

06th December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam (Answers)

Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam

06th December 2018

Q-Which of the correct ascending order of Political structure of Rig Vedic India?

- a. Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra > Jana
- b. Kula > Grama > Vis > Jana > Rashtra
- c. Rashtra > Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis
- d. Jana > Grama > Kula > Vis > Rashtra

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Ans-B

Explanation:

The political structure of RigVedic India may be traced in the following ascending order:

- The Family (kula)
- The Village (grama)
- The Clan (vis)
- The People Uana)
- The Country (rashtra)

Q-Consider the following statements regarding Bharatas, the most important people of the Rig Veda:

I. The Bharatas were settled in the region between the Krishna and Godavari.

II. The Bharatas were belonged to kula, the smallest unit of the states.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I**
- b. Only II**
- c. Both I and II**
- d. Neither I nor II**

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Explanation:

The Bharatas, who gave their name to the whole country as 'Bharatvarsha', are the most important people of the Rig Veda. They were settled in the region between the Saraswati and Yamuna.

Similarly the Rig Veda gives the location of other people like the Purus in the region of Kurukshetra; the Tritsus east of Ravi; the Alinas, the Pakhtas, the Bhalanas and the Sibis west of Indus upto Kabul River and so on

Q-Consider the following statements regarding the age of Vedic Civilisation:

I. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, on astronomical grounds, dated Rig Veda to .6000 B.C. to Harmon Jacobi, Vedic civilization flourished between 4500 B.C. and 2500 B.C. and the Samhitas were composed in the latter half of the period.

II. Famous Sanskritist, Winternitz felt that the Rig Veda was probably composed in the third millennium B.C.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I**
- b. Only II**
- c. Both I and II**

d. Neither I nor II

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Ans-C

Explanation:

Bal Gangadhar Tilak, on astronomical grounds, dated Rig Veda to .6000 B.C. According to Harmon Jacobi Vedic civilization flourished between 4500 B.C. and 2500 B.C. and the Samhitas were composed in the latter half of the period.

Famous Sanskritist , Winternitz felt that the Rig Veda was probably composed in the third millennium B.C. R.K. Mookerjee opined that "on a modest computation, we should come to 2500 B.C. as the time of Rig Veda". G. C. Pande also favours a dale of 300u B.C. or even earlier.

Q-Consider the following statements regarding the four Vedas

I. Rig-Veda is a collection of hymns

II. Samveda is a collection of songs mostly taken from Rig Veda

III. Atharvaveda is a collection of sacrificial formulae

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

a. Only I

b. I and II

c. II and III

d. All of the above

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Ans-B

Explanation:

The Vedas: A collection of hymns, prayers, charms, litanies and sacrificial formulae. There are four Vedas, namely:

- **RigVeda** – a collection of hymns
- **Samveda** – a collection of songs mostly taken from Rig Veda
- **Yajurveda** – a collection of sacrificial formulae
- **Atharvaveda** – a collection of spells and charms

The Vedas formed the earliest segment of Vedic literature and amongst the Vedas, RigVeda is the oldest.

Q- Consider the following statements regarding the source of Vedic Civilisation:

I. The most important source of Vedic Civilisation is the Vedas.

II. The Vedas are neither any individual religious work nor a collection of definite number of books compiled at a particular time.

III. It consists of three successive classes of literary creations.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Ans-D

Explanation:

The most important source is the Vedas. Veda means

“knowledge”. The Vedas are neither any individual religious work nor a collection of definite number of books compiled at a particular time.

The Vedic literature had grown in the course of many centuries and was handed down from generation to generation by word of mouth. It consists of three successive classes of literary creations. Some of these still exist, but many have been completely lost forever

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05th December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC (Answers)

Daily MCQ for UPSC

05th December 2018

Q-Pottery first appeared during

- (a) Paleolithic age
- (b) Mesolithic age
- (c) Neolithic age
- (d) Chalcolithic age

Ans-C

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers –

Q-Maximum copper hoards have been found from which of the following Chalcolithic sites?

- (a) Nagapattnam
- (b) Gungeria
- (c) Chunar
- (d) Navdatoli

Ans-B

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-9 : Chalcolithic Cultures -Short Notes

Q-Which of the following statements are correct regarding Indus Valley Civilization?

