Which of the following states have Legislative Councils in India?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Karnataka
4. Kerala

- [A] 1, 2 and 3 only
- [B] 1, 2 and 4 only
- [C] 1 and 3 only
- [D] 1, 2, 3 and 4

11. Which of the following devices is usually used for counting blood cells? "

- [A] Electrogram
- [B] Sphygmomanometer
- [C] Hemocytometer
- [D] Haemoglobinometer

12. Which of the following mixture is called gasohol used as an alternative fuel for cars and other vehicles?

- [A] Diesel and Alcohol
- [B] Petrol and Alcohol
- [C] Butane and Alcohol
- [D] Propane and Alcohol

13. What is the minimum number of the judges to decide an issue involving the interpretation of the constitution or any presidential reference?

- [A] 1
- [B] 2
- [C] 3
- [D] 5

14. Stapes, the smallest and the lightest bone in human body, is the part of which organ ?

- [A] Eyes
- [B] Ears
- [C] Nose
- [D] Tongue

15. What is the amount in percentage of total mass , which Sun comprises of the solar system?

- [A] 99.02%
- [B] 93.24%
- [C] 98.20%.
- [D] 99.80%

Answers:

Current Affairs:

1.B,2.A, 3.C,4.C,5.C,6.A,7.B,8.C, 9.B,10.C,11.A, 12.D,13.A,14.C, 15.A

General Knowledge:

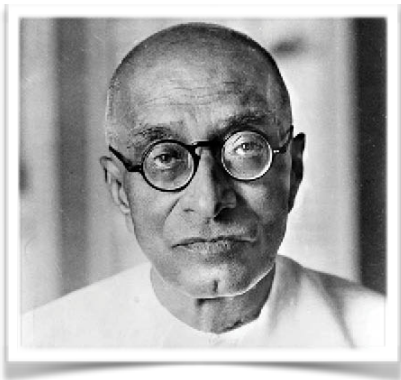
1.A,2.A,3.D,4.A,5.A,6.B,7.A,8.A 9.A,10.A,11.C, 12.B,13.D, 14.B, 15.D

Ten Interesting Facts on the eve of Independence Day



1. When India became independent, it lacked in having a structured government. No president or prime minister was heading the country at that time. The political framework developed much later in India when it became a republic..

2. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari, popularly known as Rajaji, was independent India's first Indian Governor-General the most authoritative person in India at the time of independence.



3. We all might think that the Indian Flag was first hoisted on August 15, 1947. But the truth is that it was first hoisted on August 7, 1906, in Parsee Bagan Square in Calcutta.





4. The Khadi Development and Village Industries Commission is the only licenced company engaged in the production and supply of Indian flag. The Karnataka Khadi Gramodyog Samyukta Sangha located in Dharwad is the only manufacturer of the flag made with cotton.

5. At the time of independence, the value of 10 grams of gold was Rs 88.62, and now it is around approx. Rs 53,000 per 10 grams. The exchange rate of 1 Rs = 1 \$, now it is R.73 approx.



6. India had 562 princely states or kingdoms when it became independent. Sardar Vallabhai Patel along with other leaders implemented different techniques to adjoin these princely states to form India. Out of the 562 princely states, the three princely states, Jammu & Kashmir, Hyderabad, and Junagarh decided to stay out of the Union. These states neither wanted to be a part of India or Pakistan.

Important Day in August

Dates and Days	Event	Reason
6th August	Hiroshima Day	During World War II, the Nuclear bomb was dropped in Japan's Hiroshima in 1945.
8th August	World Senior Citizens day	Raise awareness about the conditions of the people who are old and are entering old age. Focus on longevity.
9th August	Quit India Day	During Bombay's session of Congress, Gowalia Tank Gandhiji announced Quit India Movement on this day in 1942
13th August	Organ Donation Day	To motivate people to donate their healthy and organs after death to save other lives
15th August	Indian Independence Day	Indian Independence Celebrations
19th August	World Humanitarian Day	Protect people from civil conflicts and provide humanitarian support to such regions.
29th August	National Sports Day	Birthday of Major Dhyan Chand (hockey player). He was called "The Wizard" of the game

Question & Answers Session

What is a 'Time Capsule' that placed 2000 ft under Ram Mandir?

The time capsule is placed at the foundations of the buildings as a historic good or cache of information that communicates with future generations. In Ayodhya, 'Time Capsule' will put 2,000 feet under the 'Ram Mandir' will have a detailed history of the Ram Janmabhoomi. The time capsule of will be placed inside a 'Tamra Patras' or copper plate before placing it below the site.

What is Extradition and the countries that have extradition treaties with India?

An extradition is an act under which one jurisdiction delivers a person convicted or accused of committing a crime in another jurisdiction. It is a judicial process that depends on the arrangements made between the respective countries. In India, it is governed under the Indian Extradition Act, 1962. Currently, India has extradition treaties with 43 countries few among them are Canada, USA, Britain, Australia and Italy.