- (1) Evidence of worship of fire has been found at certain sites.
- (2) Image worship was prevalent.
- (3) Semi-humans and animals were also worshipped

Choose the correct statements from the option given below:

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

Ans-B

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley –

Q-Which of the following crops were grown by Indus Valley people?

- (1) Barley
- (2) Sugarcane
- (3) Mustard
- (4) Wheat

Choose the correct statements from the option given below:

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

Ans-C

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley –

Q-Consider the following Statements regarding economy of Indus Valley Civilization?

- (1) They exported cotton to Mesopotamia.
- (2) They had a standard weights and measures system.
- (3) Earliest example of glazed pottery in the world is found here.
- (4) They had a well established currency system

Choose the correct statements from the option given below:

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

Ans-C

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley –

Q-Consider the following Statements regarding Rig-Vedic period ?

- (1) Their main occupation was agriculture

(2) Barley was the most important crop during this period

Choose the correct statements from the option given below:

A-Only 1

B- Only 2

C- Both are Correct

D- None of the Above

Ans-B

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda

Q-Consider the following Statements

(1) In Rig-Vedic period, king enjoyed the supreme and unlimited power.

(2) Tribal councils such as Sabha and Samiti became stronger in the Later Vedic Period.

Choose the correct statements from the option given below:

A-Only 1

B- Only 2

C- Both are Correct

D- None of the Above

Ans-D

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda
Desire IAS Short Notes

05th December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC (Questions only)

Daily MCQ for UPSC

05th December 2018

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(2) Tribal councils such as Sabha and Samiti became stronger in the Later Vedic Period.

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- A-Only 1**
B- Only 2
C- Both are Correct
D- None of the Above

MCQ Source- OLD NCERT Chapter-12 : The Age Of The Rig Veda
Desire IAS Short Notes

**04th December 2018 : Daily
MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam (**
Questions Only)

Daily MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam

04th December 2018

Q-In which of the following Indian valley, the early hominid fossil has been found?

- A-Indus valley**
- B-Narmada valley**
- C-Gangetic valley**
- D-All of the above**

MCQ Source -OLD NCERT -Desire IAS Short Notes Chapter-4 : Geographical Setting -

Q-From which of the following Indian archaeological site the earliest stone tools have been found?

- a.Lothal**
- b. Sindh**
- c. Bori**
- d. Kabul**

MCQ Source -OLD NCERT -Desire IAS Short Notes :Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age

Q-Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- a. Lower Palaeolithic – Tools made on flakes and blades**
- b. Middle Palaeolithic- Tools made on flakes**
- c. Upper Palaeolithic- Handaxe and cleaver industries**
- d. All of the above**

MCQ Source -OLD NCERT -Desire IAS Short Notes : Chapter-8

: The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers

Q-Consider the following statements regarding the tools of the Lower Palaeolithic culture:

1-The main tool types in this phase were hand axes and cleavers, along with chopper-chopping tools.

2-The stones were made both on cores as well as flakes.

3-The raw materials used for making these stone tools 'are of various kinds of stone, like quartzite, chert and sometimes even quartz and basalt, etc.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only 1**
- b. Only 1,2**
- c. Only 2,3**
- d. All of the above**

**MCQ Source -OLD NCERT -Desire IAS Short Notes : Chapter-8
: The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers**

Q-Consider the following statements regarding the stretch of sites of Lower Palaeolithic culture:

- 1. The sites have been widespread in Sivalik range of Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Belan valley in Uttar Pradesh.**
II. The stretch was also in Berach basin and the hilly area of Rajasthan, and Narmada and Sone valleys in Madhya Pradesh, Malprabha and Ghatprabha basins in Karnataka.

III. It was also in several areas of Maharashtra, areas near Chennai in Tamil Nadu and Chhota Nagpur plateau, and in areas of Orissa, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only 1
- b. Only 1,2
- c. Only 2,3
- d. All of the above

MCQ Source -OLD NCERT -Desire IAS Short Notes : Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers

03th December 2018: Daily MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam (Answers)

Daily MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam

03th December 2018

Q-Consider the following pairs:

Neolithic Age Sites	State
1. Mehrgarh	: Balochistan
2. Koldihwa	: Madhya Pradesh
3. Burzahom	: Jammu and Kashmir
4. Hallur	: Karnataka

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal
Keepers**

Ans-D

Q-Consider the following pairs:

Paleolithic Age Site	State
1. Bhimbetka	: Madhya Pradesh
2. Hunsgi	: Karnataka
3. Daojali Hading	: Arunachal Pradesh
4. Chirand	: Uttar Pradesh

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age -Short Notes**

Ans-A

Q-Choose the false statement among the following statements:

- (a) Jadeite, a stone that may have been brought from China were found in Daojali Hading.

(b) Domestication was a gradual process that took place in many parts of the world. It began about 12,000 years ago.

(c) Mehrgarh site is near the Bolan Pass which is one of the most important routes into Iran. Mehrgarh was probably one of the places where women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat.

(d) One of the most famous Neolithic sites, Catal Huyuk, was found in Afghanistan.

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age -Short Notes**

Ans-D

Q-With reference to the Indus valley civilization (Harappan), Consider the following statements:

1. Cities were usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the East was smaller but higher. Archaeologists describe this as the citadel. The part to the west was larger but lower. This is called the lower town.

2. In some cities, special buildings were constructed on the citadel. For example, in Mohenjodaro, a very special tank, which archaeologists call the Great Bath, was built in this area.

3. Cities such as Kalibangan and Lothal had fire altars, where sacrifices may have been performed. And some cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, and Lothal had elaborate store houses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 3 only

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley**

Ans-B

Q-Consider the following pairs with respect to Harappan civilization:

Stone/Metals		Usage
1. Carnelian(red stone)	:	beads
2. Chert		: weights
3. Copper and Bronze	:	tools, weapons, ornaments and vessel
4. Gold and Silver	:	ornaments and vessel

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the
Indus Valley**

Ans-D

Q-Choose the false statement among the following statements:

(a) Dholavira was located on Khadir Beyt in the delta of Krishna river. Unlike some of the other Harappan cities, Dholavira was divided into three parts, and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways.

(b) Lothal stood beside a tributary of the sabarmati, in Gujarat, close to the Gulf of Khambat. It was situated near areas where raw materials such as semi-precious stones were

easily available.

(c) A stone statue of an important man found from Mohenjodaro shows him wearing an embroidered garment.

(d) The Harappans also made seals out of stone. These are generally rectangular and usually have an animal carved on them.

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-10 : Harappan Culture: Bronze Age Urbanization in the Indus Valley

Ans-A

03th December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam (Questions)

Daily MCQ for UPSC CSE Exam

03th December 2018

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Neolithic Age Sites	State
1. Mehrgarh	: Balochistan
2. Koldihwa	: Madhya Pradesh
3. Burzahom	: Jammu and Kashmir
4. Hallur	: Karnataka

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(c) 1 and 2 only

- (d) 1,2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
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**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS short Notes Booklet
Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal
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Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age -Short Notes**

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- (c) Mehrgarh site is near the Bolan Pass which is one of the most

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(c) A stone statue of an important man found from Mohenjodaro shows him wearing an embroidered garment.

(d) The Harappans also made seals out of stone. These are generally rectangular and usually have an animal carved on them.

1st December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam(Answers)

Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam

1st December 2018

Q-Consider the following statements regarding Paleolithic or Old Stone Age?

1. The Old Stone Age sites are generally located near water sources.
2. Several Rock shelters and caves were not used by the Paleolithic people. They mostly lived in huts made of leaves.
3. They used stone tools called Microliths and flaked-off large pebbles for hunting animals. But hunting was an individual affair.

Some of the famous sites of Old Stone Age in India are: Bhimpetka, Adamgarh hill and Kurnool.

Choose the correct statement(s)?

A-Only 1,3,4

B-Only 1,2

C-Only 2,3

D-Only 2,3,4

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book
Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Notes

Ans-B

Exp-

The Old Stone Age sites are widely found in various parts of the Indian subcontinent. These sites are generally located near water sources. Several rock shelters and caves used by the Paleolithic people are scattered across the subcontinent. They also lived rarely in huts made of leaves.