What is the one 'One Nation, One Ration Card' system?

It is a beneficiary scheme under the National Food Security Act, 2013, to provide ration regardless of their location in the country. About 81 crore persons are entitled to buy subsidised food-grain — rice at Rs 3/kg, wheat at Rs 2/kg, and coarse grains at Re 1/kg — from their designated Fair Price Shops (FPS) of the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

What are Blasphemy Laws?

Blasphemy law deals with the matter of lack of respect towards God, religion, a religious icon, or something else considered sacred. In some states, blasphemy laws are used to protect the religious beliefs of a majority, while in other countries, they serve to protect the religious beliefs of minorities. Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code has been used as a blasphemy law to prevent insulting Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.

What is meant by the Unesco World Heritage Site?

A World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention guarded by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. UNESCO designates world Heritage Sites for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. As of July 2019, there are a total of 1,121 World Heritage Sites of which 869 are cultural, 213 are natural, and 39 are mixed properties.

What is aerial seeding?

Aerial seeding is a technique of sowing seeds by spraying them through aerial mechanical means such as a drone, plane or helicopter. In this technique, seeds are covered with a mixture of clay, compost, char and other components that provides the required weight for seeds to drop on a predetermined location rather than disperse in the wind. Recently the pilot project has started to drive Green in the Aravalli region.

What is Essential Commodities Act?

Essential Commodities Act was enacted in 1955 by the Government to regulate the production, supply and distribution of a whole host of commodities it declares 'essential' and also makes them available to consumers at fair prices. The items include drugs, fertilisers, petroleum and petroleum products. Under the

Act, the Government can also fix the maximum retail price (MRP) of any packaged product that it declares an "essential commodity".

What is Human Development Index?

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a single index measure that aims to record the three key dimensions of human development: access to knowledge, a decent standard of living, and long and healthy life. In other words, the human development index is practised to measure how development has improved human life. India ranks 129th out of 189 countries on the 2019 HDI. Economist Mahbub-ul-Haq created it.

What is Helicopter money?

Helicopter money is an unconventional monetary policy tool used to stimulate economic activities by printing a large amount of money and distributing it to the public during a recession or when interest rates fall to zero. Under this policy, the reserve bank of the country prints currency notes and gives it to the government and the government further transfer it to the people.

What is National Green Tribunal (NGT)?

National Green Tribunal is a specialised body established on 18th October 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act (2010) for effective disposal of cases relating to conservation of

forests, environmental protection and other natural resources. So far three countries in the world set up a specialised environmental tribunal, India is the third country after Australia and New Zealand.

What is FRBM Act 2003?

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003, aims to introduce transparency in India's financial management systems. The Act's long-term objective is for India to achieve fiscal stability and to give the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) flexibility to deal with inflation in India. The Bill was introduced by the then finance minister, Yashwant Sinha, in 2000 and approved by the Union Cabinet in 2003, became effective from July 5, 2004.

What are aerosols?

An aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets in air or another gas. Aerosols can be natural or anthropogenic. Examples of natural aerosols are fog, mist, dust, forest exudates and geyser steam. Examples of anthropogenic aerosols are particulate air pollutants and smoke. Aerosols influence climate in two primary ways: by changing the amount of heat that gets in or out of the atmosphere, or by affecting the way clouds form.

What is a floor test?

The floor test is a constitutional mechanism under which the Chief Minister (CM) of a State, can be asked to prove the majority in the House by the Governor. In the absence of a clear majority, when there is more than one individual staking claim to form the government, the Governor may call for a special session to see who has the majority to form the government.

Who founded the Home Rule League in India, what was its objective?

Home Rule Movement was founded under the leadership of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant in 1916. The primary objective of the Movement was to achieve self-government within the British Empire through the use of constitutional means. That is, it aimed at the establishment of a government by Councils, whose members would be elected by the people of India.

What is meant by Sea Level Rise (SLR)?

SLR is an increase in the level of the world's oceans due to the effects of climate change,

especially global warming, induced by three primary factors:

Thermal Expansion: When water heats up, it expands. About half of the sea-level rise over the past 25 years is attributable to warmer oceans simply occupying more space.

Melting Glaciers: Higher temperatures caused by global warming have led to greater-than-average summer melting of large ice formations like mountain glaciers as well as diminished snowfall due to later winters and earlier springs. That creates an imbalance between runoff and ocean evaporation, causing sea levels to rise.

Loss of Greenland and Antarctica's ice sheets: As with mountain glaciers, increased heat is causing the massive ice sheets that cover Greenland and Antarctica to melt more quickly, and also move more quickly into the sea.

Global sea level has been rising over the past century, and the rate has accelerated in recent decades. The average global sea level has risen 8.9 inches between 1880 and 2015. That's much faster than in the previous 2,700 years.

Thank You

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