In the Old Stone Age, food was obtained by hunting animals and gathering edible plants and tubers. They used stone tools, hand-sized and flaked-off large pebbles for hunting animals. Stone implements are made of a hard rock known as

quartzite. Large pebbles are often found in river terraces.

Microliths are tiny stone artifacts found in the Mesolithic Stone Age. The hunting of large animals would have required the combined effort of a group of people with large stone axes. A few Old Stone Age paintings have also been found on rocks at Bhimbetka showing hunting as a group activity and other places.

Q-What is the correct sequence of occurrence events in the Indian Subcontinent?

1. The beginning of agriculture with growing of crops like wheat and barley along the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills.
2. Cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries.
3. Earliest cities flourished on the banks of the river-Indus and its tributaries.
4. Formation of Nalanda University.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book
Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age -
Short Notes

Ans-B

Q-Consider the following statements:

1. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindhu in Sanskrit

2. The name 'Bharata' was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda.
3. Manuscripts were written by hand (this comes from the Latin word 'manu', meaning Hand). Usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Notes

Ans-D

Q-Choose the false statement among the following statements:

(a) The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic (middle stone). Stone tools found during this period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

(b) Ostriches were found in India during the Palaeolithic period. Large quantities of ostrich egg shells were found at Patne in Maharashtra.

(c) Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory sites.

(d) Burzahom (in present-day Rajasthan) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them.

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book

Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Note

Ans-D

Q-Consider the following statements:

- 1. AD stands for two Latin words, 'Anno Domini', meaning 'in the year of the Lord' (i.e. Christ).**
- 2. Sometimes CE is used instead of AD and BCE instead of BC. The letters CE stand for 'Common Era' and BCE for 'Before Common Era'.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only**
- (b) 2 only**
- (c) Both 1 and 2**
- (d) None of these**

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book Chapter-1 : The Significance Of Ancient Indian History-Short Notes

Ans-C

1st December 2018 :Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam

Daily MCQ for UPSC Exam

1st December 2018

Q-Consider the following statements regarding Paleolithic or Old Stone Age?

- 1. The Old Stone Age sites are generally located near water sources.**
- 2. Several Rock shelters and caves were not used by the Paleolithic people. They mostly lived in huts made of leaves.**
- 3. They used stone tools called Microliths and flaked-off large pebbles for hunting animals. But hunting was an individual affair.**
- 4. Some of the famous sites of Old Stone Age in India are: Bhimpetka, Adamgarh hill and Kurnool.**

Choose the correct statement(s)?

A-Only 1,3,4

B-Only 1,2

C-Only 2,3

D-Only 2,3,4

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book
Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food
Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Notes**

Q-What is the correct sequence of occurrence events in the Indian Subcontinent?

1. The beginning of agriculture with growing of crops like wheat and barley along the sulaiman and Kirthar hills.
2. Cities developed on the banks of the Ganga and its tributaries.
3. Earliest cities flourished on the banks of the river-Indus and its tributaries.
4. Formation of Nalanda University.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

**MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book
Chapter-7 : Human Evolution: The Old Stone Age -
Short Notes**

Q-Consider the following statements:

1. The word India comes from the Indus, called Sindh in sanskrit
2. The name 'Bharata' was used for a group of people who lived in the northwest, and who are mentioned in the Rigveda.
3. Manuscripts were written by hand (this comes

from the Latin word 'manu', meaning Hand). Usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Notes

Q-Choose the false statement among the following statements:

(a) The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic (middle stone). Stone tools found during this period are generally tiny, and are called microliths.

(b) Ostriches were found in India during the Palaeolithic period. Large quantities of ostrich egg shells were found at Patne in Maharashtra.

(c) Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory sites.

(d) Burzahom (in present-day Rajasthan) people built pit-houses, which were dug into the ground, with steps leading into them.

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book Chapter-8 : The Neolithic Age: First Food Producers and Animal Keepers -Short Note

Q-Consider the following statements:

1. AD stands for two Latin words, 'Anno Domini', meaning 'in the year of the Lord' (i.e.

Christ).

2. Sometimes CE is used instead of AD and BCE instead of BC. The letters CE stand for 'Common Era' and BCE for 'Before Common Era'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

MCQ Source – OLD NCERT Desire IAS Short Notes Book
Chapter-1 : The Significance Of Ancient Indian
History-Short Notes

14th December 2018 : Daily MCQ for UPSC (Answers)

Daily MCQ for UPSC

14th December 2018

Q-Consider the following statements Regarding Chilika Lake

1-Chilika Lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into

the Bay of Bengal

2-It is world largest salt-water lagoon and is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a sandy ridge.

3-Chilka Lake is designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A- Only 1,3

B- Only 1,2

C- Only 2,3

D- All of the Above

MCQ Source-The Hindu Newspaper , 14th December 2018-Page-6
Topic-Migratory birds at Chilika face flu threat

Ans-A

Exp-

- Chilika Lake is a brackish water lagoon, spread over the Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha state on the east coast of India, at the mouth of the Daya River, flowing into the Bay of Bengal
- It is Asia's largest salt-water lagoon and is separated from the Bay of Bengal by a sandy ridge.
- It is the largest wintering ground for migratory birds on the Indian sub-continent. These birds travel great distances; migratory birds probably follow much longer routes than the straight lines, possibly up to 12,000 km, to reach Chilika Lake.
- Chilka Lake is designated as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat is an international

treaty for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

- The Irrawaddy dolphin has been found in Chilika lake. It is a euryhaline species of oceanic dolphin found in discontinuous subpopulations near sea coasts and in estuaries and rivers in parts of the Bay of Bengal and Southeast Asia.
- Irrawaddy dolphins are classified as 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Q-Consider the following statements Regarding Irrawaddy dolphin

1-The Irrawaddy dolphin has been found in Chilika lake.

2-It is a euryhaline species of oceanic dolphin found in discontinuous subpopulations near sea coasts and in estuaries and rivers in parts of the Bay of Bengal and Southeast Asia.

3-Irrawaddy dolphins are classified as 'Vulnerable' in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A- Only 1,3

B- Only 1,2

C- Only 2,3

D- All of the Above

**MCQ Source-The Hindu Newspaper , 14th December 2018,Page-6
Topic-Migratory birds at Chilika face flu threat**

Ans-D

Q-Consider the following statements Regarding Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

1-FAO is specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.

2-Its parent organization is UN Economic and Social Council (UNESCO). It is neutral forum serving both developed and developing countries where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.

3-It was established in 1945 and its headquarters are in Paris.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A- Only 1,3

B- Only 1,2

C- Only 2,3

D- All of the Above

MCQ Source-The Hindu Newspaper , 14th December 2018-Topic-Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) (Page-6)

Ans-B

Exp-

- FAO is specialised agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger. Its parent organization is UN Economic and Social Council (UNESCO).**
- It is neutral forum serving both developed and**

developing countries where all nations meet as equals to negotiate agreements and debate policy.

- It was established on 16 October 1945 and its headquarters are in Rome, Italy. Its motto is "Let there be bread".
- It has 194 member states, along with the European Union (member organization).
- FAO meet the demands posed by major global trends in agricultural development and challenges faced by member nations.
- It helps countries in transition modernize and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices, ensuring good nutrition and food security for all.

Q-Consider the following statements Regarding Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA)

1-IRDA is an apex statutory body that regulates and develops the insurance industry in India.

2-It was constituted as per provisions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

3-It is headquartered in New Delhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

A- Only 1,3

B- Only 1,2

C- Only 2,3

D- All of the Above

MCQ Source-The Hindu Newspaper , 14th December 2018-Page-13
Topic- IRDAI may allow policy revival even after five years
(GS-3,GS-2)

Ans-B

Exp-

IRDA is an apex statutory body that regulates and develops the insurance industry in India.

It was constituted as per provisions of Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

It is headquartered in Hyderabad. Telangana.

Functions of IRDA: It protects rights of insurance policy holders, provide registration certification to life insurance companies and renew, modify, cancel or suspend this registration certificate as and when appropriate. It also promotes efficiency in conduct of insurance business, promotes and regulates professional organisations connected with insurance and reinsurance business. It also regulate investment of funds by insurance companies, adjudicates disputes between insurers and intermediaries or insurance intermediaries.